

REGION TEN  
WILDERNESS CANOE TRIPS  
RECORD OF PADDLE AWARDS

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| NAME         | Newton, Jr., Floyd                             |
| ADDRESS      | 2639 Grand Ave. South, Minneapolis, Minnesota. |
| COUNCIL      | Minneapolis                                    |
| DATE OF TRIP | August 4th to 10th, 1940                       |
| GUIDE        | Bob Layton                                     |

|                      |                 |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| PADDLE AWARDS : DATE |                 |
| BRONZE               | Through Cornell |
| GOLD                 |                 |
| SILVER               |                 |

## Trees

1. Jack Pine - posts, railway ties, fuel
2. Norway Pine - used for spars, piling, and sills
3. White Pine - used for flooring and finishing
4. White Spruce - general construction and paper pulp
5. Blue Spruce - used for musical sounding boards
6. Black Spruce - used for paper pulp, construction, posts, and shipbuilding
7. White Birch - spools, wood pulp, and fuel
8. Yellow Birch - used for flooring, furniture, woodenware, and fuel
9. Poplar Birch - used for spools, wood pulp, and fuel
10. Juniper - used for pencils, chests, and fence posts
11. Balsam - sap used for medicinal purposes
12. White Cedar - used for shingles, fencing, and tub staves
13. Red Cedar - used for pencils and fence posts
14. Basswood - furniture, woodenware, pulp
15. Tag Alder - useless
16. Red Maple - used for furniture and finishing
17. Tamarack - railroad ties, telegraph poles, and fence posts
18. Pincherry - no value commercially
19. Juneberry - used for tool handles, cabinet work, and canes

20. Dogwood - used for shuttles, mallets, pulleys,  
and rules
21. Elm - used for wheel hubs, boat timber, barrels,  
and flooring
22. Large-Toothed Aspen - used for paper pulp and ex-  
celsior
23. Sumac - used in souvenir manufacture and  
small cabinet work
24. Sandbar Willow - of little use except for baskets  
and wicker furniture
25. Black Willow - wood has no commercial value -  
has medical properties (tannin)

## 2) Plants

1. Blueberry - food for humans and animals
2. Red Raspberry - food for humans and animals
3. Black Raspberry - food for humans and animals
4. Strawberry - food for humans and animals,  
has medicinal qualities
5. Mint - used as food seasoner, used to some  
extent in medicine
6. Bunchberry - food for humans and animals  
in the far north
7. Flowering Dogwood - berries eaten by birds, has  
medicinal qualities
8. Goldenrod - has medicinal value
9. Indian Peace-Pipe - has healing properties
10. Yarrow - has many medicinal properties,  
used in making beer in Sweden
11. Yellow Water-Lily - Indians use roots for food
12. Wild Grapes - food for animals and humans
13. Elderberries - food for animals and humans, used  
for wine
14. Wild Rice - food for humans and animals
15. Wild Currants - food for humans and animals

CANOE TRIP LOG-----1940

Aug. 4

Arrived at the base camp, Hibbard's Lodge, at 3:00 P.M. and were introduced to our guide who instructed us on portaging and paddling a canoe properly. Mr. Conger, the camp director, issued us our ground cloths, ponchos, and Duluth packsacks. Had supper and were assigned bunks. Took short trip into the woods until camp-fire time at 8:30.

Aug. 5

Got up at 5:30 A.M., packed our packsacks, and ate breakfast at 7:30. We were the second party to go out which left at 9:30. Paddled up Moose Lake, thru Newfoundland Lake, Sucker Lake, Birch Lake, and finally at Prairie River Falls, Canada, where we ate our lunch. After lunch we portaged twice into Knife Lake where we camped for the night, all of us being very tired from the long day's paddle.

Aug. 6

The next day, still tired but willing to go on, we started paddling down the south arm of Knife Lake until we got the clever idea of sailing. We stopped and got some poles and after making sails with our ponchos we sailed on towards the next portage which was seven miles away. After portaging about five times we ended up in Lake Kekekabic where we camped directly across from the Kekekabic lookout tower which we visited after setting up camp.

Aug. 7

As blueberries were very abundant, we had blueberry pancakes for breakfast. We paddled down Kekekabic against a strong headwind. After taking a few portages and paddling thru a few pot holes we finally reached Lake Fraser where we intended to camp, but continued on to Lake Thomas where we camped for the night.

Aug. 8

As Lake Thomas was noted for its lake trout fishing, we decided to lay over half a day, but caught nothing. We continued on thru Lake Alice into Lake Insula where we set up camp in a heavy rain.

Aug. 9

Finding the fishing excellent here, we decided to lay over a few hours. This time our luck was better as we caught more fish than we could possibly use. After a fish dinner we continued on for seven hours thru Lake Hudson, Lakes 4, 3, 2, and 1; from there along the Kawishiwi River to within a mile of the Fernberg lookout tower where we camped for the night.

Aug. 10

The last day and we had very far to go, but keeping up a good pace and taking the portages quickly we passed thru the Twin Lakes and Jasper Lake. Finally portaging into Moose Lake, we reached our base camp at Hibbard's Lodge at 2:15 P.M., only fifteen minutes behind schedule. Here we scrubbed the canoes and checked in our equipment; thus ending our trip.



FLOYD NEWTON, JR.  
2639 GRAND AVE. SOUTH  
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA.