

J.L. Goodier - M.Sc. Thesis 1977-81 - Miscellaneous notes

Lake Superior - by Region

Regional Index - Books I-XVII

Eastern Part

Western Part

Coppermine Pt. to Cape Gargantua

Cape Gargantua to Isacore Pt.

Isacore Pt. to Playter Hbr.

Playter Hbr. to Schreiber

Nipigon Straits to Thunder Cape

Thunder Bay and Black Bay area

Thunder Bay south to Pigeon River

Michipicoten Is. south to Caribou Island

Caribou Island

Superior Shoal

Port Coldwell

Jackfish

Rosspport

Lake Superior - by Region

Regional Index - Books I-XVII

Soo to Coppermine Pt

Newcom III p 7
Daigle IV p 11
Agawa III p 47
Jones IV p 55
Bjornaa III p 1

McCoy XII p 30

Coppermine Pt. to Cape Gargantua

Cook III p 5
Barnes III p 15
Kreuzer III p 6
Primeau I p 18
Agawa VI p 46
Bjornaa VII p 52
Jones VI p 57
Orr III p 58
Jones IV p 64
Thomson I p 65-69

Bjornaa VII p 2
Gingras III p 5
Kreuzer III p 6
Renner III p 25-27
Hamilton III p 50
Bussiman I p 15-15
Primeau III p 22-25

Cape Gargantua to Mich Bay

Kreuzer II p 6
Morden II p 53
Jones III p 64
By Bjornaa III p 3
McCoy XII p 31
Hamilton XII p 50, 53
Agawa

Mich Bay to Otterhead (+ Mich Is)

* Cook III p 5
Newcom III p 7
Buck III p 20 (15L)
Sanders IV p 9, 13
Lund III p 12 (15A)
Macdonald III p 10 (15AND)
Primeau III p 18 (15L)
Anderson VI p 21
Morden III p 52
Jones III p 55
Kreuzer III p 8-9 (15)
Morden III p 19
Hubert III p 21 (15)
McCoy III p 31

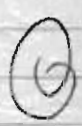
Otterhead to Playter Hbr

McCoy III p 31
Morden III p 6 (15)
Macdonald III p 56 (15)
Daigle III p 26 (15)

LeCour III p 39
Lund III p 12
Agawa VI p 46
Johnson III p 59

Playter Hbr to Schreiber

Wheeler III p 32
McQuay II p 36
Johnson III p 22
Dahl p 30-31
Schreiber to Nipigon Str
Legault III p 43-58
Kennedy III p 51
Schelling III p 53-55
Sammeluk III p 26 (States)
Labarr III p 34-35
Orr III p 37-38
Baker III p 44
Dahl III p 16-17
King II p 10, 11, 12
Srivast III p 34
Hubert III p 30A
Almer III p 42-45
Johnson III p 60
King III p 10-11
Lawrie III p 49 (States)
Legault III p 44-53
Ingram III p 40
Schelling III p 46-48
Legault III p 49-53



Nipigon Str. to Thunder Cape

O McKay III p. 57-58
Rangquist III p. 54 (Blair Bay),
A. J. J. III p. 61-62
Hamilton III p. 64 (Balkan)
Golden II p. 2

Woodlander III p. 40-41
Baker III p. 44
Goulay III p. 45
Kutke III p. 60-62
Hamilton III p. 51 (Balkan)

McKay III p. 70-71
Cullen III p. 1
Woodlander III p. 15
Inghes III p. 20 (Bl. Bay)
Humbly II p. 72-73

Thunder Bay south to Pigeon R

Hamilton III p. 64 (Cloud Bay)
Saveluk III p. 27
Tuska III p. 54-56
Kutke III p. 60-62

Wuori III p. 59
Charlie III p. 1
Purvis III p. 4-5
Arnold III p. 13-15

Sup Shoal

Cook III p. 5
Newen III p. 6
Hamilton III p. 64
Golden III p. 1
Dr. Sanders III p. 9
Lund III p. 12

Mackenzie III p. 17
Morden III p. 49
Morden III p. 17-18
Golden III p. 25
McKay III p. 32
Hamilton III p. 51

Morden III p. 5-6
King II p. 9-10
Legault II p. 51-52
Mackenzie III p. 57

Caribou Is. + Banks

Newen III p. 12
Golden III p. 1, 2
Sandars III p. 14
Mackenzie III p. 16
Morden III p. 49

Morden III p. 16
Golden III p. 25
McKay III p. 31
Morden III p. 6
Mackenzie III p. 55-56

Pringle III p. 25
Daigle III p. 20

High Is

Thomas III p. 60
Pringle III p. 20

set complet

Lake Superior - by Region

Eastern Part

EASTERN PART.

Canibouls
Mich Is

- Dunce (Nov. 5, 1906) ^{finished island}
- 1906 ^{Mich Is} - pound nets ~~set~~ at Ganaganuga Fishing Stn (p209)
- Fishing tugs had left Mich Is for the sea
- Fishing finished at Stn at Little Cross Cap, Mich Abr
- Fishing by Canadian Fishermen in the waters south of Michipicoten Island did not commence until about Sept 1st each year when they would move from the main shore to Michipicoten Island

See also
Book I
p 107

Collins (n.d) - [Sault Ste Marie Fisheries] - 3 industries in the sea

- Mitchell ~~Fisheries~~ Brothers ^{about}
- first to form a company - 30 yrs ago by Alex Mitchell
- ^{he fished at first} ~~was begun~~ ^{initially} only to supply the needs of his family. He was lighthouse keeper on Parisian Island
- grounds were in the vicinity of Brisian Island and Goulais Bay
- "Four or five gangs" of nets are set in different spots and left for days.
- go sold to many U.S cities but Chicago is the largest buyer
- 2 tugs - at times had as many as six trucks to haul fish
- during the war 5-10% of fish had to be sold locally -
The rule ended after the war - price is determined by the price on the Chicago market
- Gene Lami started in 1930's next
- "He started with a \$20 license and a small number of yards of nets. Now he uses 2,000 yds of nets and an \$150 licence. He has three men fishing for him, one truck and one fish tug powered with a diesel motor."
- licensed for 2 1/2" mesh to be set in not more than 10 fathoms
- territory in the vicinity of lizard Islands and north & west of Corteliff
- one ton / wk avg amount of fish caught per net

- Carmen Talarico started business in 1947

- territory is in the Thunder Bay District at Otterhead
- 2 boats powered by diesel motors - one for fishing & one for freighting
- "when the nets are lifted the fish are roughly packed and loaded on the freight boat which brings them to Montreal R. There a Talarico truck meets the boat and transports them to the Sault where they are repacked

EASTERN PART

- and sorted. The boats used by this company hold 75 to 80 pounds of fish
 - has several licenses and buys also from other fishermen
 - use nets $4\frac{3}{4}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ inch mesh and 24 meshes deep
 - "A big fish eats 10 times its weight every year and the aim is to get rid of the big ones"
-

Anon (Feb 16, 1905)

- Sault to Mamanise - 50 (B.W) tons in 1904
- 100 tons in 1903
- "one fishing tug will use 6 or 7 gangs of nets consisting of 20 boats averaging one mile each, or 120 miles of net for each tug"
- Board of Trade petitioning to have pound net & tug fishing banned between the Sault & Mamanise - only sail boats would be licensed
- to assure the supply of ^{Fish} to the Soo

also Thur March 2, 1905 - no tug or pound licences to be issued for 1905 by Marine & Fisheries

Anon (May 4, 1905)

- petitions from Sault Ste Marie Board of Trade & others that the govt curtail licenses of the Booth Fishing Co.
 - allegations that operators & people in employ or fishermen selling all their fish to them were depleting waters in the Sault district
 - "The company are said to be supplying boats, nets, and other necessary implements to some of the persons engaged in fishing, who, however, are properly licensed and conforming to the regulations"
-

Anon (June 8, 1905)

- the Sault was having a hard supply getting fresh fish because ^{all the} ~~all the~~ best fish were shipped to Chicago
-

Anon (June 15, 1905)

- Ontario Fisheries dept are not to renew fishing license of A Booth, of Sault Ste Marie. The license was granted by the Ross Government
- "only the cults found their way by the people on the Canadian side, we had to pay duty on the imported fish which had been taken ~~at the Soo~~"

EASTERN PART ②

Canadian waters. In this way the culls cost more on the Canadian side than the first-class article on the American side

also June 29, 1905 mentions that the Dominion Fish Co was the Canadian representative of the Booth Packing Co of Chicago (the fish trust) - also that they bought practically everything they used in the States

Anon (July 13, 1905)

- The order of Hon Dr Reame removed the Dominion Fish Co licenses between Sault Ste Marie and ^{Panake Bay} ~~Pukchewana Bay~~ and reserved these waters for local fishermen
- He had found that the complaints re the Saw not getting enough fish were not well founded and that the local dealers got all they wanted
- Dominion Fish Co could fish in the open waters west & north of Point Mainance.

Anon (March 16, 1905)

- the Fish trust (headquarters in Chicago) - companies in the trust included D. McLeod & Southampton, Noble Brothers & Killarney, Norman Fish Co, S. Norman, Reid & Tait Fish Co (Detroit?), Transfer & Coldstorage Fish Co (Detroit?), Selgerson Bros & Manitoba Fish Co & Seltink, Man., Georgian Bay Fish Co of Collingwood, and the Buffalo Fish of Galenich.
- it is capitalized at five million five hundred thousand dollars and sells one hundred million pounds of fish annually. The average profits are one million dollars a year.
- The Wolverine Fish Co of Detroit was attempting to prevent them from operating in the State & secured the backing of the State of Michigan.

Remarks on the Upper Canada Survey (1867) Extracts

(Townships

HEARICK (Pukchewana Bay)

- there are no squatters
- thinks good fishing stations might be located 17 chains before reaching the river (bank sandy here)

EASTERN PART ④

HAVILLAND

- ~~WENT~~ - informed by Indians that excellent fishing grounds exists off the east + north-east shores of the island (Balchewanung, BOOK I p 39)
- suggests areas on the northern shore of Balchewanung Bay suitable for the construction of wharfs.
-

Channing + Laessle (1909)

- 1927 First steamboat reached Sault Ste Marie (below rapids)
 - canal built in 1790 by the WWC^o had been blown up in the War of 1812
 - new canal opened 1856
-

London (1959)

- p 52 SUPERIOR SHOAL - Apparently some United States fishermen knew of the existence of this shoal. When the Canadian survey was conducted in 1930, nets were found across the westernmost head which has a least depth of 11 fathoms. The fishing tug Columbia out of Eagle Harbour, Michigan, recovered the nets and made off to the southward, when the Bayfield was working in the vicinity.
-

U.S.F.W.S. (1970)

- Watson (1948) gives beginning dates for charter boat fishing on Lake Superior in the mid 1920's - also refers to private "rowboats being used for trolling for lake trout as early as 1899"
- until ^{about} 1830 commercial fishing was confined almost exclusively to Indians and to employees of the Hudson Bay + American and Northwest Fur Companies.
- method of gill netting (see XEREX)
- The Panic of 1837 and high fishery production combined to depress and flood the market for Lake Superior fish. This contributed to the failure of the American Fur Company in 1842, marking the end of the first chapter in L. Sup comm. fishing
- 1860 - major operations started again around 1860 in U.E. Bay
- "Commercial fishing was nearly absent from the lake until the 1850's when the development of the copper, iron + lumber industries in the Upper Great Lakes region and the rapid growth of midwestern

EASTERN PART ⑤

cities created a demand for Lake Superior fish
(see notes)

Coleman (~~1882~~¹⁸⁸⁹)

- GROC CAP - there is a small landing on the S.E. side of the point for fishing boats, and a sawmill with a few settlers' houses scattered along the low sandy shore to the east

- desc. of GOULAIS R

- GOULAIS BAY - mission & small fishing str. on the pt. on the west of the bay

- desc. of CHIPPEWA & BATEAU Rivers, CAPP R

- BATCHEWANA BAY - steamboat landing and fishing station on the east side of the point

"The village is not a savory one, since the offal of the fish taken is dumped not far off, forming a perpetual attraction to gulls and crows; and the idle horses of the lumbermen roam the point at will

- MAMAINSE REGION

- Roussain's fishing station - there is a small snug harbour and a tiny settlement (round Carbeau point)

- desc. of village at old Mamainse copper mine - describe

- MONTREAL R. - description

- no mention of settlement

- AGAWA R - just north of the mouth there was an Indian village & Hudson's Bay Post, but the buildings alone remain

- LIZARD ISLANDS - give a good landing and harbour, and so are used as a fishing str.

- There are a few houses inhabited by fishermen on the main island, and at the time of our visit also a family of summer residents

- desc. of SAND RIVER

- CARIBOU ISLAND - has fishing str.

- GARGANTUA HARBOUR - it affords good shelter for fishing boats & the small steamers used in the fishing trade, including the Telegram, and could accommodate vessels of a much larger class.

EASTERN PART ⑥

- desc of DORÉ RIVER

- DOG RIVER - desc

- two miles west of the river there is a sheltered little harbour, well adapted for fishing craft, though deserted when we were there; and a few shanties stand along the sandy shore of the bay and near the rocky point which protects the small pier & storehouse.

- PUKASUQ R. - desc

- a little west of Pukasuaq grant shows itself as far as Kilkenny (or Killarney) harbour now deserted

- WHITE SPRUCE Hbr. - well sheltered bay, once a fishing station, but the frame houses, pier and storehouse are now abandoned

- no mention of it at CISEAU BAY

- 70 miles from GANLEY'S HBR to HERON BAY not a settled inhabitant

- Mr. W. H. McDougall, a fur trader who has a store at WHITE RIVER as well HERON BAY

- PUKASUQ R. - desc

- Found two families of Indians camped at the mouth of the river for fishing purposes. They came from Pic river & in a sail boat however. In winter the country is more accessible than in summer, and a few Indians hunt caribou along parts of the Pukasua

- mention of the Collingwood fishing boat which picked them up

- CARIBOU ISLAND - a lighthouse and fishing station, occupied only in summer, one on a smaller island just to the south of Caribou Island, one of the best inhabited spots on Lake Superior

- MICHIGICOTON is only inhabited part is Quebec Hbr. - in spite of its indented shores as shown on the chart, it seems not to possess many well sheltered harbors

- desc of mine location

- only two or three families of fishermen and the lighthouse keeper live at Quebec Hbr at present

- at present the island has only regular communication with the mainland is by means of an American fishing steamer

EASTERN PART (7)

GENERAL FEATURES OF THE NORTH SHORE

- Leaving out perhaps 100 Indians our captain estimated that on the whole shore line of not less than 300 miles there are only about 350 people, of whom a large number are not permanent residents, but go to the "Soo" or elsewhere in winter. If we commence the count at Point Maitland, 45 miles from the Sault, we have only about 150 people scattered along a shore of 275 miles, and more than half of them away in winter. Finally in the 70 miles from Ganley's harbour north of the eastern end of Michipicoten island to the mouth of Pic river there is not an inhabitant, white or red, when we passed up last summer. The men frequenting the shore at present are mainly fishermen in the employ of one or two large companies, their catch consisting chiefly of delicious whitefish and of salmon trout. The fish are taken partly in pound nets near the mouths of the rivers, and partly in gill nets set in fairly deep water in the open lake.
- acc. to Capt'n Sawyer - nets seldom in water deeper than 100 fathoms (600 ft) because at greater depths cedar floats become water-soaked by the pressure and no longer keep the net upright.
- fish caught deeper are mainly very fat & large salmon trout
- usual depth 10-100 fathoms - off Caribou b for instance they sometimes get one end of their net down even to 160 fathoms.
- MICHIPICOTEN POST - found considerable amount of building going on both near the Post on the river and at the new town at Water Lake
- took the skinner at Little Gros Cap, to which a steam ferry now runs from the mouth of Michipicoten river, and returned to Sault Ste Marie

Duncan (July 17, 1899.)

June 17th

- Ainsworth & Ganley represent the Booth Co.

- hold ten pound net licenses - 5 for Joseph Ganley + 5 for James Ganley

EASTERN PART (C)

- Found them fishing 4 - 1 in Goulais, 2 in Batekwanan, 1 in Dancake, 2 in Pilot Hbr.
- The Batekwanan sta employs about 20 men
 - also found three sailing boats + a tug fishing gill nets
- June 26th - at Rousseau's pt. - John Rousseau
 - fishing with tug Steamrock, plus gill nets employing six men
 - John Rousseau would give his money to Ainsworth & Ganley who would get him his licence
- June 27th - at Lizzard Islands found following fishermen -
Laughie McLean, Matt Bishop, John Cole, Kenneth McInnis, Luther McArthur - 15 men employed at the station
- no one at Gargantua
- June 28th - Pilot Hbr - two men fishing ² pound nets with two sail boats belonging to Ainsworth & Ganley
- found no one fishing until reached Port Cobwell (SEE WESTERN)

PUNCA (Oct 31, 1902)

- "that several of Ainsworth & Ganley's fishing berths on Lake Superior ~~are~~ were being over fished with pound nets and depleted of their principal food fish white fish and Trout" (info received from a fisherman paid a small amount for info)
- several fishermen interviewed ^{in 500} claimed it was only a question of five years fishing with pound nets that the lakes would be depleted of W.F. & Trout
- found only old pound net stakes at Persian Island
- Fishing Berths around the island were Ainsworth & Ganley's
- no of Indians fishing under a special one dollar license who were fishing for the Booth Co - the Booth Co he was informed furnishes all the money for their one dollar licenses (and the regular license for one fish boat is \$10) - \$4 fishes just as much net judging from the one boat + 3 men he found (calls them "only a blind")
- from reliable source - reported that the Booth Company this year had abandoned the grounds around Lizzard Islands because they had been fished out with pounds, and the company was hunting up fresh grounds

EASTERN PART @

p 5

- reports difficult to get info because fishermen afraid of Booth
 - reported that pound nets depleting lake - before Booth got rights to set pound nets each individual fisherman owned his own boat and rig + made plenty of money - now only one fisherman in this division owns his rig (John Rousseau)
 - because pound nets take only a few men to handle them and they take tons while the gill net men only catch them by the hundred pounds [DEMONSTRATION TO DUNCAN]
 - company only paid $2\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ for trout / lb while at sea 45 miles away they were selling for 10¢ / lb
- [ex. of St Joseph Island grounds being fished out by pounds.]
[+ invasion of coarser fish]

Ainsworth Oct 27 / 1902

- Ainsworth and Ganley - got fish from about 10 Indian boats at Goulais Bay. They fish about 14000 yds net

PLANNING

WF X

- got fish from 2 pounds at Goulais + 2 nets at Persian (four fished + five paid for) - (better fishing than ^{search} ~~dot~~ ^{of} ~~it~~ ^{was} ~~because~~ ^{was} because US got plants ^{u.s.} ~~u.s.~~ ^{Here} ~~Here~~ Think it was because US got plants ^{u.s.} ~~u.s.~~ ^{Here} ~~Here~~)
- from two sail boats at Patches Bay (6000 yds net) + the tug Emerman with 20,000 yds, + 5 pound nets (the tug Emerman fished the last part of the season further up the lake)
- from J. J. Rousseau at Marmouze
- fishing at Lizard Is given a rest for 1902
- 5 pounds at Pilot Hbr
- Mich Is - 1 tug + two sail boats
- Richardson Hbr - 1 tug + 1 sail boat (Fishing was some better for tug and lighter for sail boat)

The last of the season we run out of ice at this str and run the fish to Michipicoten Is

- no one but Canadians employed

EASTERN PART ①

Duncan (June 27, 1903)

- informed that pound nets have caught ~~over~~ ^{as high as} 7 to as high as 18 ton of fish at a single lift
 - [re destructiveness of w.f. (young)]
-

Duncan (Sept 30, 1904)

- Soo to Port Coldwell
- Batchewanaug - 25 men fishing gill nets with 2 tugs
- Gorgantua - 16 men - 1 tug, 2 sailboats
- Richardson - 14 men - 1 tug, 1 sailboat
- Mich Is - 14 men - 1 tug, 1 sailboat
- Pt Coldwell - 14 men - 1 tug, 2 sailboats
- pound nets all placed out in July at Goulain Bay + Batchewanaug
- 15 Pound licenses granted in this portion of the district
- at time of inspection only 2 fishing out of Gorgantua + one at Richardson Hbr

- Fishermen report getting some large w.f. on the shoals with 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ mesh nets - they would avg 10 to 16 lbs each
-

Duncan (Sept 30, 1905)

First mention
in Sup. by
name

- Dominion Fish Co fished too many pound nets around Lizzard Is Grounds - five more than had license for
 - best w.f. grounds in L. Sup
 - "this company has fished out the grounds from Sault Ste Marie to Mamourie a distance of over fifty miles so that a sail boat and two men could not catch fish enough to pay a man's wages and had to go up to Michipicoten Bay this summer, a five years ago Canadian Fishermen could be seen fishing in these waters from Spring until Fall, but fishing with pound nets has depleted them
-

Duncan (Jan 31, 1906) Duncan (June 30, 1906)

- impossible to - John Noble in charge of the Dominion Fish Co in Soo

- reports of illegal trap-net fishing being carried on at the mouth of the different rivers on L. Sup

EASTERN PART ⑩

Duncan (Dec. 31, 1907)

- increase in trout & U.S. that year

- "The causes ascribed by the fishermen for the increase this year was the prevailing high winds which they claim compel the fish to swim in deeper water."

