Traditional/Local Knowledge Salmon Survey

Yukon River Panel Project CRE-16-02
Final Report

Prepared on behalf of the North Yukon Renewable Resources Council (RRC) and the Vuntut Gwitchin First Nation

by
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ABSTRACT:

References to historic fish trap and salmon locations in the Porcupine River watershed were researched in the Vuntut Gwitchin First Nation's Oral History Project. Fourteen elders in Old Crow, Dawson City, and Fort McPherson were interviewed regarding the historic location of fish traps and salmon. Results of interviews and previously documented references were analysed and compiled in this report, which documents the historic location of twenty-two fish traps, thirty-four locations of salmon, and associated information within the Porcupine River watershed.

OBJECTIVES:

1. Provide information to assist in creating the basis for further projects. Information obtained through this project will provide the community with tools that will assist in the local management, conservation, and restoration of Porcupine River salmon stocks.
2. Provide information regarding the presence of chinook, coho and chum salmon in locations throughout the Porcupine River watershed. This will include contemporary, but more importantly, historical information. It will also include significant associated data such as time of year, conditions of fish, fishing methods, use of fish, preservation methods, and other observations. This information will assist in filling current information gaps and provide the basis for future research, restoration and enhancement work. To pursue such future research, traditional and local knowledge is necessary to identify key areas of interest.
3. Provide information regarding spawning habitat of chinook, coho and chum salmon in the Porcupine River watershed. This will include contemporary, but more importantly, historical information. This information will assist in filling current information gaps and provide the basis for future research, restoration and enhancement work. It will also provide the community with tools that will assist in the local management, conservation, and restoration of Porcupine River salmon stocks.
4. Document historic locations of fish-traps throughout the Porcupine River watershed. This information will be of key importance in identifying areas of important, productive fish habitat. This information will assist in filling current information gaps and provide the basis for future research, restoration and enhancement work. It will also provide the community with tools that will assist in the local management, conservation, and restoration of Porcupine River salmon stocks.
5. Inspire and build community capacity and stewardship for the conservation, restoration, and enhancement of salmon stocks in the Porcupine River sub-basin. Information obtained through this project will provide the community with tools that will assist in the local management, conservation, and restoration of Porcupine River salmon stocks. This project will also involve another community member in salmon related work and will help build further community interest in the stewardship of Porcupine River salmon resources.

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1 Introduction:

The Porcupine River is one of the largest tributaries in the Yukon River system. It extends from the Yukon River at Fort Yukon, Alaska, northeast across the Canada/U.S. border, where it drains a large portion of the north Yukon and most of the Vuntut Gwitchin First Nation's traditional territory. The Porcupine has a number of significant tributaries in Canada, including three rivers that form its headwaters. These are the Whitestone, Miner, and Fishing Branch Rivers. The only settlement within the Porcupine River watershed is the village of Old Crow, located approximately 80 kilometres east of the Canada/U.S. border at the mouth of the Crow River. Old Crow has a population of roughly three hundred, mainly Vuntut Gwitchin First Nation members.

Three species of salmon migrate up the Porcupine River. They include a chinook run, that passes Old Crow mainly during the month of July, a chum run, that passes Old Crow mainly in September, and a coho run, that passes Old Crow beginning in early October until late January. The coho and chinook salmon runs in the Porcupine River system are important food fish to the Vuntut Gwitchin; the preferred chinook being a large summer salmon, while the more abundant coho being a salmon that can be caught during the late fall/winter. Vuntut Gwitchin members fish both runs in the vicinity of Old Crow. The coho run is unique in two ways: it is one of the most northern runs of coho and it is the only known coho run in the Canadian portion of the Yukon River drainage basin. The Vuntut Gwitchin also depend on the chum run for a substantial subsistence fishery. There have also been limited reports of summer chum in the vicinity of Old Crow.

A significant lack of information regarding salmon stocks in the Porcupine River system has been identified as an issue that needs to be addressed. Filling such information gaps has been identified as a priority to ensure the future success of stock and habitat management.

To fill existing knowledge gaps and ensure long-term co-management of Porcupine River salmon stocks, on-going community engagement and capacity building must be undertaken. This project represents an important step in this process. The Traditional Knowledge documented in this report can be used as the basis to further this process and facilitate future research, planning, restoration, or enhancement work.

This report details research conducted of historic fish trap and salmon locations in the Porcupine River watershed. Historic locations of salmon throughout the watershed can be compared with current known locations and can be used in management decisions as well as to determine priority locations for future salmon research. The historic location of fish traps can provide valuable information regarding the presence/absence of fish species and their abundance in tributary streams of the Porcupine. This information will also be valuable in identifying and addressing stock and habitat management issues, as well as restoration opportunities.

2 Methods:

Two local researchers were hired in Old Crow to conduct the research for this project. They worked closely with the local Habitat Steward to ensure that project objectives were met. The researchers were initially scheduled to begin work in June 2002, however, due to technical delays with the VGFN Oral History Project index, they could not begin their work until early September. Their work was then conducted on and off, with various delays, until late November, at which time it was completed. Delays resulted from deaths in the community, Elders' illnesses, as well as scheduling around other commitments and in coordination with the local Habitat Steward.

The researchers carried out the following activities:

- The VGFN Oral History Project index was searched for a number of key words related to salmon and/or fish;
- Transcribed and translated interviews from the VGFN Oral History Project with the key words "fish trap" and/or "salmon" were printed and obtained from the VGFN Heritage Department;
- Printed interviews were studied thoroughly for references to fish trap locations and/or known locations of salmon;
- Notes were made of each relevant reference to fish traps and/or locations of salmon from each interview;
- A list of appropriate Elders to interview for each geographic area was compiled;
- Certain listed Elders were interviewed and asked questions related to the location of fish traps, as well as locations where they may have known salmon to be present. Questions were asked about specific areas of interest with regard to the presence/absence of salmon. Interviews were recorded with cassette tapes. Written notes were also taken;
- All recorded interviews and written notes were examined, and all information with regard to historic fish traps, their location, species caught, time of year, and who was present were organized and summarized, interview by interview, in data tables;
- Historic fish trap and salmon locations were marked on 1:250,000 scale topographic maps. Locations recorded were based upon the best information made available by interviewed Elders;

Upon completion of the above activities, the information was analyzed, detailed, and summarized in this report.

Challenges were encountered in the analysis of the information gathered. Some elders were more specific than others, even when discussing the same location. Some details surrounding particular locations varied from elder to elder. For example, one location may be known differently to one elder than another. As well, elders were in various locations at different times. Therefore some elders may have witnessed certain things that others did not. This creates some minor differences between elders at times. However, there are usually explanations for these differences, such as they were not at a location in question at the same time of year as another elder, or, the year(s) that they were at said location was not a year(s) that salmon were present or that a fish trap operated in that location. Age differences among elders may contribute to such contradictions.

It should be noted that references to locations on the Miner and Fishing Branch Rivers are difficult to establish because some elders refer to the Fishing Branch River extending all the way to the mouth of the Whitestone River, before becoming the Porcupine River. In this case the Miner River would be a tributary of the Fishing Branch. Other elders refer to the Miner River extending all the way to the mouth of the Whitestone River, in which case the Fishing Branch River would be a tributary of the Miner River. References to the Miner and Fishing Branch Rivers were made interchangeably. Therefore, references to the Miner River were documented as being in the lower/mouth of the River, and the same with the Fishing Branch River.

