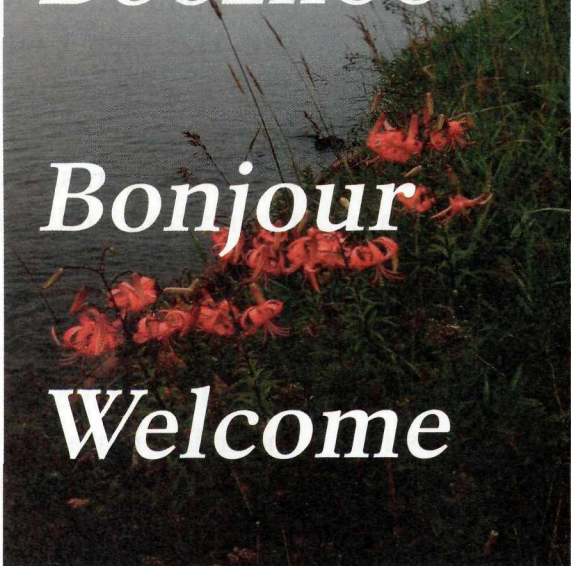


Boozhoo



Bonjour

Welcome



Boozhoo (Hello)!

WELCOME TO GRAND PORTAGE NATIONAL MONUMENT!

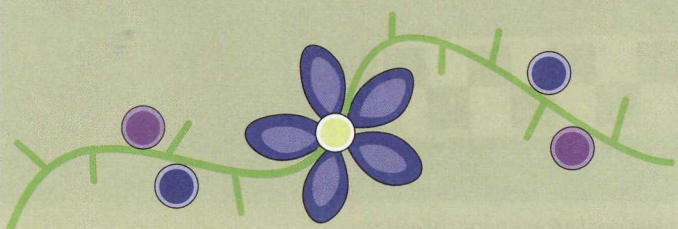
In February, Superintendent Craig Hansen accepted a new position at Saint Croix National Scenic Riverway. We extend our great appreciation and wish him the best of luck on this new adventure.

As we return to a “somewhat” normal operating posture, we welcome you to browse the interpretive displays at the Heritage Center, tour the Historic Depot, stop by before heading out on a hike of the Mount Rose Loop trail or the *Gichi Onigaming* [*Anishinaabe* (Ojibwe) term for the Great Carrying Place or the Grand Portage], and don't forget to explore the photo opportunities the surrounding grounds and landscape provide.

You are among friends, and we hope you enjoy your visit.

Chi-miigwech (Thank you!)

Heather Boyd
Acting Superintendent



Plan Your Visit

TWO OR THREE HOURS:

- Watch the feature film - Rendezvous With History (23 minutes)
- Heritage Center Museum - browse the historical and cultural exhibits and artifacts
- Explore the Historic Depot and Living History Programs

A HALF DAY:

- Become a Grand Portage Junior Ranger/Voyageur
- Hike the Mount Rose Trail or part of the Grand Portage Trail
- Participate in a ranger led program, (20 minutes to one hour)

MORE THAN A DAY:

- Hike the Grand Portage Trail
- Camp overnight at Fort Charlotte (advance permit required)
- Visit Grand Portage State Park - See High Falls, the highest waterfall in Minnesota (6 Miles North on Highway 61)

Living History Demonstrations

Follow the smell of wood smoke, engage with staff, and try on historic clothing! All demonstrations run seasonally.

- Ojibwe Village showcase demonstrations of Ojibwe and voyageur life in the late 1700s
- Great Hall, historically furnished circa 1790s, learn about the business of the North West Company fur trade
- Historic Kitchen, period cooking and baking demonstrations
- Canoe Warehouse, exhibit of cargo and canoes of the fur trade
- Historic heirloom gardens and outdoor bake oven

Ranger Programs

History comes alive when you take part in an interpretive program at Grand Portage National Monument. Park rangers transport you back in time to become part of the story that unfolds before you! These programs range in length from 20 minutes to 60 minutes, running seasonally. Be sure and check the program sign in the Heritage Center or ask information desk staff for program topics, locations, and starting times.

Heritage Center

- Park Film “Rendezvous With History: A Grand Portage Story” – Running time is 23 minutes. (Audio Described and Closed Captioned)
- Junior Ranger Program, inquire at Front Desk
- America's National Parks Bookstore



Research Expands the Grand Portage Story



Minnesota Historical Society Archaeologist Ralph Brown

In 1998, a resource management division was formally established at Grand Portage National Monument. Since then, in cooperation with the Grand Portage Band of Lake Superior Chippewa (Ojibwe), a tremendous amount of cultural and natural history projects have taken place.

Archeological research located 14 of 16 possible resting places called pauses, or *poses* by voyageurs, along the 8.5-mile Grand Portage Trail. New evidence of Archaic people's utilization of the portage goes back 8,000 years, near the end of the Ice Age. Recent excavations have concentrated on the historic Grand Portage village, in the East Meadow of the

park. This area was created after the 1854 Treaty of La Pointe which established the landbase of Grand Portage Tribal Nation.