- also points out that ^{they} "there is not a tug fisherman in these waters who does not fish from two or three times more nets than their license calls for, and every year they try to fish some more nets as the fish become scarcer to keep up their avg

[re Ont. govt]

- fishermen building more powerful tugs so they can follow the fish further into the lake and lift their nets in stormy weather. If tug fishing and steam hoisting gear are not to be stopped the size and power of fishing tugs should be limited for

- ^{the reasons above stated} 15 yrs ago fishermen had to serve three yrs before he was entrusted with a sail boat

- fisheries in hands of large American Trust Companies

- most of large American boats are officered and commanded by our experienced fishermen (only experienced man wanted by the trust was a captain & engineer for with steam hoisting gear they could get cheap labour from U.S. cities)

- only allow a bare living

- the Trust stopped a school of training of professional scammers who would have been a great help to our Mother country in time of need

- better 15 sail boats to fish the same amount of net as a tug

- [re adv. of putting fishery back into sail boats]

- can only fish limited amount of nets, employs more men, can only follow the fish so far from shore

Duncan (Sept 30, 1909)

- seized 2 trap nets inside of Baitemanung Island and burned them
- found fishing station at Pilot Har deserted but every evidence that there was someone fishing here - found seine in fish house and seized it

- found from enquiry that there was a large amount of illegal fishing being done in the mouths of the rivers in Oct & Nov - frontage

EASTERN PART (U)

Peaching

- up the rivers to spawn in Oct. - caught with dip nets
- one man got 8 1/2 kegs last year at Dog River in six days and had a (ton) of fresh fish left that he had no kegs for
 - he set three nets within five yds of the beach in Oct.
 - the Fishermen call this kind of Fishing Beach coming
 - the Ontario Government Fishery Report for the year 1905 shows that there was shipped from the above waters last year 3200 kegs of salt fish and from enquiries I believe these fish were all caught illegal at the mouth of the rivers with dip nets in Oct. & Nov.
 - the principal rivers for illegal fishing are Dog & Montreal
 - "I took notice that there was quite a large number of empty kegs at all the Fishing Stations I inspected and I believe they are for to pack and salt fish caught in October & November, illegal"
-

Duncan (Nov. 23, 1910)

- Michipicoten Is. Fishing Grounds
- all fishing stopped when his boatmen were there on the 26th Oct. 1910. - "The trout goes off the Banks about the 15th of October Trout is about the only fish they get on these fishing grounds, as one of the Fishermen said whitefish was a thing of the past. In July and August two traps only got about three tons of whitefish
- learned of two American kegs with American Fishermen aboard fishing on the S.W. Bank ten miles S.W. of Caribou Is. - claimed in American water
- The west end of Lake Superior is now fished out so that the Fishermen cannot make a living
- 4 yrs ago Board of Trade of S.C. asked Ont. Govt to set aside Lizard Islands fishing grounds for a breeding grounds - principal breeding grounds for w.f. - "They appear to have reproduced themselves in that time as the fishing at Goulet's Bay has been better than ever before and the Fishermen claim it is the Protected Grounds the fish come from"

See Osker

Papers Book

XT p63

Formerly bags nos of w.f.

EASTERN ENP (12)

Aron (1874) Book I p 49

License made out to P.W. Bell (H.B.C.)
#30 to operate Fishery at Dog R Fishing Str no 21

IX - 6 - LICENSES - 1897-98

Book IX p. 6

- angling licenses (\$5.00) granted to Americans at Dog & Agawa (1897)

Book IX p. 8 - on Aug license - no fishing to be done west of a line drawn due south from East end of Mich. Is or south of a line drawn from west end of said Is 1895.

Book IX p. 13 Letter - T.H. Elliott. April 10/1897

- in 1896 19 Pound nets were fished between Goulais Bay and Peninsula Hbr

Book IX p. 13 Letter - May 3, 1897

- boat gill-net license fee \$10 on Superior - \$5 on Georgian Bay

McNab (July 4, 1910). Book IX p 18

- 2 traps at Gargantua, 2 at Mich Is; 1 at Mich Hbr, no. of sailboats at Lizard Is

* not getting enough eggs from Rossport & Port Caldwell - see xerox

GOULAIS BAY INDIANS Book IX p 21 →

Ganley & Ainsworth. (July 30/97)

- how they supply the Indians & buy from them

- run - bannan there to pick up fish - keep man there to buy fish.

see also Elliott (July 4, 1896)

Elliott (Sept 22, 1897) Book IX p. 22

- mention of waters of Goulais Bay becoming depleted.

Davilcaux (Sept 17, 1906) Book IX p 33

- Bath Packing Co. traps operating from Mich Is

- also John E. Noble of Dominion Fish Co operating from Saco at the same time

Bath Co
Trap was the
Ainsworth.
(Duncan,
Sept 23, 1906)

EASTERN PART (12)

Gilhuway (Oct 21, 1913)

- eighteen or 20 years before - fishermen in sailboats usually brought in catches of 1.t. and w.f. larger than modern tug despite great disparity of net set, or differences in handling them
- applies generally to fishing from Parission Island to Aiguan R
- 1908 - preserve from Thare Pt to Cargantua (Lizard Island Reserve) set aside
- no tugs allowed to take w.f. or trout for 3 years
- re. ^{great} size of catches in 1911 - pound nets put in by Dominion Fish Co in 1912
- (1913 - restricted again - no nets east of a line from Thare Point to beach to and thence to Telegram Rock

HESSENT THESIS BOOK II p 63-65

Duncan (Nov 30, 1911) BOOK II p 36

- improvement of fishing at Lizard Is grounds

Oster (Aug. 1868) BOOK ~~II~~ p 63

- Mich Is - Quebec Hbr - wharf close to shore

- small clearing with log house + Indian wigwam - house occupied by Scotman + young Irish wife and wigwam by a French halfbreed + squaw

- this is an important fishing str

- large quantities of salmon trout + w.f. speckled trout also

~~St. John's, the ...~~

McNab (Aug 6, 1913)

company's

- tugs fishing in vicinity of Cargantua + Mich.

- tugs lift 16 and 19 boxes or six miles of net
- ^{people} in this vicinity are used to steal fishing on the beach
- Capt. Hector McInnes of the tug Thirsworth

Can. M.F. (1910-11) BOOK I p 83

- sail-boat fishermen of Goulais Bay reported catching whitefish that had moved along the shore from the Lizard Is preserve

Directorates BOOK II p 98

Pukaskwa Park - Historic Fisheries Locations Book IV p 1

Skvens (1901 - 1910) - Yacht Cambria Log Book IV p 1-3

- Indian Hbr, Choyé, Ganley's Hbr, Mich b
- Boat Jim Ganley on "City of Windsor"

Kenney (n.d) re. old & modern fishing methods IV p 13-14

Grant (1999) Book IV p 23 - dec. of Soc in 1999

T. B. H. S (1923) Book IV p 43-5 (1855)

- was one of first boats to connect Collingwood with Ft Wm - The Rover
- loading of a schooner in 1857 with fish taken in & about the hbr.
- entrepreneurs at the Soc buying fish

Ft. Wm Echo (April 28, 1894) Book IV p 45-6

- fishermen from st Clair (River & Lake) in habit of going north because their water had been fished out

Elliott (May 2, 1895) Book IX p. 9

- Booth Co brought man to Mich b to fish pound nets for them under name of D.R. Folker

Elliott (Aug 15, 1896) Book IX p 12

- illegal scoop netting at Mont R rabe seining
- trout run in Oct

Elliott (April 10, 1897) Book IX p 13

- 19 Pound nets fished between Gaulis + Pen. Hbr

Elliott (July 6, 1912) Book IX p. 18

- fugs - 2 at Ganquing, 2 at Mich b, 1 at Lizzards, no. of sailboats at the Lizzards
- "if there was one license granted to a fishing fuy at Lizzard Island, it would mean a collection of 2M eggs at that point (because cannot get spawn at Rossport + Port Caldwell - xerox).

Elliott (Aug 21/1912) Book IX p. 18

- dates when spawn-takers leave for Rossport, Ganquing & L. M. p.

Ruvs

Ruvs

EASTERN PART (15)

Stevenson (1965) Book VIII p 54

- got smoked trout from small Indian camp at Gros Cap
- cove north of Pt Manamoussi, S of Pt aux Mines (Ayouca) - shanties

Stocks occupied by a half-breed fishermen.

- * - Gros Cap Mich Bay, - July 27 - caught only very large & perfectly black lit

Thompson (1922) Book II p 64.

- at a landlocked Bay not far south of Pt Gargantua & N of Montreal R - 7 ready to spawn Sept 26

Aids to Navigation Book VIII p 65

- Gargantua - see sometimes two fishermen use hbr, 2 pass. steamer call regularly, numerous pleasure craft (1939)
 - Richard Roussain at Ayouca (1940)
 - Jack McKay used Garg as a base (1940) - Abitibi & Magpie the part pt
 - McKay year round res. & owns nearly all waterfront & rents cabins. (1950)
- Otterhead - re Talanic Fisheries Co (1951)

Oster (1968) Book II p 63

- Point du Pays - good store & small settlement
- desc. of Mich R
- Mich Is. - fishing str at a beautiful little harbour (Quebec)
 - (several inhab)
- Station at St Ignace Is. - some men engaged in catching & curing fish

Evening Telegram (June 29, 1938) Book VIII p 64

- 35 lb lit with ^(41 in long) 17 # in sucker in stomach caught while trolling near the mouth of Montreal R

Ont. Bureau of Mines (1893) Book II p 87-89

- 1868 - Charles Roussain fishing business at Manamoussi - wintered here
- 1892 - steamer Telegram collects fish (no other boat on route)
 - Pancake Bay (Anse aux Crepes)
 - Roussainville (John Roussain) - license from Pt to Sand Bay

1500
12
3000
1500
8000

HISTORY - East End

- ① V - 17 - Spears (1913) - 1912
- ② XII - 35 - Lapointes
- Pukaskua
- ③ XI - 37 - Pukaskua stations.
- ④ XII - 75-76 - Agawa Bay Diary
- Algoma Fish Co - "trader"
- Agawa Canlugs
- ⑤ XIV - 2 - McNab (Dec. 8, 1914).
- [at Michipicoten fishermen pull out nets Oct. 25]
- [Lizard Is - only fished by small boats - no tugs]
- ⑥ XIV - Rodd (Oct 24, 1915)
- closed season for s.t + w.f abolished on Great Lakes
- ⑦ XIV - McNab (Sept 21, 1918)
- [Str Caribou + Manitow] [end of fishing season]
- Batchewana Bay
- ⑧ XIV - Robinson (Oct 16/18)
- ~~Batchewana~~ target fish co finishes Oct 25
- small fishermen operate all year from Batchewana
to Gros cap
- ⑨ XIV - McNab (Sept 7, 1922)
- Dampier Bros fishing two periods in vic. of Morrison's
Har & White R

(2)

HISTORY - east end cont.

(10) LICENSES - 1925-34 XIV p 34-59

(11) XIV - 60 Geographical Names Bd
- S Lizard Is - or Fishing I (Byrne 1900)

(12) Bigsby (1850) I - 55 - 1823

"We know that many years ago, an English Co worked some deposits of copper ore on the neighbouring Montreal R (Point Marquette)
- mining est at Mica Bay "village about 10 mi S. of Montreal R.

(13) — (1867) VI - 25

= Surveyor G. B. Kirkpatrick ± 1845

"There are half a dozen families of Indians living on section 14, who get their living by fishing and hunting. They do not cultivate any land, except a little for potatoes round their houses"

(14) W Collins (n.d) VIII - 1
HISTORY OF MAMAINSE

(15) * VIII - 13 - 14: - Soo canal

- quantities of fish taken prior to 1850 (Willoughby 1955) - 10,000 lb

(16) VIII - 15 - Marnyat (1960) - 1792
- desc. of Soo

History - EAST cont

- (17) VII - 38 - LICENSES - 1925-34
- (18) VIII - 31 - Duncan (Jan 12, 1903)
 - English Fish Co. wanting to buy caviar
 - controlled by American Fish Company's
 - Hugh Armstrong is manager of the Dominion Fish Company (at Portage, Ont. and Ainsworth) + Ganley who represents the Buffalo Fish Co. at Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan
- (19) VIII - 34-5 - Duncan (Oct 31, 1905) (Aug 31/1905) (May 31/1906)
 - illegal fishing by Dominion Fish Co. (Oct 31/1907)
- (20) XII⁻⁷⁶ - Licenses 1935-44
- (21) X⁵⁶⁴ - Gazetteers - 1869 - 1897
- (22) X - 60 - McKay, (1978)
 - PUTKASZKA
 - log rafting
- (23) X - 60 - John Peters
 - 1860 - salt fish used in Civil War in U.S.
 - then bottom dropped out of market
- (24) VII - 17 - Kirkwood + MURPHY (1875)
 - Surveyor's reports - Genesee R.
 - Vic R.
 - Batchewana Bay

(3)

History - east end cont.

- (7) Drew + Littlejohn (1975) ~~1111~~ -40.
- Point aux Pins - Fishing post 1870
- wharf

EASTERN LAKE SUPERIOR

By the late 1860's a "large business" was being conducted at
 the ^{Parisienne Island} fishing station operated by ~~Ant~~ ^{a man named} ~~the~~ ^{Ant} ~~Parisienne Island~~
 from whence ice fish was shipped to Cleveland, Detroit and
 Toronto (Canada, Dept. of Marine and Fisheries 1869). In
 1871 permanent buildings were erected ~~by~~ ^{the} both on Lizard
 Island, and Michipicoten Island (Canada Dept of Marine and Fisheries
 1871). The latter establishment may have ^{operated} ~~operated~~ under the
 auspices of the Chicago-based firm ^{operated} ~~operated~~ known as the ^{A Booth} Booth
 Packing Co. (later Booth Fisheries Company) ^{center} ~~center~~
 Fisheries Company. Established by Alfred Booth in 1848, it ~~had~~
 had begun operations on Lake Winnipeg by 1871 and ^{also} ~~also~~ acquired
~~had its enterprises into Canada to Lake Winnipeg and the West by 1871~~
 a lease to land on Quebec Harbour (Michipicoten Island)
 Great Lakes by ~~1871 the early 1870's~~ ^(Anon 1955) during
 the 1860's (Anon 1955; Mr. L. Purvis, pers. comm 1986) Through
 a series of ^{business} ~~corporate~~ acquisitions the Booth Company grew
 to become the dominant force in a "fish trust" which included almost

(2)

Ainsworth + Ganley Man of
Buffalo Fish Co at
Sault Ste Marie Museum
Jan 12, 1903 / II p 86

10 companies from Detroit to Manitowish (with a capital of 5.5 million dollars, and annual sales of 100 million ~~per~~ lb of fish - Anon March 16, 1905)

In the 1890's the Booth Company ~~acquired~~ ^{assumed control} and placed its Lake Superior operations under the management of ^{commercial} ~~the~~ ^{Ganley and Ainsworth} ~~Canadian~~ Dominion Fish Co. and soon most fishermen

in Eastern Lake Superior were ~~either~~ ^{getting their lake trout and whitefish} fishing on licenses held by ^{either} the parent or subsidiary and ^{only} a ~~small~~ ^{small} number of licenses were independently owned. The situation proved cause for complaint by one early Fisheries inspector:

"Mr Duncan deplures the fact that most of the Fisheries of his large district are controlled by a powerful syndicate of United States citizens, who keep the earnings rates of our Canadians at a minimum... [The syndicate] By employing foreign crews it enables [the syndicate] to land Canadian catch in their own ports without reporting it." (Canada Dept. Marine and Fisheries 1902)

Such opportunistic pursuit of fishing extended fishing stations ^{not} beyond Michipicoten and north along the coastline of present day Pukaskewa Park

At the turn of the century fishing stations were situated at Batchewana Bay, Goulais Bay, Parisisse Island, Lizard Islands, Michipicoten Island, ~~Cape~~ ^{Harbour} Gargantua, Caribou Island, Peq River, ^{Simon's Hbr} White Spruce Harbour and Richardson's Hbr (Coleman 1899; Duncan 1932)

(3)

came by

A large dock existed at the Lizard in the early 1900s with many fishermen employed there. Mr. O'Brien (pers. comm. 1976) was a major station for Booth.

July 17, 1898) Regularly Booth company tugs would make a circuit of the various stations and freight fish to Skull Ste Marie. In addition the firm controlled the Dominion Transportation Co. which ran two skanes, the Caribou and Manitow, regularly along the eastern shore ^{in Sorel Quebec} (Macdonald 1974)

In the late 1920's the success of the Booth Company began to flag, reportedly as a result of bad management rather than ~~any~~ lack of fish. Finally in 1934 its eastern lake Superior operations were sold to James Purvis & Sons of Gore Bay (Manitowlin Is.). The latter company began fishing ~~two years later~~ with the two Booth tugs (captain Jim and Flagship) and gradually ^{then} built a successful enterprise by through the ^{exploitation of} ~~opening~~ new grounds (such as Superior Shoal) and the opening of new markets, such as those for ^{smoked} circuit in Philadelphia, Brooklyn, and Chicago (Mr. J. Purvis, personal comm 1979)

At its peak the company held ~~ten~~ ⁷ tug licenses for ~~_____~~ ⁷⁰⁰ yd of gillnet. The Purvis operation owned four tug licenses but usually only had three tugs actually fishing. In the spring each would begin by fishing 7 gangs (at 11,500 yd - ~~_____~~ ⁱⁿ to a gang) As the water grew warmer the number of gangs were reduced

②

and lists made more frequently. (^{lines} Purvis and son Fish Co.
1937-1955; see also Diehl 1974)

In the 1930's and 1940's ^{there were} a number of fishing businesses
~~there~~, including those of the Mitchell Brothers, ^{Pickens, LaPointes} Gino Mori, and
Carmen Talarico. ^{Brief reviews} ~~The~~ ~~are~~ ~~reviewed~~ are given by Collins (n.d.),
Macdonald (1974) and Marsh (1976). The Purvis ~~business~~ Purvis
Fisheries sold to Ferraccedi Fisheries in 1955, which still
operates from Manausac Hbr (Fig 5M-1)

Lake Superior - by Region

Western Part

WESTERN END ①

Aug 19

The Daily Times Journal (Anon) 1958

- ROSSPORT - Nipigon Bay Fish Co Buildings - destroyed by fire
- built ^{about} 50 yrs ago by the late J.A. Nicol (2 1908) to take over the marketing of the Rossport catch instead of shipping it to Sault Ste Marie
- main building 60 x 200 ft, smaller ones 40 x 60 ft
- closed down about 5 yrs ago (2 1953)

DUNCAN (July 17, 1899)

- Port Caldwell - John Morrison fishes with gill nets with a tug & employs five men
 - Jack Fish Bay - found sail boat belonging to Ben Almas employing 2 men
 - tug fishing belonging to Jacob Hendrickson
 - Rossport - July 1st - found John Bowman, Tug Monda. Fishing gill nets employing 4 men
- none held licenses
- Thomas Craigie with tug & gill net
 - Frank Duposee with tug & gill net
 - Ed Bramley with ^{also 1 pound} sailboat & gill net
 - H Segault with sailboat & gill nets
 - S.S McKay - sailboat & gill nets
 - Jon Lashage - row boat and gill nets

The principal food fish in Lake Superior are white fish, and trout as far west as the Lizzards Islands above that in deep water they catch large quantities of siscoquette or fat fish

Duncan (Sept 30, 1902)

- Port Arthur & Thunder Bay vicinity 40 gill net licenses and 15 pound net licenses
- principal fish caught W.F. & trout

Duncan (Nov. ²³ ~~22~~, 1910)

- the west of Lake Superior is now fished out so that the fishermen cannot make a living

Duncan (1911 Oct 31 / 1911)

WESTERN END (2)

- west end is about depleted for whitefish and Trout
- from info from sailboat fishermen the reason they claim is that the lug fishermen deposit the entrails of fish back into the water
- reason must be overfishing or destroying the feeding grounds with entrails
- fishing in east end never been better than this year + last year - accounts for it because the hazard to fishing grounds had been closed for six years giving the w.f. a chance to reproduce themselves
- also believes that a large no. of w.f. + Trout in the west end have been compelled to move to the east end

Baron (Nov. 23, 1910) p 294 + Arden Nov. 28 / 1910
A despatch from Ft. Wm says - the shortage of fish

- see Book I. d. c.
US House of Representatives (1891) Book I p 12 →
p. 17
- reports growing demand for trout because of diminishing w.f. supplies
 - falling off in 1890 due to decrease in fishing in Amer + Canadian waters
 - subsequent increase
 - falling off of production in some localities - Apostle Is since 1875
Isk Royale since 1890
 - witnesses say general decrease except in eastern end in region about w.f. Pt and hence to other head on the Canadian shore
 - increase in fishing in recent years with increase in catch

Harris (Dec. 10, 1894)

- Harry Servais - pitched suckers back

Book II p 17. - collected eight jars of w.f. eggs at Port Cobwell from J.W. Genow - Nov. 13, 1911. - from Otter Cove

Joseph Brimmon manager of the Port Arthur Fish Co. - 1894

- re. illegal pound net fishing by Brimmon Book II p 31
- re. how many pound net licenses held by people in his employ
- re. illegal pound nets in Upper Bay
- no one person can hold more than 5 pound net licenses
- Brimmon's steamer is "Kikabeka"

WESTERN END (B)

Maddonell (April 23, 1895) Book IX p 39

- division divided into leases of five mi each
- no person or firm can get control of one lease - three boat licenses to each lease
- no gill nets allowed within half a mile of where pound nets are set.
- Thomas Craigie lately moved to area from L. Huron

Maddonell (April 29, 1895) Book IX p 39

- PIC R - Fishermen in division consider it to be for Indians very good fishing because no white men have fished there for some years
- Mr. Joseph Allen, Sandwich wanted license to fish two pound nets at Pic R. - he was first to apply for a license

Port Cobdwell people not here yet - probably only fishing in the vicinity of the village

Maddonell (March 14, 1895) Book IX p 40

- fishing very good in locality of lease 16 St Grace Is

Maddonell (Aug 5, 1895)

- only two pound nets at Port Cobdwell end of division (Robt Jackson & John Kerr). - no other pound net within twenty five mi.

