

**Report Regarding Ancestor
Cecile McDonnell dite Mawishk
(RIN #14687)**



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Prepared for the Algonquin Tribunal
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A. Introduction

The Algonquin Enrolment Board and Algonquin Tribunal were established by an ANR Special Resolution of April 20, 2021 (Motion 20210420-01). The purpose of the Board and Tribunal is to consider appeals and protests resulting from Stage 1 of Enrolment under the Proposed Beneficiary Criteria (PBC). The establishment of the Board and Tribunal had been anticipated by an ANR Special Resolution of January 22, 2020 (Motion 20200122-01) which set out the details and process for enrolment under the PBC.

By way of a motion made on June 16, 2022, the ANRs referred certain historic persons that are on the Schedule of Algonquin Ancestors to the Algonquin Tribunal for the purposes of determining whether such historic persons are identified in a historic record or document dated on or before December 31, 1921, in such a way that it would be reasonable to conclude that the person was considered to be an Algonquin or Nipissing, or a sibling of such a person. A "sibling of such a person" means a person with a common Algonquin parent. These references were made pursuant to section 76(d) of the ANR Special Resolution of April 20, 2021 (Motion 20210420-01).

"Algonquin Ancestor" is defined in Article 1 of the Special Resolution of January 22, 2020 and referenced in the Special Resolution of April 20, 2021, as follows:

"Algonquin Ancestor" means a person who was born on or before July 15, 1897 and identified in an historic record or document dated on or before December 31, 1921, in such a way that it would be reasonable to conclude that the person was considered to be an Algonquin or Nipissing, or a sibling of such a person, and includes the persons listed in the schedule of Algonquin Ancestors, as amended by the Algonquin Negotiation Representatives from time to time and which may be viewed at the Algonquins of Ontario Consultation Office and Algonquin community offices. In this definition, a sibling of a person is a person with a common Algonquin parent" [emphasis added]

Cecile Mawiskak McDonnell is one of the 14 ancestors referred to the Tribunal for review. This report provides information held in the Enrolment Office regarding Cecile Mawiskak McDonnell.

B. Methodology and organization of report

This report is based on written documents in the possession of the Enrolment Office at the time of writing. The information contained in these documents is outlined in Sections C to F. The source of the information is footnoted by an ALG document number. ALG document numbers are randomly assigned numbers for primary documents held in the Enrolment Office database. The cited documents are listed and their images appended to this report as described below.

Note that certain historic people referred to in this report are also identified by a "RIN #." A "RIN #" is a randomly generated number assigned by the Legacy Genealogical database to each individual person entered in that database. The individuals referred to in this report, including historic persons that have been identified as Algonquin Ancestors, persons descended from

these ancestors, and various non-Algonquin people who are married to Algonquins have been identified by an RIN #. RIN #s also appear in the Schedule of Algonquin Ancestors. The use of a RIN # is not indicative of whether a historic person is, or is not, an Algonquin Ancestor, as defined above, or is otherwise suspected of being Algonquin. It merely means that the historic person has been entered into the Legacy Genealogical database. RIN #s are used to assist in the identification and tracing of family trees and are particularly useful when a historic person may be identified by different names or spelling conventions or when several individuals have the same or similar name.

Appendix 1 is a genealogical chart, also known as a family tree, illustrating the descendancy relationships between the unnamed parents of the subject ancestor, the subject ancestor, her spouse, their children, and their children's spouses. It is recommended that you consult this chart when reading the report as it assists in understanding the different individuals. It can be printed out for ease of reference.

Appendix 2 is a timeline identifying the major life events for this ancestor that are recorded in the documents appended to Appendix 4. The table is organized chronologically by date of event and specifies the type of event, location of event, notes on individuals involved, tribal origin, and the ALG document number of the source (archival) document. Note that some events included in Appendix 2 may not be fully described in this report but are provided for additional context.

Appendix 3 is a list of supporting documents relevant to the ancestor. The table is organized by ALG document number and specifies the date of the document, a brief document description, and the archival source of the document.

Appendix 4 is a package of supporting documents cited in this report. These are images of the actual documents. They are organized by ALG document number and thus appear in the same order as the list in Appendix 3. The images are bookmarked for ease of reference. The original archival source of the document, where available, is stamped on the document image as well as being included in the table in Appendix 3.

C. Name variations

Cecile Mawiskak McDonnell's surname was commonly spelled McDonell or McDonald with Mawiskak or dite Mawishk attached to her name on a few documents. She was sometimes referred to as Marie Cecile or simply Marie. Cecile's married name was Dorion also spelled as Dorian, Laurion and Lorion. These spelling anomalies commonly occurred in historic documents where individuals who created written records at the time of events used phonetic spellings to record names as they understood them. In addition, when handwritten records were transcribed, recorders often guessed at the spelling of a name, adding to the confusion. Further complications arise because individuals frequently changed their names throughout their life time. These anomalies can make it difficult to determine if records are referencing the same individual.

D. Original basis for including Cecile Mawiskak McDonnell on the Schedule of Algonquin Ancestors

The name of Cecile Mawiskak McDonnell was placed on the Schedule of Ancestors after a board decision on April 15, 2000. A subsequent protest in 2011 was not successful and Cecile's name remained on the Schedule. This report contains the results of further research on Cecile McDonnell dite Mawishk, as well as a review of the original board decision and documents reviewed during the 2011 protest.

E. Documents related to Cecile McDonnell Mawishk and what they purport to say

E.1 Cecile McDonnell/McDonald dite Mawishk

- The earliest record found for Cecile McDonell (RIN #14687) is the baptism of her daughter Marie Cecile at Pointe-aux-Trembles on February 7, 1835. Marie Cecile was noted as being 14 months old at the time of the baptism (born around January 1834) and the "fille naturelle" of "Narcisse Lorrion," a voyageur, and "Cecile Magdelaine." The use of the term "naturelle" indicates that the parents had not been formally married. The name "Magdelaine" may have been a pronunciation error applying a French accent to her surname McDonell or it may have referred to a second Christian name. Note that the name Magdelaine does not appear in any of her subsequent records. The godparents were Marie Josephe Lorrion and Jacques Lorrion, presumably relatives of Narcisse.¹ Pointe-aux-Trembles was a small settlement located on the east end of Montreal Island.
- Cecile and Narcisse baptized their son Narcis at the Matawan Post, located at what is now modern-day Mattawa, on July 9, 1836. This is the earliest record of their presence in Mattawa. Narcis was noted as being the 3-month-old son of "Narcis Lorion" and "Cicile Mawishk." Narcisse was described as the "Keeper" of the post, and Cecile was noted as being from the "Sauteurs" nation. The godparents were François Roy dit Portelance and Elisabeth Nibiassijikokwe, who have not been identified.²
 - Father Charles De Bellefeuille, the priest who performed the baptism, had worked at the mission at Oka from 1824 to 1834 and studied the Algonquin language. He was on his first trip to Temiskaming from June to August 1836 when he baptized Narcis.³ Sauter or Saulteaux was a name given by French-speakers to an Ojibwe/Ojibway group in southern Manitoba and Saskatchewan. They were also known as Western Ojibwe and, like Algonquins, are an Algonquian-speaking people. Father Bellefeuille's history suggests that he would be generally familiar with the difference between the Saulteaux (western Ojibwe) language and the Algonquin language, which may have been a factor in identifying Cecile as being from the "Sauter" Nation.

¹ ALG-40179

² ALG-22371

³ ALG-40232, ALG-40233

- “Marie Cecile McDonell dite Mawish” married “Narcis Laurion” (RIN #14686) at Temiscamingue on June 22, 1837. Narcisse was noted as being engaged at the Hudson’s Bay Company (HBC) post at Matawan (Mattawa). Cecile was identified as “Metisse” and living at the “Matawan Poste.”⁴ In this context, the use of the term “Metisse” means a woman of mixed Indigenous and French or other European descent.
 - Father Charles de Bellefeuille, who performed this marriage, is the same priest that baptized their son Narcis the previous year at Mattawa. In this record, Father Bellefeuille indicates that Cecile is “Metisse.” The priest used different descriptions to identify Cecile on these two records a year apart which raises the question of the basis upon which he ascribed ethnic affiliation.
- The 1837 marriage legitimized Narcisse and Cecile’s two children. Marie was noted as being born 16 January 1834 and Narcis was shown as 15 months old. Their baptisms were noted above.⁵
- A daughter Sophie was baptized at Matawan in June of 1839, having been born the previous December. On this record, Cecile’s name was given as “Marie McDonald,” Narcisse as “Narcisse Dorion.” The godmother was Marie Anne Tepinaganokwe, who has not been identified.⁶ Note that the entry above Sophie’s baptismal record was the baptism of a child of Sophie’s godmother, Marie Ann Tepinaganokwe. “Marie McDonald” stood as godmother to that child, indicating a tight bond between those two women.
- Cecile and Narcisse’s third daughter, Marianne, was baptized at Matawan in 1845. On this record, they were named as “Cecile McDonell” and “Narcisse Lorion.” No ethnic identifiers were given for Cecile.⁷ The godparents are listed as “Simon Nimasiba” and “Marie 8ackijikok8e,” who have not been identified.
- “Cecile McDonell” and “Narcisse Dorion” baptized Daniel Dorion at Matawan in 1847. His godfather was Louis Bastien (RIN #3763), whose wife Marie Anne Josette Sipikwe (RIN #3764) is listed on the Schedule of Algonquin Ancestors. The godmother was Marianne McKay (RIN #14098) whose daughter Anna McDonald (RIN #2197) is listed on the Schedule of Algonquin Ancestors and is the subject of a separate report.⁸
- “Cecile McDonell” and “Narcisse Dorion” baptized two-month-old Alexander in September 1849. The baptism was recorded in the Temiscamingue Indian Registers; however, no location for the baptism was provided. Alexander McDonell (RIN #1409), the father of Anna McDonald noted above, was named as a witness to this baptism, but

⁴ ALG-07289

⁵ ALG-07289

⁶ ALG-02110

⁷ ALG-07288

⁸ ALG-07274

no family connection was provided between the mother (Cecile McDonell) and the witness (Alexander McDonell).⁹

- Cecile and Narcisse's daughter Sophie married Antoine Colton (aka Antoine Bastien, RIN #3769) around the year 1860. The marriage document for Sophie and Antoine has not been located. The marriage is noted in a 1910 report from local Indian Affairs officer.¹⁰ Antoine was the son of Marie Anne Josette Sipikwe (RIN #3764) who is listed on the Schedule of Algonquin Ancestors.
- The 1861 census for Mattawa, Nipissing listed Narcisse Dorion with his wife Cecile, their 5 children, and three grandchildren. Cecile was noted as being born in Upper Canada (now Ontario) along with her children, however no ethnic question was asked on this census.¹¹
- Cecile and Narcisse's daughter Caroline Dorion married Joseph Lapensee at St. Anne's Church, Mattawa, in 1864. Caroline was noted as being native to and living in Mattawa ("native and domicilié de Mattawan") at the time of the marriage. Narcisse witnessed the marriage.¹² In this context, the term "native" referred to a person's area of birth or long-time residence; it was not used to denote Indigenous heritage.
- The 1871 census for Mattawa North listed Cecile living with her husband Narcisse and four of their children. Cecile was noted as being born in Manitoba and being of Scotch origin.¹³ This family were enumerated in the same dwelling as George Hunter (RIN #13258) and "Philomene Mkkima dit MicMac" (RIN #57571). George Hunter was an officer of the HBC Company. Philomene's father, Pierre Nicholas Mikkima (RIN #6802), is listed on the Schedule of Algonquin Ancestors. Three other single adult males are in the household. Of all the adult men living in the dwelling, two are clerks; the others labourers. This configuration suggests these are HBC employees occupying a residence at the post.
- Cecile died in 1875 and was buried in St. Anne's churchyard, Mattawa on April 25. She was noted as the being the spouse of P. N. Dorion, having died at about 62 years of age.¹⁴ This suggests a birth year of around 1812-1813.
- Four of Cecile and Narcisse's children (Narcisse, Daniel/Donell, Julie, and Louisa) died in the 1870s. On Narcisse Jr.'s burial his parents were named as Pierre Narcisse Dorion and Cecile McDonell.¹⁵ On Donell's burial they were named as Narcisse Dorion and Cecile McDonald.¹⁶ The parents of Julie and Louise were not named as they were married

⁹ ALG-40181

¹⁰ ALG-40165

¹¹ ALG-22375

¹² ALG-02258

¹³ ALG-00421

¹⁴ ALG-22378

¹⁵ ALG-02444

¹⁶ ALG-02476

women and only their spouses were referenced.¹⁷ No civil death records have been located for these four children and, as such, no place of birth for Cecile could be ascertained.

- Marie Cecile Sauvie, the widowed daughter of Narcisse and Cecile, married John McCracken in 1888 in Mattawa. Their civil marriage record does not give a place of birth for the bride's mother but does note that the bride, Marie Cecile, was born in the North West Territories.¹⁸ Recall that Marie Cecile had been baptized at Pointe-aux-Trembles on Montreal Island in 1835 at the age of 14 months.
- Cecile and Narcisse's son Alexander married in 1896 at Mattawa. The civil marriage record named his parents as Narcisse Dorion and Cecile McDonald, but did not give their places of birth. Alexander was said to have been born in Mattawa.¹⁹
- The civil death record for Marie Cecile McCracken (née Dorion), who died at Sudbury in 1912 at the age of 79, names her parents as "N. Drion" and "Mary Drion" but does not show their places of birth.²⁰
- The civil death record for Caroline Dorion, who died at 73 years of age in 1916 at Mattawa, names her parents as "Narcisse Dorion" and "Cecile McDonald" but does not give their places of birth. Caroline is said to be "F. C." (French Canadian) on this record.²¹
- The civil death record for Narcisse and Cecile's daughter Sophie Colton (née Dorion), who died at 80 years of age at Mattawa in 1921, does not list her mother's name nor place of birth. Her father, Narcisse Dorion, was recorded as born at Pointe-aux-Trembles. Sophie was noted as being French in origin. Her son-in-law Hubert Dupuis gave the information for the death record.²²

As the above-noted documents do not provide clear evidence of Cecile McDonnell's heritage, further research was conducted on Cecile's husband, Narcisse Dorion, their children, and on Cecile's possible parents.

E.2 Narcisse Dorion

Cecile married Narcisse Dorion (RIN #14686) in 1837, as noted above.

- The HBC biographical sheet for "Narcisse Laurion" notes him as being from Pointe-aux-Trembles (Montreal) and born around 1806. He signed a three-year contract at Norway House, Manitoba in June 1830 and returning to Montreal in July 1834. Narcisse was

¹⁷ ALG-40187, ALG-40188

¹⁸ ALG-22385

¹⁹ ALG-22391

²⁰ ALG-40189

²¹ ALG-40192

²² ALG-22423

then sent to HBC posts in "Matawin" (1835-1837) and Lac Des Allumettes (1837-1840) in the Fort-Coulonge District. No wife or children were named on this record.²³

- Given that their first child, Marie Cecile, was born in January 1834 she would have been conceived in 1833. Therefore, it is most probably that Narcisse met Cecile at Norway House or in the vicinity as he was engaged at that location from June 1830 until his return to Montreal in July 1834. The young family travelled together to Montreal, where Marie Cecile was baptized before the family left for his posting at Matawan.
- Norway House was located at the northern tip of Lake Winnipeg.²⁴ The post was in a transitional area surrounded by Cree and Ojibway.²⁵ As noted previously, Saulteaux was a term usually used for western Ojibwe/Ojibway around southern Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Cree, Ojibwe, Saulteaux, and Algonquin are all Algonquian-speaking peoples; that is, they are separate peoples who all belong to a large linguistic group known as Algonquian.
- In 1865 Narcisse and his son Alexandre were named on a petition from the "Indians of Mattawa" requesting a mission at Mattawa to serve the Indian population. A John Dorion was also named; however, the identity of this John is unclear.²⁶
 - Narcisse and Alexander's names were listed next to that of Johnny McDonell (RIN #3771), the brother of Anna McDonald noted above, and alongside those of many prominent Algonquin men within the Mattawa Algonquin community.
- Narcisse was a witness to the marriage of George Hunter and Philomene Mic-Mac, noted above, in 1869 at Mattawa, along with Leon Montreuil (RIN #3901), whose wife Marie Anne Mikmak (RIN #3902) was the sister of Philomene.²⁷
- Narcisse was enumerated on the 1881 census living with the family of Johnny McDonell (RIN #3773), noted above. Narcisse Dorion was listed as being a widower; however, no family identification was provided on this census so the relationship between Narcisse and Johnny is unclear.²⁸
- Narcisse died and was buried at St. Anne's, Mattawa in 1887. On his burial record he was described as being 82 years old and the widower of the deceased Cecile McDonnell. The burial was witnessed by his son Alexander.²⁹

²³ ALG-22370

²⁴ ALG-40170

²⁵ ALG-40203

²⁶ ALG-40100, ALG-40135, ALG-40136

²⁷ ALG-02290

²⁸ ALG-40105

²⁹ ALG-22384

The records for Narcisse Dorion provide little further evidence regarding Cecile's parentage or racial origin. Similar to Cecile's records, the records associated with Narcisse indicate that the couple were involved with the Algonquin Community at Mattawa, where Narcisse worked for the HBC at the Matawan Poste.

E.3 The Dorion Children

Census records for the children of Cecile and Narcisse were reviewed for clues as to Cecile's heritage. Only the 1891 and 1921 census returns provided columns for naming the place of birth of parents of those enumerated. The table below also shows the racial origin of the children of Narcisse and Cecile as identified on the various census returns. None of the children were enumerated as being Algonquin in origin; however, Marie Cecile, Sophie, and Caroline were identified as "Indian" on the 1881 census living in a predominantly "Indian" community at Mattawa. In 1901 Marie Cecile, were shown as "R" for Red and described as "French Breed" at Mattawa. Her sister Sophie was recorded as "m R" (mixed Indigenous) and "French" by a French census taker on the 1891 census in the Township of Papineau in the same year.

The census returns for Cecile McDonell/McDonald's daughters note Cecile McDonell/McDonald as being born in the North West Territories (Marie Cecile's return, 1891) or Manitoba (Sophie and Caroline's returns, 1891). It should be noted here that around the time of Cecile McDonell's birth, presumably around 1807-1813, Manitoba did not exist. Rupert's Land covered the entire area until 1870 when it became known as the North West Territories with a small district around the Red River/Winnipeg created as Manitoba. Census takers typically identified geographical locations according to the territory or province that existed at the time the census was taken rather than by what the area was called at the time in which births took place.

Details taken from census records regarding the Dorion children are shown in table format, below.

Name	1861 Census	1871 Census	1881 Census	1891 Census	1901 Census	1911 Census	1921 Census
Marie Cecile Dorion	No origin given <u>Born:</u> Upper Canada ALG-22375	<u>Origin:</u> French <u>Born:</u> Ruperts Land ALG-40197	<u>Origin:</u> Indian <u>Born:</u> U.S N. York With "Indians" at Mattawa; spouse "Scotch" ALG-00094	No origin given <u>Born:</u> North West Territories <u>Mother Born:</u> North West Territories ALG-22387	<u>Origin:</u> French Breed Colour "R" <u>Born:</u> Ontario ALG-01394	Not located	Deceased
Narcisse Dorion	No origin given <u>Born:</u> Upper Canada ALG-22375	<u>Origin:</u> French <u>Born:</u> Quebec ALG-40196	Deceased	Deceased	Deceased	Deceased	Deceased
Sophie Dorion	No origin given <u>Born:</u> Upper Canada ALG-22373	<u>Origin:</u> French <u>Born:</u> Ontario ALG-40196	<u>Origin:</u> Indian <u>Born:</u> Quebec With "Indians" at Mattawa ALG-00089 ALG-00094	No origin given <u>Born:</u> Ontario <u>Mother Born:</u> Manitoba ALG-40198	<u>Origin:</u> French Colour "m R" (mixed blood) <u>Born:</u> Ontario ALG-22393	<u>Origin:</u> French <u>Born:</u> Ontario ALG-40200	Deceased
Caroline Dorion	Not located	<u>Origin:</u> French <u>Born:</u> Ontario ALG-40195	<u>Origin:</u> Indian <u>Born:</u> Quebec With "Indians" at Mattawa; spouse French ALG-00094	No origin given <u>Born:</u> Ontario <u>Mother Born:</u> Manitoba ALG-40199	<u>Origin:</u> French <u>Born:</u> Quebec ALG-40201	Not located	Deceased

Name	1861 Census	1871 Census	1881 Census	1891 Census	1901 Census	1911 Census	1921 Census
Daniel/ Donald Dorion	No origin given <u>Born:</u> Upper Canada ALG-22375	<u>Origin:</u> French <u>Born:</u> Ontario ALG-00421 ALG-40196	Deceased	Deceased	Deceased	Deceased	Deceased
Alexander Dorion	No origin given <u>Born:</u> Upper Canada ALG-22375	<u>Origin:</u> French <u>Born:</u> Ontario ALG-00421	<u>Origin:</u> French <u>Born:</u> Quebec ALG-40202	Not located	<u>Origin:</u> French <u>Born:</u> Ontario ALG-40201	<u>Origin:</u> French <u>Born:</u> Ontario ALG-40200	<u>Origin:</u> French <u>Born:</u> Ontario <u>Mother Born:</u> Quebec ALG-22415
Julie Dorion	No origin given <u>Born:</u> Upper Canada ALG-22375	<u>Origin:</u> French <u>Born:</u> Ontario ALG-00421	Deceased	Deceased	Deceased	Deceased	Deceased
Louise Dorion	No origin given <u>Born:</u> Upper Canada ALG-22375	<u>Origin:</u> French <u>Born:</u> Ontario ALG-00421	Deceased	Deceased	Deceased	Deceased	Deceased

E.4 Alleged parents of Cecile McDonell: Allan McDonnell and Margaret Cameron

Cecile McDonell has previously been linked to and believed to be the daughter of Allan McDonell (RIN #57432) and Margaret Cameron (RIN #14101), and the sister of Alexander McDonell (RIN #14097) and the aunt of Johny McDonell (RIN #3773). The 1861 census listing for Cecile gives her age as 48 which would mean a rough birth year of 1813. The 1871 census gives her age as 64, an approximate birth year of 1807. Her burial record in April 1875 states her age to be 62, suggesting 1812-13 as her birth year. From this we can deduce that Cecile was born sometime between 1807 and 1813.

A large and varied amount of documentation was located for the family of Allan McDonell, the alleged father of Cecile. Some of the material names the children of Allan and his wife Margaret.³⁰

- The HBC biographical record for Allan shows that he was born in Scotland around 1778. The sheet lists his reputed wife and children including his daughters Sophie (1811-1835) who married a John Livingston in 1834 and died the following year, and Margaret (1825-1835) who died at the Red River. The record also notes his will in which some of his children are named, including an unnamed daughter still living with her mother at the time of his death in 1859.³¹ In addition, Elaine A. Mitchell's book *Fort Timiskaming and the Fur Trade* indicated that Allan McDonell had at least seven children. Mitchell names them as: Alexander, Angus, John, Allan, and Ann. Two (Sophie and Margaret) had died young at the Red River.³² Allan's reputed wife was Margaret a native woman who was baptized in 1833, who Mitchell identified as Margaret Cameron, said to be the daughter of Aeneas Cameron.
- No daughter named Cecile or Marie Cecile was referenced as a daughter of Allan and Margaret in either the HBC source or the Mitchell book.
- The HBC service record for Allan McDonell lists his service with the North West Company (NWC) at Fort Dauphin in Manitoba to 1807. There are no notations regarding his whereabouts until he is noted as arrested by Lord Selkirk at the Red River in 1818. Mitchell notes that he was with the NWC in Swan River or Red River and became a partner in the NWC in 1816, which accounts for his conflict with Lord Selkirk at Red River Settlement.³³ On the HBC biographical sheet he is shown in charge of Carlton House in 1819. He served in Qu'Appelle in 1823-24, significantly later than Cecile's birth.³⁴
 - In 1767, the original Fort Dauphin was relocated to Lake Dauphin just west of Lake Manitoba. This would have been in Ojibwe or Saulteaux territory.³⁵ Fort

³⁰ ALG-40115, ALG-40121

³¹ ALG-20745

³² ALG-40112

³³ ALG-40112

³⁴ ALG-20745

³⁵ ALG-40175

Carlton was located first on the South Saskatchewan River and then relocated to the North Saskatchewan River in 1810 in Cree territory. The Red River and Swan Lake areas were in southern Manitoba/Saskatchewan west of Lake Manitoba which would have been Saulteaux or Ojibwa country.

- Cecile is thought to have been born between about 1807 and 1813. If she was the daughter of Allan McDonell and Margaret Cameron, then it is likely that she was born around the Red River or Swan River country while Allan was working with the NWC. However, no record has been located to confirm this and there is no record of Allan McDonell and Margaret Cameron having a daughter by that name. The only evidence we have of the place of her birth comes from the baptism record of her son Narcisse in 1836 which names her as "Sauteurs," and the 1861 and 1871 census which record her as being born in Upper Canada and the North West Territories, respectively. Her children's records also note her as being born either in the North West Territories or Manitoba. Allan McDonell's HBC biographical sheet and the information published by Mitchell shows that McDonell was at Fort Dauphin, Manitoba in 1804, was on an expedition to the Mandan in 1806, and then served again at Fort Dauphin in 1806-1807. He is known to have been with the NWC in the Red River/Swan River area around the time of Cecile's birth. From a strictly geographical perspective it is possible that Allan McDonnell was Cecile's father, however, there is no known evidence that draws a familial link between the two.
- Margaret Cameron, Allan McDonell's wife was buried at Notre Dame Cathedrale in 1885 at the age of 86, giving her an approximate birth year of 1799.³⁶ Given that Cecile was born between 1807 and 1813, it would be highly unlikely that Margaret would have been old enough to be Cecile's mother. Note however that Allan McDonnell's daughter Sophie was reportedly born in 1811 so Margaret's age may be misrepresented making her of child bearing years in 1811 when Sophie was born. Alternately, Allan may have had children with another woman before making a union with Margaret. In either case, the link has not been demonstrated between Allan and/or Margaret and a daughter Cecile.
- Cecile shared a few life events with Alexander McDonell (RIN #14097) noted in records as the son of Allan and Margaret, however there is no documentation that identifies these two individuals as siblings or relations. Alexander McDonell joined the HBC in 1826 and married Mary Ann McKay, the daughter of John McKay. One of their sons was named Johny McDonell.³⁷
- No written evidence has been located to show that Cecile was the daughter of Allan McDonell and Margaret Cameron or that demonstrates a familial relationship with their son Alexander or other members of that family.

³⁶ ALG-40124

³⁷ ALG-20745, ALG-40112

E.5 Other possible parents of Cecile McDonell: John McDonell and Magdeleine Poitras

Other men by the name of McDonald/McDonell were researched in order to identify possible parents of Cecile.

- John McDonell (RIN #31471) was a well-documented fur trader for the North West Company (NWC). He came to Canada around 1773 from Scotland and joined the NWC as a clerk in 1793.³⁸
- "John MacDonell" married "Magdeleine Poitra" (RIN #31472), at Oka on May 1, 1813. John was described as an "ecuyer" (esquire, likely meaning a wintering partner) of the Society of the North West living at Pointe-Fortune in the Township of Hawkesbury, Upper Canada. Magdeleine was a resident of the parish at Oka.³⁹
- Magdeleine Poitra had been baptized at Oka in January of 1813, a few months before the marriage. She was described on the baptismal record as the daughter of Henri Poitra, voyageur, and Louise "de nation crise" (of the Cree nation). Magdeleine was 31 years of age at the time of her baptism.⁴⁰
- John and Magdeleine's 1813 marriage also legitimized their six children, the oldest three were noted as being resident in Montreal and the three youngest were present at the marriage.⁴¹
 - Oneas Daniel, aged 14 years, 4 ½ months (born circa 1799)
 - Magdeleine, aged 11 and a half years (born circa 1802)
 - Ulisse John, aged 9 years and 2 months (born circa 1804)
 - Godefroy John Huniade, aged 6 years and 1 ½ months (born circa 1807)
 - "Cicillia," aged 3 years and 5 months (born circa 1810)
 - Victor Fingal, aged 15 months (born circa 1812)
- A 1949 article in the Canadian Catholic Historical Association's *Report* details John's career noting his wife was Magdeleine Poitras, the daughter of a trader at Qu'Appelle. The article also outlines where their six children were born based on his travels and work sites, stating "[h]is oldest son was born at the post on the Souris River in 1798; two children at Fort Espérance in the Qu'Appelle Valley; one at the Lake St. Claire post in Athabaska; one at Isle à la Crosse and the last at Lesser Slave Lake in January 1812."⁴²
- "Cicillia" was the child born around January of 1810 at Il à la Crosse. This girl could not be Cecile McDonell (RIN #14687) as "Cicillia" died in 1818 at the age of 8 years and five months. Her burial record named her parents as John Macdonell and Madelaine Poitra of Pointe-Fortune.⁴³ John had left the North West Company and retired to Pointe-

³⁸ ALG-40205

³⁹ ALG-40168

⁴⁰ ALG-40169

⁴¹ ALG-40168

⁴² ALG-40167

⁴³ ALG-40185

Fortune around 1814.⁴⁴ The account of John McDonnell's service career may be the source of the believe that Cecile was born in the Qu'Appelle area.

- There are many other men who share the surname McDonald/McDonell who worked for the North West Company or HBC, however none of them had a daughter named Cecile identified in any available biographical records.⁴⁵

Research has failed to identify the parents of Cecile McDonnell/McDonald (aka Mawishk) (RIN #14687).

F. Summary/Issues

- Two documents provide the only known written evidence that refer to Cecile's Indigenous heritage.
 - The earliest is the 1836 baptism of her son "Narcis" at Mattawa which states she is from the "Sauteurs" nation. As noted above, the priest who recorded the 1836 baptism had a history of serving the mission at Oka. He was travelling to establish missionary services at Temiskaming when he performed the baptism in Mattawa in 1836. His long association with the mission at Oka suggests that he would be able to distinguish between an Algonquin and a Saulteaux by their spoken language if not by their self-identification.
 - The following year the same priest married Cecile and Narcisse at Temiscamingue identify her as being "Metisse." The inconsistent identities that the priest recorded for Cecile in 1836 ("Sauteurs") and in 1837 ("Metisse") raises the question of the basis upon which he identified her heritage.
- Census records provide little evidence on Cecile's ethnic origin. She is listed as "Scotch" on the 1871 census. There is no ethnicity question on the 1861 census and she died prior to the 1881 census. Three daughters (Marie Cecile, Sophie and Caroline) were noted as "Indian" in 1881. In 1901, Marie Cecile was shown as "R" and "French Breed;" while her full sister was listed as "mR" and "French," indicating that both were considered mixed French and Indigenous. Their father Narcisse was clearly French and therefore their Indigenous descent must have been through Cecile.
- Cecile is clearly Indigenous. Whether she was Saulteaux (western Ojibwe), Algonquin or from some other nation is not clearly documented. To assist in understanding her probable affiliation it is useful to examine the evidence regarding her place of origin. However, this approach is made difficult because her parents have not been positively identified.

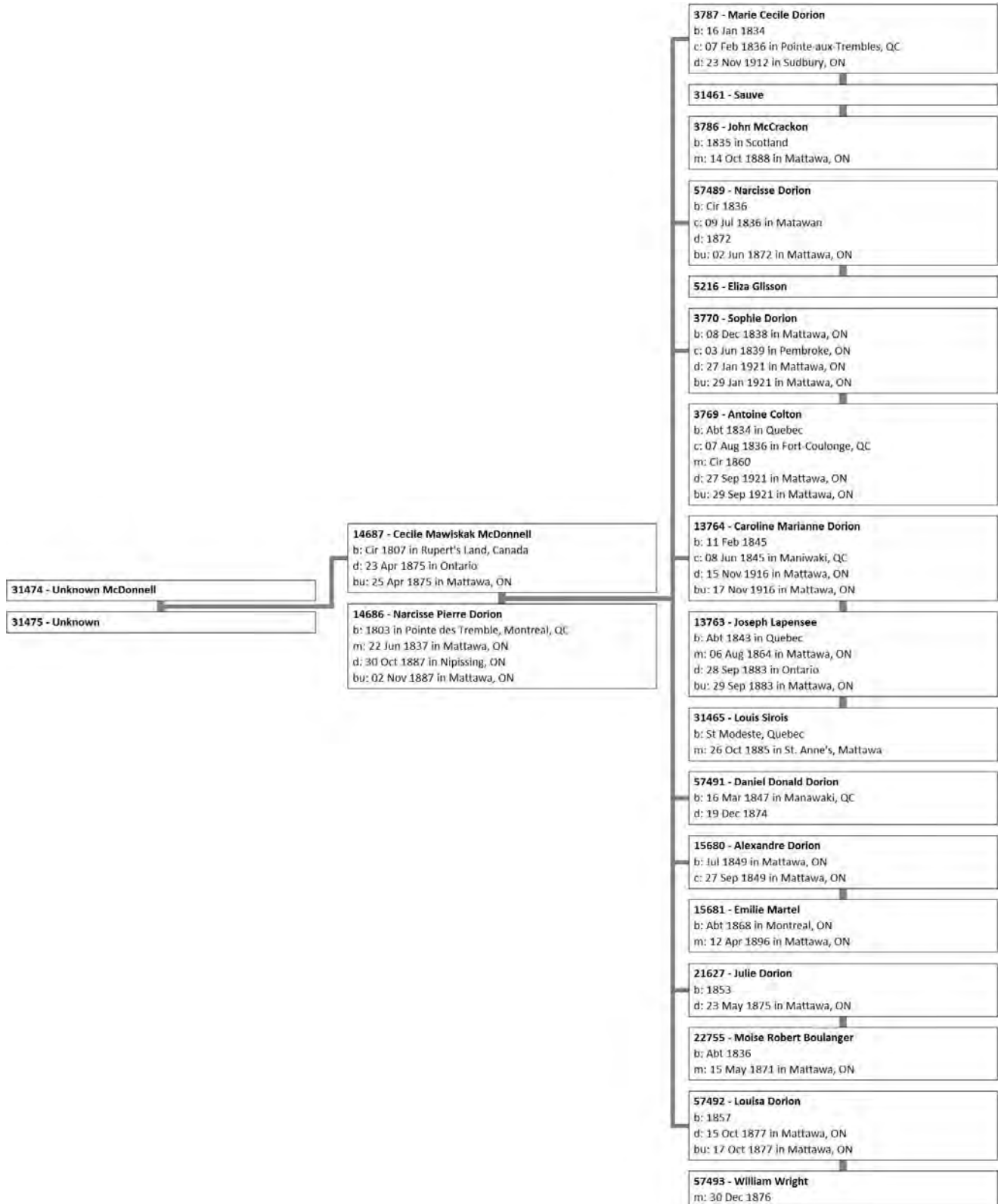
⁴⁴ ALG-40184

⁴⁵

<https://www.gov.mb.ca/chc/archives/hbca/biographical/index.html>

- The census records are not consistent in identifying Cecile's place of origin. She is listed as being from Upper Canada (1861) and Manitoba (1871). On the census records for her children, Cecile was said to have been born in North West Territories (Marie Cecile's 1891 return) and Manitoba (Sophie and Caroline's 1891 returns). Her oldest child, Marie Cecile, who was born in January 1834, was shown on the 1871 census as being born in Rupert's Land and the North West Territories on the 1891 census. Note that the North West Territories was known as Rupert's Land before 1870.
- Considered together, the known evidence suggests that Cecile was born between 1807 and 1813, most probably in the part of the country then known as Rupert's Land and later known as the Northwest Territories. Manitoba came into existence in 1870 as a very small territory around the south end of Lake Winnipeg, known as the Red River settlement. Prior to 1870, it was within Rupert's Land. Manitoba very gradually expanding its boundaries until 1912. It is possible that Cecile was born in the southern portion of Rupert's Land, later recognized as Manitoba, or in some other location in NWT. In any case, that area was the territory of the Saulteaux (western Ojibwe) or Cree, which would be consistent with her being identified as belonging to the "Sauteurs" nation on her son's 1836 baptismal record. If one of her parents, presumably her father, was of European descent it would also account for her being identified as "Metisse," which simply meant of mixed Indigenous-European descent and does not give any further clues to her Indigenous heritage.
- Cecile was closely associated with known Algonquins. For example:
 - her children married into Algonquin families (e.g. 1860 marriage of Sophie);
 - known Algonquins witnessed some of her important family events (1847, 1849 baptisms at Mattawa). Other Indigenous people who have not been identified also provided this support (1839 and 1845 baptisms at Mattawa)
 - Cecile and Narcisse resided in close proximity to Algonquin families (1871 census in Mattawa); and
 - Cecile's spouse, Narcisse, signed the 1865 petition from the Indians of Mattawa seeking missionary services for the Algonquin community at that location.

