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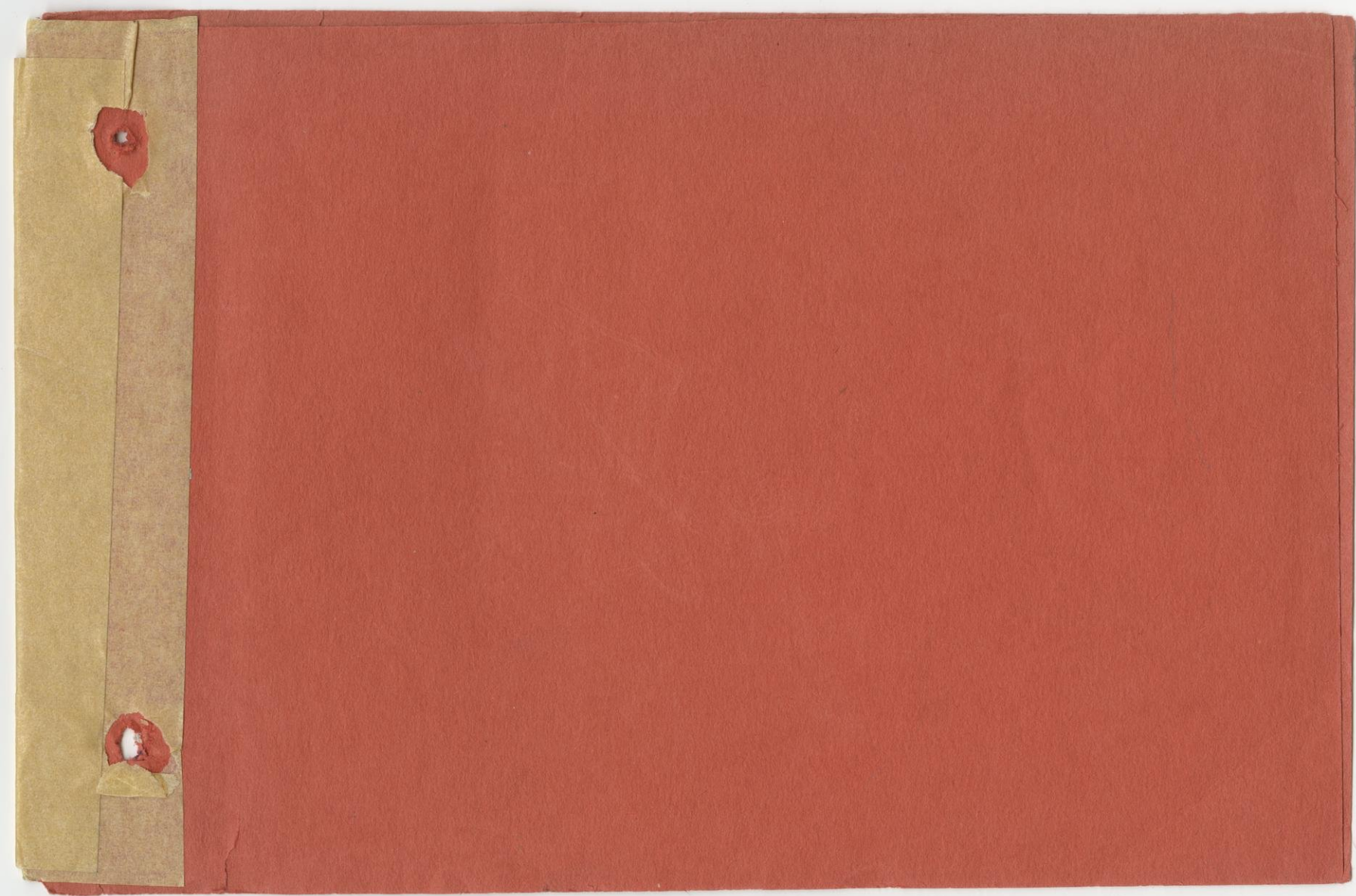
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Schootcraft

Schoolcraft Trips

The Soo - approaching it p. 34 (bosho)

The bed of the river at the Soo is white, red and grey sandstone. No limestone seen.

Grand Marais (this could be Grand Marais, Mich.) means swamp, marsh. But sailors have their own language - to them it meant refuge.

Pictured Rocks - (town?) 12 mi. in extent graywacke or sand and pebbles cemented by lime, and minerals and other matter between the strata have run out, and given the rocks various colors.

A green like that running from copper in some places. The appearance of iron is more frequent. These rocks can be 300 ft. high. Doty: "They present the most appalling spectacle I ever witnessed." (from the deep caverns a roar like cannon caused by waves rolling in.) They named an arch the Doric Arch.

