

# LAKE SUPERIOR NOTES

## BOOK X

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MSc Thesis Research

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Bell, Robert. (1870) Report on the Geology of the Northwest Side of Lake Superior and of the Nipigon District. Rept. of the Geol. Survey of the Dominion of Can. for 1867-69.

-Hudson Bay Co. post at Red Rock at the head of Nipigon Hbr.  
-at the outlet of this lake the (Nipigon) River is very narrow apparently only about 100 yards wide, and sweeps around with a strong current (estimated by Admiral Bayfield at four and one-half knots an hour) for a distance of about half-a-mile, between banks of boulder drift, from thirty to forty feet high

-Whitefish River - found to be unfit for canoeing, except for a mile or two from its mouth

p. 333 - I was informed by an old Indian that, in former times, whenever the water happened to be high, a small quantity flowed from Lake Nipigon into Black Sturgeon Lake, but that it had altogether ceased to do so for the last thirty-five years.

341. -Nipigon - a contraction of an Indian word signifying "Deep Clear-water Lake"

p. 342 -Poplar Lodge From (the Sandy R.) the dioritic slates continue for five miles, terminating at a cove, three miles in a straight line, north of Poplar Lodge, which is at the mouth of the Na-mo-wa-min-i-kan R.

Miller, R.B and W.A Kennedy (1948) Observations on the  
Lake Trout of Great Bear Lake J.F.Res Bd Can 7(4)

part p.154 FLESH COLOUR

It is well known that the flesh colour of the salmonid fishes is highly variable, even within a single species in one habitat. The lake trout of Great Bear lake varied in flesh colour from pale yellow (almost white) to rich, blood red. We are struck with this variation and our inability to predict, from the external appearance of a trout, the probable colour of its flesh. Finally we began to record flesh colour according to a simple scale: 1, white to pale yellow; 2, yellow; 3, orange to pink; and 4, red. Each of 73 trout was assigned a position in this colour scale. The data collected in this way are shown in table IV, arranged first, according to size, then according to sex, and finally according to sexual condition (spawners to non-spawners).

An examination of table IV shows clearly that flesh colour is related neither to size nor sex. Small and large trout are equally likely to have pale flesh or colored flesh; males and females show no tendency to differ significantly in flesh colour. When the flesh colour data are arranged according to sexual condition,

TABLE IV Percentage of trout having flesh colour of each of four grades shown in relation to size, sex, and sexual condition. Small trout - less than two feet total length; large trout - greater than two feet total length.

	Colour			
	1	2	3	4
Small trout	16.6	25.0	50.	8.4
Large trout	16.6	39.0	44.0	0
Males	29.	38.7	29	3.3
Females	25.6	28.2	41	5.2
Spawners	51.8	38	10.2	0
Non-spawners	9.8	29.3	53.7	7.2

however, a very significant association appears. Fish preparing to spawn are almost 90% white or yellow fleshed, fish which are not preparing to spawn are 60% orange or red fleshed, and only 39% pale fleshed.

From these data we have concluded that in Great Bear lake trout flesh colour is definitely associated with the degree of development of the gonads. Probably the developing eggs or sperm use the reserve of fat which gives the flesh its colour.

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Letter from Vern Hacker to Nick Martin March 7, 1975  
(Coordinator of Lake Improvement, Box 2565, Oshkosh, Wisc. 54901)

sent "a colour slide that shows the difference in egg coloration when abundant Mysis populations are present. The yellow normal-colored eggs, bottom right, were taken from a large female that evidently fed exclusively on fish, while the other eggs - some actually terracotta-red in color were from small females still utilizing Mysis. In all my years of gill-netting lake trout during the spawning period (15 years), I have only seen this once (during 1963) and it coincided with the highest pulse of Mysis - based on stomach content analysis - ever noted. During that year, we found as many as 400 Mysis in lake trout stomachs. ~~I would appreciate getting it~~

# Chars of the Genus *Salvelinus* (1979) $\in$ <sup>R</sup>Balon (ed).

- salmon-trout referred first to lake cut fish

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## Common Names

### Common lake trout

- Eddy + Surber 1947
- ✓ - Gerking - 1955. Key to fishes of Indiana
- ✓ - King 1866

- ✓ Herbert - 1851
- Hubbs + Lagler 1939
- Miller + Alcorn 1943
- Bingham 1955

### Great Lake trout

- Dymond 1932

" 1936

also Mack. T., Salmon-T., Large Togue, The Fishes of Illinois. <sup>The Fishes of Indiana Proc. Ind. Acad. Sci. (1893) 76-108</sup>  
 ✓ - Eigenmann + ~~Beeson~~ 1894  
 ✓ - Forbes + Richardson 1920  
 On the class. of fishes with particular ref to the fishes of Canada  
 ✓ - Forælle 1857 Can. Nat. Geol 1(43) 275-282

- ✓ Utolbock 1877
- Norris 1865
- Jor. + Ev. 1896
- 1896

Not found - Fuller 1920

also Mackinac ✓ - Green 1891 Manual of the vertebrates of <sup>Manitowish</sup> the northern U.S. 342 p  
 also Mackinac Trout - Jordan 1874

- Scott 1875 see xerox
- Jor + Ev 1902
- Kendall 1919
- Adams 1873
- Jor. Ev. + Clark 1930

### Great lakes trout

✓ - Ellis 1914

✓ - Evermann + Goldsborough 1908  
 ✓ - <sup>The Fishes of Alaska Bull. U.S. Bur. Fish. (1906) 36: 221-360</sup>  
 ✓ - " " 1907

also Mackinac, Manistowish, Lange, Togue, Lake, L.T. - Kendall - 1908 <sup>Fauna of New England</sup> <sup>Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist. 7: x: 152p</sup>

- Radforth 1944
- ✓ Bajkov - 1927 <sup>A Prelim. Rept on the Fishes of the Michigan Bay drainage system Can. Field Nat. 42(1) p. 96-99</sup>
- Eddy + Surber - 1960
- Eschmeyer 1964
- Rounsefell 1952

### Great trout of the Lakes

- ✓ - Adams 1873
- ✓ - Kirtland 1844 <sup>trib. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist. 1: 162p</sup>
- ✓ - Mitchell 1818

✓ Scott 1875

### Lake trout

- Bond 1961
- Burnet et al 1969
- Butler 1949
- Carl et al 1967
- ✓ - DeKay 1842
- Dymond 1936

- ✓ Herbert 1851 <sup>N. Eng. (chemical composition)</sup>
- ✓ Atwater 1850 <sup>(no part paper)</sup>
- ✓ Adams 1873
- ✓ 1853-55 Cheney
- ✓ Anon 1856
- ✓ Taylor 1866 - L. Sup

- Everhart 1958
- ✓ - Evermann + Goldsborough 1907 Alaska U.S. Comm Fish & F. Rept & Comm (1904) Part XX p. 579-604
- ✓ - Evermann + Kendall 1896 vt U.S. Comm. (Bu Rept.)
- ✓ " " 1902 New Eng
- ✓ The Fishes of the Lakes of the Woods + Connecting water " Proc. U.S. Geol. Surv. 30 (1878): 121-134 Latimer 1911-134
- ✓ Tomlin 1887 h Sup
- ✓ " 1895 Minn. Lakes NOT FOUND
- ✓ Myler 1886 U.Y. hatchery
- ✓ Baird 1887 U.Y. hatcheries
- ✓ Bean 1897 - U.Y.
- ✓ Bean 1899 Penn
- ✓ Fontin 1862 A check list of the fishes recorded from Penn
- ✓ Fowler 1913 Rept of the Dept of Fisheries from the 1/11 to Nov 30/12. Penn. Dept of Fisheries. The protection of fish in closed season
- ✓ Brice 1898 - Gt. Lks U.S. Comm Fish. Rept 1896
- ✓ Henshall 1906 see Book X
- ✓ Dickenson 1898 Gt Lks Trans Am Fish Soc 27:32-4
- Jordan 1885
- ✓ Davis - 1896 - N.Y.
- Kendall 1914 - general
- ✓ Meyin 1898 - Gt. Lks Dept of Marine & Fish Rept. 1902.
- ✓ Keil 1928 see note
- ✓ Bastide - 1903 Ont.
- Goode - 1888 U.Y.
- ✓ Nash - 1908 - ont

less Lake Trout

- Norris - 1865 - N.Y. adirondacus differs from confinis

Laker

- ✓ - Kendall 1914
- ✓ - Kendall + Goldsborough 1908
- Redick 1967
- Anon 1966 - Que.
- Anon 1967 - Minn
- Norris 1865 - N.Y.
- Chambers 1911 - Que. Comm Fisheries in Quebec
- ✓ Mullan - 1958 - Mass. See Book X

Silver laker

- Kendall 1914 - Maine

American lake charr

- Behnke 1968

Great Lakes Char

- Flain 1971
- Stokoll 1956
- ✓ Bingham and Vercord 1954
- ✓ Lindsey 1956

Lake char

- Khan + Qadri 1971

Gray trout

- Bigelow 1963
- ✓ Hallock - 1877 or tubdi, tague, lunge
- ✓ Nash - 1908

- ✓ - Evermann + Goldsborough 1908
- ✓ - Kendall 1914
- Carl et al - 1959 - BC.

Great gray-trout

- ✓ - Lanman 1874
- Monro 1855 N.B

Mackinaw salmon

- ✓ - Adams 1873
- ✓ - De Kay 1842
- ✓ - Herbert 1851
- ✓ - Roosevelt 1865

Mackinaw - Jor. + Eu 1902

- ✓ - Kendall 1914
- Jor. Eu, Clark, 1930

Mackinaw trout

- Bigelow 1963
- Burnett et al 1969
- Eddy + Surber 1947, 1943, 1940
- ✓ - Eigenmann + Beeson 1894
- ✓ - Ellis 1914
- ✓ - Evermann + Goldsborough 1908
- ✓ - Keil 1928
- ✓ - Kendall 1908
- Beckman 1952
- ✓ - Green 1891
- ✓ - Hay 1894
- Jordan 1875
- " " L. Sup
- Jordan 1878
- ✓ - Kirtland 1851 Fishes of Ohio. The Family Visitor 2(13) 101

Black Salmon

- ✓ - Kendall 1914 3(1) 1-198

not found ✓ Chambers 1911 - Queb. or later, muskellunge

- ✓ Atkins 1906
- Quebec 1906 Anon
- Bensley 1928
- part of grey trout eggs by guchers + Atkinson - 1931 - Quebec billhead
- ✓ Dymond 1932
- Dunbar + Hildebrandt 1952
- Mac Kay 1956

- ✓ Herbert 1851 <sup>S. amethystus</sup> Gt Lks north
- ✓ Roosevelt 1865 " " "
- ✓ Hollock 1877 " " "
- not found ✓ Anon 1856 <sup>Gt Lks or Lktr.</sup> 1873 " " "
- not found ✓ Scott 1875 Gt. Lks to Arctic
- Goode 1856

- ✓ Hollock 1877 - Gt Lks to Arctic
- not found ✓ Atwater 1892 - L. On 1893
- 1896 Part 222 P. 679-818
- ✓ Jor + Eu 1902 <sup>Gt. Lks North</sup>
- ✓ King 1866 <sup>Salmo amethystine</sup> Gt Lks
- ✓ Holbeck 1877 " <sup>namaycush</sup>
- Miller + Alcorn 1943 Nevada

- The lampreys & fishes of Indiana Indiana Dept. Geol. Nat. Res. Ann Rept 19: 146-296

Landlocked salmon

Wooding 1959  
Surber 1931

Mackay 1956

Salmon trout

✓ Adams 1873  
Not Sound ✓ Dewitt 1815

✓ Eigenmann + Beeson 1894

✓ Fowler 1913

mentions occasional sixweek in L. Erie

✓ Halkett 1913 Checklist of the Fishes of the Dom. of Canada & Newfoundland Dept. of M. & F., Canada, 1913 p.

Not Sound ✓ Abund Hay 1894

✓ Herbert 1849

Not Sound

✓ Hinks 1943

✓ Kendall 1914

The Freshwater Fishes of New England

✓ Knoebel 1896 Bradlee & hidden, Boston 46 p. Authentic letters from Upper Canada; with an account of

✓ Magrath 1833 Canadian field sports. William Curry, Jun & Co., Dublin 334 p.

Thompson (in Ev. + Ken 1896) - 1842 L. Champ

✓ Magrath 1833 - L. Ont.

✓ Herbert 1851 - N.Y. (or lake trout)

✓ Harris (1905) 1860 - L. Ont.

✓ Roosevelt 1865 - New Eng. Silme confirms Northern lake

✓ Taylor 1866 - Quebec

✓ Scott 1875 - N.Y. - L. Ont.

✓ Hollock (1877 Maine (or tubodi)

✓ Harris (1905) 1877 - L. Ont.

