

The following submission containing historical documentation was made by R. Nicholas
in relation to Ancestor Hannah Mannell

Submitted by: Ron Nicholas

REPLY TO ENROLEMENT DOCUMENTS AND OTHER MATERIAL

In document by Richard Ruggles about Mannall mapping, there is no dispute. In addition to many local trips to Abitibi Lake and Nighthawk Lake, He made only two trips. For years Canadian Traders from Abitibi and Sowewaminican were visiting Frederick House Lake. In 1793, Mannall goes from F.H. Lake into Nighthawk Lake, over the height of land to Mistiakon Lake. This is where Langue de Terre (Sowewaminican) is located. This lake is on the Montreal River and then onto Timiskiming. The route in 1794 to Kenogamissi Lake on a tributary of the Mattagami River was done in order to build a Post to capture the Sowewaminican trade. After Post in 1794, it states in the 1796 - 1797 Journal, Mannall had little experience to the South. This is towards Mattagami Lake. This is why this statement was made. This document talks mostly about New Brunswick House, Lake Superior, Albany River Basin, and a route to Lake Nipigon. **Mannall was never at these places.**

BISHOP DOCUMENT: TERRITORIAL GROUPS BEFORE 1821

This document talks mostly about the Cree around James Bay where Nipisings go to trade. Cree are said to be above Lake Superior and then start to move West. They then get replaced by Ojibway and other Algonquians. Abitibi Lake is not mentioned. Ojibway (1671) are shown only around Lake Superior. Other area talked about is Lake Nipigon in West Central Ontario.

TERRITORIAL GROUPS BEFORE 1821 BY GILLESPIE

This document is about the area around the Mackenzie Valley area and around Hudson Bay. This is unrelated to the Abitibi area.

NORTHERN OJIBWA BY EDWARDS AND OTHERS

The maps and area shown are West of James Bay and Hudson Bay. These Natives trade at the Forts around the Bays and Lake Nipigon. This area is also unrelated to Abitibi Area.

Southwestern Chippewa Documents are mainly about the Natives around Western Lake Superior and into the United States. This document has nothing to do about the Abitibi Area.

Victor P. Lytwyn Documents with contents 1 to 8 conclusions, plus Maps and Territories, deal primarily with the Natives between Lake Superior, Lake Nipigon, Area's around East and West James and Hudson Bay and West towards Manitoba. These have nothing to do with the Abitibi Lake and Frederick House Lake Areas.

Missinaibi Fur Trade: By Doug Baldwin: This document was used in the 2013 hearing. It deals with the area from the Michipicoten Post on Lake Superior, up the Missinaibi River to New Brunswick House, and on to James Bay. There is no dispute on who the Natives are, **but John Mannall never worked here.** When the Trading Post map, 1776 - 1821 is looked at, it shows New Brunswick House an extreme distance to the Northwest of Frederick House. **Correct the error.**

When the Antonio Zatta (1784) Map is compared to the 1784 Ontario Map, names (like Abitibis, Temiscaming, Matouan, Nippissing's and the Saulteaux) around Lake Superior are all in the same place. The Northern Algonquins (1550 - 1760) Map by Charles Bishop show Ojibwa (1671) around Lake Superior. It matches closely to both 1784 Maps. I have a full size Ontario 1784 Map and the sources used to base this Map are as follows:

J. Hinton (London) 1761

I. Tirion (Amsterdam) 1769

L. Evans (Philadelphia) 1771

G. Del'Isle (Paris) 1783

Laurie and Whittle (London) 1794 And Others.

In Couture notes, He states Crees moved South into the Abitibi Region at the beginning of the 20th Century, but does not state where they are exactly in the 1790 time period. Traditional Territory is shown, but could be larger.

Mattagama Lake is not shown, but the 1901 Census identifies the population of 140 people, with only 5 Cree, as **mainly Algonquin Racial/Tribal Origin, not just Affiliation.**

The Jenkins sketch Map shows the Abitibi Hunting Grounds 140 years after Hannah was born. The Hunting Territory was probably a lot larger in 1794.

In reference to the Archaeological Sites Documents, the title page is by John W. Pollock. The Source and Publisher are given.

When it comes to the unsourced type-written bio for John Mannal at Frederick House, and Jarvis Post Map, 1789 - 1790, which was accepted in the 2013 hearing, was produced for myself by Althea Douglas, M.A.C.G. (C). She is the Genealogist who started work for me in 1993 on my Native History. Again, work was done in 2000. Have invoices for proof.