Natural history research is exploring the effects of a changing climate on plants, animals, fish, and insects in the park. A study regarding high mercury levels discovered along the Portage and a possible link to the fur trade is ongoing. A project you may see during the summer season is the removal of non-common shrubs (invasive, not naturally occurring here) in front of the stockade, facing Lake Superior and replacing them with plants historically documented to the North Shore. Integral to the division,

is the Grand Portage Conservation Corps (GPCC). Recently, a five-person crew installed exhibits on the Mount Rose Trail and Heritage Center picnic and parking areas, participated in prescribed burns on the reservation and park, conducted research on birds, insects, and bats, and brushed the Grand Portage Trail and trails on nearby Isle Royale National Park.

Research completed by the resource management division will help the park tell a more complete story of the cultural areas in the East Meadow village of the late 1800s and early 1900s, where ancestors of today's Grand Portage Ojibwe people lived.

If you Find an Artifact

- Do not remove or disturb the artifact. Context is important for park staff to determine the item's history.
- Call Park Headquarters at 218-475-0123 or e-mail grpo_back_country@nps.gov.
- Record the location with your GPS, on a map, or make a sketch referencing prominent landmarks. Estimate the size of the site.
- Photograph the artifacts in place. Include a common object for scale, such as a pencil or coin. Photograph the site area and the surrounding landscape.
- Note any disturbances, human or natural, to the site.



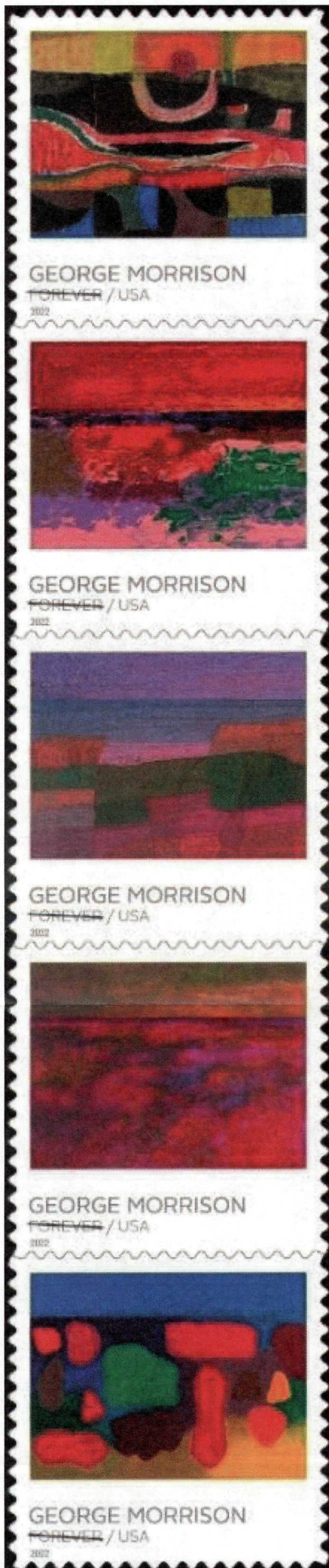
Photo: B. Clayton

Artifact Theft

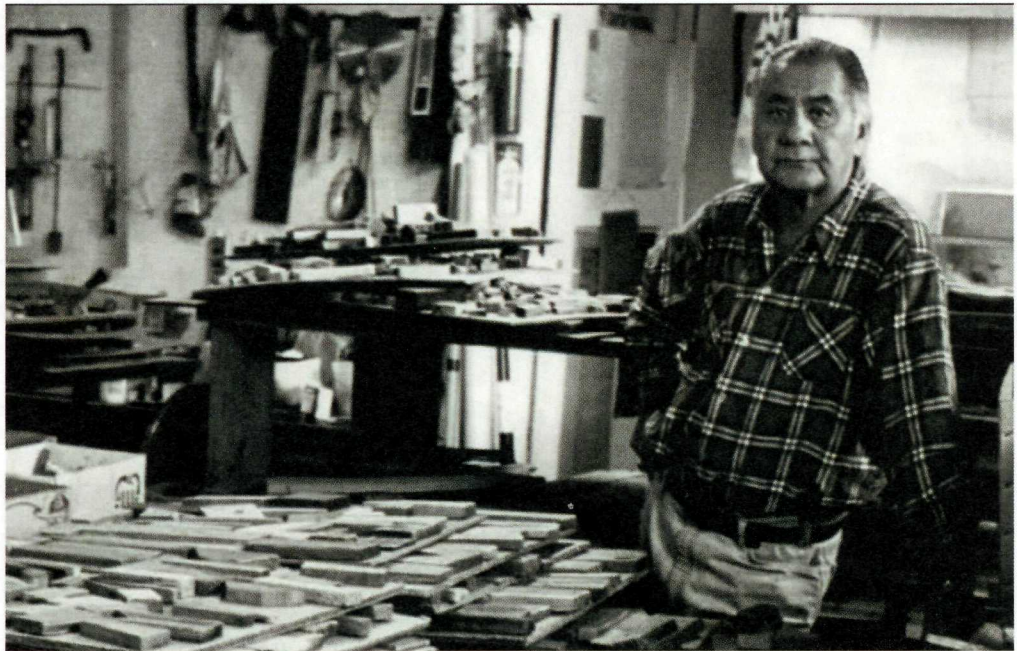
Under the Archeological Resource Protection Act of 1979, it is illegal to dig in, or to take, purchase, sell, receive, or transport materials from a site on federal land without a permit. Similar laws protect state and private lands, and Native American burials. Damage to a site on federal lands that exceeds \$500 is considered a felony and can result in the seizure of any vehicle (car, truck, fishing vessel, plane, RV) used in the crime, fines of up to \$250,000, and up to five years in prison.