Appendix 1: Parents and Children of Cecile Mawishk McDonnell RIN #14687



Appendix 2: Ancestor Timeline for Cecile Mawishk McDonnell

The documents in this table are listed chronologically. The documents can be found in Appendix 3, organized by ALG document number.

Date	Event	Location	Notes	Origin	Doc No.
1835-02-07	Baptism	Pointe-aux-Trembles	Baptism of daughter Marie Cecile	Not given	ALG-40179
1836-07-09	Baptism	Matawan HBC Post	Baptism of son Daniel.	"De la nation des sauteurs"	ALG-22371
1837-06-22	Marriage	Temiscamingue	Marriage of Narcisse Dorion and Cecile McDonell Mawishk	Metisse	ALG-07289
1839-06-03	Baptism	Matawan HBC Post	Baptism of daughter Sophie	Not given	ALG-02110
1845-06-08	Baptism	Matawan HBC Post	Baptism of daughter Marianne	Not given	ALG-07288
1847-05-08	Baptism	Matawan HBC post	Baptism of son Daniel	Not given	ALG-07274
1849-09-27	Baptism	Matawan HBC post	Baptism of son Alexander	Not given	ALG-40181
1860-00-00	Marriage	Unknown	Marriage of daughter Sophie to Antoine Colton	Unknown	ALG-40165
1861-00-00	Census	Mattawa, Nipissing	Enumerated on Census living with husband Narcisse and their children	Not given	ALG-22375
1864-08-06	Marriage	St. Anne's, Mattawa	Marriage of daughter Caroline to Joseph Lapensee	"Native et domicile de Mattawan"	ALG-02258
1871-00-00	Census	Mattawa, Nipissing	Enumerated on Census living with husband Narcisse and their children	Scotch	ALG-00421
1871-05-15	Marriage	St. Anne's, Mattawa	Marriage of daughter Julie to Moise Robert Boulanger	Bride born and resident at Mattawa	ALG-22377*
1872-06-02	Burial	St. Anne's, Mattawa	Burial of son Narcisse	Not given	ALG-02444
1873-07-27	Baptism	St. Anne's, Mattawa	Godparent to Allen McDonell	Not given	ALG-02463*
1874-12-22	Burial	St. Anne's, Mattawa	Burial of son Daniel	Not given	ALG-02476
1875-04-25	Burial	St. Anne's, Mattawa	Burial of Cecile	Not given	ALG-22378
1875-05-23	Burial	St. Anne's, Mattawa	Burial of daughter Julie	Not given	ALG-40187

Date	Event	Location	Notes	Origin	Doc No.
1876-12-30	Marriage	St. Anne's, Mattawa	Marriage of daughter Louisa to William Wright	Daughter "de cette mission"	ALG-02508*
1877-10-17	Burial	St. Anne's, Mattawa	Burial of daughter Louisa	Not given	ALG-40188
1885-10-26	Marriage	St. Anne's, Mattawa	Marriage of daughter Caroline to Louis Sirois	Not given	ALG-40190*
1887-00-00	Burial	St. Anne's, Mattawa	Burial of husband Narcisse Dorion	Not given	ALG-22384
1888-10-14	Marriage	Mattawa	Marriage of daughter Marie to John McCracken	Not given	ALG-22385
1896-04-12	Marriage	Mattawa	Marriage of son Alexander to Emelie Martel	Not given	ALG-22391
1912-11-23	Death	Sudbury	Death record for daughter Marie Cecile	Not given	ALG-40189
1916-11-17	Burial	St. Anne's, Mattawa	Burial of daughter Caroline	Not given	ALG-40191*
1921-01-27	Death	Mattawa, Nipissing	Death record for daughter Sophie	Not given	ALG-22423

*Document not cited in report.

Appendix 3: Supporting Document List for Cecile Mawishk McDonnell

The documents in this table are listed by ALG number and appended in Appendix 4

Document Number	Document Date	Document Description	Reference
ALG-00089	1881-00-00	Census	LAC RG 31-C-1 Reel C-13235; Ancestry.ca 1881 Census of Canada Ontario > Renfrew North > Unorganised Territory p. 5-8
ALG-00094	1881-00-00	Census	LAC RG 31-C-1 Reel C-13235; Ancestry.ca 1881 Census of Canada Ontario > Renfrew North > Unorganised Territory p. 5-8
ALG-00421	1871-00-00	Census	LAC RG 31-C-1 Reel C-10022; Ancestry.ca 1871 Census of Canada Ontario > Nipissing North > Mattawan North p. 3
ALG-01394	1901-00-00	Census	LAC RG 31 T-6484 Province: Ontario District Name: Nipissing (No. 92) Sub-District Name: Mattawan (Town) (No. 01) p. 9
ALG-02110	1839-06-03	Baptism of Sophie Dorion	Institut Généalogique Drouin; Ancestry.ca Ontario, Canada, Catholic Church Records (Drouin Collection), 1802-1967 P > Pembroke > Mission > 1839-1842 p. 2
ALG-02258	1864-08-06	Marriage of Caroline Dorion and Joseph Lapensee	Diocese of Pembroke; Ancestry.ca Ontario, Canada, Roman Catholic Baptism, Marriages, and Burials, 1760-1923 Mattawa > Saint Anne > Baptism, Marriage, Burial; Mattawa; 1860-98 p. 15
ALG-02290	1869-11-01	Marriage of George Hunter and Philomene Mic-Mac	Diocese of Pembroke; Ancestry.ca Ontario, Canada, Roman Catholic Baptism, Marriages, and Burials, 1760-1923 Mattawa > Saint Anne > Baptism, Marriage, Burial; Mattawa; 1860-98 p. 28
ALG-02444	1872-06-02	Burial of Narcisse Dorion	Diocese of Pembroke; Ancestry.ca Ontario, Canada, Roman Catholic Baptism, Marriages, and Burials, 1760-1923 Mattawa > Saint Anne > Baptism, Marriage, Burial; Mattawa; 1860-98 p. 38
ALG-02463	1873-07-27	Baptism of Allen McDonell	Diocese of Pembroke; Ancestry.ca Ontario, Canada, Roman Catholic Baptism, Marriages, and Burials, 1760-1923 Mattawa > Saint Anne > Baptism, Marriage, Burial; Mattawa; 1860-98 p. 46
ALG-02476	1874-12-22	Burial of Donell Dorion	Diocese of Pembroke; Ancestry.ca Ontario, Canada, Roman Catholic Baptism, Marriages, and Burials, 1760-1923 Mattawa > Saint Anne > Baptism, Marriage, Burial; Mattawa; 1860-98 p. 55

Document Number	Document Date	Document Description	Reference
ALG-02508	1876-12-30	Marriage Louise Dorion and William Wright	Diocese of Pembroke; Ancestry.ca Ontario, Canada, Roman Catholic Baptism, Marriages, and Burials, 1760-1923 Mattawa > Saint Anne > Baptism, Marriage, Burial; Mattawa; 1860-98 p. 79
ALG-07274	1847-05-30	Baptism of Daniel Dorion	Institute Généalogique Drouin, Montreal; Ancestry. ca Quebec, Canada, Vital and Church Records (Drouin Collection), 1621-1968 M > Maniwaki > ALL > 1843-1899 p. 55
ALG-07288	1845-06-08	Baptism of Marianne Lorion	Institute Généalogique Drouin, Montreal; Ancestry. ca Quebec, Canada, Vital and Church Records (Drouin Collection), 1621-1968 M > Maniwaki > ALL > 1843-1899 p. 31
ALG-07289	1837-06-22	Marriage Narcisse Laurion and Marie Cecile McDonell dite Mawishk	Catholic Church. Diocese of Pembroke, (Ontario); www.familysearch.org Registrés paroissiaux, 1836-1842 Film 1703968, DGS 7769217 Image 31
ALG-20745	1999-04-00	HBC Biographical Record of Allan McDonell	Hudson's Bay Company Biographical Sheet for Allan McDonell; 1999; PAM, HBCA, McDonell, Allan. https://www.gov.mb.ca/chc/archives/hbca/biographical/mc/mcdonell_allan.pdf
ALG-22370	2007-07-00	HBC Biographical Record of Narcisse Laurion	Hudson's Bay Company Biographical Sheet for Narcisse Laurion; 1999; PAM, HBCA, Laurion, Narcisse. https://www.gov.mb.ca/chc/archives/hbca/biographical/l/laurion_narcisse1830-1840.pdf
ALG-22371	1836-07-09	Baptism of Narcis Lorion	Catholic Church. Diocese of Pembroke, (Ontario); www.familysearch.org Registrés paroissiaux, 1836-1842 Film 1703968, DGS 7769217 Image 15
ALG-22373	1861-00-00	Census	LAC RG 31-C-1 Reel C-1091; Ancestry.ca 1861 Census of Canada Canada West > Algoma p.135
ALG-22375	1861-00-00	Census	LAC RG 31-C-1 Reel C-1091; Ancestry.ca 1861 Census of Canada Canada West > Algoma p.133
ALG-22377	1871-05-15	Marriage of Julie Dorion and Moise Robert	Institut Généalogique Drouin; Ancestry.ca Ontario, Canada, Catholic Church Records (Drouin Collection), 1802-1967 M > Mattawa > ALL > 1860-1875 p. 25
ALG-22378	1875-04-25	Burial of Cecile McDonell	Institut Généalogique Drouin; Ancestry.ca Ontario, Canada, Catholic Church Records (Drouin Collection), 1802-1967 M > Mattawa > ALL > 1860-1875 p. 49
ALG-22384	1887-11-02	Burial of Narcisse Dorion au Lorion	Institut Généalogique Drouin; Ancestry.ca Ontario, Canada, Catholic Church Records (Drouin Collection), 1802-1967 M > Mattawa > ALL > 1885-1890 p. 75

Document Number	Document Date	Document Description	Reference
ALG-22385	1888-10-11	Marriage of Marie Sauvidit Lorian and John McCracken	AOO, Toronto Registrations of Marriages, 1869-1925 Reel 59; Ancestry.ca Ontario, Canada, Marriages, 1826-1938 Nipissing > 1888 p. 26
ALG-22387	1891-00-00	Census	LAC RG 31-C-1 Reel T-6355; Ancestry.ca 1891 Census of Canada Ontario > Nipissing > Mattawa p. 21
ALG-22391	1896-05-18	Marriage of Alexander Dorion and Cemelie Martel	AOO, Toronto Registrations of Marriages, 1869-1982 Reel 88; Ancestry.ca Ontario, Canada, Marriages, 1826-1938 Nipissing > 1896 p. 40
ALG-22393	1901-00-00	Census	LAC RG 31 Reel T-6484.; Ancestry.ca 1901 Census of Canada Ontario > Nipissing > Papineau p. 2
ALG-22415	1921-00-00	Census	LAC RG 31-C-1 Folder No:130 Census Place:130 Pontiac-Temiscamingue-Abitibi, Quebec Page No:29; Ancestry.ca 1921 Census Quebec > Pontiac-Temiscamingue-Abitibi > Sub-District 54 - Temiskaming, Gaudreau Gendron p. 30
ALG-22423	1921-01-27	Death of Sophie Colton	AOO, Toronto MS 935, Reel 280; Ancestry.ca Ontario, Canada, Deaths and Deaths Overseas, 1869-1948 Nipissing > 1921 p. 75
ALG-40100	1865-09-03	Petition	Roman Catholic Diocese of Pembroke, Archives, Missionary Correspondence. Petition des "sauvages de Mattawa." 3 September 1865
ALG-40105	1881-00-00	Census	LAC RG 31-C-1 Reel C-13235 Province: Ontario; District Name: Renfrew North (No. 114); Sub-District Name: Unorganized Territory (No. M); p. 8
ALG-40112	1977-00-00	Biographical Appendix of Allan McDonell	Mitchell, Elaine A. <i>Fort Timiskaming and the Fur Trade</i> . Toronto: Univ. of Toronto Press, 1977.
ALG-40115	1934-00-00 Printed 2022-10-06	Biographical Dictionary of Allan MacDonell	Service record of MacDonell, Allan LAC General Collection FC15 C4 No. 22 Item 33286055472035 Wallace, W. Stewart, "Documents relating to the North West Company," 1934 The Champlain Society, Toronto
ALG-40121	2022-09-28 (accessed)	Canadian Biography of Allan McDonell	Elaine Allan Mitchell, "McDONELL, ALLAN," in Dictionary of Canadian Biography, vol. 8, University of Toronto/Université Laval, 2003–, accessed October 18, 2022 http://www.biographi.ca/en/bio/mcdonell_allan_8E.html

Document Number	Document Date	Document Description	Reference
ALG-40124	1885-08-31	Burial record of Dame Ann Cameron	Institute Généalogique Drouin, Montreal; Ancestry. ca Quebec, Canada, Vital and Church Records (Drouin Collection), 1621-1968 M > Montréal > Basilique Notre-Dame > 1885
ALG-40135	1865-09-03	Translation of 1865 Petition	Roman Catholic Diocese of Pembroke, Archives, Missionary Correspondence. Petition des "sauvages de Mattawa." 3 September 1865
ALG-40136	1865-09-03	Transcription of 1865 Petition	Roman Catholic Diocese of Pembroke, Archives, Missionary Correspondence. Petition des "sauvages de Mattawa." 3 September 1865
ALG-40165	1910-04-30	Report of family of Mattawa named Peechese or Bastien	LAC RG 10 Vol. 2929 File 192,533
ALG-40167	2022-10-25	The Macdonell Family in the West	CCHA, Report, 16 (1949), 71-82 Rev. Vincent Jensen, SJ, MA "The Macdonell Family in the West." Accessed October 25, 2022. http://www.cchahistory.ca/journal/CCHA1949/Jensen.pdf
ALG-40168	1813-05-01	Marriage of John MacDonell and Magdeleine Poitras	"Registre de la paroisse l'Annonciation-de-la-Bienheureuse-Vierge-Marie de Oka, 1806-1831," F.M. 8 G 21 Vol. 3 [Institute Drouin ISBN 2-554-03341-2 RNCD477]
ALG-40169	1813-01-30	Baptism of Magdeleine Poitras	"Registre de la paroisse l'Annonciation-de-la-Bienheureuse-Vierge-Marie de Oka, 1806-1831," F.M. 8 G 21 Vol. 3 [Institute Drouin ISBN 2-554-03341-2 RNCD477]
ALG-40170	1987-00-00	Trading Posts 1774-1821	Harris, R. Cole, editor. Historical Atlas of Canada. Vol. 1: From the Beginning to 1800. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1987, plate 62.
ALG-40175	1990-00-00	Canada. Native peoples 1823	Canada. <i>Native peoples 1823</i> . Produced by the National Atlas Information Service, Geographical Services Division, Canada Centre for Mapping, Energy, Mines and Resources Canada. Printed 1990. The National Atlas of Canada (5th edition).
ALG-40179	1835-02-07	Baptism of Marie Cecile Lorion	Institute Généalogique Drouin, Montreal; Ancestry. ca Quebec, Canada, Vital and Church Records (Drouin Collection), 1621-1968 P > Pointe-aux-Trembles > St-Enfant-Jésus-de-la-Pointe-aux-Trembles > 1835 p. 3
ALG-40181	1849-09-27	Baptism of Alexander Dorion	AOO F 978 Box MU 3567 LAC MS 811 Reel 6 Albany-Temagami (Temiscamingue) Indian Registers of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, 1843-1876 (Maintained by the Oblates of St. Marc de Figueray)

Document Number	Document Date	Document Description	Reference
ALG-40184	2003-10-27 (accessed)	Canadian Biography of John McDonell	Herbert J. Mays, "McDONELL, JOHN, Le Prêtre (1768-1850)," in Dictionary of Canadian Biography, vol. 7, University of Toronto/Université Laval, 2003–, accessed October 27, 2022 http://www.biographi.ca/en/bio/mcdonell_john_7E.html .
ALG-40185	1818-05-01	Burial of Cecile MacDonell	Institute Généalogique Drouin, Montreal; Ancestry. ca Quebec, Canada, Vital and Church Records (Drouin Collection), 1621-1968 R > Rigaud > Ste-Madeleine > 1818 p. 15
ALG-40187	1875-05-23	Burial of Julie Dorion	Diocese of Pembroke; Ancestry.ca Ontario, Canada, Roman Catholic Baptism, Marriages, and Burials, 1760-1923 Mattawa > Saint Anne > Baptism, Marriage, Burial; Mattawa; 1860-98 p. 58
ALG-40188	1877-10-11	Burial of Louis Lorion	Diocese of Pembroke; Ancestry.ca Ontario, Canada, Roman Catholic Baptism, Marriages, and Burials, 1760-1923 Mattawa > Saint Anne > Baptism, Marriage, Burial; Mattawa; 1860-98 p. 83
ALG-40189	1912-11-23	Death record of Mary McCracken	AOO, Toronto MS 935 Reel 180; Ancestry.ca Ontario, Canada, Deaths and Deaths Overseas, 1869-1948 Sudbury > 1912 p. 14
ALG-40190	1885-10-26	Marriage of Marie Anne Dorion and Louis Sirois	Diocese of Pembroke; Ancestry.ca Ontario, Canada, Roman Catholic Baptism, Marriages, and Burials, 1760-1923 Mattawa > Saint Anne > Baptism, Marriage, Burial; Mattawa; 1860-98 p. 245
ALG-40191	1916-11-17	Burial of Caroline Dorion	Institut Généalogique Drouin; Ancestry.ca Ontario, Canada, Catholic Church Records (Drouin Collection), 1802-1967 M > Mattawa > ALL > 1910-1925 p. 164
ALG-40192	1916-11-15	Death record of Caroline Dorion	AOO MS 935 Reel 222; Ancestry.ca Ontario, Canada, Deaths and Deaths Overseas, 1869-1948 Nipissing > 1916 p. 50
ALG-40195	1871-00-00	Census	LAC RG 31-C-1 Reel C-10022; Ancestry.ca 1871 Census of Canada Ontario > Nipissing North > Deux Rivieres p. 1
ALG-40196	1871-00-00	Census	LAC RG 31-C-1 Reel C-10022; Ancestry.ca 1871 Census of Canada Ontario > Nipissing North > Deux Rivieres p. 3
ALG-40197	1871-00-00	Census	LAC RG 31-C-1 Reel C-10025; Ancestry.ca 1871 Census of Canada Quebec > Pontiac North > Lac de Sept Lieues p. 8

Document Number	Document Date	Document Description	Reference
ALG-40198	1891-00-00	Census	LAC RG 31-C-1 Reel T-6355; Ancestry.ca 1891 Census of Canada Ontario > Nipissing > Mattawa and Papineau p. 14
ALG-40199	1891-00-00	Census	LAC RG 31-C-1 Reel T-6355; Ancestry.ca 1891 Census of Canada Ontario > Nipissing > Mattawa and Papineau p. 14
ALG-40200	1911-00-00	Census	LAC RG 31-C-1 Reels T-20326 - T20460; Ancestry.ca 1911 Census of Canada Quebec > Pontias > Sub-District 38 p. 19
ALG-40201	1901-00-00	Census	LAC RG 31-C-1 Reels T-6428 to T-6556 Ancestry.ca 1901 Census of Canada Quebec > Pontiac > Timiskaming p. 30
ALG-40202	1881-00-00	Census	LAC RG 31-C-1 Reel C-13235; Ancestry.ca 1881 Census of Canada Ontario > Renfrew North > Unorganized Territory p. 41
ALG-40203	2018-00-00	<i>Indigenous Peoples Atlas of Canada</i>	Canadian Geographic. <i>Indigenous Peoples Atlas of Canada</i> . Ottawa: The Royal Canadian Geographical Society, 2018.
ALG-40204	1987-00-00	<i>Fur-Trade Hinterlands</i>	Harris, R. Cole, editor. <i>Historical Atlas of Canada: From the Beginning to 1800</i> . Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1987, plate 57.
ALG-40205	2022-09-28 (accessed)	Biographical Dictionary of John McDonell	Service record of McDonell, John LAC General Collection FC15 C4 No. 22 Item 33286055472035 Wallace, W. Stewart, "Documents relating to the North West Company," 1934 The Champlain Society, Toronto.
ALG-40232	1997-06-00	M. Charles de Bellefeuille, missionnaire au Témiscamingue	Benoist, Alice. "M. Charles de Bellefeuille, missionnaire au Témiscamingue." <i>Histoire Quebec</i> 3:1 (June 1997): 22-24. https://www.erudit.org/fr/revues/hq/1997-v3-n1-hq1057450/11193ac.pdf
ALG-40233	2022-11-10 (accessed)	Canadian Biography of Louis-Charles Lefebvre de Bellefeuille	Bruno Harel, "LEFEBVRE DE BELLEFEUILLE, LOUIS-CHARLES," in <i>Dictionary of Canadian Biography</i> , vol. 7, University of Toronto/Université Laval, 2003–, accessed November 10, 2022, http://www.biographi.ca/en/bio/lefebvre_de_bellefeuille_louis_charles_7E.html

Appendix 4: Supporting Document Package for Cecile Mawishk McDonnell

The documents are organized by ALG document number.
They appear in the same order as in the list in Appendix 3 and are bookmarked for ease of reference.

1881
 Ontario
 114 — Renfrew, North
 M ³ — Unorganised Territory
 pages 1 — 7

CENSUS 1881—RECENSEMENT

Province of *Ontario*

District No. *Weyburn*
 SCHEDULE No. 1—Nominal Return of the Living.
 TABLEAU No. 1.—Énumération des Vivants.

S. District

RECENSEMENT 1881—CENSUS

Yatton

PAGE *4*

PAGE *4*

DIVISIONS OF THE TOWN OF YATTON						SEX	AGE	RELIGION	EDUCATION	PROFESSION, OCCUPATION OR TRADE	MARRIAGE	MARRIAGE	MARRIAGE	MARRIAGE	MARRIAGE	MARRIAGE	MARRIAGE	MARRIAGE	
1	2	3	4	5	6														
						7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1						<i>Elizabeth</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>Ont.</i>	<i>Calvary</i>	<i>None</i>								
2						<i>John</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>Ont.</i>	<i>Calvary</i>	<i>None</i>								
3						<i>John</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>Ont.</i>	<i>Calvary</i>	<i>None</i>								
4						<i>William Henry</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>Ont.</i>	<i>Calvary</i>	<i>None</i>								
5						<i>Joseph</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>Ont.</i>	<i>Calvary</i>	<i>None</i>								
6						<i>John Thomas</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>Ont.</i>	<i>Calvary</i>	<i>None</i>								
7						<i>John Thomas</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>Ont.</i>	<i>Calvary</i>	<i>None</i>								
8						<i>John Thomas</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>Ont.</i>	<i>Calvary</i>	<i>None</i>								
9						<i>John Thomas</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>Ont.</i>	<i>Calvary</i>	<i>None</i>								
10						<i>John Thomas</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>Ont.</i>	<i>Calvary</i>	<i>None</i>								
11						<i>John Thomas</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>Ont.</i>	<i>Calvary</i>	<i>None</i>								
12						<i>John Thomas</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>Ont.</i>	<i>Calvary</i>	<i>None</i>								
13						<i>John Thomas</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>Ont.</i>	<i>Calvary</i>	<i>None</i>								
14						<i>John Thomas</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>Ont.</i>	<i>Calvary</i>	<i>None</i>								
15						<i>John Thomas</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>Ont.</i>	<i>Calvary</i>	<i>None</i>								
16						<i>John Thomas</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>Ont.</i>	<i>Calvary</i>	<i>None</i>								
17						<i>John Thomas</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>Ont.</i>	<i>Calvary</i>	<i>None</i>								
18						<i>John Thomas</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>Ont.</i>	<i>Calvary</i>	<i>None</i>								
19						<i>John Thomas</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>Ont.</i>	<i>Calvary</i>	<i>None</i>								
20						<i>John Thomas</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>Ont.</i>	<i>Calvary</i>	<i>None</i>								
21						<i>John Thomas</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>Ont.</i>	<i>Calvary</i>	<i>None</i>								
22						<i>John Thomas</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>Ont.</i>	<i>Calvary</i>	<i>None</i>								
23						<i>John Thomas</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>Ont.</i>	<i>Calvary</i>	<i>None</i>								
24						<i>John Thomas</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>Ont.</i>	<i>Calvary</i>	<i>None</i>								
25						<i>John Thomas</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>Ont.</i>	<i>Calvary</i>	<i>None</i>								

Males of the Class of Variation						Males																
Age	Married	Single	Widow	Widower	Female	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20			
1																						
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Males of the Class of Variation						Males																
Age	Married	Single	Widow	Widower	Female	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20			
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CENSUS 1881-RECENSEMENT.

Province of *Ontario*

District No. *114*
SCHEDULE No. 1-Nominal Return of the Living.
No. 1-Dénombrement des Vivants.

S District *Myrtleton*

RECENSEMENT 1881-CENSUS.

PAGE *1*

PAGE *1*

Description of the Occupations of the Various Classes						SEX	AGE	SEX	AGE	SEX	AGE	SEX	AGE	SEX	AGE	SEX	AGE	SEX	AGE	
1	2	3	4	5	6															7
						<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>
						<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>
						<i>3</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>3</i>
						<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>

CENSUS 1881-RECENSEMENT.

Province of *Ontario*

District No. *114*
SCHEDULE No. 1-Nominal Return of the Living.
TABLEAU No. 1-Dénombrement des Vivants.

S District *Myrtleton*

RECENSEMENT 1881-CENSUS.

PAGE *2*

PAGE *2*

Description of the Occupations of the Various Classes						SEX	AGE	SEX	AGE	SEX	AGE	SEX	AGE	SEX	AGE	SEX	AGE	SEX	AGE	
1	2	3	4	5	6															7
						<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>
						<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>
						<i>3</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>3</i>
						<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>

EASTMAN

1881
 Ontario
 114 — Renfrew, North
 M ³ — Unorganised Territory
 pages 1 — 7

CENSUS 1881—RECENSEMENT

Province of *Ontario*

District No. *Windsor*
 SCHEDULE No. 1—Nominal Return of the Living.
 TABLEAU No. 1.—Énumération des Vivants.

S. District

Windsor

RECENSEMENT 1881—CENSUS

PAGE *4*

PAGE *4*

DIVISIONS OF THE TOWN OF WINDSOR						SEX	AGE	RELIGION	MARITAL STATUS	PROFESSION, OCCUPATION OR TRADE	EDUCATION	SCHOOL ATTENDANCE	MARRIAGE	MILITARY SERVICE	REMARKS				
WINDSOR	ST. ANDREW'S	ST. JOHN'S	ST. MARY'S	ST. PETER'S	ST. THOMAS														
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
						<i>Elizabeth</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>Ont.</i>	<i>Calvary</i>	<i>Windsor</i>								
						<i>John</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>4</i>											
						<i>John</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>6</i>											
						<i>William Henry</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>8</i>											
						<i>Joseph</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>5</i>											
						<i>Theresa</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>12</i>											
						<i>Theresa</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>35</i>											
						<i>Theresa</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>32</i>											
						<i>John</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>15</i>											
						<i>John</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>12</i>											
						<i>John</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>10</i>											
						<i>John</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>5</i>											
						<i>John</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>12</i>											
						<i>John</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>7</i>											
						<i>John</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>5</i>											
						<i>John</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>37</i>											
						<i>John</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>32</i>											
						<i>John</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>12</i>											
						<i>John</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>11</i>											
						<i>John</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>6</i>											
						<i>John</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>4</i>											

CENSUS 1881-RECENSEMENT.

Province of *Ontario*

District No. *114*
SCHEDULE No. 1-Nominal Return of the Living.
No. 1-Dénombrement des Vivants.

S District *Myrtleton*

RECENSEMENT 1881-CENSUS.

PAGE *1*

PAGE *1*

Description of the Order of Visitation						NAME	SEX	AGE	Date of Birth	Place of Birth	RELATION	OCCUPATION	EDUCATION	MARRIAGE	MARRIAGE	MARRIAGE	MARRIAGE	MARRIAGE	MARRIAGE	
1	2	3	4	5	6															7
		<i>1</i>				<i>Simon, Henry</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>37</i>		<i>Coltby</i>	<i>Irish</i>	<i>Walter</i>								
						<i>Mary Ann</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>35</i>												
						<i>Alma</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>28</i>												
						<i>Alma Ann</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>20</i>												
						<i>Elizabeth</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>17</i>												
						<i>Conny</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>11</i>												
						<i>William</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>15</i>												
						<i>Thomas</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>9</i>												
		<i>2</i>				<i>Charles, son</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>16</i>												
						<i>Mary Ann</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>12</i>												
						<i>Mary Ann</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>15</i>												
						<i>Elizabeth</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>13</i>												
						<i>David</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>12</i>												
						<i>Thomas</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>9</i>												
		<i>3</i>				<i>Robert, son</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>13</i>												
						<i>Joseph</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>5</i>												
						<i>William</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>22</i>												
						<i>Abraham</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>20</i>												
						<i>David Gordon</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>15</i>												
						<i>Elizabeth</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>16</i>												
		<i>4</i>				<i>John Samuel, son</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>40</i>												
						<i>William</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>35</i>												
						<i>Elizabeth</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>16</i>												
						<i>William</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>11</i>												
						<i>Alma</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>6</i>												

CENSUS 1881-RECENSEMENT.

Province of *Ontario*

District No. *114*
SCHEDULE No. 1-Nominal Return of the Living.
TABLEAU No. 1-Dénombrement des Vivants.

S District *Myrtleton*

RECENSEMENT 1881-CENSUS.

PAGE *2*

PAGE *2*

Description of the Order of Visitation						NAME	SEX	AGE	Date of Birth	Place of Birth	RELATION	OCCUPATION	EDUCATION	MARRIAGE	MARRIAGE	MARRIAGE	MARRIAGE	MARRIAGE	MARRIAGE	
1	2	3	4	5	6															7
		<i>1</i>				<i>Constance Ann</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>58</i>		<i>Coltby</i>	<i>Irish</i>	<i>Walter</i>								
						<i>Mary Ann</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>42</i>												
						<i>John</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>38</i>												
						<i>Elizabeth</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>17</i>												
						<i>Conny</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>11</i>												
						<i>John Baptist</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>15</i>												
						<i>Archange</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>11</i>												
						<i>Louis</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>1</i>												
						<i>Thomas</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>6</i>												
						<i>Joseph</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>26</i>												
						<i>John</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>4</i>												
		<i>2</i>				<i>Elizabeth</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>10</i>												
						<i>John, son</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>41</i>												
						<i>Alma</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>30</i>												
						<i>Elizabeth</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>18</i>												
						<i>John</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>15</i>												
						<i>Thomas</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>13</i>												
						<i>Louis</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>10</i>												
						<i>Thomas</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>7</i>												
						<i>William</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>8</i>												
		<i>3</i>				<i>William, son</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>36</i>												
						<i>Alma</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>31</i>												
						<i>William, son</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>11</i>												
						<i>Elizabeth</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>20</i>												
						<i>William</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>12</i>												

EASTMAN

CENSUS 1881-RECENSEMENT.

Province of *Quebec*

District No. *Nipissing*

S District *Myattawa*

RECENSEMENT 1881-CENSUS.

PAGE *4*

SCHEDULE No. 1—Nominal Return of the Living.
TABLEAU No. 1.—Dénombrement de Vivants.

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RETOURNEE EN TOUTES LES COLONNES DE LA FAMILLE						RETOURNEE EN TOUTES LES COLONNES DE LA FAMILLE					RETOURNEE EN TOUTES LES COLONNES DE LA FAMILLE					RETOURNEE EN TOUTES LES COLONNES DE LA FAMILLE				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
						Comme tant, gebot	M	33	1	Out.	Catholic									
						" Susan	F	27												
						" Elizabeth	F	21												
						" Mary Ann	F	19												
						" Catherine	F	16												
						" Louisa	F	14												
						" Elizabeth	F	11												
						" Catherine	F	10												
						" Mary Ann	F	9												
						" Elizabeth	F	8												
						" Mary Ann	F	7												
						" Elizabeth	F	6												
						" Mary Ann	F	5												
						" Elizabeth	F	4												
						" Mary Ann	F	3												
						" Elizabeth	F	2												
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						" Elizabeth	F	1												
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1842

PEMBROKE
CATHEDRALE
ONT

REGISTRES
PHOTOGRAPHIES
LA
PAROISSE

REDUCTION
18
LUMIERE
1/2

autour à cet effet par une de Messieurs
L'ordonne Not. id. en date du seize Mai mil huit
cent trente neuf, après mille après de leur
liberté, se trouvant aucun empêchement
quelconque, et ayant pris le mutual con-
sentement par paroles de présent de Maxime
Moran majeur et de Marie Penkijikok
un qui devaient être deux ans, les ensem-
ble par une convention faite par écrit devant
le Curé et un témoin, nous Pierre Souffignie
avons ratifié leur mariage tant qu'il de-
vrait à leur usage de la bénédiction
nuptiale en présence de Louis Gaud, de
André Gaudin de William Hodgson et de
plusieurs autres qui ne signent.

