

Why is cotton a poor choice for a canoe trip?

- A. Insects are attracted to it.
- B. It easily ignites if it gets too close to an open flame.
- C. If it gets wet, it stays wet for a long time.
- D. It wrinkles easily in a pack.

C. If it gets wet, it stays wet for a long time.

Wet clothing can contribute to hypothermia. Some cotton is okay as long as a change of clothing, made from wool, polypropylene, capilene, or polar fleece, is available. These fabrics dry faster and have the ability to keep people warm even if such clothes become wet.

Which of these materials are not allowed in the BWCAW?

- A. plastics, milk jugs, and juice boxes
- B. cans, bottles, and glass
- C. wool, canvas, and nylon

B. Cans, bottles, and glass

Campers should repackage food into other containers before entering the BWCAW.

After paddling across a large lake, campers reached a portage which is shown on the map. The map says the portage is 132 rods long. How long is a rod?

- A. 5 feet.
- B. 10 feet
- C. 16.5 feet
- D. 50 feet 2 inches

C. 16.5 feet

Roughly the length of most canoes.

A visitor wants to go on a trip for five days into the BWCAW with four other people. How much would their permit cost?

- A. \$50
- B. \$44
- C. \$10

A. \$50

Permits cost \$10 per person. A group of five people would need to pay \$50 for the permit.

What is the best way to reduce the chance that bears or other wildlife get to your food?

- A. Bring it into a tent
- B. Hide it under a canoe
- C. Use 1 or 2 ropes to hang your food from trees high off the ground
- D. Store it in the latrine
- E. If there are two canoes, put the food into one and anchor it 30 feet off shore

B. Use 1 or 2 ropes to hang your food from trees high off the ground.

Remember that bears are good swimmers so food is not safe off shore in a canoe. Never bring food into a tent, where odors attract bears, squirrels, and mice. Bear resistant food storage containers also work very well to discourage bears and wildlife from obtaining food.

What is a portage?

- A. a new type of sport-utility vehicle (SUV)
- B. a French word for "biscuit"
- C. a path between two lakes
- D. the midline of a canoe

C. a path between two lakes

Visitors to the BWCAW will often carry gear over portages to move from one lake to the next.

May a visitor enter the BWCAW any place and at any time?

Yes or no?

No.

A visitor must enter the BWCAW at an official entry point after obtaining a permit.

Is camping in the BWCAW allowed in winter?

Yes or no?

Yes.

Winter is a gorgeous time to visit the BWCAW. There are fewer visitors, and travel is easier on the snowy lakes. A visitor must obtain a permit at an entry point.

Specially-equipped men were sent into the wilderness to locate timber stands for the logging companies. What were these men called?

- A. Shantymen
 - B. Timber cruisers
 - C. River hogs
 - D. Sawyers
-

B. Timber cruisers

In the early days, a timber cruiser was sent alone to search for new stands of trees. Soon it became an unwritten law that no man was sent out alone, so crews of cruisers were sent out.

During what period did most logging occur?

- A. March through June
 - B. July through October
 - C. November through April
-

C. November through April

It was easier to move the logs to waterways over frozen ground.

In the early days of logging, only stands of trees which grew near streams and rivers were cut. Why?

- A. The railroads which were used to transport the logs to mills followed the rivers.
 - B. Floating logs downstream was the only way to transport them to the sawmills.
 - C. Fish from the stream provided plentiful food.
 - D. There was plenty of water for the horses to drink in the rivers.
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B. Floating logs downstream was the only way to transport them to the sawmills.

How many white pine trees per day were a team of sawyers (men who cut down trees with big, two-person handsaws) expected to cut?

- A. 30
 - B. 60
 - C. 100
 - D. 125
-

B. 100 trees

What was the age of the oldest original white pines that were first felled by the loggers?

- A. 25-50 years old
 - B. 50-100 years old
 - C. 150-250 years old
 - D. 300-400 years old
-

D. 300-400 years old

What year was logging prohibited in the BWCAW?

- A. 1965
 - B. 1890
 - C. 1978
 - D. 2001
-

C. 1978—the year Congress passed the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness Act.

One of the most important men in a logging camp was paid double what everyone else earned. If he failed to do his job properly, there would be a strike until he was replaced. What was this man's job?

- A. Sawyer
 - B. Timber cruiser
 - C. Cook
 - D. Boss
-

C. Cook

Good food made the workers happier, thus they worked harder.

Why would a logging camp move locations?

- A. They got tired of the scenery.
 - B. They cut down all the big trees in an area.
 - C. They were lonely for their families.
 - D. They ran out of food.
-

B. When all the big, usable trees were cut down in one area, the loggers had nothing to do. They would move the camp to the next "cutting yard."

What was the name of the road that led to the river?