Trade Knife from the Grand Portage National Monument collection



Stamp Images Courtesy of the
United States Postal Service



George Morrison in his home studio, Saint Paul, MN, 1975.

George Morrison Exhibit, *Connections*, Honors Grand Portage Band Member & Internationally Known Artist

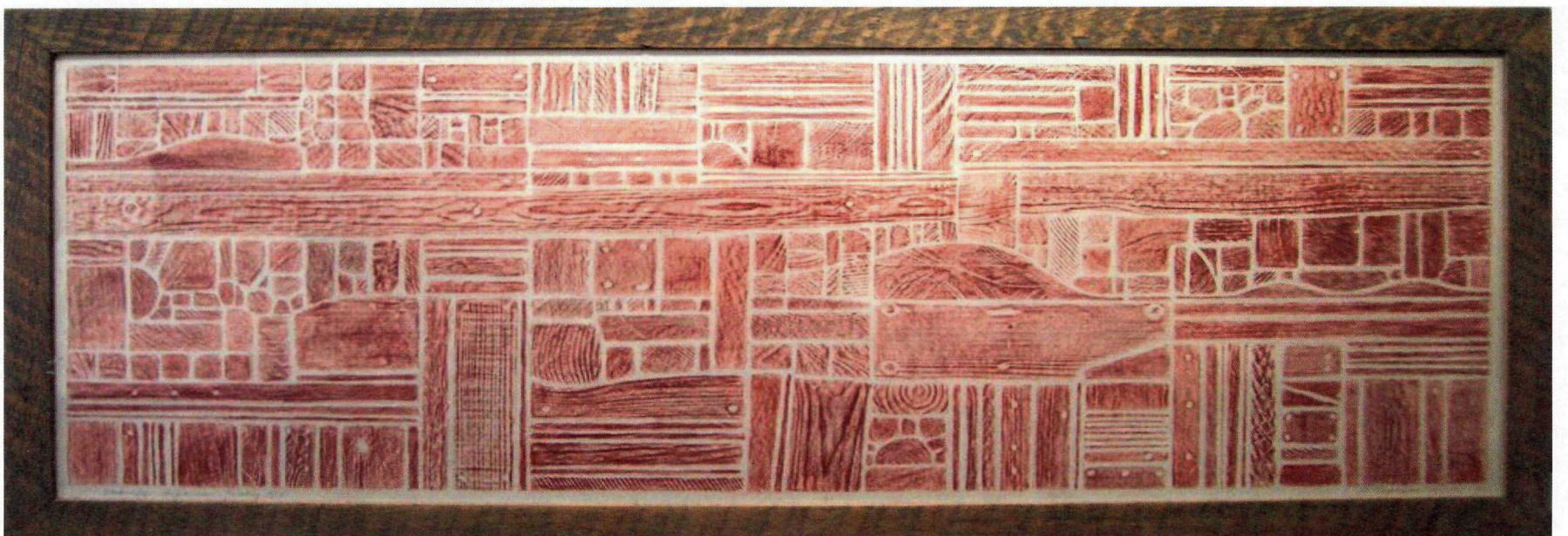
In celebration of the United States Postal Service inaugurating the George Morrison stamps this April 2022, Grand Portage National Monument invites you to learn more about and enjoy the world of George Morrison.

An exhibit on the second floor of the Heritage Center honors Grand Portage's George Morrison. George was born in 1919 and grew up in Chippewa City, which at the time was a Native community just east of Grand Marais, Minnesota. Mr. Morrison, influential internationally for his art, retired from his career in education to his beloved North Shore within the Grand Portage Anishinaabe Nation. The world lost George Morrison in 2000.

The National Park Service at Grand Portage National Monument created this exhibit displaying several pieces of art from throughout George Morrison's life. These pieces include paintings, drawings, and sculptures inspired by Lake Superior, Grand Portage, and Cook County.

"I feel a reverence for the land and the lake. You come back to your own environment and how you grew up. Maybe you are drawn to the people too- those you grew up with. A certain relationship to those people and a relationship to the land, rocks and trees. This may have influenced my art to a certain degree. The way driftwood is indirectly related to nature."

~George Morrison, 1987



All Images Courtesy of Briand Morrison



National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Grand Portage National Monument

Mailing Address
170 Mile Creek Road
P.O. Box 426
Grand Portage, MN 55605

Park Headquarters
218-475-0123

Fax Number
218 475-0174

E-mail
grpo_information@nps.gov

Website: [nps.gov/grpo](https://www.nps.gov/grpo)

Social Media
[facebook.com/GrandPortageNationalMonument](https://www.facebook.com/GrandPortageNationalMonument)
[twitter @npsgrpo](https://twitter.com/npsgrpo)
[instagram @GrandPortageNPS](https://www.instagram.com/GrandPortageNPS)

The National Park Service cares for the special places saved by the American people so that all may experience our heritage.