B. 3 Ma Lesle du Maine, le trente mai mil
huit cent trente neuf, nous Pierre Souffignie
avons ratifié Antoine âgé de deux mois
fils de Hubert Anier et de Sophie Etobankwan
Paroisse de la paroisse de la paroisse de la paroisse
qui ne signent. L. P. Souffignie

B. 4 A Matawan le trois Juin mil huit cent
trente neuf, nous Pierre Souffignie avons ratifié
le mariage de Francis ni le dix mois de cette année, de la
Suzanne Marie mariage de Jacques Segouanens et de
Marie Anne Apsamijikok. Parrain Domini-
que Patenaud Souffignie, marraine Monique
Mikhowijigok qui ne signent. L. P. Souffignie

B. 5 A Matawan le trois Juin mil huit cent
trente neuf, nous Pierre Souffignie avons ratifié
le mariage de Suzanne âgée de six mois, née de la
mariage de Dominique Patenaud et de
Marie Anne Donald épouse de Jacques Segouanens, marraine Marie
M. Donald qui ont déclaré ne savoir signer.
L. P. Souffignie

B. 6 A Matawan le trois Juin mil huit cent
trente neuf, nous Pierre Souffignie avons ratifié
le mariage de Louise âgée de six mois, née de la
mariage de Marie et de Charles Lepage, marraine Marie Anne Lepage.

1839

1842

PEMBROKE
CATHEDRALE
ONTREGISTRES
PHOTOGRAPHIÉS
LA
PAROISSEREDUCTION
18
LUMIERE
N/2

1839

gnoukwe, qui ont déclaré ne savoir signer.
L. L. H. H. H. H.

B. 7. A. Temishaming le neuf Juin mil huit
cent trente-neuf, nous Pierre Soupigne avons
baptisé Alexandre Louis, fils de
mariage de Alexandre M. Donald et de
Marie-Anne M. Hay. Parrain Louis Dofan
qui a déclaré ne savoir signer. La mère
a signé avec nous. Très très agréables.
M. M. Donald L. L. H. H. H. H.

B. 8. A. Temishaming le neuf Juin mil huit
cent trente-neuf, nous Pierre Soupigne avons
baptisé Ignace, fils de
mariage de Ignace et de Marie-Anne M. Hay. Parrain
Louis Dofan qui a déclaré ne savoir signer. La mère
a signé avec nous. Très très agréables.
M. M. Donald L. L. H. H. H. H.

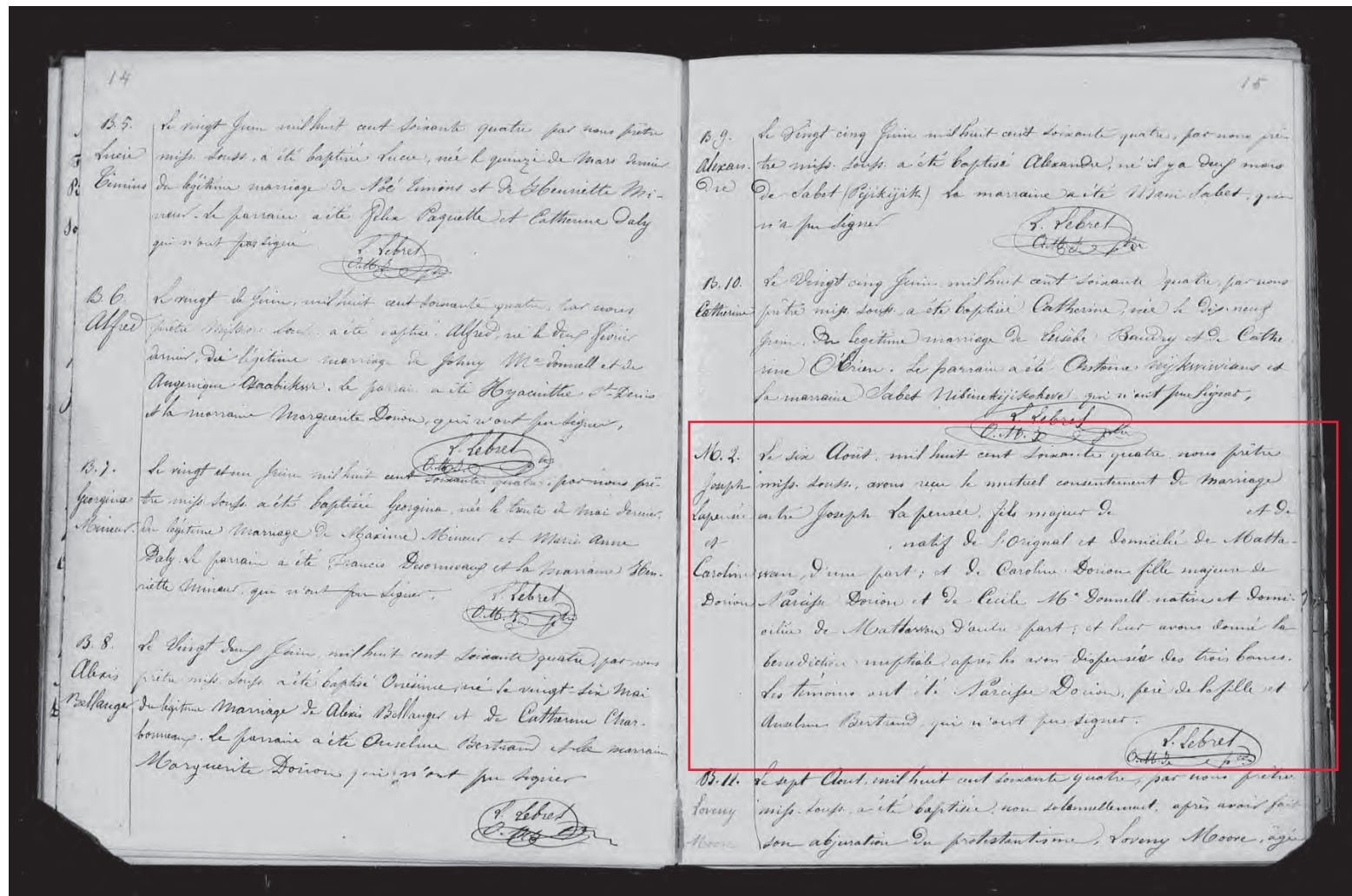
B. 9. A. Temishaming le neuf Juin mil huit
cent trente-neuf, nous Pierre Soupigne avons
baptisé Pierre, fils de
mariage de Pierre et de Marie-Anne M. Hay. Parrain
Louis Dofan qui a déclaré ne savoir signer. La mère
a signé avec nous. Très très agréables.
M. M. Donald L. L. H. H. H. H.

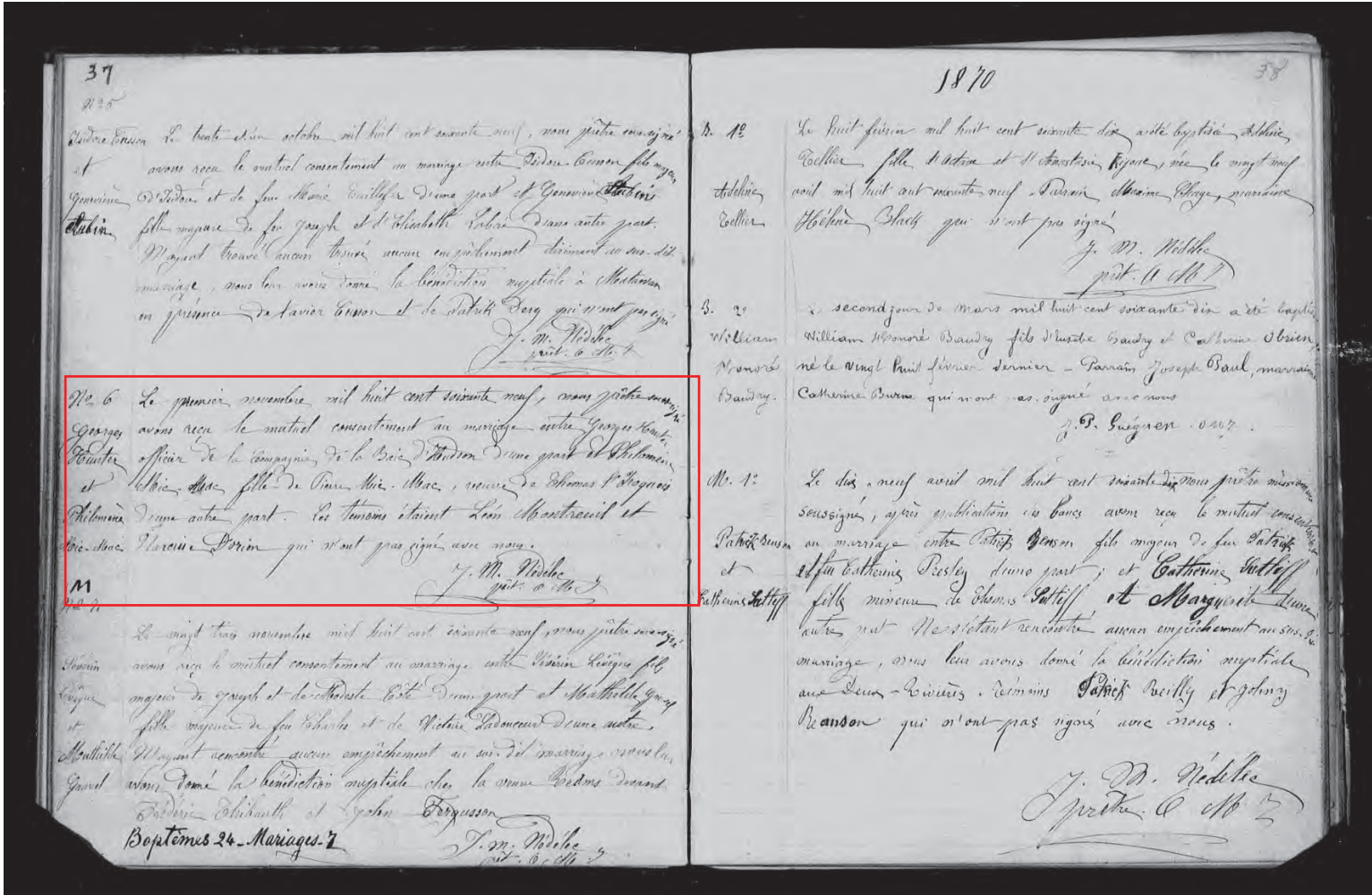
3

B. 10. Louise A. Temishaming le neuf Juin mil huit
cent trente-neuf, nous Pierre Soupigne avons
baptisé Louise, fille de
mariage de Ignace M. Donald et de Marie-Anne M. Hay. Parrain
Louis Dofan qui a déclaré ne savoir signer. La mère
a signé avec nous. Très très agréables.
M. M. Donald L. L. H. H. H. H.

B. 11. A. Temishaming le neuf Juin mil huit
cent trente-neuf, nous Pierre Soupigne avons
baptisé Julie, fille de
mariage de Pierre et de Marie-Anne M. Hay. Parrain
Louis Dofan qui a déclaré ne savoir signer. La mère
a signé avec nous. Très très agréables.
M. M. Donald L. L. H. H. H. H.

B. 12. A. Temishaming le neuf Juin mil huit
cent trente-neuf, nous Pierre Soupigne avons
baptisé Marguerite, fille de
mariage de Ignace M. Donald et de Marie-Anne M. Hay. Parrain
Louis Dofan qui a déclaré ne savoir signer. La mère
a signé avec nous. Très très agréables.
M. M. Donald L. L. H. H. H. H.





37
21 95

Le huitième jour de l'octobre mil huit cent soixante neuf, nous prêtre curé
avons reçu le nuptial consentement au mariage entre Edouard Couron fils majeur
de Edouard et de son épouse Michelle femme de Genesio
St. Pierre fils majeur de son épouse et de Michelle femme de Genesio
Majeur nous avons donné la bénédiction nuptiale à Edouard
en présence de Jeanne Couron et de Patrick Deary qui n'ont pas signé
J. M. Nédelle
prêtre à St. A.

N^o 6 Le premier novembre mil huit cent soixante neuf, nous prêtre curé
avons reçu le nuptial consentement au mariage entre Georges
St. Pierre officier de la compagnie de la Garde d'Edouard femme de Michelle
et Marie fille de Thomas St. Pierre et de Michelle femme de Genesio
St. Pierre femme de Genesio et de Michelle femme de Genesio
Majeur nous avons donné la bénédiction nuptiale à Georges
en présence de Thomas St. Pierre et de Michelle femme de Genesio
qui n'ont pas signé avec nous.
J. M. Nédelle
prêtre à St. A.

M
Le vingt trois novembre mil huit cent soixante neuf, nous prêtre curé
avons reçu le nuptial consentement au mariage entre Edouard St. Pierre fils
majeur de son épouse et de Michelle femme de Genesio
et Michelle fille majeure de son épouse et de Michelle femme de Genesio
Majeur nous avons donné la bénédiction nuptiale à Edouard
en présence de Michelle femme de Genesio et de Michelle femme de Genesio
St. Pierre St. Pierre et John St. Pierre
Baptêmes 24 - Mariages 2
J. M. Nédelle
prêtre à St. A.

1870

38

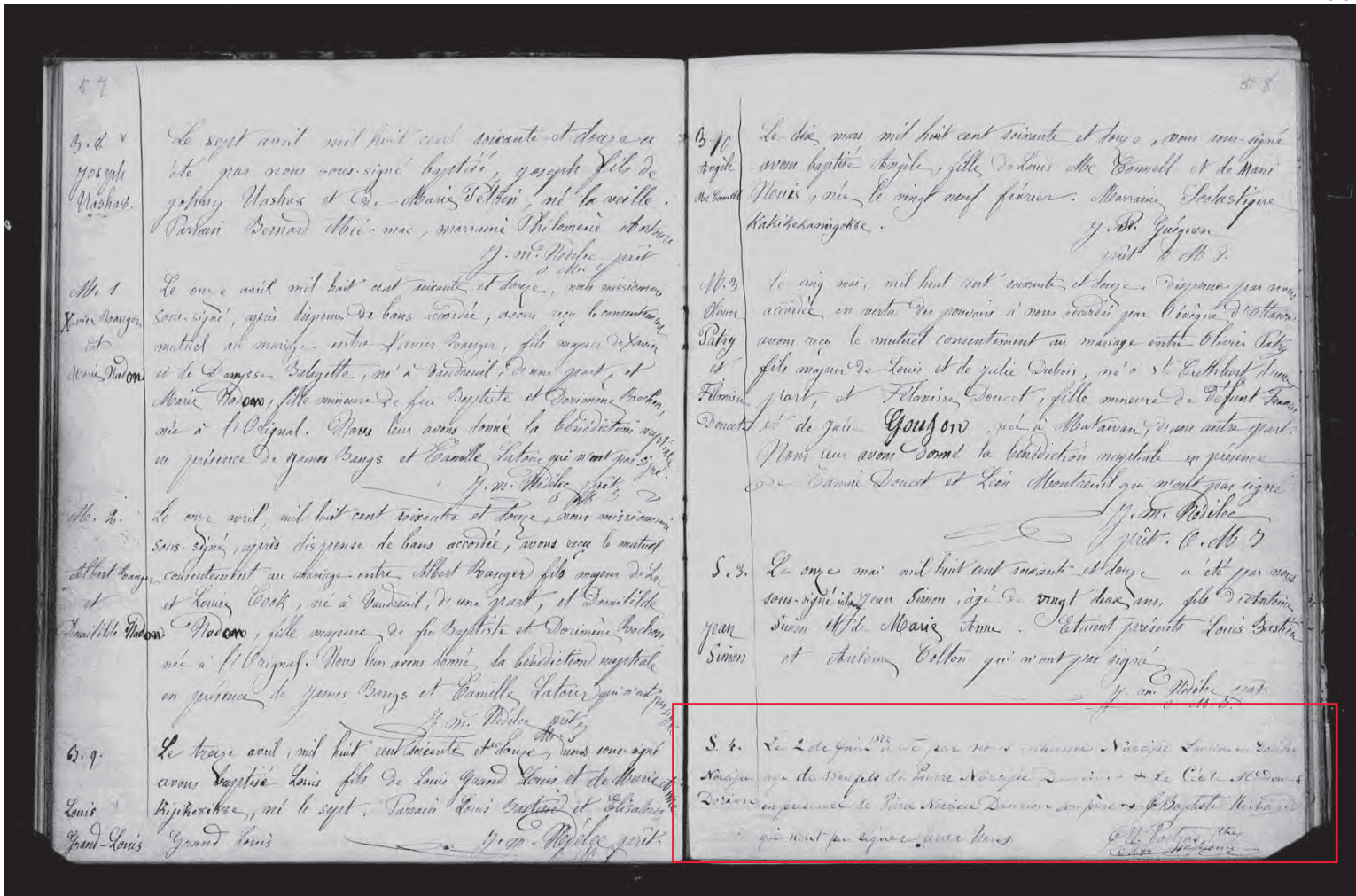
N^o 10 Le huit février mil huit cent soixante dix a été baptisé
Edouard St. Pierre fille de Edouard et de Michelle femme de Genesio
St. Pierre et de Michelle femme de Genesio Majeur nous avons donné la bénédiction nuptiale à Edouard
en présence de Michelle femme de Genesio et de Michelle femme de Genesio
qui n'ont pas signé avec nous.
J. M. Nédelle
prêtre à St. A.

N^o 11 Le second jour de mars mil huit cent soixante dix a été baptisé
William St. Pierre St. Pierre fils de William St. Pierre et de Michelle femme de Genesio
St. Pierre né le vingt huit février dernier - Thomas St. Pierre St. Pierre St. Pierre
St. Pierre St. Pierre St. Pierre St. Pierre St. Pierre St. Pierre St. Pierre St. Pierre
qui n'ont pas signé avec nous.
J. P. Guignon . 1870.

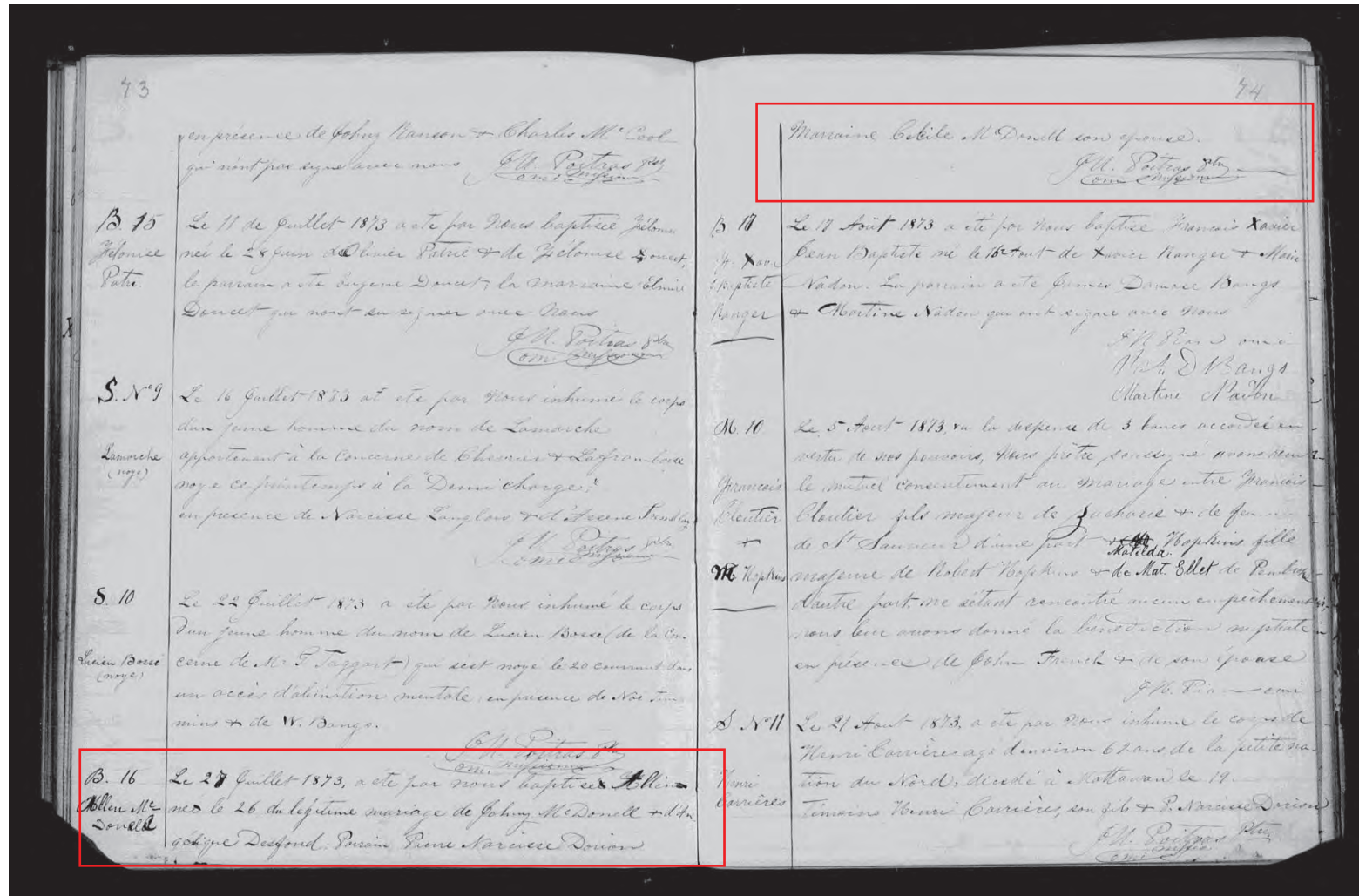
N^o 12 Le dix neuf avril mil huit cent soixante dix nous prêtre curé
avons reçu le nuptial consentement au mariage entre Edouard St. Pierre fils
majeur de son épouse et de Michelle femme de Genesio
et Michelle fille majeure de son épouse et de Michelle femme de Genesio
Majeur nous avons donné la bénédiction nuptiale à Edouard
en présence de Michelle femme de Genesio et de Michelle femme de Genesio
qui n'ont pas signé avec nous.
J. M. Nédelle
prêtre à St. A.

J. M. Nédelle
prêtre à St. A.

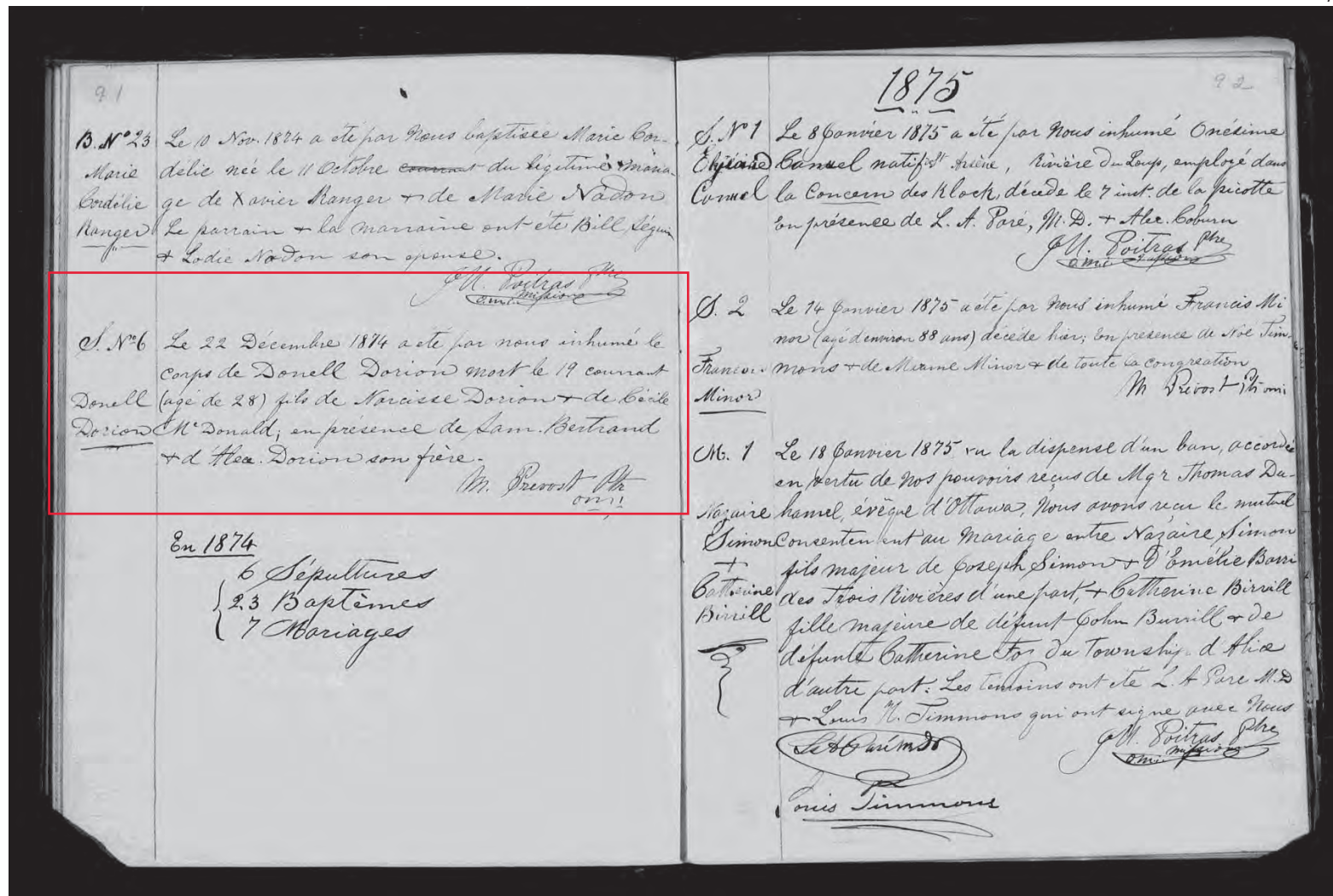
Diocese of Pembroke; Ancestry.ca Ontario, Canada, Roman Catholic Baptism, Marriages, and Burials, 1760-1923 Mattawa > Saint Anne > Baptism, Marriage, Burial; Mattawa; 1860-98 p. 28



Diocese of Pembroke; Ancestry.ca Ontario, Canada, Roman Catholic Baptism, Marriages, and Burials, 1760-1923 Mattawa > Saint Anne > Baptism, Marriage, Burial; Mattawa; 1860-98 p. 38



Diocese of Pembroke; Ancestry.ca Ontario, Canada, Roman Catholic Baptism, Marriages, and Burials, 1760-1923 Mattawa > Saint Anne > Baptism, Marriage, Burial; Mattawa; 1860-98 p. 46



1843-1899

MANIWAKI
CATHOLIQUE

REGISTRES
PHOTOGRAPHES
DE
PRESBYTERE

50 -

Signe de consanguinité latérale. La quel prêtre
de vis permit nous a été accordé par le même soussigné
par la même lettre que ci-dessus. Va en su
la publication d'un troisième banns fait au prône
de la messe de la dite mission entre Louis
Kénaokkété fils majeur de feu Emababanokité
indèle et de feu Esachiamokkété avec infidèle.
De cette mission d'une part et Magdelaine
prokatabanokkété fille majeure et légitime de
pierre patekhabanok et de Monique Kikaba-
Kykakke chrétien de la même mission d'autre
part. Ne s'étant trouvé au dit mariage, aucun
autre empêchement. Lesdits prêtre missionnaire
soussigné avons vu leur mutuel consentement
et leur avoir donné la bénédiction nuptiale
en présence de pierre Chaboufou et de
grace Charbonnière qui ont déclaré
avoir signé un mot rayé nul.

J. S. Laverlochère
o.k.f.

N 2
Joseph
Kakibekijik

Le huitième mil huit cent quarante cinq
à son prêtre missionnaire soussigné avons
baptisé, au fort William, Joseph né le
vingt huit novembre mil huit cent quarante
quatre fils de Joseph Kakibekijik et de
Cécile pitabekijik épouse de cette mission.

- 51 -

Le prêtre a été Joseph prokatabanok et
la marraine Marie Angélique Kikabekijik
qui vient son signé le mot rayé nul.

J. S. Laverlochère
o.k.f.

N 3
Marie
Lorion
Le huitième mil huit cent quarante cinq, à Mattaban,
par son prêtre soussigné a été baptisé avec
les cérémonies ordinaires, Charianne née le onze février
dernier du légitime mariage de l'ancien Lorion et
de Cécile M. Donell. Le prêtre a été Simon
Nimassita et la marraine Marie Kachikokkété
qui vient son signé au mot rayé nul.

J. M. Farin
o.k.f.

N 4
Ignace
patte

Le huitième mil huit cent quarante cinq,
à Mattaban, par son prêtre missionnaire
soussigné, a été baptisé séparé, ne dans
le courant de Septembre mil huit cent quarante
quatre du légitime mariage de Dominique
patte et de Charianne Nipkabanokkété
sauvages de la mission du lac du Bompchanton.
Le prêtre a été pierre Chaboufou qui a
signé.

J. S. Laverlochère
o.k.f.

N 5
Alexandra
Magtime

Le huitième mil huit cent quarante cinq
à Mattaban par son prêtre missionnaire

1843-1899

Family

Brother: Hon. John McDonell, Detroit (D.4/22,fo.71)
 Wife: Margaret [reputed wife], a native woman, baptized by Rev. David T. Jones 8 December 1833 (E.4/1,fo.105d)
 1835, 12 January reported to be interested in "Miss Cock Eye McGillis" as a wife (B.135/c/2,fo.141) but they apparently did not
 marry as he left a bequest to Miss Mary McGillis, Williamstown, U.C. (B.134/b/17,fo.675)
 Son: Alexander McDonell joined the Hudson's Bay Company 14 July 1826 (A.32/40,fo.259)
 Daughters: Sophia (1811-1835) married John Livingston 18 December 1834 and Margaret (1825-1835) died while boarding with Rev. David
 T. Jones (P.A.M., St. John's parish records; de P. Glazebrook, G., Hargrave Correspondence, p.207)
 1836 Mother and two daughters boarding at Red River, placed there by Sir George Simpson (P.A.M., MG2 A6, fo.105)
 1852 son John was in prison and his father arranged passage for him to Australia (D.5/34, p.185)

In correspondence relating to his will (B.134/b/17,fo.109) three sons are mentioned: Angus C., Allan and John as well as a daughter who was living with her mother (B.134/b/17,fo.109). A copy of the will can be obtained from Archives Nationales du Quebec, 1945 rue Mullins, Montreal PQ, H3K 1N9: depose redige No.8687, Greffe, Etienne Guy

See also - Search File: "McDonell, Allan"

Filename: M'Donell.Allan (1778-1859) (fl. XY, NWC, HBC 1799-1840); ES: wg December 1986 ; April/99/mhd



NAME: LAURION, Narcisse **PARISH:** Point des Trembles (Montreal) **ENTERED SERVICE:** 1830 **DATES:** (fl.1830-1840) (b. c.1806)

Appointments & Service

Outfit Year*:	Position:	Post:	District:	HBCA Reference:
<i>*An Outfit year ran from 1 June to 31 May</i>				
1830, June 16		Signed a three year contract at Norway House		B.239/u/1, #1127
1830-1831	Middleman	Fret Establishment at Norway House		B.239/g/10
1831-1833	Middleman	Norway House		B.239/g/11-12
1834, July 17	Returned to Montreal			B.239/u/1, #1127
1835-1837	Labourer	Matawin	Fort Coulonge	B.134/g/10-11
1837-1840	Labourer	Lac des Allumettes	Fort Coulonge	B.134/g/12-14

Filename: Laurion, Narcisse (fl.1830-1840); CE 2007/07



B. 48 Ce quatre juillet, mil huit cent trente six
 Michel au fort William, B.C. je prêtre soupigné ai baptisé
 Odogwas Michel âgé de six ans et deux mois, né du légitime
 mariage de Pierre Onadjowanen iroquois du lac
 des Deux Montagnes, et de une Kijewweséjéwanokwe
 Parrain François Kivvitapijé qui n'a su signer.

Ch. De Bellefeuille p^{re}

B. 49 Ce six juillet mil huit cent trente six
 Anne à l'embouchure de la rivière du Moine, B.C. je suis
 prêtre soupigné ai baptisé, sous condition, Anne née à la
 Roche à Capitaine H.C. le huit du mois de Mai
 dernier du légitime mariage de Lucia Beemon
 journalier et de Anne Maroney. Parrain
 François Roy dit Portelaine. Un mot entre ligne
 bord. Le Parrain n'a su signer.

Ch. De Bellefeuille p^{re}

B. 50 Ce six juillet, mil huit cent trente six
 Louis à l'embouchure de la Rivière du Moine, B.C.
 Cahier je prêtre soupigné ai baptisé sous condition
 Louis né le vingt janvier, mil huit cent

11 2
 trente cinq, au Lac Supérieur, H.C. du mariage de
 François Cahier cultivateur, et de Wajigabassatch
 infidèle de la nation des Sauteurs. Parrain Paul
 + Gréni qui a signé.
 Jean Don isvni

Ch. De Bellefeuille p^{re}

B. 51. Ce neuf juillet mil huit cent trente
 six, au Poste de la compagnie d'Hudson à Ma-
 Lorian, tarwung, je prêtre soupigné ai baptisé, sous condi-
 tion, Wariis, âgé de trois mois, fils de Wariis Lorian
 Gardien du dit Poste, et de Ciale Muswishk de la na-
 tion des sauteurs. Parrain François Roy dit Portelaine,
 lance, marraine Elisabeth Sibonapipikopwe qui
 n'ont su signer.