"The Chocolate River is 15 mi. from the laughing river and three miles farther is the river of the dead, a little below Presque Isle. Iron pirites found on this stream.

9 mi. or so farther on Doty: "Large, confused masses of granite is interspersed into hornblende", all peaks thrown up by some volcanic action, one would think.

Garlic R. Farther on, a portage

Portage Lake - Doty: "This morn I rose at 4, and walking on the shore of the lake found several fine specimens of cornelian and agate."

Next morning to River Ontomagan - "having saled 51 miles before breakfast." (but breakfast was not till noon

Graverod's R. named for a trader by that name he having been murdered on it many years since.

Near Point Chegeoiamegon - granite on top of the mt. based with red sandstone (here or near here). So many pigeons here could kill 'em by throwing sticks and clubs up at them as they passed.

Winnibigoshish

10 mi. broad which the Miss. hits, near its source

The great schists of St. Louis and ~~Max~~Itasca Counties
are from lava flows changed by the mt. Bldg. Process. -

Winnibigosnish seems to be in itasca Co.

Grand Portage on Brule R.

Doty: "At the end of the second pause the bank of the river showed a strata of breccia. (Breccia fragments of cinders, ash - or broken fragments of quartz) It lay at an acute angle shelving towards the river."

When they'd got everything across the portage "for all which we were blessing our stars over a piece of ham and a good dish of chocolate."

Coteau R. - Carnelian L.

ledges of slate.

a lake near or in St. Louis R. - remarkable for its fine carnelians and agate. "We ~~MAX~~ named this water Carnelian Lake.

Schoolcraft

at Fond du lac (St. Louis R.), Sandy Lake, then Cass
Lake region - all this "the ultima Thule of previous
discovery." Then L. Benidji

Little Vermilion L.

birch and aspen with pines in distance. Tamarack frequent on shores. Pond lily, flag and Indian reed.

Red River

S: "the naked solitudes of Red River" p. 15

The Four sources of the primary rivers of the
Miss. Within a circle of perhaps 70 mi.

Itasca, primary

Ossowa

The Long Water (source of De Corbeau (Crow-Wing R.)

Shiba L. and river (source of Leech Lake)

! Americana Encey - says David Thompson
(1770-1857) discovered (1798) Turtle
Lake, one of the sources of the
Miss.

Rainy R. p. 14

Rainy Lake p. 15

Springing-bow-string Lake p. 15

Lac Travers

before S. descended to Itaska

Snake R.

p. 17

An 84 yr. old man living then - when he first came to the river - that was at the close of the Am. War - rum was an article of the highest regard among the Indians: When they had purchased a keg of it, it was customary to pour it into a large kettle and place it over a fire. A hand of tobacco was then put in. After being heated and stirred about for a time, the mixture was drunk. p. 17

Pine City - Snake R. runs thru town. Along the river, from its lake source to the St. Croix are basaltic lava flows; several old shafts made by copper prospectors remain along n. bank.

Lake St. Croix

What S. says about it very wonderful - compares
to Loch Katrine, Scotland. p. 16

Including St. Croix Falls - "The great coal-
bearing carboniferous limestone formation which fills
the Miss. Valley also reaches here.

St. Croix Falls

greenstone whose black and square masses
stand on either side and in the bed of the
stream. Common quartz, imperfectly crys-
tallized, is seen in the mass, and is the
sole mineral apparent.

Leaf R.

Scalp L.
Fish-line L.
Ottertail L.

Leaf R.

Sibly L. - called "Lake which the River
passes thru one End of."

Other source - Leaf River - "A copper knife
evidently a relic of prehistoric times was found
in this river in 1903.

Cass Lake

18.4 mi. from Bemidji

called by Chippewas the place of red cedars.

Shores of Cass L. now included in Chippewa Nat'l Forest

Was Red Cedar Lake. S. named it L. Cassina, since
known as Cass

The great schists of St. Louis And Itasca counties are
lava flows changed by the mt. bldg. process. Cass,
Leech and Bowstring lakes seem to be in Itasca county

Itaska

S. renamed Lake Le Biche or Elk Lake-Itaska. State Park est. in 1891.

After that Nicollet determined more about Itasca.

p. 18

When S. came there "There 'cherring sight of a transparent body of water burst upon our view." n.w. end of it an island now known as Schoolcraft Island - here; July 13, 1832, he raised the Am. flag. p. 18: Eager to report this discovery he turned back to the Sault.

Lake Itasca seems to be not in Itasca County

(lived about same time as S.)
David Thompson, geologist, discovered Turtle L
to be source of Miss.