SLATE ISLANDS

Prince

Islands (April 25 / 96)

- Jackfish

Deputy Minister (May 11, 1897) Book IX p 45.

- depletion of fisheries in T.B - no new pound net licenses to be granted

Matthews (July 9, 1897) Book IX p 46-47.

- Port Arthur Fish Co doing business at a very small margin (accord to pres of Port Arthur Liberal Association)
- pays to fishermen annually at Port Arthur \$30,000 to \$35,000

Cross (Sept 11, 1897) - no person fishing from Pigeon R to Port Arthur

- no gill nets in Thunder Bay & the 7 pound nets are doing very poor fishing.

- Black Bay - 11 Pound Nets - very poor fishing

- Sherkee Bay - 5 nets - poor fishing

- Raspent - 6 pound nets - very poor fishing

WESTERN END (4)

^{only}
- 3 Boats fishing gill nets from Black Bay to Rossport

Prince (Dec. 2/97) Book IX p. 48

- re. Slat Is. lease

- abuse of fishing here by Messrs. Noble

Prince (March 17, 1898) Book IX p. 48-9

- Port Arthur Fish Co. and how they are monopolizing the industry

Cron, Fergus. (Oct. 1878) ~~The~~ Fingal, Ont. letter to Mr. Prothero

in. The Great Lakes Fishermen p. 13

Book IX p. 59

PORT COLDWELL

- Capt. Foster, Capt. E.P.M. Titus & Haines Sarten went from Port
Burnell to fish up here for several years.

- had first ice-making machine on the lakes.

- sent frozen fish to T.O. by train

HESSEN'S THESIS pp. 63-65 Book IX

PORT ARTHUR WEEKLY HERALD & ALGOMA MINER 1890-96

- catches at Port Arthur, stamens.

IX 67-70

- Servais's Co.

- 1890's

- The Port Arthur Fish Co.

Bell (1870) Book IX p. 1

- mentions HBC^o Post at Red Rock at head of Nipigon Hbr

- mention under no longer flowing between L. Nipigon & Black Sturgeon Lake

- Poplar Lodge - at mouth of Naimawemikan R

- (?) miles from Sandy R

DUNCAN (Sept 13, 1890) Book IX p. 35

- Ft. Wm. - 1 tug fishing 4 pds

- Pt. Ar. - 5 tugs fishing gill nets, 4 sail boats

Min. of Col. & Rec. report on Fishing at Sibley Book IX p. 40

WESTERN END ⑤

Oster (Aug. 1868) Book ~~I~~ p 63

St Ignace Is - here there is a fishing sta

- some men engaged in catching and curing the fish, and two women one a halfbreed & the other a squaw. The halfbreed was wife of the light house keeper and appeared fair game in consumption.

- dogs at Ft Wm draw sleds in winter

McNab (May 13, 1912) ~~Book~~ p 62 series (Hatcheries)

- 3 or 4 tugs fishing on shoals in vicinity of Gangukta Mich Ith, hoping to take spawn here

- believes sufficient spawn cannot be had in vicinity of Rossport & Port Arthur

"There will be no fishing done at Port Coldwell this season, practically all fished out."

McNab (May 4, 1914) (series p 273)

- there are only two fishing tugs at Port Arthur: the tug "Gracie" belonging to John Maloney and the tug belonging to the Dominion Fish Co

- tug from Rossport belonging to Jas Geron

Grant (1899) ^{Book II p 25} In the decline of the fur trade in these parts [Nepisquin] the Hudson's Bay Company do a large business in supplying Eskimoes with stores and tackle

Directories Book ~~I~~ p 58

Book II p 41-2

Rossport derby Book II p 17-18

Jackfish Jean Poole Book II p 8-13

WESTERN PART

(6)

Stevens (1905) Cumbria Log

- Port Coldwell - capt + Dr Titus lifting poundnet
- Bath Steamer Easton for Houghton at Port Coldwell

T. B. H. S (1923) Book II p 43-4

- one of first boats to connect Collingwood with Ft Wm - The Rescue
- re. fish in Black Bay, Nep Bay, Die ls - price + net

Weekly Sentinel (June 29, 1888) Book IV p 45

- Black River mouth - re of most valued fisheries on Lake

COLLECTION OF EGGS PORT ARTHUR HATCH Book III p 16-20

Rules

- spawning date
- collection of w.f eggs at Otter Cou. Nov 17/11

McNab (Oct. 21, 1912) Book II p 19 + Nov 23/13 p 20

- re spawning time on L. Nipigon

Canada Dept of M + F (1925) Book III p 16

- mention of Dominion Fish Co wharf at Port Arthur

Stevenson (1865) Book III p 59

- re size of trout caught in P. area
- Battle Point near mouth of Steel
- Gov. Simpson used to camp at Point Perphony - lot of empty fish barrels here

~~Watts - Hutterbach 1788-1802 - Book III p 63 - hundreds of water~~

Aids to Navigation Book III p 65-4

~~Thompson 1850~~ Victoria Light - certain amount of fishing
cessing on Green Cloud Bay (1952) - timber operations up
Cloud B. (postwood tug use hbr.

- Thunder Bay - (1933) - Inq "Bowman"

- Jan 5 - Fish tug fishing

Inspection Peninsula Hbr + Port Coldwell (1889) Book III p 66

- History - 11 or 12 boats in P.C
- fishing str on Detention ls

WESTERN PART ②

CHECK LAKE HEAD NEWS.
Book ~~was~~ ②

McNab (1923) Book ② p 67

- desire of Ft Wm & Port Arthur Fisheries that part of T.B be closed - w.r. preceding grounds
- pollution with screenings
- spawning of w.r. in Sheeshcob Bay

Dowler (1940) Book ② p:63

- station at St Ignace la - some men engaged in catches

HISTORY - West End

① XV - 17 - Spears (1913) - 1912

② XIV - 1 - McNab (Oct 10, 1914)

"The fishermen from Rossport, who moved to Port Caldwell for the fall fishing, are returning to Rossport today, but I believe that they would do just as well to have patience and wait for awhile."

③ XIV - 3 (McNab ^{Dec} Oct 7, 1915)

- Port Arthur - two tugs fishing - Maloney's "Grade"
- Dom Fish Co. - "Harrow"

- Ft Wm - two tugs - Thomas Craigie "Nepigon"
"Viking"

- all other craft from other stations are steam tugs, motor sail and rowboats

④ XIV - 4 - spawn collectors (runes)

- McNab (Feb 22, 1916, Nov 9, 1915)

⑤ XIV - 4 - McNab (Feb 24, 1916)

- Dom Fish Co tug "Clugas"

- Rossport - tugs not allowed within 3 mi of shore

- about 15 boats

⑥ McNab (April 1, 1916) McNab

"The fishing ground for the Port Arthur fishermen is between Edwards Is and Black wharf."

(2)

HISTORY - West End cont.

- ⑦ McNab (Oct 6, 1917) XIV - 7
- re. passport boats
- ⑧ XIV - 9 (McNab (April 20/18))
- fishing shanty built at Caribou Is^{by Finlander} in 1915
but deserted by 1918
- ⑨ XIV - Nicoll (Sept. 5, 1918)
- [Nicoll Bros. of Port Colwell going to Thunder Bay
to fish herring]
- ⑩ XIV - 12 Port Arthur Chronicle Nov 23/18
- [names of Port Arthur tugs]
- ⑪ XIV - 13 Re. McNab (Oct 4, 1919)
- John Maloney fished Thunder Bay from 1876
- owns an island half a mile from Caribou Island
about 5 acres and fine harbour and a very
good house on the island
- [Foreigners fishing on block system]
- ⑫ XIV - ~~17~~ McNab (Sept 18, 1920)
- re. w.f. in Ram R + dredging
- ⑬ XIV - 14 McNab (Sept 25, 1920)
- [tug Gracie] - (Fred Woolard) - T.B.
- re success of fishery
- ⑭ XIV - 15 McNab (Oct 27, 1920)

(3)

HISTORY - west end cont.

- (14) re Rossport - "the fishermen as a rule remain out on the grounds for two days or more..."
- (15) XIV - 16 McNab (Dec 25, 1922)
- names of fishermen
- (16) XIV - 17 Dahl (Feb 23, 1921)
- P. J. Dahl - fished at Jackfish since 1900
- (17) XIV - 18 Nicol (Aug 24/21)
- list of fishermen & names of traps at Rossport
- (18) XIV - 18, 19 McNab (Sept 1, 1921) ^{Sept 7/21} (Sept 30, 1921).
[Free block system in T.B.
- the trap & ^{infall} w.f. & trout taken through ice at sold door to door to C.P.R. workers]
- (19) XIV - 19 McNab (Sept 30, 1921)
- "relative to fishing Thunder Bay this last 27 years to my knowledge upto to 1913-14 only one man fishing at Mary Island in Thunder Bay"
- (20) XIV - 20 - McNab ^{Sept} (Sept 12, 1922)
- Fisherman's strike at Rossport
- (21) XIV - 21 McNab (Feb 27, 1923)
- re dates for end of ^{fishery} seasons
- (22) XIII - 13 Bayer (1906) re Bayfield finding
nets at 500 fath when discovered

History - west end ^④ cont

- ②② Prince (Feb 1, 1907) - XI - 24
(-re Squaw by controversy - North channel - price fixing by Dominion Fish Co)
- ②③ INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS GREAT LAKES ECONOMIC STUDIES - XI - 25
- names of fish companies - 1960
- ②④ Frick (July 10, 1960) XI - 25 - 30
INTERVIEWS - 1960
- ②⑤ XI - 34 Selwyn (1883)
1883 - Fish camps - 1885
- (not old wharf on south island of lake)
- ②⑥ LICENSES - 1925 - 34 XI p 38 - 59
LICENSES - 1945 - 65 XI - 71
- ②⑦ McKay Family history XI - 79
- ②⑧ LICENSES 1894 - 98 IX - 39
- ②⑨ X - 33 Duncan (May 13 / 1900)
- American Co applied to erect mill & dam on N. pigen R - 200 yds above C.P.R bridge
"it will destroy the front fishing"
- ③⑩ X - 33 - Duncan (May 3 / 1905)
- "large quantities of brook trout is shipped from lake Superior every season by the Booth Fish Company to the United States"

(5)

History - west end cont

- (32) Licenses - 1935-44 XIII - 74
- (33) ~~7~~ - 40 - T. Hbr, Camp Bay
- (34) X - 58-9 - Gazetteers - 1869-1895
- (35) VIII - 17 Kirkwood + Murphy (1878)
- Surveyor's reports
- Port Arthur

Lake Superior - by Region

Coppermine Pt. to Cape Gargantua

COPPERMINE PT TO GARGANTUA

Roussain III p 15

G. Agassiz Book II p 15 - not much spawning about because

did not fish at Montreal 1/2 five miles to the north nor along the adjacent shoreline were those fish noted as being prevalent suggesting that the vicinity of the shoal may be their home throughout the year - trolling

Spawning was reported all around Montreal Island where the ordinary grayish trout could be taken in as little as five feet of water. The best grounds however were on the ~~map~~ windward southwestern shores. ~~Redfish were not noted as being prevalent around the island.~~ Montreal shoal rises to within ten feet of the surface. Not only were the regular trout here at spawning time but also the ^{large} redfish. The fish noted as being prevalent suggesting that the vicinity of the shoal may be their home throughout the year - trolling.

(Lizard Islands a major spawning ground on the northwest side - gravelly bottom, mostly of sandstone rock - came in the thousands)

Krusak II p. 6 - Regular trout - Gull Is, Sparrow Shoal - could be 10 lbs trout - the really big trout spawn on the outside shoals

Between Montreal Shoal and Island and the main shore is deep water and popular fishing grounds for fat trout and halfbreed - Mr. W. Renner reports that the fish he was taking in eighty to ninety fathoms were from six to twelve pounds, while the halfbreeds in fifty to sixty fathoms were one and one-half to approximately six.

Agassiz III p 17 - Quil became got planted trout at Agassiz Beach which was apparently spawning

- in July + Aug fishing at 20-30 fathoms. Trout would come up when the flies were on

Bjornaa II p 51 - Lizard Is. Parakee Shoal, Gull Is Shoal (more of redfish)
- Montreal Shoal - big redfish (after Oct 25)
- Lizard Is (Oct 10 - Oct 25) - smaller trout than the redfish ("have a different breed of trout (redfish) after leave Otterhead")
- gait closed off Lizard Is to Bath in 1926

Q.A. Jones II p 54 - Redfish in Mica Bay - up to 30 lbs - came in 1st Oct and stayed for a couple of weeks (never taken in summer)

- Gull Beak good
- Jack Roussain fished Parakee - fish came in a little later but

still in Oct
- in winter trout at 10-20 fathoms
- saw planted fish with spawn running out, the other side of

Sand River up around Catherine's Cove - spawn running out on sand

- hatchery trout would not go on old banks at Lizard Is

- trout used to come in in mid June to mid July in 30

feet on sand (but not gravel). when coming from deep water they would come right up on the beach and break water to get flying ants. The time would depend on the weather and they were sometimes in most of July. - never much

②

Orr. II p 58 - Lizard Is were checked and found to be sedimented over.
The reason is not clear but he agrees that it is due more likely to lack
of use than to pollution

Jones In this region sea trout redfin spawned at very few places along the shore
II p 64 crossing rather the shallow ^(Dyvisness also) shore shoals. A short stretch of beach just north
of Heca Bay and around the small near shore ^{islands} Crow's Nest Island was ^{the} a
gathering place ^{of redfin (G. Jones, pers. comm.)} ^{Redfin spawning also occurred here - Robertson Cove}

- any gravelly place along shore would be good when the trout were really thick -
- also off-shoals - didn't spawn on Miron's Bank but spawned on others
- trout ~~also~~ inshore in July during the dark of the moon. Stay in shallow water
for about two weeks (in 4 or 5 ft water) & then move out into deep water
(In 1979 in deep water in July 17 but even in all of July and fishing
them at Agawa Beach. - came inshore in July to catch flies)

Thomas II p 69 - The Lizard Is. (Roue Is) rocks are now covered with algae
He does not know if it is affecting fish - whitish brown colour not green
or blue & stringy - whenever there are fish parking boxes localized areas of
this algae occur also due to the dumping of the fish guts. For ex. there was
a fish old fishing est. on the northern shore of South Lizard Island and
here is found the brownish algae.

- has heard that lake trout tend to clean their spawning grounds areas but
the ones he has seen which are planted do not seem to be doing this.

Bussineau II p 15 - Black trout (doesn't mention spawning) in Mont R area

- Sand trout - Agawa Bay on the flats
- but pd nets in the area were around 1930 at Agawa Bay, Sand R,
Mush R, Gargantua - deep net set off Mont R at Franked Pt.
- In 1975 fishing prohibited from Mamainse to Gargantua

Pring ~~Back III p 22~~

Netting in the spring brought the fisherman mixed trout and whitish.
The lake trout at this time were at about 40 fathoms. Inletting did not ^{really} begin until
June when it was begun at depths of ~~35 to 40~~ 35 to 40 fathoms

- July - fished shallow (4-5 fathoms) on Miron's Bank - The trout would
follow the Herring
- Aug - started to go deep again:
- when the fish were on the banks one could catch more fish with
the troll than 10 fisherman could with nets.
- Redfin - Montreal shoal, Giffen Rocks, Lizard Is - came on every cut
shoal

not got by lampreys?
COPPERMINE PT TO
GARGANTUA

(3)

TO ON

- on Montreal Shoal area in the late 1950s he set in shallow water near or into November and got 1000 fish - 1100 lbs of them big redfish. This was very unusual

- Sand trout caught on the beach in summer

RENNER

At ~~the~~ in certain years at Montreal shoal, and possibly some of the other offshore grounds as well spawning may have continued much later into the season than was typical in eastern Lake Superior, ~~also~~ sometimes when he was fishing for whitefish in early December, Mr. W. Renner would also take a few large trout with ripe spawn still in them. Mr. Primeau (pers. comm. 1979) also cites an occurrence he describes as unusual. In the late 1950's he set ones in the shallow waters of Montreal Shoal in November and took 1000 fish, 1100 pounds of these were big redfish. This is also interesting as it suggests that protracted lamprey predation on these ~~offshore~~ shoals may not have been as great as along the shore - at least until later years.

Plus this section really AFTER THE REST UP ON THE LIZARD IS SPawning

Trout ~~was~~ ^{is} present ~~at~~ ^{of} the offshore banks lake trout return each summer. ~~They~~ ^{are} presumably ~~spawning~~ ^{spawning} there again ~~to~~ ^{up} to shallower areas in the fall. Perhaps the most popular trolling ground was Miron's Bank. From here the charter boats might troll northward to Sparrow Shoal

A group of offshore banks ~~is~~ ^{are} averaging about eight fathoms deep extend from Rousseau Bank in the south to Mackinon Bank in the north of Gargantua Point extend as an ~~opening~~ ^{broken} outside frame to this region to these banks trout would return each summer. Presumably they would move inshore again in the fall as no spawners could be found. ~~Perhaps~~ ^{perhaps} the most popular trolling ground was Miron's Bank. From here the charter boats might troll northward to Sparrow Shoal. Perhaps it is reasonable to suggest that these trout would move the ~~short~~ ^{only} distance to the beach island ~~spawning~~ ^{to spawn} grounds. Other banks such as Mike Nable and Boatjack were up to ~~one~~ ^{two} miles from the nearest spawning grounds. (The trout here were "perfect trout, nicely shaped")

Check These banks tended to be fished at in a similar manner and at about the same time. ~~He~~ ^{by the} ~~found~~ ^{trailer} Mr. Korzak however, found that different banks tended to give different size classes of fish. The greatest range of sizes ~~was~~ ^{was} at Miron's Bank ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~by~~ ^{by} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~trout~~ ^{trout} forty-pounder was not uncommon. At Jostes's Lump the trout ranged from ~~two~~ ^{one} ~~to~~ ^{up} ~~to~~ ^{to} twenty-five pounds with only the odd ~~one~~ ^{one} ~~up~~ ^{up} to twenty-five. The situation was similar at Mike Nable Shoal. ~~Trailing~~ ^{Trailing} of Montreal Shoal gave trout that were also nicely shaped but ~~smaller~~ ^{smaller}. Three or four pounds was the average and some



Federal
the government

In 1905 ~~under a~~ ^{under pressure of} ~~result of~~ lobbying by the Fish and Game Association of Lake Superior State Marine the Lizard Islands were ~~closed~~ ^{closed} to commercial fishing

An apparent ^{reemergence} ~~reproduction~~ of stocks spawning here occurred ~~in~~ ^{with} ~~the~~ ~~productivity~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~grounds~~ when the reserve was again opened in 1911. A note in the Ontario Game and Fisheries Report for 1911 gives us an idea of what the productivity of these grounds must have been in the earliest years of the industry

Here had occurred

when the grounds were again opened in 1911, an apparent ^{reemergence} ~~reproduction~~ of what had previously described as dwindling ~~stocks~~ ^{stocks}

Lake Superior - by Region

Cape Gargantua to Isacore Pt.

Cape Gargantua to Isadore Pt

Jones II p 65

- Indian Harbour was an esp. good spawning area

Orn II p 54

- off Old Woman River Pt., Old Woman R. shoal to a lesser extent
- Sals were taken in less than 30 feet of water at Michipicoten the 1st week of July, 1974
- This happens every year however and is not unusual. The trout are probably following the herring

Thomas II p 69.

- Mich. Bay has been planted for sportsmen and is closed to commercial fishing

Krezak II p 6.