Ch. De Bellefeuille p^{re}

B. 52, 53, 54. Ce onze juillet mil huit cent trente
 six, au Pied du long sault, à l'embouchure de
 François la Rivière Kabachehisipi, je soupigné prêtre
 Charles ai baptisé Amable âgé d'environ six ans, Fran-
 çois âgé d'environ trois ans et six mois et
 Charles âgé d'environ deux mois, enfants
 d'Atizopkan et d'Undapipikopwe saur-

1860
A
1875
MATTAWA
ONT
REGISTRES
PAROISSIAUX
LA
PAROISSE
REDUCTION
18
LUMIERE
1872

95
S. 6 Le 7 Mars 1875 a été par nous inhumé le Corps de
Félicité Durette mort hier de la petite fièvre
Durette de Félicité Durette & Henriette Minor, en
présence de Basile Minor & Adèle Minor
J. M. Poirag
S. 5 Le 15 Mars 1875 a été par nous sous-signé baptisé
Abadeline Langoin fille de Alexandre et
Marie Suzanne, née le 12 de ce mois. Le parrain
Langoin a été par Baptiste Dupond, le oncle de Mlle.
Kj. Kossokka
J. M. Poirag
S. 7 Le 17 Mars 1875 a été par nous inhumé le Corps
de Mathieu veuf le 17 de ce mois. Mariage de
Mathieu Alex. Langoin & de Suzanne, tenu par M. Langoin
Langoin parrain & Robt Grand Louis
J. M. Poirag
S. 8 Le 30 Mars 1875 a été par nous inhumé Elizabeth
veuve de Jean Bon Dupond, décédée le 28 de ce mois
Elizabeth veuve de Bon Dupond âgée de 82 ans. Tenu par M. Bon
Dupond parrain & par Ben commet & tante la Congrégation
J. M. Poirag

96
S. 6 Le sept avril mil huit cent soixante et quinze a été par nous
sous-signé baptisé Mary Ann Doyle fille de Richard
et de Catherine Taylor, née le sept de ce mois. Parrain Edward
Kelly, marrain Agostina Doyle J. M. Poirag
S. 7 Le neuf avril mil huit cent soixante et quinze a été par nous
sous-signé baptisé John Thomas, fils de Samuel et
de Janet Thomas, né le sept de ce mois. Parrain Thomas
Langhin, marrain Catherine Doyle J. M. Poirag
S. 8 Le dix avril mil huit cent soixante et quinze a été par nous
sous-signé baptisé Thomas Mary Doyle Marrain fille
de Janet et de John McArthur, née le sept de ce mois.
Parrain William Wright, marrain Marie Brown
J. M. Poirag
S. 9 Le 25 Avril 1875 a été par nous inhumé le Corps de Marie
Cécile McNeill épouse de P. N. Gordon décédée le 22 de
ce mois à l'âge de environ 62 ans, en présence de M. Thompson
& de M. Gorman. J. M. Poirag
S. 10 Le 10 mai 1875 a été par nous sous-signé
inhumé Marie Marguerite Gauthier, fille de Richard
Marguerite et de Marguerite Gauthier âgée de 2 ans. Parrain
Gauthier, Marrain Gordon, J. M. Poirag

1885
A
1890

MATTAWA
ONT

REGISTRES
PH. TOGRAPHES
LA
PARISSE

REDUCTION
1/2
LUMIERE
1/2

B. 89 Le vingt-huit septembre mil huit cent quatre vingt sept
des registres de la paroisse de Mattawa, nous avons baptisé Jean
Louis a. Humbert, enfant naturel de Caroline Lee.
Richard Protestant, en présence de Samuel Devon et de Jean
Lee. M^{re} Hulley, son épouse, de Eau Claire
deux mois, deux ans.

B. 90 Le quatre octobre mil huit cent quatre vingt sept nous
avons baptisé Jean Louis, en la
paroisse de Mattawa, mariage de Jean
Louis Devon et de Elizabeth Germain et cette mi-
sion pour Parrain, sœur Elizabeth, Marianne Caroline
Germain qui n'ont pu signer avec nous en plus
que le père.

B. 91 Le huit octobre, mil huit cent quatre vingt sept, nous
avons baptisé sous-signé, avec baptême Marie Françoise, baptême
Marie Françoise, le quatre septembre, par légitime mariage de Joseph
Barthélemy Doucet et de Marie Elizabeth Goyens, de cette paroisse.
Le parrain a été Joseph Goyens, la marraine Françoise
Goyens qui ont signé avec nous
Joseph Goyens
Françoise Goyens

B. 92 Le neuf octobre mil huit cent quatre vingt sept nous
avons baptisé Alfred Albert, en la paroisse de Mattawa, mariage
de Alfred Albert Landrot et de Ursule Robby de Blois, mil huit
cent quatre vingt sept, nous avons baptisé Alfred Albert Landrot
Parrain Alfred Charrier, Marianne, Amanda Landrot
qui n'ont pu signer avec nous non plus que le père.

B. 93 Le cinq octobre mil huit cent quatre vingt sept nous
avons baptisé sous-signé, avec baptême Jules, en la
paroisse de Mattawa, mariage de Stanislas Harcot et de Marie
Harcot Robby de Blois, mil huit cent quatre vingt sept, nous
avons baptisé sous-signé, avec baptême Jules, en la paroisse de
Mattawa, mariage de Stanislas Harcot et de Marie Harcot Robby
de Blois, mil huit cent quatre vingt sept, nous avons baptisé
Harcot Jules, son épouse, qui n'ont pu signer avec nous non plus
que le père.

B. 94 Le dix octobre, mil huit cent quatre vingt sept, nous
avons baptisé sous-signé, avec baptême Elizabeth, en la paroisse de
Mattawa, mariage de Jean Louis Mulligan et de Isabelle Harcot
de cette paroisse. Le parrain a été Joseph Fink, la
marraine Anne Dufort qui ont signé avec nous
Joseph Mulligan Anne Dufort
J. Fink

B. 95 Le six octobre mil huit cent quatre
vingt sept nous avons baptisé sous-signé, avec baptême
Joseph, Doucet, le six octobre, nous avons baptisé
Harcot de légitime mariage de Joseph Harcot et
de Marie Germain, de cette paroisse. Le parrain
est Joseph Harcot, la marraine Marie Germain, de cette
paroisse. Le parrain seul a pu signer avec nous en plus
que le père.

B. 96 Le premier novembre mil huit cent quatre
vingt sept nous avons baptisé sous-signé, avec baptême
Joseph, de légitime mariage de Joseph Charrier et de
Elizabeth, de cette paroisse. Le parrain a été Joseph
Charrier, la marraine Elizabeth Charrier, de cette paroisse.
Le parrain seul a pu signer avec nous en plus
que le père.

B. 97 Le deux novembre, mil huit cent quatre vingt sept, nous
avons baptisé sous-signé, avec baptême Joseph, de légitime
mariage de Joseph Charrier et de Elizabeth, de cette paroisse.
Le parrain a été Joseph Charrier, la marraine Elizabeth Charrier,
de cette paroisse. Le parrain seul a pu signer avec nous en plus
que le père.

SCHEDULE B.-MARRIAGES.

District County of Nipissing

Division of Mattawa

	001238	001239	001240
His Name.	Francis Chevier	Joseph Soucy	John W Cracker
Age.	25 years	24 years	52 years
Residence when married.	Mattawa	Mattawa	Mattawa
Place of Birth.	Vaudreuil P.Q.	Coulongne P.Q.	Belfast Ireland
Single or Widower (s. or w.)	B.	B.	B.
Rank or Profession.	Hunter	Farmer	Clerk
Names of Parents.	Francis Chevier Marceline Malette	Theophile Soucy Celina Sapointe	John W. Cracker Margaret Cracker
Her Name.	Jen. Margaret Simou	Marie Louise Decosse	Mary Sawie
Age.	22 years	30 years	54 years
Residence when married.	Mattawa	Mattawa	Mattawa
Place of Birth.	Mattawa	St. Andre P. Argenteuil	N. W. Territory
Single or Widower (s. or w.)	S.	S.	It.
Names of Parents.	Luis Antonio Simou Monia Papamitjivomohwe	Joseph Decosse Angelique Sarogue	Narcisse Sorriau Cecile Sorriau
Names and Residences of Witnesses.	Francis Chevier Sr. } Jesuit Sagonens } Mattawa	Souis Soucy } Henriette Sanguin } Mattawa	W. H. Smith } R. Small } Mattawa
Date and place of Marriage.	Mattawa 17th July 1888	Mattawa 9th Oct 1888	Mattawa Oct 11th 1888
Religious Denomination of Bridegroom.	Catholic	Catholic	Presbyterian
Religious Denomination of Bride.	Catholic	Catholic	Methodist
By whom Married.	Rev. J. McPoitras	Rev. P. Glade	D. L. Mackenzie
By License or Banns (s. or w.)	S.	B.	S.
REMARK			

I hereby certify the foregoing to be the true and correct copies of all Marriages returned to me for the half-year ending *thirty first December 1888*
 Given under my hand, this *thirty first* day of *December* 1888
Pro W. Freekin Division Registrar of *Mattawa* A. D. 18 88

SCHEDULE B-MARRIAGES

County of *Nipissing*

Division of *Mattawa*

	001385 No. <i>7</i>	001386 No. <i>8</i>	001387 No. <i>9</i>
BRIDEGROOM	His Name. <i>Joseph Fontaine</i>	<i>Alexandre Douin</i>	<i>George Desormeaux</i>
	Age. <i>25 yrs</i>	<i>48 yrs</i>	<i>28 yrs</i>
	Residence when Married. <i>Papineau</i>	<i>Mattawa</i>	<i>Mattawa</i>
	Place of Birth. <i>Vercheres</i>	<i>Mattawa</i>	<i>Mattawa</i>
	Bachelor or Widower. (s. or w.) <i>B</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>B</i>
	Rank or Profession. <i>Farmer</i>	<i>Farmer</i>	<i>Farmer</i>
	Names of Parents. <i>J.B. Fontaine Aurelie Mangerow</i>	<i>Marcie Douin Leila McDonald</i>	<i>Francois Desormeaux Marguerite Timmins</i>
BRIDE	Her Name. <i>Emma Miner</i>	<i>Emelie Martel</i>	<i>Adeline Pigeau</i>
	Age. <i>17 yrs</i>	<i>28 yrs</i>	<i>20 yrs</i>
	Residence when Married. <i>Papineau</i>	<i>Montreal</i>	<i>Mattawa</i>
	Place of Birth. <i>Mattawa</i>	<i>St Andre d'Argenteuil</i>	<i>Coulange P 2</i>
	Spinster or Widower. (s. or w.) <i>S.</i>	<i>S.</i>	<i>S.</i>
	Names of Parents. <i>Eusebe Miner Josephine Desormeaux</i>	<i>John B. Martel Josephine Emery</i>	<i>Pierre Pigeau Mary Ann Bachand</i>
	Names and Residences of Witnesses. <i>Gilbert Rasicot Eusebe Miner Mattawa</i>	<i>Joseph Desormeaux Mallawa Sara Martel Montreal</i>	<i>Noe Desormeaux Mallawa Marie Pigeau Mallawa</i>
	Date and place of Marriage. <i>Mattawa May 3/96</i>	<i>Mattawa Apr 12/96</i>	<i>Mattawa May 18/96</i>
	Religious Denomination of Bridegroom. <i>RC</i>	<i>RC</i>	<i>RC</i>
	Religious Denomination of Bride. <i>RC</i>	<i>RC</i>	<i>RC</i>
	By whom Married. <i>Rev F. Gendreau</i>	<i>Rev F. Desrochers</i>	<i>Rev P.E. Gendreau</i>
	By License or Banns. (s. or n.) <i>B</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>B</i>
REMARKS.			

I hereby certify the foregoing to be the true and correct entries of all Marriages returned to me for the half year ending *June 30* 1896
 Given under my hand this *July* day of *1896*
 J. R. - Sign every Sheet. *John A. Mackie* Registrar of *Mattawa*

392

DEATHS

County of Nipissing Division of Town of Mattawa

Surname of Deceased		No. <u>14</u>		No.		No.	
Full given Name		<u>Sophie</u>					
Place of Death, street and number or (a) Sex, (b) Racial Origin, (c) Single, Married, Widowed		If in a Hospital or Institution give name		If in a Hospital or Institution give name		If in a Hospital or Institution give name	
<u>Mattawa</u>							
Age		80 yrs. mos. dys. hrs. min.		If under one day.		If under one day.	
(g) Place of Birth (h) Date of Birth		a b		a b		a b	
Trade or Occupation							
Kind of Industry							
Date from which to which employed		from to		from to		from to	
Trade or Occupation							
Kind of Industry							
Date from which to which employed		from to <u>022855</u>		from to		from to	
Length of Residence		2 yrs Yes in Canada		at place of death in Ontario in Canada		at place of death in Ontario in Canada	
Name of Father		<u>Marcisse Dorion</u>					
Birthplace of Father		<u>Pointe des Trembles</u>					
Maiden Name of Mother							
Birthplace of Mother							
Name of Informant		<u>Hubert Dupuis</u>					
Address		<u>Mattawa</u>					
Relation to Deceased		<u>Son in Law</u>					
Place of Burial		<u>Mattawa</u>					
Date of Burial		<u>Jan. 29th 1921.</u>					
Name of Undertaker		<u>Geo Droussette</u>					
Address		<u>Mattawa</u>					
Cause of Death if no Physician attended							
Date of Death		<u>Jan 27th 1921</u>		MEDICAL CERTIFICATE OF DEATH		MEDICAL CERTIFICATE OF DEATH	
Name of Deceased		<u>Sophie Colton</u>					
Date of Death		<u>Jan 27th 1921</u>					
Date from which to which Medical Practitioner Attended Deceased		from <u>Dec. 1920</u>		from		from	
		to <u>Jan 1921</u>		to		to	
Primary		<u>Senility</u>					
Duration		yrs. mos. dys.		yrs. mos. dys.		yrs. mos. dys.	
Contributory		<u>Bronchitis</u>					
Duration		yrs. 3 mos. dys.		yrs. mos. dys.		yrs. mos. dys.	
(a) Did an operation precede death? (b) Was there an autopsy?		a <u>no</u> b <u>no</u>		a b		a b	
Name of Physician		<u>J. All. Bergeron</u>					
Address		<u>Mattawa</u>					
Date of Return		<u>Jan 28th 1921</u>					
Date received by Division Registrar		<u>Jan 28th 1921</u>					

I certify that the foregoing are correct registrations of deaths made to me during the month of January 1921
E. A. Smith D.R. Address Mattawa Ont.

bien gracifié de tout agent fait
 pour dire la Ste Messe
 nos bons Pères n'aurons plus
 le trouble de trimbaler leur
 Chapelle tout est bien changé
 ici Monseigneur les plus
 en Moyens du Mattawa
 maintenant sont Catholiques
 comme nous Si votre
 bonté Monseigneur nous
 accorde notre demande nous
 vous en serons très reconnaissants
 - saints, nous aurons un
 Canot exprès pour l'Église
 pour transporter les Pères
 Monseigneur accordez nous
 cette faveur pour l'été prochain
 - air et vous pouvez juger
 par le rapport de nos bons Pères
 si nous avons fait notre devoir

Mattawa 3 de Septembre 65
 par M^r J^r D^r
 P^r M^r U^r
 M^r M^r

A sa grandeur Monseigneur
 l'Evêque Sauvages du Mattawa
 prenons la liberté d'implorer votre
 bonté afin quelle nous accorde
 une demande qui nous a l'honneur
 lui faire

Monseigneur, nous voulons vous
 demander une mission de plus
 que nous en avons à l'ordinaire
 cette mission nous désirions la
 - voir sur le 15 de Juin notre se-
 - son pour aller Monseigneur en
 que vers ce temps, nous sommes
 en moyen de payer le support

de nos pères. C'est justement puis aussi nos familles au
 vers ce temps que nous sortons - nous pas tant de chances à se
 des bois, mais la mission. Tout perdu par les Sauvages con-
 comme nous avons chaque - jours.
 année nous nous trouvons maintenant Monseigneur
 dans l'impossibilité d'avoir un nous voudrions avoir une
 seul son puis aussi Mon seconde mission vers le
 seigneur, ce n'est plus comme premier de Septembre alors
 autre fois nous ne pouvons nous pouvons tous descendre
 avoir de provisions pour attendre pour cette mission et faire
 de puis le moment que nous encore un peu pour nos
 disons jusqu'au mois d'oct. Pères puis en suite remon-
 la Compagnie ne veut plus rien-ter dans les bois pour l'hiver
 nous avancer, et bien Monsei- Notre petite église Monsei-
 gneur en ayant la mission - gneur emprouve beaucoup
 vers le quinze de Juin nous nous avons fait beaucoup
 ne manquons de rien et puis de réparations ce printemps
 après la mission nous remon- et aussi Monseigneur nous
 trons dans les bois après dix espérons que le printemps
 trouver notre vie prochain nous aurons notre

Si vous nous envoyez la réponse
de vous adressant votre lettre
comme ceci

Demmons & Ouellet
Pour le } Mattawa
Langays } C. M.

et bien Monsieur
tout en espérant de votre
bonté nous demeurons

vos enfants reconnaissants
Amable Dupond Père
Jeanbone Dupond
Antoine Simagaukweit
Pierre Mikmate
Antoine Simon
Gros Louis
Amable Dupond fils
Jeanbone Patukwaben
François Dupond
Prois Michipikwaben

Lakro Pacosigan
Isaac Dupond
François Lakro
Gaston St Denis
Antoine Colton
Jean Baptiste Pege Rigiote
Lakro Cochier
St Pierre Michichi Katakwa
John M. Donnell
Narsisse Lavier
Joseph Langerin
Narsisse Gaton
Thomas Delish
Simon Slobenunsi
Bazil Dupond
Joseph Michi Katakwa
Taniaac Langerin
Louis Dupond
Jeanbad Antoine
Joe Lariviere

Jean Simon
 Isaac Bastien
 Alexan Antoine
 Francois Antoine
 Bernard
 Alexandre Dupond
 John Langerin
 Leonard Cochis
 John Dorion
 Alexandre Dorion
 Antoine Ojason
 Simon Ojason
 Alexandre Langerin
 Joseph Lamboe

Monseigneur beaucoup
 de Sauvages ne peuvent
 assister aux saints offices
 parcequ'ils sont trop éloignés
 et la plus part du temps
 ils ne savent pas exactement
 en quel temps les Pères doi-
 vent venir.

Mais Monseigneur
 si vous nous accordez notre
 demande, dites nous in quel
 temps nous aurons nos
 Missions afin que nous
 le laissions a savoir a tous
 nos Compagnons, nous espérons
 tous en vous Monseigneur
 nous serons pleinement de savoir
 la réponse avant que nous
 partions qui sera vers le 20
 du courant

CENSUS 1881-RECENSEMENT.

Province of *Ontario*

District No. *114*

S. District *Nippissing*

RECENSEMENT 1881-CENSUS.

SCHEDULE No. 1-Nominal Return of the Living.
TABLEAU No. 1.-Dénombrement des Vivants.

PAGE *6*

PAGE *6*

NOMENCLATURE DES CLASSES DE VEGETATION.						NAMES	SEX	AGE	How many years since last census	Country of Province of Birth	RELIGION	ORIGIN	Profession, Occupation or Trade	Married or Widowed	EDUCATION					Years of Apprenticeship and Residence
Vegetable	Mineral	Human	Animal	Artificial	Function										Elementary	Academy	College	University	Other	
NOMENCLATURE DES CLASSES DE VEGETATION.						NOMS	SEX	AGE	En quel nombre d'années depuis le dernier recensement	Pays de Province de naissance	RELIGION	ORIGINE	Profession, Occupation ou Industrie	Mariage ou Veuf	EDUCATION					Années d'apprentissage et de résidence
Végétal	Minéral	Humain	Animal	Artificiel	Fonction										Élémentaire	Académie	Collège	Université	Autre	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
						<i>Wm</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>40</i>		<i>Canada</i>	<i>French</i>									
				<i>31</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>Wm</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>53</i>			<i>English</i>		<i>France</i>	<i>M</i>						
						<i>Angus</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>47</i>			<i>French</i>		<i>Can</i>	<i>M</i>						
						<i>John</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>47</i>					<i>Can</i>							
						<i>Young</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>15</i>												
						<i>John</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>13</i>												
						<i>John</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>11</i>												
						<i>John</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>9</i>												
						<i>John</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>5</i>												
						<i>John</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>5</i>												
				<i>32</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>John</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>41</i>			<i>French</i>		<i>France</i>	<i>M</i>						
						<i>John</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>16</i>			<i>French</i>		<i>France</i>	<i>M</i>						
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Fort Timiskaming and the Fur Trade

ELAINE ALLAN MITCHELL



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Box
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ELAINE ALLAN MITCHELL

Fort Timiskaming and the Fur Trade

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When we consider the amount of land that has been accumulated during the fur trade, it is remarkable that still so little of the land of Canada which was both cleared and settled. The French, and later of the English, and later of the Americans, the Timiskaming district (referred to it) comprised all the land between the Ottawa River and was the site of Fort Timiskaming, on the north shore of the river. The fur traders were scattered from the upper Ottawa to the Moose and the Rupert, and during the years of the fur trade companies battled for control of the country ruled by Fort Timiskaming. But there was never gained more than a partial control.

After the coalition of the British and the Americans in 1821 the Timiskaming districts, including one of the former posts, Fort Timiskaming, were the Height of Land, the boundary between the chartered territories and the unchartered territories and the Hudson's Bay Company even the much-diminished territory of the Hudson's Bay Company and this despite mounting pressure from the Americans who invaded the district from the west.

239 Biographical Appendix

ALLAN MCDONELL (1776?-1859)

Allan McDonell was born in 1775 or 1776 and entered the service of the North West Company in 1799. His brother was later Judge John McDonnell of Detroit. In 1804 McDonell was a clerk at Fort Dauphin and two years later took part in an expedition to the Mandan villages on the Missouri River. He was employed for many years in the Swan River or Red River departments and became a partner in the North West Company in 1816. That same year he was one of the Nor'Westers arrested by Lord Selkirk and tried at York (Toronto) in 1818. At the time of the union he became a chief trader in the Hudson's Bay Company.

From 1821 until 1826, when he was appointed to succeed Angus Cameron at Fort Timiskaming, McDonell was again in charge of the Swan River district. During the winter of 1826-7 he shared the management of the Timiskaming district with Cameron, becoming sole commander when Cameron went to Lake of Two Mountains in 1827. He was made a chief factor in 1828. During the winter of 1831-2 he was on leave in Montreal because of ill health, but he returned to Fort Timiskaming, remaining there until (ostensibly for reasons of health) he was granted a year's furlough in 1834. The following year he was re-appointed to the Northern Department, in charge of the Rainy Lake district, and in 1839 became a councillor of Rupert's Land.

In 1841 McDonell was granted two years' furlough prior to his retirement in 1843. Nicknamed 'Sir Allan' by Angus Cameron, he settled at Lundy Cottage on the mountain, where he grew apples. By 1848 he was almost blind, apparently from cataract. Two operations, one in Montreal in 1851 and another in London in 1852, were unsuccessful but in 1855 he was still able to 'see and tell the colours of brandy & water from pure water.' He died in Montreal on 16 June 1859, at the age of eighty-three.

McDonell's will, made on 5 May 1857, and now in the Montreal Court House Archives, requested that he be buried beside his parents and sister in St Andrews burying ground at Stormont in Upper Canada, but a codicil which he added on 31 May 1859, revoked this clause, asking instead that he be interred in the Roman Catholic cemetery at Côte Notre Dame des Neiges. His son, Angus, had become a Catholic in 1851, so presumably McDonell, too, had changed his faith in the interval.

By his wife, a reputed daughter of Aeneas Cameron, McDonell had at least seven children. Two died young at Red River, while Alexander of Timiskaming, who married a daughter of John McKay and was post-

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240 Fort Timiskaming and the Fur Trade

master at Timagami before he left the service about 1847, died shortly afterwards of tuberculosis. McDonell left Alexander's two children at Timiskaming a legacy of £100. The other McDonell children were Angus, John, Allan, and a daughter, Ann. Sixteen McDonell letters are among the Cameron Papers, most of them written by Angus on his father's behalf.

THOMAS FRASER (1776?-1849)

Thomas Fraser was born in Inverness, Scotland, in 1776 or 1777. Although his education appears to have been minimal, he was engaged by the North West Company in Montreal in 1801 as an apprentice clerk for six years. In August that year he was at Fort Abitibi, but went on to Hayes Island with Alexander McDougall, where he spent the winter. In 1802-3 he was master of the Canadian post at Hannah Bay and the following season at Jack River on the Eastmain. He returned to Hannah Bay for the winter of 1804-5, probably remaining there until the Canadians abandoned their Bay posts in 1806, when he was appointed to Fort Abitibi. In 1816 he succeeded Alexander McDougall as master of Abitibi.

In 1822-3 Fraser replaced Angus Cameron (who had gone on leave to Scotland) in command of Fort Timiskaming and in 1832-3 took over the fort from Allan McDonell, who was in Montreal on leave. In spite of such responsibilities and his long years of service, he was still a clerk, although enjoying a higher salary than any other clerk in the Company (£150). That same year, however, Chief Factor John George McTavish at Moose appealed to the Governor and Committee on Fraser's behalf and by 1836 he was a chief trader. Perhaps McTavish's representations were not altogether altruistic, for sometime after 1832 Fraser married Flora McTavish, a daughter of McTavish's by Nancy Mackenzie and many years his junior.


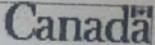

In 1843 Fraser was appointed chief of the Timiskaming district, succeeding Angus Cameron, but he held the post only a few months before being replaced by John Siveright. He made his will in Montreal on 13 September 1847, where he had sought medical advice on his deteriorating health. He died at Fort Abitibi on 31 January 1849, at the age of seventy-two and was buried in the fort cemetery. Except for the summers of 1819, 1827, and 1847, which he spent in Montreal, and a year's leave of absence in Canada in 1840-1, he never left the country in all his forty-eight years' residence.

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*Dillon's
Hotel*

There are some interesting and historical references made to Dillon's Hotel (1807) which stood on Place d'Armes Square. This Hotel was for some years the meeting place of the Beaver Club —



DILLON'S HOTEL

the members of which were all North West Company men who had passed at least one winter "dans le pays d'en haut" (i.e. up-country). Many men famous in the development of Canada in the early days were members of the Beaver Club.

This old Hotel was still standing in 1850 but was demolished about that time to make room for office buildings.

There was another Hotel of some importance, "The Exchange", on St. Paul Street, which was one of the fine streets in those early days.



THE PUBLICATIONS OF
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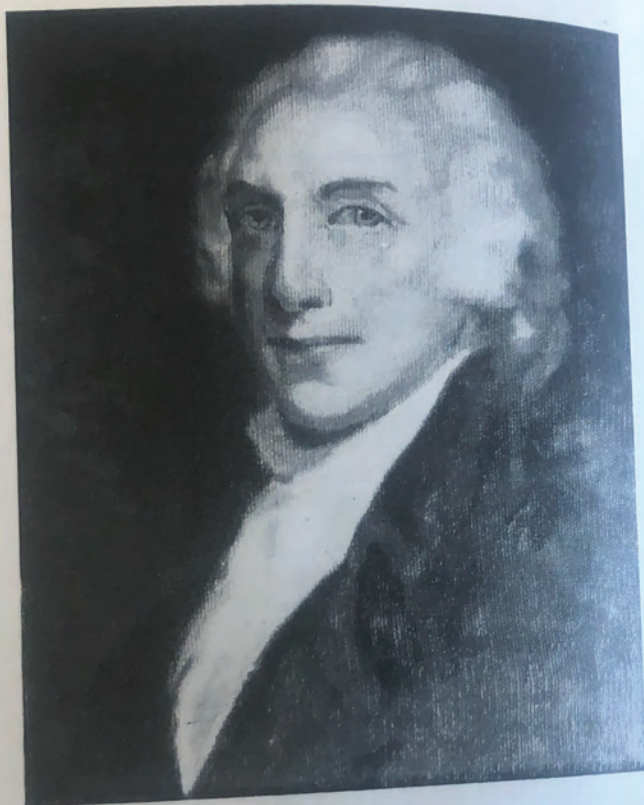
XXII

THE
PUBLICATIONS OF
THE CHAMPLAIN
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DOCUMENTS RELATING TO
THE NORTH WEST COMPANY



TORONTO
THE CHAMPLAIN SOCIETY



SIMON McTAVISH
From a painting in the McCord National Museum, Montreal

DOCUMENTS RELATING
TO THE NORTH WEST
COMPANY

EDITED
WITH INTRODUCTION, NOTES, AND APPENDICES
BY
W. STEWART WALLACE, M.A.

TORONTO
THE CHAMPLAIN SOCIETY
1934

APPENDIX A

A BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY OF THE NOR' WESTERS

ASKIN, JOHN (1739?-1815) was born at Strabane, county Tyrone, Ireland, about 1739, the son of John Askin (or Erskine) and Alice Rea. He came to America in 1758, and served in the army during the later stages of the Seven Years' War. About 1761 he established himself in business as a merchant and fur-trader near Albany, New York; but having become a bankrupt, he went to Michilimackinac in 1765, and here he prospered in the fur-trade. In 1771 he was one of the group of traders who sent Thomas Corry (q.v.) to the Saskatchewan; and in 1772 he was described by the master of York Fort as carrying on "a large Trade, not less than 500 packs of Furs annually, when mustered from all parts". He was an agent for the North West Company in its initial stages; but in 1780 he moved his headquarters to Detroit, and henceforth he was interested especially in the south-west trade. When Detroit was handed over to the United States in 1802 he moved to Amherstburg, Upper Canada; and there he died in April, 1815. He married, first, an Indian woman, by whom he had three children; and, secondly, Archange Barthe, of Detroit, by whom he had nine children. His papers have been edited by Dr. M. M. Quaife, and published by the Detroit Library Commission (2 vols., Detroit, 1928-31).

BANNERMAN, JAMES (fl. 1775-1794) was a native of Scotland who was engaged in the fur-trade at Detroit and Michilimackinac as early as 1775. About 1776 he formed a partnership with Simon McTavish (q.v.); but this partnership was dissolved in 1779, and on October 28, 1779, Bannerman sailed for London. He was still living in Scotland in 1794.

BEIOLEY, JOSEPH (1785?-1859) was born about 1785, and entered the service of the Hudson's Bay Company in 1800. In 1819 he acted as governor of the Southern Department in the absence of Thomas Vincent (q.v.); and in 1821 he was made a chief factor. He retired from the service of the Company in 1843, and he died in 1859.

BELL, JOHN (1799-1868) was born in the Isle of Mull, Scotland, in 1799, and entered the service of the North West Company in 1818. He was taken over by the Hudson's Bay Company in 1821; and from 1821 to 1824 he was in the Winnipeg district. From 1824 to 1850, with the exception of the years 1847-8, when he was told off to assist in Arctic exploration, he

River district at Fort Alexander. He was granted furlough in 1827; and he died in February, 1828, and was buried in the Church of England cemetery at Newmarket, Upper Canada. He married a half-breed, Marie Poitras; and by her he had at least one daughter, who married Angus Grant, and some of whose descendants are said to be still living at Midland, Ontario. About 1825 he bought a property on the north side of Kempenfeldt Bay on Lake Simcoe; and it is probable that he died here.

McDONALD, JOHN (1782-1834), known as "McDonald le Grand", was born in Inverness-shire, Scotland, in 1782, and entered the service of the North West Company in 1801. Ross Cox (q.v.) met him in New Caledonia in 1814; and he seems to have spent most of his service as a clerk in this department. From 1831 to 1833 he was stationed at Great Slave Lake; and he retired from the Company's service in 1834. He died at St. Andrew's, Lower Canada, on December 1, 1834; and his will is filed in Hudson's Bay House in London.

McDONALD OF GARTH, JOHN (1774?-1860), was born in Scotland about 1774, and was a relative of Patrick Small (q.v.). Through the influence of General John Small, he was apprenticed to the North West Company as a clerk in 1791; and his sister married William McGillivray (q.v.), the nephew of Simon McTavish (q.v.). By 1800 he had become a partner in the Company; and in 1799 he built Rocky Mountain House. He was in charge at Fort des Prairies in 1806-8, at Upper Red River in 1809-11, and on the Columbia in 1811-12 and 1813-14. In 1813 he received the surrender of Astoria. He retired from the fur-trade in 1815; and he settled at Gray's Creek, Glengarry, Upper Canada. From the fact that he had a withered arm, he was known among the *voyageurs* as *Le Bras Croche*. He died at Gray's Creek, Glengarry, in 1860. His "Autobiographical Notes" have been published, in a somewhat mutilated form, in L. R. Masson, *Les bourgeois de la Compagnie du Nord-Ouest*, vol. 2 (Quebec, 1890).

MACDONELL, ÆNEAS (d. 1809) was a clerk in the service of the North West Company who was shot by a servant of the Hudson's Bay Company named Mowat at Eagle Lake, in the Nipigon department, on September 16, 1809. He would appear to have been an older brother of Alexander Macdonell (q.v.), and he had been at Lac Seul since 1803.

MACDONELL, ALEXANDER (d. 1835) was the sixth son of Alexander Macdonell of Greenfield, and a second cousin of John Macdonell (q.v.) and Miles Macdonell (q.v.). He entered the service of the North West Company, and in 1808 was a clerk in the Red River department, under John McDonald of Garth (q.v.). He was made a partner of the North West Company in 1814, was placed in charge of the Red River department, and played a prominent part in the Selkirk troubles of the years immediately following. In 1820 he was in charge of the English River department;

but at the union of the North West and Hudson's Bay Companies, he retired from the fur-trade. He was elected to represent the county of Glengarry in the Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada in 1821; and for a number of years he was sheriff of the Ottawa district. In 1834 he was elected to represent Prescott and Russell in the Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada; and he died in Toronto, in February, 1835, while attending the first session of the Assembly. He was the author of a *Narrative of the transactions in the Red River country, from the commencement of the operations of the Earl of Selkirk till the summer of 1816* (London, 1819).