Hiking the Grand Portage Permits Required for Camping at Fort Charlotte

- Obtain information and complete a free camping permit at: <https://www.nps.gov/grpo/playour-visit/permitsandreservations.htm>
- Two campsites are limited to nine people per site.
- Currently, campsites are only available at Fort Charlotte.

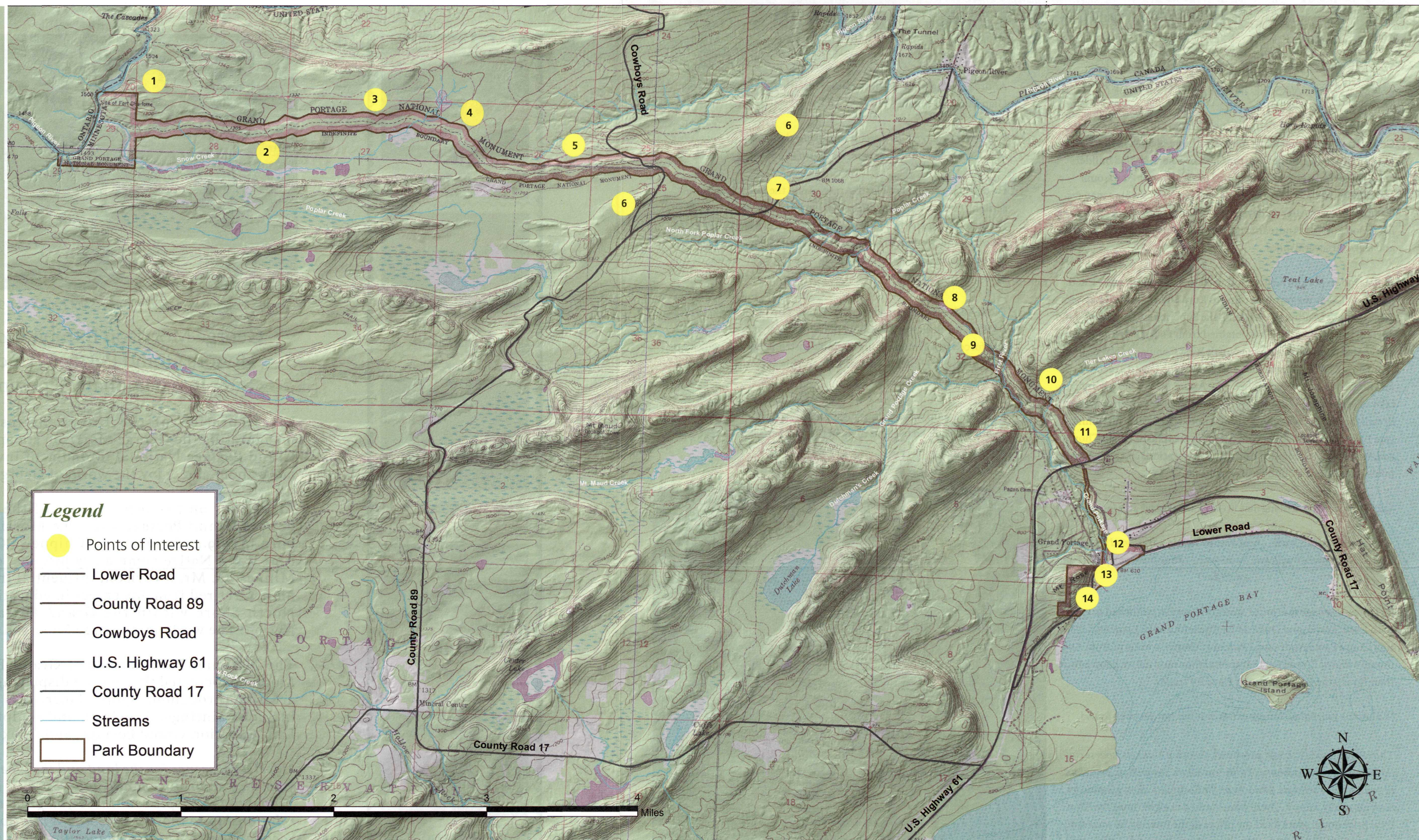
Leave No Trace

- Campfires in fire rings only, burn only dead, fallen wood
- Fires prohibited when fire danger is high
- Treat all water before consuming
- Tent platforms reduce soil erosion
- Carry your refuse out of the park
- Use vault toilets
- Pets best left at home
- Observe quiet hours:
10:00 PM to 6:00 AM
- Do not dig in the soil

More information call 218-475-0123

Legend

- Points of Interest
- Lower Road
- County Road 89
- Cowboys Road
- U.S. Highway 61
- County Road 17
- Streams
- Park Boundary



Points of Interest on the Grand Portage

Take a walk on the ancient portage, a trail where more moccasins travelled than hiking boots! *Gichi Onigamiing* - Ojibwe for Great Carrying Place - has been in use for over 8,000 years, originally as an Indigenous trail. Historically, *Voyageurs* leap-frogged personal gear and up to seven 90-pound packs of trade goods, carrying two at a time, resting and changing packs every ½ mile at places called *poses*. Today, the Grand Portage is a quiet backcountry trail preserved and maintained by the National Park Service and the Grand Portage Band of Lake Superior Chippewa (Ojibwe).