✓ Green 1880 - N.Y.

1881 - L. Ont

Atwater 1881 no spec. pppr

1883 " "

Aron 1886 N.Y.

✓ Andrews (1905) 1886 - New S.

Aron 1896 N.Y.

✓ Bean 1897 - N.Y. lake trout

Auth. Final pppr. us a circle search for the Gt. Lakes. The Am. Fish Soc. 2: 17-23 "

✓ Newin 1898 Gt. Lakes

plan to replace salmon trout by lake trout

✓ Davis 1896 N.Y.

Atwater 1892

Chambers 1911 - Quebec

Roosevelt 1880

Report on the East coast Fisheries of

✓ Melvill 1915 James Bay in App. to Ann. Rep. Dept. Naval Service. Special year ending March 31, 1914. sess. Paper 31a, 7-28

Sequin 1956

Salme trutta - salmon trout.

Forktail trout

Eddy + Surber 1947, 1940, 1943

Walden 1964

Red Trout

✓ Kendall 1914

✓ Hollock - 1877 - Maritimes, New Eng

Sequin 1956

adiscandicus

White Trout

✓ Radinesque 1817

Winnipisogee trout

✓ Knoebel 1896

Hunchon trout

New Brunswick with notes for emigrants

✓ Gesner 1847 Salmo huce - Hunchon trout; Togue Simmonds & Ward London 338 p

Namaycush trout

✓ Cau. + Val 1848

Lunge



d

✓ Evermann + Goldsborough 1908  
✓ Kendall 1914

Longe

✓ Eigenmann + Beeson 1894  
" + Kendall 1896  
Jordan 1878

Longue

Hildebrande 1949.

Great spotted tongue

✓ Adams 1873

Rush L. trout

✓ Hubbs 1929

Toma

Kilbourne + Goode 1879

Masamacush

Hildebrande 1949  
Jord + Ev. 1896

Namaycush

Adams 1873 - namaycush or Great Trout of the Lakes  
Hinks 1943  
Jordan 1875  
Kendall 1919 or Gt Lks Trout  
Herbert 1851

Pickereel

Jones 1882 N.S.

Atwater 1892 Ut.  
Jord + Ev. 1896 Ut.  
Goode 1886 New Eng as "lunge"  
Jord + Ev. 1902 Ut.  
✓ Holbeck 1877 Quebec "lunge"  
Rostlund 1952  
✓ Hollock 1877 - Que <sup>capfins</sup> Black Lunge?

Jord + Ev 1896  
Jord + Ev + Clark 1930

Pennant 1851  
Richardson 1851  
Roosevelt 1865 - Gt Lks  
Goode 1886 - northern l.t. - all same  
Scott 1875 namaycush or l.t.  
Jordan + Ev. 1896 not excl.  
Norris 1865 - Gt. Lks  
✓ Tomlin 1895  
✓ Bajkou 1927  
Echmeyer 1964

Salmon Trout l.t. considerable resemblance to Salmo trutta or Salmon trout of Europe

Charlevoix (1761)  
Journal of a Voyage to North America  
R and J. Dodsley  
London 2 vols Vol II 360 pp

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Thompson 1842

Quebec Sourchka

Evermann + Goldsborough 1908

ombk gris

Truite grise

Truite de lac

le Touladi

} Legendre 1948

Siscowet

✓ Eddy + Surber 1947

✓ Evermann + Goldsborough 1908

✓ Adams 1873

Not seen German 1885

Halkett 1913

✓ Johnson + Becker 1970

Jordan 1875

" " (L sup)

Siskawitz

Herbert 1851

Musquua Bear Trout

✓ Barnston (See Goode 1887)

Fat trout

Eddy + Surber 1947, 1943, 1940

Touladi (Tuladi)

Cox New Br. 1893

Evermann + Goldsborough 1900

Ev + Kendall 1902

Kendall 1914 - Maine - from Touladi L

McAllister 1904

Hallock 1873 - N.B

Adams 1873 - N.B

Hallock 1877 - N.B

Ev + Ken 1902

Nash 1906

Boulva + Simard - 1960 - Que.  
Dubois + Legendre - 1968

from Touladi lake  
also require  
also gray, large lake  
from Touladi L

Toque

- Adams 1873 - or gray spotted trout <sup>N.B., New Eng</sup>  
 Bigelow 1963  
 ✓ Cox 1893 *see above*  
 Eddy + Surber 1947, 1943, 1940  
 Eigenmann + Beeson 1894  
 Ev. + Kendall 1896 - ut.  
 ✓ Fowler 1913  
 ✓ Gesner 1847  
 Hinks 1943  
 ✓ Jordan 1878  
 ✓ Kendall 1914

Great Lakes Chain

~~Bingham and Demand 1854~~  
~~Kendall 1856~~

Greatest Lake Trout

- ✓ Herbert 1851

Northern lake Trout

- Herbert 1851

Gray (grey) spotted Trout

- ✓ Adams 1873 New Eng., Maritimes  
 Scott 1875 (from Adams?)

Green trout

- DeRoche 1966 - Maine

Lake Salmon

- Herbert 1851 - Gt. Lks  
 Goode 1886 - N.Y.

Namaycush salmon

- Pennant (Ev + Ken 1896) or namaycush - 1792 - Arctic, sub-Arctic

Hollock - 1873 - "Toag" - New England  
 New Eng., Maritimes

✓ Scott - 1875 or gray-spotted trout

Holbeck 1877 or gray, tuladi,  
 lunge - New Eng. Mar.

Goode 1886 - all same

Ev + Jord + Ev - 1902 - Maine

" " - 1896 - "

Atwater - 1892 - Maine

✓ Nash - 1908

Kendall - 1914 *Salmo trutta* (Hunting)

Scott + Crossman (1959)

Rostlund (1952 - Maine + N.B.)

✓ Mullan 1958 - Mass

Aron 1966 - Que.

Aron 1953 - Maine

Fuller + Cooper - 1946 - Maine

1945 "

✓ Mackay - 1956

Nash 1908

Mountain Trout

Bensley 1928

Silver Lunge?

Hallock 1877 - Que. - namaycush

Racer Lunge?

Hallock 1877 - Quebec

Lake Char (charr)

Stokell 1951 "American lake char" New Zea

Legendre 1954 - Que.

McAllister 1963

Qadri + McAllister - 1967

Ali 1964 - Quebec

Morton 1955

Morton + Miller 1954

Vladykov 1954

## MICHIPICOTEN POST JOURNAL 1839-40 B 129/a/20

- June 3 - sent out Servants to try the Seine at the Gros Cape
- 4 Lines - a few trout Seine - only 4 H.
- 7 at Gros Cape - 200 Herring the first considerable haul we have made this season
- 10 the seine was plied today but caught nothing at the usual Herring place
- 11 Our seiners returned from Gros Cape this morning with only 150 Herring and report that they still keep in deep water out of the reach of the seine
- 12 The seine was plied yesterday evening and this morning at different parts of the Bay. only procured 11 Herring - The lines are our principal resource altho these do not catch many trout. Someone observed the Herring is tardy in seeking the shore
- 13 Gros Cape - 200 H.

- 14 Gros Cape - 300 H
- 15 - good haul - upwards of 500
- 17 - only 300 H.
- 18 at entrance - seine - no fish - This scarcity of fish which cannot be accounted for is very discouraging as well as distressing in consequence of the number of Indians and servants at this place who fare very poorly
19. The seine caught enough of Herring for this days consumption at the Gros Cape - none are got elsewhere ... 590 Herring caught today
- 20 entrance of river - none Gros Cape - a lot
- 21 sent party of Indians to Gros Cape with seine
- 22 Gros Cape - 60 Herring
- 23 (enough fish for days consumption)
25. no fish caught today except some trout with the line
- 26 The seine caught nothing this morning and is evidently ill managed - Set our fishermen to put it into order immediately afterwards a good lot of Herring was caught
- 27 A great shoal of Herring was caught today at the usual place
- 28 not many Herring
- 29 no H ... but the lines procured a good many Trout

→ 30 Yesterday Mr. Ronald Cameron son to C.F. J. D. Cameron arrived in a Pottaux manned by three or four Freeman from St. Marys on their way to establish a fishery on their or rather Mr. Ronald Cameron's account and risk <sup>?</sup> with such indolent assistants. The enterprise is certainly exposed to much risk

- July 1. Rainy weather during most part of the day, we however got some cargo viz. the outfit for Lake Huron Dist<sup>t</sup> and a few casks of salted fish the American Martlet - on board the schooner Whitefish and she sailed this afternoon for St. Marys.
- no Herring was caught today and not many Trout
2. A good lot of Herring was bro<sup>t</sup> this morning from Gros Cape
3. A moderate supply of H - Gros C.
4. few fish - seine
5. Gros Cape - a good lot of H

6. Gros Cape - not a heavy cang of H.
9. The seine at one haul at the mouth of the River procured a fine lot of herring and the lines generally furnished from 15 to 20 Trout many however of an inferior quality
11. seine at river - nothing. The thunder yesterday night it is thought has drove them from shore
12. a pretty good lot of herring was put this morning from the Gros Cape and the lines procured a good many trout
13. river - 1 H
15. plenty of fresh H.
16. another fine lot of herring was caught with the seine at the mouth of the River
26. lines furnished 22 trout - they have been well attended by vizing and have invariably afforded the same quantity. A good many herring were caught in the seine today
27. lines - 29 T.
30. no herring was caught today - two or three <sup>nets</sup> ~~was~~ furnished 12 white fish and the lines about 20 bad trout generally
31. Only 4 white fish were caught today and no trout there being no baits for the hooks

- Aug 1. ~~Saw small~~ Trout. Colonel Boules went on fishing excursion to Grand Peche. Caught 5 small Trout ... the nets in the Bay procured 40 white fish
2. Nets - 26 w.f. lines 22 T.
  3. Colonel Boules went out fishing yesterday afternoon to the Grand-Peche, caught half dozen fine small trout but was frightfully swelled in the face by the venomous sting of the Brulians or sun fly so much so indeed that it is painful to look upon him. he consequently did not walk out today
  9. ~~Gros Cape~~ Our fishermen went this evening with a seining party to Gros Cape
  4. The seine procured nothing except a few herring and sucker fish. nets & lines - upwards of 40 white fish and trout
  6. six nets in the Bay furnished 120 Trout ~~and~~ white fish - but the

lines could not be approached on account of the heavy swell in the lake.

8. we had another fine fishing today. say 75 white & Trout in the nets, 25 trout in the lines. Yesterday we were still more successful, having obtained 120 Trout & whitefish in six nets set in the Bay and 26 Trout by the lines. This success for a few days past has enabled us to salt upwards of ten Barrels which a great saving of Hulled Corn which is an expensive article.
- 9 Nets - 69 W.F + T. , Lines 11 T. Certainly very excellent Fisheries for six nets one of which is bad and one dormant line to which is attached 30 Hooks.
- 10 Nets in the Bay - 75 W.F + T. , lines 20 T. Hence we have abundance of fish for all the people on the Ground. Nearly sixty men including Gents of the mess, besides families and a few Indians not connected with the Transport.
- 11 N - 49 W.F Lines - 21 T
- 12 There fell a little frost this morning, but not to hurt our Potatoe Field
- |    |                   |               |
|----|-------------------|---------------|
| 13 | Nets - 69 T + W.F | Lines - 15 T. |
| 14 | - 70 " "          | - 17 "        |
| 15 | - 70 " "          | - 14 "        |
| 16 | - 45 " "          | - 8 "         |
| 17 | - 50 Fish         | - 20 "        |
| 18 | - 49 " "          | - 20 "        |
| 19 | - 45 W.F*         | - 7 T.        |
| 20 | - 55 T            | - 12 T        |
| 21 | - 35 W.F + T      | - 15 T.       |
| 22 | - 55 " "          | - 10 "        |
| 23 | - 28 " "          | - 12 "        |
| 24 | - 42 " "          | - 15 "        |
| 25 | - 30 " "          | - 10 "        |
- men haying
- 26 J. A. McKay and his son Alexis, his wife and younger children departed with Don<sup>d</sup> McDonnell to conduct a fishery at Dog River but as a strong head wind sprang up it is not likely he got beyond the Gros Cape
- Nets - 30 W.F + T.