Many elders indicated that at one time or another every feasible creek was fished. When asked about locations of fish traps in general or in particular watershed, a frequent response was “all over” or “on every creek.” In some cases, it was difficult to obtain more specific responses than this. While this does indicate the level of fishing that was at one time conducted throughout the watershed, it does not provide the site-specific information sought in this study. Therefore for the purposes of this report, only fish traps where elders gave reasonably specific locations have been documented as such. The size of the area indicated on the map as the location of a particular fish trap is indicative of how specific the information provided was for the particular location.

Historic locations where people caught or observed salmon have been identified throughout the Porcupine River watershed. Some locations are well known from the past and the present, while others have little to no previous documentation. The size of the area indicated on the map as a particular salmon location is indicative of how specific the information provided was for the particular location. In some cases this included large portions of a tributary watershed.

3 Results:

Historic fish trap locations and netting sites have been identified in most large and many small tributary watersheds of the Porcupine River, as well as the Porcupine main-stem itself. Fish traps were mainly, although not always, located in the lower portion of smaller tributary streams, near where they enter the larger river. Such smaller streams often drain lakes or extensive areas of land. Gillnets were also used in this type of

location, but more so in the main-stem of larger rivers as is the practise today. Exceptions to the placement of fish traps in smaller streams near their confluence with a larger river were found in Crow Flats, where some traps were located in the upper portions of certain creeks, and in one case in a stream at a lake outlet. One other exception was on Tiyza Creek, draining Whitefish Lake in the Porcupine/Bell/Eagle River area of wetlands. There, a fish trap location was identified both at the creek mouth and in the lake outlet.

3.1 Locations of Fish Traps Identified:

The following table details locations of historic fish traps, the name(s) of elder(s) who identified each location, and relevant comments made. The map codes correspond with each location noted on the map in 3.3.

Fish Trap Locations			
Map Code	**Location**	**Elders/ Sources**	**Comments**
T1	Schaeffer Creek near mouth (Crow Flats)	Alfred Charlie	-Lots of fish caught all winter.
T2	Black Fox Creek (2-5km upstream from mouth	Alfred Charlie Andrew Tizya	-Lots of fish caught.
T3	Johnson Creek (near mouth, 4-5 miles up)	Alfred Charlie Charlie Peter Charlie Dick Nukon George Robert Hannah Netro Peter Kaye	-Lots of fish (including chum) caught. -Chum were caught long ago. -Lots of suckers were caught. -Big whitefish were caught; -fish were dying there.
T4	Crow River 1-2km upstream from mouth, at Bruce Riffle	Alfred Charlie Charlie Peter Charlie Hannah Netro John Joe Kaye	-Lots of fish were caught for dog food in the 1930s; -communal fish trap for Old Crow.
T5	Tiyza Creek (near mouth at Porcup. River—Whitefish Lake area)	Andrew Tizya Dick Nukon	-Whitefish, pike, inconnu, burbot, and grayling were caught in the spring, after break-up; -This fish was dried for dog food over the summer.

T6	Whitefish Lake/Tiyza Creek (near lake outlet)	Andrew Tizya	
T7	David Lord Creek (near mouth)	Andrew Tizya	
T8	Upper Schaeffer Creek at small creek (DeChyoo Njik/Laughing Geese Place) (SW Crow Flats)	Charlie Peter Charlie Charlie Thomas	-Whitefish, inconnu, suckers, grayling, pike—all kinds of fish were caught; -Large numbers caught.
T9	Mouth of Fish Creek (at Surprise Creek), which drains Whitefish Lake in Crow Flats	Charlie Thomas	-Small fish were caught there. (referring to grayling, cisco, small whitefish, suckers, etc.)
T10	Mouth of Potato Creek (at Crow River)	Charlie Thomas	-Burbot, whitefish, pike, and suckers caught; -Large numbers caught.
T11	Chance Creek (suspected 2-3km upstream from mouth)	Dick Nukon	-Grayling, inconnu, pike, burbot, and suckers were caught there in the 1930s; -Pike and suckers were most abundant.
T12	Cody Creek (near mouth)	Dick Nukon	-All kinds of fish were caught.
T13	Whitestone River (near Old Village)	Dick Nukon	-Whitefish, inconnu, suckers, pike—all kinds of fish were caught; -trap was only partially successful, could not build it across entire river.
T14	Waters River at La Pierre House	George Robert Hannah Netro Mary Kassi Mary Kendi	 -Lots of fish caught, including chum; -Fish from there were used for trade at Joe Netro's store. -Chum and other small fish were caught, such as grayling and pike; -traps were located 300 yards behind the old building in a creek (Waters River). -Lots of fish were caught, including Whitefish, grayling, trout, and crooked back.

		Peter Kaye Woody Elias	-Chinook and grayling were caught. -Salmon and grayling were caught in the 1920s and 1930s.
T15	Ellen Creek (near mouth)	Hannah Netro	-Chum and whitefish were caught.
T16	Driftwood River (near mouth)	Hannah Netro John Joe Kaye	-Lots of fish were caught. -Whitefish, burbot, and suckers were caught.
T17	Head of Black Fox Creek (Fish Trap Lake)	John Joe Kaye	-Lots of whitefish were caught in the summer.
T18	Willow Lake, creek outlet, which drains in to Schaeffer Creek (Crow Flats)	John Joe Kaye	
T19	Creek that drains Fish Lake, at Porcupine River	John Joe Kaye	-Lots of chum were caught.
T20	Big Joe Creek (near mouth)	John Joe Kaye	-Lots of small fish (refers to grayling, etc.) were caught.
T21	La Chute River (near mouth)	Peter Kaye	-Whitefish were caught.
T22	Lower Johnson Creek (Crow Flats)	Sarah Abel	-Grayling were caught; -reference from the old story of Vahsrigwehdli' recorded in 1983.

3.2 Locations of Salmon Identified:

The following table details historic locations of salmon, the name(s) of elder(s) who identified each location, and relevant comments made. The locations are grouped into 4 categories, for chum, chinook, coho, and unidentified salmon. The locations noted as being of significant interest are location where the presence or spawning of salmon has not been previously documented or confirmed. The map codes correspond with each location noted on the map in 3.3.

(Map Codes: C=chum, K=chinook, R=coho, & S=unidentified salmon)

Salmon Locations * *Location of Significant Interest*			
Map Code	**Location**	**Elders/ Sources**	**Comments**
Chum Salmon:			
C1	Miner River (lower or mouth)	Alfred Charlie	-Thousands of chum were caught.

