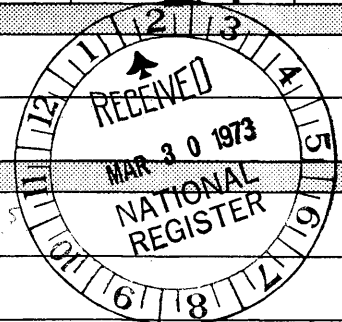


NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: Minnesota	
COUNTY: Clearwater	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	MAY 7 1973



1. NAME

COMMON:
Itasca State Park

AND/OR HISTORIC:
Headwaters of the Mississippi River

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: *2 1/2 miles N of Park Rapids*
Accessible from U. S. Highway #71

CITY OR TOWN:
twenty-one miles north of Park Rapids

STATE: **Minnesota** CODE: **23** COUNTY: **Clearwater** CODE: **029**

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
District <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object <input type="checkbox"/>	Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both <input type="checkbox"/>	Public Acquisition: In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered <input type="checkbox"/>	Occupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress <input type="checkbox"/>
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment <input type="checkbox"/>	Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum <input type="checkbox"/>	Park <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific <input type="checkbox"/>	Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <input type="checkbox"/>
Comments <input type="checkbox"/>			

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNERS NAME:
State of Minnesota, Bureau of Natural Resources, Division of State Parks

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: **St. Paul** STATE: **Minnesota** CODE: **23**

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:
Ramsey County Courthouse

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: **St. Paul** STATE: **Minnesota** CODE: **23**

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: **32,690 acres**

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:
Minnesota State Register

DATE OF SURVEY: **1965** Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:
Minnesota Historical Society

STREET AND NUMBER:
690 Cedar Street

CITY OR TOWN: **St. Paul** STATE: **Minnesota** CODE: **23**

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE: Minnesota
COUNTY: Clearwater
ENTRY NUMBER: MAY 7 1973
DATE: 1973
FOR NPS USE ONLY

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	Excellent <input type="checkbox"/>	Good <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Fair <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/>	Ruins <input type="checkbox"/>	Unexposed <input type="checkbox"/>
INTEGRITY	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	Altered <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Unaltered <input type="checkbox"/>	Moved <input type="checkbox"/>	Original Site <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The boundaries of the nominated property are the same as the boundaries of Itasca State Park and include the following:

Clearwater County

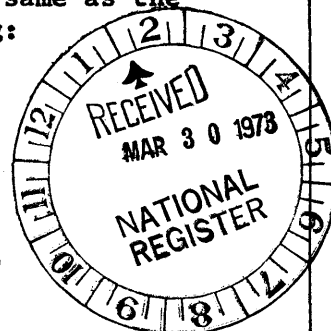
All of T 143 N, R 36 W; Sections 1-36. SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 34, and the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and the S $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 35, T 144 N, R 36 W.

Hubbard County

Sections 6, 7, 18, 19, 30, 31, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 17, W $\frac{1}{2}$ Section 20, W $\frac{1}{2}$ Section 29, W $\frac{1}{2}$ Section 32, T 143 N, R 35 W; Section 6 and the W $\frac{1}{2}$ of the W $\frac{1}{2}$, Section 5, T 142 N, R 35 W.

Becker County

Sections, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, T 142 N, R 35 W.



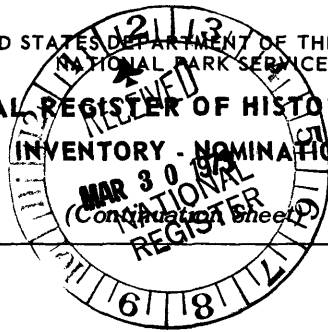
Because the area is all state owned and because Itasca State Park is significant as the oldest and one of the most important state parks in Minnesota the entire 32,690 acres have been nominated. The story of the search for the source of the Mississippi involves the entire Itasca basin not only the headwaters themselves.

Itasca State Park is roughly seven miles square and contains three thousand acres of lakes and ponds. The land area is divided into twenty-seven thousand five hundred acres of upland and one thousand five hundred acres of swamp. Most of the area is covered with a heavy growth of timber. The forests of Itasca are varied but the trees that give the park its character are the giant red or Norway pines, many of which are over two hundred years old. There are many good stands of jack pine, mostly younger trees which have grown up since the park was established. The white pine within the park are more scattered and seldom form pure stands. The bulk of hardwood is made up of birch and aspen, and there are a few fine stands of mixed hardwoods such as maple, basswood and oak. The swamps contain mixtures of spruce, balsam, and tamarack. Cedar are found in a swamp on the west side of Lake Itasca, one of the few places these trees exist in the whole area.

Geographically Lake Itasca is the official source of the Mississippi River and is 1,475 feet above sea level and 2,330 miles by river from the Gulf of Mexico. The Itasca basin was formed by the action of stagnant glaciers which produced the lakes and hills that rise three hundred feet above them. The many potholes were probably formed by isolated ice masses that melted after the rest of the glacier had retreated. These small lakes bear no relationship to the terrain that existed before the glacier moved in, but Lake Itasca, Mary Lake, and Elk Lake appear to occupy the valley of a drainage basin that existed before the last glacier appeared. Some of the swamps and small lakes along the creeks were formed where beaver built dams for water storage.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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STATE	Minnesota
COUNTY	Clearwater
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
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	MAY 7 1973

(Number all entries)

7. Description

Evidences of prehistoric habitation have been found in at least seven separate places within the park. The Lake Itasca Site (W $\frac{1}{2}$ -NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 2, T 143 N, R 36 W) consists of a group of ten mounds, nine of which were excavated and reconstructed in 1895. The Hill Point Site, a habitation site at the tip of Hill Point on the west side, southern end of the northern bay of Lake Itasca, and the Chambers Creek Site, a habitation site on the south and eastern side of the west arm of Lake Itasca, have both yielded a moderate amount of cultural material. Large portions of both these sites remain undisturbed. The Itasca Bison site is a bison kill site consisting of a deposit of bison bone and stone tools lying at the base of a peat deposit. This early archaic site was partially excavated in 1937 and again in 1963-65. Major portions of the site remain undisturbed. Two additional sites, one on the west side of Lake Itasca on Garrison Point, and one on the west shore of Itasca opposite Schoolcraft Island, were only briefly tested and yielded no definite cultural information.

The headwaters themselves are located at the north end of Lake Itasca State Park where the river has its beginning in a stream small enough to jump across. At the headwaters a museum features exhibits on local plant and animal life and of the settlement of northern Minnesota. Additional displays in the recently constructed visitors' center recount the discovery of the Mississippi River's source.

The Theodore Wegmann cabin is located one-quarter mile north of park headquarters on the east side of Park Drive and across from the park museum. Still standing on its original site in the park, the small log cabin is in deteriorating condition.

Douglas Lodge is located near the east park entrance on the south side of the east arm of Itasca Lake. The structure is of log construction and two stories in height. A porch runs half the length of the ground floor. The interior of the building consists of a lobby, a lounge with a large stone fireplace, gift shop and dining area on the first floor and sleeping rooms on the second floor. Slight modifications to the porch and an addition to the dining room are the only extensive alterations to the building since its construction.

The pioneer cemetery is located along Park Drive on the north arm of Lake Itasca just north of the University of Minnesota Forestry and Biology Station. It has not been altered and is maintained in good condition.

When the Forestry school opened in 1907 the students camped in tents along Lake Itasca. In 1910 two cabins and a barn were built but the students continued to live in tents. In 1912 the session opened with a new bunk house and four faculty cabins. By 1954 the school had expanded to fifty-

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE Minnesota	
COUNTY Clearwater	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
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	MAY 7 1973

(Number all entries)

7. Description

five buildings including five laboratories. The Forestry school still sits on its original site. Remaining original buildings have been remodeled extensively.

Sections 9, 10, 16, and 17, T 143 N, R 36 W, have been designated a United States Natural Landmark.



8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- Pre-Columbian 16th Century 18th Century 20th Century
 15th Century 17th Century 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) **1891**

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> | Education | <input type="checkbox"/> | Political | <input type="checkbox"/> | Urban Planning | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Prehistoric | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> | Religion/Philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> | Other (Specify) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Historic | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> | Science | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <u>Exploration</u> | |
| Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> | Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> | Sculpture | <input type="checkbox"/> | <u>Geography</u> | |
| Art | <input type="checkbox"/> | Landscape Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> | Social/Humanitarian | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |
| Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> | Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> | Theater | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |
| Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> | Military | <input type="checkbox"/> | Transportation | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |
| Conservation | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Musical | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | |



STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Include Personages, Dates, Events, Etc.)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

The Itasca State Park was created with two objectives in mind: first, to call attention to and preserve the headwaters of the Mississippi River; and second, to protect the natural and geologic features of the area of the Itasca Basin, one of the most scenic areas in northern Minnesota. Created by an act of the Minnesota Legislature in 1891 and consisting of thirty-five sections of land, it was the first action by the state to provide recreational areas, preserve wild life, retain some of the virgin white and Norway pine, and take other steps to conserve soil, water, forests, natural wealth, and primeval beauty.

Although the Spanish explorer, Hernando de Soto, discovered the lower reaches of the Mississippi in 1541, more than a hundred years passed before its upper waters were seen by Europeans. Raddisson and Groseilliers, two French traders, may have reached the upper Mississippi in the 1650s but historians do not agree on the extent of their journeys. Credit for discovering the upper river is generally given to Jacques Marquette, a Jesuit priest, and his companion, Louis Jolliet, who first entered the Mississippi at the mouth of the Wisconsin River in 1673. Other Frenchmen, La Salle, Father Louis Hennepin, Du Luth, and Le Sueur, traveled the upper river, but for three centuries after its discovery the true source of the Father of Waters remained a mystery.

Many men searched for the river's head, and at least six claimed the honor of discovering it. The first of these was David Thompson, a British fur trader in the employment of the North West Company, who explored the upper Mississippi in 1798 and named Turtle Lake in Beltrami County as its source. He was followed by another trader, William V. Morrison, who said that he first visited the region in 1803-04. Morrison probably did reach Lake Itasca in his rambles, but his claim to having discovered it remains unproved, since his journals were lost in a canoe accident.

Zebulon M. Pike, an American army officer, declared in 1806 that he had found the "main source of the Mississippi" at Leech Lake and the River's "upper source" at Red Cedar Lake. Some fifteen years later Governor Lewis Cass of Michigan announced that he had found the headwaters when he reached the northern Minnesota lake that now bears his name, but he was challenged in 1823 by an Italian explorer, Giacomo C.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Blegen, Theodore C., Minnesota, A History of the State, University of Minnesota Press, Minneapolis, 1964.

Brower, J. V., "Itasca State Park", Minnesota Historical Society Collections, Volume XI, McGill-Warner Company, St. Paul, 1904.

Brower, J. V., "The Mississippi River and Its Source", Minnesota Historical Society Collections, Volume VII, Harrison and Smith, State Printers, Minneapolis, 1893.

Dobie, John, The Itasca Story, Ross and Haines, Inc., Minneapolis, 1959.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			OR	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN ONE ACRE		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	47° 15' 00"	95° 17' 41"		° ' "	° ' "	
NE	47° 15' 00"	95° 08' 24"		° ' "	° ' "	
SE	47° 08' 17"	95° 17' 41"		° ' "	° ' "	
SW	47° 08' 17"	95° 08' 24"		° ' "	° ' "	

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
Minnesota	23	Clearwater	029
Minnesota	23	Becker	005
Minnesota	23	Hubbard	057
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE



NO
LITM
CD

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
Diana Mitchell, Survey and Planning

ORGANIZATION: **Minnesota Historical Society** DATE: **March 9, 1973**

STREET AND NUMBER:
Building 25, Fort Snelling

CITY OR TOWN: **St. Paul** STATE: **Minnesota** CODE: **23**

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National State Local

Name: *Russell W. Fridley*

Title: Director, Minnesota Historical Society

Date: March 28, 1973

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

Robert M. Utley
Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date: 5/7/73

ATTEST: *WJ Muntz*
Keeper of The National Register

Date: 4 30 73

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	Minnesota	
COUNTY	Clearwater	
FOR NPS USE ONLY		
ENTRY NUMBER		DATE
		MAY 7 1973

(Number all entries)

8. Significance

Beltrami. This explorer ended his search twelve miles north of Bemidji at a lake he named Julia, in honor of a deceased lady friend.

It remained, however, for an American to be acclaimed the discoverer of the true source of the country's greatest river. That honor is accorded by historians to Henry Rowe Schoolcraft, Indian agent, author, and geologist. Schoolcraft first visited the upper river as a member of Governor Cass's exploring party in 1820. Although the governor was satisfied that he had found the source of the Mississippi in Cass Lake, Schoolcraft did not agree. He believed that it lay farther to the southwest, and he privately resolved to return some day and find it. His opportunity came twelve years later when, as Indian agent to the Lake Superior Chippewa at Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, he asked for and received permission to head an expedition to establish peace among the tribes, look after the Indian trade, and gather statistics on the western part of his vast territory.

Schoolcraft set out on his expedition in June of 1832 and reached Itasca one month later. He had time to make only a hasty survey of the lake, for he could not delay work on the stated objectives of his expedition. Thus he spent only two hours at Itasca, raised the American flag on the island which today bears his name, and set out on the return journey.

Not until four years after Schoolcraft's discovery did the world receive any detailed information on Lake Itasca. In 1836 Joseph N. Nicollet, a distinguished French scientist, carefully surveyed and mapped the entire Itasca basin, fixing the latitude, longitude and altitude of the region. To Nicollet must go the credit for being the first to map reliably the area surrounding the source of the Mississippi.

Because of his dedicated interest in Lake Itasca, his valuable studies, and his persistent recommendations that the area be preserved, J. V. Brower, land surveyor and prehistorian, was named the first commissioner of Itasca State Park when it was established in 1891. He devoted the last fourteen years of his life to acquiring land for the park and enhancing its beauty.

During Brower's study and survey of the park area he partially excavated two prehistoric archaeological sites at the north end of the park. The Lake Itasca Site was excavated in 1895 and the Itasca Park site also in that year. The evidence from both sites was not extensive and thus inconclusive.



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation of Sheet)

STATE	Minnesota	
COUNTY	Clearwater	
FOR NPS USE ONLY		
ENTRY NUMBER		DATE
		MAY 7 1973



(Number all entries)

8. Significance

Theodore Wegmann Cabin

✓ Theodore Wegmann homesteaded at the north end of Itasca Lake in 1893 after going bankrupt as a baker in St. Paul earlier that same year. Wegmann built a log cabin and later a log store. In time he was able to get the franchise for the post office and advertised the place as the Itasca townsite. In the early days he and his wife supplied meals and lodging to travelers and tourists. When the Itasca country became more settled and the tourist traffic increased, Wegmann's general store became more prosperous. Throughout most of his life Wegmann was a good friend to Itasca Park. His greatest service occurred in the twenty-five years he was game warden. After Wegmann's death in 1941 the state purchased 160 acres of his land for the park. The old log store was moved but the original Wegmann log cabin was saved and still stands on its original site.

Pioneer Cemetery

The Pioneer Cemetery was established by William McMullen. McMullen homesteaded at the north end of Lake Itasca in 1889 and built a log cabin on the site of the present park museum. He is usually referred to as the first permanent resident of Itasca because he was the only one living there when the park was established in 1891. J. V. Brower donated the iron fence which surrounds the cemetery. In 1936 Theodore Wegmann persuaded the State Conservation Commission to guarantee the permanence of the cemetery. After Wegmann and later his wife were buried there the cemetery was closed to future burial.

Hill Point Site

✓ This habitation site was partially excavated in 1937 by Lloyd Wilford and again in 1959 by Elden Johnson. It has been determined to be culturally affiliated with the Blackduck Phase of the Woodland Tradition.

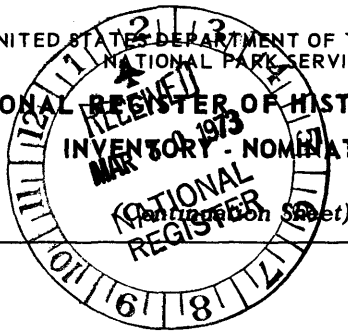
Chambers Creek Site

This is an extensive habitation area which was excavated by Lloyd Wilford in 1937 and by Elden Johnson in 1959. Materials recovered place this site within the Woodland tradition.

Itasca Bison Site

✓ This bison kill site dates between 5500 and 7500 B.C. This site reveals the only evidence of man in direct association with extinct bison forms in Minnesota. It is also an excellent example of early Archaic

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM



STATE	
Minnesota	
COUNTY	
Clearwater	
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	MAY 7 1973

(Number all entries)

8 Significance

culture in the southern boreal forest. The Itasca Bison Site was entered onto the National Register on December 29, 1970.

West Side - Itasca Lake

Two additional prehistoric sites, one with a lone mound, have been tested and though very little cultural material was recovered from them, further excavation could possibly uncover enough to affiliate the sites culturally.

