

sawed. A portion of the lumber has been used in building a tool house near the ball ground which will also afford a dressing room for the players.

The baseball ground has been developed on the upper end of the park, midway between the towns of St. Croix Falls and Taylor's Falls, the towns subscribing \$423.00 and \$119.00, respectively, for the work. The time of the superintendent in supervising the work was donated by the state, together with other expenses, amounting to \$147.00.

During the next two years the road south through the park should be improved to the southern boundary, since it is expected the town of Osceola will continue this road from the park boundary south, making all parts of the park accessible to the public.

Considerable forest planting on the open fields is contemplated during the spring of 1917. A bath house will be erected on Thaxter Lake, which lies entirely within the park.

On the rock bluffs, white and red pine and oak abound. The hills farther back are covered with mixed hardwoods, and the bottom lands are covered with elm, silver maple and hackberry.

#### MARQUETTE PARK.

The Marquette State park is located in Grant county in the angle formed by the confluence of the Wisconsin and Mississippi, and includes the bluffs along both rivers. The greater portion of this land was the old Glenn homestead and it was due to the efforts of Senator Robert Glenn that the natural beauties were preserved, as he for a long time had in mind the idea of this area becoming a great natural playground for the people of future generations. The park is complete and contains 1651 acres. The Military road terminates on the park, the highest point being some 500 feet above the Mississippi, and 1180 feet above sea level.

None of the natural beauties of the park have been destroyed, although some of the upland has been cleared, thus giving a variety of scenery. The site of the first fur trading post established on the upper Mississippi is on the park. Above the narrow crest of Sentinel Ridge, overlooking the Mississippi, is located one of the finest groups of Indian mounds in this section of the state. This system is over one-half mile in length, and is known as the "Procession of Mounds" consisting of 14 conical, 13 linear and a single effigy mound. These mounds were marked by the Wisconsin Archaeological Society in 1911, the tablet bearing this legend,—

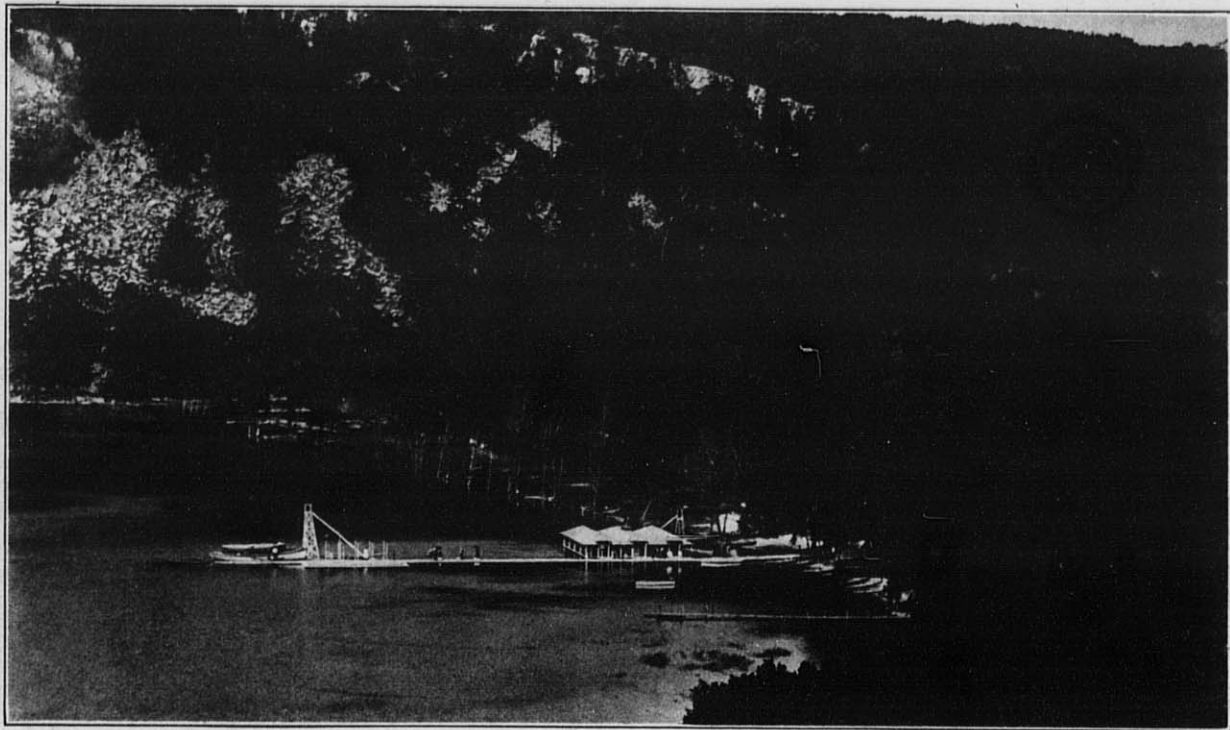
#### "PROCESSION OF MOUNDS"