MACDONELL, ALLAN (fl. 1799-1843) entered the service of the XY Company in 1799; and in 1804 he is listed as a clerk in the North West Company at Fort Dauphin. He was for many years employed in the Swan River or Red River departments; and in 1806 took part in an expedition to the Mandans. He took a prominent part in the Selkirk troubles; and was one of the officers of the North West Company arrested by Lord Selkirk in 1816, and tried at York (Toronto) in 1818. In 1816 he was made a partner of the North West Company; and at the union of 1821 he became a chief trader of the Hudson's Bay Company. From 1821 to 1826 he was in charge of the Swan River department, with headquarters, first, at Fort Dauphin, and, secondly, at Fort Pelly; and from 1826 to 1834 he was in charge of the Timiskaming district. He was promoted to the rank of chief factor in 1828. From 1835 to 1841 he was in charge of the Rainy Lake district; and in 1839 he was made a councillor of Rupert's Land. He was granted furlough in 1841; and he retired from the service of the Hudson's Bay Company in 1843.

MACDONELL, JOHN (1768-1850) was born in Scotland on November 30, 1768, the eldest son of John Macdonell of Scothouse, commonly known as "Spanish John", and the elder brother of Miles Macdonell (q.v.). He came to America with his father in 1773; and at the close of the American Revolution came to Canada. Between 1788, when he was gazetted an ensign in the militia battalion of Cornwall and Onabruck, and 1793, when he first appears in the West, he became a clerk in the service of the North West Company. His journal for the years 1793-7 has been printed in L. R. Masson, *Les bourgeois de la Compagnie du Nord-Ouest*, vol. 3 (Quebec, 1889). He was made a partner of the North West Company about 1796; and in 1799 he was in charge of the Upper Red River department. He was employed in this department almost continuously until 1809, when he was placed in charge of the Athabaska River department. In 1808 he was elected a member of the Beaver Club of Montreal. He retired as a partner of the North West Company in 1812, and returned to Canada. He settled at Point Fortune, on the Ottawa River; and here he opened a store, and for many years ran a boat service on the Ottawa River. He died at Point Fortune on April 17, 1850, and was buried in the Roman Catholic cemetery at St. Andrews, P.Q. He married Magdeleine Poitras

McDONELL, ALLAN, fur trader and politician; b. c. 1776 probably in Glen Garry (Highland), Scotland, son of Donald MacDonell, seventh of Lundie, and his third wife, a Miss MacDonald of Islay; d. 16 June 1859 in Montreal.

Having lost his ancestral lands through impoverishment, Donald MacDonell immigrated to British North America with his family and settled at Martintown, Upper Canada. In February 1799 Allan, who signed his name McDonell, joined the Montreal fur-trading firm of Forsyth, Richardson and Company [see John [Forsyth*](#); John [Richardson*](#)] as an apprentice clerk and was sent to the northwest. This firm was one of the partners in the New North West Company (sometimes called the XY Company), which was competing with the North West Company. After the union of these two companies in 1804 [see Sir Alexander [Mackenzie*](#)], McDonell served as clerk in the expanded NWC at Fort Dauphin (Man.) on Lake Dauphin, and two years later he accompanied the Nor'Westers Alexander [Henry*](#) the younger and Charles [Chaboillez*](#) on their expedition to the Mandan villages on the upper Missouri River. During the years of conflict between the NWC and the Hudson's Bay Company, he remained in the Fort Dauphin and Red River departments, becoming an NWC partner in 1816. In June of that year he was in the Red River area and was listed by HBC officer Peter [Fidler*](#) as one of the NWC men "looking on" while the group of Métis led by Cuthbert Grant ransacked the HBC's Brandon House. Later that summer he was one of the NWC partners arrested by Lord Selkirk [[Douglas*](#)] at Fort William (Thunder Bay, Ont.) as accessories to the murder of Governor Robert [Semple*](#), who had been killed with about 20 Red River colonists in a battle with Grant's men at Seven Oaks (Winnipeg) on 19 June. On 22 Oct. 1818, with 13 others, he was indicted by the grand jury at York (Toronto), but he and several others were never tried, apparently not being in custody. He does not seem to have been actively involved in the events at Seven Oaks, although the testimony of one witness, John Palmer Bourke, implied that he had a reputation for violence.

When the HBC absorbed the NWC in 1821 [see Simon [McGillivray*](#)], McDonell was made chief trader and placed in charge of the Swan River district at Fort Dauphin. One of the principal functions of this district was the collection and transport of provisions such as salt, sugar, and pemmican for the more remote northwestern posts. Each spring McDonell conducted these supplies down the Assiniboine River and up to Norway House (Man.). He did not take advantage of the furlough granted to him in 1823 and stayed in the Swan River district until 1826, when the Council of the Northern Department posted him to the Timiskaming district. Initially he shared the management of this district with Chief Trader Angus [Cameron*](#); in 1827 he became sole commander and a year later he was promoted chief factor.

By 1834 HBC governor George [SIMPSON](#) was dissatisfied with McDonell's handling of his

men and the Indians, and his methods for dealing with the independent traders who were moving into the area. McDonell was therefore granted a year's furlough and was replaced by Cameron. In 1835 he was appointed to the Rainy Lake district; he stayed there until 1841 when he was allowed two years' furlough before officially retiring in 1843. While at Rainy Lake he had been appointed to the Council of Assiniboia on 20 March 1839.

After retirement from the HBC, McDonell settled on the mountain in Montreal with his wife and family. McDonell's wife, who was baptized Margaret at Red River in 1833, was the daughter of Æneas Cameron* of Timiskaming. Their house, Lundy Cottage, which overlooked the ruins of Simon McTavish*'s unfinished residence, was described by another retired fur trader, George KEITH, as "a splendid mansion, with a valuable altho small lot of land attached" and with "elegant accomodations and furniture." With Peter Warren Dease*, JOHN CLARKE, and others, McDonell was among those retired ex-Nor'Westers whom Simpson deplored as "sauntering through the streets of Montreal & smoking away the remainder of the day in Sword's Barroom." Yet, although Angus Cameron's nephew Angus Cameron, a banker, did not consider McDonell's means well invested, being mostly in railway stock, he told his uncle that McDonell managed his affairs very economically. By 1848 McDonell was almost blind from cataracts, and two operations, in Montreal in 1851 and in London in 1852, did little to help. Nevertheless, in 1855 the younger Angus Cameron noted that he was still able to "see and tell the colours of brandy & Water from pure water." He died in Montreal at the age of 83 and was buried in the Roman Catholic cemetery Notre-Dame-des-Neiges on 18 June 1859.

The McDonells had at least seven children and Mrs McDonell was still living in Montreal in 1876. Governor Simpson characterized McDonell in 1832 as "a good rather than a clever fellow" and this opinion seems to have been shared by his other friends who, again like Simpson, also appreciated his kindness, generosity, and wit. He acquitted himself creditably in the Northern Department, where he spent most of his career, but had less success in Timiskaming with its largely Canadian servants and rapidly increasing opposition from Canada. Although deficient in education himself, he did his best for his children, one of whom, Angus, was educated to be a doctor, and another, John, became a Jesuit. Former colleagues as well as young Angus Cameron all spoke of him with affection, and Chief Factor Cameron nicknamed him "Sir Allan," perhaps a compliment to his Highland lineage.

ELAINE ALLAN MITCHELL

Æneas and Angus Cameron papers are in the possession of E. A. Mitchell of Toronto (mfm. at AO). ANQ-M, CN1-29, 5 févr. 1799. Glengarry Geneal. Soc. (Lancaster, Ont.), E. A. Mitchell, "An aspect of one branch line of the Macdonells of Lundie." *Les bourgeois de la Compagnie du Nord-Ouest* (Masson), vol.1. *Docs. relating to NWC* (Wallace). Hargrave, *Hargrave corr.* (Glazebrook). *HBRS*, 2

(Rich and Fleming); 3 (Fleming). *Report of the proceedings connected with the disputes between the Earl of Selkirk and the North-West Company at the assizes, held at York, in Upper Canada, October 1818, from minutes taken in court* (Montreal, 1819). *Report of trials in the courts of Canada, relative to the destruction of the Earl of Selkirk's settlement on the Red River; with observations*, ed. Andrew Amos (London, 1820). Simpson, "Character book," *HBR*, 30 (Williams), 151–236. J. A. Macdonell, *Sketches illustrating the early settlement and history of Glengarry in Canada, relating principally to the Revolutionary War of 1775–83, the War of 1812–14 and the rebellion of 1837–8 . . .* (Montreal, 1893). E. A. Mitchell, *Fort Timiskaming and the fur trade* (Toronto and Buffalo, N.Y., 1977).

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Related Biographies



HENRY, ALEXANDER
(1739-1824)



CHABOILLEZ, CHARLES



DOUGLAS, THOMAS, Baron
DAER and SHORTCLEUCH, 5th
Earl of SELKIRK

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Access Date: September 28, 2022

Théodore Hébert
 né le huit août quatre-vingt-dix, Nour. Prétre marié, avec licence
 dans le Curat de cette paroisse le corps de Théodore fils de Daniel -
Hébert Entepremier marier de Catherine
Hébert
 dans le parois de Sainte-Régide
 le Sept. 11. 1885 à André
leur deux communiés.

André Hébert Ferdinand Hébert
P. Hébert

Ursule Hébert
 née le huit août quatre-vingt-dix, Nour. Prétre marié, avec licence
 dans le Curat de cette paroisse le corps de Ursule deux communiés
 le Sept. 11. 1885 à André
leur deux communiés.

André Hébert Ferdinand Hébert
P. Hébert

Ursule Hébert
 née le huit août quatre-vingt-dix, Nour. Prétre marié, avec licence
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André Hébert Ferdinand Hébert
P. Hébert

Ernest
 D'aspoutine
 né le huit août quatre-vingt-dix, Nour. Prétre marié, avec licence
 dans le Curat de cette paroisse le corps de Ernest deux communiés
 le Sept. 11. 1885 à André
leur deux communiés.

Ernest D'aspoutine Ferdinand Hébert
P. Hébert

Joseph
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 né le huit août quatre-vingt-dix, Nour. Prétre marié, avec licence
 dans le Curat de cette paroisse le corps de Joseph deux communiés
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Joseph Biland Ferdinand Hébert
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Ursule Hébert Ferdinand Hébert
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 dans le Curat de cette paroisse le corps de Ursule deux communiés
 le Sept. 11. 1885 à André
leur deux communiés.

Ursule Hébert Ferdinand Hébert
P. Hébert

NOTRE DAME
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 TO
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 A A
 PANORAMA

**TRANSLATION OF PETITION FROM THE INDIANS - MATTAWA TO THE BISHOP OF BYTOWN, PETITION
DES SAUVAGES DE MATTAWA, 3RD SEPTEMBER 1865**

[Top right margin]

1865/09/03

Mattawa 3 de September 65

To His Highness My Lord

We Indians of Mattawa take the liberty of imploring your kindness to grant us a request that we are going to make to him.

My Lord, we want to ask you for one more mission than we usually have. This mission we wanted to have [by] the 15th of June, our reason for doing so, My Lord, is that by that time we will be able to pay the [support] of our fathers. It is precisely around this time that we come out of the woods, but the August mission, as we have every year, we find it impossible to have a single penny, and so, My Lord, it is no longer as it was in the past, we cannot have provisions to wait for [from] the moment we come down until the month of August, the company no longer [wants] to advance us anything, and well, My Lord, by having the mission around the fifteenth of June, we do not lack anything and then after the mission we go back into the woods to find our life there.

Then also our families will not have so many chances to be [lost] by the bad companies.

Now, My Lord, we would like to have a second mission around the first of September, so we can all come down for this mission and do a little more for our Fathers. Then go back to the woods for the winter. Our little Church, My Lord, [illegible] a lot we have done a lot of repairs this spring and also, My Lord, we hope that next spring we will have our well [illegible] of all that is necessary to say the holy mass, our good Fathers will no longer have the trouble of carrying their chapel around. Everything has changed here, My Lord, the most [illegible] of Mattawa are now Catholics like us. If your goodness, My Lord, grants our request, we will be very grateful to you. We will have a special canoe for the Church to transport the Fathers. My Lord, grant us this favor for next summer and you will be able to judge by the report of our good Fathers if we have done our duty.

My Lord, many Indians cannot attend the holy services because they are too far away, and most of the time they do not know exactly when the Fathers will come.

**TRANSLATION OF PETITION FROM THE INDIANS - MATTAWA TO THE BISHOP OF BYTOWN, PETITION
DES SAUVAGES DE MATTAWA, 3RD SEPTEMBER 1865**

But My Lord, if you grant our request, tell us when we will have our missions so that we can let all our companions know, we all [have hope] in you My Lord, we will be happy to know the answer before we go up which will be around the 20th of this month.

If you send us an answer, you will address your letter as follows
[Temmons] & [Ouellet]

For the Indians Mattawa
[illegible]

Well, My Lord, while hoping for your kindness we remain your grateful children.

Amable Dupond Father
[Jeanborne] Dupond
Antoine Simagakwit
Pierre Mikmak
Antoine Simon
Gros Louis
Aimable Dupond Son
[Jeanborne] [Patakwabon]
Francois Dupond
[Moisi] [Michigikwan]
Jacob Pacosigan
Ignace Dupond
Francois [Jako]
Jacinthe St Denis
Antoine [Cotou]
Jean Baptiste [Regikizick]
Jako [Cochin]
St Pierre [Minichikakwens]
John McDonnell
Narcisse [Lorion]
Joseph Langevins
Narcisse Gatton

**TRANSLATION OF PETITION FROM THE INDIANS - MATTAWA TO THE BISHOP OF BYTOWN, PETITION
DES SAUVAGES DE MATTAWA, 3RD SEPTEMBER 1865**

Thomas Delisle

Simon [Slobenensi]

Bazil Dupond

Joseph [Michikakwa]

Tanisor Langevins

Louison Dupond

[Jeanbach] Antoine

Joe Lariviere

Jean Simon

Ignace Baskins

Alexain Antoine

Francois Antoine

Bernard

Alexandre Dupond

John Langevins

Louison Cochins

John Dorion

Alexandre Dorion

Antoine [Illisible]

Simon [Illisible]

Alexandre Langevins

Joseph [Jeanborne]

TRANSCRIPT OF PETITION FROM THE INDIANS - MATTAWA TO THE BISHOP OF BYTOWN, PETITION DES SAUVAGES DE MATTAWA, 3RD SEPTEMBER 1865

[Marge en haut à droite]

1865/09/03

Mattawa 3 de Septembre 65

A Sa Grandeur Monseigneur

Nous Sauvages du Mattawa prenons la liberté d'implorer votre bonté afin qu'elle nous accorde une demande que nous allons lui faire.

Monseigneur, nous voulons vous demander une mission de plus que nous en avons à l'ordinaire. Cette mission nous désirions l'avoir [vers] le 15 de Juin notre raison pour cela Monseigneur et que vers ce temps, nous sommes en moyen de payer le [support] de nos pères. C'est justement vers ce temps que nous sortons des bois, mais la mission d'août comme nous avons chaque année nous nous trouvons dans l'impossibilité d'avoir un seul sou puis aussi Monseigneur, ce n'est plus comme autrefois nous ne pouvons avoir de provisions pour attendre [depuis] le moment que nous [désandons] [sic] jusqu'au mois d'août la compagny [sic] ne [veut] plus rien nous avancer, et bien Monseigneur en ayant la mission vers le quinze de juin nous ne manquons de rien et puis après la mission nous remontrons dans les bois afin d'y trouver notre vie.

Puis aussi nos familles n'auront pas tant de chances à se [perdre] par les mauvaises compagnies.

Maintenant Monseigneur nous voudrions avoir une seconde mission vers le premier de septembre alors nous pouvons tous désendre [sic] pour cette mission et faire encore un peu pour nos Pères. Puis ensuite remonter dans les bois pour l'hiver.

Notre petite Église Monseigneur [illisible] beaucoup nous avons fait beaucoup de réparations ce printemps et aussi Monseigneur nous espérons que le printemps prochain nous aurons notre bien [illisible] de tout ce qu'il faut pour dire la Ste messe nos bons Pères n'aurons plus le trouble de trimbaler leur chapelle tout est bien changé ici Monseigneur les plus [illisible] du Mattawa maintenant sont catholiques comme nous. Si votre bonté Monseigneur nous accorde notre demande nous vous en serons très reconnaissants, nous aurons un canot exprès pour l'Église pour transporter les Pères. Monseigneur accordez-nous cette faveur pour l'été prochain et vous pourrez juger par le rapport de nos bons Pères si nous avons fait notre devoir.

TRANSCRIPT OF PETITION FROM THE INDIANS - MATTAWA TO THE BISHOP OF BYTOWN, PETITION DES SAUVAGES DE MATTAWA, 3RD SEPTEMBER 1865

Monseigneur beaucoup de Sauvages ne peuvent assister aux Saints offices parce qu'ils trop éloignés, et la plupart du temps ils ne savent pas exactement en quel temps les Pères doivent venir.

Mais Monseigneur si vous nous accorder notre demande, dites-nous en quel temps nous aurons nos missions afin que nous le laissions savoir à tous nos compères, nous [espérons] tous en vous Monseigneur nous serons heureux de savoir la réponse avant que nous montions qui sera vers le 20 du courant.

Si vous nous envoyez la réponse vous adresserez [*sic*] votre lettre comme ceci [Temmons] & [Ouellet]

Pour les Sauvages Mattawa
[illisible]

Et bien Monseigneur tout en espérant de votre bonté nous demeurons vos enfants reconnaissants.

Amable Dupond Père
[Jeanborne] Dupond
Antoine Simagakwit
Pierre Mikmak
Antoine Simon
Gros Louis
Aimable Dupond fils
[Jeanborne] [Patakwabén]
Francois Dupond
[Moisi] [Michigikwan]
Jacob Pacosigan
Ignace Dupond
Francois [Jako]
Jacinthe St Denis
Antoine [Cotou]
Jean Baptiste [Regikizick]

TRANSCRIPT OF PETITION FROM THE INDIANS - MATTAWA TO THE BISHOP OF BYTOWN, PETITION DES SAUVAGES DE MATTAWA, 3RD SEPTEMBER 1865

Jako [Cochin]
St Pierre [Minichikakwens]
John McDonnell
Narcisse [Lorion]
Joseph Langevins
Narcisse Gatton
Thomas Delisle
Simon [Slobenensi]
Bazil Dupond
Joseph [Michikakwa]
Tanisor Langevins
Louison Dupond
[Jeanbach] Antoine
Joe Lariviere
Jean Simon
Ignace Baskins
Alexain Antoine
Francois Antoine
Bernard
Alexandre Dupond
John Langevins
Louison Cochins
John Dorion
Alexandre Dorion
Antoine [Illisible]
Simon [Illisible]
Alexandre Langevins
Joseph [Jeanborne]

Indian Office 563243

At QUEBEC FALLS

30th April 1900

MEMO.

Report of family of Mattawa
(named Pechere or Bastien).

May Joe, Pechere/Bastien and Charlotte.

May Joe, Pechere/Bastien, married Thelma Colton a non
Native half breed in the year of 1830.

From this union two sons were born, namely
Emmair and Antoine. The father

Thelma Colton died and the woman married
Arny Pechere or Bastien a non Native half breed.

The sons Emmair and Antoine was called after the step
father and are known as Emmair and Antoine Pechere
or Bastien.

Emmair Pechere or Bastien and Charlotte.

Emmair Pechere or Bastien married Joseph Robitaille in the
year 1854 from this union two sons were born
Philip and Joseph.

The mother died and the father married
Madeline Robitaille in the year 1862 from this union
was born, Bernard, Lucie, Marie, Helene, Mary Ann,
Mary Joe.

The son Joseph married Mary Ann (Duch) in the year 1883

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 2929, File 192,533)

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CANADA

Indian Office

At 563243

MEMO.

.....19

They have not any children

Berard married Mary Markin in the year 1900 from this union girl Mary was born in 1905.

Carlton Penhew at Boston married Sylvia Merwin in the year 1860 from this union girl Margaret was born in 1870.

Carlton. Penhew. at Boston. married. Sylvia. Merwin. in. the. year. 1860.

Henry Jones [unclear] is dead.
Charles Colton

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 2929, File 192,533)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

CCHA, *Report*, 16 (1949), 71-82

The Macdonell Family in the West

by

THE REV. VINCENT JENSEN, SJ., MA.

This paper is concerned with the highlights in the careers of two English-speaking Catholic pioneers in the North-West, from a family which left its mark on the history of the church in Canada. To sort out the Macdonells who settled in the North-West or who were engaged in the fur-trade, whether with the Hudson's Bay or North-West Company, is a difficult and rather tortuous business.¹ Our concern is with two brothers, John and Miles, sons of Spanish John Macdonell, staunch Jacobite and Catholic, United Empire Loyalist and pioneer frontiersman of Glengarry. John, the elder of the two spent some twenty-two years with the North-West Company, holding positions of importance at various posts in the North-West, before selling out his interests in the company and settling at Pointe Fortune along the Ottawa River where he kept a store and ran boats to Montreal. The younger, Miles, was the first governor of Assiniboia, Selkirk's settlement, and had a meteoric, troublesome and controversial career in the West. He was, I think, not an altogether happy choice for governor and certainly the hopes and dreams he had for the Red River Settlement were far from realized in his day and for many a day to come. He had his moments of glory but they were few indeed, and while his contribution to the history of the West was noteworthy, his personal returns were slight. Neither of the two men received their just due from contemporaries and for that matter even among modern historians. Miles in particular has not had a good press.

The Macdonells were a close-knit family and, fortunately for the historian, carried on a considerable correspondence with one another. They were, too, in constant contact with men such as the Earl of Selkirk, Sir Alexander Mackenzie, the McGillvays, McTavishes and others who did so much to explore, exploit and develop the North-West. The patriarch of the

¹ Of the Macdonells prominent in the West at this time, there were, for instance, Alexander – opponent of Miles at Red River and a NorWester; Alexander – sheriff under Semple, later the 5th. Governor of Assinoboia, known as the 'Grasshopper Governor'; Aeneas – a clerk in the N. W. Company, killed in 1809; Allan – who took a prominent part in the Selkirk troubles. There was also an Alexander McDonell who was Selkirk's agent at Baldoon and three John McDonalds who played conspicuous roles in the fur trade. For brief biographies of most of these cf. Wallace (ed.) *Documents Relating to the North West Company*; Champlain Society Publications XXII, Appendix A, pp. 463-466.

family was that strangely forgotten figure known by the nickname of Spanish John. Father Morice, in an article in the *Canadian Historical Review*, rescued him from undeserved oblivion.² Since he was the heart and soul of the Macdonell family, the bond uniting them, and since his character and career had great influence on the lives of his sons, it is worth recapitulating briefly the story of his life.

Spanish John was born at Crowlin, in Scotland, in 1728. At the age of twelve he went to Rome and began his studies at the Scots College, but three years later, hearing that Charles Stuart, the Pretender, had fled to France and was laying claim to the throne of his ancestors, John decided to fight for the cause of Bonnie Prince Charlie. He enlisted in the Spanish Army, then allied with France against Great Britain and Austria. After participating in several campaigns, winning distinction on the battle field and being seriously wounded, he was elevated to the rank of Lieutenant Commander at the age of eighteen. He was entrusted with the task of acting as confidential messenger from the Duke of York to his brother and was given 1500 pounds sterling in gold to carry to the Pretender. Unfortunately he was robbed of 1000 guineas on the way and when he landed in Scotland he found that the day he had set sail from Dunkirk was the day of the battle of Culloden which sounded the death knell of the Pretender's cause. He found, too, that many of his relatives and clansmen had been killed in that engagement. He succeeded in delivering his messages and the remainder of the money to Prince Charles Stuart. Though it is doubtful if he helped the latter to escape, there is no doubt of his sentiments. "To the eternal glory of my countrymen," he wrote in his autobiography towards the close of his life, "they despised the alluring reward of 30,000 pounds sterling and, though vanquished in battle, saved him from his inveterate enemies." Spanish John accepted the inevitable without overt complaint and was, as far as can be ascertained a faithful subject of the Hanoverians. He abandoned his military career, settled down and married a girl whose father had been killed at Culloden and whose name was likewise Macdonell. He lived, as he wrote in his memoirs, "a most happy life for a number of years on his property." But though he had beaten his sword into a ploughshare, he was not too satisfied with the exchange. "At last," he confessed, "my disposition, given rather to roving, induced me to leave my native country and come to this great continent of America." He emigrated in 1773 and settled in the Mohawk Valley, but during the American War of Independence he was a Tory and fought for Great Britain. He finally settled as a United Empire Loyalist some time in the year 1782

² *Canadian Historical Review*, June 1929, v. X, pp. 212-235; A Canadian Pioneer: Spanish John. Father Morice had in his possession the Macdonell Family papers which have since been returned. Quotations from the memoirs of Spanish John and from the letters of Bishop Macdonell are from this article or from the succeeding one published in *C.H.R.*, Sept. 1929, v. X, pp. 308-322.

along the banks of the river known in the Macdonell correspondence as the River aux Raisins, close to Cornwall, at a place that is now known as South Lancaster. He had the usual problems and difficulties of a pioneer settler in Upper Canada, which he met with his usual light-hearted buoyancy, but it seems true that his career as a farmer and colonist was not nearly as successful as had been his soldiering.

As his family scattered, Spanish John lived alone and independent, but kept in close touch with them all. There is one amusing incident in his later life that deserves recording. Apparently there was some gossip about his attentions to a widow who lived in the neighbourhood. His sons were quite worried, fearing that the old soldier – he was then 76 – living alone would be fair game for an attractive widow or as Miles called her “that cursed artful widow.” But Spanish John was made of sterner stuff, for he wrote in 1804 to John: “As to the report spread to my disadvantage concerning Donald McAlister relick, I thought, though you mentioned it to me, that you had heard of it long ago. It commenced at least five years ago, owing at first to my going frequently to her house to pass an idle hour... I thought it no harm to shew her some little attention to her more than to the vulgar of the place. But I assure you as to matrimony with her or any other, I shall change my mind before I can think of it.” Change his mind he did not, for he died still single, on Palm Sunday 1810. His last letter to John, then in the North-West reads: “I wish to God that you could soon be quitted of that Antichristian country and come to live among us... Longing very much for your presence and recommending you to the care of Almighty God.”

Spanish John had three sons and two daughters. Of the sons, William, the youngest, apparently lacked the ambition of his brothers and Spanish John sent him to Boston. He explained to John in 1796: “You know his indolence and easiness which induced me to send him among a people naturally aspiring, sharp and cunning. As he really did not seem to want both parts and sense I was very willing to have him in a place where his dormant spirits and parts must be roused. What the consequence may be I cannot determine.” The consequence turned out very well, for William was quite successful at the Customs Department in Boston. Leaving William at the counting table of The Hub and the two daughters to domestic bliss, let us turn our attention to the two older brothers.

John Macdonell was born in Scotland on November 30, 1768. He came to America with his father and after the American Revolution settled with the rest of the family near Cornwall. In 1788 he received a commission as ensign in the militia battalion of Cornwall and Osnabruck, but soon left the army and entered the service of the North-West Company as a commis or clerk. The practice of the company was for young men of ability to work up from clerk to chief trader to winter partner. John was certainly a clerk in the Upper Red River Department in 1793 and his name is to be found in 1797

in the Company documents as a winter partner with two shares. Promotion for him was rapid and he held positions of responsibility in the Company until his retirement.

All N.W. clerks were expected to keep a journal, a sort of diary of events, and John Macdonell's journal for the years 1793-96 has been published by Masson as being typical of life at the fur trading posts.³ It is, perhaps, not particularly interesting but a few extracts may serve to show the workings of the trade and some of the problems of the men on the front line of Canada's first big business.

Oct. 11 (1793) – arrived at the fort of the river Qui Appelle, called by Mr. Grant when he built it, Fort Espérance. About sixty lodges of Indians at the fort, chiefly Crees.

Oct. 15 – gave the Crees some credits – they were drunk and troublesome all night.

Oct. 19 – Seventeen warriors came from the banks of the Missouri for tobacco. They slept ten nights on the way and are emissaries from a party of Assinibouans who went to war upon the Scioux.

Oct. 20 – The warriors traded a few skins brought upon their backs, and went off ill-pleased with their reception. After dark, the dogs kept a constant barking which induced a belief that some of the warriors were lurking about the fort for an opportunity to steal. I took a sword and pistol and went to sleep in the store. Nothing took place...

Nov. 30 – St. Andrew's day. Hoisted a flag in honour of the titular saint of Scotland. A beautiful day...

1795 March 24 – Le *Grand Diable* arrived and made me a present of six buffalo robes and 10 wolves – gave him in return, a large keg and chief's clothing in compensation of his bringing and sending his band to trade here all winter and in recompense for his giving the fort a good name...

March 26 – Le Grand Diable went away after making me a tender of his wife's favours and seemed surprised and chagrined at my refusal, but the lady much more so, and I thought it prudent to make her some trifling presents to pacify her.⁴

So the Journal runs on with its tale of various tribes and Indians, of the barter and trade, of the journeys made, of canoes sent out, of chasing the buffalo. And it was a fiercely competitive trade, for John remarks "there were five different oppositions built here last winter, all working against one another."

In 1799 John was placed in charge of the Upper Red River Department and was there almost continuously until 1808. It was one of the most

³ Masson, *Les Bourgeois de la Compagnie du Nord-Ouest*, Quebec, 1899, v. I, pp. 283-295.

⁴ Masson, *op. cit.*, I, 283-5; 293.

lucrative parts of the Norwesters' trade and a post of responsibility. His successor, McDonald of Garth wrote in his autobiography, "it was decided in council at Fort William that I should take charge of the Red River Department, my namesake, Big McDonell retiring – a most powerful man who however did not command his men as he ought, an easy man of no exertion."⁵ However accurate McDonald of Garth was in his estimate of John Macdonell's character, he had to admit that the Upper Red River 'had a set of the worst men in the employ' and that they took considerable handling. The fact remains, too, that the Athabaska Department to which John was transferred was at this time even more important to the Nor' Westers, because the Hudson's Bay Company was beginning to challenge seriously their claim to pre-eminence in that region. From his own men John received the nickname of Le Prêtre, "owing," says a contemporary, "to the rigid manner in which he made his men adhere to the various feasts of the Catholic Church – a proof of orthodoxy with which the majority of them would have gladly dispensed."⁶ He was in the Athabaska Department until his retirement and for the greater part of the time was in charge of the post on the English River. Perhaps the best proof of the amount of travelling he did in the West is the enumeration of the various places where his children were born. His oldest son was born at the post on the Souris River in 1798; two children at Fort Espérance in the Qu'Appelle Valley; one at the Lake St. Claire post in Athabasca; one at Isle à la Crosse and the last at Lesser Slave Lake in January 1812. His wife was Magdaleine Poitras, daughter of a trader at Qu'Appelle. He married her according to the custom of the country, but had his marriage ratified by a priest when he went East on rotation.

Holding two shares in the North-West Company and being a winter partner must have brought lucrative returns to John. Between the years 1787 and 1795 the North-West Company flourished to such an extent that a number of winter partners were able to retire in affluence, some to estates in Scotland, others to seignories in Lower Canada. During this period the Norwesters met with almost no opposition, but about 1797 rivalry of a formidable character developed from Canada and a bitter trade war was carried on with serious financial repercussions. Competition reduced the profits of the fur-trade to such an extent that both the North-West Company and the New North-West Company were losing money. The Indians were being debauched and important furbearing areas were showing signs of exhaustion. But in spite of all this, John Macdonell is shown in the statement of the finances of the North-West Company for the year 1799 as having to

⁵ Masson, *op. cit.*, II, 35.

⁶ Ross Cox, *Adventures on the Columbia River*, II, 325. London, 1831.

his credit 2736£ 13s. 4d.⁷ In 1804 the two companies were united and the decade which followed saw the North-West Company's greatest period of expansion and success. During that time the Company crushed with ruthless efficiency all competition from Canada. Free traders and interlopers were discouraged by means which, if not actually illegal, verged closely on illegality. The methods were quite unscrupulous and perhaps McDonald of Garth's estimate of John as an 'easy man of no exertion' may have been due to the fact that the methods of the Norwesters did not square easily with Macdonell's conscience. Willson Beckles, in his history of the Hudson's Bay Company, claims that John Macdonell was removed from his post 'because he was not inclined to set all principles of law and justice at defiance.'⁸ John retired from active service in 1812 and sold his shares in 1815. The rising bitterness of the conflict with the Hudson's Bay Company and the fact that his brother Miles was so closely involved must have influenced his decision to retire and sell his stock.

During all these years John was the financial mainstay of the Macdonell family in Glengarry. His generosity was boundless and apparently advantage was frequently taken of it. His father warned him – while at the same time soliciting a donation from him – “Entre nous, I make bold to caution you, as I know the generosity of your disposition, that in case any private application be made to you for money, to be on your guard.” The donation was forthcoming, for there is a note from Father Roderick Macdonell “your collection for our parish church at [River aux Raisins] has been most gratefully received and acknowledged as well by the Parishiners as by their Pastor.” That same year (1802) John received another letter from a younger relative, asking for a loan of forty pounds ‘Hallifax’ and excusing himself for his boldness because of his knowledge of the great numbers John has obliged in this way. The letter was from Alexander Macdonell, Priest, and was from the man who was to be the first Bishop of Kingston and founder of the hierarchy in Upper Canada. Incidentally Father Alexander kept in close touch with John whom he called his ‘loving uncle’ and in 1811 wrote, thanking him for his contribution to his college: “I expect to get the church at Kingston entirely finished this year & I intend to allot a pew in front of the gallery for the use of the N.W. Co., to show my grateful sense of their liberal donation towards building it.” That is a rather far cry from the usual picture of the unscrupulous, unethical hard-headed business men of Montreal, but both sides of the picture are correct. Perhaps, being prudent Scotsmen, they

⁷ Wallace, (ed.), *Documents Relating to the North West Company*, 106. For further facts and figures about the extent of the fur trade in Canada, cf. Davidson, *The North West Company*, University of California Press, 1918. Appendices C, D, E, I, J, Q, S.

⁸ Willson Beckles, *The Great Company*, II, 118, London, 1900.

intended to provide for all contingencies and to make the best of both worlds.

John was the banker of the family. Miles, for example, writes to his brother: "I took my daughters from Montreal in January last and would have wished they had left the place sooner which my being at York prevented. They have ruined me in expenses; not me but you. Having been noticed by Genl. Drummond's Lady, Mrs. McGillvary and others, led them to considerable expense in dress to attend Balls, Bouts and Evening Parties given by those Ladies." Even Spanish John was not above hinting at his needs and telling of his difficulties. The result was that John had little to show in later years for his years of service in the North-West Company. Bishop Macdonell wrote to him in 1822 "Your observation that your family have made worse use of their property than their neighbours may be extended, I believe, to Catholics in general, who seem to possess less of the prudence of the serpent than any other class of people on earth. As to the gains of the N.W. Company, I am informed by those who have been in the Country since the first formation of that trade that few, very few, of the children and grandchildren of those who have acquired property in that trade have enjoyed much of it." The good Bishop's generalisation needs qualification, but it was certainly true of the Macdonell family.