Douglas Lodge

On March 18, 1904 the State entered into a contract for the construction of a state house in Itasca Park. The lodge was to be built according to plans furnished by Clarence H. Johnston, Sr., architect of the Minnesota Historical Society building in St. Paul. The logs used in construction of the structure were supplied from dead and down timber within the park. The lodge was completed in 1905 and was named after the attorney General, Wallace B. Douglas.

A long perspective reveals the ruthlessness of the harvesting of Minnesota's White Pine. Forests were swept away by a generation that exploited the resources of nature as it found them and met needs as fast as forests, men, machines, and ingenuity permitted. Businessmen, in acquiring and stripping lands followed the standards and practices of their time. As early as 1902 a pioneer in the science of forestry, Samuel B. Green, urged the "renewal of forest trees upon the land" and suggested practical ways in which "regeneration" could be brought about. Forestry was taught at the University of Minnesota as early as 1889 by Professor Green, whose book Forestry in Minnesota, first published in 1898, was prepared for his students. The school of Forestry (in earlier years a "division" of forestry), offering a full course for the training of foresters, dates its beginning from 1903. What happened in Minnesota was a part of an emerging science of forestry in America and an awakening of the people to potentialities in the nation's resources that could be realized through conservation, "regeneration", and the application of a basic understanding to which the pathway was training and research. On the national front leaders as Theodore Roosevelt and Gifford Pinchot dramatized problems and possibilities to which the American people had not been alert. But it was men like Green whose ideas and initiative fostered forestry as a recognized science. Green understood the importance of natural laboratories. It was largely through his efforts, aided by the Weyerhaeuser lumber people, that a Forest Experiment Station was established at Cloquet in 1909. At about the same time Green developed

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

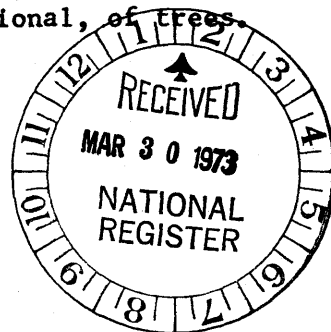
(Continuation Sheet)

STATE Minnesota	
COUNTY Clearwater	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	MAY 7 1973

(Number all entries)

8. Significance

a forestry station at Lake Itasca for practical training of foresters. Here biological studies were also given sanctuary in later years. The University gave service in training foresters, in research on scientific and practical problems in the management and uses of timber resources, in the technology of wood, and in the many values, practical and recreational, of trees.



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE Minnesota	
COUNTY Clearwater	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
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	MAY 7 1973

(Number all entries)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Folwell, William Watts, A History of Minnesota, Volume I, Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul, 1956.

Holmquist, June and Jean Brookins, Minnesota's Major Historic Sites, Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul, 1972.

Streiff, Jan E., Roster of Excavated Prehistoric Sites in Minnesota to 1972, Minnesota Historical Society, 1972.



GENERAL HIGHWAY MAP CLEARWATER COUNTY MINNESOTA

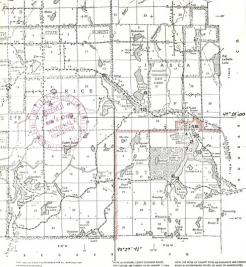
MADE BY THE
MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS
IN COOPERATION WITH THE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION
BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS
AND THROUGH THE AID FUNDED BY THE
PLANNING AND PROGRAMMING DIVISION
OFFICE OF
TRANSPORTATION PLANNING



1968
BASE DATE 1967

Legend

- Interstate Highway
- State Highway
- County Road
- Unimproved Road
- Waterway
- Water
- Marsh
- Swamp
- Forest
- City
- Village
- Unincorporated Community
- Section
- Range
- Township
- County
- State



THE MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS HAS THE HONOR OF PREPARING THIS MAP.

THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION HAS THE HONOR OF PROVIDING THE AID FUNDED BY THE PLANNING AND PROGRAMMING DIVISION.

THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION HAS THE HONOR OF PROVIDING THE AID FUNDED BY THE PLANNING AND PROGRAMMING DIVISION.

MAP 11

Form 10-301
(Dec. 1968)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY MAP FORM**

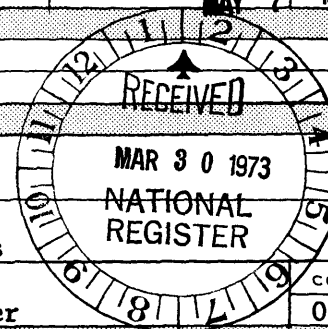
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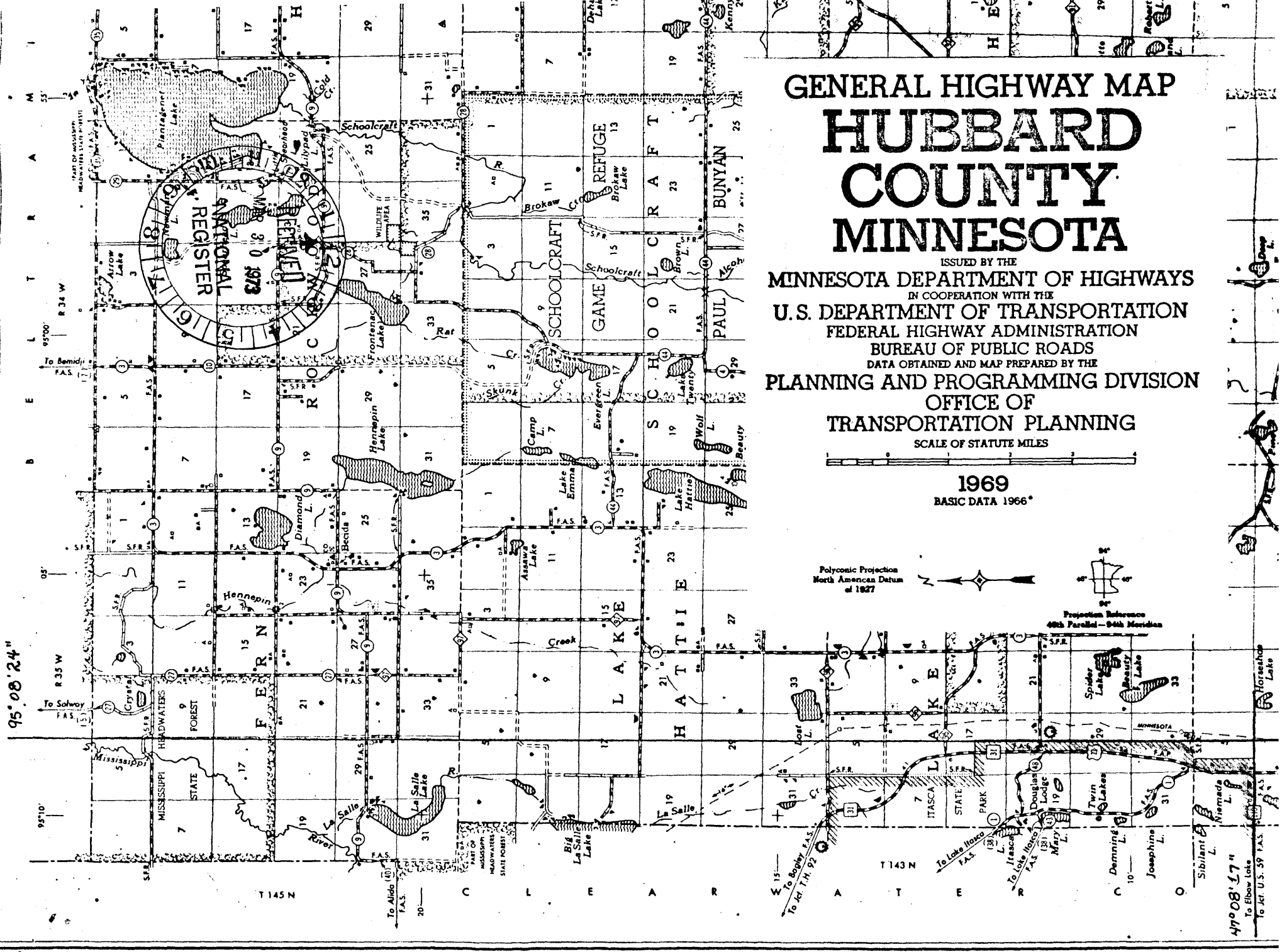
3

STATE	
Minnesota	
COUNTY	
Clearwater	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	MAY 7 1973

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

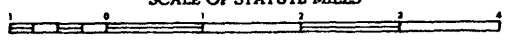
1. NAME			
COMMON:		Itasca State Park	
AND/OR HISTORIC:		Headwaters of the Mississippi River	
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
Accessible from U. S. Highway #71			
CITY OR TOWN:			
Twenty-one miles north of Park Rapids			
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Minnesota	23	Clearwater	029
3. MAP REFERENCE			
SOURCE:			
Minnesota Department of Highways		Clearwater County	
SCALE:			
1" = 2 miles			
DATE:			
1968			
4. REQUIREMENTS			
TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS			
1. Property boundaries where required.			
2. North arrow.			
3. Latitude and longitude reference.			





GENERAL HIGHWAY MAP HUBBARD COUNTY MINNESOTA

ISSUED BY THE
MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS
 IN COOPERATION WITH THE
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
 FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION
 BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS
 DATA OBTAINED AND MAP PREPARED BY THE
PLANNING AND PROGRAMMING DIVISION
 OFFICE OF
TRANSPORTATION PLANNING
 SCALE OF STATUTE MILES



1969
 BASIC DATA 1966*

Polyconic Projection
 North American Datum
 of 1827



Projection Reference
 49th Parallel - 94th Meridian

95° 08' 24"

44° 08' 17" 800 ft
 To Elbow Lake
 To Rt. U.S. 59 F.A.S.

Form 10-301
(July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

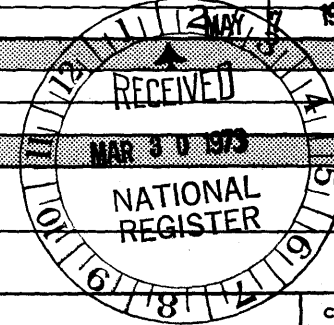
**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY MAP FORM**

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with map)

STATE Minnesota	
COUNTY Clearwater	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	MAY 7 1973

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON:	Itasca State Park		
AND/OR HISTORIC:	Headwaters of the Mississippi River		
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STREET AND NUMBER:			
Accessible from U. S. Highway #71			
CITY OR TOWN:			
Twenty-one miles north of Park Rapids			
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Minnesota	23	Clearwater	029
3. MAP REFERENCE			
SOURCE:			
Minnesota Department of Highways		Hubbard County	
SCALE:			
1" = 2 miles			
DATE:			
1969			
4. REQUIREMENTS			
TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS			
1. Property boundaries where required.			
2. North arrow.			
3. Latitude and longitude reference.			



Form 10-301
(July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY MAP FORM**

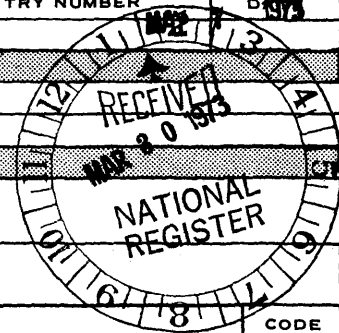
(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with map)

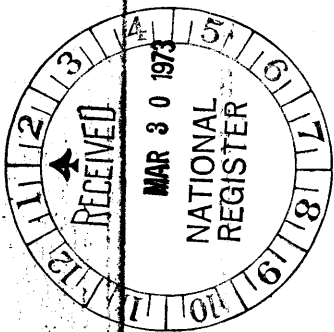
STATE	Minnesota
COUNTY	Clearwater
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	D 1973

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON:	Itasca State Park		
AND/OR HISTORIC:	Headwaters of the Mississippi River		
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
Accessible from U. S. Highway #71			
CITY OR TOWN:			
Twenty-one miles north of Park Rapids			
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Minnesota	23	Clearwater	029
3. MAP REFERENCE			
SOURCE:			
Minnesota Department of Highways Becker County			
SCALE:			
1" = 2 miles			
DATE:			
1970			
4. REQUIREMENTS			
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1. Property boundaries where required.			
2. North arrow.			
3. Latitude and longitude reference.			

No. 6800-100-200-100-1000
Quarterly ANCSA 1124000





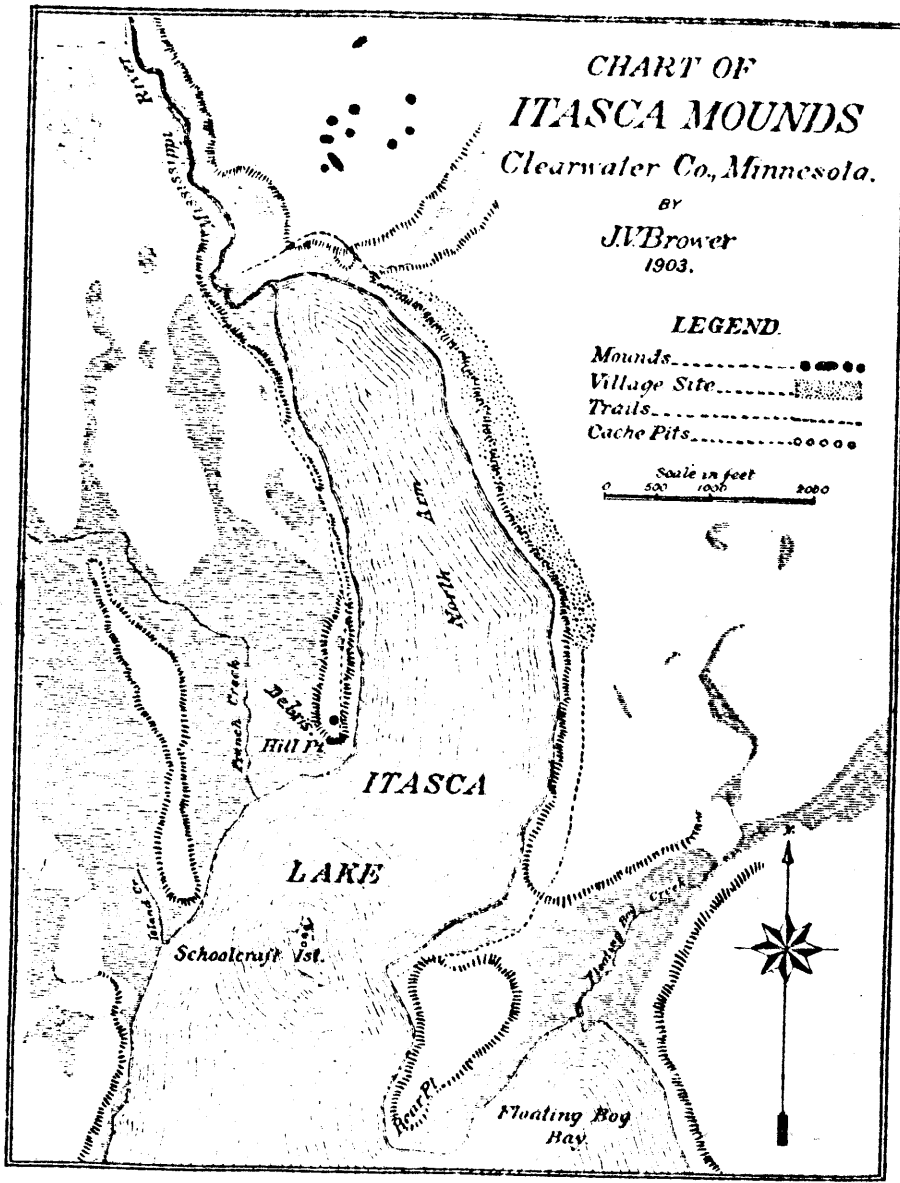
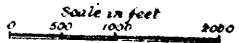
ITAS

CHART OF
ITASCA MOUNDS
Clearwater Co., Minnesota.

BY
J.V. Brower
1903.