Please Note: Points of interest are not exact, please stay on the trail.

1. Site of Fort Charlotte

Fort Charlotte: 1240 ft. (378 meters/m); 8.5 miles (13.68 kilometers/km) from Lake Superior. When *Voyageurs* reached Fort Charlotte, they left the supplies they carried, and picked up furs to take back to Grand Portage's warehouses for processing and eventual shipment to England and Europe.

2. Whistler's Ravine

Approximately one mile (1.6 km) from Fort Charlotte is an area where a small stream carved a ravine. Today it is called Whistler's Ravine (the 15th *pose*) and is a great birding spot.

3. Highest Point

1340 ft. (408.4 m) Highest elevation on the portage, 7.0 miles (11.27 km) from Lake Superior.

4. The Meadow

During the 18th century fur trade, this was a grassy wetland. Today it is known as the Meadow. Many walked the trail in knee-deep mud, with only moccasins to protect their feet.

5. Giizhikag (The Cedars)

Old-growth white cedar trees persist despite fire, drought, and logging along this section of trail. Known simply as *Giizhikag* (The Cedars), the oldest of this group of trees were saplings when North West Company men and others trudged the portage in 1797.

6. Aabita (Half) Ridge

At 1345 ft. (410 m) the highest point visible from the trail. *Aabita* is the Ojibwe word for half.

7. Old Highway 61

Now it begins as County Road 17, crossing the portage trail 3.7 miles (5.5 km) from Lake Superior and 4.8 miles from Fort Charlotte. The forest changes from deciduous aspen and birch closer to Lake Superior, to coniferous cedar, pine, and tamarack west of this point.

8. The Notch

Voyageurs rested about every one-half mile, usually at the same area called a *pose*. Sixteen *poses* are spaced from the lake to the river. This locale is known as the Notch *pose*.

9. Georges Naganib Stone

In 1953, a large inscribed boulder was found on the trail 1.5 miles (0.8 km) from Lake Superior. The chiseled inscription read, "1688 Georges Naganib." George Naganib is unknown in the historical record.

10. The Parting Trees

David Thompson, surveyor for the North West Company, wrote of a *pose* near here. *Voyageurs* on their way to the interior could catch their last glimpse of Lake Superior while resting here.

11. Minnesota Highway 61

MN Hwy 61, 0.6 miles (.965 km) from Lake Superior. Cross Highway 61 going northwest and you will begin to pass through "the Gap" on the Portage. The Gap is best viewed from the summit of Mount Rose.

12. Grand Portage Bay of Lake Superior

At about 602 ft. (183m) above sea level, the Lake Superior shore is the lowest elevation on the portage.

Map of Heritage Center, Historic Depot and Mount Rose Trails (Inset Map Right)

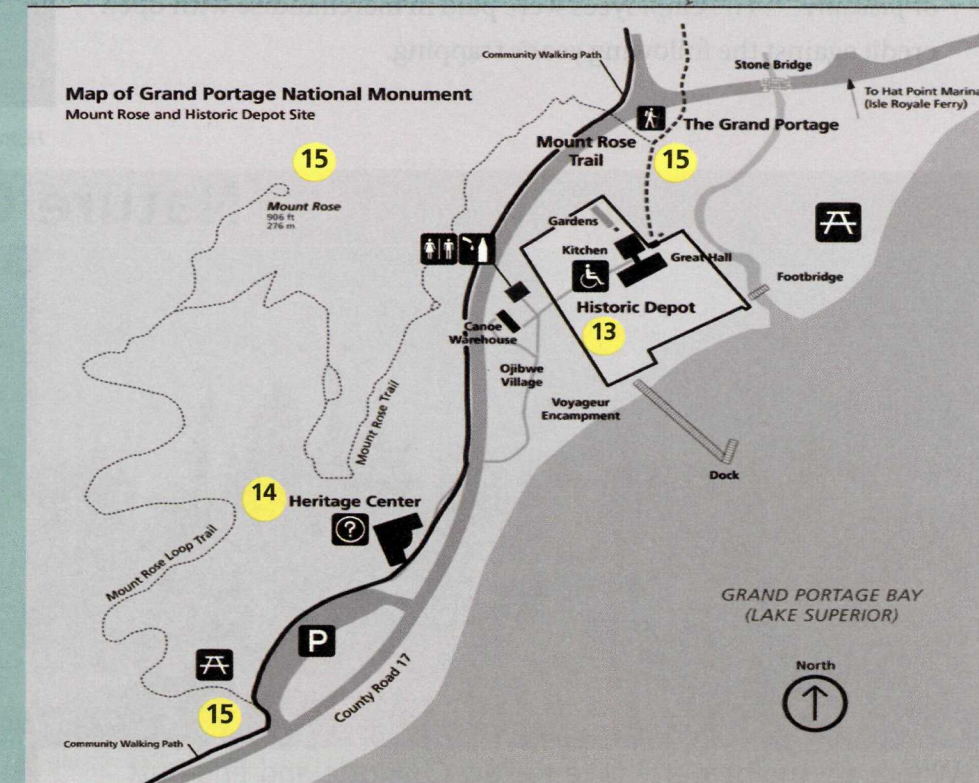
13. Reconstructed Historic Depot includes the: Ojibwe Village, Canoe Warehouse, Kitchen, Great Hall, stockade, North Gatehouse, beginning of the Grand Portage Trail, ghosted buildings with wayside panels, and dock and east picnic area, which are accessible by footbridge or by vehicle across stonebridge parking near wood posts.