Bemidji

Paul Bunyan statue

Lake Bemidji 156 mi. from Duluth

then S. turned south and came to "Elk" (Itaska)

De Corbeau R. (Crow-Wing)

A short distance above the Falls of St. Anthony a river
empties in - Rum R. p. 36

Upppr Miss.

between De Corbeau and St. Anthony's Falls
describes it p. 16

Fort Snelling p. 16

Sandy Lake

below mouth of the Little Savannah. Wild rice.
(They are going w and n.w.)

"The Miss. runs within 1/2 mi. from this² place."

Leech Lake

named for a huge leech that, according to legend,
Indians once beheld swimming in the water here.

Third largest lake in state - 40 mi. across.

"The remains of an oak forest still existed in the
white sand of the lake bottom till 1897. when ice
loosened stumps and forced 'em to shore. Norway
and white pine all thru here p. 19

The great scists of St. Louis and Itasca Counties are
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St. Peter's (Minn. R.)

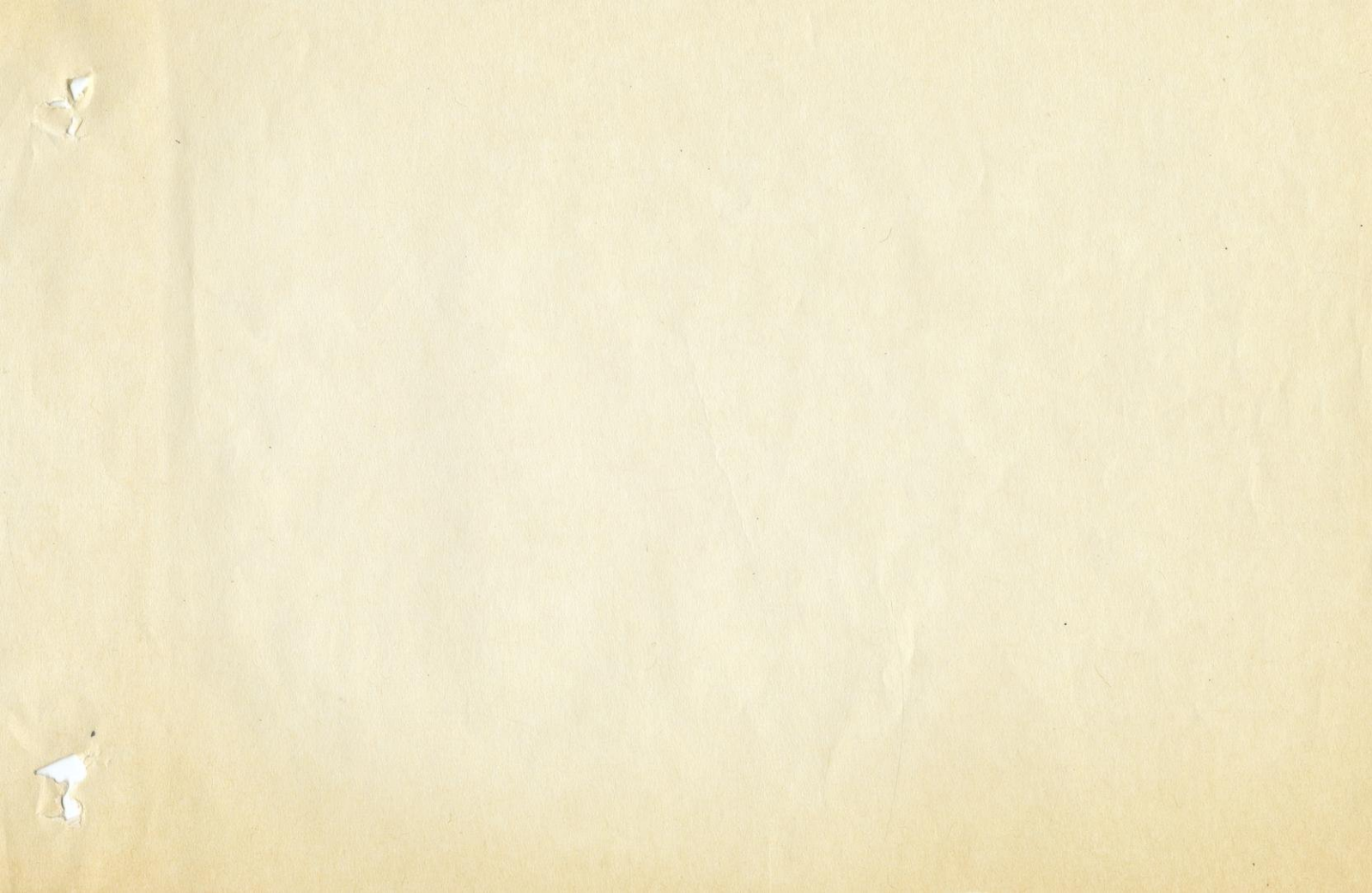
carnelians, agates in abundance. One time S. found
a piece of agate-ized wood.