- Redfins - never caught by trolling in summer.
→ spawn at Cap Chaillon
- Regular Trout - ^{Gull is} Steep Rock (the shoals between Indian Hbr & Cap Chaillon) Sparrow, Red Rock Shoal. These can be 10 lbs or over (fish 10 lbs and over and called headless). The really big trout spawn on the outside shoals (see map p. 7)

Pr. mean II p 13

SEE MAP Pg 14

- Sand trout at Sand R + Miners
- In the summer trout would come into shallow water for about two weeks. Summer trolling was carried out. In July trout would be in 6 to 8 fathoms feeding on the herring which were near the surface. In Aug fishing was at 60-80 feet (does this apply to south of Gargantua?)
- In the summer trout would come right up on the surface, actually feeding on the surface but they didn't stay there.

Anderson II p 21

- (fished from Parkwakua's Pt (Mich) to Ganley Hbr
- spawning does not take place along the shore but only in the rivers. Trout avg. 6-8 lbs
- whitefish and trout used to come on the banks and shoals at different times and segregate themselves fairly well. Now they are all mixing together and coming on the banks at the same time. It is hurting the w.f. fishing
- Mich Bay is closed now to commercial fishing (from Smoky Pt to Parkwakua Pt) Fishing here is strictly recreational

Cape Gargantua to Isadore Pt. (3)

Morden II p 53

- spring xels - fished w.f. first thing
- off Isadore Pt. , off Big Hbr. spring + summer for w.f. + trout

Doner VI p 55

- fished Mackinnon Bank in Sept. Fishing was good but the trout were not yet spawning

Mitchell III p 4.

- redfish used to be common in Michipicoten Hbr.
- his son fishes now up by the Pt R quite frequently when he finds the ~~redfish~~ ^{add redfish}

Anderson III p 14

- fishes up to Isadore Pt.
- redfish ~~was~~ formerly were up to 15 or 16 lbs
- these have now become fat - classified as fat

Buck III p. 20.

- fished Big Banks - in July mostly (10 Sattons in Sept came upon shore of Deep).
- used to catch big loas (up around 16 lbs). These were hit from the shoals about 1945 just before the lamprey programme
- spoke of deep water chub fishery. Years ago when fishing below 40 fathoms would never catch little trout when fishing for chubs (where?)

Bjornaa XII p. 3. [see map]

- Brake Hbr - spawned right inside the entrance and around the island. Spawning here was deep - down to 60 feet
- spawning inside of Indian Hbr Good
- South of Ryan Pt good
- good spawning in the little area around Kakapsho Is (western side of Cape Gargantua)

Gingras XII p. 5.

- years ago the herring were only about 6 inches long (small) but the trout were big - avg. 6 to 8 lbs
- the biggest trout were taken in the fall at 3 shoals that ran out from the beach 1st Red Rock, 2nd Herseshoe, 3rd Nonconsuming (Indian Name) ^{Maple at Gargantua III - cl}

Krezak XII p. 10

- Lake trout around Red Rock (above Indian Hbr.)
- they came in first week of Oct. One could get real big ones here. The avg

Cape Gargantua to Isadore Pt ③

wt. was 15 lbs

- the trout caught here were called "half dollar fish" [see p 10 for description]
- Sat fish spawning was from the 1st Aug to mid Augⁱⁿ. ^{as follows} [see section of Capermine Pt to Cape Gargantua]

Norden III p 19

- in fall fished a few shoals between the Pukostewa + Dog R

Stone III p 24

- the farthest the Mich Indian Band fished was Bear R

Hubelit III p 29

- the odd yellowfin he knows were taken at Isadore Point, but perhaps they wandered there from the island, he doesn't know (not many were taken inshore, only place he could name)
- 6 or 7 years ago he helped plant lake trout of 6 or 7 inches off the Dog Banks as well as up the river (150,000 planted) these were from the Eranborus Hatchery and were yellowfins. Even though they were so small the front and middle fins were coloured on their tips

Fred McKay III p 31

- Gray trout 4 or 5 lbs avg (pink flesh)
- Redfins - avg 7 or 8 lbs but were taken 8 lbs + up. They were a gray trout that did not have many spots but had a white belly. The body was long + heavy built (ie thick) + approx 3 ft long (flesh red)
 - spawned from Oct 15 on. It depended abt on the moon though, when the moon got bright they would leave the grounds + if dark stayed on later
 - never taken at any time except fall
 - Mackinnon Bank. - these were redfins - big trout
 - the trout were pretty well gray all over. Redfins were taken at certain locations. Only the odd one was taken on the North Shore ie from Mich Har westward

Hamilton III p 51

- you could go down the coast [Mich.] in June + see the trout + herring running right up on the surface feeding
- the shoal fish were called halves in the wawa area and had to be called bankers ahead T.B.

Cape Gargantua to Isadore Pt. ④

- 5th summer - his father ^{in-law} told him of fishing the area between the first point south of Old Woman River (Grindstone Pt) by trolling with surface lines. Fishing here was good & they were taken 3 lbs up to 30 or 40 lbs
- small trout are at a deeper depth than larger trout. He does not know why unless it is for protection

Uahl ~~III~~ p 56

- Black trout - they were close to a rainbow trout & came in the river in May to July
- Gray trout - biggest (28 lbs) - spawned in fall where there was a lot of rock
- Mountain Trout - they were not very big - 4 lbs was a dandy. one & most were 2 to 4 lbs. The flesh was white. They spawned anyplace where there was a shoal or island. They spawned the last part of May to the 15th July. at the same time as the pickerel.
- halfbreeds - much like gray trout
- gray in what - but when took them out would turn white.

Po 220 ~~III~~ p 7

- used to get big grays in the east end of the Lake. He has seen big trout up to 25 lbs

Primeau ~~III~~ p 25

- currents - depended upon the wind and they would change accordingly. Isadore Pt, Cap Chaillon, Canadienne Pt were bad places to fish because of the currents

Lake Superior - by Region

Isacore Pt to Playter Hbr.

Isadore Pt to Playken Hbr. ①

Morden II p 5

- spruce Hbr. was limit of Purvis operations
- in the spring would fish for whilfish on the Isadore flats (banks) They were the real big jumbo which were called "skinn"
- start fishing for fish in the early spring Only a couple of gangs would be set in deep water when fishing was for lemming

Sanders VI p 9.

- there were shore runs along the whole shore between Canadian Point + Otterhead especially, as well as north and south of these points. - Shore trout are fairly heavy. Many are up to 35 lbs (ie No. 1 large), but there are also many 3 or 4 lbs. They are lighter in colour than the blacks (ie. the river run trout) but both the shore and black trout have light fins.
- the trout in July and August could be found at 20 to 30 fathoms (may refer to Cape Gar. to Isadore Pt).
- fished for fish up around Otterhead when they were soluble (out to 50 fathoms 70-80 fathoms)

Lund VII p. 12

- good spawning in Otter Cove. Ivan Purvis kept a pound net here.

Bjornaa VIII p 52

- last year he saw redskins (old natives) off the Gravel - these were old natives

Morden III p 53

- Deep water water sets off Otterhead - worked on + off with saunders (summer fishing)
- Spring sets - fished w/ first thing
- off Isadore

Newman III p 7

- believes the whole length of shore north and south of Canadian Pt to be good spawning area. There are many good small gravelly shoals in close to shore.
- this is also a difficult area to fish as winds might blow boats into the exposed shore. (he only fished Canadian Pt + Otterhead area once. In 1942 with 12 boxes of net took 6200 lbs of trout once.)
- native trout were always much more common along the shore from Michipicoten to Thunder Bay. - still common

Morden IV p 14

Isacore Pt to Playter Hbr ②

- in fall fished - Pukaskuee
~~Pukaskuee~~
- a few shoals between Pukaskuee & Dog R.
- never saw trout spawn in moss

Hijitic Log, 1950 Book XII p

- Sept 9, 1950 Ed & Gib fished the beach & old dock foundations & caught some lake trout & some coasters (Richardson Hbr)
- Sept 12, 1950 - trolled beach for lake trout near net that had been placed on the beach by trappers & Talarico. [near Gravel R.] The brook trout had some lake trout eggs in them showing they had been working the beach where the lake trout were spawning.

Hamilton Book XII p. 52

- the Pukaskuee area was never fished very heavily
- other cove was closed to fishing in 1975
- Never heard of them catching siiceach off the beach at the beach as stated in HBC^o journals
- etc.

Johnson XII p. 60

- when fishing on the Strathbell fots would be taken off the Spruce Bhs.

McLoy XII p. 40

- small shoal on boundary of 1167 & 1168 good for paperbellies. There were not too many fots (about 25 mi w of Simmons Hbr)

Legault III p 44

- fished Pen black trout in Spruce Harbour, Simon's Hbr, by the Otterhead was good. (this was illegal, being outside of the fishing zone). Since spawning started the 21st or 22nd of Sept. if you could get your net down in the three nights of 25 - 26 & 27 one could pick up a ton of fish easily
- relates how having set about $\frac{2}{3}$ of a mile of nets they could be pulled at 11 pm. and get 400 lbs, again at 12 pm & have 400 lbs. and again in the morning with the same weight

Golden VI p² in 1960 or 1959 saw natives in Simon's Hbr in 2 1/2 ft. of water in July. They were casting off the shore (just ordinary trout) The water was probably fairly cold.

Isaacson Pt to Aloyter Hbr

Legault X p 79

- Blacks spawned all along the shores and were fished out at spawning time
- Those with red fins also went up the rivers, in fact those with the faintest fins were the ones that went up the rivers
- Black trout went up the Swallow R. and were caught in the river Sept. 25. They were black when they went up the river and did not change colour in it
- Flesh was white
- 1 1/2 mi. w. of Simon's hbr. small creek that Black trout ran up - outside this creek is where F.L. saw the most trout he had ever seen - when he was working on the strathbell
- Blacks at Swallow R also spawned along the shores & were different from the others
- Fats - the earliest they would catch them spawning was October 15th
- w.f were taken off the Big Gravel R.
- Fats - off Oiseau Banks Fats spawned 15th to 20th Oct in 35 Potholes. They had amber eggs
- no kind of trout had real red or real white eggs. All had sort of amber eggs
- Fats were on the edge of the banks in the fall towards the bottom.

~~Legault~~ Bjornaa XII p 2

- Creek just north of Richardson Harbour - spawned at same time as Putastus
- spawned at mouth

Johnson XII p 62

- Am. poaching would occur up at Red Sucker Pt. and most was around Michipicoten Hbr. . . .

Lake Superior - by Region

Playter Hbr. to Schreiber

Playter Hbr to Schreiber ①

Book III p 32 Horace

- when angling he always caught silver trout and never black trout
- (re. trout coming into shallower water in June when never did before)

Book III p 35. McQuay

- trolling in Peninsula Harbour it used to be possible to catch 200 to 300 lbs. a day
- Black trout - up to 25 to 30 lbs - spawn in Nov off beach in 4-5 feet of water. Spawning would also take place on the shoals.
- Redfish - spawning started about the middle of Sept.

Book II p 10-11 Black came in of the Stak Islands and spawned from late Sept. to mid October. Mr King (pers comm, 1928) reports that some of the heaviest fishing he had ever seen was at the east point of Horace Cove Sunday Harbour is known to old timers as "surprise Bay" after the unexpected by happy experience of one fisherman years ago. ~~Found to lay a~~ ^{one} On account of rough ^{fall} weather he was forced to seek shelter here ~~there~~ Realizing that the harbour was not known as black trout ground he set his net in 16 to 17 sections of water to clear them. Fair from dawn in the morning when he pulled them, they ~~contained~~ ^{came up} over a ton of trout which "came up" like an oyster clam" filled with over a ton of trout.

Book II p 30 - Doherty (with some Almon, 1929)

^{Jackfish} ^{sink}
 15 to 20 May Mr Doherty (pers comm) Jackfish fisherman would sink their nets at eighteen to twenty-five fathoms, a shallower depth than that ~~which~~ ^{was} commonly fished along the east shore south of Gargantua. Trout in July were close to the surface but had retreated to ^{greater} depths by the end of the month.

The earliest that trout would be taken in the vicinity of the spawning banks was August 15th to 20th ^{at about 20 fathoms}. Black trout came in along many stretches of the shore ~~west~~ ^{east} of Playter Harbour. From ~~Jackfish Bay~~ ^{Cape Victoria} to Schreiber the grounds were almost continuous. Cape Victoria showed especially heavy spawning except along the rocky south shore. Black trout would start to spawn September ~~15th~~ ^{15th} around September twentieth.

- Salmon trout - red meat, fine scale, small head, up to 25-30 lbs.
- majority spawned maybe late October before or at same time as yellowfish
- Yellowfish - big head - (called black now)
- in Nov. really big ones came in and went on into Dec.
- in summer never taken - taken at north Mortimer to a leadman Group

Playter to Schreiber ②

- lake to be fished was Dec 5 but some reported trout spawning later
- caught a 31/2 inch once on the troll in study at the slates, in six feet of water. - other fishermen occasionally reported this

Book I p 34 - O Labarr

- 1st catch in about first of July and stayed along shore
- in summer you get the "banks" which range on the average from 2 1/2 to 4 lbs. They had a big body and a head like a jumbo whitefish
- Varieties
 - fish caught on the troll were black trout they spawned along the shore
 - other trout were called grey, a kind of bottom feeder. They seem to move all over, not having a regular feeding place like the black trout. There were centers of ground. For the blacks were they were known to be caught
 - paperbellies - long slim fish, didn't bite on the troll
 - around first of June came into shallows and were the first fish in (Aug) 4-6 lbs. They were very nice nice eating. He doesn't know where they spawned
 - redfin - nicest in Superior - had real redfin like a brook trout. - didn't seem to have any special feeding ground and he didn't get many
- (Greig) - big fish last fish in fall. Big mesh nets were set out and took fish from 10-20 lbs + some 25 lbs - never came along shore but spawned on the banks. - The same with the bank trout

Cross Book II p 37

Yellowfin came on some of the same grounds as the blacks and were taken at scattered places along the shore. One of their haunts was the Thompson channel where it was possible to find them as early as August. Spawning occurred

Mason, Book II p 34

- two runs - a small one @ dark ones which came in in Oct
- yellowfin - fins are an orangey colour
- Redfin ~~was~~ not reported as common

Book II p 56 G.A. Jones

Redfin were not reported as common along the shore although many were taken at Slates b (by the lighthouse - trolling in August) - biggest 4 lbs - at Slates on avg 3-4 lbs

Book II p 44

- at the big bank at the steel R mouth the troll were taken up to 30 lbs

② Ployter Hbr to Schreiber

- small trout at 5 lakes - This was quite a fighter (which is not normal for lake trout) and was 2-3 lbs on the avg

Book II Laurie p 49

- re reason for so many natives still at the lakes
- I asked about black trout here. A. says they would not be what a Nordlander would call a black trout.

Book II Legault, p 51

Grays and yellowfins were never taken east of Port Cobden and few redfins were taken either. In the Pic channel were great big gray trout which could be fished with an 8" mesh. [he doesn't know if there were also yellowfins re cross / 33]

Book III Leeseur p 34

~~In~~ on the basis of catch records from the Pic (Hudson Bay Post) it was suggested that spawning ~~east~~^{west} of the Pic River tended to occur at a somewhat earlier date than at points east of the river. ~~The~~ Interviews with fishermen support this.

Lake Superior - by Region

Nipigon Straits to Thunder Cape

MIPIGON STRAITS TO THUNDER CAPE ①

E. McKay III p. 54

- in 1930's big red trout were being caught on the shoals outside of Black's Dock which averaged 40-65 lbs
- in 1934 or 35 the McKays caught a trout which weighed around 60 lbs by trolling between Grace Island + Black's Dock. It was so heavy it couldn't be lifted in the boat and they cut the line. The weight was discovered when a short time later George Dick took it in his nets with their troll still in its mouth
- variety known as Black trout came in 1st part of Oct. The big red trout came in in November but by Oct 25 the fishermen would be gone off the lake

G. McKay III p. 57 (Shaganah Is. area)

- SEE MAP

- 3 varieties Black - 3-5 lbs

- came in mid Sept - nets would be set 20th Sept. They were still running toward the middle of Oct - 5" - 5½" mesh

② 2nd class - name?

- gray trout of middle class in size - 5-15 lbs
- 6" mesh was generally used (6" was sort of an all round fishing size)

③ Red Trout - late Oct + Nov

- biggest - 10-35 lbs
- reddish fins (although some of the smaller trout did too)
- 7½" mesh highest fished

on some of grounds these varieties would be on together although more or less separated in time. - Odd w.s. + pickerel would also be in with them

spawning areas (best) - Bennett Is, Barclay Is, Kent Is area

- did not spawn too much on Shaganah Is
- too many trout at Phlox Is or Emerson Is but many w.s.
- outside pts seem to be best for catching trout but nets were mainly set on the inside of the banks in case a storm came up
- G.M. is not sure if the trout spawn around Kemp Shoal. However Frank Gerow set a net there once & caught a "ten" of suckers & inshore - so no one fished it afterward

- in the spring the McKays fished the Otter Cove area.

- ground later said to once caught a 75 lb trout in the area, however this is unconfirmed

Remond III p. 54 SEE MAP p. 63

- Black Bay never a good spawning area for trout except at entrance and around

(2)

NIPIGON STRAITS TO THUNDER CAPE

- The islands (was very good for w.s. + pickeral
- best spawning grounds were around Edwards Is. + from Magnet Pt. up the shore 5 miles
- has been 25 years since seen spawning trout - only places know that trout still spawn are Batterie Rocks, Gull Rocks + in T.B. probably at these Is.
- grays are bigger size fish.
- redfins are still caught and they spawn in Oct
- Black Trout were one of the first spawning near the end of Sept in 8-10 ft water
- Batterie rock fish are smaller from 2 1/2 lbs up to 7 lbs
- re. planted p 39.
- trout never came into Squaw Bay in the summer as they do now. one could catch natives on the surface by trolling in the summer but never inshore off the dock. This has happened in T.B. too with the planted trout
- in 1940s he fished in the deep hole (as shown) + used to catch siscowets. This was the only place one would get Sats.

Pijaka III p 60

SEE MAP p 61.

- from tip of T. Cape up inside of Cape as far as inside Bay of Ice Hbr.
- nets generally fished "corks up"
- kinds - ① trout 7-8 lbs
- ② Heavy trout - these were taken out on these Is. sharks + pretty well all had coloured fins
- during the period of lampreys they would see big fish floating on the surface dead
- pound nets - her husband had one at Dawson Pt. and took mostly pickeral in it
- couple of other pots of other people's along Cape
- when the fishermen really started fishing the deep nets they changed the course of the pickeral and the pounds no longer took them

Colby III 61

- re popovers + big eyes of Batterie Rk fish - in deep water fish tend to have larger eyes ~~than as is~~. It sits the example in the coreopsis of the high club

Nordlander IV p 40

- ~~here~~ - ① redfins - diff from yellowfins.
- cannot say whether they spawned at a different time.
- ② black - came in after first frost
- ③ used to see "razorbacks" p 39.
- some of inland trout seem to spawn at an earlier age (some three years old)

③

MIPIGOU STRAITS TO THUNDER CAPE

- trout used to feed on insects in July, later they went down a bit.
[Wrote in his diary July 31/78 - Saw ^{planted?} big trout in on the shelves.] In July they sometimes stayed in a couple of days, sometimes longer depending on the weather. water temp. Trout will go in + out again all summer. They are starting to come in again now (Aug 20/78)
- currents are always changing, both surface + undercurrents. wind will change the currents - + tides. For ex. every time there is a north wind the tides are more.
- winds from S.W. will tend bring the trout in [CHECK?].
- RE WARMER WATER COMING DOWN FROM BLACK BAY
- not only wind but pressure will change currents perhaps lakes work in pressure in something the same manner as air. He believes this because one day you can catch fish on a place and pull them out alive, another you can catch the same kind of fish in the same place + they will be dead.