When John retired from active service in the North-West Company, he organized a corps of Canadian Voyageurs to fight in the war of 1812. However on Oct. 23 of that year he was captured with thirty-five of his men at Michillimakinac and his career in the war was short. When exactly he settled at Pointe Fortune, not far from Vaudreuil, is uncertain, but he was certainly there by 1815 when he sold his interests in the North-West Company. At that time Miles was involved in unsatisfactory litigation with the company over the troubles at Red River. John naturally refused to testify against his old associates but Miles advised: 'Endeavour to get your money out of their hands as fast as possible. The devil will be to pay with the concern before long.' There was to be the devil to pay indeed, but with more than the concern. Miles and the colony were to suffer equally. John was to pass the last years of his life rather uneventfully with his family as a squire and small trader. Even the rebellion of 1837 left the quiet section of the Ottawa Valley relatively untroubled, although John, as head of the First Prescott Regiment followed with uneasiness the signs of public restlessness. He died at Pointe Fortune on April 17, 1850.

The name of Miles Macdonell is more familiar to students of the history of the West, although their interest is concentrated principally on the few years that he was governor of Assiniboia. He too was born in Scotland, at Inverness in 1769, and came out to America with his father and settled in the Glengarry region. At the age of 14 he enlisted in the army and in 1794 was gazetted a lieutenant in the Royal Canadian Volunteers and in 1796 a captain. In 1800 he ran for election as member for the County of Glengarry

S
Marie Agnès
Le treize avril mil huit cent treize, j'ai inhumé le corps de Marie Agnes décédée hier âgée de cinq mois, fille de Jacques Michel Kiwechkan et de Therese épouse outaouis de cette mission. Ont été présents le dit Kiwechkan et Paul Chawenassiketch qui ont déclaré ne savoir signer.

MALARD, ptre

S
Joseph Sononreha
Le dix huit avril mil huit cent treize, j'ai inhumé le corps de Joseph Sononreha iroquois de cette mission, décédé avant hier âgé d'environ soixante et dix ans. Ont été présents Charles Ganawato et François Xavier Cronyatheka qui ont déclaré ne savoir signer.

SATTIN, ptre

S
Joseph Inini
Le vingt huit avril mil huit cent treize, j'ai inhumé le corps de Joseph Inini chef algonquin décédé depuis cinq semaines, âgé d'environ cinquante ans, de cette mission. Ont été présents Laurent Kisenik et Simon Kiwekwato qui ont déclaré ne savoir signer.

MALARD, ptre

S
Vincent
Le vingt huit avril mil huit cent treize, j'ai inhumé le corps de Vincent, décédé depuis deux mois, âgé de six ans, fils d'Antoine Achawadjiwassa et de Susanna épouse népissings de cette mission. Ont été présents Paul Wabissi et Louis Langlade qui ont déclaré ne savoir signer.

MALARD, ptre

S
Jean Paul
Défond
Le vingt neuf avril mil huit cent treize, j'ai baptisé sous condition Jean Paul âgé de quarante huit jours né du légitime mariage d'Amable Défond et de Marie Catherine Kiwennokwe algonquins de cette mission. Le parain a été Paul Weweno et la maraine Marie Josephe Wanabikokwe qui ainsi que les pere et mere ont déclaré ne savoir signer.

MALARD, ptre

S
Ignace
Le vingt neuf avril mil huit cent treize, j'ai inhumé le corps d'Ignace décédé hier âgé de deux ans et demi, fils de Jean Kakiytawitch et de Catherine épouse algonquins de cette mission. Ont été présents Joseph Wistogwa et Paul Wabissi qui ont déclaré ne savoir signer.

MALARD, ptre

M
John Macdonell
&
Magd. Poitra
Le premier mai mil huit cent treize, après avoir vue la dispense de publication de trois bans, n'étant survenu ni empêchement ni opposition, j'ai donné la bénédiction nuptiale à John Macdonell écuyer, associé de la société du Nord ouest, demeurant à la pointe fortune township d'hawksbury, district de Prescott, province du Haut Canada, et à Magdeleine Poitra résidente en cette mission, après avoir reçu leur mutuel consentement en présence de François Xavier Lacombe écuyer et d'André Augustin Papinaut, écuyer qui ont signé avec les époux, l'épouse ayant déclaré ne le savoir.

légitimation
de
six enfants
Les susdits époux ayant eu avant leur mariage six enfants nommés Onéas, Daniel, âgé de quatorze ans quatre mois et demi, Magdeleine âgée d'Onze ans et demi, Ulisse John âgé de neuf ans et deux mois résidents à Montréal et Godefroy John Huniade âgé de six ans un mois et demi, Cieilia âgée de trois ans et cinq mois et Victor Fingal âgé de quinze mois, présents à la solennité du mariage, je les ai légitimés dans la cérémonie du dit mariage.

André Augustin Papineau, témoin.

Fr Lacombe, témoin,

John Macdonell

MALARD, ptre

B
Bernard
Le vingt six janvier mil huit cent treize, j'ai baptisé Bernard né avant hier du légitime mariage d'Antoine Tanaskon népissin et de Therese Katsitsiawan de cette mission. Le parain a été Bernard Wabonak et la maraine Agnes Kiweiabenokwe qui ont déclaré ne savoir signer.

MALARD, ptre

S
Pierre Micshan
Le vingt six janvier mil huit cent treize, j'ai inhumé le corps de Pierre Micshan algonquin décédé avant hier agé de quatorze ans et trois mois, de cette mission. Ont été présents Simon Kiwekwato et François Kwessentch qui ont déclaré ne savoir signer

MALARD, ptre

B
Magdeleine
Poitra
Le trente janvier mil huit cent treize, j'ai baptisé Magdeleine adulte agée de trente un an fille de Henri Poitra voyageur et de Louise de nation crise. Le parain a été Dominique Charlebois et la maraine veuve Marie Louise Leconte Leclerc lesquels ont déclaré ne savoir signer.

LECLERC, ptre

B
Antoine Sabou-
rin
Le trente janvier mil huit cent treize, j'ai baptisé Antoine né hier du légitime mariage de Jean Baptiste Sabourin et d'Elizabeth Emon habitants de Vaudreuil, le parain a été André Sabourin et la maraine Marie Amable Bréband qui ont déclaré ne savoir signer ainsi que le père.

LECLERC, ptre

M
Lazard & Cris-
tine
iroquois
Le premier février mil huit cent treize après la publication d'un ban à la messe paroissiale, ayant dispensé des deux autres et sans qu'il se soit trouvé d'empêchement ni opposition faite, j'ai donné la bénédiction nuptiale à Lazard Tawenhtos et Cristine Tsiouchario iroquois, après avoir reçu leur consentement mutuel en présence de Kerhatoton et de Thomas Wahta qui n'ont su signer.

LECLERC, ptre

B
Cécile
Le cinq février mil huit cent treize j'ai baptisé Cécile née hier du légitime mariage de Louis Savanangenrati et de Marie Skawenniosta iroquois, la maraine a été Cécile Karinanhta qui n'a su signer ainsi que le père.

LECLERC, ptre

B
Catherine
Le neuf février mil huit cent treize, j'ai baptisé Catherine née hier du légitime mariage de Charles Ganetagon et d'Agnes Kanekenhawi iroquois. La maraine a été Catherine Ianson qui n'a su signer ainsi que le père.

LECLERC, ptre

S
François
Le quatorze février mil huit cent treize, j'ai inhumé dans le cimetière de cette mission le corps de François décédé hier agé d'un an fils de Tanaskon et de Therese Katsitsiawan iroquois tiorari qui n'ont su signer. Présent Pierre Lépine

SATTIN, ptre

S
Ignace
Le dix sept février mil huit cent treize, j'ai inhumé le corps d'Ignace décédé hier agé de six mois fils d'Ignace Wetessini et de Catherine Ikwewich algonquins de cette mission. Ont été présents Joseph Minjotte et Pierre Louis Constant qui ont déclaré ne savoir signer.

MALARD, ptre

HISTORICAL ATLAS OF CANADA

Volume I

From the Beginning to 1800

R. Cole Harris

EDITOR

Geoffrey J. Matthews

CARTOGRAPHER/DESIGNER

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO PRESS

Toronto Buffalo London

In memory of Harold Adams Innis and Andrew Hill Clark

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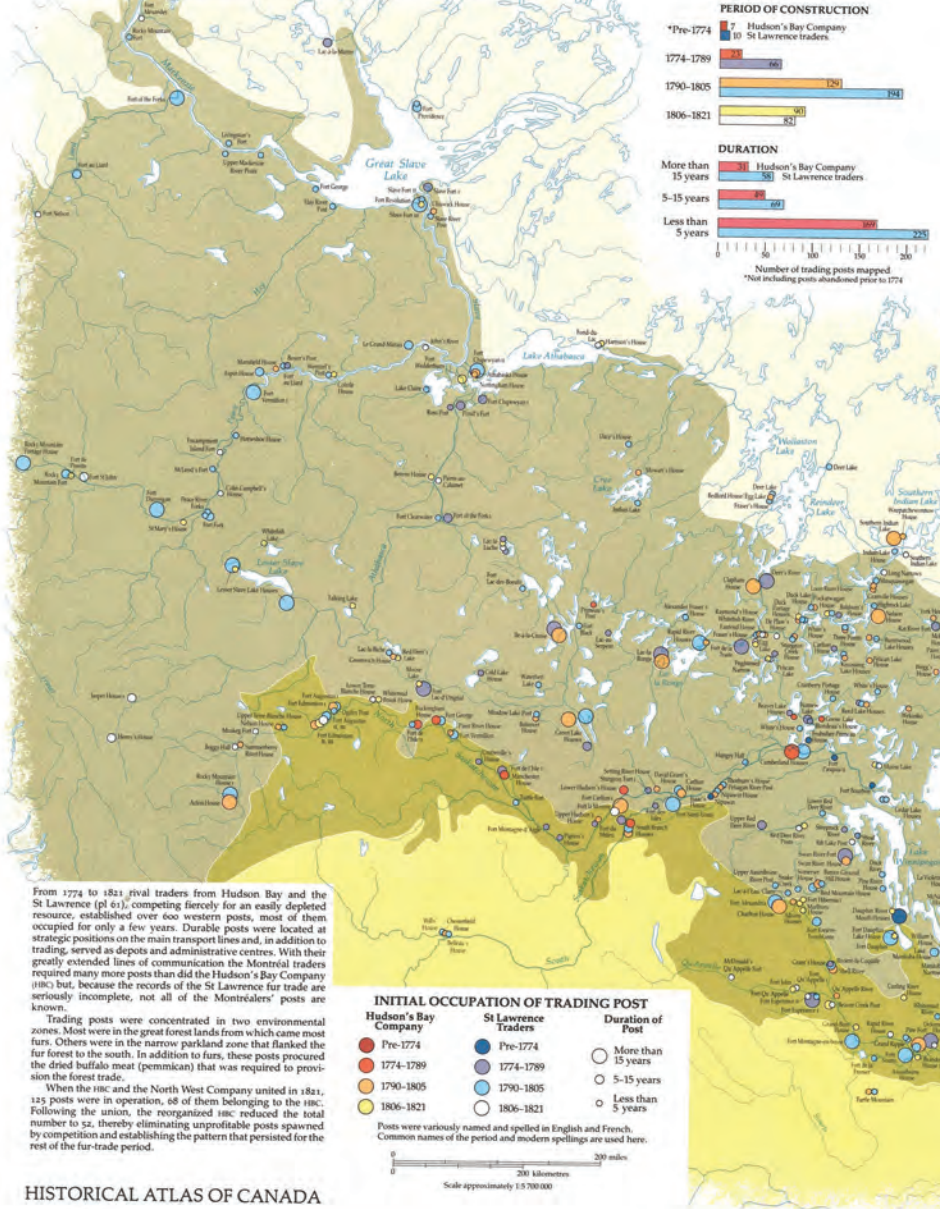
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TRADING POSTS, 1774-1821

Authors: D. Wayne Moodie, Victor P. Lytwyn, Barry Kaye



From 1774 to 1821 rival traders from Hudson Bay and the St Lawrence (pl 61), competing fiercely for an easily depleted resource, established over 600 western posts, most of them occupied for only a few years. Durable posts were located at strategic positions on the main transport lines and, in addition to trading, served as depots and administrative centres. With their greatly extended lines of communication the Montreal traders required many more posts than did the Hudson's Bay Company (HBC) but, because the records of the St Lawrence fur trade are seriously incomplete, not all of the Montreals' posts are known.

Trading posts were concentrated in two environmental zones. Most were in the great forest lands from which came most furs. Others were in the narrow parkland zone that flanked the fur forest to the south. In addition to furs, these posts procured the dried buffalo meat (pemican) that was required to provision the forest trade.

When the HBC and the North West Company united in 1821, 125 posts were in operation, 68 of them belonging to the HBC. Following the union, the reorganized HBC reduced the total number to 52, thereby eliminating unprofitable posts spawned by competition and establishing the pattern that persisted for the rest of the fur-trade period.

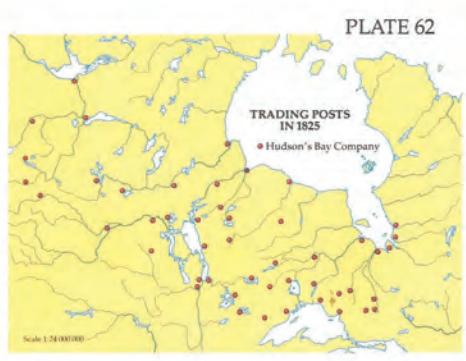
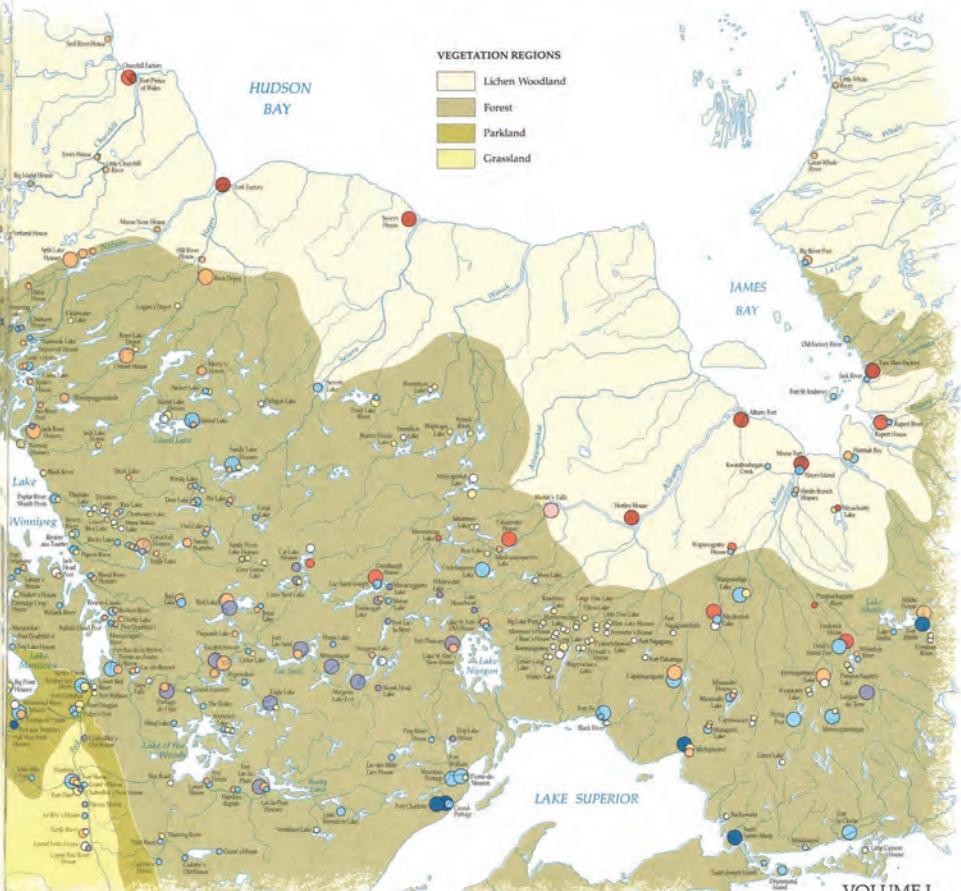


PLATE 62



Harris, R. Cole, editor. Historical Atlas of Canada. Vol. 1: From the Beginning to 1800. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1987, plate 62.

1835

POINTE-AUX-TREMBLES
PAROISSE
DU TROISIÈME
JÉSUS
CO. LAVAL
ILE DE-MTL
REGISTRES
PHOTOGRAPHÉS
AU
BUREAU
DE
MONTREAL

Le vingt-neuf Janvier mil huit cent trente cinq
est célébré par moi prêtre sous le titre de saint
Louis, né deux jours de légitime mariage de
jeune mariée, de la paroisse de la Pointe-aux-Trembles
de la paroisse de la Pointe-aux-Trembles et de la paroisse
de la paroisse de la Pointe-aux-Trembles, qui tous ont
été présentement devant moi prêtre
Alais Duracher

Le treize Janvier mil huit cent trente cinq
est célébré par moi prêtre sous le titre de saint
Louis, né deux jours de légitime mariage de
jeune mariée, de la paroisse de la Pointe-aux-Trembles
de la paroisse de la Pointe-aux-Trembles et de la paroisse
de la paroisse de la Pointe-aux-Trembles, qui tous ont
été présentement devant moi prêtre
Alais Duracher

Le trente et un Janvier mil huit cent trente cinq
est célébré par moi prêtre sous le titre de saint
Louis, né deux jours de légitime mariage de
jeune mariée, de la paroisse de la Pointe-aux-Trembles
de la paroisse de la Pointe-aux-Trembles et de la paroisse
de la paroisse de la Pointe-aux-Trembles, qui tous ont
été présentement devant moi prêtre
Alais Duracher

Le vingt Janvier mil huit cent trente cinq
est célébré par moi prêtre sous le titre de saint
Louis, né deux jours de légitime mariage de
jeune mariée, de la paroisse de la Pointe-aux-Trembles
de la paroisse de la Pointe-aux-Trembles et de la paroisse
de la paroisse de la Pointe-aux-Trembles, qui tous ont
été présentement devant moi prêtre
Alais Duracher

Troisième feuille 5

Le sept Janvier mil huit cent trente cinq est célébré
par moi prêtre sous le titre de saint Louis, né deux jours
de légitime mariage de jeune mariée, de la paroisse de
la paroisse de la Pointe-aux-Trembles et de la paroisse
de la paroisse de la Pointe-aux-Trembles, qui tous ont
été présentement devant moi prêtre
Alais Duracher

Le vingt Janvier mil huit cent trente cinq est célébré
par moi prêtre sous le titre de saint Louis, né deux jours
de légitime mariage de jeune mariée, de la paroisse de
la paroisse de la Pointe-aux-Trembles et de la paroisse
de la paroisse de la Pointe-aux-Trembles, qui tous ont
été présentement devant moi prêtre
Alais Duracher

Le vingt Janvier mil huit cent trente cinq est célébré
par moi prêtre sous le titre de saint Louis, né deux jours
de légitime mariage de jeune mariée, de la paroisse de
la paroisse de la Pointe-aux-Trembles et de la paroisse
de la paroisse de la Pointe-aux-Trembles, qui tous ont
été présentement devant moi prêtre
Alais Duracher

Le vingt Janvier mil huit cent trente cinq est célébré
par moi prêtre sous le titre de saint Louis, né deux jours
de légitime mariage de jeune mariée, de la paroisse de
la paroisse de la Pointe-aux-Trembles et de la paroisse
de la paroisse de la Pointe-aux-Trembles, qui tous ont
été présentement devant moi prêtre
Alais Duracher

BAPTISMS, IN THE YEAR

No.	Date of Baptism	NAME OF BAPTIZED	Date of Birth	Son or Daughter	NAMES OF
12	17 July	Charlotte	2 ans	fille	De ...
13	17	Auguste	3 ans	fille	De ...
14	17	Joseph	4 ans	fille	De ...
15	17	Joseph	5 ans	fille	De ...
16	17	Joseph	6 ans	fille	De ...
17	17	James	7 ans	fille	De ...
18	17	Mary	8 ans	fille	De ...
19	17	Emma	9 ans	fille	De ...
20	17	Emilia	10 ans	fille	De ...
21	17	Charles	11 ans	fille	De ...
22	17	Anna	12 ans	fille	De ...
23	17	Maria	13 ans	fille	De ...
24	17	John	14 ans	fille	De ...
25	17	Mary	15 ans	fille	De ...
26	17	William	16 ans	fille	De ...
27	17	George	17 ans	fille	De ...
28	17	André	18 ans	fille	De ...
29	17	George	19 ans	fille	De ...
30	17	John	20 ans	fille	De ...
31	17	Joseph	21 ans	fille	De ...
32	17	John	22 ans	fille	De ...
33	17	Joseph	23 ans	fille	De ...
34	17	John	24 ans	fille	De ...
35	17	Joseph	25 ans	fille	De ...
36	17	John	26 ans	fille	De ...
37	17	Joseph	27 ans	fille	De ...
38	17	John	28 ans	fille	De ...
39	17	Joseph	29 ans	fille	De ...
40	17	John	30 ans	fille	De ...
41	17	Joseph	31 ans	fille	De ...
42	17	John	32 ans	fille	De ...
43	17	Joseph	33 ans	fille	De ...
44	17	John	34 ans	fille	De ...
45	17	Joseph	35 ans	fille	De ...
46	17	John	36 ans	fille	De ...
47	17	Joseph	37 ans	fille	De ...
48	17	John	38 ans	fille	De ...
49	17	Joseph	39 ans	fille	De ...
50	17	John	40 ans	fille	De ...
51	17	Joseph	41 ans	fille	De ...
52	17	John	42 ans	fille	De ...
53	17	Joseph	43 ans	fille	De ...
54	17	John	44 ans	fille	De ...
55	17	Joseph	45 ans	fille	De ...
56	17	John	46 ans	fille	De ...
57	17	Joseph	47 ans	fille	De ...
58	17	John	48 ans	fille	De ...
59	17	Joseph	49 ans	fille	De ...
60	17	John	50 ans	fille	De ...
61	17	Joseph	51 ans	fille	De ...
62	17	John	52 ans	fille	De ...
63	17	Joseph	53 ans	fille	De ...
64	17	John	54 ans	fille	De ...
65	17	Joseph	55 ans	fille	De ...
66	17	John	56 ans	fille	De ...
67	17	Joseph	57 ans	fille	De ...
68	17	John	58 ans	fille	De ...
69	17	Joseph	59 ans	fille	De ...
70	17	John	60 ans	fille	De ...
71	17	Joseph	61 ans	fille	De ...
72	17	John	62 ans	fille	De ...
73	17	Joseph	63 ans	fille	De ...
74	17	John	64 ans	fille	De ...
75	17	Joseph	65 ans	fille	De ...
76	17	John	66 ans	fille	De ...
77	17	Joseph	67 ans	fille	De ...
78	17	John	68 ans	fille	De ...
79	17	Joseph	69 ans	fille	De ...
80	17	John	70 ans	fille	De ...
81	17	Joseph	71 ans	fille	De ...
82	17	John	72 ans	fille	De ...
83	17	Joseph	73 ans	fille	De ...
84	17	John	74 ans	fille	De ...
85	17	Joseph	75 ans	fille	De ...
86	17	John	76 ans	fille	De ...
87	17	Joseph	77 ans	fille	De ...
88	17	John	78 ans	fille	De ...
89	17	Joseph	79 ans	fille	De ...
90	17	John	80 ans	fille	De ...
91	17	Joseph	81 ans	fille	De ...
92	17	John	82 ans	fille	De ...
93	17	Joseph	83 ans	fille	De ...
94	17	John	84 ans	fille	De ...
95	17	Joseph	85 ans	fille	De ...
96	17	John	86 ans	fille	De ...
97	17	Joseph	87 ans	fille	De ...
98	17	John	88 ans	fille	De ...
99	17	Joseph	89 ans	fille	De ...
100	17	John	90 ans	fille	De ...

53. Indian Registers of Marriages, Births, Deaths, 1843-1915, Albany-Temagami-Temiscamingue area.

OF OUR LORD, 1848-1851-

PARENTS.	NAMES OF SPONSORS.	Signature of Priest.
St. De. Rebecca Thomas et De. Ethen Kalkiteis kwau et De. Ethen Kalkiteis kwau	Sophie Corcoran " "	J. P. Lamberton
St. De. Kankitukit et De. Mary Kijikan et De. Kankitukit Kaban et De. Kankitukit Kaboo et De. Kijikan et De. Kijikan et De. Kijikan	Sophie Corcoran Elisabet Kekamowin Elisabet Kekamowin Sophie Corcoran " "	" "
St. De. Kalkiteis kwau et De. Kalkiteis kwau et De. Kalkiteis kwau et De. Kalkiteis kwau	Sophie Corcoran Mary Kalkiteis kwau " "	" "
St. De. Kalkiteis kwau et De. Kalkiteis kwau et De. Kalkiteis kwau et De. Kalkiteis kwau	Joseph Wawikijikowille Elisabet Kekamowin John Makela Joseph Wawikijikowille Elisabet Kekamowin	J. P. Lamberton
St. De. Kalkiteis kwau et De. Kalkiteis kwau et De. Kalkiteis kwau et De. Kalkiteis kwau	Joseph Corcoran John Makela John Makela Elisabet Kekamowin Elisabet Kekamowin	" "
St. De. Kalkiteis kwau et De. Kalkiteis kwau et De. Kalkiteis kwau et De. Kalkiteis kwau	Joseph Corcoran Joseph Wawikijikowille John Makela Joseph Wawikijikowille Elisabet Kekamowin	" "
St. De. Kalkiteis kwau et De. Kalkiteis kwau et De. Kalkiteis kwau et De. Kalkiteis kwau	Joseph Corcoran Joseph Wawikijikowille John Makela Joseph Wawikijikowille Elisabet Kekamowin	" "
St. De. Kalkiteis kwau et De. Kalkiteis kwau et De. Kalkiteis kwau et De. Kalkiteis kwau	Joseph Corcoran Joseph Wawikijikowille John Makela Joseph Wawikijikowille Elisabet Kekamowin	" "
St. De. Kalkiteis kwau et De. Kalkiteis kwau et De. Kalkiteis kwau et De. Kalkiteis kwau	Joseph Corcoran Joseph Wawikijikowille John Makela Joseph Wawikijikowille Elisabet Kekamowin	J. P. Lamberton
St. De. Kalkiteis kwau et De. Kalkiteis kwau et De. Kalkiteis kwau et De. Kalkiteis kwau	Joseph Corcoran Joseph Wawikijikowille John Makela Joseph Wawikijikowille Elisabet Kekamowin	" "
St. De. Kalkiteis kwau et De. Kalkiteis kwau et De. Kalkiteis kwau et De. Kalkiteis kwau	Joseph Corcoran Joseph Wawikijikowille John Makela Joseph Wawikijikowille Elisabet Kekamowin	" "

53. Indian Registers of Marriages, Births, Deaths, 1843-1915, Albany-Temagami-Temisamingue area.

McDONELL, JOHN, known as **Le Prêtre** (beginning in the 1830s he signed **Macdonell**), militia officer, fur trader, businessman, judge, office holder, and politician; b. 30 Nov. 1768 in Scotland, son of John McDonell of Scothouse; d. 17 April 1850 in Pointe-Fortune, Upper Canada.

John McDonell was born into a distinguished Catholic family with a long military tradition, the Macdonells of Scothouse (Scotus) in the Isle of Skye. His father, known as “Spanish” John because of his service in the Spanish forces during the war against the Austrians in the 1740s, had been a supporter of the Stuart cause before immigrating to the New World in 1773. That year, with his family and about 600 members of the Macdonell clan of Glengarry, he moved to the Mohawk valley of New York. During the American Revolutionary War, Spanish John and his elder son, Miles **Macdonell*** (the first governor of Assiniboia, 1811–15), joined the loyalist forces. Young John saw some military service after 1788, when he was gazetted an ensign in the Cornwall and Osnabruck battalion of militia. By that time the family had moved to the province of Quebec and were settled near present-day Cornwall.

By May 1793 John had entered the service of the North West Company as a clerk, and he was sent west to the Qu’Appelle valley. He rose rapidly, becoming a wintering partner about 1796. Three years later he was in charge of the Upper Red River department, where he remained until 1809, when he was given charge of the Athabasca department. While in the northwest he earned the nickname *Le Prêtre*, apparently because of his piety and insistence that his men observe the feasts of the Roman Catholic Church.

By the early summer of 1812 McDonell was preparing to leave the northwest on rotation to Montreal. In a letter to his brother Miles in July he expressed his uncertainty about whether he would return to the interior; he did, in fact, retire from the NWC that year. Upon reaching Fort William (Thunder Bay, Ont.) in July, he learned that war had broken out with the United States and he decided to join other fur traders in a proposed attack on the American garrison at Mackinac Island (Mich.). The expedition was successful [*see* Charles **Roberts***] but McDonell and his friends arrived too late to participate. In October he was commissioned captain in the Corps of Canadian Voyageurs and, after only three weeks of service, was taken prisoner at the battle of Saint-Régis. In April 1813 he was established in the lower Ottawa valley, where he purchased 1,000 acres of land in Hawkesbury Township and near Pointe-Fortune, which lay on the provincial boundary. It is not clear when he actually settled there – he may have remained in the Canadas through at least part of 1814, but he later recalled being in the interior that year. There is also evidence which suggests that in 1814 McDonell was considering retiring in the Red River settlement (Man.), where the Earl of Selkirk [**Douglas***] had offered to grant him a township of 10,000 acres.

Apparently McDonell decided not to accept this offer because by about 1817 he had established himself on the Upper Canadian side of Pointe-Fortune, where he built a large house, Poplar Villa, and started farming. To this home he brought his Métis wife, Magdeleine Poitras, whom he had married according to the custom of the country some time before 1797. In June 1812, when he was on his way back from the interior, he had written to Miles that she had been with him for 18 years since coming “under my protection” in her 12th year. Always conscious of his duty, he had no intention of following the practice adopted by many other fur traders of leaving their country wives behind when they retired in the east, a custom McDonell found “cruel.” Instead, he had determined to take Magdeleine with him and to provide his children with a “common education so that they may work their way thro’ life in some honest calling.” Three children had already been sent east to be educated and the remaining three had accompanied John and their mother to the Canadas in 1813. Prior to his departure on the Mackinac expedition the previous year, McDonell had drawn up a will dividing his property equally among the children and providing for an annuity of £50 for Magdeleine. Yet he may never have taken proper steps to ensure their rights to his property. Although a marriage contract had been drawn up on 13 April 1813, just before he purchased the land at Pointe-Fortune, there was evidently no marriage. On 24 April 1853, three years after McDonell’s death, Magdeleine went through an act of posthumous marriage to ensure that she and her children would be his legal heirs. They had had four sons and two daughters.

After settling in Pointe-Fortune McDonell became the leading businessman in the area. He ran a general store in the village, and by 1819 had established himself as an early member of the network of forwarders who kept freight moving on the Ottawa to and from Montreal. He was associated in this activity with the firms of Grant and Duff, and Whiting and Crane, both of which carried on business on the St Lawrence as well as the Ottawa. Between Pointe-Fortune and Hull he worked with Thomas Mears of Hawkesbury Mills and with Philemon WRIGHT of Hull. About 1819 he invested in a steamboat, but it was doomed to failure because, Miles told John in October 1819, the vessel (then at Lachine) drew too much water.

A tall man (at least six feet three inches in height) who occasionally dressed in full Highland garb, McDonell was active in public affairs. In 1816 he was appointed a judge of the Ottawa District Court, a post he held for nine years, and he served as a district roads commissioner. From 1817 to 1820 he represented Prescott in the Upper Canadian House of Assembly. In 1822 he was made colonel in the Prescott Reserve Militia.

Despite his successes in the business world and in public life, McDonell never enjoyed financial security or stability. Undoubtedly, he lost from his investment in the steamboat. He gave lavishly to churches, schools, and his family. Bishop Alexander McDONELL of Kingston

regularly called upon him for donations. As well, Miles Macdonell, who was always in need of money, drew regularly on his brother's account with the NWC. It was John who paid most of the expenses for the costly schooling of Miles's daughters in Montreal and who cared for Miles when his health failed after his return from the interior. An additional cause of his financial distress may have been Poplar Villa itself. In 1820 Governor Lord Dalhousie [[RAMSAY](#)] described McDonell as a man who had made his fortune with the NWC but who "like a fool . . . has spent his all in a big house, which he said he can't now afford to furnish." Because of this distress McDonell took out numerous mortgages against his property. By 1830 his financial needs were so pressing that Miles's son Donald Æneas [MacDonell](#)* felt it necessary to sign over his own claims to moneys owed his father by the Selkirk estate in order to try to relieve his uncle's indebtedness. The Selkirk moneys could not be collected, however, and in 1842 John McDonell was forced to list his house and property for sale. Somehow, he managed to avoid selling his home, and he died there eight years later. He was buried across the river in St Andrews (Saint-André-Est, Que.).

[HERBERT J. MAYS](#)

John McDonell's diaries have been published as "Mr John McDonnell: some account of the Red River (about 1797), with extracts from his journal," *Les bourgeois de la Compagnie du Nord-Ouest* (Masson), 1: 265–95, and "The diary of John Macdonell," *Five fur traders of the northwest*. . . , ed. C. M. Gates ([2nd ed.], St Paul, Minn., 1965), 61–119.

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General Bibliography

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Related Biographies



WRIGHT, PHILEMON

RAMSAY, GEORGE, 9th
Earl of DALHOUSIEMcDONELL, ALEXANDER
(1762-1840)

MACI

Cite This Article

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M. 5 Le 17 Septembre 1877, en la dispense de deux bans de mariage, accordée en vertu des pouvoirs reçus de Mgr. H. Thomas Duhamel évêque d'Ottawa, on Pierre Aubain aussi la publication du troisième ban faite au prieuré de la messe paroissiale, entre Pierre Aubain & Victoire Roy, fille majeure de défunt Joseph Aubain & de de fante Archange, natif du faubourg St Jean de Québec & domiciliée en cette mission d'une part & Victoire Roy fille majeure de Joseph Roy & de Geneviève Boutin, aussi domiciliée en cette paroisse d'autre part, ne s'étant découvert aucun empêchement, nous soupçonné prêtre Missionnaire avons reçu leur mutuel consentement de mariage & leur avons donné la bénédiction nuptiale en présence de Leon Montreuil & d'Onésime Roy.