- A. "skidding road"
 - B. "the sleigh ride"
 - C. "river road"
-

A. It was called "skidding road" because the logs were skidded on the ice to the river.

What was the height of the tallest virgin white pines that were first felled by the loggers?

- A. 25-50 feet high
 - B. 50-100 feet high
 - C. 100-175 feet high
 - D. 200 feet high
-

A. 200 feet high

Did the Voyageur supplement his rations with food from the wild, like berries, fish, turtle, bird eggs, deer, bear, muskrat, honey, and birds?

Yes or no?

Yes

What was the main type of food eaten by the Voyageurs?

- A. Boiled fish
 - B. Berries and fried bread
 - C. Boiled peas or corn with pork lard.
-

C. Boiled peas or corn with pork lard.

Which items were not traded by the Voyageurs with the Ojibwe for furs?

- A. Guns, powder, and shot
 - B. Books and buffalo hides
 - C. Liquors, cloth, and beads
 - D. Metal pans and blanket
-

B. Books and buffalo hides

What special role did the Native Americans play in the fur trade?

- A. They guided the Voyageurs.
 - B. They trapped most of the furs.
 - C. They taught the Voyageurs paddling songs.
 - D. They brought venison and fresh fish to the camps.
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B. They trapped most of the furs for the Voyageurs and traded them for goods.

Trade goods and furs were packaged in canvas-wrapped bales. The Voyageurs were each expected to carry at least two bales at a time crossing a portage. How much did each bale weigh?

- A. 40 pounds
 - B. 90 pounds
 - C. 125 pounds
 - D. 200 pounds
-

B. 90 pounds each for a total of 180 pounds.

They carried this load with the help of a strap (called a tumpline) across the forehead. Some Voyageurs carried as many as five bales!

What was the name of the annual June gathering of “pork-eaters” (Northmen) and Native Americans at Grand Portage?

- A. Ishpeming
 - B. Nashwauk
 - C. Nisswa
 - D. Rendezvous
-

D. Rendezvous

Most of the Voyageurs were descendants from what country?

- A. France
 - B. Spain
 - C. Italy
 - D. England
-

A. France

What was the average height of the Voyageur?

- A. 5 feet
 - B. 5 feet 6 inches
 - C. 5 feet 10 inches
 - D. 6 feet
-

B. 5 feet 6 inches.

Voyageur canoes had very little space in the canoes for big men because they carried large loads of furs and supplies.

Why did the fur trade flourish?

- A. Beavers were damming the waterways so the loggers couldn't get through.
 - B. There was a big demand for American furs in Europe.
 - C. The Ojibwe wanted manufactured goods, so they convinced the Europeans that they needed furs.
 - D. There were too many wild animals.
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B. There was a big demand for American furs in Europe because fur hats were in style.

Did the fur trade come to an end because furs went out of fashion in western Europe?

Yes or no?

Yes

What did the Ojibwe mainly use to cover the frame of their shelters?

- A. birch bark
 - B. logs
 - C. grasses and leaves
 - D. sod
-

A. Birch bark.

Sometimes they used other bark, such as elm.

What two trees were important to the Ojibwe?

- A. aspen and white pine
 - B. birch and maple
 - C. oak and willow
 - D. tamarack and spruce
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B. Birch and maple—the birch was important because of the bark which they used to make canoes, containers, and to cover their homes. The maple was important for the sap which they used to make syrup and sugar.

What food was a staple of the Ojibwe diet?

- A. wild rice, berries, and maple sap
 - B. wild pumpkins
 - C. cattails, wild rice, and wild celery
 - D. apples, wild cherries, and wild rice
-

A. Wild rice, berries, and maple sap—they also gathered other foods, but these are the ones they depended upon.

What tree did the Ojibwe tap to draw sap?

- A. birch
 - B. aspen
 - C. balsam
 - D. maple
-

D. Maple

Sap was boiled down to make maple syrup.

What name did the Ojibwe use to refer to themselves?

- A. Mahnomen
- B. Chippewa
- C. Anishinabe
- D. Minominee

C. Anishinabe

Which means “original people.”

In which season did the Ojibwe harvest wild rice?

- A. spring
- B. summer
- C. fall
- D. winter

C. Fall

This is when the grains are ripe

In which season was maple sap collected?

- A. spring
- B. summer
- C. fall
- D. winter

A. Spring

This is when the sap flows from the roots, through the trunk, to the developing buds of a tree.

What products were made from maple sap?

- A. soap and glue
- B. sugar and syrup
- C. jam and jelly
- D. mosquito repellent and ointment to heal wounds.

B. Sugar and syrup

What items decorated Ojibwe clothing?

- A. feathers
 - B. dyed designs
 - C. shells
 - D. porcupine quills
 - E. all of the above.
-

E. All of the above

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GAME



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