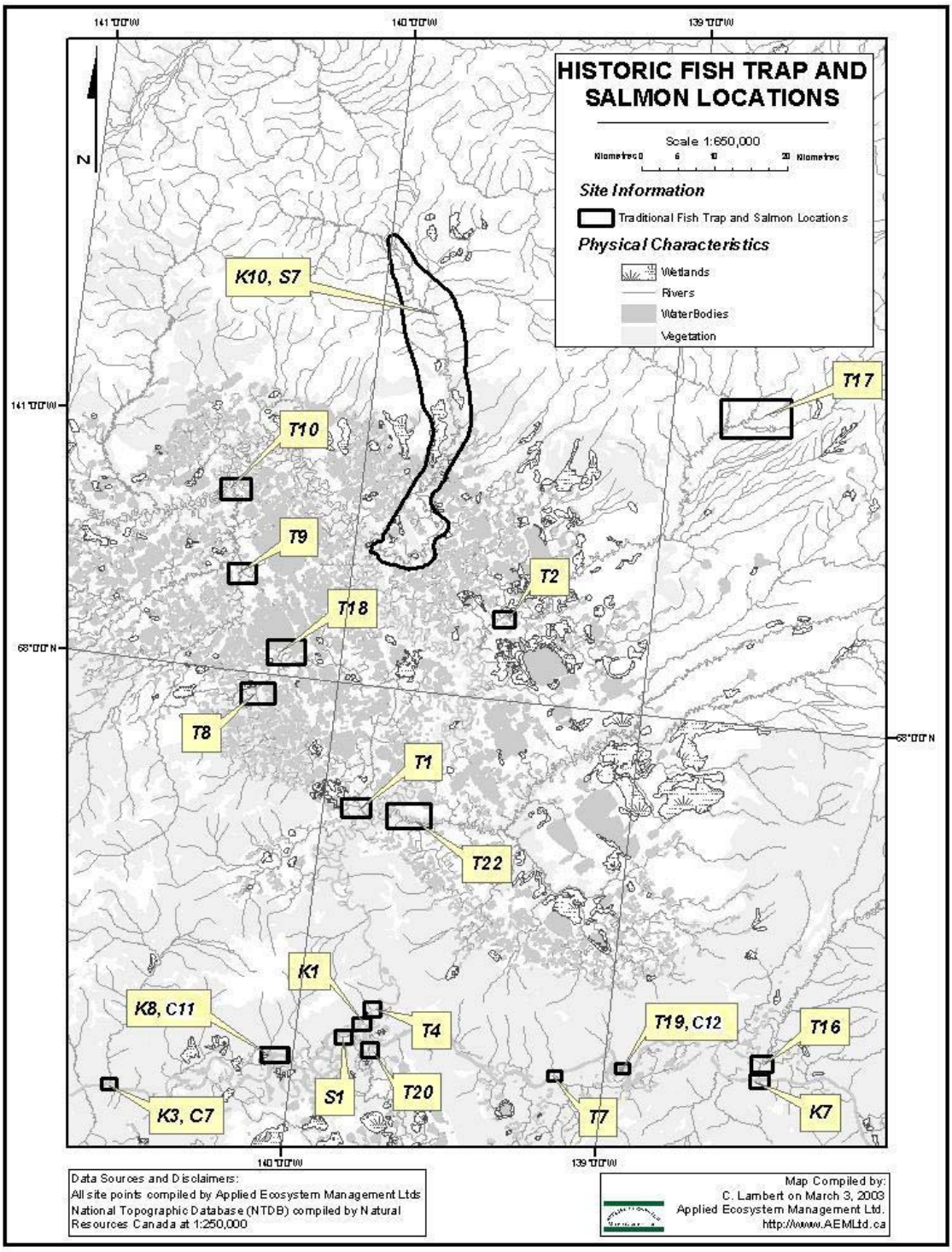
		Dick Nukon Edith Josie	- Saw lots of salmon eggs, Dick's dad told him they were from chum. -Chum were caught with nets there.
C2	Fishing Branch	Alfred Charlie Charlie Thomas Hannah Netro	-Thousands of chum were caught -Chum were caught. -Lots of chum were there.
C3	mouth of Bell River	Alfred Charlie	-Chum were caught at the mouth of the Bell River, and all the way to Old Crow.
C4	mouth of Johnson Creek	Alfred Charlie Andrew Tizya Charlie Peter Charlie	-Lots of chum were caught. -Lots of chum were caught, but no chinook. -Chum were caught there every year; -Small nets were set under the ice;
C5	Porcupine River at Salmon Cache	Andrew Tizya	-Lots of chum were caught there.
C6*	Bell River/Waters River at La Pierre House	Andrew Tizya Hannah Netro Mary Kassi Woody Elias	-Lots of chum were caught with nets, but no chinook. -Lots of chum were caught there. -Lots of chum were caught there. -Chum were caught there.
C7	Porcupine River @ Caribou Bar Creek	Andrew Tizya	-Chum were caught there.
C8	mouth of Whitestone River	Dick Nukon Edith Josie	-Chum were caught there. -Chum were caught there.
C9*	Whitestone River at Whitestone Village	Dick Nukon	- Long ago people said there was lots of chum salmon in the Whitestone, but Dick doesn't remember any before 1932. After 1932, he did see chum in the Whitestone River. He does remember seeing dead salmon and also salmon eggs in the Whitestone - Long ago chum were caught in the Whitestone, but not before

		Edith Josie	1932. Some dead salmon seen in Whitestone
C10	Ellen Creek (at mouth)	Hannah Netro	-Lots of chum were caught there.
C11	Porcupine River, 15 miles below O.C.	John Joe Kaye	-two or three thousand chum were caught there, but only three or four chinook.
C12	Porcupine River/Creek mouth at Fish Lake	John Joe Kaye	-Lots of chum were caught there.
Chinook Salmon:			
K1	mouth of Crow River	Andrew Tizya	-Lots of chinook were caught there in 1940.
K2	Porcupine River at Salmon Cache	Andrew Tizya	-A few chinook were caught there.
K3	Porcupine River at Caribou Bar Creek	Andrew Tizya	-Chinook were caught there.
K4	Porcupine River at Johnson Creek	Charlie Peter Charlie George Robert	-Chinook were caught there every year. -Chinook were caught there.
K5	mouth of Whitestone River	Edith Josie	-Chinook were caught there.
K6	Miner River (lower)	Edith Josie	-Chinook were caught there.
K7	Porcupine River at Driftwood	Edith Josie	-Chinook were caught there.
K8	Porcupine River at Martha and Peter Benjamin's, 15 miles below Old Crow	John Joe Kaye	-Only 3-4 chinook were caught there.
K9*	Bell River/Waters River at La Pierre House	John Joe Kaye Peter Kaye Woody Elias	-A few chinook were caught there. -Chinook were caught there. -Chinook were caught there.
K10*	Timber Creek	John Joe Kaye	-A few chinook were there.
K11	Mouth of Bell River	Mary Kassi	-Chinook were caught there.