- 27 N - 25 w.F + T lines - 19 T. Mitchellness one of our fishermen was rather unwell, and I ordered ~~Joseph~~ <sup>Foss</sup> Bouder to take his place who reports that he found everything - nets and in very bad order - indeed one the lines has been permitted to remain so long in the water without once taking it out to dry that the agitation of the waters broke it and with it we have lost 30 cod hooks
- 28 N - 54 Fish
- 29 N - 31 "
- 31 N - 27 w.F + T.
- Sept 1 N - 65 white + small trout
- 2 - 51 " and trout. The Green Bird + Family were supplied with a few necessaries and departed to dry fish at the (scores) <sup>across</sup>
- 3 Preparing matters to send off to re-establish Batchewana Bay  
N - 30 w.F + T
- 4 completing the packing of the outfit for Batchewana Bay Outpost  
N - 38 w.F + T
- 5 Early this morning Mr. Wm McPherson departed in a Boat manned with only two men and himself at the Rudder freighted with the outfit for Batchewana Bay Outpost and destined to establish that post. Two hunters of the Mackinac family who arrived yesterday and were supplied with necessaries also departed to return to Batchewana River or rather Montreal River where they propose collecting a stock of fish.  
N - 30 w.F + T
- 6 Before the gale got up the fishermen succeeded in overhauling all the nets excepting one which furnished 59 mostly all white fish
- 8 N - 65 w.F + T
- 9 Early in the morning our fishermen succeeded in getting up three nets with 21 fish in them. Two remain
- 11 Of the four nets in the water only two remain now ones were found with 31 fish in them. The buoy of the other two was found on the beach
- 12 N - 65 mostly w.F. (two nets found with 31 deteriorated fish)
- 13 - 41 fish
- 14 The six nets in the water supplied a fine lot of Trout + w.F
- 15 N - only 33 fish
- 16 N - 33 w.F + T.
- 18 - 33 w.F + T



- 19 U - 47 w.F + T
- 20 An Indian Widow arrived from McKay's Fishery at Dog River and reports small success  
N - 39 w.F + T
- 21 Six nets in the water only procured 13 Fish
- 22 The Fishery is always unproductive when the wind is off the land
- 22 The Fishermen succeeded in overhauling nets which furnished 32 Whitefish and Trout
- 23 6 nets - only 24 Fish  
McKay with his family and assistant Fishermen - D McDonnell and an Indian Boy arrived in a Boat from the Fishery at Dog River - which musters 14 Bbls salted Trout and would have furnished considerably more if the seine had been good.
- 24 The nets procured 31 wh fish and Trout - and a first trial this Autumn in the River with the seine procured 30 whitefish
- 25 ~~20~~ 6 nets - 43 Fish mostly Trout. The seine was worked in the River but procured no fish. The Green Bird and family arrived from the Fishery station with a large quantity of dried Trout, which is intended for winter consumption particularly during the months January + February
- 26 seine in river 390 wh fish
- 27 caught at the mouth of Magpie River - 419 wh fish in one haul
- 28 6 nets - 49 Fish, seine in river - ~~49~~ 72 wh fish
- 30 seine - none

Oct. 2 The seine was worked today at different places in the vicinity and was exceedingly successful furnishing 1327 wh. fish. The greatest number I have ever seen at this place in one day

- lots of  
w.f. in  
river but  
no mention  
of trout
- 3 Seine - 545 in morning, 298 in afternoon - 843
- 4 383 wh. fish - salted
- 5 Seine - morning 46 wh. fish  
- afternoon at the Point of the Magpie River - two sweeps (600 + 600)
- 7 Seine - morning - 411 w.f. + 582 afternoon
- 9 Seine - morning, afternoon - only 261 w.f.
- 10 The seines ~~performed~~ morning + evening which resulted today in producing 339 wh. fish, which considering the great rise in the

River in consequence of the late heavy rains may be considered successful work

11. The seine caught this morning 385 wh. fish. In the afternoon according to previous arrangements a Boat arrived from the Pic Post with a supply of 40 Bbls salted fish. In consequence of the unprecedented success of our seining operations in this River we might have easily dispensed with this obliging and most ample supply. This fortunate circumstance however could not be foreseen and at all events little additional expense has been incurred in procuring them and they will not be lost as I intend to prepare a large quantity of the white fish collected here (which are especially prized) for the Americans; and use the fish from the Pic for the consumption of the Post.

12 seine - 648 w.f.

15 seine - morning none, afternoon - 67 w.f.

16. I have thought it advisable to send back to the Pic 15 of the 40 Bbls of Salted Trout which ... These 15 Bbls we can easily dispense with and

Addendum

Aug 31  
About day break  
This morning  
Joseph Boucher  
departed in a  
boat to proceed  
and establish  
a fishery at  
Cape d'Eschail-  
lon for the service  
of the Establish-  
ment he has got  
in ux and  
Goulet the  
Indian as his  
assistant.

in the event Mr McMurray's present efforts to collect for the use of his own Post should prove to turn out not very successful, they will be found very acceptable. ... In the afternoon <sup>Mousscaut</sup> ~~Joseph~~ Boucher and the Indian Goulet arrived from their Fishery at Mousscaut's ascent to his Sugar Bush where they have collected a very superior lot of rich Trout and Whitefish, no less than 23 1/2 Bbls. The most productive fishery I have seen at this place and reflects great the skill and industry of the fisherman Joseph Boucher. ... he reports that some kind of Trout have not yet concluded casting their spawn but his salt and Barrels were spent on all filled and it was necessary for him to come home. 79 Whitefish taken today

17 (went to pick up fish) which Boucher so industriously provided, rather collected at Cape d'Eschailon - or about the commencement of the road to Mousscaut's Sugar Bush.

63 white fish and an excellent starogean fish were caught this morning in the River with the Seine - having collected abundance of Salted fish for winter consumption and other avocations (pressing) on it is not my intention to seine any more this season and as a winding up it may be proper to recapitulate and state the total number of fish.

say white fish taken in this River with the Seine since 26<sup>th</sup>  
ult<sup>o</sup> viz. 7,910.

Nov 5 P.M. Robertson and McKay resalld some more fish for the American market for which we have now prepared 30 Barrels of white fish caught in this River with the Seine. sent ~~Joseph~~<sup>Toussaint</sup> Boucker and the Indian Gaulait to fish at the Gros Cape with 6 nets

i. Toussaint Boucker and the Indian Gaulait arrived from their fishing at Gros Cape which is not productive having during five days and with 6 nets only furnished 47 white fish and 3 Trout

ii. Sent Tho<sup>s</sup> Richards to fish with Gaulait at Gros Cape

early end? in early  
12  
19 another man furnishing timbers for making a small sailing Batteau  
19 Our fishermen returned from the Gros Cape bringing only 12 white fish and 2 Trout, the produce of 6 nets collected in 3 days hence it is evident the spawning season is completely terminated.

20 The fishermen came home with their nets and fishing tackle + brought only four white fish and 2 Trout all together. This fishery has not added much to our stock only about 70<sup>0</sup> wh fish + 24 Trout since the fish last it was established. It is true it was begun too late and ~~was~~ latterly ill managed

April 29 J. A. McKay caught 12 fish, Sucker, Pike + Dore in a small lake on the opposite side of this River

20 Two short sucker nets caught a few fish at the mouth of the River.

May 4 two sucker nets - 25 suckers

5 = 30 "

1785

The Masson Collection Memoirs of ~~James~~<sup>Roderic</sup> McKenzie  
(1785), No. 1 MG 19 C1 Vol 32 A

at Grand Portage Fall of 1784

- under charge of Mons<sup>r</sup> Pierre L'Anneau.

"At this time M<sup>r</sup> L'Anneau sent me with a large canoe to a fishery in the lake about thirty leagues distant. This was in Nov.

- includes remarks on natural events of note, notable arrivals at the Post, climatic conditions of distinction, condition of the lake (eg ice)

Michipicoten : Thermometrical Journal at Michipicoten, Lake Superior 1839 / 40.

Date	Fahrenheit in the shade					State of the weather	Remarks	State of the weather	Remarks	
	at 8 AM	at 3 PM	at 9 PM	at wind	at 6 AM					
1839										
Sept. 4	66	70	60			Light cloudy, rain	Small trout collecting at Sm. Rivers to	W by N	Right clear	
5	62	66	60	E by W		D° Clear		ESE	D° close rain	
6	56	55	53	WSW		Strong cloudy, rain	Cast their spawn	WSW	Strong D° Dry	
12	39	52	45	E		short hear frost last night Calm fine clear a light hear frost this m.		SW	Mod Clear Potatoes rotted	
13	46	53	41	E		D° D°	Small Trout	SW	light Do	
14	57	56	52	S		Strong Clear	begun spawning	S by E	D° cloudy some rain	
22	55	45	41	SSW		rain thunder last night Strong cloudy dry, much		NW	brisk cloudy, rain	
23	37	48	42	ENE		light at day light D° some sleet		W	light do dry in this vicinity done spawning	
24	35	50	40	E		Calm Clear @? frost			calm clear	
25	39	45	40	ENE		light fine clear		N	Mod clear & clear	
26	45	45	32	SSW		Strong Clear 4 am	smallest kind of Tittamigue entering this river to spic	SSW	very strong clear / 39 Jell caught in a seine in this River at one haul	
27	34	40	35	WSW		D° D° frost		NNW	Str: clear & close snow	
28	35	42	37	W		Calm cloudy		NW	Mod clear some snow	
	8 AM	NOON	3 PM	6 PM	9 PM					
Oct 18	35	37	35	33	31	NE	Fresh clear	NE	Mod <sup>over</sup> cloudy, rain	Spawning of small trout about ended
19	21	27	27	27	28	NNE	do cloudy	N	Do Do	
Nov. 18	32	37	38	32	32	SW	Mod breeze snow close	W	Fresh breeze clear	
19	24	22	21	19	17	S	do do clear ice settled on river	NW	Mod do do & clear	
20	12	5	6	7	7	NW	do do do	N	do do clear	

This month has been the kindest in regard to weather as well as most temperate, altho without material there that I have experienced at this Post. This remark is made out of place being intended for next month [Dec] - GK

RG 23 190 no 854 v. 1 Closed season for trout, Ont  
 Letter from Echo Beach Fishing and Game Club to F. Gourdeau, Esq,  
 Deputy Min of M+F Aug 19, 1902  
 - refer to brook trout as red trout

RG 23 v 199 No. 951 v 1 Opening Lake Nipigon to Commercial  
 Fishing (1889-1912)

Letter from J.P. Donnelly, Dept. Indian Agent at Port Arthur to  
 Deputy Supt General of Indian Affairs (Ottawa) from Port Arthur  
 April 18, 1894 See xerox

Letter from A Johnston Deputy Minister of M+F to John B.  
 Mannenstein (Port Arthur) <sup>April 3</sup> ~~March 20~~, 1912

In reply to your letter of the 26th ultimo stating that Mr. Elias Tyystea would like to obtain permission to do some fishing in Lake Nipigon, I may say that following the decision of the Imperial Privy Council in the Fisheries Reference in 1898, which vested in the Provinces the proprietary rights held by them prior to Confederation, the licensing of the Fisheries in the Province of Ontario was handed over to the local authorities, and is now carried on by the Department of Game and Fisheries at Toronto, and it will therefore be necessary for you to make known your request in the premises to the Superintendent of Fisheries at Toronto.

[This is where correspondence in the file ends. There had been no commercial licenses granted previous to this time despite much controversy re them. The Act supported the Indian tribes and sportsmen, incl winter fishing.

Letter from Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries to Jos Brinson Esq, Manager Port Arthur Fish Co. May 23, 1894

"In reply to your letter of the 18th instant strongly recommending that Lake Nipigon be opened to net fishing, I am to state that

it has been ascertained through the Department of Indian Affairs that this lake was perhaps the most noted lake in the world for the largest brook or speckled trout, and that numerous tourists from Canada, the United States and Europe visit the locality during the summer, and give employment to a large number of Indians, at the highest rate of wages.

There are five hundred Treaty Indians of the Nipigon Band depending on this lake for their support in summer on fish, and for a supply in the fall for their winter use and about 200 more non-Treaty Indians depending on the same. Long Lake, a short distance east also supports about 400 Indians.

Michipicoten Journal 1840/41 B 129/a/22

5 seine at Gros Cape - only 10 H

7 " " " - 8

10 Early this morning the skipper of the whitefish boat Lampshire brought his packet from that vessel by which it appears he sailed from Fort William on the fourth inst with (6)8 Barrels salted fish touched at the Pic k - here he received 21 more and we lost no time here in shipping 57 Barrels of which 22 belong to St. Marys Depot.

12 Gros Cape last night - 100 H

14 Seine + nets - 120 H

15 about 150 Herrings were caught at the Portage de Doré with the Seine and 3 Nets

17 Seine + nets - only 87 H.

18 Seine - upwards of <sup>area</sup> 400 H - but the lines seldom give more than 2 Trout which from 50 Hooks is very unproductive

19 The Seine was thrown into the water at the Herring Bay this forenoon and caught about 500 Herring but in the <sup>evening</sup> ~~morning~~ only 50 were taken

20 last night - forenoon seine - only 7 H

22 very few H

24 1200 H.