14. Heritage Center and Park Headquarters

View the 23 minute film *Rendezvous With History, a Grand Portage Story*. Walk through two floors of exhibits and artwork, then peruse America's National Parks store.

15. Mount Rose Trailhead

Enjoy the shaded picnic area at the west trail head of the Mount Rose Loop Trail. Take a gentle ½ mile climb up the Mount Rose Trail to an overlook of Grand Portage Bay.



This summer balloons will fly over the Depot!

WHO WAS COUNT PAOLO ANDREANI? WHY WAS HE IN GRAND PORTAGE?

A wealthy Italian nobleman and one of the world's first aeronauts, Count Paolo Andreani made the first balloon ascension in Italy in March, 1784. After witnessing the Gerli brothers, skilled builders and engineers, launch an unmanned model balloon, the Count commissioned them to make a balloon large enough for a man (75 feet in diameter). After 24 days, the balloon was complete, weighing in at 2900 pounds. Andreani and two assistants went up 4900 feet and traveled several miles.

In the 1790-91 period, Andreani turned to exploration and visited the Great Lakes region. According to Lord Selkirk of the Hudson's Bay Company, Andreani traveled Lake Superior and came to Grand Portage in a birchbark canoe obtained from Forsyth & Richardson, merchants connected with the North West Company (NWC). John Johnson, a NWC trader at LaPointe (Madeline Island), records meeting Andreani in September, 1791. Andreani was at LaPointe to take celestial observations from the island. More evidence that Andreani may have been one of the first noted persons to circumnavigate Lake Superior comes from the great mapmaker David Thompson, who recorded some of Andreani's navigational measurements taken in the area of Thunder Bay, Ontario.

Andreani's words describing time in the Grand Portage area include:

*"the center of this trade... kept in good repair, garrisoned with fifty men... in this place frequently a concourse of one thousand people and upwards."**

In *Travels Through the United States of America*, published in 1799, both Lord Selkirk and Duke de La Rochefoucauld-Liancourt mention Count Paolo Andreani. Liancourt claims to excerpt from Andreani's journal*, relaying that several thousand native people took their furs to the Great Carrying Place for trade.

*Either the journal no longer exists or it has not yet been found.

They listed goods in trade as follows: *"woolen blankets, coarse cloth, thread and worsted ribbons of different colors, vermillion, porcelain bracelets, silver trinkets, firelocks or flintlock guns, shot, gunpowder, and, especially, rum."** These were marked at eight times the Montreal price and traders fixed the prices in the interior *"at their will or pleasure."** The employees were paid in merchandise with open credit against the following year's trapping.

Andreani expressed his love of travel in a 1791 letter to his brother Gian Mario in Milan:

"Dearest Brother... the purpose in crossing the ocean was not to visit cities... but rather to immerse myself in unknown places"

He became a student of North America and the Great Lakes, describing customs and activities of all the people he encountered. He sketched one of the first detailed examples of a lacrosse stick in his diary and produced an Italian-Iroquois (Oneida, Onodaga, and Seneca) dictionary. Here in Minnesota, he identified upper sources of the Mississippi River.

Paolo Andreani returned to North America between 1806 and 1812. By then, the once wealthy Count had accumulated heavy debt and was forced to sell many of his scientific instruments and collections from his visits. He left his native Italy and his unpaid debts to exile in France, where he died in 1823.

Paolo Andreani was a unique visitor to this special place – an early visitor who helped teach us more of the past here at the Great Carrying Place.

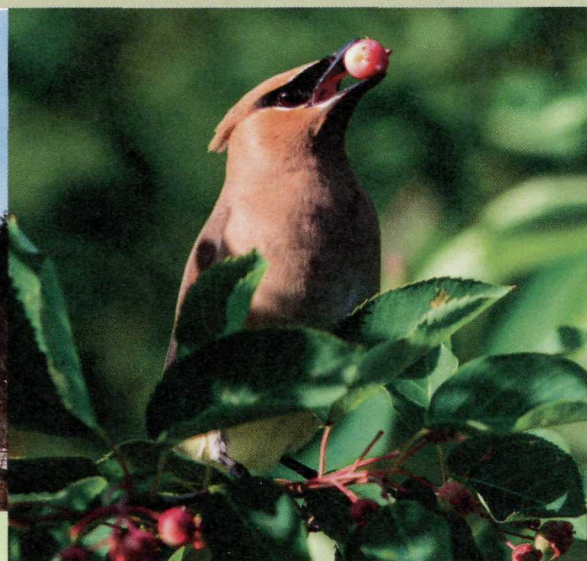


Historic style balloon. Photo courtesy of Jon Stealey

Nature Corner



Where are the beavers? Hike to Fort Charlotte and find out!