Baker II p 44

- Sheesheeb Bay variety - stockier than normal but most were small. It could be identified quite readily.
- a lot heavier (stockier) than the outside lake lake trout and didn't have the same coloration

Gouley II p 45

- ① Black - start Sept 15 ^{start to spawn} coming in up to 6 ft water - nothing much prior to this date
- gen 2-4 lbs with odd one up to 7 lbs
- had certain grounds they seemed to go for and special bottoms (it didn't have to be gravel but could be rocky)
- didn't run every night
(last time saw them was late 40's before lamprey came)
- ② Red Trout - start around bt Oct (height 15-20 Oct?)
- also red fins + were from 5-15 lbs - not around any more
- ③ 30-50 lbs - big gray trout spawning 5 Nov. Came inside Loan Hbr.
- ④ Semi Fat. - paperbellies they were not paperbellies. - paperbellies had a somewhat whitefish flesh + were taken at 40-50 ft. Balteau rocks trout were not paperbellies - they have a red flesh (practically like on Plic's + bugs)
- ⑤ Chubby trout - taken all down north shore + spawned on most of reefs
- were not paperbellies
- ~~was~~ JEAN PIERRE BAY FOLT
- red fish

- at Rasport he believes they get another run of big trout that come in later

⑥

NIPIGON STRAITS TO THUNDER CAPE

- the bigger trout came in end of Nov.
- the big ones are the ones that would spawn on moss on the rocks. (the big ones only). The big ones will come along to clean the rocks
- doesn't think there is a lot of difference between kinds in the sense that more the environment than anything else creates the differences
- ⑥ mentioned yellowfins but didn't specify them as a separate run. The colour of their fins is real yellow
- in the old days there was not a herring in Black Bay - pollution drove them out of T.B into Black Bay
- old natives in spring would be at 5 - 20 fathoms

Hamilton VII p. 51.3

- Battuan Rock Fish
- still a native popn
- Hapner Only people fishing there now would be Ron Gerou (M.L.B. son) They were a banker fish but years ago were quite lean and had a large head. The shape was distinctive. They are getting fat now.
- never heard of poppers and was not aware of the Battuan rock trout having any larger eyes than other lake trout.
- the fishermen would start fishing up at Nipigon Straits first.
- cycle of run south - Thunder Bay + Cape were last spawning

McKay's VII p. 70

- 2 runs - Blacks - came in anytime after August + spawn running first wk Sept.
- did not have as red meat as the Yellowfins
- most of popn was very dark - 3-7 lbs
- last time saw them was a little before the last time they saw y.f.
- some of blacks had coloured fins. Most were white-edged but some had reddish and some bluish fins.
- spawned more on inside of islands in shelter than yellowfins did.
- when the fish were laid together in a box they would change colour where they were touching
- 4. Fins - spawned at about same depth as Blacks
- would quit fishing each year around Oct 25 + y.f. would still be spawning
- big trout, orange/red with red meat, big ones had real red fins (they were called red trout) while the ones a bit smaller had more yellowish fins
- mostly the belly fins were coloured - the pectorals were somewhat brighter colour than others

(5)

NIPIGON STRAITS TO THUNDER CAPE

- the big trout were really colored and had white on the bottom of the fins + red on the top [SEE DIA. P. 70]
- Bob McKay maintains that there was a run of intermediate sizes between the yellowfins + Bl. They were a mixture of the blacks + big reds (Y.F. 5) + some had reddish + some yellowish fins.
- before the big trout came in they would go into deep water and get siscowets anywhere from 70 fathoms down (to 100 fathoms about) they would fish down the slope
- Trout were on the surface in July - fishermen never floated nets
- there were certain points that the fishermen would always fish and where one could be pretty sure of getting good trout (ie do not change grounds much)
- Cycle of spawning
 - RE herring p. 71
 - trout occurred about the same time at Edward Island as the area G. + B fished
 - However Silver Islet spawning commenced at a different time than No. 10 light. George Dick used to catch trout about a week before Mackays
- there was a lull in the lake trout catch of L-Sup in the 1930s see p. 71
- RE PD NETS p. 73
 - the biggest w.f. he had ever seen (Bob?) 36 lbs, was caught in a pound net at Magnet Point by his father

Tyskaa IV p. 54

- still native popns of Black Trout at Gull Rocks

Kutoko IV p. 60

- from here (S to Porphyry) there are no real shoals
- Battreau Rock + sup sh. Black Trout have a heavy red meat
- Bankers - these are a fat trout although not quite all fat like the siscowet, ie they do not fry away in the pan (they are intermediate) He used to get them at 20 fathoms or greater occasionally when fishing for other kinds of fish.
- Summer - right now (July 15) trout are caught in under 2 fathoms of water
 - trout being caught at this time of year are pound net trout
 - fish seem to come in surges. In spring, around ice-out the trout are deep in the lake. They first come into the shallows June 10, pd nets having been set June 1st.
 - it seems to be that w.f. lead at the same time, for they can't be caught with gill nets for awhile
 - second surge comes around 10th Aug. "little dribble" (compared to spring)

⑥ M'PIGOU STRAITS TO THUNDER CAPE

- his Sothern-in-law would set pot nets off the Cape
- area here [Camp Bay] is affected by the waters of Black Bay - see p 61
 - RE FISHING AT ICE-OUT
 - cycle of runs around the Cape
 - however this varies somewhat from year to year, [maybe currents are a factor] - from the S.E. and from Black Bay come strong currents. A terrific current comes out of Thunder Bay which runs between the is + the shore
- Types
- ① Black-red meat
 - ② Ordinary
 - ③ Big Grays - red meat, most caught for salting
 - ④ Y.F. - orangey meat + range up to 50 lbs (there is)
- odd trout with red fins could be caught at any time

Cullen XII p 1

- Balteau Rock Fish had a thin belly + high oil content

Nordlander XIII p 15

- Sheeshkeb Bay - one would always get small trout in the spring 2-3 lbs + never big trout (in June) - It was possible to get only a couple of IRs and then they were gone
- not fat, but very nice (beautiful trout). They would get a hump on them + seemed unique. The skin was polka-dotted i.e. with small spots. Some had white + some red flesh
- perhaps they came from somewhere else
- nothing unusual about spawning in Jean Pierre Bay that he noticed
- ~~trout~~ males came into shallow water first - males arrived first to look around + then males + females came on
- spawn running in Sept at Silver Islet
- razorbacks had white meat
- winds - east wind in Sheeshkeb Bay brought fish in. One would get alot of current then - also occurred at Silver Islet

Ingues XIV p 20

- planted trout come into Black Bay more than the natives ever used to

Humbly XV p 72-2

- RE BIG BLACKS (Thunder Bay to Rossport)
- used to follow spawning run along the shore and there was a trend in

⑦ VIPOON STRAITS TO THUNDER CAPE

- The runs according to the water temp
- Outside of the Passport Is was the first area because the exposed water was colder. Fishermen had contact with each other and would tell those to the south that they were being taken up north
- spawning was just before the herring run. One could see a similar trend in the herring as well
- Black Bay was stripped over & now spawned here perhaps because the bottom was muddy or the water warmer.
- Biddies were bred in which first noticed decline [SEE p 72]
- Battens Rock trout - they were fish but they were more mottled than normal fish which are of a silver colour
- ~~Big blacker were small~~ - there was also a crossbreed here with pinkish flesh
- Big blacks were small headed & big bellied but not fat - never taken at any other time of year except spawning season
- re RAFTING DOWN PENINSULA p 73

Lake Superior - by Region

Thunder Bay and Black Bay area

(1)

Thunder Bay and Black Bay areas

Despite the decline of Fort William as a fur trading post, in 1866 Fountain (1904) found it to be a "great" depot for the receiving, curing, and shipping of fish. By 1870 two steamers, as part of their regular cargo were carrying fish to Collingwood and in 1875 stations were situated as far afield as Victoria Island to the south, and Grand Saganawish Island, ^{Point Porphyry} and Roche Robert ~~etc~~ (Fig. —) on the Black Bay Peninsula. (Anon 1873, Canada Dept. Mar. 1875)

Near the end of the 1870s only local Indians were actively fishing at Fort William and in 1883 the Hudson Bay Company Post closed completely. ~~From 1879~~ The ~~less~~ decline of the fish trade in Fort William was paralleled by the growth of the industry in Port Arthur, ^(Prince Arthur's Ldg.) however. ~~From~~ In

1879 the first ~~was~~ private company, the Lake Superior Fish Company was established. It is not certain if it was American controlled but ^{most of their} ~~all~~ catches ^{was} ~~was~~ shipped ^{through} ~~to~~ Minneapolis. A wharf was built, ^{a tug ran ~~to~~ regularly to ~~the~~ station ^{various}} ~~the~~ business developed rapidly, ~~and~~ By 1883 ^{the company} ~~it~~ employed 30 men, and maintained two steam tugs and 6 large fishing smacks.

② Thunder Bay + Black Bay areas

(Anon July, 1883). The growth of the industry during this decade, and its success in obtaining fish from waters that must have seemed to possess unlimited supplies, attracted many fishermen from other areas. Seldom did the fish market of James Walker and Peter Trombley established at Prince Arthur's Landing in 1883 report trouble in receiving sufficient fish, despite the great quantities sold to the United States.

The fate of the Lake Superior Fish Company is uncertain, but it is probable that it became engulfed in the growing agglomeration of the A. Booth Packing Company. In 1884 a Booth steamer was making regular runs between Duluth and Port Arthur. ~~being~~^{It was} supplied by the newly established Port Arthur Fish Company, which soon ~~do~~ was in virtually complete control of the fisheries from Thunder Bay to ~~Duluth Bay~~^{Heron Bay} (Anon 1889). In 1891, ~~some~~ seven tugs and many sailing vessels were ~~sitting~~ based at the Lakehead (~~Port Arthur~~) Port Arthur Board of Trade (Feb 21, 1891):

"At little Port Arthur alone the figures of the fishing

③
Thunder Bay &
Black Bay areas

Fort Wm Fish Co. began
By Thomas Craigie in 1916,
King.

industry for the market are astonishing. In 1885 the fishermen there caught 500,000 pounds of whitefish, 300,000 pounds of lake trout, 48,000 pounds of sturgeon, 90,000 pounds of pickerel, and 30,000 pounds of other fish, or more than a million pounds in all." (Ralph 1892).

In the 1890's a number of new businesses were established including the Union Fish Company and Gagne Bros. Fishery. (Post Office Directory 1900) Area Jan 23, 1892)

Mar^r Fishing communities and stations were also established along the Sibley and Black Bay Peninsulas. By 1883 a fishery existed at Black's Dock at Sheesheeb Pt. (Fig 5M, Selwyn 1883). Fishing from Hurkett on Black Bay began around the turn of the century. In 1919 Mr. W. Nuttall of ~~Hurkett~~ employed 66 men for the winter fisheries

in Black Bay (Mrs N. Thewissen pers comm 1978). In addition south of Thunder Bay fisherman were established in the Black Bay area in the 1920's. Mr. V. Bargmann (personal comm 1978) ran the west as in the east, boats sold its

Pake Superior assets in 1933, initially to the Nipigon Bay Fish Company of Rosspart. In the early 1930's the Royal Fish Company opened but was soon acquired by Kemp Fisheries of Duluth. This company has today become the major fishery dominant force in the western

1. Thunder Bay district

In the early years fish from Thunder Bay District were shipped to eastern markets. In 1864, Fountain (1904) gained the impression that the Fort no longer drew its importance from being a trading post, but rather as a great ^{hub} depot for the receiving, curing and shipping of fish. He describes a process of curing whitefish and trout (which weighed up to twenty or thirty pounds) whereby they were split, salted and left to dry in the sun. Fish were gathered mainly from stations in the ~~the~~ immediate Thunder Bay area, probably the same ones mentioned above as in use during the earlier years of the Hudson Bay Company. In the fall, ~~however~~, fishing was extended as far ^{as} shield as Victoria Island to the south, and Grand Shaganash Island and Roche Debut stations on the Black Bay Peninsula.

also used by
earlier shell
Bay Co

The development of fast efficient steam traffic encouraged the fresh fish trade as much in the western part of the lake as it did at Sault Ste Marie. The first ship to connect Fort William to Collingwood was The Rescue which began the run in 1858 (Thunder Bay Historical Society, 1923). By 1870 two steamers, ~~was~~ ^{as part} of their regular cargo, ~~was~~ ^{were} carrying fish to Collingwood. Production declined, however, into the later 1870's. It is interesting to note that in 1875 the stations at Fort William were abandoned because the fisheries failed. The Marine and Fisheries Report blames the dredging of the river mouth bar and the churning up of the bottom by the steamboats - one of the earliest records ^{in the lake} of cultural disturbance of fish species in the lake, a problem which ~~was~~ ^{has been} rare in Canadian waters until recent decades. Near the end of the decade only the local Indians were actively in fishing, ^{at Fort William} and in 1883 the Hudson Bay Company Post closed completely.

ie more than
I have

The decline of fishing at Fort William was paralleled by a growth of the industry in neighbouring ^{Prince Arthur's Landing (Port Arthur)} ~~Port Arthur~~. Circa 1850 the first private company was established, being the Lake Superior Fish Company managed by Fred Jones and C.H. Wetmore. It is not clear if they were funded by Americans, but all their catch was shipped to the United States where most was sold to an R.F. Jones in Minneapolis. The business was begun in a small way ^{with only a few boats, traveling} ~~but~~ ^{rapidly} short distances out into the Bay. A wharf was built, the business developed rapidly and by 1882 employed fifteen men, five large fishing smacks, and a tug, which it is reported was run virtually day and night to bring in the fish from the different stations (Anon, June 5, 1882). The tug called daily at stations at Sawyer's Bay, Silver Harbour, Welcome Island, Hare Island and others, picked up already cleaned fish

1875 - Prince
Arthur's Ldg.
also the trail

ie the screw tug built in Buffalo in 1855. Her gross tonnage was 350 ^{see manuscript/1858}

2. Thunder Bay district

and brought it back to the Landing for packing in cases of ice holding three to four hundred lbs each. Dealing mainly in trout and whitefish, with perhaps some pickerel. An idea of the intensiveness of their fishing may be gleaned from references drawn from issues of the Weekly Herald and Lake Superior Mining Journal, Prince Arthur's Landing for 1883:

- in May 52,974 pounds were shipped to Minneapolis. The first two weeks of fishing were poor
- a better catch was had in June ^{the catch for July somewhat exceeded that for August}
- ~~July 1 to 10 fresh fish were shipped to Detroit~~
- in August twenty eight tons of fish were shipped, including 39,773 lbs to R.F. Jones, Minneapolis; 4809 lbs to the U.S. Fish Freezing Company, Detroit; 116 packages of salt fish to Rich & Co. Minneapolis. 100 more packages were awaiting shipment. It was expected that the September fishing would be even better (Aron, Sept 8/82)

The company continued to grow in 1883. That winter, in addition to one hundred cords of ice stored at the town fifty cords were laid down at Point Porphyry for use in the following summer. ^{situated south of} ~~The Point~~ Edward Is (mouth of Black Bay) Porphyry Island trout grounds yielded large catches for stations established in the area until the decline of the lake trout in the 1950s. According to the statistics of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, 229 tons of salt and fresh lake trout were taken from this station between 1883 and 1890.

The growth of the industry during this decade and its success in obtaining fish from waters that must have seemed to possess unlimited supplies attracted many fishermen from other areas. ^{It was anticipated in 1882 that 28 men from} ~~At the commencement of the 1882 summer~~ Lake Huron would be fishing on Lake Superior (Aron, July 22, 1882). To the waters of Thunder Bay in the summer came people from Isle Royale to fish here under sanction of the federal government. The "country" was reciprocated in the fall when some Canadian fishermen would pursue their trade at the Island during the Canadian close season on trout. ^(Aron) In fact in 1885, Overseer Dickson blamed the loss of ^{fishermen} Canadian fish to American waters at this time as the reason for a smaller catch in his division that season. (Canada Dept of Marine and Fisheries, 1885) Seldom however did the fish market of James Walker and Peter Trombley, established in Prince Arthur's Landing in 1883, report trouble in getting sufficient fish, even despite the large percentage sold to the United States market. ^{Large} ~~Many~~ quantities of trout and whitefish were also sold locally to the C.P.R. construction crews whose 10,000 workers were strung out along the shore from the town to Michipicoten (Aron, Feb 28, 1884) ~~in addition to the previous market within the town itself~~

See Steamer BOOK III P 800

37,000 fish 81,000 salt

In 1881, Gov of sample, Leslieville fishermen applied for a license to fish 10,000 yds of gill net in Lake Superior (Kerr and Kerr July 18, 1881)

3. Thunder Bay District

The actual fate of the Lake Superior Fish Company is uncertain, but it is possible that it became infolded into the growing agglomeration of the A. Booth Packing Company. In 1884 they ceased advertising in the local newspapers and the next year ^{the Booth} ~~the~~ steamer was making regular runs between Duluth and Port Arthur. ~~They were supplied by the newly established Port Arthur Fish Company which~~ ^{Booth had acquired complete control of the Port Arthur Fish Company and placed it under management} ~~The Port Arthur Fish Company then established (and placed under management of~~ Joseph Brinson) was in virtually complete control of the fisheries from Thunder Bay to Jackfish Bay, buying fish from almost all along that part of the north shore. Large buildings were erected at Port Arthur and at Rosport, and packing operation at these two depots and at a few other stations consumed 2000 tons of ice in 1888 (Port Arthur Illustrated, 1889). Most of the whitefish, trout, sturgeon, pickerel and minor catches of other species were shipped on the Dixon ^{and in} ~~which~~ ^{it} ~~by~~ 1891 was making two weekly trips north from Duluth. By this time ^{Booth had acquired complete control of the Port Arthur Fish Company and placed it under management} ~~Shipments of fish in 1888 from the stations along the shore from Port Arthur~~ to Heron Bay totalled 550 tons of fresh (worth \$38,500) and 250 tons salted (worth \$53,000) involved in this industry were 130 men with 60 sailboats and ^{four} tugs. (Aron Nov. 17, 1888.) The average daily shipment from this part of the lake is reported to have been approximately three and a half tons. Less than half remained within the Dominion where trout and whitefish ^{were} ~~were~~ sent east as far as New Brunswick and west as far as Calgary. The New York market was the main consumer for Lake Superior pickerel (including northern pike, saugers) ^{which amounted} ~~(Aron Oct 17, 1889)~~ to over ten percent of the total catch from the district (Aron Oct 17, 1889)

↑
Henderson's
Directory
Page 15 p. 71
mentions the
Railway Bros.
Fish dealers at
Port Arthur

File is
made
reference in
1891 (R.F.)

→ the A. Booth began in 1885 and was replaced by The Dixon a few years later.

Lake Superior - by Region

Thunder Bay south to Pigeon River

Thunder Bay south to Pigeon R

①

Hamilton III p. 64

- there is a residual popn in the Cloud Bay area
- spawning at Mackenzie Bay
- suspects that miscounts spawn in August. There is little knowledge on the fish however, because the fishermen do not fish for them
- water is warmer in Thunder Bay so that things fishermen tell me about Thunder Bay will probably be different from other parts of the lake as the water is warmer here

Ajda III p. 40 - nets were set going out from Here Is as far as the shipping & lane (catch gray fish around October) The fishing tax was started after the fishing at Ice Hor.

Saveluk III p. 25

- re. taking spawn from the Wolf River run
- ① Black - Sept 15 came in @ Redfish - came in latter part Oct
- ② Gray - big trout, slate gray in color - big trout (these would be same as red trout)
- came in mid to late Nov
- (spawned) between in 10 to 11 ft of water
- largest trout taken in area was 62 lbs at Ulevere Is in 1937 or 1936
- Pic b has a native popn remaining

Tyoka IV p. 57

- re. celebration in w.r.
- trout spawned on the inside of Caribou bluffs in dot of woods
- areas - anywhere around Here Is
- Switzer Shan' was good in Fall
- Melanen Point
- Inside slot of Pic b
- both kinds of trout (black & redfish) were taken at Buck Is for the large trout $7\frac{1}{2}$ " or $6\frac{1}{2}$ " mesh was used and for the black $4\frac{1}{2}$ " to $6\frac{1}{2}$ ". Fishing was very close to shore hugging the ridge
- Lambert b
- ^{inside} Caribou Is. the big reds (orange fish?) were taken from 20-30 lbs
- not uncommon for trout taken off Buck Is to be 50-54 lbs (6.0 ft) with heads weighing 4 or 5 lbs. They might have 2-2 1/2 lbs of w.r. in them at 2 or three w.r. each. They could be caught in winter
- shortly after the 24th of Nov the large trout were in shallow water. Then they would remain for about two or three weeks during which time

Thunder Bay
South to Pigeon A

(2)

Fishermen would set nets at such places as Morrison Bay and about Bay where they were especially abundant and close to shore. After about mid June some fishermen would seldom bother to set nets again until September ~~later~~ later in summer trawling was still a common practice, but generally lines were sunk to depths greater than six fathoms or more. One fisherman reported that he would troll between Turtle Head on the island + Thunder Cape for trout with a lot of weight on his line.

- There is a residue paper at Gull Rks + Isle Royale

Kukke IV p 66

- There is - nets set between Bell buoy and ls
- major run with large volume
- series of runs came in near end of Sept + first of Oct + ending with the yellowfin at end of ^{Oct} + into Nov (Blacks, Big Grays, Y.Fs)
- From here to Porphyry are no real shoals
- heavy run in Little Gibraltar Area - came in same time as those at Hare ls
- also big run of ^{big} trout at Carkey rock
- As trout being caught now are "pound net trout" ~~not~~ not aggressive enough to go through a gill net but will tend to head along it.

✱ Fish seemed to come in surges -

- in spring around ice-out are quite deep in lake
- first came into shallows June 10th, pound nets having been set since ^{Oct}

- it seems to be that we had at same time because can't be caught with gill nets for awhile

- second surge, a "drivable" came around Aug 10th - his father-in-law would set his pound net off the Cape

- re effect of warm water coming down from Black Bay
- re setting nets at edge of ice at ice out

Wuori III p 58

- Fished 6" ^{past} at Knobel Pt
- he would fish for herring in October and November and afterwards fish for spawning lake trout in northern Thunder Bay. The trout he caught were large. They had mixed lighter and darker fish - none were real red. Many were up to 30 lbs + one that was 28 lbs.
- fished at Bear Pt end of Nov. into Dec.