LEGEND

- Mounds.....●●●●●
- Village Site.....▨▨▨▨▨
- Trails.....- - - - -
- Cache Pits.....○ ○ ○ ○ ○



ACTUO



Form 10-301
(July 1969)

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

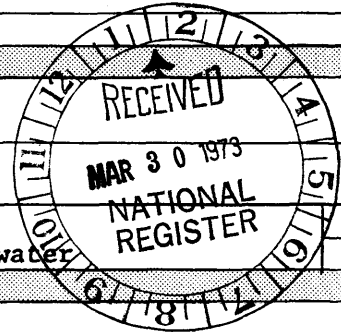
**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY MAP FORM**

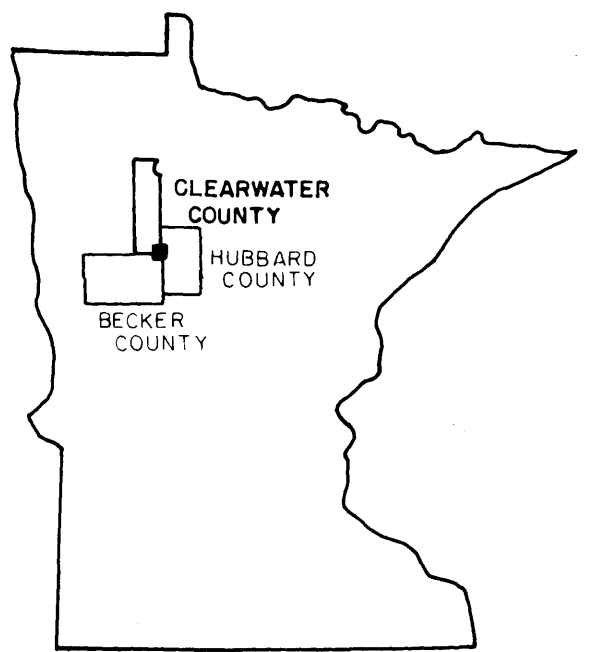
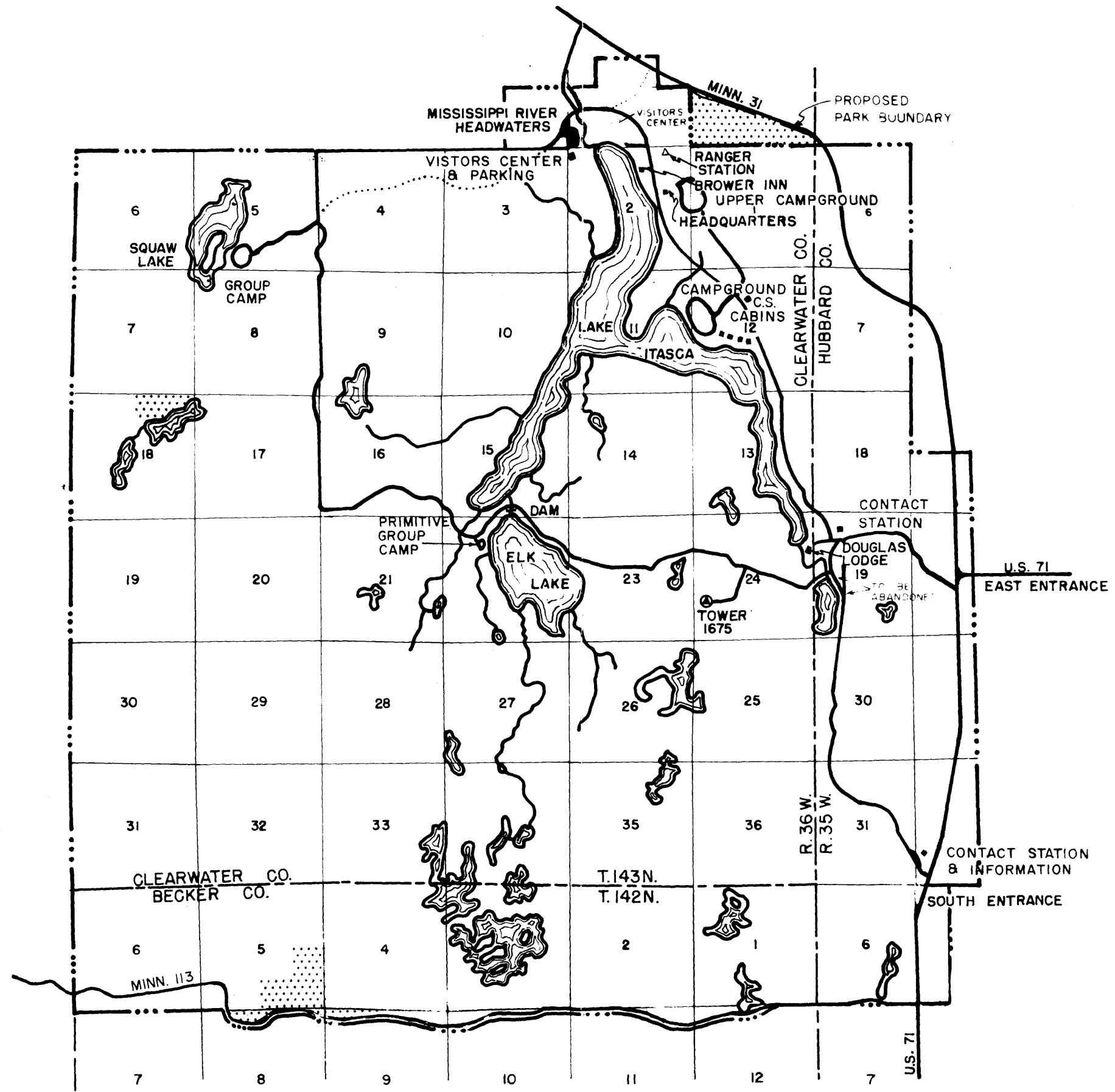
(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with map)

STATE Minnesota	
COUNTY Clearwater	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER MAY 7 1973	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON: Itasca State Park			
AND/OR HISTORIC: Headwaters of the Mississippi River			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER: Accessible from U.S. Highway #71			
CITY OR TOWN: twenty-one miles north of Park Rapids			
STATE: Minnesota	CODE 23	COUNTY: Clearwater	CODE 029
3. MAP REFERENCE			
SOURCE: Minnesota Historical Society Collections			
SCALE: 1" = 2000 feet			
DATE: 1903			
4. REQUIREMENTS			
TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS			
1. Property boundaries where required.			
2. North arrow.			
3. Latitude and longitude reference.			





- KEY**
- STATE LAND
 - PRIVATE LAND
 - EXISTING DEVELOPMENT
 - PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

SCALE: 1" = 5000'
 STATUTORY BOUNDARY 30,365 ACRES
 WATER 2325 ACRES

FEB 28 1973

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES DIVISION OF PARKS AND RECREATION		
STATE PARK SITE		
ITASCA STATE PARK BECKER, CLEARWATER & HUBBARD CO'S.		
T.142-144 N. R.35,36 W.		5 TH P. M.
DRAWN JHP 12-10-62	BUREAU OF ENGINEERING	SURVEY
CHECKED HRP 12-10-62		DATUM
REVISED LDS 8-16-71		<i>[Signature]</i> CHIEF ENGINEER

Form 10-301
(July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

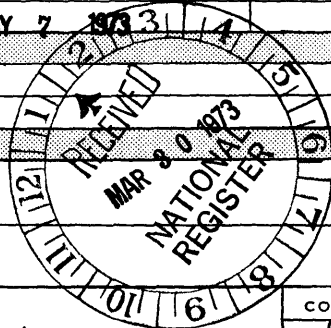
**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY MAP FORM**

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with map)

STATE Minnesota	
COUNTY Clearwater	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	MAY 7 1973

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON: Itasca State Park			
AND/OR HISTORIC: Headwaters of the Mississippi River			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER: Accessible from U.S. Highway #71			
CITY OR TOWN: twenty-one miles north of Park Rapids			
STATE: Minnesota	CODE 23	COUNTY: Clearwater	CODE 029
3. MAP REFERENCE			
SOURCE: Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, Division of Parks and Recreation			
SCALE: 1" = 5000'			
DATE: 1971 (revised)			
4. REQUIREMENTS			
TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS			
1. Property boundaries where required.			
2. North arrow.			
3. Latitude and longitude reference.			



**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number _____ Page _____

Irasca State Park

MINNESOTA

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION APPROVAL

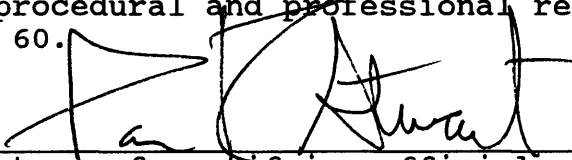
Beth Boland 7/2/92

RECEIVED
MAY 19 1992

NATIONAL
REGISTER

State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this additional information for Itasca State Park, (Reference Number: 73000972) Clearwater, Becker, and Hubbard Counties, Minnesota is accurate, meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places, and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.



Signature of certifying official

Ian R. Stewart
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

5/15/92

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau:
Minnesota Historical Society

RECEIVED
MAY 11 1992

May 6, 1992

NATIONAL
REGISTER

Itasca State Park CCC/WPA/Rustic Style Historic Resources

The enclosed continuation sheets represent an update to documentation submitted with the National Register Nomination for Itasca State Park dated May 7, 1973. This additional information was the result of the preparation of a Multiple Property Documentation Form entitled, "Minnesota State Park CCC/WPA/Rustic Style Historic Resources," and a recent intensive level survey of the park.

The original nomination for the park was somewhat brief and focused on archeological sites as well as certain sites associated with the settlement of the area, rather than the development of the park and its Rustic Style architecture. The present study does not attempt to modify the original boundaries of the nominated property which are defined by the park boundary, nor has any attempt been made to reassess or count any sites listed in the original nomination, nor have any prior sites been included within the newly documented areas with the exception of Douglas Lodge. The present study describes the Lodge in considerable detail because of its importance in the development of the park, but because it was considered a contributing building in the original nomination, it has not been included with the overall building count.

The intensive level survey of the park concentrated on the development of the park, its Rustic Style architecture, and the contributions of the federal relief programs of the Depression Era. These were the only contextual considerations of the study. However, when a concentration of buildings was evaluated, any non-contributing buildings or structures were also noted and described in the documentation for the purposes of clarification.

MAY 22 1992

May 6, 1992

RE: Comments regarding the integrity of the Elk Lake Transient
Camp

Since this update on Itasca State Park was first submitted, two of the four buildings at the transient camp have been removed, one contributing building and one non-contributing building. The remaining buildings are the Mess Hall/Shelter and the Staff Quarters. While the condition of the buildings might be considered somewhat poor, their integrity is still very good. Both buildings are unusual because of their full-log or half-log palisade style construction and both are rare surviving examples of transient camp buildings as discussed in the Multiple Property Form.

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REGISTERItasca State Park
CCC/WPA/Rustic Style Historic Resources
Clearwater and Hubbard Counties, MNSection number 7 Page 1DESCRIPTION

The Itasca State Park CCC/WPA/Rustic Style Historic Resources are located within Itasca State Park which was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1973. The park encompasses Lake Itasca, the official source of the Mississippi River, and includes a particularly scenic area of northern Minnesota which has remained relatively unchanged from its natural state. The park includes 157 lakes, covering over 3,000 acres, as well as 27,500 acres of upland, and 1,500 acres of swamp. Most of the area is covered with a heavy growth of timber which includes stands of virgin red or Norway pine, some of which are over two hundred years old.

The development of recreational facilities in the park began in 1905 with the construction of Douglas Lodge, the first Rustic Style building in the state park system. Subsequent construction over the next 20 years added 12 additional Rustic Style buildings to the park. With the Rustic Style already firmly established, the federal work programs of the 1930s began large scale recreational development in the park and continued the tradition. Development was undertaken by two CCC camps as well as two WPA transient camps. Architects for this later development were from the Minnesota Central Design Office of the National Park Service with Edward W. Barber and V.C. Martin serving as principal architects for the park buildings. Log construction was generally employed due to the availability of timber resources.

The Itasca State Park CCC/WPA/Rustic Style Historic Resources include 45 contributing buildings, 16 contributing structures, 11 contributing objects, and 1 contributing site. Thirteen non-contributing buildings and 5 non-contributing structures are also included. Building descriptions are organized based on the general location within the park beginning with the East Entrance and moving from south to north along the east shore of Lake Itasca until the Headwaters area of the Mississippi is reached. From that point, the descriptions are organized on a north to south orientation and continue through the western section of the park. The majority of the documented buildings are located within five identifiable areas of the park and each of these groups is discussed collectively beginning with an introductory statement. These include the Douglas Lodge area, the Bear Paw Campground, the Park Headquarters, the Mississippi Headwaters, and the Squaw Lake Transient Camp. The remaining buildings and structures are generally listed individually.

All buildings and structures are considered contributing unless otherwise noted. Department of Natural Resources building identification numbers are placed after the name of each building.

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CCC/WPA/Rustic Style Historic Resources
Clearwater and Hubbard Counties, MNSection number 7 Page 2EAST ENTRANCE

1. Object & Structure: Entrance Portals Builder: CCC
Architect: National Park Service Date: 1936

The East Entrance Portals include a battered stone pier located on the south side of the road with a sign stating "Itasca State Park" hanging from an extended arm. A low split stone wall is located on the opposite side of the road.

2. Object: Entrance Pylon Builder: CCC
Architect: National Park Service Date: 1934

A stone pylon is located along the original east entrance road. The structure consists of an obelisk shaped pier resting on a square stone base. The pier once held an entrance sign. The road was abandoned in 1936 when a new road was built to the south and the former road now serves as a trail.

DOUGLAS LODGE AREA

The Douglas Lodge area of the park is located along the south shore of Lake Itasca. The area includes the oldest development within the park and contains 17 contributing buildings, 3 contributing structures, and 2 contributing objects, as well as 4 non-contributing buildings and 4 non-contributing structures. Douglas Lodge, listed in the 1973 nomination, is not included in this count.

3. Building: East Contact Station 1-165 Builder: CCC
Architect: Edward W. Barber Date: 1937-38

The East Contact Station is a T-shaped structure built with peeled logs with saddle-notched corners resting on a split stone foundation. The building is covered with an intersecting gable roof supported by 10" log purlins. The roof projects toward the nearby roadway on the south facade

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to form a bracketed canopy. Window openings are 6 or 8 light casement sash.

The 36'3" x 26'6" Contact Station was designed to include an office, rest rooms, and caretaker's quarters. The office and rest rooms are located in the south and east facing portions of the building with the remainder of the building devoted to the living quarters. The living quarters include a living room, small kitchen, bedroom, and bath. The living room is particularly finely crafted with a split stone fireplace, knotty pine paneling, and a log beamed ceiling.

In 1981 a new sliding window was installed on the south facade and the rest rooms were remodeled.

4. Object: Drinking Fountain Builder: CCC
Architect: National Park Service Date: 1938

A Drinking Fountain is located along the west facade of the East Contact Station. The fountain consists of a square split stone structure, approximately 2' high, which rests on a rectangular stone base. Faucets are located on both sides of the upper section.

5. Building: Douglas Lodge 1-194 Builder: T. & S. Myers
Architect: Clarence H. Johnston Sr. Date: 1905

Built in 1905, Douglas Lodge is the oldest surviving building in the state park system and the first to be constructed in the Rustic Style. The Lodge is a 40' x 80' rectangular two story structure built with peeled logs with saddle-notched corners resting on a split stone foundation. A gable roof is supported by log rafters and purlins. A covered entrance porch with log posts and brackets extends along approximately half of the north facing principal facade while an enclosed porch, which was added at a later date, continues around both the north and west facades and is sheathed with vertical siding. Window openings are 9 over 9 light double hung sash on the first floor with corresponding 6 over 6 sash on the upper story.

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A field stone fireplace is located on the east end wall. The lodge contains a lounge on the first floor with an archway log with the date 1905, a dining room, and 5 guest rooms on the second floor.

Douglas Lodge was the first building constructed to serve visitors to Itasca State Park and was built with funds appropriated by the State Legislature in 1903. Attorney General Wallace B. Douglas, a pivotal figure in the battle to save the timber in Itasca Park at turn of the century, selected the site overlooking the east arm of Lake Itasca. The lodge now bears his name although it was originally called Itasca Park Lodge or State House. The contractors, Thomas C. and Samuel I. Myers, built the lodge using park timber. Their original contract read "said cottage to be built agreeably to the draught plans and specifications by Clarence H. Johnston, architect...". Douglas Lodge was completed in 1905 at a cost of over \$11,500.00, more than twice the amount originally appropriated. The lodge has provided tourist facilities since 1911.

A kitchen wing was added to the south facade as early as 1914. However, over a span of 70 years the kitchen facilities became inadequate and much of the log structure was either rotted or covered by sheathing materials. It was decided to replace the kitchen with a replica of the original. The remodeling took place during the winter of 1984-85 and trees were obtained from a remote area of the park as part of a long-term forest restoration project. The original kitchen was removed and new footings and rock faced foundations were built. In order to accomplish the project in a single season, the exterior log walls of the new kitchen were constructed nearby at the same time and later moved piece by piece onto the actual foundation. The 56' by 42' kitchen is joined to the lodge by a 12' by 27' connecting section and a 34' by 24' deck was also built along the west facade. The addition preserves the architectural integrity of Douglas Lodge through the use of peeled pine logs, a stone faced foundation, 9 over 9 light double hung sash, and a stone veneer masonry chimney to house the kitchen exhaust system.

6. Structure: Cellar Builder: Unknown
Architect: Unknown Date: c1905

The cold storage Cellar is a small rectangular semi-subterranean structure with stone foundation walls and a cast concrete roof. The structure is located adjacent to Douglas Lodge and was later used as a fish cleaning house.