Gozigwaakominag?
Saskatoon?
Juneberry?
Serviceberry?
Shadblow?
Wild Currant?
What's in a name?

Zegibanaanishiinyag
(Cedar waxwings) love them and so do we!

Ojibwe Horses on View

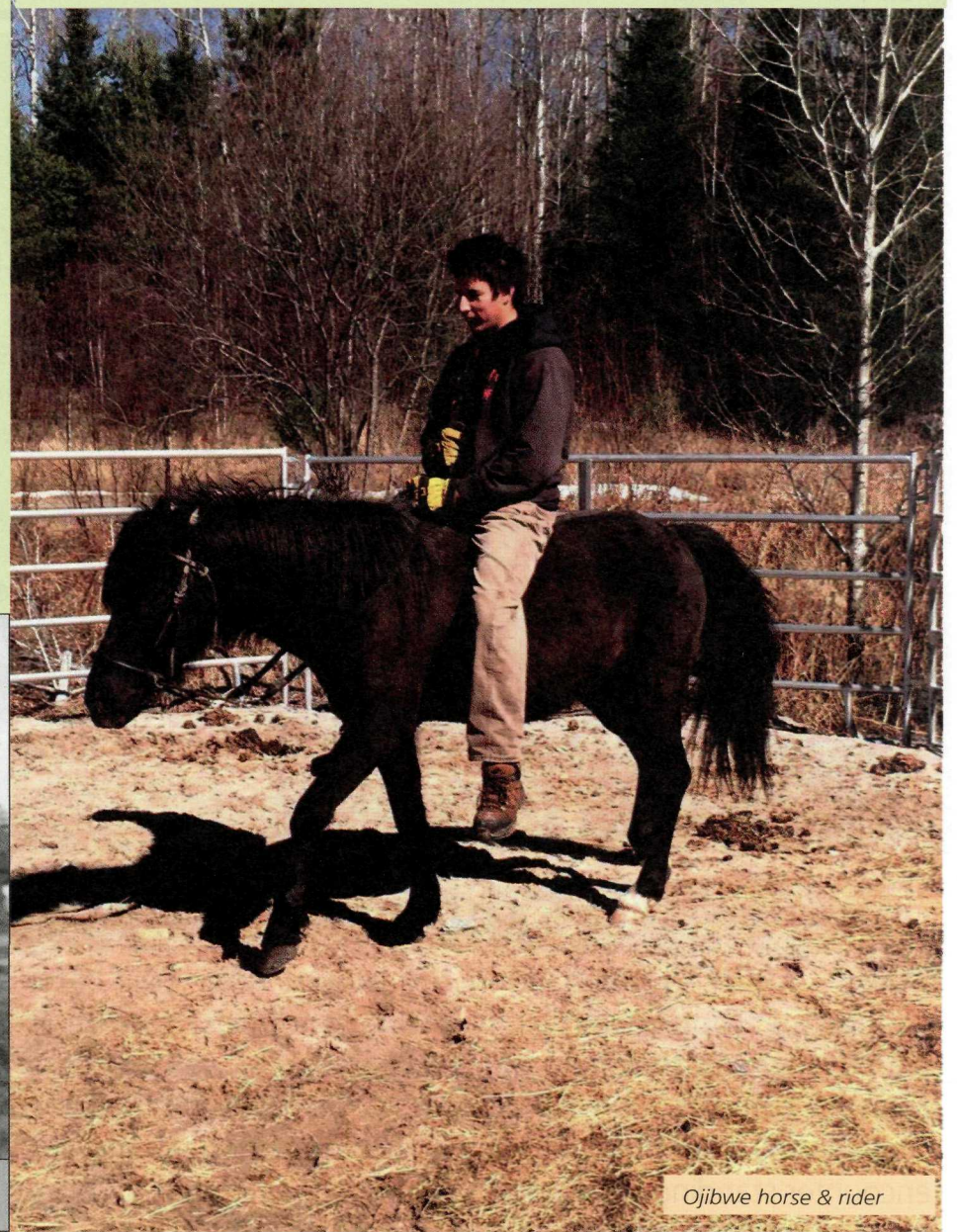
Known in the Anishinaabe (Ojibwe) language as *bebezhigooganzhii* (one big toenail) or *mishtadim* (horse or big dog), horses from Grey Raven Ranch of the Seine River First Nation in Canada will be here in August for Rendezvous Days. These horses, called Lac La Croix ponies or Ojibwe horses, stand only 14 hands high (just under 5 feet). Once roaming free in Minnesota and northwestern Ontario, they are perfectly adapted to life in the north country. These are gentle horses that can be trained to follow people without use of a halter or lead. Like the bison of the west, their population rebounded from four mares found in 1977 on the isolated lands of the Lac La Croix Nation. Five men trailered these remaining horses across the then frozen lake to Bois Forte to save them. Now, though they number 175, they remain one of the rarest breeds on Earth, with only 24 stallions left.