J. M. Poitras P. M.
curé

S. 13 Le 20 Septembre 1877 a été par nous inhumé le corps de Peune Catherine Duford morte à l'âge de 86 ans, en présence d'Alex. Dorian & d'Amable Duford, g. r.

J. M. Poitras P. M.
curé

M. 6 Le 29 Septembre 1877 en la dispense de trois bans de mariage, accordée en vertu des pouvoirs reçus de Mgr. H. Thomas Duhamel évêque d'Ottawa, entre Jos. Gourdain fils majeur & Marie Bromville domiciliée en cette mission d'une part: et Mary Margaret Bousquet fille majeure de David Bousquet & de Mary Jane Smith, native de Sheen & aussi domiciliée en cette mission d'autre part, ne s'étant découvert aucun empêchement, nous leur avons donné la bé-

diction nuptiale en présence de Willy Gilmore & de Mary Ledwidge qui ont signé (avec nous) W. G. Gilmore J. M. Poitras P. M.
Mary Ledwidge

S. 14 Le 11 octobre 1877 a été par nous missionnaire nous-même inhumé le corps de Louis Lorton, épouse de William Wray, morte le 15 du même mois en présence de Robert Gorman et d'André Lemire qui ont signé J. M. Poitras P. M.

S. 15 Le 16 octobre 1877 a été par nous signé inhumé aux Deux-Églises le corps de Robert Pajon, voyageur, résident à la Pointe à la Pêche, mort le 13 en présence de Com. Murray et de Joseph Laperrière qui ont signé J. M. Poitras P. M.

M. 7 Le 8 octobre 1877, en la dispense de deux bans de mariage, accordés en vertu des pouvoirs reçus de Mgr. H. Thomas Duhamel évêque d'Ottawa, on a aussi la publication du troisième ban faite au prieuré de la messe à la chapelle de la Mission catholique de Golden Lake, entre Alexandre Casseau fils mineur de Joseph et de son épouse Marie de la rue des Deux-Églises d'une part & Marguerite Constante fille mineure de Marguerite Constante, indienne de la tribu des Ojibwas d'autre part, ne s'étant découvert aucun empêchement, nous soupçonné prêtre missionnaire avons reçu leur mutuel consentement de mariage & leur avons donné la bénédiction nuptiale en présence de Joseph Pajon & de Joseph Pajon J. M. Poitras P. M.

M. 8 Le 16 octobre 1877, en la dispense d'un ban de mariage accordé en vertu des pouvoirs reçus de Mgr. H. Thomas Duhamel évêque d'Ottawa, on a aussi la publication de deux bans faite au prieuré de la mission catholique des Deux-Églises, entre Henry Maillay fils majeur de Pierre et de Louis Pelletier, natif de la paroisse de St-Jean d'Évangélie domicilié en cette mission d'une part & Marguerite Jaudif fille majeure de Benjamin et de Stéphanie St-Jean, née à St-Jean d'Évangélie de l'autre part, ne s'étant découvert aucun empêchement, nous soupçonné prêtre missionnaire avons reçu leur mutuel consentement de mariage & leur avons donné la bénédiction nuptiale en présence de Dany Laughan & de Catherine Giering J. M. Poitras P. M.

DEATHS

Dist. County of (1) Sudbury. Division of (1) Sudbury.

Table with 18 columns: FULL NAME OF Deceased, Sex and Rank, Date of Death, Date of Birth, Age and Place of Birth, Place of Death, Occupation, Single, Widowed, or Divorced, Full Name of Father, Birthplace of Father, Maiden Name of Mother, Birthplace of Mother, Name of Physician who attended Deceased, Certified by, Address, Date.

Medical Certificate of Death. I hereby certify that I attended the deceased.

Table with 18 columns: Name, From, To, That I last saw this person alive on, That the Death occurred on, CAUSE OF DEATH, Primary, Duration, Immediate, Duration, Physician's name, Address, Date, Remarks.

I hereby certify the foregoing to be the true and correct entries of all Deaths returned to me for the quarter ending... A.D. 1912

DEATHS

Dist. County of (2) Sudbury. Division of (1) Sudbury.

Table with 18 columns: FULL NAME OF Deceased, Sex and Rank, Date of Death, Date of Birth, Age and Place of Birth, Place of Death, Occupation, Single, Widowed, or Divorced, Full Name of Father, Birthplace of Father, Maiden Name of Mother, Birthplace of Mother, Name of Physician who attended Deceased, Certified by, Address, Date.

Medical Certificate of Death. I hereby certify that I attended the deceased.

Table with 18 columns: Name, From, To, That I last saw this person alive on, That the Death occurred on, CAUSE OF DEATH, Primary, Duration, Immediate, Duration, Physician's name, Address, Date, Remarks.

I hereby certify the foregoing to be the true and correct entries of all Deaths returned to me for the quarter ending... A.D. 1912

~~M. 16 Le vingt-six Octobre mil huit cent quatre-vingt-cinq
 vu la licence requise par le Gouvernement d'Ontario
 qui accorde la dispense de tous bans accordés en
 vertu de pouvoirs reçus de Mgr J. F. Lorrain
 vic. apot. de Pontiac. entre Louis Sirois dit Du-
 Louis plésis, domicilié à Mattawan, fils majeur
 Sirois de Benjamin Sirois dit Duplessis & de Victoria
 & s^{te} Pierre, de s^{te} Madeleine. P. L. d'une part; et Marie
 Marie Anne Dorion, veuve de feu Jos. Lapensee, avec
 Dorion de Mattawan d'autre part; ne s'étant décou-
 vert aucun empêchement sous plus sou-
 signe nous leur avons donné leur mutuel consente-
 ment de mariage et leur avons donné la
 bénédiction nuptiale en présence de~~

B. 107 Le premier Novembre mil huit cent quatre-vingt-cinq
 S. 27 Nous P^{re} soussigné avons inhumé dans le cimetière
 de cette mission le corps d'un enfant anonyme, né
 anonyme en ce le vingt-sept & décédé le vingt-neuf courant
 de fils de Henri Ranger & de Antoinette Noël de cette
 Henri Ranger mission, Témoins Joseph Madou & Henri Ranger
 qui n'ont pu signer avec nous
 G. L. Poitras P^{re}
 Curé

B. 108 Le premier Novembre mil huit cent quatre-vingt-
 cing, nous P^{re} soussigné avons baptisé Marie,
 Thérèse Thérèse, née le sept-sept octobre courant du légitime
 Ranger. mariage de Henri Ranger et de Antoinette Noël
 de cette mission. La parrain a été Xavier Ranger
 et la marraine Domitille Madou. La parrain
 seul a signé avec nous.
 Xavier Ranger
 M. Legault P^{re} Curé

B. 109 Le premier Novembre mil huit cent quatre-vingt-cinq,
 Martha nous P^{re} soussigné avons baptisé Martha, Edy
 née le vingt-huit octobre courant du légitime
 mariage de Thomas Lloy et de Louise
 Gosselin de cette mission. La parrain a été
 James Mulligan, et la marraine Ellen Carey,
 qui ont signé avec nous.
 J. E. Mulligan
 Ellen Carey
 M. Legault P^{re} Curé

B. 110 Le premier Novembre mil huit cent quatre-vingt-cinq
 nous P^{re} soussigné avons baptisé Eda May, née
 le vingt-six Octobre dernier du légitime mariage de Mau-
 rice Farrell, & de Elizabeth Hohl de cette mission
 La parrain a été Michael Callahan & la marraine
 May Helly qui n'ont pu signer avec nous.
 G. L. Poitras P^{re}
 Curé

S. 28 Le deux Novembre mil huit cent quatre-vingt-cinq nous
 Marie, P^{re} soussigné avons inhumé dans le cimetière
 Colin de cette mission le corps d'un enfant, né le vingt-sept
 Ranger. octobre courant et décédé hier, fille de Henri Ranger et
 de Antoinette Noël de cette mission. Témoins présents
 Xavier Ranger et Alfred Desjardins, qui n'ont pu
 signer avec nous.
 M. Legault P^{re} Curé

S. 29 Le trois Novembre mil huit cent quatre-vingt-cinq, nous
 Francis P^{re} soussigné avons inhumé dans le cimetière de
 Xavier cette mission le corps de Francis Xavier Gill de Xavier
 L'avisant et de Cecile Leno de cette mission, décédé
 le premier courant à l'âge de dix-sept ans et
 cinq mois. Témoins présents Edmond Crête et
 Alfred Desjardins, qui n'ont pu signer.
 M. Legault P^{re} Curé

1910
A
1925
MATTAWA
ONT

REGISTRES
TOGRAPHES
LA
PARISSE
EDUCTION
18
LUMIERE
1872

M. 24 Le huit novembre mil neuf cent seize, ou le
Johnny Jones dispense de deux bans de mariage par nous
et
Bernadette Murphy de Grandeur Mgr. Elie-Amiel Latulipe évêque
(Newfoundland) de Halifax, ou aussi la publication du troisième
ban faite au prône de notre messe paroissiale
entre Johnny Jones fils majeur de Albert Jones
et de Suzanne Brisson de Hamlet (ville) d'une
part, et Bernadette Murphy, fille majeure de
James Murphy et de Mary Anne O'Donnell
de l'île aux Allumettes d'autre part; me d'étant
démontré aucun empêchement, nous prêtre soussigné,
avons reçu leur mutuel consentement de mariage
et leur avons donné la bénédiction nuptiale en
présence de Roy Jones frère de l'époux et de
Jean Baptiste Richer Jean frère de l'épouse...
L. A. Brochu M. C. M.

M. 25 Le quatorze novembre mil neuf cent seize, ou
Léon Moirin la dispense de deux bans de mariage par nous
et
Florence Mantha par la Grandeur Mgr. N. J. Loran évêque
d'Évangéline de Pembroke, ou aussi la publication du
troisième ban faite au prône de notre messe
paroissiale entre Jean Baptiste Moirin fils
majeur de Alfred Moirin de cette paroisse et de
Jean Marie Dubé d'une part et Florence Mantha
fille majeure de Jean Frédéric Mantha et de
Marguerite Frank de cette paroisse d'autre part;
me d'étant démontré aucun empêchement, nous
prêtre soussigné, avons reçu leur mutuel con-
sentement de mariage et leur avons donné la
bénédiction nuptiale en présence de Alfred Moirin
père de l'époux et d'Arlette Mantha sœur de l'épouse
lesquels ainsi que le marié et la mariée ont signé
avec nous.
Jean Baptiste Moirin
Florence Mantha. Officié
A. J. Brochu M. C. M.

S. 42 Le six sept novembre mil neuf cent
seize nous, prêtre soussigné, avons
Caroline inhumé dans le cimetière de cette
paroisse le corps de Caroline Dorion
épouse de Louis Sirois; décédée en
cette paroisse le quinze du même
mois; âgée de soixante treize
ans. Etant présents Alexandre
Dorion frère de la défunte et Louis Nault.
P. Gagne P. M. C. M.

B. 100 Le deux novembre mil neuf cent seize nous,
Joseph Ulmer prêtre soussigné, avons baptisé Joseph Ulmer
Christiane le deuxième jour de ce même mois, fils
de Landry Chastelain journalier et de Martha
Lacroix de la paroisse de Saint-Roch. Le parrain
a été Frédéric Duquette et la marraine Théolet
Pilon tous deux de Saint-Roch.
R. Desmarais M. C. M.

B. 101 Le six sept novembre mil neuf cent seize
Marthe nous, prêtre soussigné, avons baptisé
Mary Backer Beatrix Mary née le même jour;
fille légitime de Alexandre Backer
journalier et de Barbara Backer
de cette paroisse. Le parrain a été
Frédéric Backer frère de père de
l'enfant; et la marraine Marie Jeanne
Schmidt, aussi de cette paroisse.
P. Gagne P. M. C. M.

M. 26 Le vingt novembre mil neuf cent seize, ou le dix-
septième de ce même mois de deux bans de mariage par nous accordés en
présence de deux témoins de nous comparés de la Grandeur
Mgr. N. J. Loran, évêque de Pembroke, ou aussi la
publication du troisième ban faite au prône de notre
messe paroissiale entre Ferdinand Thériault fils
mineur de Ephrem Thériault et de Julie Lamontagne
de cette paroisse, d'une part; et Béatrice Tremblay
fille mineure de Théodore Tremblay et de Emma
Barbier, aussi de cette paroisse, d'autre part.

Numbered in the order of visitation.						Names.	Sex.	Age.	Born within last twelve months.	Country or Province of Birth.	Religion.	Origin.	Profession, Occupation or Trade.	Married or widowed.	Married within last twelve months.	Instruction.			Infirmities.			Dates of Operations and Remarks.
Vessels.	Shanties.	Dwelling houses in construction.	Dwelling houses uninhabited.	Dwelling houses inhabited.	Families.											Going to school.	Over 20 unable to read.	Over 20 unable to write.	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Unsound mind.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
				1	1	Ranson Robert	M	48	—	England	Catholic	English	Hotel Keeper	M	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	
						" Nancy	F	41	—	"	"	Irish	—	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
						" John	M	20	—	"	"	English	Farmer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
						" Robert	M	18	—	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
						" Mary	F	17	—	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
						" Maria	F	16	—	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
						" Augustus	M	13	—	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
						" Sarah	F	10	—	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
						" Frederick	M	9	—	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
						" Isaac	M	7	—	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
						" Richard	M	4	—	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
						" Nancy	F	2	—	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
					2	La Ponsier Joseph	M	35	—	"	"	French	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	
						" Cardine	F	36	—	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
						" Clara	F	11	—	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
						" Joseph	M	2	—	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		2	2	3		McMicken John	M	28	—	Ireland	"	Irish	Clerk	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
						" Margaret	F	29	—	"	"	—	—	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
						" Mary	F	12	—	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
						" Nancy	F	10	—	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

CENSUS OF CANADA, 1891.

RECENSEMENT DU CANADA, 1891.

Province *Ontario*

District No. *95 1/2 Nipissing*

S. District *de Mattawa & Papineau*

PAGE 11

SCHEDULE No. 1. - Nominal Return of the Living. Enumerated by me on the *6th* day of *April* 1891.

PAGE

TABLEAU No. 1. - Dénombrement des Vivants. Enuméré par moi le *6^e* jour de *Avril* 1891.

Enumerator.

Name					Sex	Age	Married	Single	Widowed	Divorced	Place of Birth	Place of Birth	Place of Birth	Place of Birth	Profession, Occupation or Trade	Education	Value of Real Estate	Value of Personal Estate	Value of Real Estate	Value of Personal Estate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
1	5			<i>414 Smiley</i>	<i>William</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>08</i>		<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Canada</i>	<i>Canada</i>	<i>Farmer</i>						
2					<i>Fanny</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>08</i>	<i>1</i>		<i>Canada</i>	<i>Canada</i>								
3					<i>Clayton</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>08</i>	<i>1</i>		<i>Canada</i>	<i>Canada</i>								
4					<i>Nancy</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>08</i>	<i>1</i>		<i>Canada</i>	<i>Canada</i>								
5					<i>Fanny</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>08</i>	<i>1</i>		<i>Canada</i>	<i>Canada</i>								
6	5			<i>415 McCallan</i>	<i>John</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>08</i>		<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Canada</i>	<i>Canada</i>	<i>Farmer</i>						
7					<i>John</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>53</i>	<i>08</i>	<i>1</i>		<i>Canada</i>	<i>Canada</i>								
8					<i>John</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>08</i>	<i>1</i>		<i>Canada</i>	<i>Canada</i>								
9	5			<i>416 Dupuis</i>	<i>Archie</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>08</i>		<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Canada</i>	<i>Canada</i>	<i>Farmer</i>						
10					<i>Clayton</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>08</i>	<i>1</i>		<i>Canada</i>	<i>Canada</i>								
11					<i>Archie</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>08</i>	<i>1</i>		<i>Canada</i>	<i>Canada</i>								
12					<i>Anna</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>08</i>	<i>1</i>		<i>Canada</i>	<i>Canada</i>								
13					<i>Elizabeth</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>08</i>	<i>1</i>		<i>Canada</i>	<i>Canada</i>								
14				<i>417 Richard</i>	<i>Sam. Byth</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>56</i>	<i>08</i>		<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Canada</i>	<i>Canada</i>	<i>Mill owner</i>						
15					<i>Clayton</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>08</i>	<i>1</i>		<i>Canada</i>	<i>Canada</i>								
16	5			<i>418 Sisco</i>	<i>Louis</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>08</i>		<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Canada</i>	<i>Canada</i>	<i>Farmer</i>						
17					<i>Esther</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>08</i>	<i>1</i>		<i>Canada</i>	<i>Canada</i>								
18					<i>Clara</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>08</i>	<i>1</i>		<i>Canada</i>	<i>Canada</i>								
19					<i>Nancy</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>08</i>	<i>1</i>		<i>Canada</i>	<i>Canada</i>								
20					<i>Sarah</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>08</i>	<i>1</i>		<i>Canada</i>	<i>Canada</i>								
21					<i>Samuel</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>08</i>	<i>1</i>		<i>Canada</i>	<i>Canada</i>								
22					<i>Emma</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>08</i>	<i>1</i>		<i>Canada</i>	<i>Canada</i>								
23					<i>Delia</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>08</i>	<i>1</i>		<i>Canada</i>	<i>Canada</i>								
24					<i>Rosalie</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>08</i>	<i>1</i>		<i>Canada</i>	<i>Canada</i>								
25					<i>John</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>08</i>	<i>1</i>		<i>Canada</i>	<i>Canada</i>								

CENSUS OF CANADA, 1891.

RECENSEMENT DU CANADA, 1891.

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PAGE 12

SCHEDULE No. 1. - Nominal Return of the Living. Enumerated by me on the *6th* day of *April* 1891.

PAGE 12

TABLEAU No. 1. - Dénombrement des Vivants. Enuméré par moi le *6^e* jour de *Avril* 1891.

Enumerator.

Name					Sex	Age	Married	Single	Widowed	Divorced	Place of Birth	Place of Birth	Place of Birth	Place of Birth	Profession, Occupation or Trade	Education	Value of Real Estate	Value of Personal Estate	Value of Real Estate	Value of Personal Estate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
1				<i>419 Pappas</i>	<i>Stephen</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>08</i>		<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Canada</i>	<i>Canada</i>	<i>Farmer</i>						
2					<i>John</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>08</i>	<i>1</i>		<i>Canada</i>	<i>Canada</i>								
3					<i>Thomas</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>08</i>	<i>1</i>		<i>Canada</i>	<i>Canada</i>								
4					<i>Thomas</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>08</i>	<i>1</i>		<i>Canada</i>	<i>Canada</i>								
5					<i>Andrew</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>08</i>	<i>1</i>		<i>Canada</i>	<i>Canada</i>								
6					<i>Clayton</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>08</i>	<i>1</i>		<i>Canada</i>	<i>Canada</i>								
7					<i>William</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>08</i>	<i>1</i>		<i>Canada</i>	<i>Canada</i>								
8					<i>John</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>08</i>	<i>1</i>		<i>Canada</i>	<i>Canada</i>								
9	5			<i>420 Wilson</i>	<i>John</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>08</i>		<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Canada</i>	<i>Canada</i>	<i>Farmer</i>						
10					<i>Louise</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>08</i>	<i>1</i>		<i>Canada</i>	<i>Canada</i>								
11					<i>Louise</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>08</i>	<i>1</i>		<i>Canada</i>	<i>Canada</i>								
12					<i>Thomas</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>08</i>	<i>1</i>		<i>Canada</i>	<i>Canada</i>								
13					<i>Alfred</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>08</i>	<i>1</i>		<i>Canada</i>	<i>Canada</i>								
14					<i>Charles</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>08</i>	<i>1</i>		<i>Canada</i>	<i>Canada</i>								
15					<i>John</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>08</i>	<i>1</i>		<i>Canada</i>	<i>Canada</i>								
16	5			<i>421 Wilson</i>	<i>Charles</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>08</i>		<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Canada</i>	<i>Canada</i>	<i>Farmer</i>						
17					<i>Louise</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>08</i>	<i>1</i>		<i>Canada</i>	<i>Canada</i>								
18					<i>Thomas</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>08</i>	<i>1</i>		<i>Canada</i>	<i>Canada</i>								
19					<i>John</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>08</i>	<i>1</i>		<i>Canada</i>	<i>Canada</i>								
20					<i>William</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>08</i>	<i>1</i>		<i>Canada</i>	<i>Canada</i>								
21					<i>Louise</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>08</i>	<i>1</i>		<i>Canada</i>	<i>Canada</i>								
22					<i>Thomas</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>08</i>	<i>1</i>		<i>Canada</i>	<i>Canada</i>								
23					<i>Thomas</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>48</i>	<i>08</i>		<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Canada</i>	<i>Canada</i>	<i>Farmer</i>						
24					<i>Clayton</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>08</i>	<i>1</i>		<i>Canada</i>	<i>Canada</i>								
25					<i>Stephen</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>08</i>	<i>1</i>		<i>Canada</i>	<i>Canada</i>								

EASTMAN 11

FIFTH CENSUS OF CANADA, 1911.

SCHEDULE No. 1. POPULATION BY NAME, PERSONAL DESCRIPTION, ETC. TABLEAU No. 1. POPULATION NOM, RENSEIGNEMENTS PERSONNELS, ETC.

Dist. 185
Sub-District 38

CINQUIÈME DU CENSUS

Province *Quebec*

District No. *185 Pontiac*

Sub-District No. *38*

Enumeration District / District de recensement No. *1*

Date *Canada Boisclair*

(City, town, village, locality or parish) / (Cité, ville, village, localite ou paroisse)

Nominal return of living persons by / Dénombrement des vivants par *Canada Boisclair*

Table with columns for Residence and Personal Description, Citizenship, Nationality and Religion, Personal Employment, Trade or Means of Living, Wage Earners, and Insurance. Includes handwritten entries for names like Louis, Marie, and children.

Canada Boisclair Fini sci.

CENSUS 1881-RECENSEMENT.

Province of *Ontario*

District No. *114*

S. District *Waplesburg*

RECENSEMENT 1881-CENSUS

PAGE *54*

SCHEDULE No. 1-Nominal Return of the Living.
TABLEAU No. 1.-Dénombrement des Vivants.

PAGE

RESIDENCE IN THE HOUSE AT PRESENT						NAME	SEX	AGE	No. of Years in Present Residence	Country of Province of Birth	RELIGION	COLOR	Profession, Occupation or Trade	Married or Single	LITERATURE	DEFECTIVE	Date of Immigration and Residence	
1	2	3	4	5	6													
						<i>Green</i>	<i>Woman</i>	<i>21</i>		<i>2</i>	<i>Catholic</i>	<i>French</i>	<i>Labourer</i>					<i>2-1-1870</i>
		<i>263</i>	<i>268</i>			<i>Henry</i>	<i>Man</i>	<i>38</i>		<i>2</i>								
						<i>Isabelle</i>	<i>Woman</i>	<i>33</i>		<i>2</i>								

CENSUS 1881-RECENSEMENT.

Province of

District No.

S. District

RECENSEMENT 1881-CENSUS

PAGE *55*

SCHEDULE No. 1-Nominal Return of the Living.
TABLEAU No. 1.-Dénombrement des Vivants.

PAGE

RESIDENCE IN THE HOUSE AT PRESENT						NAME	SEX	AGE	No. of Years in Present Residence	Country of Province of Birth	RELIGION	COLOR	Profession, Occupation or Trade	Married or Single	LITERATURE	DEFECTIVE	Date of Immigration and Residence	
1	2	3	4	5	6													
		<i>259</i>	<i>261</i>			<i>Charles</i>	<i>Man</i>	<i>36</i>		<i>0</i>	<i>Catholic</i>	<i>French</i>	<i>Labourer</i>					
						<i>Isabelle</i>	<i>Woman</i>	<i>26</i>		<i>0</i>								
						<i>Charles</i>	<i>Man</i>	<i>4</i>		<i>0</i>								
						<i>Charles</i>	<i>Man</i>	<i>2</i>		<i>0</i>								
						<i>Isabelle</i>	<i>Woman</i>	<i>14</i>		<i>0</i>								
						<i>Mary</i>	<i>Woman</i>	<i>11</i>		<i>0</i>								
		<i>233</i>	<i>237</i>			<i>Baron</i>	<i>Man</i>	<i>44</i>		<i>0</i>	<i>Ch of Eng</i>	<i>Irish</i>	<i>Foreman</i>					
						<i>Clara</i>	<i>Woman</i>	<i>42</i>		<i>0</i>								
						<i>John</i>	<i>Man</i>	<i>38</i>		<i>0</i>								
						<i>Albert</i>	<i>Man</i>	<i>38</i>		<i>0</i>								
						<i>Margaret</i>	<i>Woman</i>	<i>16</i>		<i>0</i>								
						<i>Robert</i>	<i>Man</i>	<i>14</i>		<i>0</i>								
						<i>Isa</i>	<i>Woman</i>	<i>11</i>		<i>0</i>								
						<i>George</i>	<i>Man</i>	<i>8</i>		<i>0</i>								
						<i>Margaret</i>	<i>Woman</i>	<i>8</i>		<i>0</i>								
						<i>James</i>	<i>Man</i>	<i>5</i>		<i>0</i>								
		<i>234</i>	<i>241</i>			<i>John</i>	<i>Man</i>	<i>64</i>		<i>0</i>		<i>Irish</i>						
						<i>Margaret</i>	<i>Woman</i>	<i>64</i>		<i>0</i>								
						<i>John</i>	<i>Man</i>	<i>26</i>		<i>2</i>								
						<i>William</i>	<i>Man</i>	<i>25</i>					<i>Foreman</i>					
						<i>William</i>	<i>Man</i>	<i>25</i>										
						<i>Richard</i>	<i>Man</i>	<i>21</i>										
						<i>William</i>	<i>Man</i>	<i>11</i>										
						<i>Walter</i>	<i>Man</i>	<i>11</i>										



*Indigenous perspectives, much older than the nation itself,
shared through maps, artwork, history and culture.*

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Volume I

From the Beginning to 1800

R. Cole Harris

EDITOR

Geoffrey J. Matthews

CARTOGRAPHER/DESIGNER

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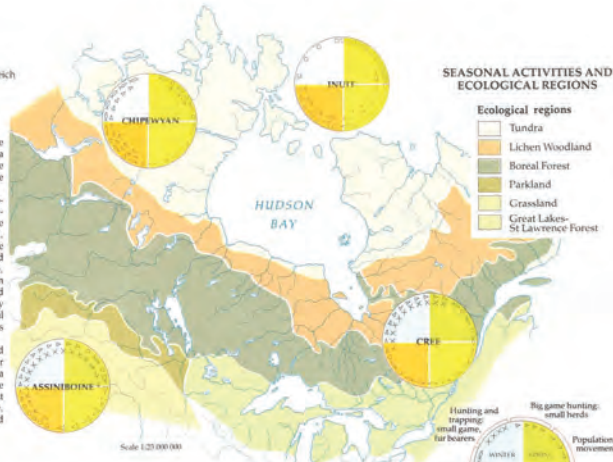
RUPERT'S LAND

Authors: Arthur J. Ray, D. Wayne Moodie, Conrad E. Heidenreich

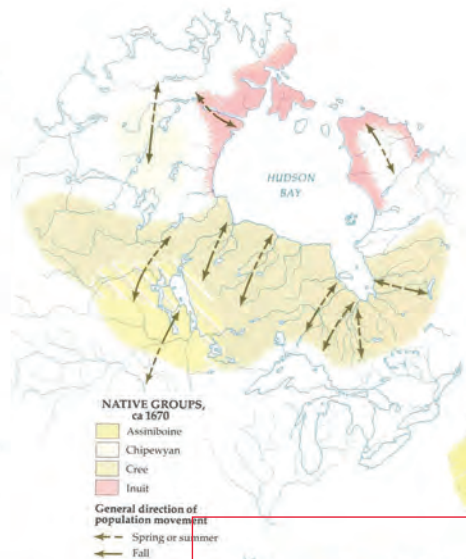
In 1670 Charles II granted the Hudson's Bay Company exclusive trading privileges in the territory called Rupert's Land, the area drained by rivers flowing into Hudson Bay. At this time the English had no idea of the size of Rupert's Land and knew little about its geography.

Rupert's Land comprised several broadly different physiographic regions. The extensive marshy lowlands and slow-moving rivers around Hudson Bay and James Bay are rimmed by the rugged, ice-scoured, lake-filled mass of the Canadian Shield. Beyond the Shield lie the Great Lakes to the south and the northern plains to the west. This vast area was thinly populated by hunting and fishing peoples, principally Assiniboine, Cree, and Chipewyan in the interior, and Inuit around the northern margins of Hudson Bay. Biogeographic diversity encouraged regional economic specialization. People followed migratory game animals such as caribou and bison across ecological boundaries; in so doing they came in contact with other groups and engaged in trade.

With the establishment of the French on the St Lawrence and the English on Hudson Bay, two trading systems competed for the furs of Rupert's Land. By the 1750s the French operated a network of posts that extended as far west as the forks of the Saskatchewan River (pls 37-40), but they could not prevent some natives from trading at the English posts on Hudson Bay. For the Indians competition raised fur prices and provided alternative suppliers of European goods.



Scale 1:25,000,000

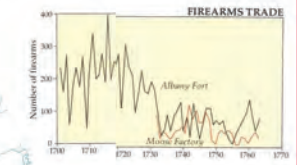
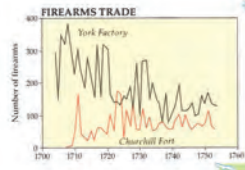


Scale 1:25,000,000

PLATE 57

ECONOMIC REGIONS, ca 1670

- Barren-ground caribou
- Fish, woodland caribou, waterfowl
- Moose, woodland caribou, fish
- Fish, moose, waterfowl
- Fish, moose, wild rice, waterfowl
- Bison, moose, red deer
- Bison



DIFFUSION OF HORSES

- Before 1705
- 1705-1755
- 1756-1805
- Village/centre of diffusion
- Routes of diffusion



Scale 1:15,000,000

DIFFUSION OF FIREARMS

- Regular supply by 1715
- Regular supply by 1755
- Routes of diffusion
- From St. Lawrence valley
- From Hudson Bay

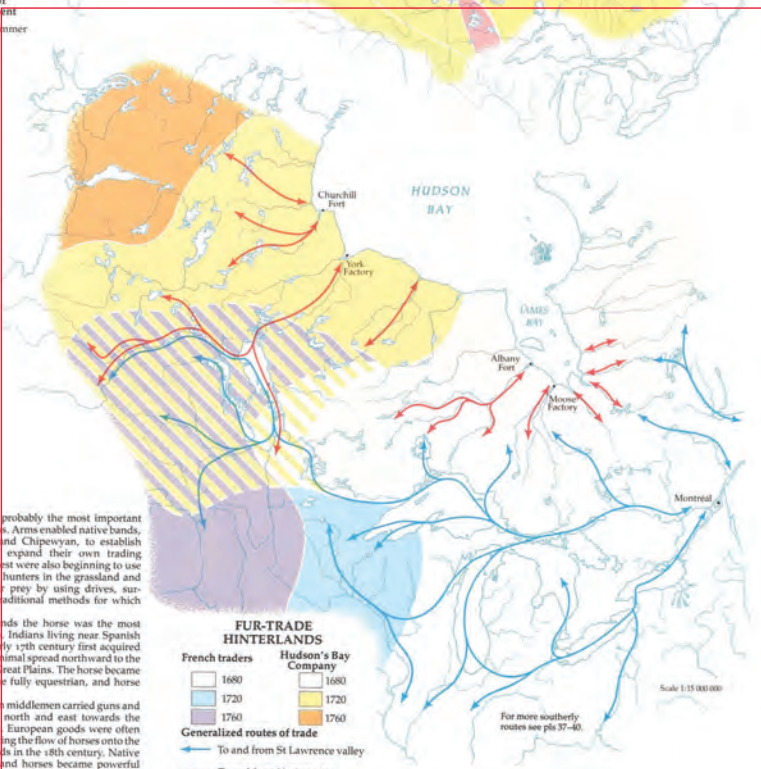
Firearms and ammunition were probably the most important trade goods supplied to the Indians. Arms enabled native bands, particularly Cree, Assiniboine, and Chipewyan, to establish themselves as middlemen and expand their own trading empires. Groups in the boreal forest were also beginning to use firearms to hunt, although bison hunters in the grassland and parkland continued to take their prey by using drives, surrounds, and pounds, effective traditional methods for which firearms offered no advantage.

In the grasslands and parklands the horse was the most important European introduction. Indians living near Spanish ranches in New Mexico in the early 17th century first acquired the horse. By trade and theft the animal spread northward to the Indians of the Cordillera and the Great Plains. The horse became a symbol of wealth, tribes became fully equestrian, and horse stealing an accomplished art.

By the early 18th century Indian middlemen carried guns and other European goods from the north and east towards the horse-using Indians of the Plains. European goods were often traded for horses, further accelerating the flow of horses onto the Canadian grasslands and parklands in the 18th century. Native groups who possessed firearms and horses became powerful military forces, feared by Europeans.

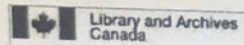
FUR-TRADE HINTERLANDS

- French traders: 1680, 1720, 1760
- Hudson's Bay Company: 1680, 1720, 1760
- Generalized routes of trade: To and from St. Lawrence valley, To and from Hudson Bay



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For more southerly routes see pls 37-40.

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KB

**Dillon's
Hotel**

There are some interesting and historical references made to Dillon's Hotel (1807) which stood on Place d'Armes Square. This Hotel was for some years the meeting place of the Beaver Club —



DILLON'S HOTEL

the members of which were all North West Company men who had passed at least one winter "dans le pays d'en haut" (i.e. up-country). Many men famous in the development of Canada in the early days were members of the Beaver Club. This old Hotel was still standing in 1850 but was demolished about that time to make room for office buildings.



There was another Hotel of some importance, "The Exchange", on St. Paul Street, which was one of the fine streets in those early days.

