

superintendent is hereby authorized and directed to enforce these rules and regulations and all provisions of the law governing the state parks.

**The Active Coöperation** of all campers and cottagers is earnestly asked in all matters concerning the welfare of the parks for the preservation of order and proper sanitation."

The total expenditures on the six parks during the fiscal year 1915-16 were as follows:

Devil's Lake Park.....	\$4,028.44
Peninsula Park.....	3,824.24
Interstate Park.....	1,776.65
Marquette Park.....	1,378.72
Brule Park.....	342.88
Cushing Park.....	295.00

Value of Buildings on State Parks.

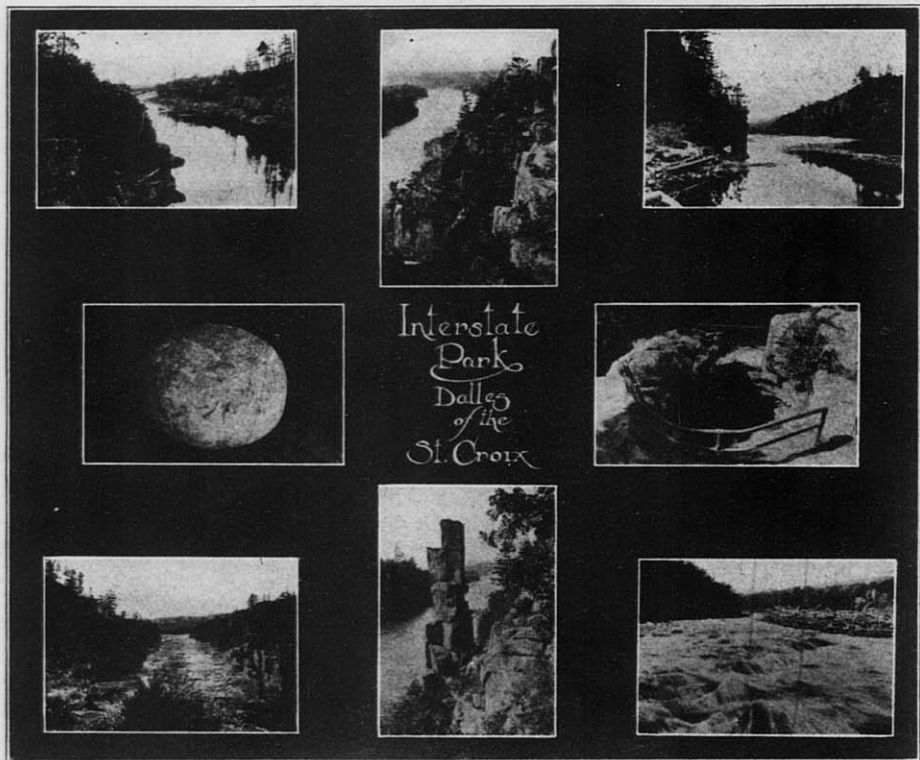
Devil's Lake Park.....	\$20,350.00
Peninsula Park (buildings).....	15,634.00
(towers, 2).....	1,620.00
Marquette Park.....	1,000.00
Interstate Park.....	400.00
Total.....	\$39,000.00

#### PROPOSED GIFT OF TREMPEALEAU MOUNTAIN.

This commission takes great pleasure in announcing that, through the great generosity and public spirited act of Mr. John A. Latsch of Winona, Minnesota, Trempealeau Mountain, comprising almost 500 acres, both scenically and historically one of the most interesting points in the upper Mississippi, will soon be donated to the state as a public park. Dr. E. D. Pierce of Trempealeau and other local historians have been endeavoring to secure this property for the public, and through their efforts Mr. Latsch became interested and decided to purchase it and donate it to the county or state. Dr. Pierce and Mr. Latsch at first desired to present this property to the State Historical Society, but were persuaded by Mr. M. M. Quaife, Superintendent of the Society to turn it over to the state as an addition to the State Park System, since the Historical Society is not organized to administer such a trust.

Trempealeau Mountain was called by the Winnebagos, "Hay-nee-ah-chah" or "Soaking Mountain," and the French voyageurs adopted the native term, but in their own language, and the present term is an anglicized corruption of the latter part of the French designation, and no one who has ever voyaged on the upper Mississippi and has seen from the deck of his boat the lofty crest of the noble peak towering above him as if from midstream, can question the appropriateness of the name.

Father Louis Hennepin discovered Trempealeau Mountain in 1680 and five years later Nicholas Perrot and party going to build a fur trading post among the Sioux Indians, was overtaken by bad weather near this site, and took up their quarters at the foot of the mountain, where they remained until the spring of 1686. Three years later they planted the



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arms of Louis XIV and in his name took possession of all the land drained by the waters of the Upper Mississippi. In 1731 a fort was built on the site of Perrot's wintering post by a representative of the French Government.

In recent years the State Historical Society and interested local historians have succeeded in locating the site of Perrot's post of 1685, and Linctot's fort of 1731-36. Several hearthstones were uncovered, one with a rude chimney; a blacksmith forge was found, and many other relics of white occupancy. Thus, of the ten or more forts built by the French in Wisconsin, to Trempealeau belongs the distinction of possessing the only ones whose ruins have been certainly identified.

Before long, under the auspices of the State Historical Society, the mountain will be formally tendered to the State, to constitute forever one of the most interesting spots embraced in Wisconsin's splendid system of State Parks.

#### INTERSTATE PARK.

This park is owned jointly by Wisconsin and Minnesota, as it lies on both sides of the St. Croix river, which at that point, forms the boundary between the two states. It contains 730 acres, of which 580 acres are owned by Wisconsin and 150 by Minnesota. This park is complete.

The Dalles of the St. Croix are the chief features of the park. The river flows through a narrow gorge in the Keweenawan trap rock, which at one point rises to a height of more than 200 feet. There are several picturesque rock formations, the most interesting of which are "The Old Man of the Dalles" a remarkable profile stone face on the Wisconsin shore, and the "Devil's Chair," a column of rock on the Minnesota side. A series of pot holes, varying in diameter from one to six feet, and in depth from one to eighty feet, are found on the banks, chiefly on the west side of the river. These pot-holes, now to be seen high above the river, were worked into the solid rock by the grinding action of the spherical boulders, many of which still remain in them.

Professor Martin, in "Physical Geography of Wisconsin," says:

"Before the Glacial Period the upper St. Croix had a course to the West in Minnesota. Its middle course in the St. Croix Dalles is postglacial. Before the Glacial Period its lower course was occupied by a short stream, whose headwaters were the Apple River, tributary of today. The St. Croix River was the outlet of two of the glacial lakes in the Lake Superior basin, north of Stillwater, Minnesota, the valley is fairly wide, with gently sloping terraced sides" \* \* \*

"The rock ledges (at the Dalles) are ancient lava flows, of which seven may be identified, rising like giant steps above the river. The lava or trap, is well-jointed, so that there are vertical precipices and isolated crags along the St. Croix river."

The general improvement work on the park has been under the supervision of a park superintendent. Much of the wooded area has been cleared of underbrush, trails and bridges have been repaired, and the dead and down trees have been cut, from which over 43,000 feet of lumber was