Enrollment Officer keeps stating Mannall at New Brunswick House. In 2013 hearing, Mannall Journals showing Him at Frederick House 1788 - 1794 -95. Sowewaminican (Matachewan) after a couple of hearings was finally corrected, (erroneously identified) in the correct area. If the E.O. has any Journals by John Mannall at New Brunswick House from 1788 to 1792, please show them. **If not, correct the error.**

When it comes to the 1901 Census it states **Racial/Tribal Origin, not Affiliation.** Algonquin Culture by John Pollock shows the numbers around Abitibi Lake 15, 16, and 17 as Algonquin. Around Frederick House Lake and Nighthawk Lake, it shows the number 3 as Historic Algonquin. It seems odd that this area of Algonquins in the 1600's would then suddenly be called Cree and then in 1901 Census go back to Algonquin in **Racial/Tribal Origin.**

The Enrollment Officer gives Native numbers in the 17th Century at the Mouth of the Moose River. The Mouth of the Moose River is on James Bay. The Moose River system is made up of many Lakes and Rivers. Abitibi Lake flows into the Abitibi River and then North to James Bay. Nighthawk Lake flows into Frederick House Lake, then into the Frederick River, which then flows into the Abitibi River. These Lakes and others are the Headwaters of the Moose system. These Lakes and others are hundreds of miles away from the Mouth.

It seems one has to be very precise when one talks about certain People. When it comes to the 1794 - 1795 statement about Grant's People from Sowewaminican, I am referring to the Natives, not the N.W.C. (Canadian) Traders. One has to be very carefull as documents can be taken out of content.

Kenogamissi was built to capture the Sowewaminican Trade. Mannall made a trip here for 10 days in 1793. In 1794, another trip for 17 days. Arrives back at F.H. with (Shapp) and others. Possibly mapped the route to Kenogamissi Lake on a Tributary of the Mattagami River. In the 1796 - 1797 (Ken) Journal, it states: June 20, Neswacoose went away and promised to return in about 12 days, to accompany as a pilot in exploring the country to the Southward (I.E. had little experience to the South at this time). Mattagami Lake is directly South of Kenogamissi Lake. This is why the statement about Mattagami Lake was made.

THE TIMISKAMING FUR TRADE: BY ELAIN MITCHELL

In 1787 Turner surveyed the route to Langue De Terre and Fort Timiskaming. Turner ascended Frederick House Lake to Nighthawk Lake, then up the Whitefish River to the height of land, and then by Trout River to Lake Matachewan. He then went up the West branch of the Montreal River to Lake Mistinikon. Descending the Montreal River, he crossed over to Fort Timiskaming. Here he met James Grant. Lange De Terre and Sowewaminican are Posts near Matachewan. This is the possible route that Mannall took in 1793. Of the four inland Posts of the Hudson Bay Company, New Brunswick House was in the Michipicoten sector (where Mannall never worked) and Frederick House, Abitibi House and Kenoigamissi Lake were in the Timiskaming district.

In October, 1794, Donald McKay of the N.W.C. built a Post on Mattagami Lake 30 miles Southwest of Mannall to counter his Post. The book states that Kenogamissi was built in 1794 because it had more advantages over Frederick House. It could be supplied by boats over canoes and country provisions were better and more plentiful. It was in the path of many of the Indians belonging to Lange De Terre, and many of the Westward Indians who visited at Frederick House lived in the vicinity.