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7. Structure: Stairway Builder: CCC
Architect: National Park Service Date: 1934

A broad stairway descends from Douglas Lodge to the shores of Lake Itasca. The stairway consists of cement treads with rock faced risers which are flanked by stone walls. The descent is modified by a series of landings which are defined by stone piers. Each pier is capped by a round shaped rock.

8. Structure: Dock Builder: Unknown
Architect: Unknown Date: 1970s

A wooden Dock is located on the south end of Lake Itasca near Douglas Lodge. The Dock is approximately 40' long with a wooden deck, posts, and rails. The structure is considered non-contributing.

9. Building: Nicollet Court 1-195 Builder: Unknown
Architect: Unknown Date: c1925

The Nicollet Court is a two story frame structure covered by a gable roof. The motel style building is sheathed with log cabin or simulated log siding. The first story contains 8 guest rooms and a lounge located along the east facade while the upper story contains 10 guest rooms. The 10 rooms on the upper floor are organized along a balcony on both the east and west facades. The balcony is reached by an exterior stairway. Window openings are 8 light casement sash.

The dimensions of the Nicollet Court are 59'6" x 29'6", the exact dimensions of the nearby Dormitory, which would suggest that Clarence Johnston Sr. was also the architect of this building.

10. Building: Dormitory 1-193 Builder: Unknown
Architect: Clarence H. Johnston Sr. Date: 1927

The Dormitory is a 59'6" x 29'6" two story rectangular frame structure covered by a gable roof. The building is sheathed with simulated log siding also known as "rustic siding" as specified on the original plans. Rustic Style construction also included log rafters and purlins. A 10' wide covered entrance porch on the north facade extends the entire length

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of the building. The first floor originally included a living room, dining room, kitchen, and 5 bedrooms, while the upper story contained 11 bedrooms. Window openings are paired 8 light casement sash.

11. Building: Fish Cleaning House Builder: Unknown
Architect: Unknown Date: c1985

The Fish Cleaning House is a small structure covered by a gable roof supported by log posts. The walls are infilled with horizontal logs with screened openings above the sill level. The Fish House is considered non-contributing.

12. Structure: Bridge Builder: Unknown
Architect: Dept. of Natural Resources Date: 1980s

The Bridge over Mary Creek connects the Douglas Lodge area with the Clubhouse and consists of a 140' long structure rising high above the creek bed. Supported by braced posts, the bridge deck is constructed with wooden planks and rails. The Bridge replaced an earlier Rustic Style bridge built by the CCC in 1934. The Bridge is non-contributing.

13. Building: Clubhouse 1-197 Builder: Unknown
Architect: Unknown Date: c1911

Located on a high bluff overlooking Lake Itasca, the Clubhouse is perhaps the most extraordinary Rustic Style building in the state park system. Built in approximately 1911, the lodge is a two story symmetrical structure constructed with peeled logs with saddle-notched corners. However, the building's most unusual feature is a mansard roof with flared eaves and bell shaped dormer windows. The finely crafted interior contains 10 sleeping rooms organized around a two story Rustic Style lobby featuring a balcony with log posts and railings. Each facade is divided into 3 bays with three 6 over 6 double hung sash spaced along the first story with three corresponding dormer windows above. The center bay of the north facing lake facade features an entrance consisting of double doors flanked by casement sash.

The Clubhouse has remained relatively unchanged since construction although an entrance porch has been removed and several deteriorated

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lower logs were replaced in 1984. This was accomplished by carefully raising the wall, removing the rotted log, and replacing it with a duplicate of the original.

14. Building: Cabin #11 1-198 Builder: Unknown
Architect: Unknown Date: c1911

Perched on a high bluff overlooking Lake Itasca, Cabin #11 is a rectangular structure built with peeled logs with saddle-notched corners. The cabin is covered by a gable roof and features double hung casement sash and a split stone fireplace located on the east end wall. A porch along the lake facade has been rebuilt.

The cabin exhibits the same construction characteristics as the nearby Clubhouse and was probably built at about the same time and probably by the same crew.

15. Building: Old Timer's Cabin 1-212 Builder: CCC
Architect: Edward W. Barber Date: 1934

Located north of the Clubhouse along the shore of Lake Itasca, the Old Timer's Cabin was the first CCC constructed building in the park. This impressive building features walls only four logs high. The cabin is built with peeled logs with saddle-notched corners resting on a rock faced foundation. The rectangular structure is covered by a gable roof. Window openings are four light sliding casement sash. The National Park Service publication Park Structures and Facilities featured the Old Timer's Cabin and included the following comments:

"Only the sworn statement of one who is well informed, to the effect that this cabin was built from wind-falls and not cut timber, permits conservationists to show this cabin here. Almost humorous in its scale, it is far from that as a reminder of magnificent forests all but extinct. As a relic of the days when trees were trees, this cabin can inspire us to firm resolution to permit them to be so again in the long term future.....The random informality of the axe-hewn log ends contributes greatly to the naive charm of this little building."

The Old Timer's Cabin was originally known by the CCC as the Honeyooner's Cabin.

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16. Building: Forest Inn 1-191 Builder: CCC
Architect: Edward W. Barber Date: 1939-41

The Forest Inn is one of the largest buildings constructed by the CCC in the state park system with overall dimensions of 144' x 50'. The T-shaped combination building features both split stone and log construction and is covered by an intersecting gable roof supported by log rafters and purlins.

The principal facade includes a central entrance as well as north and south wings. The entrance projects from the main facade and is flanked by massive 7' x 7'6" stone pylons. The north wing consists of a split stone wall which rises to the sill level with 13"-14" horizontal logs with saddle-notched corners above. The south wing is divided into 3 bays by battered stone piers. Log brackets rest on each pier and support broad overhanging eaves. Window openings are 8 light casement sash organized in groups of two or three.

The interior originally contained a refectory in the central portion of the building, a souvenir mart in the north wing, and rest rooms and a meeting room with a split stone fireplace in the south wing. Although the refectory has been removed, the remaining areas of the Inn still retain their original function. The most impressive feature of the interior is a massive log truss system of almost herculean proportion. A series of log constructed lighting fixtures were also designed for the interior.

The Forest Inn was built by the 200 members of the VCC camp SP-19. The stone crew consisted of about 30 men who had gained experience during the construction of 11 stone buildings at Sibley State Park. Eight of the men did the actual stone laying while the rest were involved in locating, hauling, and splitting the stone. Stone for the walkways were scrap pieces from the quarries and stone works of the St. Cloud area. The logs used in the building came from the park. Pine was used for the walls and balsam fir was selected for some of the rafter logs. Ole Evensen, a woodsman who had been involved with the construction of the log buildings at Scenic State Park, supervised the log work. The iron work for the lighting fixtures and doors was made by John Wiber, the blacksmith foreman at the CCC camp.

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17. Building: Latrine 1-192 Builder: CCC
Architect: Edward W. Barber Date: 1940-42

The Latrine building adjacent to the Forest Inn is a 33'8" x 17'6" rectangular structure built with native split boulder masonry. The gable roof is supported by log rafters and 13"-14" log purlins. The gables are infilled with 12"-13" horizontal logs. The north side wall extends beyond the ends of the building to form entrance screens which shield the entries. Two pairs of 6 light casements are located on each side wall while two single casements and an entrance door are placed on each end wall. New fixtures were installed in 1969.

18. Structure: Stone Curb Builder: CCC
Architect: National Park Service Date: 1941

The Forest Inn parking lot includes a 120' x 225' area which is defined by a low stone curb. The parking area consists of 2 lanes separated by a center median. The curb is built with sawn granite.

19. Object: Drinking Fountain Builder: CCC
Architect: National Park Service Date: 1940

A Drinking Fountain located at the edge of the Forest Inn parking lot is constructed with native split stone and rests on a base of stone flagging. The fountain is 2' square at the base and rises to a height of 3' with a slight batter. A stepping stone is placed along one side of the fountain.

20. Structure: Foot Bridges Builder: Unknown
Architect: Dept. of Natural Resources Date: 1980s

A wooden Foot Bridge is located between Douglas Lodge and the 4-plex Cabin and a second identical bridge is located between the 4-plex and the remaining rental cabins to the north. Each bridge is approximately 30' long and consists of a wooden deck and rails supported by squared posts. Both bridges are considered non-contributing structures.

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21. Building: Cabin #1 1-199 Builder: Unknown
Architect: Dept. of Natural Resources Date: 1969

Cabin #1 is a 32' x 16' rectangular frame structures covered by low pitch gable roofs. The building is sheathed with vertical siding. The interior contains a living room, bedroom, and bath. The cabin is considered non-contributing.

22. Building: Multiple Cabin 1-196 Builder: CCC
Architect: Edward W. Barber Date: 1937-38

The Multiple Cabin or 4-plex is a 56' x 24' rectangular structure built with 10"-12" peeled logs with saddle-notched corners resting on a stone faced foundation. The building is covered by a gable roof which also covers a 7'6" wide porch which extends along the entire length of the west facing lake facade. The screened porch is also built with horizontal logs as well as 10"-12" log posts. Window openings are four, six, or eight light casement sash.

The building is divided into 4 identical rental units each containing a 15' x 14' single room and a bath. Log partition walls separate the four units while the remaining interior walls are constructed with V-joint vertical boards. Additional interior features include maple flooring, stone-faced fireplaces with log mantels, and ceilings with 9" log beams.

23. Building: Cabin #4 1-200 Builder: Unknown
Architect: Dept. of Natural Resources Date: 1955

Cabin #4 is a 32' x 24' rectangular structure resting on a concrete block foundation. The building is sheathed with vertical siding and is covered by a low pitch gable roof. The cabin contains a living room, two bedrooms, and a bath. A cantilevered balcony projects from the lake facade. The cabin is non-contributing.

24. Building: Cabins #5 & #6 1-201, 202 Builder: Unknown
Architect: Unknown Date: c1925

Cabins #5 and #6 are identical rectangular structures built with peeled logs with saddle-notched corners which are covered by gable roofs. The

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cabins rest on split stone foundations and contain a living room, three bedrooms, and a bath. The living room extends the full width of the building and is flanked by two bedrooms along the south facade and one bedroom and a bath along the north facade. A split stone fireplace is located on the east facade adjacent to the entry. Window openings are 6 over 6 light double hung sash although three full length casements or French doors are located on the lake facade.

25. Building: Cabins #7, #9, & #10 Builder: Unknown
1-203, 205, 206
Architect: Unknown Date: c1925

Cabins #7, #9, and #10 are 36' x 24' rectangular gable roofed structures built with peeled logs with saddle-notched corners which rest on a split stone foundation. The cabins contain a central living room, three bedrooms, and a bath. A split stone fireplace is located on the east facade. The cabins are entered through a porch along the lake facade. The 8' wide porch originally ran the full length of the building although in 1970 a new porch was installed on both cabins #7 and #9. The new porch extends 24' along the facade.

26. Building: Cabin #8 1-204 Builder: Unknown
Architect: Unknown Date: 1925

Cabin #8 is a rectangular gable roofed structure resting on a split stone foundation. The cabin is built with peeled logs with saddle-notched corners and features a split stone fireplace along the south end wall. An 8' wide entrance porch extends the length of the building along the lake facade. Window openings are 6 over 6 double hung sash. The cabin contains a living room, bedroom, and bath.

27. Building: Cabin #12 1-207 Builder: CCC
Architect: National Park Service Date: 1934

Cabin #12 is a 36' x 24' gable roofed rectangular structure built with peeled logs with saddle-notched corners resting on a battered split stone foundation. The cabin contains a living room with a split stone fireplace, three bedrooms, and a bath. A log constructed entrance porch

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extends along the west facing lake facade. Window openings are 6 over 6 double hung sash. This CCC constructed cabin clearly reflects the design of the earlier rental cabins from the 1920s.

28. Building: Caretaker's Residence 1-213 Builder: Unknown
Architect: Dept. of Natural Resources Date: 1975

The Caretaker's Residence is a 35' x 28' rectangular structure covered by a gable roof. The building features a split entry and is sheathed with horizontal siding. The residence is non-contributing.

29. Building: Pump House 1-211 Builder: CCC/WPA
Architect: H.H. Swanson Date: 1937-38

The Pump House is an 11'4" square building constructed with large field stone rising 4 1/2' to the sill level with massive 16" horizontal logs above. The one story building is covered with a hip roof. Paired casements are located on both the south and west facades although the sash has been replaced. The Pump House may be entered through 5' wide double doors located on the north facade. A removable roof section was originally constructed above the entry. A low stone retaining wall extends 21'6" from the north edge of the entrance wall. Although the Pump House was CCC constructed, WPA transient camp WC-9 gathered the materials for the building.

The oversized scale of the structural members make this small building a visually impressive example of the Rustic Style.

PREACHER'S GROVE

30. Structure: Retaining Wall Builder: CCC
Architect: National Park Service Date: c1937

A field stone retaining wall is built at the edge of the roadway near a stand of trees called the Preacher's Grove. The wall is approximately 3' high and 40' long.

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TURNBULL POINT TRAIL SHELTER

31. Building: Trail Shelter Builder: CCC
Architect: National Park Service Date: c1935

No longer accessible by foot trail, this abandoned Trail Shelter located on Turnbull Point may only be reached by boat. The rectangular shelter consists of a gable roof which is supported by paired log posts with brackets placed at each end of the structure. Rafters and purlins are also constructed with logs. The shelter protects two split log benches. The structure is in deteriorated condition.

BEAR PAW CAMPGROUND

Bear Paw Campground is located on the east shore of Lake Itasca. The Campground was developed through the efforts of both the Civilian Conservation Corps and the Works Progress Administration. The campground contains 12 contributing buildings, 3 contributing structures, and two contributing objects, as well as 1 non-contributing building.

32. Building: Campground Registration Bldg Builder: CCC
1-167
Architect: V.C. Martin Date: 1935

The Campground Registration Building is an L-shaped structure built with 10" peeled logs with saddle-notched corners resting on a stone faced foundation. The building is covered by a cross gable roof supported by log rafters and purlins. The building originally included custodian's quarters, a campground registration station, and a camp store. The west facing elevation includes the custodian's quarters which are contained in a 22' x 49' section of the building. The quarters include a living room, kitchen, bedroom, bath, and a gable roofed entrance porch which projects from the east facade. The living room features 8" V-joint knotted pine paneling, a log beamed ceiling, and a massive split stone fireplace. The

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custodian's quarters is now used by seasonal help. The east elevation includes the 22' x 26'5" camp store which is now used for storage purposes. Each of the three entrances to the building feature stone steps.

The slightly irregular plan and the use of both casement and double hung sash give the building the appearance of a rustic pioneer homestead rather than a Rustic Style building adapted for recreational purposes.

33. Structure: Stone Curb Builder: WPA
Architect: National Park Service Date: 1942

A stone curb defines the edge of the parking area adjacent to the Campground Registration Building as well as the steps which lead to the entrance. The stonework in the curb is split stone set in mortar with an 8" exposure while the steps are built with field split boulder risers anchored in cement.

34. Building: Pump House 1-439 Builder: CCC
Architect: Edward W. Barber Date: 1935

The Pump House is a 14'6" square building with an 11' x 10' extension along the north elevation. Both sections are sheathed with palisade or half log siding and are covered by a hip roof. Window openings are paired four light casement sash. When first built, the main section of the building was three stories high and enclosed a water tank with a 10' diameter. The upper section was built with horizontal logs with saddle-notched corners although this portion of the building has been removed. The original building was a unique example of Rustic Style architecture with a combination of two types of log construction.

35. Building: Cabins #1-#3 1-174-176 Builder: CCC
Architect: National Park Service Date: 1935-36

Rental Cabins #1-#3 are identical 22' x 15' rectangular structures built with peeled logs with saddle-notched corners resting on rock faced foundations. The cabins feature gable roofs supported by log rafters and purlins. Each roof projects from the south facing lake facade over an entrance porch with log posts and railings. Four light casement sash are

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organized in a group of three on each side wall and two single casements are located on the rear facade. The interiors consist of a single room with a split stone fireplace and a small kitchen and bath. Much of the stonework has deteriorated from the foundations.

The entrance steps to Cabins #1 and #2 are located at the south side of the porch while the steps to Cabin #3 are placed at the west side.

36. Building: Cabins #4-#6 1-177-179 Builder: WPA
Architect: National Park Service Date: 1939

Three Cabins were constructed by the WPA in 1939 adjacent to three identical cabins built by the CCC in 1935-36. The cabins are 22' x 15' rectangular structures built with peeled logs with saddle-notched corners resting on rock faced foundations. The cabins feature gable roofs supported by log rafters and purlins. Each roof projects from the south facing lake facade over an entrance porch with log posts and railings. Small four light casement sash are organized in a group of three on each side wall and two single casements are placed on each of the rear facades. The interior consists of a single room with a split stone fireplace as well as a small kitchen and bath. Much of the stonework has deteriorated from the foundation.