Thunder Bay
South to Pigeon R

(9)

- Black - fished them late Sept to early Oct off the breakwater at T.B.
 - had white meat but some with red meat were also taken - used $4\frac{1}{2}$ "
 - some would be taken in summer
- Grey trout - red flesh - used 5" - $5\frac{1}{2}$ " net
 - the bumpers got them first because they lived in shallow water, net seeming to go as deep as other kind
- bankers - avg size 3-4 lbs
- winter - fished in 20 fathoms & down - sizes about same as spring & fall
 - as water wore on nets were moved into shallower water - fish would often change when they were from day to day
 - re moving nets up & down bank
- R. Here was a little bit of a breeze this was better for the spawning trout

Charlie XIII p. 1.

- Black trout - up to 10-12 lbs - and all were about same size with pink flesh & no redfins - first noticed disappearance 22 years ago
- another kind he didn't have a name for "just 'big ordinary trout'"
- His grandfather fished for them - fishing commenced Aug 20 - the trout were not spawning at this time but were in shallow water. They had ~~green~~ greenish & not really reddish fins
- fished redfins along Pigeon R. to lakeshore & remembers fishing them Nov 10 to 15th - they may have continued spawning even later
- * - May 24th the trout would come into shallow water & could be fished with corked out. They remained for about a month but the time varied with the weather when they left and sometimes was done 24th & sometimes July 10th

Allen XIII p. 1 - Fat never fished much in Thunder Bay area. This is because the market for them was never good. Fat trout were caught from the Rosspoint area

Lake Superior - by Region

Michipicoten Is. south to Caribou Island

MICHIPICOTEN ISLAND SOUTH TO
CARIBOU ISLAND

By way of introduction here is a description by the vacationing Disturnell (1863) "Michipicoten Island (the Island of Knobs or Hills), ~~etc.~~ lies about 40 miles west of Michipicoten Harbour. This island 15 miles in length and 6 miles wide, may be called the gem of Lake Superior, presenting a most beautiful appearance as approached from the southward, where a few picturesque islands may be seen near the harbor, which can be entered during all winds. Nature seems to have adapted this island as a place of resort for the seekers of health and pleasure..."

His prediction that to the island "sooner or later, will flock the wealthy and beautiful in search of health and pleasure" proved ~~of~~ correct, and such people, and many others less fortunately endowed, were ^{still} coming to Quebec Harbour one hundred years later.

^{Mitch 1916} It was common, in summer, for tourists and professional fishermen alike to troll out of ^{Quebec} the harbour, ^{inside} through The Breeders, and up the western side of the island, ^{along} the southern islands ^{and} at the Clay and Shingles Banks. ^{one often caught} it was common to catch ^{return} ten to fifteen pound trout on ~~hook and line~~ ^{in mid July}, and trout up to thirty pounds were ^{reported}.

^{Morden 1916 p. 17} Fishermen noted that many large trout with red fins could be seen at this time, and some were of the opinion that they retained these coloured fins all year long. ^{At least} as far as these trout were concerned fin coloration was not strictly a characteristic of spawning time. At the Clay Banks, and probably elsewhere about the island large trout were pelagic in July swimming near the surface at the edge of the shore bank, ^{and} unavailable to the nets.

Lake trout would spawn ^{near} ~~around~~ the shores of ^{most} of the island, although the northeastern shore was considered treacherous in the fall and less intensively fished. Favourite grounds were The Breeders, Clay Banks, Shingles, Bonner Head, ^{and} Four-mile point. It is the opinion of some experienced fishermen that trout at the Clay Banks and Shingles remained in this vicinity throughout the year. It was possible they claim to follow the movement of these fish up and down the banks from spring to fall. ^{These grounds were noted for} ~~large~~ ^{great} abundances of especially large lake trout, ^{red-finned} ~~large~~ ^{lake} trout. Once in the 1940s, for example, Mr. G. Primeau (pers. comm. 1979) took 51 trout at the Clay Banks and the ³¹ ~~thirty~~ largest weighed 1060 pounds. ^{late-spawning} These trout were the late spawners, and it is probably to these large individuals that Lottus (1958) refers ^{the north west shore of} ~~as~~ ^{the} ~~the~~ spawning date ^{of} Michipicoten Island to be November 8 to November 18. It is probable that some ^{lake trout} ~~trout~~ spawned ^{even later} ~~at~~ ^{later} this date but eggs usually left the water by this date. About the island, however, earlier runs of smaller trout also occurred. Duncan (Nov. 23, 1910) ^{interest} ~~is~~ ^{is} referring to such a run when he stated ^{that} ~~trout~~ ^{trout} left the Banks about the 15th of October. One fisherman remembers that trout at the Clay Banks would ~~be~~ first ^{seen} ~~coming~~ ⁱⁿ "when the kowes were blowing off the island. ^{these} ~~They~~ would sink in the water and the nets would pull up great clumps of them."

South of Michipicoten lies an extensive association of banks, the largest adjoining

① Although it is possible that they darkened in the fall. This was not clear from the interview statements.

MICHIPICOTEN ISLAND SOUTH TO CARIBOU ISLAND

(2)

The three and a half mile long Caribou Island. On the Canadian side the major banks, with their shallowest depths are

3048
23
15240
6096
76700

The Hummock (Fig 5M26)	25.1 metres	87 ft	13.7 fathoms
Chummy Bank	14.6	8.0	
Butch Bank	38.0	20.8	taken from Canadian Hydrographic Service (1976) Caribou I to Michipicoten Is; Field sheet No 3908, Proj No 76-2
Northwest Bank (Fig 5M29)	24.8	13.6	
West Banks	19.9	10.9	
North Bank (Caribou I)	9.5	5.2	
MacMillan Bank	26.6	14.5	

45309
141436000

It is possible that preferential cropping of this bank may have expanded the smaller size fish. However, both MacMillan and Chummy banks, and the Hummock revealed a population of 13 and 14 year old fish on the basis of the Cundiff-Sage-Lewis western shores of the island. As the run progressed nets were moved to shallower depths and closer to the island, Tugs would not fish as many gangs as on the other banks and would make fewer sets. For in the water was frequently bad and the waters treacherous. In a storm debris was stirred from the bottom and could rip out much netting. The effects of wind in changing spawning habits were obvious to fishermen at Caribou I. The trout spawning at Caribou Island were of different appearance, being almost exclusively dark in colour, although the odd gray (or silver gray) trout might be taken among them. The Purvis tugs fishing here would, in every two tons of trout, find perhaps only one hundred pounds of silver grays (Mr. L. Morden, pers comm, 1979). The

at least draw from the grounds and frustrated fishing

Lean trout are associated with these banks and recognized as different from those around Michipicoten Island by virtue of skin coloration, body shape or flesh color. Trout at the Northwest and Chummy Banks and The Hummock, are said to have possessed a yellowish cast to their gray body coloration. Tugs of Purvis Fisheries set nets at Chummy Bank and the Hummock in summer for leans and halfbreeds, leans were also taken here in September and October although it is not known if they were spawning at this time. ~~However~~ the large sizes common at Michipicoten were uncommon on all of these banks. Butch Bank trout averaged one and a half ^(1 1/2 lb) ~~or~~ ^(2 1/2 lb) ~~two~~ pounds, and were known to produce, on the whole, the smallest trout of all the banks. ~~Trout here seemed to mature more slowly and it was not uncommon to find undersized trout six years old.~~

(Mr. L. Morden, pers comm, 1979). Fish were, however, abundant here and the ground was a popular one for tug fishermen. ~~It is probable that these type of trouts were~~ ^{Employing analysis of variance, Ljungqvist and Peak (1970) have also} ~~observed~~ ^{noted} differences in growth rates of humpback trout populations from six banks in the American waters of the Caribou Island area.

The spawning habits of ~~trout~~ ^{the lean trout} on the banks (except those about Caribou Island itself) are not clear. If they spawn on banks such as Chummy and Butch, ^{and} ^{which} ~~which~~ ^{fishermen} believe they do, it is at a depth ~~so~~ ^{unusual} for trout in Lake Superior. Late in September trout would appear on the shallow North Bank and shore ~~banks~~ ^{about} Caribou Island. Spawning began October 1st and lasted for approximately three weeks throughout the fall trail were ^{the} ^{prevalent} ~~available~~ ^{along} over most of the shoal, although ~~net~~ ^{actual} spawning occurred in ~~trout~~ ^{trout} ^{populations} ^{of} ¹³ ^{and} ¹⁴ ^{years} ^{old} ^{fish} ^{on} ^{the} ^{basis} ^{of} ^{the} ^{Cundiff} ^{Sage} ^{Lewis} ^{western} ^{shores} ^{of} ^{the} ^{island}. As the run progressed nets were moved to shallower depths and closer to the island, Tugs would not fish as many gangs as on the other banks and would make fewer sets. For in ~~the~~ ^{the} ^{water} was frequently bad and the waters treacherous. In a storm debris was stirred from the bottom and could rip out much netting. The effects of wind ⁱⁿ ^{changing} ^{spawning} ^{habits} were obvious to fishermen at Caribou I. The trout spawning at Caribou Island were of different appearance, being almost exclusively ~~dark~~ ^{dark} in colour, although the odd gray (or silver gray) trout might be taken among them. The Purvis tugs fishing here would, in every two tons of trout, find perhaps only one hundred pounds of silver grays (Mr. L. Morden, pers comm, 1979). The

MICHIPICOTEN ISLAND SOUTH TO CARIBOU ISLAND (3)

so-called Caribou Island Blacks ~~possessed~~ a dark ^{brown-green} ~~green~~ back (almost black in appearance) gray belly, and on the sides a (liberal) sprinkling of dark spots tinted green ~~between~~ ^{type were stocky with} between them. (Red-finned individuals were uncommon. ~~The~~ average weight ^{of} six or ~~seven~~ ^{specimen} ~~pounds~~; and a ten pound ~~specimen~~ was considered large for its kind ^{white} ~~the~~ blacks were ~~very~~ white of flesh ~~while~~ on the other ~~hand~~, the silver grays taken here were red- or pink-fleshed. ^{has been} ~~It is reported that the blacks were plankton feeders, but it is not known if the grays differed in their diet. Perhaps the latter were fish of a roving nature, not native to the immediate vicinity of Caribou Island, but straying or spawning time from the vicinity of the northern banks or Michipicoten Island. One might~~ ~~in the vicinity of the island should catch with net or line these dark trout throughout the summer. One fished on the very edge of the dropoff, "where you could see bottom on one side of the boat, and only dark water on the other... suggesting that at least some portion of these blacks constituted a sedentary stock. Trout of their appearance were uncommon on the other banks.~~

McCoy III p31 said only weight 3-5 lbs on the banks

M5359 6
2-9-54

~~Patrice and~~ Peck (1970) found the paperbelly ~~(a humpster)~~ ^{to be} the most abundant lake trout variety on the banks they studied. ~~Such was also the case on certain of the Canadian banks prior to the sea lamprey invasion. (This may still be the case for as suggested by the above authors the humpster's small size made them less vulnerable to attack.)~~ Butch Bank was generally regarded as the best for paperbellies. Good lifts were also possible at Chummy and East Banks, and paperbellies were reported as having been present on all of the banks in this area. It is curious to note that Mr. E. Sanders (pers. comm., 1975), ⁱⁿ November (1940's?), found paperbellies containing ripe eggs in the one hundred and eight Salthorn hole situated three miles north-northwest of Chummy Bank. The eggs were found ruptured when the fish were examined at the surface.

another ex of trout being when they shouldn't be

Mr. L. Morden (pers. comm., 1975) reported the existence of deepwater leams at the Southeast Bank ^{as well as} ~~(near)~~ and of the Breeders leam of Michipicoten Island. Halfbreeds were reported at the Southeast, Hummock, Chummy, East Banks, and ¹⁰ miles east of the Hummock ^{(located 10 miles east in ERS (1967))}. Fish were commonly taken at seventy to one hundred Salthorns on the outside of some of the banks and at certain areas off the shore bank of Michipicoten Island. What may be recognized roughly as a "ditch" surrounds the southern half of the island, and in this flat front would congregate the spawning habits of all these ^{varieties}. Purvis (1977) ^{express} the opinion of some fishermen that siscowet ^{south of Michipicoten Island} would move to the surface ^{in August} to spawn over deep waters. Most certainly, as he states, "Further investigation is likely warranted in this area."

should say this?

McCoy III p31 said none on MacMillan Bank.

West of Michipicoten Island the Big Elms ^(Fig 207 B) was a source of fish, halfbreeds and paperbellies both in summer and fall. Records of the Purvis Company show the best summer catches ~~to have been~~ ^{were} made the first three weeks of July, although ^{were} much less than those listed after mid-September. Average C.U.E. for four 1965

MICHIPICOTEN ISLAND SOUTH TO CARIBOU ISLAND ④

in October and November of 1976 was _____ pounds per thousand yards of gill net, which compares favourably with C.U.E. at Superior Strait. From September to November large fish dominated the catch in an average ratio of 1: .34 with bankers, and medium and small fish (ranging from 1: .22 and 1: .49 determined from two different lifts) ^{only} were taken in ~~quite~~ small quantities on incidental catch.

10 Boxes	2120	500	200	40	2860	yd 5945 3567 10701 9510
6	1500	300	70	18	1886	
18	5200	1300	305	200	7065	
16	3000	300	100	34	2436	

1000 yd. 481
529
660
256
482 yd / 1000 yd.
219 kg / 305 m

$$\frac{1}{0.34} = \frac{x}{1}$$

4.5 il

of the ^{2:0} ~~re~~-lean varieties. Purvis (1977) records the opinion of

Mich Is.

①

Cook III p. 5

- southern Mich Is. has traditionally been a good spawning area - eg. the Breeders

Leveau III p. 8

- trolling in early 1940s in a little boat out of Quebec Hbr - used to troll through the Breeders + up the west side of the island - 10-15 lb trout were very common

P - reports that Ivan Rurus caught many undersized fish in his nets (smagged by the teeth) - not shown in records - by time they were returned to the water after not in good condition and many taken by the gulls

Buck III p. 20

- fished Day Banks, Clay Banks - in July mostly
- fishermen would catch redfins off the Clay Banks - thinks in July they were caught

Golden VI p. 2.

- Breeders inside of the little islands + shoals of southeast Mich Is.

Sanders II p. 11

SEE MAP p. 15

in Michibishu?

- plantings on north shore of Mich Is
- most of the stock was Montreal R + Michipicoten stock. Day River stock was planted back at the Day + the North shore
- American packers after their search was over came over to fish Michipicoten Is. They fished nets. Traps were also set by them on the island to trap beaver

Lund. VI p. 14

- Feroceds take redfins up at Quebec Hbr. Jim Macdonald will call them hankers but they are actually redfins.

Macdonald VI p. 16. SEE MACDONALD

Primeau VII p. 19

- ^{was} ~~used to be~~ "one of best grounds in the world"
- Clay Banks. In the 1940s he took 51 trout + the 30 largest weighed 1060 lbs
- it was nothing to get trout averaging 20 lbs off the west end of the island
- in around Quebec Hbr + False Hbr were very good spawning grounds
- fat trout they used to catch in 50-100 fathoms. Now the fat trout come into shallow water. They are in right row at Mich. Is. (these are probably fat lean, however)

Michipicoten 6

~~Morden~~ Morden II p 49 See MORDEN

Macedonald II p 54 Fenoloids 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. That was when the trout were coming in

Knezak III p. 8.

- Clay Bank trout - trout caught on clay (also on sand or mud) were white fleshed. At the Michipicoten Clay banks the fish was white. There was nothing wrong with them except that red flesh tended to be preferred by those used to eating it. They looked like the red fleshed trout.
- he does not know what they fed on

Morden III p 16

- the Clay Bank trout were not necessarily white fleshed and one cannot say that fish fish taken on mud or clay are generally white fleshed
- never saw yellowfish at least they do not stick out in his mind.
- when they switched from linen to cotton nets the mesh size (depth of the net) was increased, partly because the net hung lower in the water. Cotton, especially some of the fine weaves, was more transparent in the water
- in the fall around Clay Banks, they would fish 5' to 5½', for the big fish there. 6' was tried as an experiment once but didn't seem to work.
- different meshes were used at different times of year - spring 4½' used with 5' the biggest - it would depend on the area fished
- 4 mile pt, Breeders, Shingles, Clay Banks, Bonner Head favourite grounds in fall
- re. late spawning - they never left Michipicoten until Nov. 15 to 20th and they were still picking up large trout on the grounds and it seemed that like maybe there was another run coming in. (this however was not necessarily the case inshore along the east coast)
- the lamprey hit this end of the lake before Michipicoten. He did not get lamprey on Superior Shoals
- thinks the Breeders, Shingles & Clay Bank trout stayed in their area all year. In the summer you would take them just off the banks, the large ones being near the surface. In the fall they would wave back onto the banks to spawn

Macedonald III p. 32.

- the place you got the really big trout was the Michipicoten area - red fish

Hubert XII p 29

- yellowfins were taken on the south side of Mich Is. - They could be taken on hook & line in mid July at which time they still had coloured fins. It was not simply a factor of spawning times. They were up to 30 lbs.
- 6 or 7 yrs ago he helped plant 1. tr of 6 to 7 inches off the Dog Banks as well as up the river (50,000 planted) These were from the Tarentino Hatchery and were yellowfins. Even though they were so small the front & middle fins were coloured on their tips. B. Hamilton was in charge of planting at the time
- guesses that 25 lbs could be taken at Michipicoten Island (yellowfins) They have planted many trout at the islands. Some of the planted trout you get are now quite large.
- Fins taken in more rocky areas

McCoy XII p 32

- the place you got the really big trout was the Michipicoten area - redfins were taken at the clays.
- on the clays and shingles trout were taken by trolling in the summer but were never taken with nets
- summer
 - some were big & some small, but around Michipicoten Is they were mostly all big
 - on the clays and shingles they would get trout - trolling in summer but never take them with nets
 - in general a fish might feed one day & not the next - the fishing could be irregular but he does not know why. They could troll one day and get alot and go back the next day to the same place & get some.

Primeau XIII p. 24

- the biggest average size of trout was to be taken off the Clay Banks. In 1944, 30 trout were taken by him weighing 1076 lbs

Daigle XIII p 26-7

- herring came into Quebec Hbr in summer
- last summer off the the south shore of Mich Is Black trout were taken, big ones close into shore.
- redfins spawned at the Clay Banks and the west of Mich. Island. Also they were at the Breeders

Mich Is ⑥

Morden ② p 6

- the lean trout around Mich Is were nicer than those from anywhere else.
- they were taken at the Shingles, Clay Bank, Breeden, east side of 4-mile Pt
- there is a ditch all around Mich Is where fat trout were taken

- schooner picked up barrels of fish
I p 14 Oct 23 1859 - schooner label

XIV p 64

1853

XI p 59

- Indians - spear

IV p 22 - ^{Sept} Oct 12, 1933 - the line has been lost with 27 hooks
p 31 May 31, 1937. Had a line set with 30 hooks

IX p 53 Michipicoten M.O.R 1817/18
- Four men to haul the seine (upwards of seventy fathoms
in length) ~~to catch~~
p 55 M.O.R 1929 - ~~Boat~~ w/ frequently change situation
- port at Balchenine Bay of Little imp.

X p 15 M.P.J 1939-40 - 30 Cod Hooks

p 16 Nov 12, 1940 - seining Baiteau

p 10 June 10, 1940 - schooner Whitefish

Ice was cut in the lake to fill the Ice House for the summer

- fish were hung on a stage (scaffold) - stakes were run through the tails At Univ. Oct 11, 1933
- fishing from canoes
- learned boat spanning area from Indians - P.P.R 1833
- nets weighted with stones, cedar plants - 10 to each rod
- exposed to the cold which preserves them well

- M.P.J. Nov 17, 1917 - getting Larch Bark which is to be boiled for strengthening the Twine + darkening the fish nets

M.P.J. April 4, 1821 Kirkup in the ~~morning~~ evening finished the trout seine 32 fathoms long. 61 mesh deep of a four inch mesh (the large ~~one~~ seine)

- make own nets of imported Twine

Mich Is (2)

M.P.J. July 25, 1828 - referring to fisher's exports made

~~July 17, 1840 - Account~~

July 4, 1858 { Reports of poor fishing also at Beot
Ft U^m }

P.P.J. Nov 5, 1820 we have lost in all this Fall 2 nets
50 (Beot) new and 11 Codlines 18 ulms

M.P.J. Oct 31 1828 DROWNING

- Herring used for bait on Trout lines

P.P.J. 1831, June 1. - the 1050 H - two casks of which
we have sailed for to get shroked in the course of the
summer by the women of the Fort

- major winter duty was the knitting of nets

- Cooper was brought when became commercial

Lake Superior - by Region

Caribou Island

Daigle III p 12

- fished southern + w. side of Caribou h
- spawning started Oct 1 and lasts for approx. 3 wks. after which all would leave
- would fish 35 min out from Coppermine Pt (travel at 10 mi/hr.) i.e. approx 5 mi out was good for trout CFG-22 probably

Golden ~~III~~ p 1 - has been out to shoals only a few times - 10 yrs ago.

