

Enrolment Officer's Reply Submission in response to Responding Submissions by Interested Parties and providing recently located information:

**Reply Report to Responding Submissions
Regarding Ancestor
Hannah Mannell
(RIN #18786)
dated May 16, 2023**



**Joan Holmes, Enrolment Officer for AOO
Prepared for the Algonquin Tribunal
May 2023**

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1. Introduction

The Tribunal received a responding submission from one party opposed to retaining the ancestor Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786) on the Schedule of Algonquin Ancestors. The submission is posted on the Tribunal's website as:

<https://www.tanakiwin.com/tribunal/hannah-mannell-3/>

It appears on the website as:

- Document 21 – Submission by Council of AOPFN (Mannell)

The submission is responding to submissions made in support of retaining Hannah Mannell, which appear on the Tribunal website as:

- Document 9 – Responding Submission by C. Dickson on behalf of her family
- Document 10 – Responding Submission by W. White on behalf of R. Fabian
- Document 11 – Responding Submission by L. Hanley (in five parts)

The Tribunal received a responding submission from one party in support of retaining the ancestor Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786) on the Schedule of Algonquin Ancestors. The submission is posted on the Tribunal's website as:

<https://www.tanakiwin.com/tribunal/hannah-mannell-3/>

It appears on the website as:

- Document 22 – Submission by R. Nicholas

The submission is responding to the Enrolment Officer's Report which appears on the Tribunal website as:

- Document 1 – Enrolment Officer's Report Regarding Hannah Mannell. It was dated November 2022.

This reply report addresses the content in the Respondents' submissions that are relevant to the Tribunal's inquiry, which is to determine whether Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786) is 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 she 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.

The Respondents' submissions refer to some documents and facts that are contained in the Enrolment Officer's Report (posted as Document 1). As noted in the Enrolment Officer's Report, archival documents recording a family's life events have been assigned ALG document numbers; RIN numbers have been assigned to individuals discussed in the report to aid in identification. RIN numbers, ALG document numbers, and/or page numbers of existing reports will be referenced in this report for ease of discussion.

In addition, this reply report contains some new information located as a result of following-up on the content submitted in Responding Report #22.

2. Document #21 – Responding Submission by Council of AOPFN

The Respondent, the Council of AOPFN, submitted a responding submission opposing the retention of the ancestor Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786) on the Schedule of Ancestors.

The submission reviewed submissions #9, 10, and 11. The Enrolment Officer replied to those submissions in a responding report which is posted on the website as Document 20 – Enrolment Officer's Reply to submissions 8-11,16-19 re#18786, dated April 27, 2023.

The Enrolment Officer has no further comments on this submission.

3. Document #22 – Responding Submission by R. Nicholas

The Respondent R. Nicholas submitted a responding submission in support of having the ancestor Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786) remain on the Schedule of Ancestors.

The Respondent provided a copy of the "Key People" involved with the HBC posts of Brunswick House and New Brunswick House. This information was taken from the Hudson's Bay Company section of Provincial Archives of Manitoba website. The Respondent argues that because the name "John Mannell" only appears on the New Brunswick House listing for the Winter of 1800 he therefore never worked at Brunswick House from 1788-1792. The Respondent also argues that the list of "Key People" for New Brunswick House shows John Mannell being there from the Winter of 1800, which was 5 years after the birth of Hannah Mannell, therefore her "Algonquin Mother" was not from this location.

The Enrolment Officer disagrees with these statements. As previously discussed in the Enrolment Officer's Report, John Mannell's HBC biographical information record shows him working at Brunswick House from 1788-1792.¹ The use of the term "Key People" in the HBC records is described on the HBC section of the Manitoba Archives website as referring to "people who held positions of authority" at specific posts at specified times.² In this case, it would mean an individual who was a Master or a Chief in charge of a Post or a District. As listed in John Mannell's HBC biographical information record, he was not a "Key" person at either Brunswick House (aka Wapiscogamy)³ or New Brunswick House⁴ posts during those time periods. He was a "Writer" at Brunswick House from 1788 to 1792, which was a more junior position. He was the Inland Master at Kenogamissi Lake from 1799 to 1803 and, as shown on the "Key People" list, he was at New Brunswick House during the winter of 1800. Both Kenogamissi and New Brunswick House are in the Moose District.

