

REGION TEN
WILDERNESS CANOE TRIPS
RECORD OF PADDLE AWARDS

NAME McIver, Samuel

ADDRESS 2300 Irving Ave. South, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

COUNCIL Minneapolis

DATE OF TRIP August 18-24, 1940

GUIDE Hod Ludlow

PADDLE AWARDS : DATE

BRONZE Through Cornell - 8/24/40

GOLD

SILVER

REGION 10 CANOE TRIP
August 18-24

We arrived at Hibbard's Lodge at about 5 O'clock Saturday afternoon. After making our bunks we had supper. After supper we were given instructions in canoeing and portaging. Our guide was Hod Ludnow. Each group decided where they would go. Later on each group gave a stunt or sang a song. Lights were off at ten.

Breakfast was at seven. After breakfast we got our equipment and packed. Our group was the last to leave. As there were seven in our group we had three canoes. The extra person went in the guide's canoe. We paddled across Moose Lake into Newfound where we had lunch. After lunch we paddled on into Sucker and then into Birch where we hit the boundary line between the U. S. and Canada. We met a few fishing parties along the way. Camp was made early on an island on the Canadian side. The rest of the day was spent in swimming and fishing. After supper assignments were made as to when we should scour the pots. I drew the morning assignment. Later on I went fishing off the shore. Just as I was ready to quit I caught a Great Northern Pike. After that we all went to bed.

I got up before the others in the morning to clean my fish for breakfast. After breakfast we packed and left about eight thirty. This country was amply described by one of the guides. He said it consisted of rock on

which the soil had been forgotten. The vegetation grew in a sort of punk formed by the decaying of ancient trees. This punk made it absolutely necessary to put out our fires with water. Our first portage came from Birch Lake into the Knife River. It was about one hundred and fifty yards long. The next portage was a short one of about twenty yards around a rapids. A little later we had to jump out and pull the canoe through a short rapids. Then came the longest portage of the day, about a half a mile. It was from the Knife River into the Knife Lake. A short ways further on we stopped for lunch. After lunch we paddled the length of Knife into Cypress. A short liftover separated Knife from Cypress. Most of us were pretty tired when we finally made camp at five. The camp was located on a point right on the border.

The next morning three of us got up at five and went fishing. The only luck we had was one Great Northern. We did manage to catch sight of a large porcupine scurrying up a tree. After a breakfast of blueberry pancakes Hod took us out into the woods and taught us the names of the various trees and plants. After lunch Ben Fremming and I went out looking for nature specimens. We became so engrossed we went further than we realized and came out on the lake quite a distance from camp. We attracted the camp's attention and one of the boys came after us in a canoe.

In the morning we portaged about three-fourths of a

mile into Nig. Across the lake a narrows took us into Bow. From Bow into the South Arm of the Knife Lake was the longest portage of the trip. It was about a mile long. We ate lunch a little further on. Lately we had not seen any fishing parties and just a few other canoe trips. We camped for the night on the main part of the lake.

In the morning we completed a circle and came back onto our beginning route, taking the same portages. We ate lunch on one of the portages. In the afternoon we made an extra portage cutting off about two and a half miles of paddling. We camped for the night on Newfoundland.

The next morning after breakfast all the pots and pans were scoured especially clean so we did not leave until about ten. We had lunch a short distance from the base and arrived there about one thirty.

I'm sure all the boys had a wonderful time and our only regret was that it didn't last longer.

Samuel McIver

PLANTS

1. Strawberry - fruit
2. Blueberry - fruit
3. Mock Spain
4. Bracken Fern
5. Creeping Pine
6. Large Leaf Aster
7. Small Leaf Aster
8. Blue Bell
9. Water Lily
10. Deer Moss - food
11. Golden Rod
12. Jeweler's Flower
13. Job's Tears
14. Arrowhead Plant
15. Thimble Plant - fruit
16. Canada Thistle
17. Everlasting
18. Lignen
19. Cat Tail
20. Dwarf Dogwood

Besides the uses listed all plants have one very important function. They combine the energy of the sun with carbon dioxide and water to form sugar and starch which is the source of all our foods.

TREES

1. White Spruce - paper pulp
2. Balsam - medicine, arts
3. Jack Pine
4. White Cedar - poles, fencing, shingles
5. Juniper - flavoring
6. Soft Maple
7. Norway or Red Pine - spars, sills
8. Dogwood - mallets, rules
9. Paper Birch - clothes pins, tooth picks
10. Quaking Aspen - paper pulp, excelsior
11. Juneberry - fruit
12. Pincherry - fruit
13. Hazel Bush - oil from nuts for medicine and perfumes
14. Mountain Ash - no value
15. Labrador Tea - leaves used for tea
16. Black Spruce - paper pulp, pilings, posts
17. Tag Alder
18. White Pine - lumber
19. Black Ash - splint boxes and veneer
20. Gooseberry - fruit
21. Rose Bush - flowers
22. Sumach - souvenir manufacture
23. Raspberry - fruit
24. Chokecherry - fruit
25. Burr Oak - furniture, ship building
26. Tamarack - railroad ties, fence posts



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