26 900 H

27 Nothing taken with the seine but we got a good lot of half salted whitefish from the Pio

July 11 The Herring 1 fear are <sup>2</sup> from our shores and withdrawing to deep water. It has been a very unproductive season. for two days past none have been caught with the seine some of our Indians are dispersing and proceeding to fishing stations - Gave out 6 whitefish nets to put into the water

13 No herring is caught in the seine and not many in the nets Our Nets for whitefish and lines for Trout suffice for the people of the Estab<sup>t</sup>

14 The nets caught a few Herring and 8 Titterinnique and the lines 7 fine Trout. No more herring are caught with the seine and very few with the nets

15 N - 13 w.F + T. L - 5 T.

8 N - 11 w.F + T. L - 7 T.

N - 12 w.F, 2 T L 7 T. worked the seine today at Herring Bay and at the mouth of the River also at the point in the River, but only 1 small Trout was caught

17 Yesterday evening we sent a party with W<sup>m</sup> Shallin to work the Seine along the shore of the Lake giving them 3 Cod lines for each end of the seine in order to enable them to take a distant range from the beach so as to reach deep water and early this morning the party returned, and to our surprise and satisfaction brought 1000 whitefish. This is the essay we have made to work the Seine in this manner having always before this year obtained plenty of fish at this season by the assistance of only one Cod line at the each end of the end of the Seine the Nets and lines also were comparatively productive having furnished 12 white fish and Trout. The former were all taken up out of the water intending to make use only of the seine and trout line.

22 Seine - 90 small w.F 4 N + 2 L - 46 w.F and Trout

23 last night S - 310 w.F. 4 N + 2 L - 42 w.F + 1 T

24 S - <sup>only</sup> 410 w.F. N - 24, L none.

25 S - 150 w.F. most of small size, N - 16 w.F. and T.

26 Gros Cape - 3 hauls - 20 Fish, N - 12 w.F. + T.

27 N - 16 Fish, L - 6 T.

28 S + 4 N - 60 Fish

29 L - 7 T

30 N - 18 w.F. and T., L - 2 T.

31 S - 86 w.F., 8 N - 22 w.F. + T, <sup>McKay's</sup> 3 N - 22

Aug 1 S - 124 w.F., ~~about~~ 4 N at Gros Cape - 17 w.F., 4 N in Bay - 3 w.F.,  
a small sturgeon; L - 7 T

2 S - 55 w.F., N - 35 w.F. + 11 T., L - 6 T. Best net fishing  
we have made this season.

3 N - 27 w.F. + 5 T. L - 6 T.

4 S + N - 29 w.F. + T., L - 5 T.

7 6 N - 26 w.F. + T.

10 8 N - 35 w.F. + T.

12 Scarcely any fish taken in Nets for some three or four days past

13 Equipped 215 Indians for the fall fishery N - 24 w.F.

16 N - 25 F

17 9 Fish

18 N - 22 Fish

19 N - 6 Fish

20 N - 17 Fish mostly Trout

21 N - 27 Fish

22 N - 17 23 25

24 N - 26 Fish 25. N - 34 w.F. + T = three large Herring

26 N - 30 w.F. + T 27 N - 42 w.F. + T.

28 8 N - 15 Fish 29 8 N - 27 Fish

30 N - 27 Fish 31 2 N - 9 Fish

Prepared Equipment for the Fishermen of Dog River, and Gargantua  
say Cape d' Echaillon.

Sept 2 N - 15 Fish

3 Despatched our Fishermen early this morning to proceed to their



Fishing stations viz. William Shillin to conduct the seine fishing at Dog River assisted by J.B. Shawinigan Cardimin Gaupey + Goulait (an Indian) and the other fishery is established at Cape Exhaillon under the management of Touss<sup>t</sup> Boulet, assisted by an Indian (Quinjuik) and his family. They have got 12 nets for this fishery. prepared an outlet for the Out Post of Batchewane Bay

4 N - 46 w.F + T

5 N - 27 w.F + T

6 25

7 15 w.F

8 5 Fish

9 4N - very few fish

10 The nets are exceedingly unsuccessful, only 11 fish to day out of six nets. last year about this time 40 fish out of the same number of nets was a common result

weather fine clear

11 N - 11 fish

12 N at Gros Cape - 11 Fish

13 4N " " " - 5 " 14 others - 6

15 8 N - 15 fish. Mizzabic to prepare to proceed to the Pic in a small canoe in order to act as an assistant Fisherman at that Post

15 N - 15 fish

16 N - 4 fish

17 N - 8 fish

18 N - 27 F

19 N - 58 fish

20 N - 12 F

21 Green Bird and family arrived from their fishery only very moderate successful reports William Shillin to be. The fish were not plentiful this year but we cannot complain of Dog River as W. Shillin by means of much exertion has succeeded in salting 19 Barrels of Trout and 1 Barrel of *luis*. The Nets of this Place (8 in number) made a noble haul this morning viz:

wt of Trout

19 x 200  
1412

≈ 2.7 lbs 96 fish.

Journal of the Seine Fishery at Dog R.

Sept. 4 <sup>th</sup> with a net 4 Trout	Sept 10 <sup>th</sup> with a Seine 117 T	Sept 16 - 63
5 " a seine 10 T	146	17 61
	263	124

Sept 6	seine	48	T.	12	220	T.	78	103	T.
7		148		13	104		19	16	
8		32		14	80		20	25	
9		<u>128</u>		15	<u>97</u>			144	
		356			504			501	
								346	
								<u>401</u>	
								Total	1412

- 22 4 N - 22 Fish (a hole - how many lbs)
- 23 4 N - 47 " The seine was plied in the River but not a whitefish was caught and 4 small Toulitic were brought ashore
- 24 N - 52 Fish The Seine in the evening caught 330 whitefish at the point of the River opposite to Maggie River
- 25 4 N - 26 S. Seine in river - 1910 WF in the morning, 220 in the Eve
- 26 Seine - 470 Fish
- 27 A kind of lull took place in the morning which enabled the fishermen to snatch four nets out of the water which had been several nights in it. they furnished 3 fish
- makes 28 S - 140 w.F
- mention 30 Afternoon - S - 81 w.F
- of the 31 Net in lake - 58 Fish seine - 230 w.F in River
- Flying 4 4 N in Bay - 16 Trout & 30 S - 30 w.F
- Post - 5 S - 3 w.F
- occasionally sent all hands up the River in a canoe in order to clear the different seining places of driftwood so as not to interrupt operations where the seine is to be plied in that quarter
- 6. Strong westerly Gale prevailed all day - Only 1 whitefish taken this morning with the seine but after breakfast the men proceeded up the River to the Grand Pêche where they caught about 60 whitefish and in their return at different places caught 57 more
- 7 S - 10 w.F
- 8 S - 75 "
- 9 No Fish
- 10. Sent the people up the River to seine. They returned lake in the afternoon with only 10 Gills/Beche but at the point opposite Maggie River they caught 70 w.F

Oct 11 Mr. McMurray with a Boat from the Pie favoured us with a visit and brought a supply according to arrangement of 21 Barrels Salt Trout which liberal contribution will enable us at least to

preserve the 26 Barrels of Whitefish which are in much greater repute than Trout for the American Market

12 N - none

13 No Fish

14 Seine - 20 w.F

15 Seine in river & Bay - no Fish.

16 Nets in river entrance - 9 Trout, Seine - only 1 w.F. In fact we may consider the seine fishery as terminated in this river for the season and as compared with the last years result this season has been very unproductive having only obtained about 3150 (more than  $\frac{2}{3}$  of this was caught on the 25<sup>th</sup> ultimo) whereas last year without much exertion the Seine caught 7700 and upwards of whitefish in this river. But so far all kinds of fish have been unusually scarce this year.

17 S - no Fish, 2 N - 16 T + w.F

Tous<sup>nt</sup> Boucier with his wife arrived from his fishery at Cape d'Eschillon and reported having been pretty successful as he has salted 25 Barrels of Trout - One Barrel and a half more than was caught last year at the same place thus altogether we have much cause to be thankful. The Bay River station having procured 21 Barrels Trout, Cape d'Eschillon 25 0° 0° and the Seine fishery of this River 25 Barrels Whitefish. The latter I hope to preserve for the Market

18 2 N - 4 w.F, 1 small Escargneau (Sturgeon), 16 T

19 4 N - 26 Fish

20 25 Fish mostly T.

21 9 Fish in morn

22 2 N - 18 Fish

23 1 N - 19 Fish (9 Tittamingue)

24 N - 11 Fish

25 N - 13

?  
25  
200  
5000

- 26 N-11 Fish
- 27 N-12 Fish
- 28 The nets caught 32 fish this morning a great haul for the season.
- 29 N-7 fish

- Nov 1 N-14 Fish
- 3 N-19 "
- 4 N-36 " 5 8 fish 6 8 fish 7 15 fish 8 3 fish
- 9 9 fish 10 5 fish 11 4 fish 12 3 fish 13 9 fish
- 14 I get all the Beets hauled up for the winter season

April 2 Jas. Towns + Fowler speared 7 Trout under the ice.

May 12 Yesterday and today we got 25 Barrels of cured whitefish overhauled inspected and repickled. There was only one Barrel which does not appear to be in prime marketable condition

end  
HBC (MEO) Michipicoten Journal 1797. B/129/a/1

Magpie R - Assinogamy R? ~~Magpie R~~ (journey to Michipicoten post by British).

Journal of Occurrences at Michipicoten House commencing 9th June 1797 and ending 22 June 1798 kept by Henry John Mazer. Mazer

- June 13 Overhauled the nets, 2 suckers from the river, nothing from the Lake
- 14 small sucker
- Men making lines for another small ~~marsh~~ marshes net
- 21 took up our nets this morning got nothing, and set them in the evening
- 25 Five trout - from lake
- 27 3 small fish from nets 28 nothing
- 29 Set the large marsh net below the fall opposite the house for Sturgeon
- 30 large sturgeon lost
- July 1 one small sturgeon + a sucker 2 nothing 3 nothing
- 4 sucker 4 dead 5 one small dead from nets
- 6 nothing 7 nothing 8 noth. 9 nothing 10 nothing 11 sturgeon net
- 14 Sturgeon 7 15 nothing 16 5 small fish 17 10 small fish

18. nothing      19 2 small fish      20 4 small fish      21 5 small fish  
 22 10 suckers      24 3 small suckers from net      27 set 2 nets in evening  
 30 6 small fish

fishing continues but no record of catch

Sept 10 sent off two men early this morning to look after the Canadians who I am informed by the Indians are gone to haul their Scire for Fish at a river a considerable distance from this

12 employed backing the scire & net making

13 early this morning sent off my three men with Scire, Kegs of Salt to proceed till they find out where the Canadians are fishing

17 men came home with five kegs of Trout & one large Sturgeon salted, and say if they had but Salt of kegs they could cure enough for Winter's use

18 (sent off again)

19 men returned with (2) 60 live Trout which they got at one haul of the Scire, employed cleaning & splitting them, hung up great part of them in a Tent to Dry, as our salt is now nearly all expended

23 sent to my neighbour and requested the loan of a Gallon or two of Salt, but he said he doubted that his own Stock would be hardly sufficient for himself ~~there~~ <sup>The</sup> men returned with the three kegs of Salted and an hundred split Trout, for drying and <sup>not</sup> having one grain of salt left, and already as many hung up today as can without spoiling the whole and we are obliged to desist the Canadians are using full 1500

Oct 25 men employed finishing a small (marsh?) net and making lines in readiness to go up and fish where I am informed the Canadians are catching Trout near up the River

26 sent last night

27 men came home this morning as the Fishing was over when they arrived, they got but 2 fish from their 2 nets

Nov (set some nets in river)

6 (river freezing - got nets up with difficulty)

Jan → (Fished nets ~~and were there~~ <sup>occasionally</sup> all winter taking the very occasional trout)

April 23 getting nets ready to net in the lake this evening

24 5 sturgeon & 6 suckers

25 8 suckers

- a jack

26 4 fish

30 no fish

27 set 2 nets in lake

May 1 1 sucker

29 3 suckers &

- 2 set 2 nets + a sturgeon net in the lake  
 5 4 fish  
 6 5 fish from 5 nets + took up our Sturgeon Net as bit too soon for that fish  
 7 3 fish      9 5 fish      11 5 fish      13 nothing      14 6 fish  
 15 4 fish      16 set 4 nets      17 2 Trout + a Tickameg      18 no fish  
 19 6 fish      20 5 fish      22 6 fish      23 nothing      24 6 fish  
 28 set 4 nets in lake      29 employed making floats + slinging stores for another Sturgeon net (nothing from nets)  
 30 a Sturgeon + a Trout
- June 2 1 Stur. from 2 N      4 nothing      5 4 sturgeon      6 nothing  
 7 nothing      8 nothing      9 none      10 noth.      11 noth.  
 12 It is evident the Seine is not sufficient to hold the Sturgeon. — and we have none of the proper Sturgeon twine at this place      13 nothing      14 no fish  
 15 none      16 do.      17 do      18 do      20 4 Stur.      21 none
- 8 22 got a sort of Fish in the river which is I believe called a Sheepshead and is generally caught in Saltwater at home. it weighed about 5 p<sup>ds</sup> had a very round back, and sharp prickly fins from the shoulders to the Tail, it tastes something between a Trout & a Sturgeon. They are very rare here about but are often caught as I am informed about Michillimackinac.

