

Social Studies review sheet:  
The Three Main Fisheries

### The Inshore Fishery

1. The inshore fishery took places near the shore.
2. Men began fishery at dawn.
3. They fished in small boats called dories and used weighted handlines.
4. Handlines were baited with capelin, herring, mackerel, squid and shellfish.
5. Curing, cleaning, salting, and splitting was done on a splitting table.
6. What did curing involve?
  - i) Catch the fish and deliver it to the wharf.
  - ii) Gut and split the fish.
  - iii) Salt the fish to preserve it.
  - iv) Spread, turn and stack the fish on rocks or flakes (wooden platforms) each day to get it dried.
  - v) At the end of the day it may need to be put inside if it was going to rain or covered with bark if it was a clear night; this would protect it from the damp.
7. If it was sunny and windy the fish dried quickly but if it rained the fish would have to be covered or taken in so it would not spoil.
8. Good quality fish received the best price or grade.

### The Labrador Fishery

9. A migratory fishery conducted by non-residents was the Labrador fishery.
10. The arrival of the Newfoundlanders in June was a long awaited event by the residents.
11. Labrador residents and those spending the "summer on the shore" had to survive with few medical supplies and limited supplies of food.
12. The trip down in June and back in October was harsh in bad weather.

13. The people who went to Labrador were in two groups

a) stationers

b) floaters

14. Stationers went no further north than Cape Harrison.

15. Floaters went as far north as Cape Chidley.

16. In the Labrador fishery the stationers worked from shore and dried fish on their own premises, while the floaters stayed on their boats and moved around to various fishing grounds.

### The Bank Fishery

17. Schooners carried crews and dories to the banks.

18. Fishing far from shore had several dangers they are:

a) Being capsized

b) Run down by other boats

c) Navigation - ability to find one's location if stranded from their schooner

d) Ride out gales and rogue waves

e) Deal with foggy weather

19. Once on the banks the dory along with crew members were launched from the schooners.

20. Dories could be capsized or run over when they were away from the schooners.

21. The changes in the fishery during the 1800's changed the social and economic ways of the people.

22. The fishing season was longer/shorter than before, as a result, men and women had more/less time to complete their other chores.