In today's world, snowmobiles and cars replace horses as transportation. At one time these community animals served as winter labor and wandered free to forage in the summer months. In the winter they are able browse like deer on moss and willows. Their hooves are hard enough that they do not need shoes, even on the hard rocky ground of this landscape. Look for subtle "zebra stripes" on their legs, a sign of feral horses.

Today these horses also aid in connecting Anishinaabe youth with their own culture. Aspiring riders learn to care for and train the horses as well as some important leadership skills. The relationship builds trust between youth and horses that turns into mentoring as experienced students pass on what they learn.



Historic photo of Grand Portage Band member Lex Porter on horseback in front of the old Great Hall. Photo courtesy of Cook County Historical Society



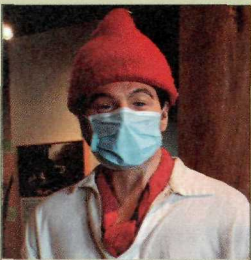
Ojibwe horse & rider

Special Event - Grand Portage Rendezvous Days



YEARLY - SECOND FULL WEEKEND IN AUGUST

Join us for a community celebration, a time when Grand Portage comes alive and reflects on its rich heritage. Music, dancing, craft demonstrations, and hands-on workshops ensure an exciting weekend at Grand Portage. Reenactors bring the 1790s alive with the hustle and bustle of summer activity that historically peaked with the North West Company's annual Rendezvous once held at Grand Portage, when furs from wintering posts delivered down the historic Grand Portage trail met with shipments of trade goods from the East Coast and Europe. Held in conjunction with the Rendezvous Days Pow Wow, sponsored by the Grand Portage Band of Lake Superior Chippewa, this is one weekend you do not want to miss!



COVID-19 INFO

When Community transmission level is at LOW or MEDIUM: Mask wearing is *not required* for staff, visitors, or others, regardless of vaccination status.

When Community transmission is HIGH: Mask wearing is *required* for all people indoors, regardless of vaccination status, and consistent with CDC and Safer Federal Workforce Task Force guidance on mask wearing.

Check at the Heritage Center for current level of transmission.



The Heritage (visitor) Center and Historic Depot are closed to pets. Leashed pets are welcome on grounds and trails.

"Guide" or "service" animals are permitted within all park facilities.

A "leash law" exists in the Grand Portage community. The Monument requires the use of leash where pets are allowed within the Monument, such as in the picnic area and on trails.

Two backcountry campsites, accessible to hikers and canoeists, are located at the Pigeon River (Canada/U.S. border) end of the Grand Portage. Each campsite is limited to nine people. **Camping permits are required** and issued online by the park. A permit system allows campers to reserve a campsite in advance. **Allow a minimum of two weeks** in advance for permit processing.



Explore All Four Seasons at Grand Portage

SPRING – Morning hikes along the Mount Rose Trail offer spectacular opportunities to view songbirds, including warblers, wrens, thrushes, and sparrows as they serenade the forested countryside. Hike all or part of the Grand Portage Trail - sturdy mud boots are highly recommended, as you will encounter standing water along the trail. Be prepared for bugs by wearing long sleeves and a head net.

SUMMER – Explore Grand Portage National Monument ready to interact with our costumed interpreters! Great questions to ask our living historians: What kind of clothing did people wear? What did they eat? Where did they live? How were the shelters constructed? How did they travel? What historical projects are the staff working on today? Round out your historical experience by hiking all or part of the Grand Portage Trail. Be sure to wear sturdy boots and a head net - both are essentials to enjoy your experience!

FALL – Fall colors are especially spectacular along any of the site trails. This is also the best time to hike the Grand Portage trail because of drier conditions and fewer bugs. Birdwatchers may catch a glimpse of a few rarer species such as Long-tailed and Harlequin Ducks in Grand Portage Bay, and fall is the most likely time to spot *makwa* (a black bear). Discover the Historic Site with an hour-long tour or catch the daily guided tour of the park's museum collection storage area. Both tours are typically available through mid-October.

WINTER – With the historic site closed for the season, it is a less-crowded time of year. You will likely have the Heritage Center Exhibit Gallery all to yourself. Stay warm inside and watch extra park films highlighting community life in Grand Portage. For those wishing to explore the great outdoors, snowshoe or cross-country ski the Grand Portage Trail. Want to try snowshoeing? Check out a free pair of snowshoes at the front desk of the Heritage Center.

Park Hours

Heritage Center Summer Hours	Heritage Center Fall/Spring Hours	Heritage Center Winter Hours	Historic Depot Summer Hours
Daily 8:30-5	Daily 8:30-4:30	M-Sat 8:30-4:30	Daily 9-5

Supporting Our Parks

National Parks of Lake Superior Foundation

If you're interested in finding out how you can support Grand Portage National Monument, please visit our partner, National Parks of Lake Superior Foundation (NPLSF), at nplsf.org for more information.

The mission of NPLSF is to provide financial support for projects and programs that preserve the natural resources and cultural heritage of all five national parks along Lake Superior. NPLSF is charged with their stewardship and is committed to their long term support, preservation, and enhancement.