Michipicoten Journal 1798-99  
 Henry John Moze

B '129/a/3

- June 23 one sturgeon      24 set 4 nets in lake  
 25 took up sturgeon nets - one large Stur      27 1 Stur.  
 28 small sturgeon      30 small sturgeon
- July 5 1 stur.      7 1 stur.      13 backing a net      14 1 Stur  
 17 2 stur.      19 set a sturgeon net  
 (Fishing all this while but - not catch reports)
- Aug 10 one large Stur.
- Sept 4 men employed fishing + repairing the old canoe for the same fishing. — intend to send them to the Trout River in a day or two  
 6 Early this morning sent off my three men, in the Boat with 23 Empty Kegs, 2 large Boxes and near 2 Kegs of Salt to the

River where the Seine is hauled. They now have two seines of different dimensions and the old canoe paying out the Seine - a great number of Indians laying about

15. <sup>in the evening</sup> The three men returned having salted all the Kegs & Boxes full - having about 200, and one hundred dried
- 20 hauled the seine twice at the river mouth - at one haul got 20 fish at the other nothing - set two nets

after 23 Oct 11 4 fish

Chas Flett 13 3 fish

starts danya nothing

26 no fish

Mr Moze 31 2 trout

Feb (nets) 1 fish

18 3 fish

March 14 1 fish

29 1 Trout

21 7 fish

27 4 fish

Nov. 3 1 fish

11 1 Trout, 1 Fine Tickameg & a small sturgeon

22 one small sturgeon

20 1 large Tickameg

24 4 fish

25 2 fish

23 2 Trout

25 & 26 Sickers

May 17 The Sturgeon net has broken adrift by the strength of the current

June 1 There are three stand of nets, and a Sturgeon net now in the water, as we have hitherto not been able to catch above 4 days fish in a week

20 Set a Sturgeon net at the river mouth across the N. Channel

26 overhauled the nets - took one trout

32 no Sturgeons as yet

28 have hitherto been very unsuccessful in our fishing

RG 23 vol <sup>263</sup> ~~300~~ No 1782 Part 1 General information regarding fisheries 1894-1909.

Letter from A.G. Duncan, Inspector to Prof E.E. Prince  
from (Marksville) Jan 12/1903

"In reply to your letter of January the 6<sup>th</sup> No 1782 re. important firm in England wishing to buy caviare direct from the fishermen of my District.

The trouble is that the American Fish Companies control most of the caviare as well as most of our Fish, there is a merchant the name of J. (C?) Dobie of Thessalon, Ont and T. H. Jackman, Merchant Killarney, Ont. and John Lapoint, Fisherman Spanish Station on the South Branch of the C.P.R., Ont and Purvis Bros Fishermen Gore Bay, Ont. James Granwell Fisherman Blind River Ont who could sell caviare outside of the Fish Companies

Hugh Armstrong is manager of the Dominion Fish Company Rat Portage, Ont and Ainsworth + Ganley who represents the Buffalo Fish Co, at Sault Ste Marie Mich, U.S.A.

Letter from E.A. Greiger Supt<sup>and G.P.A.</sup> Brockville, Westport + Sault Ste Marie Railway Co., Brockville, Ont to R.N. Vanney, Esq. Chief Clerk of Fisheries Jan. 26, 1903

Dear Sir: Will you please give me the correct, common and scientific names of the Fish deposited annually in Charleston Lake, near Athens Ont, commonly called Salmon. The fish are not exactly the same in color as those formerly in the lake, but grow larger. ...

Letter from F Gaudreau, Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa to E.A. Greiger Jan. 29, 1903

... 1) The common and scientific names of the fish deposited in Charleston Lake, Ontario, are:

- a) Salmon-Trout, Great Lake Trout, Gray Trout and Mackinaw Trout;
- b) *Salvelinus namaycush* - *Cristivomer namaycush* [Walbaum]. The introduced variety and the variety indigenous to Charleston Lake bear the same specific name, and have never been regarded as distinct species.



RG 23 U. 328 N. 2802 vol 1. Reports of AG  
Duncan

Letter from AG Duncan, Marksville to F Gourdeau Depy  
Min Mr F July 7, 1899

I sent my two assistants up Lake Superior to cheque up all the fishing that was being done as far as Port Coldwell with Sail Boat while I went to Fort Frances and as soon as they arrive back I will send in a report of Lake Superior fishing but from reliable information the close season in Lake Superior should be October the Trout in this lake commence to spawn the last week in September and are all through spawning by the last of October so that a close season in November is no protection to the fisheries in Lake Superior. in Lake Huron and Georgian Bay Close Season in November is as near write as can be got at the difference in the two lakes is accounted for by the water in Lake Superior being so cold.

see verso for report

Rep Letter from AG Duncan to Gourdeau Nov. 27/99

Nov 19 . . . We remained at The Soo on account of fog and rain until the 21st instant and from information I received here I found that the Buffalo Fish Company had lifted all their nets and had stored them in Sault Ste. Marie, where they are going to mend them this winter. I concluded it was not necessary for me to go up to Lake Superior as I could not go any further than the Company's grounds if I did go. I then had the boat laid up at Sault Ste. Marie and returned to Marksville on the 24th instant and will next week return to Sault Ste Marie to see that all the buoys are lifted. I would advise that in future no fishing of any kind be allowed during the month of November,

with any kind of nets or night lines. The fish in several parts are becoming depleted and I believe the cause is the illegal fishing which is carried on in this month. They set their nets without the proper buoys and have to drag for them with a grappling iron and very often they cannot find these nets and they are consequently left there until they and the fish in them become decomposed and this helps to drive the fish away, I am told.

Letter from Duncan to Gourdeau sent from Ft. W<sup>m</sup> May 13/1900

"...at Port Arthur and Fort William I found a number of persons who were complaining that ~~the~~ an American Co. here applied to the Ontario Legislature under the Ontario Joint Stock Companies scheme for a charter to erect mills and construct a dam on the Nipigon River about 200 yards <sup>above</sup> ~~below~~ the C.P.R. Bridge. They claim if this is allowed it will destroy the trout fishing. I think it would be well for me to visit this River lake and examine same and make a full report to your Department which I could do about the 1<sup>st</sup> of July.

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Letter from Duncan to Prof C.E. Prince May 3/1905

"Mr Joseph Maughn Secretary of the Fish and Game Club at Sault St. Marie Ont. informs me that large quantities of Broad trout is shipped from Lake Superior every season by the Booth Fish Company to the United States and I herewith enclose you a clipping out of the Globe and of the (i) May 1905 which seems to ~~be~~ bare. out what he says this Company are doing (Article enclosed re court case

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Letter from Duncan to Gourdeau, Aug 31/1905

"...while at the Soo from enquiries made of local fishermen and others I learn that the Dominion Fish Co are fishing ten

Visited by  
authority  
of Boatmen

Pound nets in the vicinity Lizard Islands, Lake Superior which is the best white fish grounds on Lake Superior and this number of Pound nets on this Grounds means the depleting of these Grounds of White Fish. I am also informed that the Ontario Department only granted License on these Grounds for five Pound nets. This Company don't appear to be doing any deep water Fishing this season but simply trying to clean out the only white fish Grounds up there.

Letter from Duncan to Gourdeau Oct 31, 1905

On Oct 9/1905 while my Boatmen were Patrolling the North Shore and St Joseph Island I went to the Soo to investigate reliable information I received from one of my men that extensive illegal fishing was being carried on at Gouley Bay and Montreal River on Lake Superior and the following is the results of my investigation

The Dominion Fish Company Boat took on 48 Boxes of Fish at Batchewanung Bay Lake Superior on Oct 9/1905 that were caught without a license by men furnished by this Company. These fish were caught at the mouth of Montreal River on Lake Superior and the following is some of the names of the Parties that caught said Fish

Mr McCoy

John McCoy

Joseph Robinson

Peter Robinson

Mr. Chiblay

A Quaid.

There has also been a good deal of trolling done by Americans with Gasoline Boats at Gross Cap on Lake Superior in Canadian waters this month without a license.

Letter from Durcan to Lieut. Col. F. Gourdeau May 31/1906

... All the tugs in my Division fish from two to four times more net than they get license for and have been doing so for the last three or four years and the Ontario Fishery Officers are aware of this fact.

Letter from Bustedo to Gourdeau 11 June 1906 re above

... I presume his references are to the Lake Superior district, in which we have had some trouble with our overseers, whose accounts are at present in the hands of a solicitor for adjustment.

illegal trap nets being fished in Balchewanung Bay

Letter from Durcan to Gourdeau, Oct 31 /1907.

"I learned from the American Inspector of Fisheries for Michigan, U.S.A. Mr Eddy that there is a large quantity of small white fish being shipped into the American markets from Canadian waters and he told me that he had made seizures of small fish amounting to over Eight-Thousand Dollars and that most of them were shipped into the American Market by Canadian Fishermen.

Letter from Durcan to Wm A. Fould. For. Superintendent of Fisheries from Soo Sept 13 /1910

"~~Port Arthur~~ ~~and~~ ... I remained in Port Arthur until the 9th of September, and inspected the fish houses and found at Fort William there was one tug fishing four pound nets like Superior Lake.

Port Arthur there are five tugs fishing gill nets, and four sail boats fishing out of this port, and there are four inland lakes that licenses are granted for and are fishing now, the following are, Whitepeole, Nulle Lake, Shebandwan, Kashakowic.

Letter from Duncan to Gourdeau, March 15 / 1907

... on March 11 / 1907 Mr Calbeck seized over one hundred nets that was being fished in Canadian waters by American Fishermen off Gros Cap Lake Superior. Mr. T.H. Elliott assures me that the nets were all inside of the Buoys in Canadian waters as he went with Mr. Calbeck to see that the nets were all in Canadian waters

\* Letter from Duncan to Wm A Fowels, Sup. of Fisheries from Soc. Nov. 30, 1911

... I find from actual experience and experience of the men who have spent a lifetime in the business that the whitefish and trout, which are the best food fish and as far as my District is concerned the catching of these two species employs nearly all the men engaged in the business and are practically the only commercial fish of our Great Lakes, that they do not seem to travel any considerable distance but only proceed from comparatively deep water to the nearest shallows. I find that they move in this manner up and down the shore from the breeding grounds and this contention is proved beyond a shadow of a doubt at the east end of Lake Superior where the Lizard Island fishing grounds have been protected for some six years on the Canadian side of Lake Superior and there has been better whitefish fishing on the Canadian side at the east end of Lake Superior than there ever was before and the fishermen allege the reason for this increase of whitefish was due entirely from protecting the natural breeding ground for this period of six years.

Directly opposite these waters on the American side of the line, where there used to be considerable whitefish and trout, now these grounds are absolutely depleted and this is the reason we have been put to so much trouble by the United States poachers on Canadian waters, as they have been coming over to our side to catch the fish they are unable to find in their own waters.

RG 23 v. 265 n. 1791 v. 1  
Collection of Eggs, Wierden Hatchery

Letter from A.B. Wilnot to E.E. Prince from Newcastle Jan 16/1896

probably  
trout

"owing to the fish becoming scarce in late years in that Bay, or from some other cause the securing of a full supply of ova has become a very doubtful matter, and the working season has become prolonged... In past years I am informed the nets were usually set on or about the 15th of October, this being the usual date at which the fish begin to enter that Bay, and was continued until up to the 18th or 20th of November during which time they were able to secure all the ova required, and no uncertainty was entertained as to results during the fishing operations

Letter from John Kenefick officer in charge to Prof Prince from Newcastle Oct 8/96

"The officers who have had charge of this institution in former years always found it necessary to leave here for Wierden not later than the 1st of Oct. it was then found that there was not any too much time to spare in order to have the nets properly repaired and set to successfully perform the work required in order to secure the first run of large spawning fish which is the most desirable to get

Letter from Kanesine Acting Commissioner of Fisheries to John Kenefick, 10th Aug 1897

"I am to inform you that Overseer Elliott writing under date of the 4th instant, states that operations such as he suggested should commence not later than the 20th September, as that is the time the United States Superintendent of Fish culture goes up each season

Memo from E.E. Prince re. obtaining Salmon-Trout Ova for Newcastle Hatchery, Ont. Sept 12/97

"I have spoken to Overseer Elliott in this matter & he stated that the pound nets in Lake Superior licensed by the Dept

sup. collection capture male + female imm. trout in October in ripe condition,  
not successful

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RG <sup>23</sup> ~~22~~ 320 no 2665 v.1.

