A LOOK AT THE PAST

For centuries Indians of the Dakota and Chippewa tribes lived and fought each other in this river-valley country, so rich in game, fish, beaver, wild rice, and other plant foods. The Chippewa, together with the Dakota, were the first Europeans to explore the region. The French, who became the first American fur traders, obtained guns and in their ceaseless wars with the Dakota of the Sioux Family, they gained control and pushed their enemies onto the rolling plains of southern Minnesota. Later English traders began to compete with the French the Chippewa obtained guns, and in their ceaseless wars with the Dakota of the Sioux Family, they gained control and pushed their enemies onto the rolling plains of southern Minnesota. Later English traders began to compete

LONG Ago, the Indians of the area used the rivers as highways to move into the forest where they lived. They canoed up the Wisconsin River to the Mississippi. They could hear the department of Interior's State Park Service at the head of the Wisconsin State Park, 20 miles southwest of St. Croix Falls. The National Park Service have the same goals when it comes to protecting and preserving natural areas. The National Park Service, and the State Park Service, have been working together for over 50 years to maintain the rivers clean and free of pollution.

A LOOK AT THE PRESENT

Although the national scenic rivers have been authorized by Congress, many of the lands along the banks of the St. Croix and the Namekagon river systems have not yet been acquired—remains in private ownership. Therefore, private dwellings and property rights must be respected.

The national riverway project will require several years for the development of suitable recreation facilities. Meanwhile, you will find a wide range of such facilities at State and county parks nearby. The plans for the scenic riverway call for the development of canoe launching sites, parking and camping areas. The plans for the scenic riverway call for the development of canoe launching sites, parking and camping areas.

In all their handicrafts, the Ojibwa used colors of the intermediate (soft) hues of red, yellow, green, and blue. They extracted these colors from local plants. Very dark blue and very dark green were used to provide the dark shades, where necessary. Sometimes they harmonized the colors with other colors to make a pleasing combination of color in one piece of bead embroidery.

FLOATING THE RIVERS

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

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

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

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

Remember to carry out whatever you carry in—do NOT bury trash. Your help in keeping the rivers clean will make your next trip and everyone's more pleasant.

THE NATIONAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVER SYSTEM

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

The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act provides for a cooperative agreement between the Northern States Power Company and the United States of America, whereby the company would donate approximately 7,000 acres of waterfront land to the United States, to be administered by the National Park Service. Much of the land along the river between St. Croix Falls and the crossing of Highway 35 has been owned by the Northern States Power Company for about 50 years. Through sound management practices, this company has been able to maintain these lands along the St. Croix River in an unspoiled condition.

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

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

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