The entrance steps to Cabins #5 and #6 are placed at the west side of the porch while the steps to Cabin #4 are placed at the south side.

37. Building: Pump House 1-171 Builder: WPA
Architect: National Park Service Date: 1940

The Pump House is a one story 11'4" square structure located on a high hill overlooking Lake Itasca. The building is constructed with 10"-12" peeled logs with saddle-notched corners which rest on a 2' high split stone foundation wall. The Pump House is covered with a hip roof supported by 6" log rafters. Double doors constructed with planks form entrances on both the north and south facades while paired 6 light casement sash are located on the east and west facades.

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38. Structure: Stone Steps Builder: WPA
Architect: National Park Service Date: 1942

Two flights of stairs lead from the Bear Paw Campground to the shore of Lake Itasca. One set of stairs is adjacent to the Campground Registration Building while the other is near the Pump House. The stairs are built with field split boulder risers anchored in cement.

39. Building: Comfort Station 1-168 Builder: CCC
Architect: V.C. Martin Date: 1935-36

The Comfort Station is a 28'2" x 13'9" rectangular building resting on a rock faced cement platform. The building is constructed with 10" peeled logs with saddle-notched corners. A gable roof covers the building and extends to the protect two log constructed entrance screens. Windows consist of screened openings with log mullions.

40. Objects: Drinking Fountains Builder: WPA
Architect: G. Lindquist Date: 1940

Two identical split stone Drinking Fountains are located at the Bear Paw Campground, one adjacent to the Comfort Station and the other near the Combination Building. The Fountains rest on a sawn granite base 5'9" x 5'11". The fountains are 3' high and taper from 2'5" square at the base to 2'0" at the top. A stone step is placed along one side.

41. Building: Combination Building 1-169 Builder: WPA
Architect: V.C. Martin Date: 1938-39

The Combination Building is a 67' x 24' rectangular structure, one of the largest completely log constructed buildings in the state park system. The structure is built with 10" peeled logs with saddle notched corners resting on a stone faced foundation. A gable roof is supported by 6"-7" log rafters and 10" log purlins. The building features stone paved recessed entrances along both the east and west facades flanked by paired 12" log posts. Window openings are 6 or 9 light casement sash which hinge at the base.

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The Combination Building was originally designed to contain showers, rest rooms, a laundry, a kitchen, and a utility room. The laundry included an electric washing machine and ironing boards. The kitchen once contained 6 cast iron cook stoves built into a split stone masonry chimney. By 1977 showers had been installed in the laundry room.

42. Building: Fish Cleaning House 1-173 Builder: Unknown
Architect: Dept. of Natural Resources Date: 1960s

The Fish Cleaning House is a square shaped building consisting of a 3' high concrete block wall followed by a series of screened window openings. The building is covered by a gable roof. The Fish Cleaning House is non-contributing.

43. Building: Ice & Wood House 1-172 Builder: CCC
Architect: V.C. Martin Date: 1936

The Ice and Wood House is an L-shaped structure built with 10" peeled logs with saddle-notched corners which is covered by an intersecting gable roof supported by log rafters and purlins. The building consists of a 32' x 14' section for wood storage joined by an 18' x 18' extension for the ice house. The wood house originally featured an entrance consisting of a 19' wide opening flanked by 12" log posts. This section has been infilled. The ice house contains an inner wall filled with saw dust and features entrance doors built with diagonal planks. The two part doors consist of a lower door 7' high and 4'4" wide followed by an upper door 3'9" high and 4'4" wide. The gable area above the doors is left open for ventilation.

CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS SP-19 CAMP SITE

44. Building: Pump House 1-180 Builder: CCC
Architect: Dept. of the Army Date: 1937

The Pump House is a plain rectangular structure covered by a gable roof. The building is sheathed with rough board and batten siding. This building is the only surviving structure from CCC camp SP-19, Company

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1785, which was located at this site from 1938 to July 1942. The camp consisted of Veterans of World War I and was the last CCC state park camp in operation in the United States.

45. Object: Fechner Plaque Builder: CCC
Architect: Unknown Date: 1940

A plaque in memory of Robert C. Fechner, the first director of the CCC, is located at the western edge of the Pine Ridge Campground, the former site of CCC Camp SP-19. The plaque was erected by Company 1785 and consists of a bronze tablet anchored to a rock. Fechner visited the camp on June 6, 1939 shortly before his death.

INCINERATOR

46. Structure: Incinerator Builder: CCC
Architect: National Park Service Date: 1940-41

The Incinerator incorporates mechanical parts from the F. Stary & Sons Co. of Cedar Rapids, Iowa. The mechanism is encased in battered native split stone and rises to a height of about 12'. The Incinerator is divided into two sections consisting of a lower burning chamber with loading doors followed by a chimney.

PARK HEADQUARTERS

The Park Headquarters is located near the northeastern shore of Lake Itasca and contains facilities for the service and administrative functions of the park. The headquarters includes 5 contributing buildings, 4 contributing structures, as well as 5 non-contributing buildings.

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47. Building: Old Park Headquarters 1-155 Builder: Unknown
Architect: Unknown Date: 1923

The Old Park Headquarters is a sprawling 128' x 45' structure built with peeled logs with saddle-notched corners resting on a split rock foundation. The I-shaped building is covered by a series of intersecting gable roofs which define the central section of the building and two flanking wings. Each wing is joined to the mid-section by connecting passageways. The north wing contains a split stone fireplace located on the east end wall. The south wing features a dormer window on both the north and south pitch of the gable roof and the east section of the wing is covered with wooden shingles. Nine light casement sash are spaced along the facades. The log craftsmanship in the Headquarters building is outstanding.

The Park Headquarters building was constructed in 1923 as noted on the cornerstone in the foundation. The building was used as the headquarters until 1941 when the CCC completed the present office building. The park office was located in the north end, the middle section housed the park superintendent and his family, and the park switchboard and the kitchen and dining room for the park crew occupied the south wing.

48. Structure: Water Tower Builder: Unknown
Architect: Unknown Date: 1923

The Water Tower is a square three story frame structure clad with wooden shingles and covered by a hip roof. A one story gable roofed extension projects from the east facade. Window openings in the building consist of 6 over 6 double hung sash. The Water Tower is in deteriorating condition and the roof of the one story section is beginning to collapse.

49. Building: Headquarters Bldg 1-137 Builder: CCC
Architect: Edward W. Barber Date: 1940-41

The Headquarters Building is a 40'6" x 23' rectangular structure resting on a brick faced foundation. The building is covered with 1" x 10" rough horizontal boards to the 4' high sill level and rough board and batten siding above. An entrance porch projects from the north facade and is covered by a shed roof supported by 8" square posts. Window openings are generally 4 or 8 light out-swinging type casement sash although several

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windows are hinged at the bottom and tip inward. The Headquarters Building is covered by a hip roof.

The building originally contained office space, a telephone exchange, and an apartment for the operators. When the hand-crank operator connected phones were removed in the early 1960s, the apartment was converted to additional office space.

50. Structure: Stone Curb Builder: CCC
Architect: National Park Service Date: 1940

A small parking area is located to the north of the Headquarters Building. The area is defined by a low split stone curb anchored in cement.

51. Building: Superintendent's Residence Builder: CCC
Architect: Edward W. Barber 1-139 Date: 1939-40

The Superintendent's Residence is a T-shaped structure resting on a brick faced foundation which is covered by an intersecting hip roof. The overall dimensions of the building are 36'6" x 47'6". The residence is sheathed with 1" x 10" rough horizontal boards to just below the sill level and vertical boards with 1" x 2" battens above. An entrance porch projects from the west facing lake facade and is covered by a shed roof supported by 8" x 8" squared posts. Window openings include large picture windows and 6 or 8 light casements in the living and dining rooms and 4 over 1 light double hung sash throughout the remainder of the house. The interior includes a living room with a brick fireplace, dining room, kitchen, three bedrooms, and a bath.

52. Building: Superintendent's Garage Builder: CCC
Architect: Edward W. Barber 1-138 Date: 1940

The Superintendent's Garage is a 24'6" square building which rests on a concrete foundation. The garage is covered with 1" x 10" rough horizontal boards to the sill level and rough vertical boards and battens above. Entry doors to the two vehicle stalls are located on the east

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facade while each of the remaining walls contains two 9 light casement windows. The building is capped by a hip roof. The garage doors were originally built with 2-ply rough boards and have been replaced.

53. Structure: Power House 1-162 Builder: CCC
Architect: V.C. Martin Date: 1939

The Power House is a 30'2" x 35'5" rectangular structure resting on a concrete base. The structure is constructed with an orange colored brick with a header course every fifth row. Four brick piers with cast stone caps are spaced along both the north and south facades. The Power House is covered with a gable roof with 2" x 12" plank boarding and louvers in both gables. Large industrial sash are placed between the piers on the south side wall as well as the east end wall and two smaller windows flank the entry on the west wall. When first constructed, the 11' wide entrance featured double doors built with 3-ply rough boards with iron strap hinges. However, these doors have been replaced.

The Power House originally contained a steam powered electrical generator. The generator was later replaced by a stand-by diesel generator in the 1940s which was eventually removed from service in the 1960s. The building is now used for the storage of electrical and plumbing supplies.

54. Building: Oil House 1-161 Builder: Unknown
Architect: Dept. of Natural Resources Date: 1950s

The Oil House is a small rectangular building constructed with concrete block and covered by a gable roof. A concrete loading dock is located along the south facade. The Oil House is non-contributing.

55. Building: Garage 1-157 Builder: Unknown
Architect: Unknown Date: 1950s

This three stall vehicle Garage is a rectangular frame structure sheathed with clapboard siding and covered by a gable roof. Each garage door contains two 4 light casement sash. The Garage is non-contributing.

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56. Building: Warehouse 1-156 Builder: CCC
Architect: Bigler/H. Zaiser Date: 1941-42

The Warehouse is a 61' x 25'4" rectangular building resting on a concrete foundation. The structure is sheathed with 1" x 10" rough horizontal boards which rise 2 1/2' to the sill level followed by rough vertical boards with 1" x 2" battens which rise an additional four feet to the eaves. Window openings are 9 light casement sash and all doors are built with 2-ply rough boards. The Warehouse is covered by a hip roof.

The interior is divided into four separate storage rooms, two with wooden floors, one with a concrete floor, and one with metal clad ceiling and walls which is described in the original plans as a Bedding Storage Room. The storage room along the west facade features double entrance doors which open onto a small plank loading dock supported by concrete posts.

A Quonset type structure has been added to the north facade.

57. Building: Warehouse 1-158 Builder: Unknown
Architect: Unknown Date: 1960s

The wood storage Warehouse is a rectangular frame structure sheathed with plywood siding and covered by a gable roof. Large sliding doors are located along the south facade. The Warehouse non-contributing.

58. Building: Garage 1-164 Builder: Unknown
Architect: Dept. of Natural Resources Date: 1964

The Garage is a 59' x 24' frame structure covered by a gable roof. The building contains five vehicle stalls and is sheathed with horizontal siding. The building is non-contributing.

59. Building: Shop/Warehouse 1-160 Builder: Unknown
Architect: Dept. of Natural Resources Date: 1972

The Shop/Warehouse is a 50' x 120' rectangular building constructed with textured concrete block and covered by a flat roof. The building is non-contributing.

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60. Structure: Water Tower 1-163 Builder: CCC
Architect: Edward W. Barber Date: 1941-42

The Water Tower is a 16'8" square structure with a one story extension for the Pump House. The split stone tower rises 20' with a 4" batter to each side. This followed by a 14' frame section capped by a hip roof with a 2' overhang. The frame upper portion of the tower is sheathed with rough horizontal boards and features louvered openings placed below the eaves. Two 8 light casements are placed within the stonework on both the north and south facades of the lower section. The entrance door is built with rough 3-ply boards and is covered with a gable roof supported by timber brackets. A small gabled roof frame addition has been made to the pump room.

MISSISSIPPI HEADWATERS

The Mississippi Headwaters is located along the north shore of Lake Itasca. The area encompasses the historic Headwaters of the Mississippi River, the Picnic Grounds, and the Swimming Beach. The Headwaters includes 4 contributing buildings, 3 contributing structures, and 4 contributing objects, as well as 1 non-contributing building, and 1 one non-contributing structure.

61. Object: Drinking Fountain Builder: CCC
Architect: National Park Service Date: c1941

A Drinking Fountain is located between the boat landing and the beach house. The Fountain consists of a square split stone structure approximately 2' high which rests on a rectangular base. Faucets are located at the side of the upper section.

62. Building: Bath House & Shelter 1-143 Builder: CCC
Architect: Edward W. Barber Date: 1941-42

The Bath House is a 114' long T-shaped structure located close to the shoreline of Lake Itasca. The building consists of a 3' high split granite boulder base supporting a series of vertical logs which serve as

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the building's principal structural members. The intervening wall areas are infilled with random width rough vertical boards with 1" x 2" battens. When first constructed, the Bath House contained a centrally located concession flanked by loggias as well as rest rooms, showers, and changing areas located in adjoining wings. The structure is covered by a cross gable roof which includes the concession and loggias and extends to cover the rest rooms and showers in the partially enclosed changing wings. The gable roof projects from the lake facade to form a covered porch or shelter. The roof is supported by posts, beams, rafters, and purlins, all constructed with various sized logs and which rest on a low split stone wall. Large screens were also designed for the porch.

The Bath House is the largest of its kind in the state park system and the only surviving example featuring log construction. The building was still under construction when CCC camp SP-19 was vacated in July 1942 although the park staff was able to complete the building.

In 1969 the concession was converted to provide space for rest rooms and storage and the toilets were removed from the changing wings. Logs which had rested at the top of the 8' high walls of the changing wings were replaced with rough boards.

63. Objects: Drinking Fountains Builder: CCC
Architect: National Park Service Date: c1941

Three Drinking Fountains are located near the Bath House, two along a trail to the east of the building and one near the Brower Inn. Each Fountain consists of a square split stone base which supports a masonry extension at the back of the structure. A faucet is set in the stonework of the upper section.

64. Building: Brower Inn 1-142 Builder: Unknown
Architect: Parker & Johnson Date: 1958

The Brower Inn is a 82' x 28' one story structure built into a hillside which allows the lower level to open directly onto the lake facade. The central section of the building projects toward the east and west and is covered by a low pitch gable roof while each of the flanking wings is covered by a flat roof. The Brower Inn features large glazed areas, decorative exterior wooden panels, and split face granite stonework. The Inn is named for Jacob Brower, a pivotal figure in the establishment and

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preservation of Itasca State Park. When the Brower Inn was completed the restaurant facilities at Forest Inn were moved to this building. The Inn is non-contributing.

65. Structure: Stone Steps Builder: CCC
Architect: National Park Service Date: c1941

A broad flight of stairs near the Brower Inn descends to the shore of Lake Itasca. The steps are constructed with split stone anchored in cement and are separated into two sections by a stone paved landing.

66. Building: Museum 1-141 Builder: Unknown
Architect: Unknown Date: c1925

The Museum, also known as the Oza Windib Shelter, is a long rectangular building located on the shore of Lake Itasca. The shelter is built with peeled logs with saddle-notched corners and is covered by a gable roof. Paired casement windows are spaced along the facades. The building appears to have been built in two sections with a basement constructed under the northern portion only. The building originally served as a shelter for the campground and was later used as a beach house. The building is now used as a natural history museum. The shelter was named for Oza Windib, an Indian guide who lead Henry Schoolcraft to the Headwaters of the Mississippi in 1832.

67. Structure: Foot Bridge Builder: CCC
Architect: Edward W. Barber Date: 1936

The Foot Bridge is a 69' long structure resting on stone and concrete footings placed a minimum of 4' below grade. The structure is built 7' above a small stream flowing into nearby Lake Itasca. The bridge is supported by two end piers and two center piers which are built with battered stone consisting of various sized rocks and boulders with a dry laid appearance. The upper structure was originally built with 14" log stringers, 10" log posts, and 9" log rails. This portion of the bridge has been rebuilt although the replacement logs are similar to the originals.

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68. Building: Pageant Grounds Latrine Builder: CCC
Architect: National Park Service 1-140 Date: 1941

The Pageant Grounds Latrine is a 24' x 17' rectangular structure covered by a gable roof. The building is constructed with peeled logs with saddle-notched corners which rest on a 3' high split stone base. The low stone wall extends beyond both ends of the east facade to define the entrances on both the north and south end walls. Each entry is covered by a gable roof which is supported by log posts and beams which rest on the stone base. Window openings are small casement sash. The Pageant Grounds were located near the Headwaters and had been the site of numerous festivals.

New fixtures were installed in the building in 1962 and in 1984 skylights were added and several timbers replaced.