Letter from Gourdeau to Bastels June 10, 1901

... I may say that a 2 lb. minimum size limit for lake trout and whitefish will not apply. A common whitefish in lake Ontario, called "the long jaw", does not as a rule reach 2 lbs. weight. Thus Dr. Hugh M. Smith says in his notes on Coregonus prognathus (U.S. Bulletin, 1894, p. 9): "The average weight of the fish caught in Lake Ontario at the present time is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. ... Comparing the abundance of this whitefish with that of the lake herring it is interesting to observe that in some places at least, and probably generally, the former is much more numerous than the latter (p. 10) ... In lake Ontario this is now one of the most important commercial fishes. At some centres it is more valuable than all other fish combined." Further in a great many lakes the lake trout, in some localities called grey trout, never reach a very large size, and a 2 lb fish would be quite a fair size to take. You will see, therefore, how important it is that in any size or weight regulations information is necessary as to the conditions which obtain in all the various localities. This Department has, of course, accumulated much information of this character."

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RG 23 273 no 1996 <sup>v.1</sup> Close season, lake Trout or  
Lunge in Quebec

Letter from J. B. Rider to Prof E. E. Prince, from  
Fitch Bay, Queb Apr 29 / 1898

"Re close season for fishing lake Trout, or Lunge so-called, in lake Memphremagog. I have it from a reliable source that the present regulations do not begin early enough by two days, or two weeks, to protect spawning beds in the upper part of the lake. It may seem strange but all the same it is a fact well known to fishermen about lake Memphremagog, that the lunge appear on the beds up the lake at least from ten days to two week earlier than down nearer its outlet.

RG 23 No. 179 v. 1 Reports that the gill nets which are allowed to be fished in lake Huron from 2 to 6 miles off shore are very destructive

Memo on Comparative destruction of Gill nets in Lake Huron  
E.E. Prince Jan 26/94

In Fishery Overseer Pollock's letter three reasons are urged in favour of prohibiting gill nets

- 1) They cut fish off from the spawning grounds
- 2) They are more destructive than seines
- 3) They are unfair to fishermen who seine

These views are not well founded. Of course all nets which capture fish before spawning time cut them off from their grounds: but it is the practice of gill net fishermen to set their nets in deeper water in summer and fall when the whitefish, lake Herring + lake Trout spawning season is approaching, and in less depths in spring: but the seine is necessarily used in shallow water and spawners resort to shallows and are more readily taken than by gill nets further out. The close season, of course, prevents capture of fish actually spawning

- ①
- ② The gill net is less destructive (contrary to objection 2) because its meshes are stretched + extended as the net hangs in the water at full stretch and small fish can pass through. Gill nets can



only be worked where there is sufficient depth of water. Seines are more destructive because always used in shallows and the meshes close up & injure or capture small fish. In stormy weather, however, gill nets are wasteful because the fish die and decay in the abandoned nets.

Objection 3 will apply to all methods of fishing. Seines cannot catch fish already secured by other nets: but it can be shown that while gill nets involve at times waste and loss they are really less harmful than seines in the waters of the great lakes

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See xerox p. 71 article from the P. Arthur Evening Chronicle.

RG 23 no 139 no 317 v. 1 Close seasons whitefish and Salmon Trout Inland lakes, Ont

See xerox - letter of petition from <sup>A.J.</sup> ~~W.D.~~ McKay p. 96

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(Ministry of Culture & Recreation Report on Sibley Park)

## FISHING

Some fishing has taken place off the peninsula. A camp at T Harbour began in 1934, with several other fishermen coming two years later. However, by 1943, it was discovered that rising water levels made living at T. Harbour too inconvenient, so the whole camp was dismantled piece by piece, and one house per day taken over to Camp Bay, and reassembled there. Mr. Neil Ajjala tells me that the fishermen talked to Ernest Cross, and he suggested Camp Bay. The operation is still going, with primarily trout fishing. There is also a cabin at Sawyer Bay, which once belonged to the Provincial Paper Company, which is still used occasionally, by fishermen.

off the east shore, fishing has taken place at Squaw Bay, as well as Crescent Bay and Hornick Cove.

### Bibliography

Griffin, J. B. ed. Lake Superior Copper and the Indians; Miscellaneous Studies of the Great Lakes Pre-History. Anthropological papers of the University of Michigan, no. 17, 1961, U. of Mich., Ann Arbor

### ~~Master's~~

Ritzenthaler, Robert E. (1970) The Woodland Indians of the Western Great Lakes, 1970. Natural History Press, Garden City New York, pg 87

Conv. with Michelle Greenwald, March 14/79 4490  
 Historical Projects Coordinator (905-402412)  
 Hist. Planning and Research Branch  
 Ministry of Culture and Recreation

Graham MacDonald

Parks Canada

Prairie Region

114 Gary St, Winnipeg, R3C 1G1

-rest of his thesis may be in

Wawa (Dresbler in charge)

-Toronto office has v. II (Michipicoten

Post photographs)

- Gout Bookstore 880 Bay for Ft. William & Michipicoten reports
- See Parks Branch, Whitney Black (Bob Beatty Senior planner 905-3986) for ENR reports.
- John Peter's works in the MCR office and is doing a master's thesis on fishing history in the Upper Lakes (for Queen's)

Franchère, Gabriel (1854) A Voyage to the Northwest Coast of America  
 Mr. M. Quai (ed) R. R. Donnelley & Sons Co., Chicago

Fur trader resident in Montreal with N.W. Co

On the 29th <sup>1814</sup> [July] we reached Batchewainon, where we found some women who prepared us food and received us well. It is a poor little post, situated at the bottom of a sandy cove which offers nothing agreeable to the eye...

Ontario Federation of Anglers and Hunters (~~Jack O'Dett~~)  
 (1978) A Brief on the Management of Lake Trout in Ontario.  
 Submitted to... the Honourable Frank Miller Minister of  
 Natural Resources March 1978 see SEROX

Flesh  
 colour

2. There are two kinds of lake trout a) the piscivorous variety that eat other fish and grow to a large size and usually have light coloured flesh and b) the planktivorous variety that eat plankton and that have dark orange coloured flesh and are the choicest eating. The latter are usually of smaller size because they have to work harder for their food. The exceptions here are the ones that enjoy a diet of *Mysis relicta*, the opossum shrimps, that has eaten the plankton and concentrated the food values, and supplies the trout with a high energy food. These planktivorous lake trout grow to a large size and are considered by many as the choicest of all, because of their size and delicious eating quality.

4. ... large lake trout (lunkers) used to be caught on rare occasions and a good lake only produced one or two a year. Then came the herring method of fishing, where a dead herring suitably rigged with hooks was placed on the bottom. This turned out to be a deadly method of catching lunkers and a lake produced 6 to 10 times as many, for a few years at least.

10. Hatchery planting results have been variable but hatchery returns have increased significantly by increasing the size of the fish planted. Pycha and King concluded that "the average size of lake trout at release was more closely related to survival than any other factor." They concluded that lake stocking can be successful with fish at an average size of 17 to 22 per pound (0.8 oz. fish)

Henshall, J. A. (1906) A list of the fishes of Montana. Bull Univ. Montana, No. 34, Biol. Ser. 11, 12p

p. 10 Eggs from Lake Superior whitefish and lake trout have been hatched at the Bozeman Station and several millions of the resultant fry have been deposited in Flathead Lake, where it is hoped they will find a congenial home

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Tomlin, W. D. (1895) The distribution of the trout family. Trans. Am. Fish Soc. 24 (1896): 49-51.

It has been accepted as fact, that no member of the Salvelinus, Nannaycush, or Inidea family, have their habitat in what is known as the Mississippi water shed. . . . This subject has been much debated because gentlemen have said: "such a thing could not exist!" but the proof of the fact is beyond all dispute; the Nannaycush, or lake trout, are found in the feeders of the Mississippi, and are caught weighing from two to thirty pounds each. . . . Up beyond Grand Rapids, Itasca County, Minnesota, and running close to the Rainy Lake shed, there is a large lake named Potegama. . . . about fifteen miles long and ~~three~~<sup>five</sup> miles wide, - also Mackinaw trout in Trout Lake, a short distance from Potegama.

In January, 1895, while visiting at the hotel, Grand Rapids, one was caught through the ice, and brought into the village, weighing about seventeen pounds, a splendid fish and having all the marks of the Superior lake trout

It is a matter of regret that these splendid fish are decreasing in numbers, but the fact has ceased to be disputed that these fish are genuine trout, the question arises, how came they in the waters, so far from streams or lakes, having any direct connection with Lake Superior.

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Baird, Spencer F. (1857) Report of the Commissioner U.S. Comm. Fish & Fisher, Rept. of Comm for 1855 Part III p. XIX - cxii

see next article by Baird

Salmon Trout plantings Delaware Bay - 2000

From Cape Fear R. to Altamaha R., inclusive	- 35,000
Mississippi R and tributaries	<u>3,600</u>
	40,600

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Davis, Barnett H. (1896) Report of the Commissioners of Fisheries, Game and Forests. First Ann. Rept. of the Commissioners of Fisheries, Game and Forests, State of New York. p. 5-54.

The nomenclature of certain fishes is referred to in another portion of this report, but one inconsistency was not mentioned. The Game Law of the State provides a close season and other regulations for a fish under the name of Salmon Trout. We have no salmon trout in any waters of the State, and the fish should be called by its proper name, Lake Trout. The lake trout is wholly unlike the salmon, and why it should have been called salmon is beyond comprehension. There is a fish called salmon trout in Europe, and it is a migratory fish like the salmon. There is a fish in Canadian waters called ~~the~~ salmon trout, and that, too, is migratory. The steel head trout on the Pacific Coast is called salmon trout, and that also is a migratory fish. Years ago Jordan declared that it was wrong to call our lake trout by the name of salmon trout, and a former Fisheries Commission of this State passed a resolution that the fish in question should be called by no other name than lake trout, but the statutes still adhere to the misnomer.

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Nash, C.W. (1905) Manual of the vertebrates of Ontario.  
Dept. of Education, Toronto, Ont. 107p

The variety Siscowet (*C. n. siscowet*) differs from the common Lake Trout in having a deeper body, which is covered with a thicker skin, beneath which is a great development of fatty tissue. The scales are somewhat larger and the colour usually paler. It is most frequently taken in Lake Superior, though examples are sometimes found in Lakes Huron + Erie.

Mullan, Jim (1958) Lake Trout in the Quabbin! Mass. Wildlife March-April.

While lake trout have always lured anglers to those big deep lakes in Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont, their natural range never extended into Massachusetts. Not surprisingly, man tried to alter this natural distribution at an early date. During the latter half of the last century, sporadic attempts were made by private and government agencies to introduce lake trout into various Massachusetts waters. These invariably failed due to unsuitability of the waters stocked.

- started planting in Quabbin Res. in 1953 (from State of Vermont)

Rafinesque, C.S. (1817) (Dec) First decade of new North American fishes. American Monthly Magazine and Critical Review, 2: 120-121.

Salmo Pallidus Lower jaw much longer, body cylindrical gray covered with irregular rounded pale yellowish spots, gills silvery, lateral line ascending at the base, tail forked brownish, dorsal fin brown with twelve rays, adipose fin olivaceous, lower fins white, the anal with twelve rays. - Obs. vulgar names Salmon-trout, white trout, Lake trout, + c. length from two to four feet, it affords a delicious food, the flesh is redish. In Lake George, Lake Champlain, and other lakes: it does not ascend the brooks.

Brice, John D. 1898. Report of the Commissioner of Fish & Fisheries U.S. Comm. Fish & Fisher. Dept. Comm. Ser. year ending June 30, 1896. Part XXII p 1-9

#### DULUTH STN.

- season opened Sept 18 + continued to Nov 5	- consignment of 50,000
Port Arthur, Ont 1,675,000	sent to Mr G.F. Mills,
Grand Portage, Minn 250,000	Nevada Fish Comm
Bayfield, Wis. 1,998,000	- 4,400,000 fry dist.
ble Royale, Mich 1,392,000	during May + June
total 5,315,000	- 130,000 to applicants in
	Minn + U. P. R. R. +
	remainder in vicinity of
	fishery grounds where taken

Conversation with William Schelling, Rossport, April 27/79

- kinds - one would get the coarse nets in by the (5 or 6) August
- Blacks - spawned around the end of September and were first on the grounds September 5th to 10th. It was hard to tell when they would leave and it depended upon the wind alot. Two or three days before the wind blew out of the south-east they would leave the grounds. When they left you knew that a big blow was coming. A Southwest wind was the best for spawning and for fishing. with other winds they didn't leave the grounds like they did with a southeaster - perhaps this wind stirred up the bottom
  - the skin was a black colour, not green or brown. They were ~~real black~~ black
  - the meat was white but not pure white always. - sometimes it was off-white. He never noticed what they were feeding on.
  - they were never taken at any other time except at the spawning time. Spawning occurred where you could see bottom and offshore as well - all places. There were, though, certain spawning grounds better than others for the blacks
  - black trout had redfins. The odd redfin was taken in summer but not many. Blacks were never taken in summer.
  - spawning was at Beauvais Is and Fleur Is.
- Reds - <sup>9-5 lbs</sup> males were smaller than females (females have eggs?) they were of a silverish colour. like salmon
  - [there is some confusion here and discrepancy with what I have written last years notes. - <sup>this is definitely what was said this year.</sup> is it Sept 10 or Aug 10]
  - The red trout came into shallower water before the blacks and started to be taken in the nets August 10th in deeper water of about 15 to 20 fathoms. Red trout prior to spawning stayed at a greater depth than the blacks while still being available in the nets. While they came on the grounds August 10th <sup>actual</sup> spawning was from October 1st to 15th. Spawning was right up on the shoals, and all along the shore - Armour and Simpson Islands were good grounds | - came in July 1 for two or three weeks
  - Yellowfins - averaged 35 lbs. Usually a 7" or 8" mesh

- when one <sup>(breed)</sup> kind of fish is spawning others won't spawn. They leave each other alone on the banks and as one leaves the others come on.