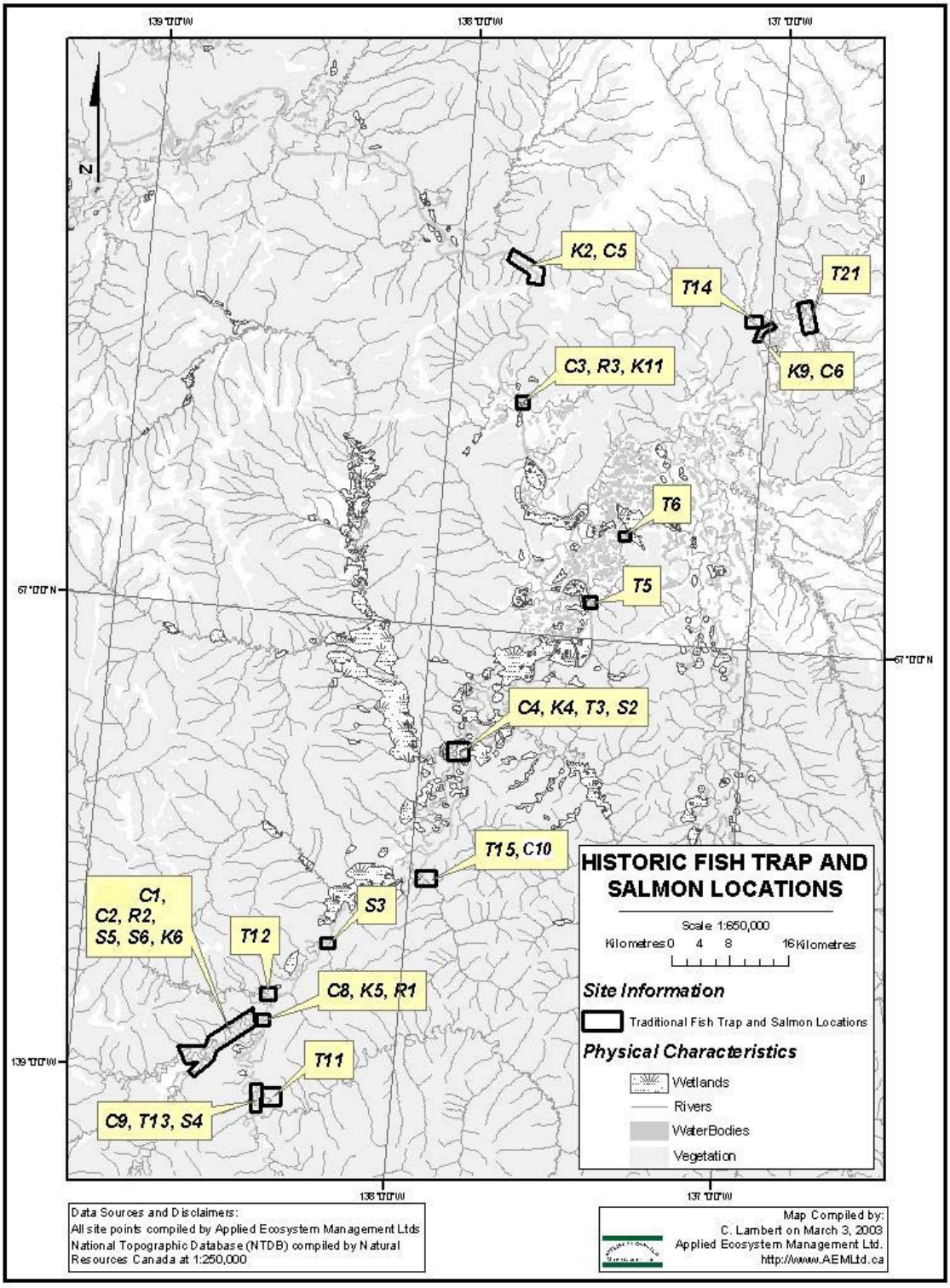
Coho Salmon:			
R1	Mouth of Whitestone River	Dick Nukon Edith Josie	-Coho were caught there. -Coho were caught there.
R2	Miner River (lower or mouth)	Edith Josie	-A few coho were caught there.
R3	Mouth of Bell River	Mary Kassi	-Coho were caught there.
Unidentified Salmon:			
S1	Porcupine River at Old Crow	Andrew Tizya Mary Kendi	-Lots of salmon were caught in 1970. -Lots of salmon were caught in 1938.
S2*	Porcupine River at Johnson Creek	Charlie Peter Charlie Dick Nukon Hannah Netro	-Salmon spawned around there*. -Lots of dead salmon seen by people at Johnson Creek*. -Dying salmon observed there*.
S3*	Rube Mason Creek/Porcupine River	Charlie Peter Charlie Hannah Netro	-Salmon spawned near there. -Some salmon caught there.
S4*	Whitestone River	Charlie Peter Charlie Dick Nukon	-Salmon spawned near there. - Saw dead salmon and also salmon eggs in the Whitestone.
S5*	Miner River	Charlie Peter Charlie Dick Nukon	-Salmon spawned near there. - Saw lots of salmon eggs there; -Dick's dad told him they were chum eggs; -Once they fed their dogs from the eggs there were so many.
S6	Fishing Branch River	Charlie Peter Charlie Dick Nukon	-Salmon spawned near there. -Saw salmon eggs there.
S7*	Timber Creek	Charlie Peter Charlie	- Low numbers of salmon were there; -Maybe because the water is not too deep or is warmer.

3.3 Map of Historic Fish Trap and Salmon Locations:

3.3.1 Northern Porcupine River Watershed



3.3.2 Southern Porcupine River Watershed



4 Conclusions/Recommendations:

This project documents a basic survey of Traditional Knowledge with regard to salmon and historic fishing in the Porcupine River watershed. It has built interest and capacity in the community of Old Crow for carrying out future related work. Most importantly, it has provided significant information regarding the historic locations of salmon in the Porcupine River watershed. It has also contributed significantly to local and regional management objectives.

These findings are a partial summary of previously documented knowledge, augmented with further information from elders provided in interviews.

4.1 Fish Trap Locations:

The tables and maps in sections 3.1, 3.2, and 3.3 respectively, identify twenty-two historic fish trap locations in the Porcupine River watershed. This is by no means a complete documentation of such sites. These sites were used mainly by people in the post-contact period, from the 1920-1970 era. Some of the documented sites were also used around the time of contact and pre-contact. However, elders interviewed in this project are generally 1-3 generations since that era, therefore most information presented is post-contact.

It should be noted that the fish trap site located on the small tributary of lower Johnson Creek (T22) was documented in an old story told by Sarah Able. The story is about a man named Vahsrigwehdli', who learns how to trap fish at this location.

According to the elders, fish traps were built in a variety of forms. In smaller streams basket style traps were used. In larger streams, including some significant rivers, a weir-type structure made of stakes and/or stones was constructed across the entire stream in an area that is shallow with slow moving water. There were various models of such structures, with different methods used to actually capture the fish, such as large basket traps placed in the opening of the weir. However, the methodology of fish trapping is not the focus of this study.

With certain exceptions, there is a common parameter regarding the location of fish traps identified in this study. Most traps were located just upstream from the confluence of a smaller creek or river with a larger river. As one moves up the Porcupine River, fish trap locations are encountered 0-5km up creek mouths, and also in some larger tributaries such as the Crow River. It is notable, however, that there were very productive fish trap locations in the upper portions of Schaeffer (T8, T18), Surprise (T9), and Black Fox Creek (T17) watersheds (tributaries of the Crow River). It is also suspected that fish traps existed in the upper portions of other tributaries of Crow River, such as Johnson Creek, however such information was not confirmed in this study. As mentioned, this is in contrast to most trap locations in the watershed. The locations of these fish traps and other information provided by elders indicate that large amounts of fish were migrating in these upstream portions of streams in the Crow River watershed.

As well, a confirmed trap location was identified on Tiyza Creek in the outlet of Whitefish Lake (T6). Elders indicated that there were many fishing locations (with traps and nets) in this area, however, only the one upstream location was specifically identified.

Large volumes of fish were caught in fish traps. According to Charlie Peter Charlie, a single trap in the upper Schaeffer Creek area yielded over ten thousand fish in a season. Several elders commented that while in operation, the community fish trap located 1-2km up Crow River from its' mouth (T4) required continuous hard work to process the large volumes of fish caught. While large volumes of fish were caught throughout the Porcupine River watershed, the Crow River system was noted as being particularly productive. The Whitefish Lake area of wetlands adjacent to the Porcupine, Bell, and Eagle Rivers was also noted to be very productive.