Length about one-half mile.

Marked by the Wisconsin Archaeological Society  
September, 1911.

Effigy mounds of deer and bear, linear, chain and burial mounds are common.

Father Marquette, and his associate, Louis Joliet, the great explorers, discovered the Mississippi river from Point Lookout, on their voyage of discovery in the year 1663. Other points of interest are Sunshine Hill,



WEST BLUFF—DEVIL'S LAKE STATE PARK

Signal Hill, Eagle Eye, Black Hawk Monument, Roll-away, Linden Valley, Winnoshick and Glen Grotto, a brilliantly colored sandstone cave, with water falls tumbling over its sides, making it one of the beauty spots of the park. About 450 acres of the park land have been cleared. The balance is well wooded, consisting of such species as white, red and black oak, basswood, sugar maple, aspen, and white birch on the upland and slope types. In the hollows may be found ash, basswood, slippery elm, black walnut, butternut, mulberry, and honey locust. The bottom land type is composed mainly of silver maple, white elm and river birch.

The many points of interest on the park are being made accessible by the construction of three miles of standard road, which lead to Point Look-out; to Sentinel Ridge, winding in and about several Indian mounds, and down through a long hollow to the Burlington Railroad, where a station will be erected by the railroad company, thus making it possible for pleasure seekers to reach the park in the shortest possible time. Further appropriations should be made to extend the road system to Walnut Eddy on the Wisconsin river, a distance of one and one-fourth miles. Many trails should be laid out, the superintendent's house repaired, fences built and other improvements necessary to the comfort of visitors.

#### DEVIL'S LAKE PARK.

The Devil's Lake Park contains 1040 acres surrounding the lake, and is the most centrally located of the state parks, being accessible both by rail and automobile from all points. It has long been a playground of the people and the summer hotels have had a large number of guests annually. It is located in Sauk county, near Baraboo. The surface of the lake lies 600 feet below the east bluff, which is itself some 1400 feet above sea level. It is a beautiful sheet of water, without a visible outlet, fed by springs, and surrounded by great crags and bluffs of rock, thrown up by volcanic action of some former age.

The lake is one and one-fourth miles long, one-half mile wide and 43 feet deep, and is enclosed on the east, west and south shores by rugged bluffs of Baraboo quartzite. The north and southeast ends are filled with glacial drift, in fact this glacial drift has formed the lake basin by damming up both ends of the older gorge. The bluffs are without glacial drift, and the limit of the driftless area, is sharply defined. The geology classes of the University of Wisconsin and the University of Chicago spend several weeks in field work on the park and the surrounding country annually. President Van Hise of the University of Wisconsin, one of the most distinguished geologists in the country, has said, "I know of no other region of the state which illustrates so many principles of the science of geology."

There are several interesting rock formations, the most remarkable ones being known as the "Doorway," the "Needle" and "Turk's Head." Some interesting Indian mounds are found on the park, the most striking being an eagle mound on the southeast shore.

The rough topography of the park and the surrounding region prevented clearing, so the percentage of forest area is large, and the native flora and fauna has survived remarkably well.