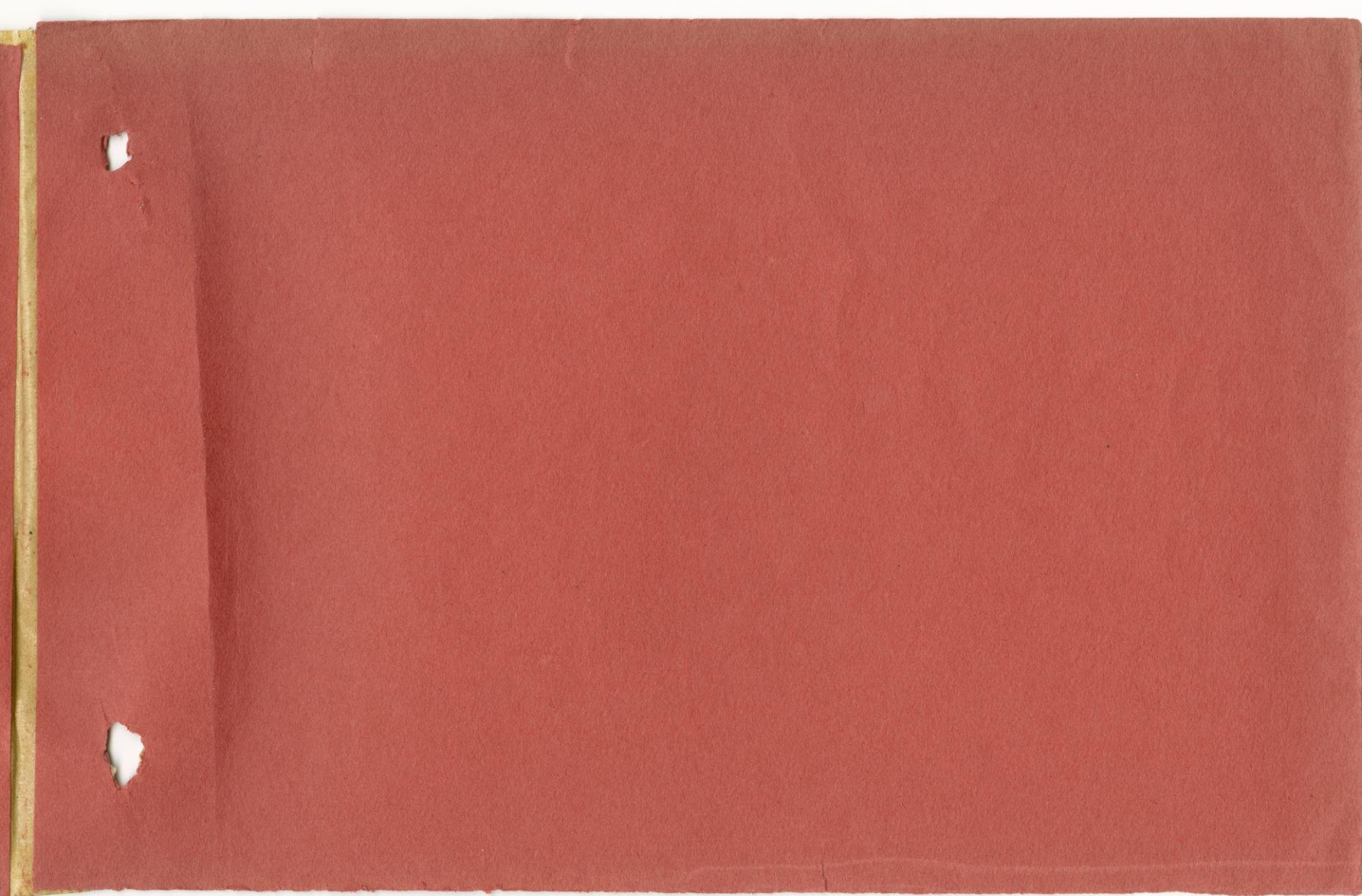
Camp Cold Water

The story of the inf'y - men dying of scurvy p. 36

Falls of St. Anthony

white sandstone overlaid with secondary limestone
appears for 1st time since leaving L.S. Falls
about 30 ft. Scenery grand and beautiful.





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