It is also significant that productive fish traps existed in certain smaller creeks along the Porcupine River that currently do not produce the quantities of fish (if any) that they once did. One example is the stream known as Big Joe Creek, a smaller tributary joining the Porcupine River a few kilometres upstream from Old Crow. Many people in the community can remember fish traps in this creek, near the mouth. Elder John Joe Kaye mentioned that fish traps were "all over" in Big Joe Creek, although the only certain location specifically identified was one near the mouth of the Creek. However, at this time there are no known quantities of any fish coming out of that creek. Andrew Tizya mentioned in Oral History Project recordings that he was told about Berry and Salmon Cache creeks (small creeks that join the Porcupine River about 85-90km upstream from Old Crow) at one time having fish traps located in them. However, despite attempts to find fish in these creeks, he has never seen any. This indicates changes in fish distribution in the watershed. It also indicates that many more historic fish trap locations exist than have been documented here.

During field research conducted in 2001 for Yukon River Panel Project RE-24-01, a stone structure across Chance Creek was observed approximately 2km upstream from its confluence with the Whitestone River. The location and nature of this structure matches very well the description of the Chance Creek trap (T11) given by Dick Nukon. It is possible that ice break-up conditions on this stream are such that the basic stone structure of the trap has never been destroyed. If so, this site could be a valuable heritage resource.

4.2 Locations of Salmon

In total, thirty-three references to salmon locations were documented in this project. These references were to chum, chinook, or coho salmon, and, in some cases just to salmon with no reference to the species. Many of the salmon locations are well known today as part of their migratory pattern. In some cases, salmon were caught in or near the mouth of a tributary, however this does not necessarily indicate that salmon were migrating up the tributary. Salmon are known to swim a short distance up tributaries before returning to the main stem to continue their migration upstream. This behaviour was confirmed by elders Hannah Netro and Dick Nukon, both of

whom mentioned that salmon "seemed to travel around before going to spawn," or that "sometimes salmon go up Whitestone a ways, then turn around and go back down and go up Miner/Fishing Branch." In some cases catching salmon near the mouth of a tributary may indicate this behaviour, in others it may indicate that salmon are actually migrating up said tributary to spawn. This is also known to be a behaviour of salmon colonizing new habitats. Some tributaries may clearly not offer habitat typically required by salmon for spawning. However, other tributaries may offer some habitat, and therefore must be considered as possible migratory.

Information provided by some elders also indicated salmon spawning in certain locations not currently considered as spawning areas, such as portions of the upper Porcupine River main stem. As well, information was provided that indicated salmon migrated to locations not currently considered to be part of the migratory patterns of salmon.

4.2.1 Chum Salmon

Chum salmon were identified historically at currently documented or expected locations, such as along the Porcupine River main stem, the Fishing Branch River, the mouth or lower Miner River, the mouth of the Whitestone River, mouth of Johnson Creek, mouth of Ellen Creek, or mouth of the Bell River. However, chum were also identified historically at locations not currently documented, specifically at La Pierre House on the Bell River, and up the Whitestone River at least as far as the old Whitestone Village.

In the case of La Pierre House, many elders from Old Crow and Fort McPherson identified chum salmon as being caught in the Bell River itself as well as in a fish trap located a short distance up the Waters River from its confluence with the Bell River. The reports of chum at La Pierre House also indicate that very large quantities were harvested. From the information provided, it is not possible to determine how many chum were taken in the fish trap in Waters River or in the nets that were also set in the Bell River. At this time there is no information indicating where the ultimate destination of the chum caught at La Pierre House may have been.

In the case of the Whitestone River, chum salmon were identified as being caught in nets at least as far upstream as the old Whitestone Village. Both Dick Nukon and Edith Josie indicated that long ago there were large numbers of chum in the Whitestone River but that they didn't recall seeing any until after 1932, at which time some were caught. Both elders also indicated seeing dead salmon and/or salmon eggs in the Whitestone. There has been a contemporary report of a visual sighting of salmon in the Whitestone River at McPharlon Creek, 4-5 years ago. However, at this time there is no information indicating where the ultimate destination of chum in the Whitestone River may have been.

A further point of interest is that Charlie Peter Charlie, Dick Nukon, and Hannah Netro identified areas along the upper Porcupine River near Johnson and Rube Mason Creeks as locations where salmon spawned or that large numbers of dead

salmon were observed. While none of these references directly stated that the salmon in question were chum, the context of their statements indicated that they were referring to chum salmon. A contemporary study in 1999 found four radio-tagged chum salmon located in upper portions of the Porcupine River. These tags had not passed through the Fishing Branch enumeration weir and their signals indicated that the fish were no longer living. Therefore, the fish could not have drifted downstream from the known spawning grounds in the Fishing Branch River (Boyce, 1999). This contemporary technical data is in correlation with Traditional Knowledge gathered in this project, indicating that chum salmon may currently (and historically) spawn in the upper portions of the Porcupine River.

4.2.2 Chinook Salmon

Chinook salmon were identified historically at currently documented or expected locations, such as along the Porcupine River Main stem, the mouth of or lower Miner River, the mouth of the Whitestone River, or mouth of the Bell River. However, chinook were also identified historically at locations not currently documented, specifically La Pierre House on the Bell River, and Timber Creek in the northern portion of Crow Flats.

In the case of La Pierre House, elders Peter Kaye, Woody Elias, and John Joe Kaye identified chinook salmon as being caught in the area. Peter Kaye indicated that chinook were caught in the trap on Waters River (T14), but the others were not clear on if the chinook were caught in the Bell River itself and/or in the Waters River. The reports of chinook at La Pierre House do not indicate that large quantities were harvested there. This is in keeping with the historical and present chinook harvest along the Porcupine River. At this time there is no information indicating where the ultimate destination of the chinook caught at La Pierre House may have been.

Timber Creek is a tributary of the Crow River, which drains from the southern slope of the British Mountains and through the northern part of Crow Flats. Both Charlie Peter Charlie and John Joe Kaye indicated that low numbers of chinook salmon could be found there. There have been a couple of reports of chinook salmon being caught at different locations in the Crow River over the years. Chinook have recently been caught in the Crow River, 1-3 km upstream from its mouth. This was reported by Andrew Tiyza as also being the case in 1940. However, such fish caught near the mouth may or may not be migrating up the Crow system.

An interesting piece of information provided by Edith Josie was that in 1961 her father caught 7 chinook salmon near the Driftwood River in the fall time. In the Yukon River system most chinook salmon are finished spawning by early to mid August, with a few stragglers coming at the end of August. This also seems to be the case with the known runs of Porcupine chinook. However, the information provided by Edith Josie is in contrast to this, with chinook being caught in the fall time. In 2002, Old Crow fishers reported catching a few chinook salmon very late in the fall, close to freeze up. This included 3 chinook salmon that were caught in

the Crow River (1-3 km upstream from the mouth) with the last one being caught on October 12th, just before freeze-up. These catches in combination with the information provided by Edith Josie raises the question as to whether or not a small, fall run of chinook salmon, are migrating up the Porcupine River. If this is the case, further questions arise, such as where do these late chinook spawn and are they in any way distinct from the summer chinook?

4.2.3 Coho Salmon

Porcupine River Coho salmon continue to be mystery. It is known that an unknown number spawn in the Fishing Branch River (Boyce, 2002)(Timpany, 1997), however little else is known about their migratory patterns.