THE PUBLICATIONS OF
THE CHAMPLAIN
SOCIETY

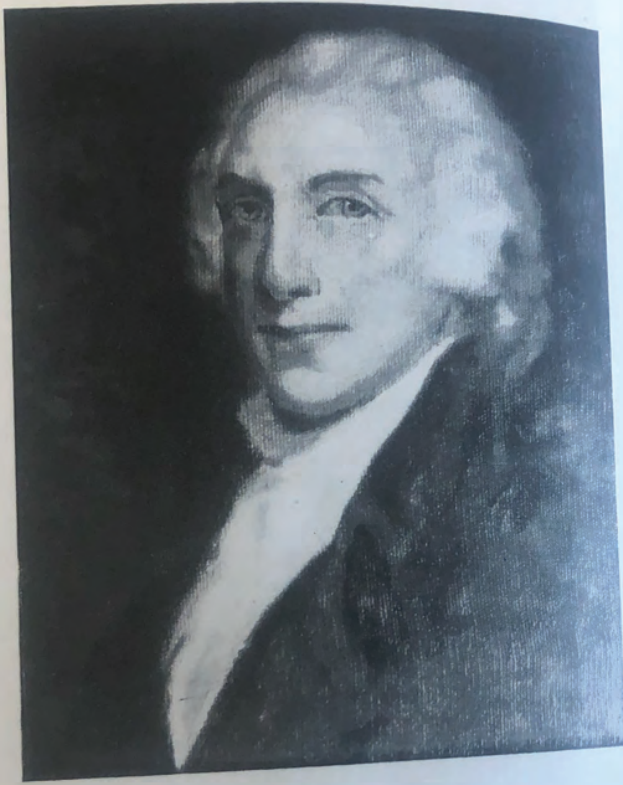
XXII

THE
PUBLICATIONS OF
THE CHAMPLAIN
SOCIETY

DOCUMENTS RELATING TO
THE NORTH WEST COMPANY



TORONTO
THE CHAMPLAIN SOCIETY



SIMON McTAVISH
From a painting in the McCord National Museum, Montreal

DOCUMENTS RELATING
TO THE NORTH WEST
COMPANY

EDITED
WITH INTRODUCTION, NOTES, AND APPENDICES
BY
W. STEWART WALLACE, M.A.

TORONTO
THE CHAMPLAIN SOCIETY
1934

APPENDIX A

A BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY OF THE NOR' WESTERS

ASKIN, JOHN (1739?-1815) was born at Strabane, county Tyrone, Ireland, about 1739, the son of John Askin (or Erskine) and Alice Rea. He came to America in 1758, and served in the army during the later stages of the Seven Years' War. About 1761 he established himself in business as a merchant and fur-trader near Albany, New York; but having become a bankrupt, he went to Michilimackinac in 1765, and here he prospered in the fur-trade. In 1771 he was one of the group of traders who sent Thomas Corry (q.v.) to the Saskatchewan; and in 1772 he was described by the master of York Fort as carrying on "a large Trade, not less than 500 packs of Furs annually, when mustered from all parts". He was an agent for the North West Company in its initial stages; but in 1780 he moved his headquarters to Detroit, and henceforth he was interested especially in the south-west trade. When Detroit was handed over to the United States in 1802 he moved to Amherstburg, Upper Canada; and there he died in April, 1815. He married, first, an Indian woman, by whom he had three children; and, secondly, Archange Barthe, of Detroit, by whom he had nine children. His papers have been edited by Dr. M. M. Quaipe, and published by the Detroit Library Commission (2 vols., Detroit, 1928-31).

BANNERMAN, JAMES (fl. 1775-1794) was a native of Scotland who was engaged in the fur-trade at Detroit and Michilimackinac as early as 1775. About 1776 he formed a partnership with Simon McTavish (q.v.); but this partnership was dissolved in 1779, and on October 28, 1779, Bannerman sailed for London. He was still living in Scotland in 1794.

BEIGLEY, JOSEPH (1785?-1859) was born about 1785, and entered the service of the Hudson's Bay Company in 1800. In 1819 he acted as governor of the Southern Department in the absence of Thomas Vincent (q.v.); and in 1821 he was made a chief factor. He retired from the service of the Company in 1843, and he died in 1859.

BELL, JOHN (1799-1868) was born in the Isle of Mull, Scotland, in 1799, and entered the service of the North West Company in 1818. He was taken over by the Hudson's Bay Company in 1821; and from 1821 to 1824 he was in the Winnipeg district. From 1824 to 1850, with the exception of the years 1847-8, when he was told off to assist in Arctic exploration, he

River district at Fort Alexander. He was granted furlough in 1827; and he died in February, 1828, and was buried in the Church of England cemetery at Newmarket, Upper Canada. He married a half-breed, Marie Poitras; and by her he had at least one daughter, who married Angus Grant, and some of whose descendants are said to be still living at Midland, Ontario. About 1825 he bought a property on the north side of Kempenfeldt Bay on Lake Simcoe; and it is probable that he died here.

McDONALD, JOHN (1782-1834), known as "McDonald le Grand", was born in Inverness-shire, Scotland, in 1782, and entered the service of the North West Company in 1801. Ross Cox (q.v.) met him in New Caledonia in 1814; and he seems to have spent most of his service as a clerk in this department. From 1831 to 1833 he was stationed at Great Slave Lake; and he retired from the Company's service in 1834. He died at St. Andrew's, Lower Canada, on December 1, 1834; and his will is filed in Hudson's Bay House in London.

McDONALD OF GARTH, JOHN (1774?-1860), was born in Scotland about 1774, and was a relative of Patrick Small (q.v.). Through the influence of General John Small, he was apprenticed to the North West Company as a clerk in 1791; and his sister married William McGillivray (q.v.), the nephew of Simon McTavish (q.v.). By 1800 he had become a partner in the Company; and in 1799 he built Rocky Mountain House. He was in charge at Fort des Prairies in 1806-8, at Upper Red River in 1809-11, and on the Columbia in 1811-12 and 1813-14. In 1813 he received the surrender of Astoria. He retired from the fur-trade in 1815; and he settled at Gray's Creek, Glengarry, Upper Canada. From the fact that he had a withered arm, he was known among the *voyageurs* as *Le Bras Croche*. He died at Gray's Creek, Glengarry, in 1860. His "Autobiographical Notes" have been published, in a somewhat mutilated form, in L. R. Masson, *Les bourgeois de la Compagnie du Nord-Ouest*, vol. 2 (Quebec, 1890).

MACDONELL, ÆNEAS (d. 1809) was a clerk in the service of the North West Company who was shot by a servant of the Hudson's Bay Company named Mowat at Eagle Lake, in the Nipigon department, on September 16, 1809. He would appear to have been an older brother of Alexander Macdonell (q.v.), and he had been at Lac Seul since 1803.

MACDONELL, ALEXANDER (d. 1835) was the sixth son of Alexander Macdonell of Greenfield, and a second cousin of John Macdonell (q.v.) and Miles Macdonell (q.v.). He entered the service of the North West Company, and in 1808 was a clerk in the Red River department, under John McDonald of Garth (q.v.). He was made a partner of the North West Company in 1814, was placed in charge of the Red River department, and played a prominent part in the Selkirk troubles of the years immediately following. In 1820 he was in charge of the English River department;

but at the union of the North West and Hudson's Bay Companies, he retired from the fur-trade. He was elected to represent the county of Glengarry in the Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada in 1821; and for a number of years he was sheriff of the Ottawa district. In 1834 he was elected to represent Prescott and Russell in the Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada; and he died in Toronto, in February, 1835, while attending the first session of the Assembly. He was the author of a *Narrative of the transactions in the Red River country, from the commencement of the operations of the Earl of Selkirk till the summer of 1816* (London, 1819).

MACDONELL, ALLAN (b. 1799-1843) entered the service of the XY Company in 1799; and in 1804 he is listed as a clerk in the North West Company at Fort Dauphin. He was for many years employed in the Swan River or Red River departments; and in 1806 took part in an expedition to the Mandans. He took a prominent part in the Selkirk troubles; and was one of the officers of the North West Company arrested by Lord Selkirk in 1816, and tried at York (Toronto) in 1818. In 1816 he was made a partner of the North West Company; and at the union of 1821 he became a chief trader of the Hudson's Bay Company. From 1821 to 1826 he was in charge of the Swan River department, with headquarters, first, at Fort Dauphin, and, secondly, at Fort Pelly; and from 1826 to 1834 he was in charge of the Timiskaming district. He was promoted to the rank of chief factor in 1828. From 1835 to 1841 he was in charge of the Rainy Lake district; and in 1839 he was made a councillor of Rupert's Land. He was granted furlough in 1841; and he retired from the service of the Hudson's Bay Company in 1843.

MACDONELL, JOHN (1768-1850) was born in Scotland on November 30, 1768, the eldest son of John Macdonell of Scothouse, commonly known as "Spanish John", and the elder brother of Miles Macdonell (q.v.). He came to America with his father in 1773; and at the close of the American Revolution came to Canada. Between 1788, when he was gazetted an ensign in the militia battalion of Cornwall and Osnabrock, and 1793, when he first appears in the West, he became a clerk in the service of the North West Company. His journal for the years 1793-7 has been printed in L. R. Masson, *Les bourgeois de la Compagnie du Nord-Ouest*, vol. 1 (Quebec, 1889). He was made a partner of the North West Company about 1796; and in 1799 he was in charge of the Upper Red River department. He was employed in this department almost continuously until 1809, when he was placed in charge of the Athabaska River department. In 1808 he was elected a member of the Beaver Club of Montreal. He retired as a partner of the North West Company in 1812, and returned to Canada. He settled at Point Fortune, on the Ottawa River; and here he opened a store, and for many years ran a boat service on the Ottawa River. He died at Point Fortune on April 17, 1850, and was buried in the Roman Catholic cemetery at St. Andrews, P.Q. He married Magdeleine Poitras

(d. 1871); and by her he had six sons and two daughters. He is described by John McDonald of Garth (q.v.) as "Big McDonell . . . an easy man of no exertion"; and he was sometimes known, because of his piety, as "Macdonell le prêtre". Some account of him will be found in the Rev. A. G. Morice, *Miles Macdonell and his brothers* (Can. hist. rev., 1929).

MACDONELL, MILES (1769-1828) was born in Scotland in 1769, the second son of John Macdonell of Scothouse, otherwise known as "Spanish John", and the younger brother of John Macdonell *le prêtre* (q.v.). He came to America with his father in 1773; and about 1783 he settled with his father and a number of his relatives at Rivière aux Raisins, on the upper St. Lawrence, in Canada. In 1794 he was gazetted a lieutenant, and in 1796 a captain, in the Royal Canadian Volunteers; and in 1800 he was an unsuccessful candidate for election to the Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada for the county of Glengarry. In 1811 Lord Selkirk made him his agent in the establishment of the Red River colony; and he was appointed by the Hudson's Bay Company the first governor of Assiniboia. He came into conflict with the Nor' Westers, was arrested by them, and was carried a prisoner to Montreal in 1815. He returned to the Red River with Selkirk in 1817, but only for a short time; and his later years were spent mainly on his farm at Osnaburgh, Upper Canada. He died at the house of his brother, John Macdonell, at Point Fortune, on the Ottawa River, on June 28, 1828.

McDOUGALL, ALEXANDER (fl. 1799-1814) became a partner of the North West Company prior to 1799. He signed the agreements of 1802 and 1804 by attorney; and he does not appear to have been ever at Grand Portage or Fort William. Probably he was in charge of some district, such as the Timiskaming or Abitibi district, dependent on Montreal. A "Mr. M'gdougle" is said by J. B. Perrault (q.v.) to have been in charge of a fort at the lower end of Lake Abitibi in 1812. He seems to have retired from the fur-trade about 1813; and in 1814 he was elected a member of the Beaver Club of Montreal. He was dead by 1825.

McDOUGALL, DUNCAN (fl. 1810-1817) joined the Pacific Fur Company of J. J. Astor as a partner in 1810, and took part in the founding of Fort Astoria in 1811. He is said to have been a former clerk of the North West Company; but I can find no proof of this. He was in charge at Fort Astoria when it was handed over to the Nor' Westers in 1813; and he then entered the service of the North West Company, apparently as a partner. He remained on the Pacific coast until 1817, when he went east to Fort William, and when Ross Cox (q.v.) met him on his way to his winter quarters. Franchère (q.v.) says that he died "a miserable death" at Bas de la Rivière, Lake Winnipeg; but does not say when. He married in 1813 a daughter of Comcomly, chief of the Chinooks.

McDOUGALL, GEORGE (fl. 1815-1843) was a brother of James McDougall (q.v.). D. W. Harmon (q.v.), who met him in New Caledonia in 1816, says that he had come out to the Peace River in 1815, as a clerk in the Hudson's Bay Company party commanded by John Clarke (q.v.). He left the Hudson's Bay Company at Fort Vermilion, and crossed the mountains to visit his brother James (q.v.). At Stuart's Lake, in 1816, he took service with the North West Company; and he remained in New Caledonia until after 1825. He was taken over as a clerk by the Hudson's Bay Company in 1821; and most of his later service was at Lesser Slave Lake. He was still a clerk in 1843.

McDOUGALL, JAMES (1783-1851) was born about 1783, and entered the service of the North West Company in 1798. He was a clerk in the Athabaska department in 1799; and from 1808 to 1816 he was employed either in New Caledonia or on the Peace River. He was taken over as a clerk by the Hudson's Bay Company in 1821; and the rest of his service was spent entirely in New Caledonia. He was "superannuated" in 1832; and John McLean described him as, in 1841, "still struggling with adversity". He died at Montreal, on August 17, 1851, aged 67 years.

McGILL, ANDREW (1756-1805) was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1756, the fifth son of James McGill, a merchant of Glasgow, and a younger brother of James McGill (q.v.) of Montreal. He matriculated into Glasgow University in 1765, at the early age of ten years. He joined his brothers James and John (p.v.) in Montreal about 1775, and became a junior partner in the firm of Todd and McGill. He died in Montreal on August 1, 1805, aged 49 years. He married Anne, daughter of Dr. Wood of Cornwall; and she married in 1807 the Rev. John Strachan, afterwards first bishop of Toronto.

McGILL, JAMES (1744-1813) was born in Glasgow, Scotland, on October 6, 1744, the eldest son of James McGill, a merchant of Glasgow. He matriculated into Glasgow University in 1756, but it does not appear that he graduated from the University. He emigrated to the American colonies, and engaged in the fur-trade. He later became a charter member of the Beaver Club of Montreal; and the date on his Beaver Club medal reveals the fact that he first wintered in the Indian country in 1766. He spent the winter of 1771 at Crow Wing River, west of Fond du Lac. He made Montreal his headquarters about 1774; and he was a party to the joint stock arrangement of the Western traders in 1775. He entered into partnership with Isaac Todd (q.v.), and played for many years a foremost part in the Canadian fur-trade. He was never, as has been sometimes stated, a member of the North West Company; but after 1781 confined himself to the south-west trade. From 1792 to 1796, and from 1800 to 1804, he represented the West Ward of Montreal in the Legislative Assembly of Lower Canada; and in 1793 he was appointed a member of the Executive

M. Charles de Bellefeuille, missionnaire au Témiscamingue

Alice Benoist

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DESCENDANT DE DEUX GRANDES FAMILLES

M. Charles de Bellefeuille missionnaire au Témiscamingue

PAR ALICE BENOIST*

Grégoire XVI créa le diocèse de Montréal le 13 mai 1836. Dès le 29, le secrétaire de Mgr Lartigue, M. Ignace Bourget, dans une lettre écrite de Varennes, s'adresse en ces termes au curé de la Petite Nation, M. Pascal Brunet : «*La mission de Témiskaming est enfin résolue par la décision du Dr Stevenson qui déclare M. Charles de Bellefeuille "assez fort pour aller dans cette terre infidèle"*». C'est donc lui que Mgr Lartigue enverrait évangéliser «*les tribus infidèles qui habitent la partie supérieure du district de Montréal, vers le Nord-Ouest*».

Mission du Témiskaming (20 juin - 16 août 1836)

Né à Saint-Eustache le 12 janvier 1795, issu d'une famille de grande lignée, M. Louis-Charles de Bellefeuille était alors âgé de plus de 40 ans et de santé fragile. Il avait

été missionnaire au Lac-des-Deux-Montagnes de 1824 à 1834. L'évêque de Montréal mettait en lui de grands espoirs en raison de son expérience auprès des peuplades indiennes et de sa connaissance de l'âme indienne et de la langue algonquine. Son compagnon, M. Jean-Baptiste Dupuy, alors professeur de théologie au Séminaire, était de 10 ans plus jeune. Il rédigea, au jour le jour, la chronique de l'expédition. Les deux mandataires portaient avec des instructions de l'évêque de Montréal :

«Ils suivront autant que possible la ligne de conduite suivante: 1) ils planteront une croix sur le site de leur future chapelle dont le patron sera saint Adalbert, évêque de Prague et martyr, puis ils parcoureront en surplis et la clochette à la main la bourgade des sauvages pour leur annoncer

qu'ils sont les envoyés du seul vrai Dieu; 2) ils enseigneront à quelques jeunes intelligents l'abrégé de la doctrine chrétienne pour servir de catéchistes capables d'instruire les autres et baptiser au besoin; 3) le baptême ne sera guère donné qu'aux moribonds, suivant la doctrine de saint Liguori; 4) les missionnaires auront sur les sauvages d'au-delà du township de Hull les pouvoirs spirituels que leur attribue le mandement de 1793, ainsi que ceux des archiprêtres et des curés concernant le mariage en particulier; 5) ils s'informeront des principaux vices des sauvages et si les Blancs leur vendent de l'eau-de-vie; 6) ils apprendront l'état des sauvages, leur nombre, leur langue, leurs causes, leurs rapports avec la Compagnie de la Baie d'Hudson; ils tiendront un journal de leur mission et transmettront les noms de ceux qu'ils auront choisis pour baptiser, marier et catéchiser».

Les missionnaires quittent Lachine le 20 juin, passent devant la mission du Lac (Oka) et filent sur Carillon en longeant la berge du canal du Long-Sault. Le lendemain, ils reprennent leur croisière sur l'Outaouais par Grenville, Calédonia, la Petite Nation, la rivière Rideau et Bytown, le canal Rideau avec ses neuf écluses pour aborder Aylmer Place.

La Compagnie de la Baie d'Hudson met à leur disposition de grands canots et des vivres pour le voyage. Il faut faire diligence pour rencontrer les Indiens du lac Témiskaming au moment où ils viennent vendre leurs pelleteries aux traiteurs, du 1^{er} juin au 25 juillet.

La Compagnie ne disposant, au Poste des Chats, d'aucun canot en état de faire le voyage, M. Dupuy, plus jeune et de santé plus robuste, alla donc seul à Fort Coulonge chercher un bon canot. Il dut parcourir cinquante lieues sur un frêle canot d'écorce de deux brasses de long et franchir plusieurs portages dont celui du Grand Calumet. Pendant ce temps, M. de Bellefeuille se rendit à Fitz-Roy (Haut-Canada) où plusieurs catholiques – des gens de chantiers – avaient un grand besoin de secours religieux. C'est à Fort Coulonge qu'eut lieu la première rencontre des missionnaires avec un groupe de Sauvages de quelque importance.



La «passe» historique du lac Témiskamingue vers 1887. Au premier plan, les dépendances de la Compagnie de la Baie d'Hudson. À l'arrière-plan, la mission Saint-Claude.

SOURCE : Normand Paquin, *Histoire de l'Abitibi Témiscamingue*, Bouyn, 1981

Le 3 juillet, ils arrivent au Fort des Petites Allumettes, appelé aussi Fort William. La nuit précédente, ils avaient dû subir l'assaut de millions de maringouins «*se jetant sur nous avec tant d'acharnement que nous ne pouvons clore l'œil*». Ils y célèbrent messes, confessions et baptêmes, chantant des cantiques avec deux jeunes Indiens originaires de la mission du Lac-des-Deux-Montagnes. «*On se croit aux premiers siècles de l'église*», note M. Dupuy.

Au bout de dix lourdes journées de navigation, ils atteignent le Témiskaming. Après avoir franchi le portage des Joachim, traversé l'embouchure de la rivière du Moine, passé le difficile portage de la Roche à Capitaine, ils arrivent le 9 juillet au poste Matawan où ils instruisent et confessent des gens de chantiers.

Le 10 juillet, le grand canot de la Compagnie entreprend la dernière étape du voyage. Après avoir franchi le rapide des Caves et des Chaudières, le portage des Érables et le rapide du Long-Sault, on entre, le 12, dans les eaux du lac Témiskaming. Le 14, ils arrivent en vue du poste Témiskaming, à 150 lieues de Montréal.

Malgré son importance pour la traite des fourrures, le poste ne comportait que quatre maisons et quelques bâtiments. Pendant que M. de Bellefeuille visitait les Sauvages malades, M. Dupuy préparait l'oratoire et le bois de la croix que, sur les ordres de Mgr Lartigue, on devait planter à Témiskaming. Il s'occupait de l'érection de la chapelle en faisant équarrir par les rameurs le bois nécessaire.

Pendant les 13 jours que dura la mission, les Sauvages apprirent «*des principales vérités de la religion, avec le Pater, l'Ave et le Credo en leur langue, si bien qu'ils furent jugés capables de recevoir le baptême*». Le 19 juillet, une croix est érigée sur l'emplacement de la future chapelle. Les provisions s'épuisant et M. de Bellefeuille tombant de fatigue, il fallut songer au retour. La séparation fut émouvante: «*Il régnait partout un grand silence et plusieurs versaient des larmes*».



Site de la première célébration eucharistique à Ville-Marie. En mortaise, détail de la plaque sise au pied du monument commémoratif. SOURCE : Collection Gilles Boileau

occupèrent leur temps à confesser et à lutter contre les maringouins. Le 17 juin, ils se retrouvent au portage de la Culbute, dans l'île des Allumettes; deux jours plus tard au pied du rapide de la Roche à Capitaine où le missionnaire dit la messe à leur demande.

Le voyage se continue par le rapide de l'Éveillé, le poste Matawan, le rapide du Long-Sault. Le 24 juin on entre au lac Témiskaming. Le pavillon du Fort flotte au vent, la pointe est couverte de cabanes et presque tous les Sauvages se trouvent réunis. Abandonnant l'idée d'aller d'abord au poste Abitibi, le missionnaire commence le soir même de son arrivée son ministère dans le haut du Grand Hangar.

Le poste du Lac Abitibi serait la 2^e étape du voyage. Le 9 juillet, il quitte Témiskaming avec un équipage de 10 hommes plus un nouveau guide, le pieux Sauvage Wabimango, dont la présence était rendue nécessaire par la difficulté de l'inconnu des régions nouvelles à franchir, dont la série des Quinze Portages à travers bois et montagnes.

La Grande Savane, qui fait suite à la rivière Ennuyante, marque le commencement de leurs misères. Sur cinq arpents il avancent péniblement avec de l'eau et de la vase jusqu'aux genoux. Ils

Suite à la page suivante

Le retour prit trois semaines aux voyageurs qui rentrèrent à Montréal le 16 août. Le bilan de la mission pour 1836 était le suivant: 56 jours d'absence, 300 lieues de canotage à travers lacs, rapides et portages, 42 baptêmes, 28 premières communions et 4 mariages.

Mission au lac Abitibi (7 juin - 23 août 1837)

M. de Bellefeuille quitta seul Lachine le 7 juin 1837 pour une mission plus pénible et plus lointaine que la précédente. M. Dupuy étant maintenant curé de la paroisse de Sainte-Anne-sur-Yamaska. M. de Bellefeuille repart dans un grand-canot-du-Nord, avec quatre rameurs, et va déjà essayer une dure tempête sur le lac des Deux-Montagnes. Au débouché de la rivière du Lièvre, il rencontre «*18 canots de Sauvages de la mission du Lac*» qui reviennent de leur territoire de chasse.

Puis revient le trajet de l'année précédente: Bytown, le rapide et le lac des Chênes, le rapide et le lac des Chats, le portage de la Montagne. Ayant décidé de passer la nuit au Grand Marais, les envoyés

arrivent le 14 juillet au poste Abitibi qui ne comptait que deux maisons et deux hangars. Situé sur un beau lac de 24 lieues de long, à six jours de rame de Moose Factory, au fond de la Baie James, ce poste offrait de plus grandes ressources aux Indiens que Témiskaming. Les Sauvages étaient méfiants et il fallut attendre le retour de M. Fraser, de Fort Moose, avec des canots chargés de provisions venues d'Angleterre, pour que l'atmosphère se détende. Bien que tenté de secouer «sur cette terre la poussière de ses pieds» devant la froideur de la réception, l'exiguïté du local, la mauvaise température, M. de Bellefeuille décida de tenir bon.

Le 18 juillet, le «grand être», prit possession officiellement du poste Abitibi par l'érection d'une croix qui, à défaut de sanctuaire, polarisait la vie chrétienne des néophytes. Le 22 juillet, les provisions s'épuisant, M. de Bellefeuille prit la route du retour amenant avec lui les deux enfants de M. Paulson, le commis Métis du poste, que le Père voulait faire instruire et baptiser à la mission du Lac.

Les Sauvages attendaient leur missionnaire au poste Témiskaming. Le pavillon avait été hissé quand le missionnaire arriva le 26 juillet. Il y baptisa 45 autres personnes. Les résultats dépassaient les espérances du missionnaire qui se fit une obligation de se rendre au Fort des Allumettes où il n'avait fait qu'une courte apparition en 1836 et où l'attendait un bon nombre de familles chrétiennes. M. de Bellefeuille avait la conviction que les Sauvages ne demeuraient infidèles que faute de prêtres en état de leur apporter la vie chrétienne.

Après deux autres arrêts à La Passe et au Poste des Chats, il revint à Oka le 19 août, après avoir ramené avec lui les deux enfants de M. Paulson, une mère sauvage et sa fille, son vieux pilote Wabimango, et Michel, un déserteur de la colonie des Nipissings.

La mission du Grand Lac Victoria (29 mai - 8 septembre 1838)

Il restait à M. de Bellefeuille à rencontrer les Indiens du Grand Lac Victoria et cette fois son absence allait durer au moins 100

jours. Il note avec appréhension l'ampleur de l'entreprise et les faibles moyens à sa disposition : «C'est sur cette frêle voilure qu'il me faudra faire en 50 jours de marche 1 500 milles et passer par 136 rapides».

Il ne restera que quelques heures au poste des Allumettes, juste le temps d'engager comme catéchiste un Sauvage originaire du Lac-des-Deux-Montagnes et d'y voir un magasin aménagé en chapelle par la Compagnie de la Baie d'Hudson pour y recevoir les Indiens. Après une courte apparition à la rivière du Moine, il atteint Témiskaming le 15 juin. La mission ne dure que 20 jours, la disette commandant la dispersion.

Le 11 juillet, il part pour le lac Abitibi. Plusieurs contretemps vont marquer ce trajet comme le plongeon qu'il fit dans l'eau lorsqu'un rameur voulut le porter sur ses épaules au rapide des Trois Portages. Le séjour fut de courte durée en raison de la maladie du missionnaire et de la petitesse du local qui incitaient les Sauvages à retourner à leurs cabanes sans profiter du passage du père qui souhaitait obtenir de la Compagnie l'usage de la maison pour en faire un petit temple pour ses néophytes de l'Outaouais.

Il repart le 25 juillet dans un état de fatigue extrême mais souhaitant arriver au Grand Lac au moment où seraient encore réunis pour la traite des fourrures les Indiens attachés à ce poste. La difficulté et l'inconnu de l'itinéraire ajoutaient au mérite des voyageurs. Le portage de l'Ouest et celui de la Grande Dalle aggravèrent les conditions du voyage lorsqu'après le 24^e portage ils crevèrent leur canot. Le 2 août, ils rencontrent une cinquantaine de Sauvages qui manifestent d'excellentes dispositions. Une croix fut plantée pour prendre possession des lieux.

Tenaillé par une crise de foie, le missionnaire prend la route du retour le 8 août. Un arrêt de cinq jours à Témiskaming permet de faire «lever et couvrir la chapelle» commencée depuis deux ans déjà. Du 24 août au 3 septembre, il travaille à christianiser le poste du Fort des Allumettes, devenu le confluent d'éléments disparates:

Sauvages de la mission du Lac, Indiens fidèles et infidèles, Canadiens, Écossais, Irlandais ainsi que des protestants désireux d'embrasser le catholicisme.

C'est le cœur en liesse mais dans un état dangereux d'affaiblissement qu'il arrive à Montréal le 8 septembre, après 100 jours d'absence, pour célébrer la fête du Saint-Nom de Marie. M. de Bellefeuille, faible et épuisé, meurt le 25 octobre 1838 et est inhumé le surlendemain sous les voûtes de Notre-Dame.

Voyageant en canot, M. de Bellefeuille avait parcouru 3 500 milles environ sur l'Outaouais et avait visité au moins 10 postes: Fitz-Roy, La Passe, Fort Coulonge, l'île aux Allumettes, les portages de la Montagne et du Grand Marais, le rapide de la Roche à Capitaine, Témiskaming, Abitibi, le Grand Lac Victoria. Il avait prêché l'évangile à diverses tribus de langue algonquienne et aux Blancs vivant dans ces régions. Il avait poursuivi toute son œuvre apostolique avec une santé fragile que ces longs voyages allaient ruiner complètement. ■

* L'auteur est géographe-urbaniste et membre de la Société d'histoire et du patrimoine de Saint-Eustache.

Cette note s'inspire largement d'un article paru dans la Revue d'histoire de l'Amérique Française, consacré à Monsieur Charles de Bellefeuille, sous la plume de M. Yvon Charron, p.s.s.

LEFEBVRE DE BELLEFEUILLE, LOUIS-CHARLES (also called **Charles** or **Charles-Louis**), Sulpician and missionary; b. 12 Jan. 1795 in Saint-Eustache, Lower Canada, younger son of Antoine Lefebvre de Bellefeuille, seigneur of Cournoyer, and Louise-Angélique Lambert Dumont, daughter of Eustache-Louis Lambert Dumont, seigneur of Mille-Îles; d. 25 Oct. 1838 in Montreal.

Louis-Charles Lefebvre de Bellefeuille was a descendant of two great Canadian families that had distinguished themselves during the French régime. From 1807 to 1815 he pursued the classical program of studies at the Petit Séminaire de Montréal, as did most of his brothers. His principal teachers were Antoine-Jacques **Houdet*** and Claude Rivière. Upon completion of the final two years (Philosophy), he began his theological education with Jacques-Guillaume **ROQUE**, the director of the Petit Séminaire. He was also a regent at that time.

As his studies progressed, Lefebvre de Bellefeuille took the various steps leading to the priesthood. He was ordained priest by Joseph-Octave **Plessis*** in Montreal on 5 June 1819. Although he had already spent a period of time at the Lac-des-Deux-Montagnes (Oka) mission to learn the Algonkin language, he was named assistant priest in the Montreal parish of Notre-Dame that year. He was admitted as a member of the community of Saint-Sulpice in Montreal on 31 Jan. 1821. His duties included performing baptisms, attending burials, and drawing up the appropriate religious and civil records. As well, he visited the sick and the poor of the *faubourgs* Saint-Joseph, Saint-Antoine, and Sainte-Anne. From time to time he also taught the catechism in the chapel of Notre-Dame-de-Bonsecours and served as confessor to the sisters of the Congregation of Notre-Dame. He preached five or six times a year, at Sunday mass or during the solemn novena of St Francis Xavier, a devotion then performed by many.

Attracted to the Lac-des-Deux-Montagnes mission by fellow Sulpician Anthelme Malard, Lefebvre de Bellefeuille stayed there once more from 1824 to 1826, and after further pastoral training at Montreal in 1826 and 1827, he was named superior in 1828. The mission had three sites and some 900 people: the village itself, which had a few whites but mostly Indian inhabitants, an Iroquois village, and an Algonkin village. The seminary had never, from the beginning of the mission in 1721, granted any land to the Indians. It received the usufruct of a reasonable part of the domain reserved for the Indians' use. After the conquest this arrangement gave rise to complaints, originally from the Iroquois in particular, and later it created difficulties between the Sulpicians and all the groups in the mission. Lefebvre de Bellefeuille was confronted with a number of claims in July 1828. The Algonkins sent the secretary of the Indian Department, Duncan Campbell **Napier***, a memorial laying out 11 grievances, ranging from the priest's refusal to help the Indians with alms to accusations of

ill treatment of a poor widow. On 1 August he refuted these allegations, and the Algonkin council apologized to him.

In October 1834 Lefebvre de Bellefeuille returned to Montreal and resumed his duties as assistant priest. During the summers of 1836, 1837, and 1838 Bishop Jean-Jacques [LARTIGUE](#) sent him to open missions to the Indians in the northwest of Lower Canada. He had been chosen because of his knowledge of Algonkin, and in 1836 with Jean-Baptiste [Dupuy*](#) he went by canoe to Fort Timiskaming (near Ville-Marie), where he spent 13 days. He returned after performing 142 baptisms and 4 marriages. The following year he left Montreal alone, spent two weeks with his converts of the previous year at Fort Timiskaming, and then travelled to Lake Abitibi for a first visit of 9 days. But he ran short of provisions and had to turn around. On his way back he stopped at several posts that he had visited the year before. In all, he performed 190 baptisms and 21 marriages. His biggest mission, however, was to take place in 1838. He covered 1,500 miles, visiting Fort Timiskaming and Lake Abitibi again before continuing on to Grand Lac Victoria. As he was suffering from great fatigue, he returned in haste to Montreal. It appears that he performed 550 baptisms in the course of these three trips. In so doing he opened up northwestern Lower Canada to the Roman Catholic faith.

Exhausted by his missionary activity, Lefebvre de Bellefeuille, whose health had always been delicate, died of typhoid fever on 25 Oct. 1838. Two days later Bishop Ignace [Bourget*](#) officiated at his burial, which took place in the crypt of Notre-Dame in Montreal. An Oblate missionary, Nicolas Laverlochère, later wrote of him: "The first missionary to these parts had to have a unique ability to win people's hearts. Although it is now seven years since God recalled him, his name is still blessed by all who knew him, whatever their race or religion."

[BRUNO HAREL](#)

Louis-Charles Lefebvre de Bellefeuille is the author of "Relation d'une mission faite à l'été de 1837, le long de la rivière de l'Outawa jusqu'au lac de Témiskaming, et au-delà jusqu'au lac d'Abbitibbi dans le district de Monseigneur de Juliopolis" and "Précis de la relation de la troisième mission de Mr Bellefeuille à Temiskaming, Abbitibbi et Grand Lac," both published in Assoc. de la Propagation de la Foi, *Rapport* (Montréal), 2 (1840): 17–88.

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