

Walkers Lake is named after Mr Walker who owned a steam launch on the lake.

Area Lakes

The area surrounding Schreiber also features a proliferation of scenic lakes. Many of these lakes have plentiful stocks of fish including pickerel, pike, salmon, rainbow trout, lake trout, speckled trout and bass.

The following is a list of those to be found near Schreiber: Goose Lake, Big Duck Creek, Maude Lake, Deep Lake, Catherine Lake, Louise Lake, Charlotte Lake, Bluff Lake, Cameron Lake, Big Duck Lake, Bear Lake, Little Bear Lake, McQuaig Lake, Ellis Lake, Otisse Lake, Davidson Lake, Ducell Lake, Walkers Lake, Rondeau Lake, Spectacle Lake, White Sand Lake, Lynx Lake, Jackson Lake, Ross Lake, Lamonte Lake, Nission Lake, and Alt Lake.

The lake which dominates the area and environment is unquestionably Lake Superior; a beautiful, awesome and magnificent body of water. The treacherous waters of the lake, have been responsible for the demise of many a ship. The following is a brief list of the more significant ship wrecks having occurred in Lake Superior waters within our areas.

It is interesting to note that the history and particulars of shipwrecks in this area have been documented and extensively researched. Thanks are offered to Ryan Wm. LeBlanc (certified PADI instructor N.5705) for providing this material. As a professional diver Mr LeBlanc has been responsible for discovering a number of submerged ships listed herein.

Ontario

The Ontario was a steamer weighing 1,338 tons, with dimensions of 181 x 35 x 12, used for transporting C.P.R. men and materials to Cavers, McKay's Harbour (Rosspport), Jackfish and Caldwell. On August 10, 1899 the ship was caught in a storm and heavy fog and sank off the east tip of Battle Island (seven miles

from Rosspport). The Ontario, a C.P. ship owned by the North West Transportation Company, resulted in an estimated loss of \$5,000.00.

Whaleback 115

On December 18, 1899 the Whaleback 115 barge carrying a crew of nine, had its tow line broken and subsequently spent five days floating in open water before colliding with the southwest tip of Pic Island. The remarkable story however is the survival of crew members. Without rations except for candles and grease, the men were dismayed at discovering they had been stranded on an island. However, they did find an old log cabin from which they constructed a raft. The raft was launched, and the crew slowly drifted towards the mainland in the treacherous and icy cold Lake Superior waters. When reaching the mainland they were forced to walk for a few painful days until they reached Middleton station. The men survived but were all severely frostbitten.

In May 1980, the Whaleback wreck was located, and the ship's bell was brought up intact. It is hoped that this and similar findings can be properly displayed in the future.

Rappahannock

The Rappahannock, a wood steamer weighing 2,380 tons with dimensions of 308 x 42.5 x 21 was owned by Captain James Davidson of Bay City, Michigan. After departing from Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan destined for Duluth, Minnesota, the ship began to take in water. A 75 mile per hour gale force wind steered her towards Jackfish Bay. The captain had decided to chance the protection offered by the bay, however it was to no avail. The ship had taken in such a great volume of water, that the pump failed. On July 25, 1911, the sixteen year old Rappahannock, loaded with a shipment of coal sank. Estimated loss was \$100,000.00.

Gunilda

The Gunilda, a steamer yacht weigh-