47

was fished but sometimes a 9" mesh was used. - Over 8" however was only for the jumbo sizes. His uncle Fred Gerow fished 10" mesh one year and didn't get many, but when he did get them they were very large (2 1922-23)  
- they would spawn on moss  
- yellowfins had more or less <sup>(yellowish)</sup> white flesh. ~~They were~~  
~~larger than the reds and redfins~~  
- B.S. never went farther than Sheesheeb Bay when he fished but did not take as many yellowfins to the south

- Grays - were on the same grounds as the reds and redfins but spawned later from mid November right through to December  
- they had yellowish flesh and only the odd spot on their skin  
- he thinks that they were a distinct species, not merely yellowfins without colored fins. He confirms that grays will spawn in moss - he never saw redfins & reds in moss.

- the grays spawned all along the shore [but later he said that they were found only at certain locations] when they first came on the grounds prior to actual spawning they were taken at 25 fathoms. The grays always came into shore [as opposed to spawning on offshore shoals?]

- Nipigon Bay Trout. - one would get both blackish trout and silver trout in the Bay about half and half. The trout in Nipigon Bay were a different class of fish however from those taken in the main lake. Only 3 or 4 lbs (a medium size) they stayed in the Bay and didn't go out, living in the shallow water [was this shallow water what made them different? More food?]

- Note - same colour as the outside fish  
[the place he pointed out in <sup>Nipigon</sup> ~~Black~~ Bay where the black trout spawned on clay he doesn't remember]

- note - a class of trout would spawn pretty well the same time everywhere [ie where he fished]. Spawning on the inside and outside of the islands was at ~~about~~ the same time. He has, however heard of the spawning cycle along the Black Bay Peninsula.  
- B.S. has never seen trout run in a river in this area.

- spawning of lake trout will vary with water temperature.

- Sals - he didn't fish for Sals when he was fishing among the islands on his own. However when fishing on the tug Clara Sals



- were taken off Copper Island in July. He has seen spawn running from <sup>since</sup> last trout on Labour day - Fred Gerow (Rossport) fished for them as well as late as Dec 10th to Christmas. [I read him Agassiz's opinions on changing flesh colour] - Agassiz was right they probably do change colour with the bottom
- Pound Nets
  - The 1st of July was good for them and the trout taken would be up to 10-12-14 lbs. At this time the trout would not be taken in gill nets. The minute these fish would touch the pound net they would lead along it.
  - he called these fish "pound trout" They were more of a silvery fish but he did not really distinguish them from other trout.
- B.S. never used trap nets in his fishery. He did fish them as an experiment for Luke when he was doing sampling for the MNR.
- used to get lake trout from the first of June at Sucker Shoal. They did not stay here very long. This was the time that they also came in at other places - Trout also spawned at Sucker Shoal.
- Rossport History
  - rowboats and sailboats were used first, then gasboats and then tugs. The first gasboat and tug were at Rossport before the time he can remember
  - The Nipigon Bay Fish Co. ended  $\approx$  1956. 4 or five tugs were run by them at one time
  - Bowman came after Nicol
- B.S. fished to Sheeshsheeb Bay but doesn't really know it. Seldom ~~was~~ <sup>did he</sup> go far beyond Nipigon Strait.
  - he planted spawn when he had his tug. The spawn that MNR planted at the Rossport shore this <sup>spring</sup> ~~summer~~ <sup>Apr</sup> ~~May~~ were all taken by seagulls
- SEE
  - Dr. Rodje (sp?) - now professor at U. of Halifax. He was on the lake before A. Laurie and knew ~~was~~ everything about the fish in Superior.
  - Mrs. Nicol in Manitowadge.

- Bill Schelling started fishing in 1933 and kept daily diaries. They are somewhere in his attic in Rossport but I did not get to see them. His territory was Bowman b. to Fluor b.
- [The catch is mentioned last year in 1947 or 1949 of 2300 lbs from Grebe Pt in one night - he doesn't remember the date or if it was during the spawning time]

re. connections to Conversation with Mrs Tedesco, July 8/78

- George Gerow was here longer than one year before Paulmart
  - he went to Nipigon first and moved to Rossport in 1900 [was Nipigon before or after Bowman b.]
  - the fishermen shipped more than twice a year.
    - every week or two fish was shipped by steambot, and most of the salt fish went to Toronto. (to John Lactre)
    - G. Gerow worked for Lactre when he first came to the area and in later years was a ship chandler
    - note: the Caribou and Manitou never came up here.
- 

Conversation with Felix Legault, Rossport (with comments also from Herbie Legault) April 27/79

- Kinds.

- Black trout

- they didn't change colour when they were taken out of the water, unless one trout was laid on another. Then the colour changes to a white strip

- the fins were fancy, white, pink, red - different colours. Those with ~~red fins~~ <sup>red fins</sup> also went up the rivers, in fact those with the fanciest fins were the ones that went up the rivers

- Black trout went up the Swallow River, and were caught in the river September 25. They were black when they went up the river and did not change colour in it. But F.L. never did fishing in the rivers, however, because it was illegal.

- Blacks spawned all along the shores and were fished coasts at

at spawning time

- the flesh was white
- $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles west of Simon's Harbour there is a small creek that Black trout ran up. Dampier made a trap net once to take these trout, however it was washed out in a storm. Gravel would sometimes block the river in a storm.
- outside this creek is where F.L. saw the most trout he had ever seen - when he was working on the Strathbell
- Herbie Legault described black trout as having a shorter head and skin that was silvery but with big dark spots - this is why they were called black. [Was he referring to the same variety as Felix, who described the black's head as being bigger (perhaps the head was short but bigger)]
- Yellowfins and redfins - had the same shape and were about the same size and weight. Seldom was one taken in under fifteen pounds
- the yellowfins spawned a little better, but not much (he thought and speculated that maybe they also spawned at the same time). He didn't fish them very much. The small fishermen fished for the large ones
- Y.F.'s spawned at N.W. Salter Island and at Jumptrap Island near the shoal
- redfins had an orangey meat
- Red trout - were taken in the pound nets in summer and averaged twelve to fifteen lbs. They were short & chubby and a bit salmon trout.
  - the skin was not a reddish colour and they never changed the colour of their fins or skin.
  - most had red flesh but some were pink and a few white.
- Gray trout - were not too long but hefty with a wide stomach. They were a different shape from the yellowfins. They never had fancy fins and all had white flesh.
  - they were taken in mossy areas at twelve to fifteen fathoms [although he could not tell exactly where they spawned]

Grays were taken wherever you get moss and one is not likely to find moss in shallow water - it was never taken in the nets in shallow water. The moss did not start until maybe 9 to 10 fathoms. It grows about six inches and longer and is like grass. After a storm it would be found in the nets [as told also in the L George survey.]

- grays spawned - south of Confidence Is (W of McGarvey's Shoal)
  - also by Sewage Gap (between Copper + Wilson Is,
  - in by Powder Island
  - there were not many places where they were taken
- grays and yellowfins were never taken east of Port Caldwell, and few redfins were taken either
- in the Pic Channel were great big gray trout which could be fished with an 8" mesh net. (he does not know if there were also yellowfins - re. C. Cross / 78)
- ~~yellowfins~~ 10 inch mesh was sometimes used for the big yellowfins and grayfins which could be taken at certain spots. It was fished 8 meshes deep. The best spot was  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile west of Bead Is.
- Nipigon Bay trout - these were a smaller trout than those in Lake Superior, never growing as big. They were not real blacks but were more of a silver colour but they got Fancy Fins as well
  - Nipigon Bay trout were much fatter than Lake Superior trout, having a row of fat along the belly
  - two variations were taken. In deep water were the gray trout which could be taken all year. In shallow water in the fall were taken the silver trout and this was the only time of <sup>the</sup> year they were caught
  - Fancy Finned trout were not taken in the summer but they looked the same as those taken in the fall
  - the trout spawned along the shores of Nipigon Bay and came as well into McKay Harbour
- Superior Shoal
  - the trout here are now good. They were also good in Lake

Nipigon when he was up there in 1925-27. The first year at Nipigon they took 18 ton in 16 days; the 2nd year was also good, but the third year they didn't take out many and <sup>it was poor fishing</sup> they did not have big heads.

- the lake Superior spawn was planted in lake Nipigon (and he gave the impression that this is why the trout were good)
  - the last year he fished Superior Shoal was 1955
    - he never saw a limprey mark on the fish here
    - the lean trout like the black trout that were taken inshore at spawning time. They had eggs in them in August. Some had had eggs so big that you couldn't spawn them - half as big as a marble.
  - cannibalism was present here. He got a trout once weighing twelve pounds with a 2 pound trout in its stomach
  - paperbellies were taken on the inside bank. It was three miles inside of Superior Shoal ~~and was the shallowest bank you struck~~
- All the trout were paperbellies and were taken at 30 fathoms - this was the shallowest they were taken.
- the west bank was the nicest fishing, having the meatiest and nicest-shaped trout (he didn't know how deep they set for them)
  - on the east bank were taken the big headed ones. They were never found on the west bank or Superior Shoal.
  - he never got anything in the shallow water of Superior Shoal (3 1/2 fathoms at its shallowest). He never fished the other, 5 fathom bank.
  - one upended and upended the nets 4 times between the Slates and Superior Shoal

#### - Rivers

- H.L. said that a number of years planted trout ran up the Jackpine River. W.F. also go up this river
- Swallow River - black trout ran up and they were black when they ran up i.e. they did not change colour in the river. They also spawned along the shores and were different from the others
- in spring the fishermen would follow the banks up & down, (5 fathoms to 35 fath up to 15 fath, down to 35, etc)

First thing in the spring

- in Nipigon Bay in the spring they could fish on the flats at 2 fathoms and get alot of trout. When there was a good blow the logs would be stirred up and tear out the nets - they got alot of w.f. as well
- trout came in the 1st to 5th June in shallow water in
  - in Nipigon Bay
  - red trout were taken off the Pic River and the same time at the little Pic.
  - nets were fished corks out
- there are three different types of salmon all of the same species It is the same thing with the trout
- Sals - the earliest they would catch them spawning was October 15th (w.f. were taken off the Big Gravel R)
- Sals cont - off Oiseau Bank Sals spawned here 15th to 20th October in 35 fathoms. They had amber eggs
- no kind of trout had real red or real white eggs. All had a sort of amber eggs
- Sals were on the edge of the bank in the fall towards the bottom
- fishing in 60 to 70 fathoms with a  $2\frac{1}{2}$  mesh caught many little lake trout. This was the case when Fred Gerow tried for chub.
- cotton net caught more small trout than nylon net although nylon caught more fish ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  mesh ie). Monofilament ~~was~~ is stiffer while cotton nets were the most pliable
- net depth
 

9" mesh	-	Fished	10	mesh	deep
8" mesh	-	"	12	"	"
7" "	-	"	14	"	"
- the Iris drew  $6\frac{1}{2}$  feet nets, Then <sup>fishermen started</sup> 18 meshes. Now nets are 36 mesh deep
- History
  - at Simon's Hbr there was an old disused dock.
  - Harry England was in Coldwell and had the tug Iris. It was not a Nicoll tug and he was an independent. F.L. fished

- with him 1939-38. (The Iris went out with the Caldwell to Superior Shoal when it was first discovered (P. Dahl))
- his father had 4 men on <sup>his</sup> boat (the Laurie M) fishing out of Port Caldwell.
  - Bowman had the tug Beatrice M. A man was drowned off it.
  - F.L. moved from Caldwell to Rossport 1913 when he was 14 years old.
  - Fred Gerow in 1914 had his tug built in Thunder Bay (The Rossport)
  - At one time there were thirteen fishermen in Rossport. (They took over when the Wipigon Bay Fish Co ended (?) ) When his father came up there were 5 fishermen at Rossport (1600s?).
  - the bay off Rossport used to be a mass of herring
  - They left before the Terrace Bay mill came in here.
  - In 1914 he fished for them after school
  - in 1924 or 1925 in Thunder Bay herring ran 3 to a pound. Now they are getting three-lbers.
  - herring were never fished out of ~~Thunder Bay~~ Rossport.
  - he mentioned (F.L. & H.L.) a cock atush (sp?) (Everyone in the bar seemed to know of it) It <sup>is</sup> ~~was~~ a fish used as speckled trout bait. It looks a bit like a king and has a big head & really big fins in front. Most were about 2 inches long and some smaller, with a tapered body - the head is the biggest part. They are still taken everywhere.
  - For Joe King's daughters
    - Margaret Johnson is in Winnipeg
    - Evelyn Prairie is in T.B.
  - A King's brother Eli went out to Superior Shoal.