- black trout bred here in 1950's. This was the only place he saw black trout + they spawned in Sept. He said they were a big breed, but later said that they averaged 8-9 lbs.
- still native popn (or recently) at Chummy + Butch Banks. It is unlikely that lake trout spawned on the clay bottom of Hummock Bank

Lund VI p 12

- paperbellies taken at superior shoal, Butcher's Bank and Chummy Bank. They are small, 2 lbs being a big one.
- confirms Bill Sarden's statement that the shoal fish in these areas tended to be a yellowish colour

Macdonald VI p 16-17 SEE MACDONALD

Morden VII p 49 - north Caribou Bank - kann. - fall they would begin to move on all the bank but LM thinks that they spawn more on the blue area of the hydrographic charts

Macdonald X p 55 SEE MACDONALD

Morden VII p 14 SEE MORDEN

- greenish brown colour and spotty.
- in the fall one would get the odd silver gray trout among them. In 2 tons of dark trout would be 100 lbs of silver gray [Blacks probably were natives + silver the strays].
- whitest fleshed trout were those at Caribou Island. They lived on a sandstone bottom and were plankton feeders. From the Hummock to the Caribou was all sandstone on the whole
- the Caribou trout were white fleshed, and the silver Grays were red fleshed. He does not think that diet determines flesh colour.

Caribou Is (2)

~~Golden~~ Golden II p 25

- undersized but not due to overfishing he thinks. There were abt of trout there when he went out. Perhaps overcrowding was the cause.
- Butcher Bank + Chummy Bank had small trout. All the banks had small trout
- Caribou Is. black
 - they were actually black (not brownish-green) and were perhaps a little larger than other lean trout. The stomach was gray but he can't remember if the fins were coloured.
 - out there in 1957 only once.

Habelit II p 29

- he didn't fish at the Caribou but says that fishermen got yellowfish there.

McCoy II p. 31

SEE MEET.

Primeau III p 27.

- the trout on Butch + Hammock Bank had yellowish flesh but some had white meat
- the dark trout he knew were those at Caribou Is. They were usually 5-8 lbs + 10 lbs was a big one
- best part of Oct was when came in
- could catch trout at Caribou all summer + one fished right at the drop off when the bottom could be seen on one side of the boat + it was deep on the other.
- they were dark at this time [check?]
- none had red fins

Daigle III p 26.

- Black trout

- M.P. - one would lay them in a box + they would change colour. There would be a white streak where one touched the skin of another. Perhaps the skin lightened up in the darkness
- Black trout don't have red fins. They have a grayish belly
- Chummy Bank - here the trout were small from 1 to 1 1/2 lbs. In 1958 when G.D. was with Ivan Purvis they never used to fish here. The trout had red flesh and little gray things in their stomach (insects). Spawning occurred right on top of the bank + the trout would clear the rocks first

Caribou Is

Morden II p 6

- brownish back + spotty side which was tinted green between the spots. They were like "a cousin to the pike"
- are caught the males first and the fish spawned from October 1st on. when they came in good they were very thick and lots were caught. It was nothing to get a ton. Here seven gangs were fished and for not as long because the weather was bad in the fall
- ~~was~~ didn't change colour at all. They are the best trout in Superior - incomparable. They are on all the banks. ~~the Butcher~~
- The Butcher's Bank, between Caribou Is + Big Flats - that's the place you get a lot of paperbellies

Lake Superior - by Region

Superior Shoal

Superior Shoal



Note: C. Hamilton trout drier than others? (black top p 37)

Cook III p 5

- popn here considered distinct being shorter & stubbier, - probably a form of halfbreed

Newau III p 8

although never fished Sup Shoal he believes the spawning time to be July or Aug.

- the fish are more commonly paperbellies (fatter trout)

- very white belly with thin skin - shallow spawners

Doyle III p 12

- uniqueness of trout here which are paperbellies. These are lean trout

Legault III p 45

- used to get paperbellies. - they were short & had big stomachs. (notes that most female lake trout became thin-bellied when they are spawning [?]) The paperbellies were caught on the inside bank and only the odd one was ever taken throughout the rest of the lake. - the nicest fish were taken on the west bank, but these were not paperbellies, which are not as nice as the ones taken here

- cannibals - when spawned up they would be full of other trout, probably because there is "nothing to eat out there"

- Legaults saw the fish spawn at all times of the year.

- F.C. saw little ~~small~~ fish ($\frac{3}{4}$ lb) with eggs in them. These may have been old fish grew very stumpy. It was difficult to tell which variety they were but they had a thin belly & seemed to be a kind of paperbelly

- other kinds that could be caught on shoals. - Big ones up to 30 lbs with big heads were taken. The fish are mixed up on the shoals.

- Americans used to fish hook & line at Superior shoals.

Hamilton III. p. 64 - Sup. Shoal fish have colors different than other trout being a sort of yellowish colour

Sanders VI p 8

- Bath Fisheries first on Superior Shoal. This was before 1925 when Sanders started, their office now is in Chicago

- called them linkers. - they had a fair sized head and a thinner body. - These were the "freaks" other fishermen refer to.

Lund VII p 12

- red fish - which are a halfbreed fish (?). Also halfbreed fish are a little redder than lean trout. He explains that this is because of the cold water

Superior Shoal (2)



- paperbellies taken here.

Golden II p (1) SEE GOLDEN has been out to shoals only a few times

~~Macdonald p 17. SEE MACDONALD~~

Morden II p 49 SEE MORDEN

Legault II p 51

- the trout here are now good. They were also good in L. Supigon when he was there in 1925-27. The first year at L. Sup they took 18 ton in 16 days; the 2nd year was also good, but the third year they didn't take out many and it was poor fishing.

- They did not have big heads

- L. Sup spawn was planted in L. Sup (and he gave the impression that this is why the trout were good)

- the last year he fished Superior Shoal was 1955

- never saw a humpback mark on fish here.

- the lean trout were like the black trout that were taken inshore at spawning time.

They had eggs in them in Aug. Some had eggs so big that you couldn't spawn them half as big as a marble.

- cannibalism present. 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 Sup Shoal. All the trout were paperbellies + taken at 30 fathoms - this was the shallowest they were taken.

- the west bank was the nicest fishing, having the nicest 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 + upended the nets 4 times between the Slates + Superior Shoal.

Macdonald II p. 56-57. SEE MACDONALD

For history see Riv. Park interview with C Fletcher April 12/76

Jago III p. 14.

- he doesn't recall much difference in the Superior Shoal trout except that they had large heads and small bodies and were an inferior fish. They were "weird" looking but he didn't get many. The fisherman didn't fish here or those that would might not ship them in but throw them back overboard. There is some indication that the situation had

Superior shoal ③

improved from L. Morden's day but this is not clear from what he said.]

Morden XII p 17 SEE MORDEN.

Golden XII p 25

- tagged in 1959-60 (see Budd's paper) and it was found that they didn't move between the shoals. They pretty well all had red fins. They were lighter than the Caribou Island trout, having a brownish back. Ordinary lake trout had a grey back.

McCoy XII p 32.

- at sup. sh. the trout were 3 lbs up to 15 to 20 lbs.
- Many sup shoal fish were like a starved fish
- Ice was taken down to 35 to 40 fathoms. The trout were mostly all the same kind of fish here. No paperbellies were taken
- never noticed cannibalism or lampreys
- [Never saw paperbellies or Sable taken on the troll - [mention that HBCO. took them on set lines at Pic]].

Hamilton XII p 51

- never really seen any other fish here except for l.t.
- each shoal was a bit different - All fish at sup shoal were plump (fishermen would tend to call the shoal closest to their home base sup. shoal.
- the trout were paperbellies which are a fatter fish
- the shoal he remembers getting the biggest fish and best trout was on the shoal nearest the shore on which you could see bottom (ie nearest wawa)
- doesn't remember the racer trout out there [Perhaps they were no longer there when he went out] - Mel Cerou has noted that Batteau Rock fish have gotten fatter and that there were smelt out there. There were some smelt at sup. sh. probably but they were not breeding there. It doesn't think the shoal was ever fished that intensively. Most of the fishermen were afraid of it and would not go out. It would have been different if it had been closer to shore

Johnson XII p 60

- the strathball and Iris ran out to sup shoal after it was first discovered. In one day 184 they came up 400 lbs short of 5 tons. ~~It didn't~~

Primeau XII p 25 - there were abt of paperbellies at sup sh. They were an inferior fish

Superior steel ④

Daigle III p 20

-paperbellies had red fins all the time. Their flesh was red

Morden V p 5 SEE MORDEN

KING II p 9 SEE KING

Purvis Sup Sheet

34 Boxes = 1 1/2 gang

CT	QSE	Lge	Med	Small	Bank	11d1	Med	No. 1	
July 23, 1938 (C.D.) (2 gang)	102	1.35	46	100	73				381
July 30, 1938 (C.D.) (3 gang)	2000	.82	231	152	1262	100	1920	250.7	450 174.0 6017
Aug 5-7, 1938 (C.D.) (3 gang)	1260	.65	340	200	280		632	132.3	2050 92.8 4762
Aug 18-13, 1938 (C.D.) (2 gang)	1275	.47	155	155	450	210	1200	171.8	2740 19.2 6185
Aug 18-20, 1938 (C.D.) (2 1/2 gang)	1025	.75	100	73	600	255	873	201.1	1900 139.6 4826
Aug 23-24, 1938 (C.D.) (1 1/2 gang - 34 Bm)	1246	.44	220	100	225	990	1400	249.4	3300 178.0 7781
Aug 29-30, 1938 (C.D.) (1 gang)	900	.44	100		300	178	500	219.6	3000 169.4 4978
Sept 5-6, 1938 (C.D.)	300	1.11	100	64	168	87	120	193.6	1484 134.4 2323
Sept 12-13, 1938	- 700							202.6	143.2 (7)
Balance off Plats									
July 4-6, 1939 (C.D.) (2 gang)	750			70	475				11,753 355
July 11-13, 1939 (C.D.) (1 gang)	1125		125	125	560				188.0 3251
July 30, 1939 (C.D.) (1 gang)	975		47	80	235				90.9 1572
Aug 11-13, 1939 (C.D.) (1 gang)	700		100	220	1000			912	2982
Aug 25-27, 1939 (C.D.) (1 gang moved in)	285		67	115	355	100		100	2222
Sept 1, 1939 (C.D.)	100		135		200				130 263.7 2600 148.1 3165
206.55 148.4									
July 30-31, 1940 (C.D.) (38 boxes)	745		400	400	165			160.2	1900 123.6 3310
Aug 5-6, 1940 (C.D.) (38 boxes)	200		200	200				102.9	1435 69.9 2295
Aug 23-24, 1940 (C.D.) moved in	500		410	1000				84.3	275 66.5 185
Aug 30-31, 1940 (C.D.)	875		325	9050				112.4	27.200 2450 86.7
July 22-23, 1941 (C.D.) (40 boxes)	300		400	700				116.7	700 81.0 2100
July 29-30, 1941 (C.D.)	400		500	600	100			200	138.8 1900 107.4 3700
Aug 5-6, 1941 (C.D.)	300		500	900				127.8	1800 94.1 3585
Aug 13-14, 1941 (C.D.)	125		100	300	100				2400 3125
Aug 20-22, 1941 (C.D.)	400		300	1400	700				2100 4360
Aug 27-29, 1941 (C.D.)	300		210	925	100			100	1900 3535
Sept 9-5, 1941 (C.D.)	moved gang in from S. Steel lifted gang on Plats								

20 Boxes in a gang For 4 yrs 116.85
 - 273 leads in a box + leads
 864 yds / box 9 (0% gang 16380 yds long) avg 17200 yds
 to 10 (0% gang 18200 yds long)
 at apart

(Out)

Harry Purvis

Lga

Med

Small

Bank

Holds

Med

No. P

Total (1852)

June 16, 1954

1 1/2 gang

5

634

237

202

72

June 28, 1954 (6 nights)

145

(Auth 33)

459

148

1463

262

July 4, 1954 (6 nights out)

71

13

51

246

1644

67

July 10, 1954 (4 nights out)

13

8

13

285

1066

59

Lake Superior - by Region

Port Coldwell

like so many small northern Ontario towns Port Coldwell sprang up as a station along the newly completed C.P.R. line. While the village's original "raison d'être" was to be a supply depot for the railway it was soon evident to some that the snug harbour would also prove ideal for the sheltering of fishing boats. The pursuit of the industry here began with a Mr. McEvery who arrived in spring of 1888. He was no subsistence fisherman, but an

It was about June 15/1889.

This portion of the lake seems to be especially attractive during the spawning season. Overseer Joseph Wilson complained in 1889 that the waters about Port Coldwell and Peninsula Harbour were frequented by unlicensed fishermen during the close season. Not equipped with a steam he was at a loss to prevent the poaching (Canada, Dept of Marine and Fisheries, 1889)

entrepreneur, who the very next year erected a large ice house and freezer and employed six boats and crews to fill it. Catch records from these early years at the station are unfortunately not recorded. The Port Arthur Herald (Mon. Oct 20, 1888) anticipated, perhaps a bit optimistically, that if McEvery's business proved successful it would double the fresh fish trade inside of two years. It is certain, however, that ^{from} the grounds in the immediate vicinity of Port Coldwell, and south to Pic Island, satisfactory catches were obtained.

Grounds in the vicinity of Peninsula Harbour were probably also utilized. The Department of Marine and Fisheries report indicates a station as having been located in 1887 although no mention is made of who fished it. Again for a few years

around 1895, D. B. Hawkins residing at the C.P.R. station at Peninsula (now Marathon) fished gill nets in the harbour. Away from the shelter of these harbours and bays the coast is rugged and exposed and it is apparent that few of these early fishermen felt the need to risk the danger of in their small boats of extending operations southward along the lakeshore. In 1892 ~~there was no~~ ^{was} fishing at all between the Otterhead and Peninsula Harbour. ^(Canada, Marine and Fisheries, 1892) The Provincial geologist A. P. Coleman in 1899 still reported no inhabitants along the shore from Ganley's Harbour to Heron Bay, where he stopped at the Indian village in search of guides.

Port Coldwell was by now on the maps, but still seldom in the news. The village was growing slowly but it is difficult to find details concerning the new arrivals, and many remain even more anonymous than on the town's

check the date of Couch Directory

now-overgrown cemetery stones. By 1892 Mr McEvery had "disappeared" but Couch's Directory for that year lists seven fishermen ^{settled in} ~~as residents~~ the town. By 1895 M. Malnes and A. B. Sutherland were licensed to fish gill nets with their tug "Ida" in the waters just east of Port Coldwell. Also fishing at the same time ^{near the village} were Robert Jackson and Mr. Morrison with the tug "Orcaida," ^{These men} ~~near the village~~ along with John Kerr (who began fishing in 1896) also introduced pound nets to the area.

Couch's Directory lists ^{an} A. Morrison and a J. Morrison as fishermen at Port Coldwell. Hawkins is shown to be a resident of Port Coldwell in Couch's Directory of 1892. Probably the Dept of Marine and Fisheries report only lists what station G. 1889

PORT COLWELL (2)
to ~~attempting to destroy a brick wall with a shot gun~~ ^{might be possible to do it}
~~with the price of the shot.~~

and in 1894, seven were fished east of the village and on lot numbers 30 and 31 (Canada, Department of Marine and Fisheries, 1894-95)

Mountain () notes the names of others who followed, men such as Captain ^{E.P.H.} Titus, who was fishing by the ^{turn} lake of the century. Interestingly, one of his men was the already mentioned A.W. Nuttall, who was to be one of the earliest residents of Hurkett, and a fishery overseer along the North Shore (N. Throsser, pers comm. 1978). A letter to the Great Lakes Fisherman reveals that Captains Foster and Titus, and Haines Saxton came from distant Port Burwell to fish here, and later acquired the first ice-making machine on the lakes (Cron, 1976). These men may have sold their fish to the Booth Company and later the Nipigon Bay Fish Company² prior to the arrival of the Nicoll Brothers.

Mountain's study of Port Colwell constitutes a chapter in The Inhabitable Shore, a work prepared as part of a natural and cultural history ^{study} of Neepawa Provincial Park. From interviews with former fishermen and other residents of the town, he has assembled ^{details} much information concerning the operations of the Nicoll Brothers Fish Company, ^{For the purposes of} established in 1915. This section therefore it will be sufficient to very briefly summarize and make a few important additions.

Established in 1915, the company remained the major life-giving force for the town until the late 1950's, when, like so many other businesses, it declined right along with the lake trout. The Nicolls proved to be shrewd businessmen. By making ~~making~~ use of new fishing innovations, and by actively seeking out new grounds ^{they were} able to ^{increase} their catches. By offering fair prices and opening up new markets other independent fishermen were persuaded to sell to them.

New tugs were acquired and additional licenses added to old. In the early 1920's the brothers directly held licenses for 51,000 yards of gill net, increasing this number to 84,000 yards by 1929. In addition to a number of pound net licenses, they also for a couple of years held licenses to fish hooks and hoop nets: none equipment to be seen in the Canadian waters of Lake Superior.

In the 1920's a number of other men were fishing the area and while they

some additions may be made to Mountain's account of the Nicoll tugs. The "Bessie M" was their first and the "Colwell" their second; both were vessels of 75 tons. After the "Bessie M" sank, it was replaced by the "Strathbelle" (formerly the "LaSalle" (A. King, pers comm)) the Neagig was acquired soon after that. The "Iron" was not a Nicoll tug, but belonged to Harry England who was fishing at least in the ^{early} 1920's and perhaps ^{earlier} 1929. He held a license for 24,000 yards of net and probably sold his fish to the Nicoll Brothers.

2. Coyle's Directory for 1892 indicates that J.P. Nicol was at the time a C.P.R. agent at Huron Bay.
3. Captain Titus in 1904 built the boarding house owned by the Nicoll Bros. Gen. Fish. Company and Captain Foster was an early keeper of the store (Mountain, 1976).

where did they ship from? by rail? by boat? did the Dominion Fish Co pick up some?

would have sold their fish to the Nicoll Brothers they did hold licenses independent of the company. In the records we find the names of Charles Dampier, Donald and Allan Murray, Charlie Miller, D.E. Conway and Edward McKay (of Rossport) who with smaller boats fished each three to six thousand yards of net (Canada Department of Marine and Fisheries, 1994-1987). ^{During} In these years all gill net licenses restricted the grounds to those "near home" - Peninsula Harbour, McEltch Bay, Herson Bay, the vicinity of Port Coldwell. In the 1930's the growing industry was finding the home grounds not sufficient to always fill the nets and a kind of "pioneering spirit" developed, as the tugs moved to more distant waters.

Were they fishing this far in the 1920's

lake trout, more than any other species, supported the Port Coldwell Fisheries. In quest of it the fishing company sent their tugs southward towards the Otterhead stopping to set nets near the White Gravel River, Spruce Island and Oiseau Bay. Their presence here is remembered by a Nicoll's Cove ^{just} south of Oiseau Bay and Bid's Harbour north of Oiseau Bay. One source reported that occasionally the shore was fished as far south as the Michipicoten River, however ⁴⁵ fifty or fifty miles was usually the maximum range, often requiring two nights to be spent sleeping on the decks of the strathbells. In the other direction, to the west, Port Coldwell fishermen met those from Jackfish when they would set nets along the state islands in the fall of the year.

also a Dampier Cove in Oiseau Bay

3 Dahl said they fished many nets - up to 60 (how many feet on a net)

A number of markets for fat trout were opened ^{and the} ~~in the~~ Port Coldwell trade in these fish became, for a time, quite lucrative. There is a suggestion that the Nicoll Brothers were fishing fat even before the Michigan Bay Fish Company of Rossport. Regularly visited grounds included the Spruce Bank, and the sho banks ^(The Jackfish Bank) ~~the~~ of Pic Island ^{and the Pic River} and south of Ashburton Bay (see maps - ...) when Mr. A King (pers. com., 1978) worked on the Strathbelle in 1940 and 1941 siscowet were taken at 75 fathoms to be brought ashore filleted, and smoked for the "Jewish trade".

3 Chalk (Fred Gosau fished in 1915)

see Legault (1979)

straight off the Pic River The ~~Pic River~~ Bank was reputedly the best bank.

common, 1978) worked on the Strathbelle in 1940 and 1941 siscowet were taken at 75 fathoms to be brought ashore filleted, and smoked for the "Jewish trade".