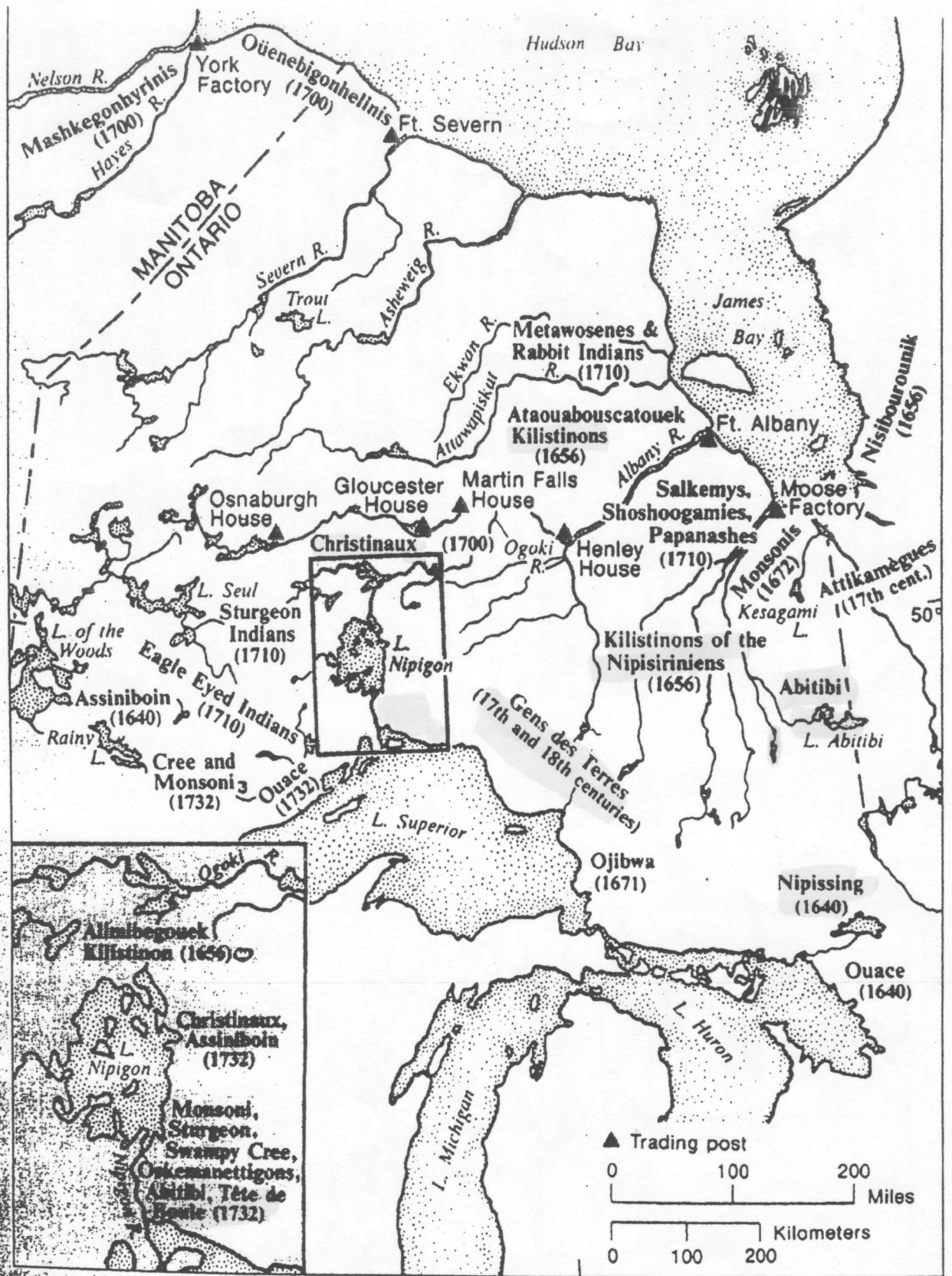
The book states that the central group of Indians trading at Fort's Abitibi and Timiskaming were commonly called Algonkins. They were Nomadic, few in number and dispersed over large areas. To the East were the Montagnais, a large group around the St. Maurice and Saguenay areas. To the West of the central Algonkins were the Ojibwa inhabiting the region on the upper Great Lakes. The Ojibwa traded at the western Timiskaming Posts, Matawagamingue Flying Post and Timagami. To the Northern part of the Timiskaming district dwelt the Cree, called Kristeneaux, known locally as Swampy Cree's or Muskegon. They were the Home Guard Indians of Moose Fort. The distance from Fort Abitibi to Moose Fort calculated by Thomas was some 350 Miles.

The book states there was very few Moose Indians to make the trip to Abitibi Lake. They did not want to make the rough trip because it took about 30 days round trip. They were too long away from their families and they had a dislike for the Abitibi Indians. It also states that the N.W.C. Posts used Timiskaming Indians to help supply the Posts at Abitibi and others.

In spring of 1788, Aeneas Cameron became Clerk of Abitibi Post. He later had accompanied Gladman to the head of Lake Timiskaming. With guide, the trip to Abitibi Lake only took four days. Mannall made many trips to Abitibi Lake. He would have met Cameron. This is why it states; In May 1790, Cameron himself visited Frederick House in the company of John Mannall, a Hudson's Bay clerk whom he had met on Lake Abitibi. William Bolland was Master at Frederick House.

WHY MANNALL NEVER WORKED AT NEW BRUNSWICK HOUSE

1. Document by my Genealogist, Athea Douglas, states he was at Frederick House.
2. Plate Map showing Mannall at Frederick House.
3. Journal written by Mannall at Frederick House, 1789 - 1790.
4. Cameron visits Frederick House in 1790 with Mannall.
5. This error should be corrected.