Elders interviewed in this project made only three references about locations of coho salmon. These locations were at the mouth of the Whitestone River, in the lower or mouth of the Miner River, and at the mouth of the Bell River. All of these locations are in keeping with coho migrating towards the Fishing Branch River. Therefore this project has not provided any new information regarding the past or present migratory patterns of Porcupine River coho salmon.

4.3 Recommendations

Gathering Traditional Knowledge on a particular topic can be viewed as building a pyramid, with the specific desired information at the top. At first, general information is provided about a variety of topics, as was the case with the VGFN Oral History Project. From that base, information on specific topics can be further gathered by asking questions on the topics of interest. From the information collected in this second level of research, more specific questions can be asked to pinpoint particular items. Level upon level of such questions can be asked until it is evident that all available knowledge about specific topics has been documented. This project, therefore, can be seen as having completed a second level of research regarding fish in the Porcupine River system.

This report provides an excellent starting point from which other research and work can be conducted. It provides in a summarized form information that was previously unconsolidated or undocumented. In doing so it raises new questions and provides indicators of where in the watershed specific future research efforts may be valuably focused.

The information provided in this report should not, however, be considered as complete. As previously mentioned, many fish trap locations were not documented in this work. As well, for a variety of reasons there are some elders who were not interviewed in the course of this research. Further to this, elders who were interviewed may have more information to provide if asked about specific points.

Based upon the above considerations, the following future activities are recommended:

4.3.1 Traditional Knowledge

It is recommended that further Traditional Knowledge research be conducted to document a more complete account of fish trap and salmon locations in the

Porcupine River watershed. Elders of interest that were not interviewed in this project should be interviewed, and, elders who were interviewed but may have further information to contribute should be re-interviewed. Such research should not only include interviews with elders, but also examining sources of historical information such as journals of traders or explorers in the Porcupine River area. The VGFN Oral History Project should also be re-visited. A further level of research on this topic may provide a relatively complete account of fish trap and salmon locations. Knowledge of some very old locations, however, may be lost forever.

4.3.2 Chum Salmon

This report documents the historical presence of chum salmon in the Bell and Whitestone River systems, as well as chum salmon spawning in portions of the upper Porcupine River. It is recommended these areas be the focus of future scientific/technical research to confirm the current presence/absence of chum salmon and the location of chum spawning grounds.

4.3.3 Chinook Salmon

This report documents the historical presence of chinook salmon in the Bell and Crow River systems. It is recommended these areas be the focus of future scientific/technical research to confirm the current presence/absence of chinook salmon and the location of chinook spawning grounds. While the presence of chinook salmon in the Whitestone River was not specifically identified, there were references to salmon in general. Some of these unspecific references to salmon may or may not have included chinook. Considering that R&E research projects in 2001 and 2002 (RE 24-01 and CRE-15-02) has documented limited chinook salmon spawning activity in the Whitestone River, it is recommended that future scientific/technical research be conducted to confirm the current presence/absence of chinook salmon spawning activity in the Whitestone River watershed (Anderton, 2001).

4.3.4 Coho Salmon

It is recommended that in any future Traditional Knowledge research regarding fish in the Porcupine River system, a series of specific questions regarding coho salmon be investigated.

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Tiyza, Andrew. Personal Interview, Oct. 29th, 2002. Old Crow, Yukon.

6 Documentation:

Original and copies of raw data remains on file with the Vuntut Gwitchin First Nation, Heritage Department. These materials include written notes and cassette recordings of interviews.

7 Appendix: Summary Tables of Collected Information

Elder/Source	**Alfred Charlie**				
Oral History Project	VG2000-4-08/VG2001-2-62				
Interview	Yes-Phyllis & Dennis Frost, Oct 29/02, Old Crow, YT				
Fish Trap/Net Setting	Map Code	Location/Method	Fish Caught	Time/Year	*Other Participants*
	T1	Schafer Creek (near mouth), traps	Lots of fish	All winter	Annie Nukon
	T2	Black Fox Creek, (2-5km upstream from mouth), trap with hoop net	Lots of fish	Fall	John Kendi Peterson
	T3	Johnson Crk (near mouth at old village),traps	Lots of fish and chum	1912	
	T4	Crow River (1-2km up from mouth, at Bruce Riffle), traps			
Salmon	Map Code	Location	Species/Number Caught		
	C1, C2	Miner, Fishing Branch	Chum, thousands caught		
	C3	mouth of Bell River-Old Crow (along Porcupine River)	Chum, John Tiyza, Gwatlati		
	C4	Johnson Crk (near mouth at old village),traps,	Lots of fish and chum		
Other	Caches all full in summer & winter. Lots of fish and animals. Long ago used to be lots of fish and chum, but only 2 or 3 Chinook. When there was no chum, people bought dog feed and made bannock for dogs.				

Elder/Source	**Andrew Tizya**				
Oral History Project	VG2000-4-18, Page 10 /13				
Interview	Yes-Phyllis & Dennis Frost, Oct 29/02, Old Crow, YT				
Fish Trap/Net Setting	Map Code	Location/Method	Fish Caught	Time/Year	*Other Participants*
	T5	Tiyza Creek (near mouth—Whitefish Lake area) babiche & willow bark traps		Sept	William Itsi
	T6	Whitefish Lake/Tiyza Creek (near Lake outlet)			
	T7, T2	David Lord Crk (near mouth), Black Fox (near mouth), traps			
		Porcupine River at Salmon Cache, nets under ice, hooks	Few chinook, lots of chum, loche	After 1932.	
Salmon	Map Code	Location	Species/Number Caught		
	S1	Porcupine River at John Moses Camp (across from western end of Old Crow)	Salmon, 1970 Lots of fish		
	K1	Mouth of Crow River	Lots of Chinook in 1940, lots went to spawn		
	K2, C5	Porcupine River at Salmon Cache, nets under ice, hooks	Few chinook, lots of chum, loche		
	C6, C4	Bell River at La Pierre house, Mouth of Johnson Creek, nets	No chinook , lots of chum, Peter Kaye		
	C7, K3	Porcupine River at Caribou Bar Creek	Chum & chinook, Not sure of year.		
Other	RCMP got dried Chinook from Dawson City for dog feed. When there started to be lots of Chum, people would catch 4 to 5000. Was told of fish traps in Berry and Salmon Cache Creeks (before his time), but has never himself known fish to exist in those creeks.				

Elder/Source	**Charlie Peter Charlie Sr.**				
Oral History Project	VG1999-1-01 Pages 2/42 3/43 4/42 5/42				
Interview	Yes-Phyllis & Dennis Frost, Nov 11/02, Old Crow, YT				
Fish Trap/Net Setting	Map Code	Location/Method	Fish Caught	Time/Year	*Other Participants*
	T3	Johnson Crk (near mouth), nets & traps	Chum	Long ago	
	T8	Upper Schaeffer Creek at small creek, (Laughing Geese Creek/DeChyoo Njik), trap	All kinds, whitefish, inconnu, suckers, grayling, pike		
		Bell River, nets	Lots of fish, no salmon		
	T4	Crow River 1-2km up from mouth at Bruce Riffle, traps			
		Miner River (open water), Whitestone, Fishing Branch Rivers, nets	Fish in winter (no salmon)	Winter	
Salmon	Map Code	Location	Species/Number Caught		
	K4, C4, S2	Porcupine River at Johnson Creek, small nets under ice	Chinook & Chum, every year, salmon spawned around there		
	S3	Rube Mason Creek	Salmon spawned around there		
	S4	Whitestone River	Salmon spawned around there		
	S5	Miner River	Salmon spawned around there		
	S6	Fishing Branch River	Salmon spawned around there		
	S7	Timber Creek	Salmon seemed to stay there, maybe because water not too deep or is warmer. Low numbers though.		