A short time after Superior shoals ^{were} ~~was~~ "discovered" among the very first tugs to make the run out ~~to~~ were the "his" and the "Strathbelle" ^{in a single} ~~in one day~~ ^{he still talked about the nets came} ~~up~~ ^{up} just four hundred ^{hundred} ~~two~~ pounds short of five tons of lake trout. Yet despite such colossal ^{haulage} ~~haulage~~ shoal was not visited very often; it was soon apparent that the siscowet of the shoals were sufficiently better than those taken on the other grounds as to be less desired



By the 1940's the 55 mile trips had been discontinued.

see Hecke article

Dampier began his fishing out of Herson Bay circa 1910. The tugs in ^{participated} ~~participated~~ in transporting tons of dynamite out to the shoal Superior in a scheme to blow the top off it and stake it safe for shipping. The result was equivalent

PORT COLDWELL ④

to attempting to demolish a brick wall with ~~not~~ ^{a shotgun} ~~it~~ ^{it} ~~is~~ ^{is} it might be possible to do it but probably isn't worth the price of the ~~shot~~ ^{bullet}.

It is indeed unfortunate that catch records do not exist for the Nicoll Brothers Fishery. ^{An average} ~~was~~ annual take of 200 tons of fish is proposed by Mountain () and if true represents a very intensive fishery indeed. Even including Sab and whitefish ^{however,} this can hardly be a conservative estimate as Mountain suggests. One fisherman ^{more reasonably} suggested that the average annual catch of lake trout may have been approximately seventy tons during the peak years.

When Gideon Nicoll (the son of Thomas, Nicoll, one of the original four brothers) died in 1954 the company was sold but proved an unsuccessful proposition from the start. Mrs. ^(pers. comm. 1978) ~~Harvey~~ Cross recalls that catches were still excellent until 1952 but the decline in trout was noticeable in 1953. Today six houses are left standing at Port Coldwell, but only one family lives there on a permanent basis.

2/29/80

PORT COLDWELL.

Like so many small northern Ontario towns, Port Coldwell sprang up as a station along the newly completed C.P.R. line. ~~What is~~ It was soon evident to some that the snug harbour & this supply depot would also prove ideal for sheltering fishing boats.

In 1889 Mr Van Every erected a large ice house and freezer and employed ~~6~~^{six} boats and crews to fill it with fish. (Anon, June 15, 1889.) Van Every's enterprise appears to have been short lived, but Case ~~in his directory~~ (1892) lists ~~included~~^{in his directory} seven fishermen ~~as~~ residents in Port Coldwell. By 1895 ~~if~~^{if} net licenses were held ~~at McInnes and A.B. Sutherland~~ ~~are~~ by M. McInnes and A.B. Sutherland (tug "Ida") and R. Jackson and Morrison (tug "Orcadia"). These men, with ~~at~~ J. Kerr, also introduced pound nets to the area and in 1896 seven were fished east of the village (Canada Dept. of Marine and Fisheries 1891-98.)

Around the turn of the century Port Coldwell fishermen ~~may~~^{probably} have sold their fish ~~to~~^{initially} the Booth Company ~~and later~~^{and later} the Nipigon Bay Fish company, of Rossport (see below). In 1915, however, the Nicoll Brothers Fish Company was established in Port Coldwell.

PORT COLDWELL

and remained the life-giving force for the town, until the late 1950s when, like so many other businesses, it declined along with the lake trout populations.

The Alcolts proved to be shrewd businessmen and by making use of new fishing innovations and by actively seeking out new grounds they were able to increase their catches. By offering fair prices and opening up new markets other local independent fishermen were persuaded to sell to them. In the early 1920s the brothers directly held licenses for ~~5,000 yds~~ m (51,000 yd) of gill net, increasing the number to (54,000 yd) by 1929 (Ont Dept of L & F ?)

In the 1920's Port Coldwell fishermen were licensed only for grounds in the Aheron Bay to Port Coldwell vicinity, but in the 1930's a "pioneering" spirit developed and traps roamed further ~~west~~ southward along the present day Pakapua Point shore as far as the Otter Head (Mrs. H. Cross, personal comm 1978) lake trout more than any other species, supported the town's fisheries. In its quest traps moved southward lake trout dominated the town's fisheries along the present day Pakapua Point shore, usually nearby ~~grounds~~ to the Otter Head, but occasionally as far as

⑦

PORT COLWELL

Mississippi Bay (~~Mr. H. Cross, personal comm 1978~~) for the
 a number of markets for
~~west of Port Colwell, Mizell traps~~ siscowet or fat trout
 (see section) were opened and the Port Colwell trade in
 this lake trout variant became quite lucrative. ^{Among the first} ~~at least~~ traps
 to run ~~to run~~ ^{after it} Superior Skow, was ^{the first} ~~officially~~ surveyed in 1929,
 were the Mizell Bros. "Strathbelle", and Harry English's
 "True". By the 1940's the km (55-mi) trips had been
 discontinued, however

During the peak years, Mr. F. Legault (personal comm
 1971) estimated that the Mizell Bros. traps ~~might~~ be
 probably took an average of (140,000 lb) of
 lake trout annually. Mrs. H. Cross (personal comm, 1978)

recalls that catches were still excellent until 1952, but
 today six houses are left standing in Port Colwell, but only one family lives there on a
 permanent basis. a decline was noticeable in 1953. ^{Based upon interviews.} ~~The history of~~

For additional information
 with local residents, A Mountain (1977) has ~~also~~ ^{another} chronicles
 the ~~Mizell Bros~~ the development and operation of
 as many additional details (with some inaccuracies) as
 the town's fisheries
 of the Mizell Brothers history (with some inaccuracies)

PORT CALDWELL (1)

Book ~~VI~~ ^{VII} p. 32 Neddy Thruver

- her father used to fish for Captain Titus of Port Caldwell who fished in the late 1890's

- Port Caldwell started around 1890.

Book ~~VI~~ ^{VII} p. 38 Mr. H. Cross

- Nicoll Bros came in 1915 from Collingwood. Charlie and Alice (maybe) came first and Tom came later. Gideon and Alice (maybe) came first and Tom came later. Gideon was Tom's son. After Gideon died her husband and

Mountain says
the new owner
was Matt Hooper

brother-in-law took over the fishing

- there was no trolling, only nets

- until 1952 fishing was excellent but the decline was noticeable in 1953. They fished as far as 45 miles away (not sure of the grounds) spending two overnights on the Strathbelle. The greatest amount she saw brought in was 2 tons.

- Nicoll Bros shipped all over

- she thinks the Neqoy is now a pleasure boat at the lakehead

- believes a Goran was the first into Port Caldwell (Pau maybe) prior to 1945 the people fishing were Tink Winterer who had a boat and Charlie Miller who had a launch.

- there are 6 houses left at Caldwell but really only one family that lives here

Book ~~VI~~ ^{VII} p. 37 Cecile Cross

- the Dominion Fish Company used to pick up some of the Nicoll Bros. fish

Book ~~VI~~ ^{VII} p. 42. Mr. Barber

- in Port Caldwell the Nicoll legs were the Neqoy, the Strathbelle and the Caldwell [are more?]

- the Iris was one of the first trips on the Superior around 1932 or 1933 (also the Strathbelle) Harry England ran the Iris.

- as far as he knows carbombs & explosives were taken out of Caldwell to blow the top off Superior Shoal (confirmed by P. Dahl)

Book III p 27 Lester Starr

- Nicoll Bros were the first fishing concern
- they sold to Moffat and Maclean
- The Caldwell Fisheries were next and these lasted until the early 1960s
- Bill Dick is also an old fisherman from Port Caldwell
- his cutter used to fish from Otterhead to South Pt

Book III p 35 Colin MacMillan

- Nicoll came in 1919 (was Scottish)

Book III p 39 K.I. McQuarrie

- The trap was one of the Nicoll traps. K.I. relates the story of how they would take it down to the white gravel river. This river had a variable width of channel at the mouth depending on how storms had piled up gravel at the mouth. The fishermen would cut a channel (about 10-15 ft wide) through the gravel, allowing the fish to get up into the pond behind, and then trap them by closing the gap. By seining they once took 5000 pounds of lake trout. (There was no quota at the time.)

relate this story as an example of fishing in the river

Book III p 40 Fern Laccour

- The Hewan Bay Indians set their nets from Pt R to Parade Point. as Nicoll - the people that bought him out didn't do too well.

Book III p 63 Tom Starr

- Old Nicoll, the son of Therman was killed in 1951.
- The four brothers, Thomas, Charles, Fred + Jack (owner) came from Collingwood.

vital to the boats

- The tug Benzie M sank
- The Caldwell and the Neqig (1938) took its place
- The Neqig is still pulled up at Caldwell Harbour
- The C.P.R. trains picked up the fish at Rosport. The No. 4 train took the fish for it was going east. No 3 was the westbound train (there were others) the train didn't pick up the fish at Caldwell because of the big hill

Book I A. King

- Guts were sold for the Jewish market - they were filleted and smoked
- They were also sold to the drug Co. for oil (like cod-liver oil) in 1940
- 41 Dols fished on the tug out of Caldwell. (The Strathbelle of Nicol, formerly the "LaSalle") catching Guts (75 fathoms)

Book III G. Dangle

Marathon was traditionally a cutoff point for the eastern fishermen (eastern fisherman would fish the south side of the bunker and the Caldwell people the north side)

Book III Pukaskwa Park - p 38

- There is a Nicoll's Cove south of Ciseau Bay + a Gid's ltr north of Ciseau Bay so the Company must have fished in the area
- Will Dampier fished out of Port Caldwell (See Specs) There is a Dampier's Cove along the shore

Book III Hamilton

- The Pukaskwa area was never fished very heavily. Although the Caldwell people may have gone as far as Michipicoten but generally fished only to Ciseau Bay + the Gravel R.

Book III Lemieux p 58

- Nicoll's had the Strathbelle in 1928 and the Bessie M had sunk
- her father worked on the Strathbelle which fished as far south as Mich R. (it was suggested that they also fished at the states)
- Kathleen Allan's daughter is still alive. There were Nicoll fishing records but they were destroyed when the fish house burned (circa 1965?)

Book III Johnson p 59

- father started at Caldwell in 1904 - his father was a deckhand on Strathbelle
- Strathbelle fished the white Gravel R.
- he started in 1938 on a tug of Charlie Boon's. He would fish down to spruce ls. It was a 50 mile run and there would be a lay over
- when fishing with the Strathbelle Guts would be taken off the spruce banks.

make list of
all the dice mkt
for Guts to show
diversity - steel
- drugs
- Guts
- ammen

- (4)
- The Strathbell and his men out to Superior Shoal after it was first discovered in one days lift they came up 400 lbs short of 5 tons. They didn't go out to the shoal very often. After a couple of lifts they found that they couldn't sell them (because they were better). They weren't fishing the shoal when he was fishing out of Port Colwell in the 1940's
 - nets were not canned in the Port Colwell to Rossport area

Book VI p. 32 R Dahl.

- Hendrickson fished Sable Is. w. B. 37-50

- The Strathbell fished the Sables with as many as 60 nets in a gang

Book VIII p. 20 Gunnar Ingves

- The Fishermen from Port Colwell used to fish Sables

Book I - Ingepault

- Harry England was in Colwell 1939 or 1938 - had tug Iris which was not a Micoll tug (he was an indep. Fisherman. Not with Micoll)

- The Iris went out with the Colwell to Superior Shoal when it was first discovered.

- Beattie M was first Micoll Boat

- Dampier (Charlie?) set a trap net at Simon's (then area) to catch black trout, but it was worked out in a storm

- moved from Port Colwell to Rossport 1913 - 14 years old

McQuarg Book III p. 38

- Charlie Dampier's father started fishing out of Heron Bay circa 1900

Duncan (Sept 30, 1904)

Port Colwell - 14 men 1 tug, 2 sailboats

PIC PULP + PEOPLE: a history of Marathon by Jesse Boulbee

PORT COLDWELL

- Nicols
- Thomas Nicols, with four brothers, came from Collingwood, Ont
 - 1915 started fishing business at Blind River
 - shortly after moved to Coldwell
 - found several men already engaged in the fishery
 - Donald + Allan Murray + father had a boat
 - Alex McKay had a boat
 - fish packed in ice and shipped by rail
 - built a dock, ice packing plant, houses
 - acquired "Strothbelle" - capt was for years Frank Gerow
 - later got the Negig
 - in peak years 135 people in Coldwell
 - Thomas Nicols died in 1947 and son Gideon took control
 - obtained concession to supply C.P with L. Superior trout
 - Gideon Nicols + wife died April 27, 1954
 - business sold in 1956

Lake Superior - by Region

Jackfish

Jackfish ①

McQuay III p 39

- no traps at Jackfish, small boats only

Todense III p 43

- In Jackfish there were only ~~one~~ ^{two} fishermen in early years. Pete Dahl and Ben Almos, who sold their fish ~~separately~~ independently. Mrs. Todense taught school and Arnold Almos was one of her pupils.

P Dahl VII p 30-29-32

King V p. 11. - The Leadman Islands - this is a new name. The former name was the Little Slates. Leadman was one of the surveyors on the hydrographic ship "Canadienne" - the Jackfish people fished the Leadman Is.
- The Jackfish boys operated on Almos Shoal and along the shore. This is a difficult shore to fish. They would also run out to the Slates

Habelit XII p 30 - there was (is) a 1 mi. closed range around the Slates Is.

Almos VIII p 41-50

Peter Dahl XIII p. 16-17.

Ben Almos 1922-1924	Fee 20.00	vicinity Jackfish	1922
Frank M. Campbell (Ft Wm)	192-1	Fee 20.00	vicinity Les Petit Ecoris
Peter J. Dahl. 1922-24	Fee 20.00	vicinity of Jackfish Slates Is.	

1924	Ben Almos	Fee 40	12,000	
	Peter J. Dahl	Fee 20	6000	Slates Is vic of Jackfish
		Fee 40	12000	vic of Jackfish, Lot #81.
	(A Link-Bassport)	Fee 40	12000	Les Petit Ecoris
	Charles Miller	Fee 20	6000	vic. of Jackfish Lot #80
	John Milani	2 Trolling lines (Fee 5)		Vicinity of Jackfish
	Edward Nicoll	2 Trolling (Fee 5)		Vicinity of Jackfish

Lackfish (2)

1894

1895

1896

1897

1898

A Alexander 1 pd on (R50)
* 27 outside

John Kerr 1 pd on (R50) Moved to
* 26 outside Port Colerail

Ben Almonts 1 Boat on (R15) Ditto (R15) 1 Boat on (R15) D. Ho (R15)
* 24 outside (lost fishing on this lease) * 24 outside

Paul Almonts 1 Boat on (N15) 1 Boat on (R15)
* 24 outside * 15 outside

Alex Olsen & Co 1 Boat on (N15)
* 25 outside

H Anderson & Co 1 Boat on * (N15)
* 25 outside

A. Alexander 1 Pd on (N50)
* 26 outside

A Alexander Tug Alexander (R25)
on * 26 + 27 outside

Jacob Hendrickson 1 Boat on (N15)
* 24 dead fish boy

Mr F Report ^{Back I p 68} 1891 - overfishing of sbk to has injured fishing (and also hazard to

JACKFISH

Soon after the establishment of the C.P.R. station in the 1870's ~~settling~~ fishermen began to ~~settle~~ ^{arrive} at Jackfish. Other fishermen were ~~present~~ ^{already present} ~~settled~~ when Ben Almes arrived in 1880 ^{early} ~~and began fishing~~ ^{to fish} with his two brothers and their ~~and~~ these numbers were augmented again by Peter Dahl and Jacob Hendrickson in the early 1890s. ~~Records for 1895~~ ^{some} fishermen from Rosport would also fish almost to Jackfish Bay. (Canada, Dept. Marine and Fisheries, ^{license records.})

In the early years Jackfish fishermen used sailboats or rowboats. Both Dahl and Almes acquired tugs after the turn of the century but both later switched to small gas boats. A single rowboat fisherman licensed for (5000 yd) of net ^{you averaged} ~~take~~ approximately (13000 lb) of lake trout ^{annually.} ~~per year.~~ (Mr. A. Almes, personal comm 1979)

The State Islands ~~are~~ proved important lake trout grounds for the Jackfish fisherman. Originally privately leased

It is noted by ^{the Dominion Fisheries Commission} Prince (April 25, 1896)

"... As a matter of fact fishing has never been very extensively carried on upon this part of Lake Superior, partly because the coast is very rocky and stormy and partly because in former years very destructive and wasteful fishing was pursued in the Mackinac and the Soudan ^{was seriously depleted}"

Jackfish

to a Lieutenant Governor Patterson. The earliest license for the States was probably issued in 1884 (Kerr and Kerr, Feb 13, 1886). ~~Others~~ ^{More} followed:

"The fishing on these islands was formerly leased to Messrs Noble who grossly abused it, and for many years it was practically worthless. The Department has applications from C.W. Gauthier and others but as there is ground for believing that these applicants would simply destroy the fisheries in the same way that the Nobles did it was decided not to grant any license in the future. (Prince Dec. 2, 1897).

John and ~~The~~ Nobles ~~were~~ ^{were} ~~man-~~managers of the Dominion Fish Company.

In the 1930's, three fishermen were ~~the~~ permanent residents of Jackfish, all sons of original inhabitants. According to Mr. A. Almes, ^{who began fishing in} (personal comm 1979) the most successful fishing period was from 1940 - 1948. Additional historical details are to be found in

Lake Superior - by Region

Rosspport

ROSSPORT BE39

In the early days of the north shore fisheries inhabitants maintained only tenuous contact with the outside world, and must have endured a profound sense of isolation. While the fishery at Rays Plot (Fig SM-) was still under control of the Hudson Bay Company in the 1870's, other men from the south ~~had~~ arrived to establish ^{dispersed} camps on the islands south of Phipps Bay.

Andrew Dick began fishing on Bowman Island (Fig SM-) in 1865 (Kennedy 1966) and was followed by Wm. Bear ^{in the} 1870's (Thomson 1953).

~~In 1865~~ ~~an~~ ~~island~~ ~~encountered~~ ~~fishermen~~ on St. Ignace Island, ^{and here} ~~and~~ ^{Sound} that the wife of the

lighthouse ~~was~~ suffering in the latter stages of consumption.

Years before settlers came to McKay's Harbour (later

known as Rossport) fish were cured in sugar and salt

at Chummi's Hbr. (St. Ignace Hbr) to await the

infrequent ~~is~~ arrival of the late steamers (Mrs. C.W.

Todence, Personal comm. 1976). Most ~~abandoned~~ ^{most} ~~camp~~ ^{were abandoned} camps ⁱⁿ

the fall ^{when} ~~their~~ ^{their} inhabitants returned to ^{the} ~~south~~ ^{south} St. Marie

2
Resport Area

built a small ice house and commenced business

By 1894 plans were being considered by the A. Booth

Packing Co. to make inroads in ~~the~~ the Resport industry

A letter to their Port Arthur representative, J. Brimman, expressed

the desire ~~to~~ to raise the price of fish in Resport at the

expense of the recently established Resport Fish Company of Mr.

Ashforth, adding that ~~the thing~~ ^{this was} is "liable to stir up a

great deal of strife." (Turner Sept 17, 1894)

In the 1890's J.A. Nicol ^(his relation to the Nicolls of Port Colborne) took the post of station master at

Resport, struck by the possibility of shipping fresh fish on the

C.P.R. line he built a small ice house and entered the industry

as a buyer. ~~The~~ From this modest start ^{his} ~~the~~ Nipigon

Bay Fish Company grew to be ^{one of} the major enterprises ~~at~~

between ~~the~~ ~~Black Bay~~ ~~and~~ ~~the~~ ~~region~~ along the

north shore, and survived until 1953. In 1940

a boxcar load of fish was shipped each day and fish

~~was~~ was being bought from as far away as the

~~subly~~ ^{the Black Bay} ~~Peninsula~~. (Mr. C. Macmillan personal comm 1978)

In addition to the Nipigon Bay Fish Company a couple
of ^{smaller} independent firms flourished in Resport. The Bowman Fish

③ Resport Area

Company was begun prior to 1910 and continued until

1917 when its fishing efforts were shifted to Lake Nipigon

Place	No. of Siskimewan	Gas	Tugs	Boat	Row	Ref.
Port Arthur			2			XIV - 3 McNab Dec 4/15
Fort w ^m			2			"
Rossport						
Rossport			← 15 →			XIV - 4 McNab (Feb 26/16)
Rossport	22					XIV - 6 McNab (Nov 24/16)
Port Cobdall Backfish	3					"
Ft w ^m	1+					"
Port Arthur	5					"
Rossport			7			XIV - 7 McNab (Oct 6/17)
Backfish					2	XIV - 10 Dahl (Sept 2, 1918)
Ft w ^m + P.A.			11			XIV - 12 P.A. "Chronicle"
Backfish					2	XIV - 12 McNab (sept 9/19)
Rossport			10 (tugs + rowboats)			
Ft w ^m + P.A.					6	← small boats
Rossport	no. of keel + pds 11	3	3		5	XIV - 15 McNab (Oct 23, 1920)
Rossport		3	3		5	XIV - 18 Nizell (Aug 24/21)
Thunder Bay	18		← 11 →		6 boats	XIV - 22 McNab (Oct 13, 1922)
Black Bay	20		3			XIV - 27 P.A. Weekly (McNab) (sept 19)
Michigan Bay	≈ 20		≈ 3			"