Map 12.1

Approximate Locations of Cree and Ojibwa Groups before 1821

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RESEARCH REPORT

HISTORIC MÉTIS IN ONTARIO:

**TIMMINS, COCHRANE AND
THE ABITIBI REGION**

Submitted to:

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February 20, 2001

Doc. #	Date	Description	Source/Reference
88	1901	Fourth Census of Canada 1901 District 92: Nipissing (Ontario) Sub-District s': Nairn, Lorne, Hyman & Unorg. Territory Polling Division 3: Unorganized Territory - Flying Post & Mattagami	NAC 1901 Census - Reel T-6484
89	1901	Fourth Census of Canada 1901 District 180: Pontiac (Quebec) Sub-District z: Unorganized Territory Polling Division 2: North Timiskaming	NAC 1901 Census - Reel T-6539
90	1901	Fourth Census of Canada 1901 District 180: Pontiac (Quebec) Sub-District z: Unorganized Territory Polling Division 4: Indian Reserves - Abitibi	NAC 1901 Census - Reel T-6554
91	1901	Fourth Census of Canada 1901 District 180: Pontiac (Quebec) Sub-District z: Unorganized Territory Polling Division 4: Indian Reserves - New Post	NAC 1901 Census - Reel T-6554
92	1901	Fourth Census of Canada 1901 District 180: Pontiac (Quebec) Sub-District z: Unorganized Territory Polling Division 4: Indian Reserves - Mattagama Post	NAC 1901 Census - Reel T-6554
93	1901 December 12	Petition Re: Indians at Osnaburgh request treaty because mineral explorations taking place and white men are building on lands they wish to retain.	NAC RG10, Volume 3033 File 235,225, Pt.1
94	1902 February 22	Report by J.A.J. McKenna Re: Recommendation that half-breed claims should be resolved before Indian title is extinguished by treaty.	NAC RG10, Volume 3033 File 235,225, Pt.1
95	1903 August 17	Memorandum from F. Pedley Re: Summary of departmental correspondence re: legalities of treaty making in northern Ontario, provincial involvement and terms of the proposed treaty (No.9)	NAC RG10, Volume 3033 File 235,225, Pt.1
96	1903 August 17	"Schedule of Population" List of Aboriginal populations living in "unceded portions of Ontario"	NAC RG10, Volume 3033 File 235,225, Pt.1
97	1905 June 24	Petition submitted by A. Burwash, Indian Agent, North Temiscaming Re: Indians residing at Abitibi wish to enter into treaty	NAC RG10, Volume 3033 File 235,225, Pt.1
98	1905	Treaty 9 Diary - Daniel G. MacMartin, Commissioner, Treaty 9. (Excerpts)	QUA MacMartin Papers, Miscellaneous Collection

INVOICE

10 November 2000

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NAC = National Archives of Canada
NLC = National Library of Canada
NAQ(H) = National Archives of Quebec at Hull
OA(OGS) = Ottawa City Archives & Ontario Gnealogical Society Library
AO =Archives of Ontario, Toronto

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ALTHEA DOUGLAS

ALTHEA DOUGLAS

p.2 Thomas Richards Sen/r. declares ... [two children]
Late Thomas Knights Family ... [three children]
George Moore declares ... [three children]

John Mannall declares that he has the following children
Hannah. d/o. Born at Kanoogumesee August 1795
Christened the [space blank] now resident at [blank]
Mary Mannall Born at Moose Factory October 1797
Christened the [space blank] now resident at

Thomas Thomas's Family now resides in England ...
Henry Thomas [no dates] resident at this Factory
Richard Thomas [no dates] resident at this Factory
Catherine Thomas [no dates] resident at this Factory
p.3 Elizabeth Patty Thomas [no dates] resident at this Factory

Richard Good declares that he has the following child
Emma Good born at Kenoogumesee Apl 28th 1802
Christened the 25/thDec/r. 1802 now resident at

Late Richard Story Robins Family [his wife was Elizabeth Thomas]
Richard Robins born at this Factory the 23/d Feb.y 1805
Christened the 31/st.. March 1805 now resident at this Factory
Joseph Brown Sponsor.
Margaret Robins Born at this Factory the 12/th July 1807

John Thomas Jun/r declares that he has the following child
Eleanor Thomas Born at this Factory the 1/st Sept/r- 1806
Christened the 7/th Sept/r 1806

Robert Gill declares that he has the following child
Robert Gill Born at [blank] the 22/d. Nov/r. 1806
Christened the 25/th Dec/r. 1807. now resident at this Factory

[A portion of the page in blank, then records resume in a different hand,
for births/baptisms in 1815/1816 -- By this time there appears to have
been a clergyman who officiated at least occasionally and probably kept the
records of later Christenings. The Marriage Register only begins in 1826

Deaths and Burials [are recorded separately, further on in the book]
starting in 1811 with the death of William Richards

...
Dec/r. 31 Died of the Gout in her Stomach, M/mrs. Margaret Thomas at this
1813 Factory leaving a disconsolate Husband & a large family of
Children & grand Children to lament her loss, Viz, Three Sons &
Five Daughters, & six grandsons & six grand daughters, in this
country, besides her Daughter, Margaret, in England. Short
before her departure she express'd strong hopes of Immortality,
3 Jan/ry. 1814 She was buried with ev'ry respect paid to her Remains