Other	Long ago, lots of chum so dogs ate good all winter. Not too many chum or chinook long ago. Beaver affect the spawning. tens of thousands of fish caught in traps in Crow Flats

Elder/Source	**Charlie Thomas**				
Oral History Project	VG1999-1-01				
Interview	Yes, Dennis & Phyllis Frost, Nov 16/02, Old Crow, YT				
Fish Trap/Net Setting	Map Code	Location/Method	Fish Caught	Time/Year	*Other Participants*
	T9	Mouth of Fish Creek (at Surprise Creek), which drains Whitefish Lake (Crow Flats), fish trap	Small fish	1922	-Old Francis -grandparents -parents -eskimos -John Porcupine (Charlie's father)
	T10	Mouth of Potato creek (at Crow River), fish traps	Lots of Burbot, whitefish, pike, grayling, suckers		
	T8	Upper Schaeffer Creek at small creek, (Laughing Geese Creek/DeChyoo Njik), trap			
		Canoe river (uncertain reference)	Pike		
Salmon	Map Code	Location	Species/Number Caught		
	C2	Fishing Branch	chum		
Other	-Not much chinook. -1936 moved to Canada. For 4 yrs U.S. Gov't people blocked up the river. No fish. Everyone's dogs were starving. Small fish from Crow River dried to nothing. Not worth to use as dog feed. -a fish trap located in the upper Crow River, possibly somewhere near the mouth of Potato Creek, but the exact location was not given at this time. -in Crow Flats, fish migrate to the lakes in the spring, and then leave again in the later summer/early fall. -fish would return to Crow River from the lakes in the later summer/early fall would migrate up upstream to over winter (location uncertain).				

Elder/Source	**Dick Nukon**				
Oral History Project	VG2000-0-04; VG2001, 13-36; VG2001-2-1; VG2000-4-07				
Interview	*Yes, Dennis & Phyllis Frost, Oct 28/02, Old Crow, YT*				
Fish Trap/Net Setting	Map Code	Location/Method	Fish Caught	Time/Year	*Other Participants*
	T5	Tizya Creek (Whitefish Lake Creek) at Porcupine River, with net across creek, or traps	Whitefish, pike, inconnu, burbot, grayling (dry fish for summer dog food) lots	Spring time after break-up	Peter Charlie family John Charlie & family Alfred Charlie & family + Nukon family
	T11	Chance Creek, fish trap (suspected 1-2 miles up)	Grayling, inconnu, pike, burbot, sucker (pike & sucker most abundant)	1932-34	David Elias Myra Crow William Itze
	T12	Cody Creek (mouth), fish traps	all kinds of fish		Charlie Linklater & Charlie Abel Amos Josie Kenneth Nukon Dick's Family Charlie Thomas Edith Josie
		Mouth of Whitestone, nets under ice	chum salmon, lots coho salmon, lots big whitefish, burbot, pike	1935-36 Coho in Nov.	
	T13	Whitestone River, fish trap—only partially successful	whitefish, inconnu, sucker, pike, all kinds of fish		
	T3	Johnson Creek (near mouth 4-5 mile up), fish trap	lots of suckers		

Salmon	Map Code	Location	Species/Number Caught
	C8, R1	Mouth of Whitestone River	Chum, coho
	C9, S4	Whitestone River	Long ago people said there was lots of chum salmon in the Whitestone, but Dick doesn't remember any before 1932. After 1932, he did see chum in the Whitestone River. He does remember seeing dead salmon and also salmon eggs in the Whitestone
	S6	Fishing Branch River	Saw salmon eggs
	C1, S5	Mouth of Miner River/Miner River	Saw lots of salmon eggs Dick's dad told him they were chum, once they fed their dogs from the eggs there were so many.
	S2	Porcupine River at Johnson Creek	Lots of dead fish (salmon) seen by people at Johnson Creek
Other	4-5 families got summer fish (dried) for dogs from Tizya creek in spring time open water late on Miner River, can't set net as open water/slush running late into season Once they tried to make fish trap on Whitestone, but river is too wide and bottom is too soft, so they could only get it to work for half the river. Sometimes salmon go up Whitestone a ways, then turn around and go back down and go up Miner/Fishing Branch Dick saw lots of grayling in association with the salmon eggs he saw on the Miner River or the Mouth of the Miner River. He found lots of eggs inside		

Elder/Source	**Edith Josie**				
Oral History Project	VG2001-13-13; VG2001-13-17				
Interview	*Yes, Dennis & Phyllis Frost, Oct 28/02, Old Crow*				
Fish Trap/Net Setting	Map Code	Location/Method	Fish Caught	Time/Year	*Other Participants*
		Mouth of Whitestone River, with net	whitefish, inconnu, suckers, grayling, chinook salmon, chum salmon, coho salmon	Late Aug till freeze up, three years in a row early 1940s Chinook at end of August	Edith's Family John Nukon Dick Nukon
		Miner River, with net	chinook salmon, few coho salmon		
		Whitestone River, with nets under ice	whitefish, inconnu, suckers, grayling, chum salmon		
Salmon	Map Code	Location	Species/Number Caught		
	C8, K5, R1	Mouth of Whitestone River	Chum, chinook, coho		
	K6, C1, R2	Miner River (lower), with net	Chinook, , chum, a few coho		
	C9	Whitestone River (at Village)	Chum long ago, but not much around before 1932 Some dead salmon seen in Whitestone		
	K7	Porcupine River at mouth of Driftwood River	Chinook		
Other	Small fish, some like whitefish & some w/skin like chinook salmon observed in Whitestone River in the fall time Fluctuation in abundance--One year lots of fish, next year not so many 1961—Edith's father caught 7 chinook salmon in the fall time at Driftwood Father tried setting fish traps in Whitestone River, but did not work due to larger size of river. Therefore nets were used.				

Elder/Source	**George Robert**				
Oral History Project	*None*				
Interview	*Yes, Dennis & Phyllis Frost, Nov 24/02, Fort McPherson*				
Fish Trap/Net Setting	Map Code	Location/Method	Fish Caught	Time/Year	*Other Participants*
	T14	La Pierre House, traps		1936	Old Crow people gave us fish. C.P. Charlie family, John Coin (chief from Arctic Red)
	T3	Johnson Crk (near mouth), traps			
Salmon		Location	Species/Number Caught		
	K4	Johnson Crk Village	Chinook		
Other					

Elder/Source	**Hannah Netro**				
Oral History Project	VG1999-2-04				
Interview	Yes-Phyllis & Dennis Frost, Nov 16/02, Old Crow				
Fish Trap/Net Setting	Map Code	Location/Method	Fish Caught	Time/Year	*Other Participants*
	T15	Ellen Creek (near mouth), traps	Chum, whitefish	1940	
		Fish Lake, Eagle River, Bell River, nets	Whitefish	Fall	Joe Netro
	T3	Johnson Creek (near mouth), traps	Fish dying, big whitefish		
		Rube Mason Creek, nets	Some salmon, lots of fish	1933-34	Ross Tizya John Joe Kaye
	T4	Crow River (Bruce Riffle), traps	Lots of fish	30's	Joe Netro
	T16	Driftwood, traps	Lots of fish		
	T14	LaPierre House, traps & nets	Lots of fish, used for trade At Joe's store, chum		

Salmon	Map Code	Location	Species/Number Caught
	C6, C2	LaPierre House & Fishing Branch	Lots of chum
	C10	Ellen Crk (at Porcupine), Bell River	Lots of chum
	S2	Johnson Creek (at mouth)	Fish (salmon) dying
	S3	Rube Mason Creek	Some salmon, lots of fish
Other	-Lots of bears eating salmon at Fishing Branch. -Water at Fishing Branch smelled. Probably from the salmon. Water cleared up at freeze up. -Not much bears and fish now. -Salmon seemed to travel around before going to spawn. -Fish from Crow River trap at Bruce Riffle (1-2km up from mouth) used for dog feed (community fish cache).		