69. Structure: Water Tower Builder: CCC
Architect: V.C. Martin Date: 1935

Only structural fragments survive from this Water Tower which was constructed in 1935. The tower was originally faced with vertical log palisades on the first story and horizontal logs with saddle-notched corners on the upper section. The building resembled a blockhouse. However, only the reinforced concrete walls and steel beams which supported the water tank survive. Small remnants of the stone faced foundation also survive. Although the tower is non-contributing due to its deteriorated condition, it is an interesting example of the modern building methods utilized in the rustic style.

70. Building: Concession Building Builder: CCC
Architect: Swanson Date: 1936

The Concession Building is a 16' x 24' rectangular log structure covered by a gable roof. The building is constructed with massive 16"-18" log posts with one post placed in each corner. Each of the 4 posts are flanked on two sides by smaller 10"-12" posts. 14" log beams rest on the posts and support 8" rafters and 10" purlins. When the concession was originally constructed, the structure was only partially enclosed and contained low counters and a storage area to the rear. In 1945 the open

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walls were infilled with board and batten siding and swing-up type doors were installed over the counters. The concession is in deteriorated condition.

71. Structure: Mississippi Headwaters Dam Builder: CCC
Architect: National Park Service Date: 1941

A 44' long outlet dam was constructed at the north end of Lake Itasca in order to clearly define the Headwaters of the Mississippi River. The structural portion of the dam is below the level of the water and consists of four foot pieces of triple lap sheet piling capped with a seven foot wide layer of concrete which is 6 to 18 inches thick. Rocks and boulders were pressed into the concrete and give the Headwaters its present day appearance. According to the original plans "All joints between stones (to be) filled with mortar - 1 part cement and 2 1/2 parts coarse washed sand. Before (the) cement hardens, stone and pebbles (to be) pressed into the surface, making it appear as natural as possible. All exposed rock will be weathered and darkened."

SQUAW LAKE CABIN

72. Building: Squaw Lake Cabin 1-146 Builder: Unknown/CCC
Architect: Unknown Date: 1930/1937

The Squaw Lake Cabin is a rectangular gable roofed structure resting on a split stone foundation. The cabin is sheathed with palisade log siding and a split stone fireplace is located along the east end wall. Window openings are paired 6 light casement sash. The building was constructed as a Forestry Patrol Cabin in about 1930, however, it was converted to a rental cabin by the CCC in 1937.

SQUAW LAKE TRANSIENT CAMP

The Squaw Lake Transient Camp is located on Squaw Lake in the northwestern section of the park. The camp was the site of the Headwaters WPA transient camp WC-9. The camp was converted to a group

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National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetItasca State Park
CCC/WPA/Rustic Style Historic Resources
Clearwater and Hubbard Counties, MNSection number 7 Page 28

camp facility after it was vacated by the WPA. Only two of the original buildings remain; however, six footings and foundations define several building locations of this once extensive complex. Two non-contributing buildings are also included in the district.

73. Building: Mess Hall 1-147 Builder: Unknown
Architect: H. Petersen Date: 1951

The Mess Hall is a T-shaped gable roofed building consisting of a 70'7" x 20'3" dining room with a 35'4" x 20'3" extension for the kitchen. The building rests on a concrete foundation with 6" x 12" screened openings for ventilation. The building is covered with rough 10" horizontal boards to the sill level with board and batten siding above. Window openings are paired six light casement sash. A dormer is framed on the roof above the west facing entry.

The Mess Hall is built on the site of the mess hall for the WPA transient camp. The original building was destroyed by fire in about 1948 while the Army was using the Squaw Lake facility as a rest camp. The structure was later rebuilt in 1951. Although the present building may resemble the original mess hall, its appearance is a result of the 1951 construction and the building is considered non-contributing.

74. Building: Sanitation Building 1-148 Builder: Unknown
Architect: Unknown Date: 1950s

The Sanitation Building is a rectangular frame structure covered by a gable roof. The building is sheathed with clapboard siding. The Sanitation Building was moved to the site in the 1950s and is considered non-contributing.

75. Building: Foreman's Quarters 1-149 Builder: WPA
Architect: Edward W. Barber Date: 1936

The Foreman's Quarters is a 43'10" x 23' rectangular building covered with a gable roof. The building is sheathed with vertical siding although the structure may have been originally covered with wooden shingles. The interior consists of a central living room flanked by two

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bedrooms to the south and a bedroom and bath to the north. A covered entrance porch is supported by a squared posts. Window openings are 4 or 8 light casement sash.

76. Building: Pump House 1-445 Builder: WPA
Architect: Unknown Date: c1939

The Pump House is a rectangular frame structure located at the edge of Squaw Lake. The building is sheathed with board and batten siding and is covered by a gable roof. Window openings are small casement sash.

77. Site: Footings & Foundations Builder: WPA
Architect: Unknown Date: c1934

Six footings and foundation walls survive from the once numerous buildings at the Headwaters WPA transient camp. Three complete rubblestone foundations survive from 60' x 24' barracks buildings; two concrete slabs remain extant from shop buildings; and one low concrete wall remains intact. These structural remnants provide a general sense of the original layout of the complex.

ELK LAKE TRANSIENT CAMP

The Elk Lake Transient Camp is located to the south of Lake Itasca on the northwest shore of Elk Lake at the site of a WPA transient camp. After the camp was vacated by the WPA, the site was converted to a group camp facility. However, only two buildings remain from the original camp.

78. Building: Mess Hall/Shelter 1-444 Builder: WPA
Architect: Unknown Date: c1934

The Mess Hall/Shelter building is a rectangular frame structure sheathed with half log palisade siding and covered by a gable roof. The south end wall is now completely open. The building may have originally served as the recreation hall at the transient camp.

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Continuation Sheet

Itasca State Park
Carpenter Gothic Style Historic Resources
Clearwater and Hubbard Counties, MN

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79. Building: Staff Quarters 1-443
Architect: Unknown

Builder: WPA
Date: c1934

The Staff Quarters building is a 30'4" x 20'4" rectangular structure built with full log palisade walls. The joints between the logs are caulked with oakum. The building is covered with a hip roof while a projecting entrance is covered with a gable roof. Four light casement sash have been removed. Frame walls divide the interior into four rooms.

In 1938 the building was reconditioned for group camp use. This structure is the only building in the state park system with full log palisade walls which form both the interior and exterior wall surfaces.

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Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 1Itasca State Park
CCC/WPA/Rustic Style Historic Resources
Clearwater and Hubbard Counties, MNSTATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Itasca State Park CCC/WPA/Rustic Style Historic Resources are historically significant under National Register Criterion A in the context of Recreation for their association with the development of recreational facilities in the oldest permanent state park in Minnesota and one of the first state parks in the United States. Created by an act of the Minnesota Legislature in 1891, the park was established to preserve the historic Headwaters of the Mississippi and to "maintain intact, forever, a limited quantity of the domain of this commonwealth, seven miles long and five in width, in a state of nature." This was the first action by the state to provide recreational areas, protect natural and geologic features of the Itasca Basin, and preserve some of the largest stands of virgin Norway and White pine in the United States. The resources are also significant in the context of Government for their association with the unprecedented federal response to the Great Depression.

Itasca State Park CCC/WPA/Rustic Style Historic Resources are significant under National Register Criterion C in the context of Architecture as the largest collection of log constructed buildings in the state park system. Constructed over a 37 year period from 1905 through 1942, these buildings include many of the finest log structures in the state. The park contains the first examples of Rustic Style state park design and the largest concentration of Rustic Style buildings which predate the Depression Era. These structures represent a remarkably diverse and well developed collection of buildings featuring irreplaceable labor intensive construction and finely crafted detailing. The Landscape Architecture for Itasca State Park is significant as one of the most comprehensive designs from the period which successfully incorporated new expansion and construction with the existing Rustic Style buildings of the park.

The period of significance for these resources is 1905-1942 with significant dates of 1905 and 1933.

The story of the Headwaters of the Mississippi began more than 300 years before the park was established. Spanish explorer Hernando de Soto discovered the lower reaches of the Mississippi in 1541, although more than a hundred years passed before its upper waters were seen by Europeans. Raddisson and Groseilliers, two French traders, may have reached the upper Mississippi in the 1650s but historians do not agree on the extent of their journeys. Credit for discovering the upper river is generally given to Jacques Marquette, a Jesuit priest, and his companion,

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Itasca State Park
CCC/WPA/Rustic Style Historic Resources
Clearwater and Hubbard Counties, MN

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Louis Jolliet, who first entered the Mississippi at the mouth of the Wisconsin River in 1673. Other Frenchman, La Salle, Father Louis Hennepin, Du Luth, and Le Sueur, traveled the upper river, but for three centuries after its discovery the true source of the Father of Waters remained a mystery. Many men searched for the river's head and at least six claimed the honor of discovering it. It remained for an American, Henry Rowe Schoolcraft, to discover the true source of the country's greatest river. Schoolcraft first visited the upper river in 1820 as a member of an exploring party headed by Governor Lewis Cass of Michigan. Although Cass was satisfied that he had found the source of the Mississippi in Cass Lake, Schoolcraft did not agree. He believed that it lay farther to the southwest and he privately resolved to return some day and find it. His opportunity came twelve years later when he set out on an expedition in June 1832. Schoolcraft reached Lake Itasca one month later and he raised an American flag on the island which today bears his name.

By the late 1800s, Minnesota's logging era was at its peak and many companies moved north in search of prime timber. The Headwaters were threatened with deforestation when Jacob Brower, a land surveyor and historian, began his heroic battle to establish the park. Brower became Itasca's first superintendent and devoted the last 14 years of his life to acquiring land for the park and enhancing its beauty until his death in 1905.

1905 also marked the year of the construction of Douglas Lodge, a pivotal development in the history of the park. The Lodge is significant as the oldest building in the state park system and the first example of Rustic Style design. The building is also significant for its association with the first major development of recreational facilities in a state park. During the next 20 years, an additional 14 Rustic Style structures were built. The buildings range from the Clubhouse, one of the most unusual rustic buildings in the state, to the finely crafted Old Park Headquarters.

Beginning in 1933, the tradition of log construction was continued during large scale park expansion undertaken by the work programs of the Depression Era. Over 30 additional Rustic Style buildings were constructed through the efforts of the Civilian Conservation Corps and transient relief camps operated by the State Emergency Relief Administration and the Works Progress Administration.

CCC Camp SP-1 was the first state park CCC camp approved in Minnesota and was assigned to Itasca State Park. The camp occupied a site just north of the park beginning on June 27, 1933. In 1935 after only two years of

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Continuation SheetItasca State Park
CCC/WPA/Rustic Style Historic Resources
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operation, the Second Biennial Report of the Department of Conservation reported that the "camp...has placed forty thousand cubic yards of fill to improve surroundings at the point where the Mississippi River leaves Lake Itasca and to provide suitable pageant grounds. Two log cabins have been added to Douglas Lodge. Three and one-half miles of roads, five miles of trails and five miles of telephone lines have been completed. One water tank, one pump shelter and two Imhoff tanks are among the camp projects. Forest improvements have been extended to 168 acres and blister rust control to 3,000 acres. Fifteen acres have been landscaped, 515 acres covered by topographic surveys and 18 acres have been planted. Ten miles of road bank sloping has been completed and ten miles of road sides have been cleared." One of the cabins mentioned in this report was the Old Timer's Cabin built in the summer of 1934. The cabin was the first CCC constructed building in the park and it represents a spectacular example of Rustic Style log construction with walls only four logs high.

Transient relief camps located at Squaw and Elk Lakes were also involved in the expansion of the park. The Squaw Lake Camp completed considerable work in the western section of the park, regrading sections of the Old Middlewest Trail and the Old West Boundary Road, landscaping the bank slopes and eliminating dead and down timber. The camp later converted the Elk Lake transient camp buildings into a group camp facility. Additional projects included reforestation, improvement of several sections of the park trails, and the construction of new bridges over Nicollet and Chambers Creek.

The major developments from this period centered at the Headwaters and Bear Paw Campground where 12 finely crafted log buildings were constructed through the joint efforts of the Civilian Conservation Corps and the Works Progress Administration. The park attracted national attention during this period and was the site of a National Conference on State Parks. CCC Director Robert Fechner also visited the park in 1939.

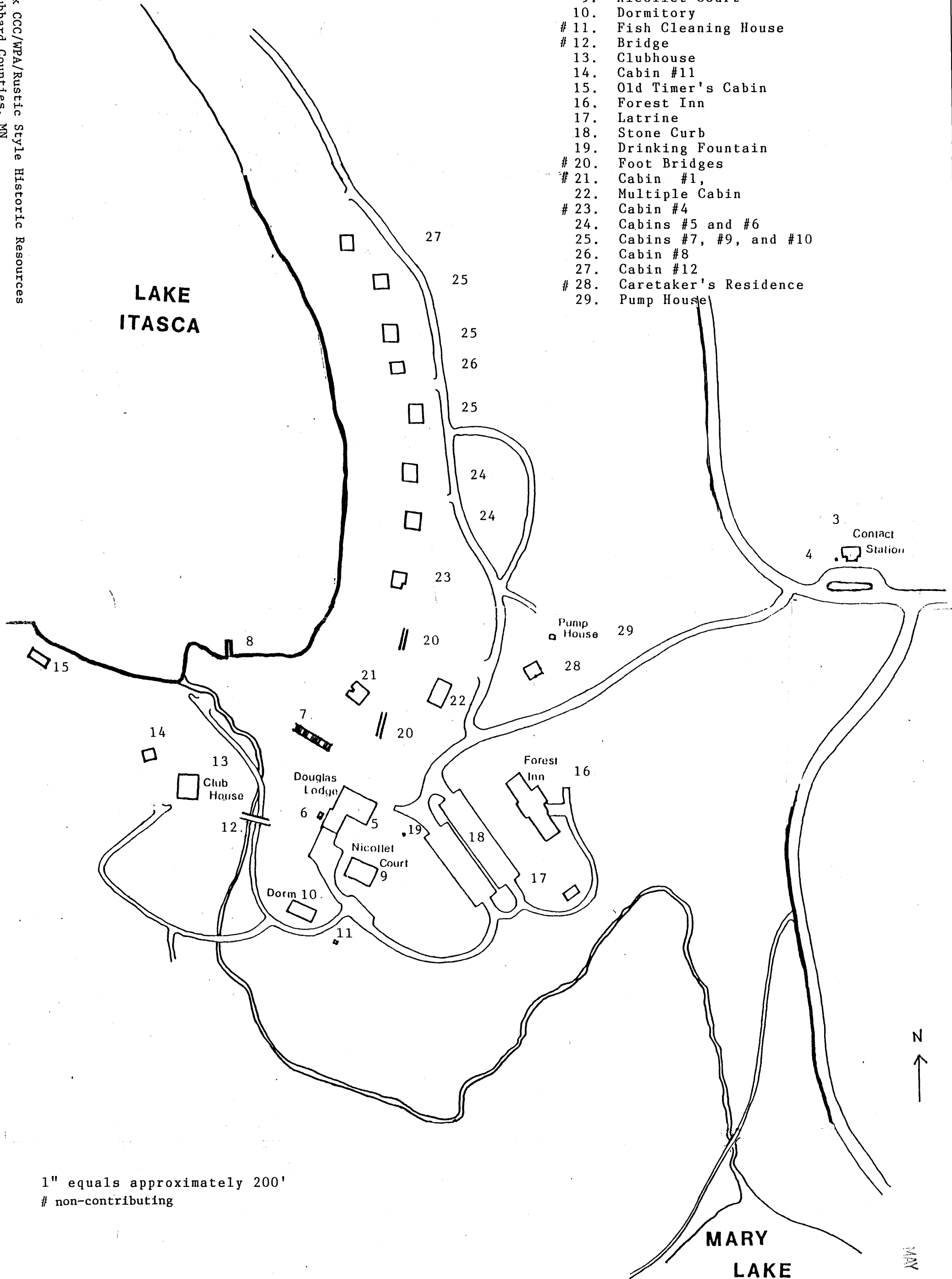
CCC camp SP-1 closed by 1937 and was replaced by CCC camp SP-19 which was located within the park at the present day site of the Pine Ridge Campground. This camp developed the Headquarters Area and Service Yard, and built the Beach House and the Forest Inn, one of the largest buildings in the state park system. This camp closed on July 15, 1942 shortly after one of the great conservation programs in the history of the United States came to an end.

Camp SP-19 was the last Civilian Conservation Corps state park camp in the United States.