### Connections to J. A. Mountain

- Tugs - Bessie M the 1st.
- Caldwell the 2nd.
- the Strathbelle was with the Caldwell
- the Bessie M went 1st and the Caldwell went 2nd after the Bessie M
- Negig and the Strathbelle fished at the same time

- the Iris was not a Nicoll Bros tug but belonged to Harry England
- p. 88 the best sailboat in Rossport was the Ronald L. It was 16 feet and had an 18 foot boom
- p. 91 - the fishermen out of Rossport some years took 300 tons of all species.
  - a good daily yield was less than  $1\frac{1}{2}$  tons. This ~~damage~~ would have been in the spawning season only and only maybe 4 days a month
  - 1 Rossport tug it was very good to take 40 tons a year
  - in Coldwell the yearly take was maybe 70 tons in a season including the Sats (just trout?)
  - from Coldwell Sats were fished off Pic L, Pic R and Jackfish Bank. Straight off the Pic was best (although he didn't fish it)
  - mid October was when fat trout started to spawn. Anything under 4 lbs was smoked at Rossport and anything over 4 lbs had the heads cut off.
  - Sats were sold for oil also. Fred Gerow told him that he even burned the oil in the tugs in the 1920s. He fished for Fred Gerow in 1915.
- re. the Guinilda
  - his father fished from Port Coldwell. His father was asked to pilot the Guinilda [the <sup>book</sup> said it was from Jackfish] <sup>if it was out of Jackfish maybe he went there in the morning for a load of coal,</sup> if it was

Conversation with Jim Macdonald, Toronto OCCF Meeting,  
June 29, 1979.

#### - Caribou Island

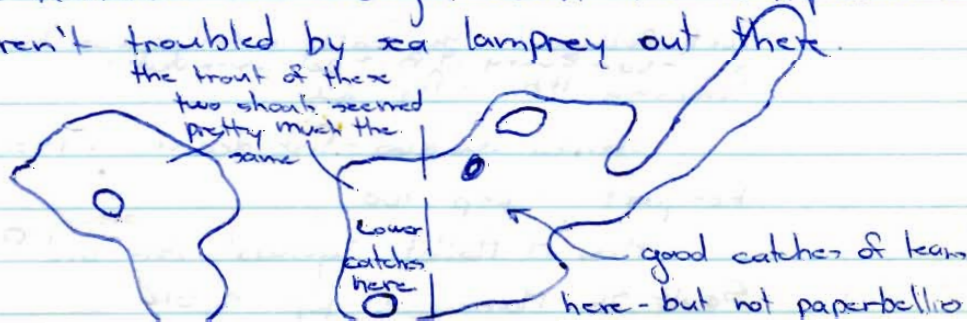
- the trout here had pinkish flesh.
- ~~it is possible~~ <sup>he thinks</sup> that the trout they were fishing (and still are as the boat is there now) in October were the same as those




- being caught in August, however they looked different
- in August the trout were lighter, more of a gray colour while in the spawning season they had darkened up. The back became mottled and dark (ie with big spots) and even the belly seemed to darken and go a mottled brown.
  - it is possible that the trout they were fishing may not have been the same as those fished by Purvis's operation. One hears the old-timers talk of the green backs, those trout with really dark green backs.
  - Caribou Island ~~is~~<sup>was</sup> a dangerous place to fish. In a storm all the bottom was stirred up and debris ripped the nets. It wasn't worth the loss sometimes.
  - they always set in the same place summer + fall
  - Feroclad's never fished the Clay Banks much.
  - in the fall the leaves would blow off the island into the water and sink and when the nets were pulled up great clumps of leaves would come up with them. This was when the trout were coming in.
  - Batteau Rock Fish
    - Feroclad's boat ran out there once (more?) set their nets, stayed in Port Arthur that night, and ran back the next day to pick them up.
    - the trout looked pretty much like Superior Shoal fish. They were dark with very red flesh. Even the bladders were pink. The fish were lean.
  - Superior Shoal
    - on the 21 foot deep shoal. They could go out there one day and see the fish and take them on lines and a few days later not take them on lines above 35 fathoms. The fish were the same but they would be moving up and down.
    - he never saw the real thin bodied fish out there although there were thin ones.
    - never were smelt seen here. The trout were probably sculpin feeders and maybe some shoal.
    - the shoals were closed until 1963 (or 1965?) Feroclad's

- fished them for about 6 years. The shoals were in the Terrace Bay district which only had a six ton quota. ~~They~~ They went out here and took  $5\frac{1}{2}$  tons in one lift once
- the <sup>(North)</sup> inside Flat bank did have a lot of paperbellies
  - J.M. didn't mention an excessive number of deformities on the eastern bank [as F. Legault did]
  - the nets and fish would be in the water a week because only some of the nets were picked up at a time. The nets were set right ~~near~~ near the banks as there wasn't much sense in setting nets over deep water.  $9\frac{3}{4}$ " mesh was fished
  - once they got out there and found the shallow point the other banks could be found. By running <sup>straight</sup> west they would hit all the points in that direction. The time it took to run between the shoals was known. (For some it could get confusing)
  - see map for mistakes on the nautical chart (marked with x's)
  - not many went out to the shoals. He thinks that Collins might have gone out there occasionally. Most were scared of it.
  - in the fall they never fished over  $5\frac{1}{4}$ " mesh or so. Also they weren't taking the big trout as much as Purvis had. Years ago in Purvis's day the fishermen might ship a hundred pound box with only three trout in it.
  - Ivan Purvis - in the fall he sometimes fished up to 20 gangs a tug
    - 20 boxes in a gang - 273 leads in a box and leads were 9 to 10 feet apart
    - 20 boxes was a standard thing for tugs to fish over the lakes although the length of nets would vary.
  - Ivan Purvis once intimated privately to J.M. that he thought the commercial fisheries had brought down the Michipicoten Is trout. They weren't troubled by sea lamprey out there.

SUPERIOR  
SHOALS



doesn't remember taking alot here when it was tried



then he went out here and got good hauls

## Directories

Province of Ontario Gazetteer and Directory (1869) H. McEvey  
Ed. & compiler, Robertson & Cook Pub. Toronto

Sault Ste Marie - 400 inhabitants

Ft. William - 60 or 70 houses, chiefly occupied by half-breeds & Indians + Fort

and Business Directory

Ontario Gazetteer (1884-5) R.L. Polk & Co publishers, pub  
biennially, Toronto

Port Arthur - Lake Superior Fish Co. (also in 1882) pop 1000

Ft Wm - pop 500

Sault - pop 1200

Ontario Gazetteer and Directory (1892-93) Night's Directory Co  
Pub. Toronto

Fort Wm - pop 3500

Fort Wm west (Formerly Neebing) A Po + Stn on C.P.R. on  
the Kam. R 3 mls w. of Ft Wm

- James Foster - Fish Dealer (retail)

Port Arthur - pop 2698

- Dominion Express Co. - J. Brimser agt

- Thomas Keefe - inspector of fisheries

- Donald F. Macdonnell - Dom fishery insp + agent Hamilton Pender Co.

- Port Arthur Fish Co, J. Brimser, Man.

Port Colwell - the Beatty + Collingwood line of skammers call here

- Van Every, J.A. + Col - fish dealer

Peninsula Ithbr - Pop 200

- Stanley Hawkins - fish dealer (retail)

Rosspoint - pop 100

- Mrs M Mallot - general store and fish

Sault Ste Marie - pop 3,600

Jackfish Bay - pop 200

Goulais Bay - pop 150

- Wm Scott - fish dealer, grocer, Flour, Furs (retail)

Gore Bay

- Purvis Bros

- Purvis + Holder

} fish dealers

Province of Ontario Gazetteer and Directory (1895) The Night Directory  
Co (Pub) Toronto

Port Colwell - R Jackson + Co - fish dealers (wholesale)

Rosspart - Port Arthur Fish Co (wholesale)

Warton - Buffalo Fish Co (wholesale)

Peninsula Hbr - Stanley Hawkins }  
D.B. Hawkins } retail

Collingwood - Collingwood Fishery - retail wholesale

Superior Fish Co (Ltd) - wholesale

Conversation with Hec Goulet, Johnson's Ldg., April 28/19.

- first run were blacks - they started to spawn September 15th but didn't really come on grounds before hard
- red trout - the smaller ones started October. Some would go into Nov.
  - (red also seems to be a general name for a no of different looking trout. Different size classes came in)
- Yellowfins were not the same as the grays. They were a flatter fish and came in later than grays
- all the trout mostly had red flesh. - yellowfins had some with gray flesh
- there was no specific runs of trout having redfins and another run having yellowfins. They are mixed up on the banks
- the odd trout with coloured fins was taken in the summer but not too many
- the last time he saw the big trout was in the later Forties. This was before the kumprey came to this area. He quit fishing for trout before the kumprey came as prices were going down

- Jean Pierre Bay - Chubby trout. They spawned June 5th for 10 days. This is very unusual for trout and the only place he saw them
- it took about 4 lifts before they left. one lift would be really large up to 1000 lbs + then the others would drop to 300-400 pounds
  - they were always there in spring
  - spawning was at 3-4 fathoms + the trout were four to five pounds. They were eatable but not too good
  - they had bright red fins + red flesh
  - they looked like Battou Rock Fish and perhaps they were a group of them that wandered up the coast.
- paperbellies were thin in the belly and had no fat. They were taken in fifty fathoms.
- Gordon Dampier (in Nipigon) fished for them at Battou Rocks
  - They were ~~easy~~ fished in June. After May + June they would disappear
  - after spring they came up on the surface to eat insects - it think's they came up for Miller moths. They weren't fished later in the season

From John Peters

For BOOTH - see 1892 Royal Commission

- salt fish - 1860 were used in Civil War in the U.S

- then the bottom dropped out of the mkt

Mckay, Donald (1978) The Lumberjacks McGraw-Hill Ryerson Ltd. Toronto

CITAPI 20 Ghost camp

- There were, at times, 375 loggers and, perhaps, 20 women and children at Pukaskwa
- For 13 years, from 1917 to 1930, the logging camps of Pukaskwa cut 30,000 cords of spruce each winter for the pulp mill at Sault Ste Marie, 150 miles down the lake

- started 1905 - when Frank Perry from Soo, Mich cut timber on flats a mile up the Pukaskewa R. - rafted logs to Mich. until his boom broke on the lake and he lost thousands of dollars' worth of wood.
  - resumed in 1917 to supply spruce to mill in Soo, Ont which had opened in 1895.
  - men built camps as far as 20 mi up north branch of the Pukaskewa River and 10 mi up the wilder East Branch, and logged on the Tagoucte and Imogene creeks and the rivers Pipe, Julia, and Ghost, or Floating Heart.
  - cutting began each October and ended in Jan. when 12- and 16-foot logs were hauled by horses to the river banks. In April and May the wood was driven to the mouth of the Pukaskewa and stored for the trip in a giant boom.
- 
- drove down Michipicoten R. - 1920's? p 142

Ontario. Dept. of L. + F. (1963) A History of Geraldton Forest District. District History Series No. 2. T.O. 50pp  
 Ibid (1963) A History of White River Forest District. District Hist. Ser. No. 5. T.O. 19pp  
 (1965) A Hist of Soo. For Dist  
 Dist Hist Series No. 20. T.O.

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Wiegman, Carl (1953) Trees to News: a chronicle of the Ontario Paper Company's Origin + Development. McClelland + Stewart Ltd.

- govt. offered tract of 781 square mi on Black River near Heron Bay, - 1937 to Ontario Paper Co
- Black River limit had formerly been operated on a year-to-year license by the General Timber Company, which had been cutting wood for the Marathon Corporation of Menasha, Wisconsin. Spcn after the lease was transferred to the <sup>(SEE XERP)</sup> Marathon Corporation,