Elder/Source	**John Joe Kaye**				
Oral History Project	VG1997-9-11				
Interview	Yes-Phyllis & Dennis Frost, Nov 11/02, Old Crow				
Fish Trap/Net Setting	Map Code	Location/Method	Fish Caught	Time/Year	*Other Participants*
	T16	Driftwood River (¼ mile up from Porcupine), traps	Whitefish, burbot, sucker		
	T17	Head of Black Fox Creek (fish trap lake), traps	Whitefish, lots of fish	1960 summer	
	T18	Fish trap used in creek coming out of Willow Lake (near lake outlet), drains into Schaeffer Creek (Crow Flats)			
	T19	Fish Lake (near Porcupine), traps in mouth of creek draining lake	Lots of chum		Peter Moses, Elias, Peter Tizya Sr.
	T20	Big Joe Creek, traps all over, but known location is near mouth	Lots of small fish		Gilbert Lord
	T4	Crow River (1-2km up), traps			
Salmon	Map Code	Location	Species/Number Caught		
	C11, K8	Martha & Peter Benjamin's (15 miles below Old Crow)	Chum-2 or 3000 Chinook-only 3 or 4		
	K9, K10	La Pierre House, Timber Crk.	Few chinook, trout		
	C12	Fish Lake (near Porcupine), traps in mouth of creek from lake	Lots of chum		

Other	Salmon went up Miner or Salmon River to spawn around Sept. Small fish went past, maybe small salmon. Lots of red salmon went past. Rats & beaver spoil lots of fishing places. Even now, dead fish here & there. Joe Netro used to send for Chinook from Alaska. Twine used to make nets sometimes.

Elder/Source	**Mary Kassi**				
Oral History Project	VG1999-1-3				
Interview	Yes-Phyllis & Dennis Frost, Oct 29/02, Old Crow, YT				
Fish Trap/Net Setting	Map Code	Location/Method	Fish Caught	Time/Year	*Other Participants*
	T14	LaPierre House-fish traps (in creek beside it). Just behind the old building there 300 yards—(trap set)	Chum, other small fish, grayling, jackfish	Aug/Sept	
		Mouth of Bell River, nets	Chinook & Coho	Under ice	
		LaPierre House, nets	Lots of chum		-parents, grandparents, Caroline Moses, Maggie Jitsay, Emma (sister)
		Zelma Lake (Crow Flats), nets	All kinds of fish, Big Whitefish, Inconnu, Pike		Family's Camp
		Crow Flats, used sticks (portage creeks)	Jackfish		
Salmon	Map Code	Location	Species/Number Caught		
	C6	La Pierre House	Lots of Chum		
	K11, R3	Mouth of Bell	Chinook, Coho		
Other	Dynamite in lakes in Flats did damage. No fish after and lakes are drying up. This was in the 1960s when oil and gas exploration began to move into Crow Flats. Mary recalls extensive damage done to lakes and the mass killing off of fish in Zelma, Maggie, and other lakes. Long ago, used to be lots of chum. Chinook for 3 or 4 days in July. Crow river used to have lots of fish				

Elder/Source	**Mary Kendi**				
Oral History Project	*None*				
Interview	Yes- Dennis & Phyllis Frost, Nov 25/02, Fort McPherson, NWT				
Fish Trap/Net Setting	Map Code	Location/Method	Fish Caught	Time/Year	*Other Participants*
	T14	LaPierre House, traps in creek. Whitefish Lake (near Bell/Porcupine Rivers), nets	Lots of fish – grayling, trout, whitefish, crooked back Lots of fish	1938	-David & Mary Elias -Annie & William Itsi
Salmon	Map Code	Location	Species/Number Caught		
	S1	Old Crow	Salmon-lots 1938		
Other					

Elder/Source	**Percy Henry**				
Oral History Project	*None*				
Interview	Yes-Dennis Frost & Isaac Anderton, Nov 21/02, Dawson, YT				
Fish Trap/Net Setting	Map Code	Location/Method	Fish Caught	Time/Year	*Other Participants*
		Whitestone, Miner, Fishing Branch, Johnson Crk to Old Crow, nets	Grayling, sucker, whitefish, trout	1943 May & June	C.P. Charlie family John Nukon Joe Netro
Salmon	Map Code	Location	Species/Number Caught		
		Porcupine	Lot of chum, 1950		
Other	King salmon used all over for dog food & other. Miner River, some open water.				

Elder/Source	**Peter Kaye**				
Oral History Project	*None*				
Interview	Yes-Dennis & Phyllis Frost, Nov 24/02, Fort McPherson, NWT				
Fish Trap/Net Setting	Map Code	Location/Method	Fish Caught	Time/Year	*Other Participants*
	T14	La Pierre House, traps	Chinook, grayling	1932	William Itsi, Jackson(trading post), Joe Netro
	T21	La Chute River (above La Pierre House), traps	Whitefish	l933	Paul Ben Kassi
	T3	Johnson Creek (near mouth), traps		1943	Jim Jackson, Alfred Charlie, John Charlie
		Whitefish Lake (near Bell/Porcupine Rivers), nets		January	C.P. Charlie Sr.
Salmon	Map Code	Location	Species/Number Caught		
	K9	La Pierre House	Chinook		
Other	Fish piled up in caches. Given to NWT people. No meat in 1943 in McPherson. Moved to LaPierre for fish (dry salmon) Not much open water in 1943. From Johnson Creek to Old Crow at Christmas, Alfred Charlie, Andrew Charlie, Ballum, Charlie Linklater, Collin Andrew, John Francis				

Elder/Source	**Sarah Abel**				
Oral History Project	*VG1997-4-3, 7/8*				
Interview	No/Deceased				
Fish Trap/Net Setting	Map Code	Location/Method	Fish Caught	Time/Year	*Other Participants*
	T22	near mouth of Creek at lower Johnson Creek (Crow Flats), at a place between two bluffs or hills	Grayling	Long Ago	
Salmon	Map Code	Location	Species/Number Caught		
Other					

Elder/Source	**Woody Elias**				
Oral History Project	*None*				
Interview	Yes-Dennis & Phyllis Frost, Nov 24/02, Fort McPherson, NWT				
Fish Trap/Net Setting	Map Code	Location/Method	Fish Caught	Time/Year	*Other Participants*
	T14	La Pierre House, traps	Salmon, bluefish(grayling)	1920's – 30's	-grandfather and mother, Mary Kunizzi
Salmon	Map Code	Location	Species/Number Caught		
	C6, K9	La Pierre House	Chum & Chinook		
Other					