DOUGLAS LODGE

- 3. East Contact Station
- 4. Drinking Fountain
- 5. Douglas Lodge
- 6. Cellar
- 7. Stairway
- # 8. Dock
- 9. Nicollet Court
- 10. Dormitory
- # 11. Fish Cleaning House
- # 12. Bridge
- 13. Clubhouse
- 14. Cabin #11
- 15. Old Timer's Cabin
- 16. Forest Inn
- 17. Latrine
- 18. Stone Curb
- 19. Drinking Fountain
- # 20. Foot Bridges
- # 21. Cabin #1,
- 22. Multiple Cabin
- # 23. Cabin #4
- 24. Cabins #5 and #6
- 25. Cabins #7, #9, and #10
- 26. Cabin #8
- 27. Cabin #12
- # 28. Caretaker's Residence
- 29. Pump House

LAKE
ITASCA



3. Contact Station
4. Drinking Fountain

Pump House 29

Forest Inn 16

Douglas Lodge 5

Nicollet Court 9

Dorm 10 10

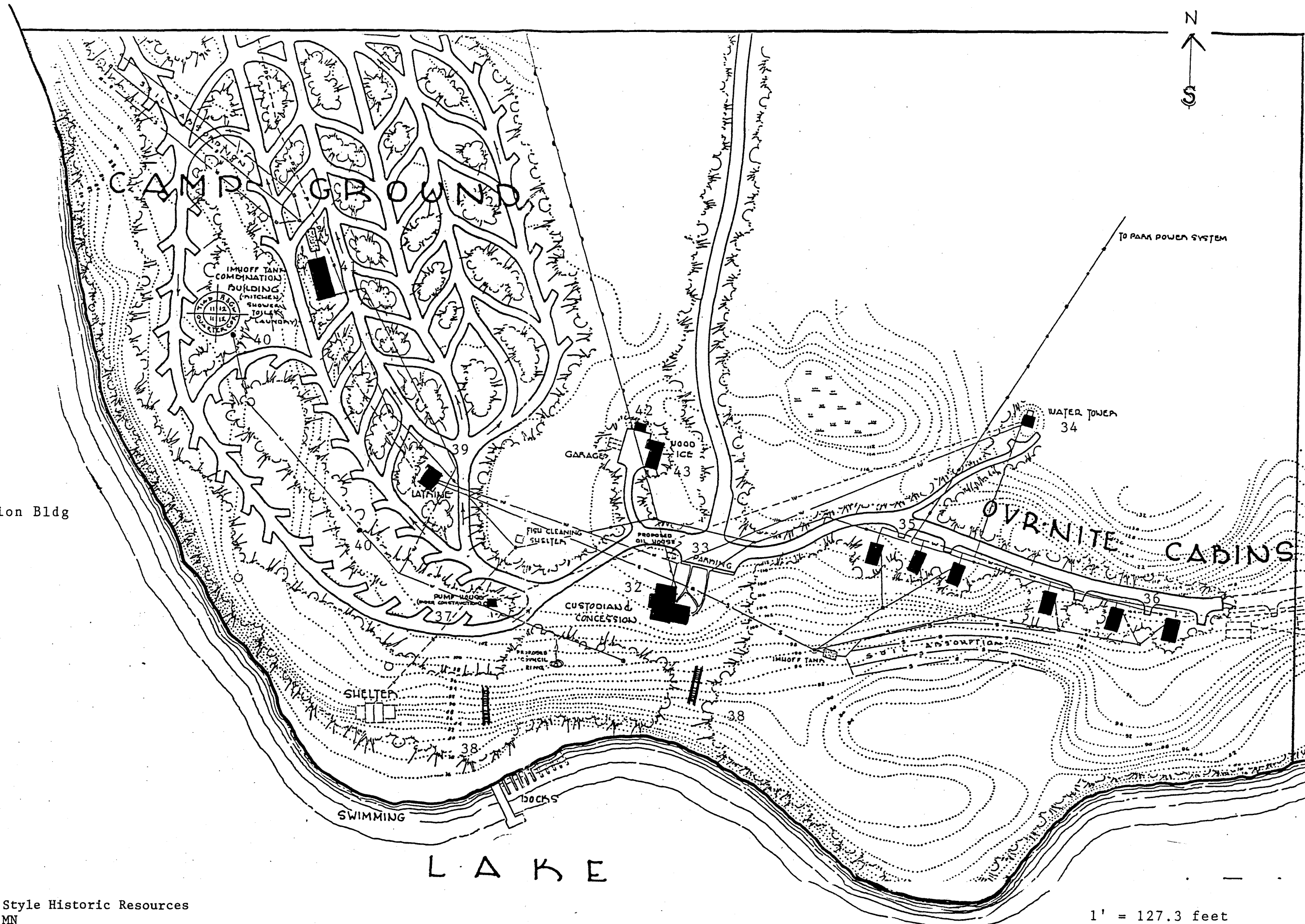
Club House 13

1" equals approximately 200'
non-contributing

MARY
LAKE

MAY 22 1902

Itasca State Park CCC/WPA/Rustic Style Historic Resources
Clearwater and Hubbard Counties, MN



BEAR PAW CAMPGROUND

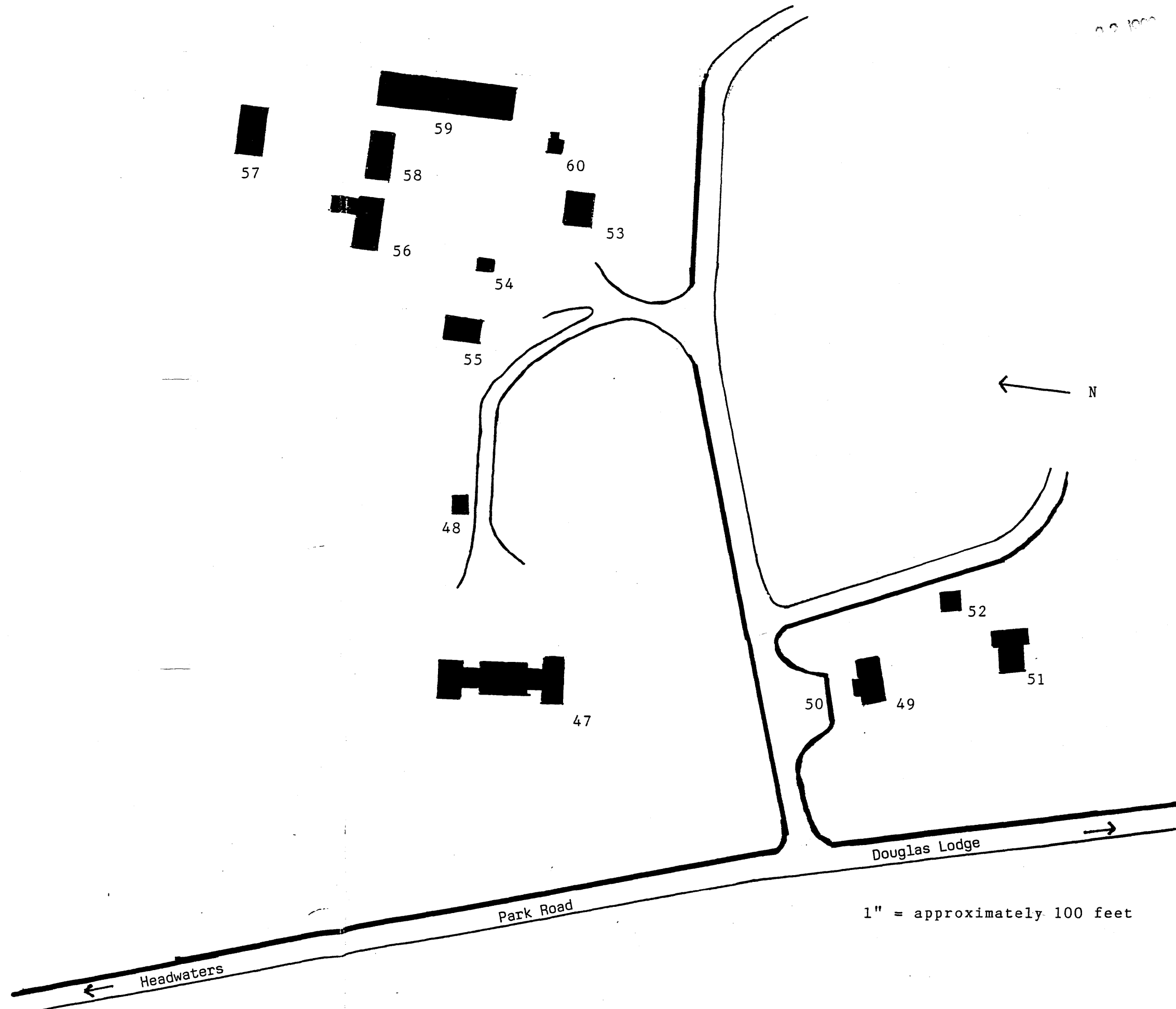
- 32. Campground Registration Bldg
- 33. Stone Curb
- 34. Pump House
- 35. Cabins 1-3
- 36. Cabins 4-6
- 37. Pump House
- 38. Stone Steps
- 39. Comfort Station
- 40. Drinking Fountains
- 41. Combination Building
- # 42. Fish Cleaning House
- 43. Ice & Wood House

non-contributing

HEADQUARTERS

- 47. Old Park Headquarters
- 48. Water Tower
- 49. Headquarters Building
- 50. Stone Curb
- 51. Superintendent's Residence
- 52. Superintendent's Garage
- 53. Power House
- # 54. Oil House
- # 55. Garage
- 56. Warehouse
- # 57. Warehouse
- # 58. Garage
- # 59. Shop/Warehouse
- 60. Water Tower

non-contributing



MISSISSIPPI HEADWATERS

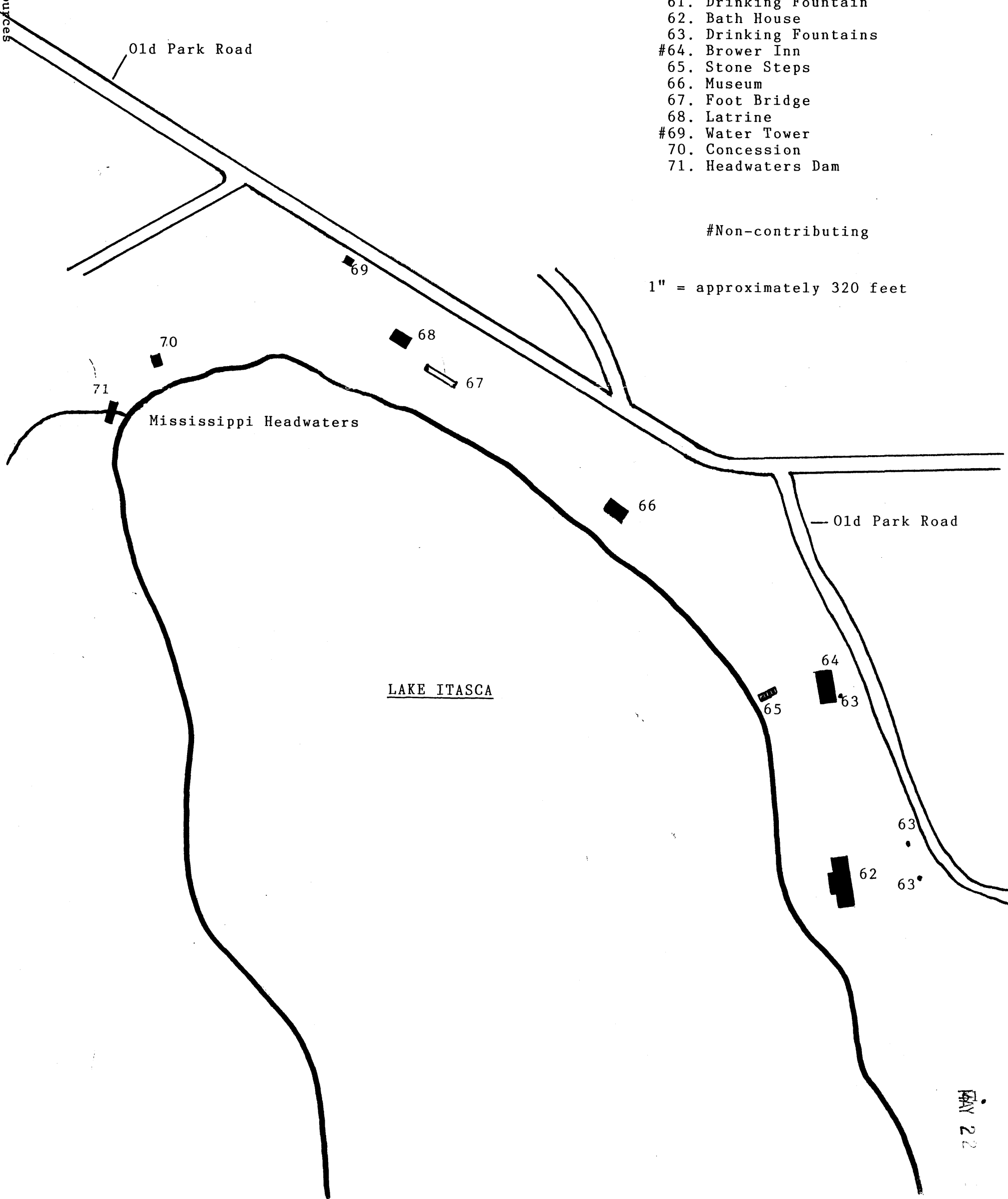


North

- 61. Drinking Fountain
- 62. Bath House
- 63. Drinking Fountains
- #64. Brower Inn
- 65. Stone Steps
- 66. Museum
- 67. Foot Bridge
- 68. Latrine
- #69. Water Tower
- 70. Concession
- 71. Headwaters Dam

#Non-contributing

1" = approximately 320 feet



SQUAW LAKE TRANSIENT CAMP

- # 73. Mess Hall
- # 74. Sanitation Bldg
- 75. Foremans' Quarters
- 76. Pump House
- 77. Footings & Foundations

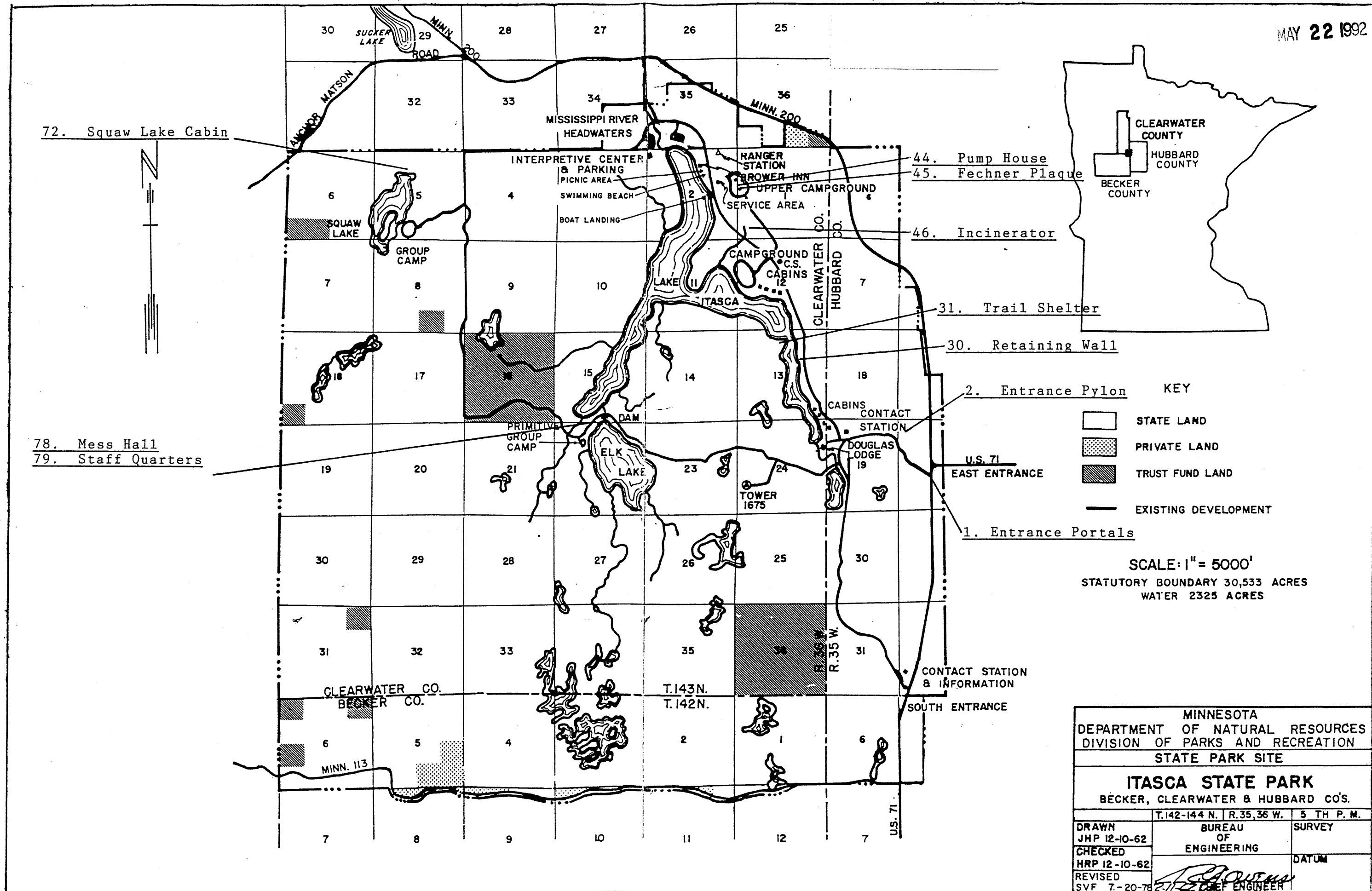
- - Standing Structure
- - Footing/Foundation
- (All other buildings razed)
- # non-contributing



1" = approximately 120'

MAY 22 1992

MAY 22 1992



72. Squaw Lake Cabin

78. Mess Hall
79. Staff Quarters

44. Pump House
45. Fechner Plaque

46. Incinerator

31. Trail Shelter

30. Retaining Wall

2. Entrance Pylon

U.S. 71
EAST ENTRANCE

1. Entrance Portals

CONTACT STATION & INFORMATION

SOUTH ENTRANCE

MINNESOTA
 DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
 DIVISION OF PARKS AND RECREATION
 STATE PARK SITE

ITASCA STATE PARK
 BECKER, CLEARWATER & HUBBARD CO'S.

	T.142-144 N. R.35,36 W.	5 TH P. M.
DRAWN JHP 12-10-62	BUREAU OF ENGINEERING	SURVEY
CHECKED HRP 12-10-62		DATUM
REVISED SVF 7-20-78	 R. J. DOUGLAS CHIEF ENGINEER	

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

PROPERTY NAME: Itasca State Park

MULTIPLE NAME: Minnesota State Park CCC/WPA/Rustic Style MPS

STATE & COUNTY: MINNESOTA, Clearwater

DATE RECEIVED: 1/21/99 DATE OF PENDING LIST:
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 3/07/99
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 73000972

NOMINATOR: STATE

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 2/17/99 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Additional Documentation Accepted

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept

REVIEWER E Beall

TELEPHONE _____

DISCIPLINE Historian

DATE 2/17/99

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Itasca State Park
CCC/WPA/Rustic Style Historic Resources
Clearwater and Hubbard Counties, MN

Section number 7 Page 1

DESCRIPTION

The Itasca State Park CCC/WPA/Rustic Style Historic Resources are located within Itasca State Park which was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1973. The park encompasses Lake Itasca, the official source of the Mississippi River, and includes a particularly scenic area of northern Minnesota which has remained relatively unchanged from its natural state. The park includes 157 lakes, covering over 3,000 acres, as well as 27,500 acres of upland, and 1,500 acres of swamp. Most of the area is covered with a heavy growth of timber which includes stands of virgin red or Norway pine, some of which are over two hundred years old.

The development of recreational facilities in the park began in 1905 with the construction of Douglas Lodge, the first Rustic Style building in the state park system. Subsequent construction over the next 20 years added 12 additional Rustic Style buildings to the park. With the Rustic Style already firmly established, the federal work programs of the 1930s began large scale recreational development in the park and continued the tradition. Development was undertaken by two CCC camps as well as two WPA transient camps. Architects for this later development were from the Minnesota Central Design Office of the National Park Service with Edward W. Barber and V.C. Martin serving as principal architects for the park buildings. Log construction was generally employed due to the availability of timber resources.

The Itasca State Park CCC/WPA/Rustic Style Historic Resources include 45 contributing buildings, 16 contributing structures, 11 contributing objects, and 1 contributing site. Thirteen non-contributing buildings and 5 non-contributing structures are also included. Building descriptions are organized based on the general location within the park beginning with the East Entrance and moving from south to north along the east shore of Lake Itasca until the Headwaters area of the Mississippi is reached. From that point, the descriptions are organized on a north to south orientation and continue through the western section of the park. The majority of the documented buildings are located within five identifiable areas of the park and each of these groups is discussed collectively beginning with an introductory statement. These include the Douglas Lodge area, the Bear Paw Campground, the Park Headquarters, the Mississippi Headwaters, and the Lake Ozawindib Transient Camp. The remaining buildings and structures are generally listed individually.

All buildings and structures are considered contributing unless otherwise noted. Department of Natural Resources building identification numbers are placed after the name of each building.

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National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetItasca State Park
CCC/WPA/Rustic Style Historic Resources
Clearwater and Hubbard Counties, MNSection number 7 Page 28

camp facility after it was vacated by the WPA. Only two of the original buildings remain; however, six footings and foundations define several building locations of this once extensive complex. Two non-contributing buildings are also included in the district.

13. Building: Mess Hall 1-147 Builder: Unknown
Architect: H. Petersen Date: 1951

The Mess Hall is a T-shaped gable roofed building consisting of a 70'7" x 20'3" dining room with a 35'4" x 20'3" extension for the kitchen. The building rests on a concrete foundation with 6" x 12" screened openings for ventilation. The building is covered with rough 10" horizontal boards to the sill level with board and batten siding above. Window openings are paired six light casement sash. A dormer is framed on the roof above the west facing entry.

The Mess Hall is built on the site of the mess hall for the WPA transient camp. The original building was destroyed by fire in about 1948 while the Army was using the Lake Ozawindib facility as a rest camp. The structure was later rebuilt in 1951. Although the present building may resemble the original mess hall, its appearance is a result of the 1951 construction and the building is considered non-contributing.

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Architect: Edward W. Barber Date: 1936

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National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Itasca State Park
CCC/WPA/Rustic Style Historic Resources
Clearwater and Hubbard Counties, MNSection number 7 Page 27

walls were infilled with board and batten siding and swing-up type doors were installed over the counters. The concession is in deteriorated condition.

71. Structure: Mississippi Headwaters Dam
Architect: National Park Service

Builder: CCC
Date: 1941

A 44' long outlet dam was constructed at the north end of Lake Itasca in order to clearly define the Headwaters of the Mississippi River. The structural portion of the dam is below the level of the water and consists of four foot pieces of triple lap sheet piling capped with a seven foot wide layer of concrete which is 6 to 18 inches thick. Rocks and boulders were pressed into the concrete and give the Headwaters its present day appearance. According to the original plans "All joints between stones (to be) filled with mortar - 1 part cement and 2 1/2 parts coarse washed sand. Before (the) cement hardens, stone and pebbles (to be) pressed into the surface, making it appear as natural as possible. All exposed rock will be weathered and darkened."

LAKE OZAWINDIB CABIN

72. Building: Lake Ozawindib Cabin 1-146
Architect: Unknown

Builder: Unknown/CCC
Date: 1930/1937

The Lake Ozawindib Cabin is a rectangular gable roofed structure resting on a split stone foundation. The cabin is sheathed with palisade log siding and a split stone fireplace is located along the east end wall. Window openings are paired 6 light casement sash. The building was constructed as a Forestry Patrol Cabin in about 1930, however, it was converted to a rental cabin by the CCC in 1937.

LAKE OZAWINDIB TRANSIENT CAMP

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**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Itasca State Park
CCC/WPA Rustic Style Historic Resources
Clearwater and Hubbard Counties, MNSection number 8 Page 3

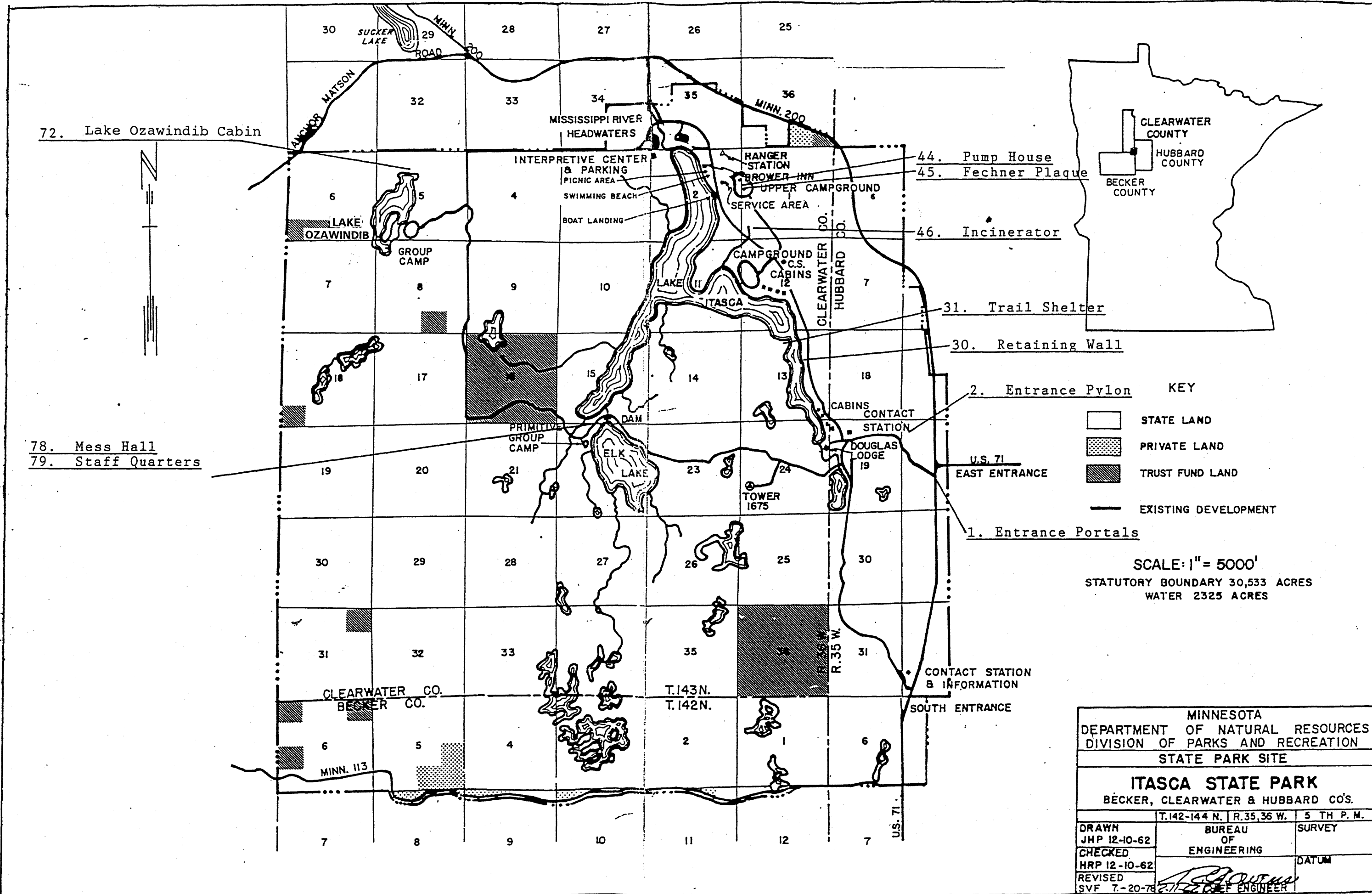
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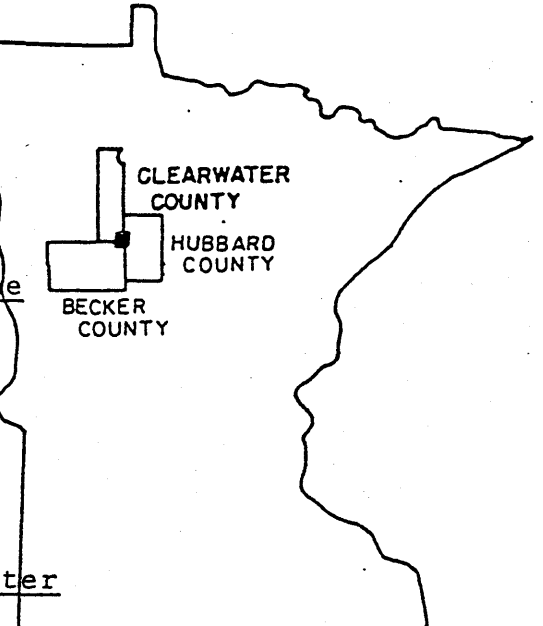
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Camp SP-19 was the last Civilian Conservation Corps state park camp in the United States.



72. Lake Ozawindib Cabin

78. Mess Hall
79. Staff Quarters



- KEY**
- STATE LAND
 - PRIVATE LAND
 - TRUST FUND LAND
 - EXISTING DEVELOPMENT
1. Entrance Portals
2. Entrance Pylon

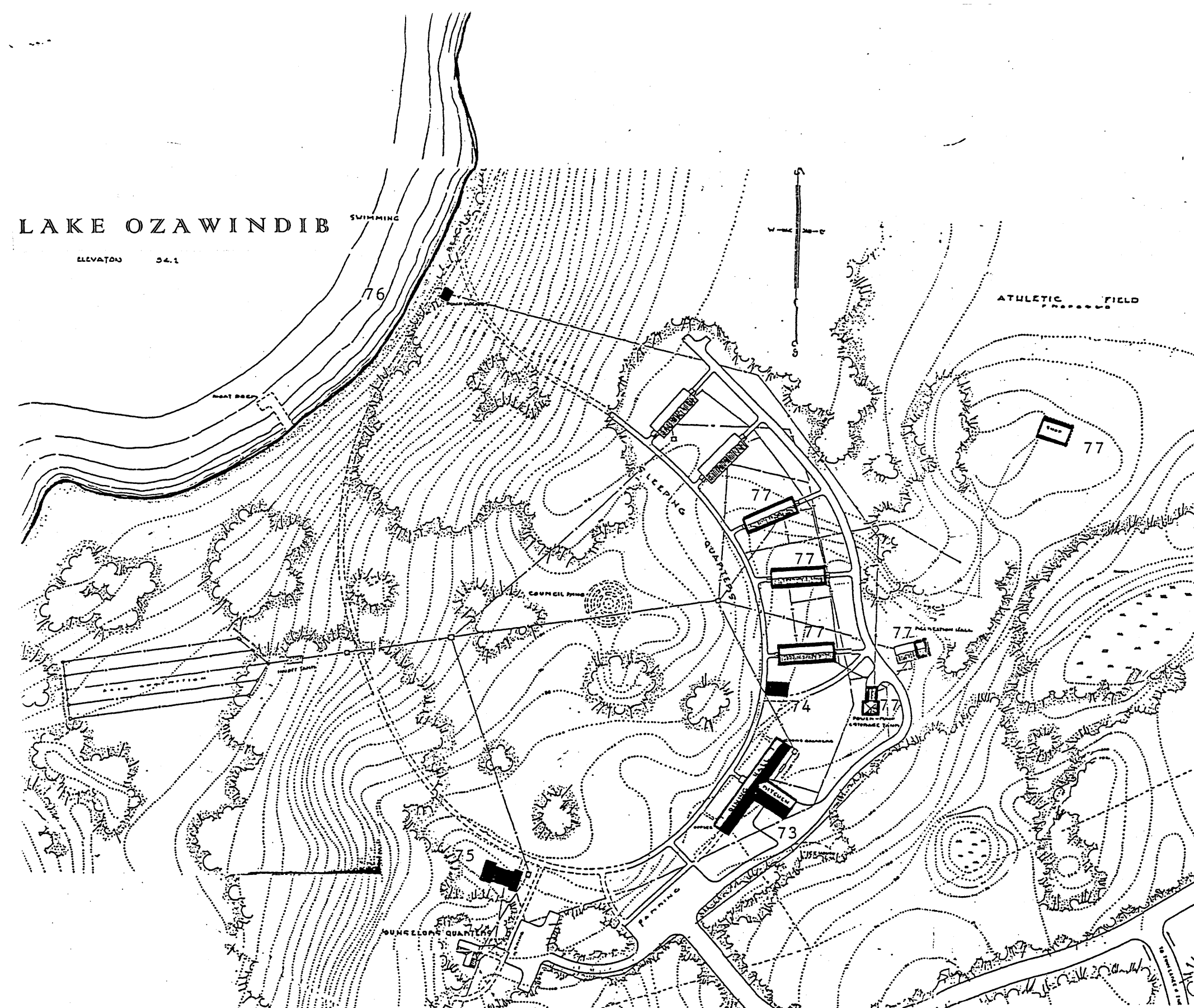
SCALE: 1" = 5000'
STATUTORY BOUNDARY 30,533 ACRES
WATER 2325 ACRES

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES DIVISION OF PARKS AND RECREATION STATE PARK SITE		
ITASCA STATE PARK BECKER, CLEARWATER & HUBBARD CO'S.		
DRAWN JHP 12-10-62	BUREAU OF ENGINEERING	5 TH P.M. SURVEY
CHECKED HRP 12-10-62		DATUM
REVISED SVF 7-20-78	<i>[Signature]</i> CHIEF ENGINEER	

LAKE OZAWINDIB TRANSIENT CAMP

- # 73. Mess Hall
- # 74. Sanitation Bldg
- # 75. Foremans' Quarters
- # 76. Pump House
- # 77. Footings & Foundations

- - Standing Structure
- - Footing/Foundation
(All other buildings razed)
- # non-contributing



1" = approximately 120'