¹ ALG-40230, see the Enrolment Officer's Report (Document 1), page 7.

² ALG-40606

³ ALG-40613

⁴ ALG-40612

For ease of reference, John Mannell's official HBC biographical information record, which was appended to the Enrolment Officer's Report as ALG-40230, is shown below:

ALG-40230

NAME: MANNAL, John
(Mannall, Mannel) PARISH: Kelsale, Suffolk
(after 1797 Stockton, Norfolk) ENTERED SERVICE: 1786 DATES:

Appointments & Service				
Outfit Year*	Position	Post	District	HBCA Reference
<i>*An Outfit year ran from 1 June to 31 May</i>				
1786 - 1788	Writer	Moose Fort	Moose	A.30/3, fo. 74d-75; A.30/4, fo. 7d-8
1788 - 1792	Writer	Brunswick House	Moose	A.30/4, fo. 34d-35, 63d-64; A.30/5, fo. 8d-9, 35d-36
1792 - 1794	Writer & Master	Frederick House (F.H.)	Moose	A.30/5, fo. 60d-61
1794 - 1795	Master	Frederick House (F.H.)	Moose	A.16/16, fo. 25d-26; A.30/6, fo. 17d-18, 62d-63
1795 - 1797	Master	Kenogamissi Lake (K.L.)	Moose	A.16/16, fo. 25d-26; A.30/7, fo. 17d-18, 62d-63; A30/8, fo. 17d-18, 60d-61
1797, 22 September	home			A.16/16, fo. 25d-26; A.30/8, fo. 60d-61
1798, 23 May	back			A.16/16, fo. 61d-62
1798 - 1799	Trader, Second		Moose	A.30/9, fo. 16d-17
1799 - 1803	Inland Master	Kenogamissi Lake	Moose	A.30/10, fo. 16d-17
1803 - 1812	Inland Master & Second		Eastmain	A.16/13, fo. 102d-103; A.16/16, fo. 61d-62, 100d-101, 152d-153
1812 - 1813	Second		Moose	A.30/11, fo. 13d-14
1813 - 1814	District Master		Moose	A.30/12, fo. 9d-10; A.30/13, fo. 14d-15
1814	retired			

"52 A Map of the Interior from Moose Fort containing some new discoveries. John Mannal." (HBCA, A.64/45, p. 131)

Letter from Cordelia Mannall, John's wife, to Hudson's Bay Company, London, dated Beccles, 17 August 1837 (HBCA, A.10/5, fo. 76)

This letter is a request for support from the Company. Mrs. Mannall mentions that her husband served 28 years with the Company and left 8 children. Two of Mannall's sons, one 16, the other 13, have taken employment on coasting vessels from Beccles to London. Mrs. Mannall asks that they be considered for employment with the Company.



Filename: Mannal, John (fl. 1786-1814) April 1987 MGM:wg (Rev. Sept. 1991, JHB)

As an illustration of the above point, an HBC sketch with an estimated date of 1789-1790 shows New Brunswick House noting “Bolland 5 men” indicating that Bolland was in charge, the other men were not named on the sketch or on the HBC list of “Key People” for that post at that time. John Mannell is show at Frederick House, where he was the Writer and Master from 1792 to 1795. This map was appended to the Enrolment Officer’s Report as Document ALG-40221.

The information summarized in John Mannell’s official HBC biographical information record is also corroborated by other historical documents that document John Mannell’s movements and activities during the course of his employment with the HBC. The documents that corroborate John Mannell’s HBC biography are discussed and appended to the various reports provided by the Enrolment Officer with respect to this matter, some of which are discussed in more detail below.

3. New Information – Samuel Mannall

While conducting supplementary research in response to the Respondent’s submission (posted as Document 22), the Genealogist at the Enrolment Office located the christening record for a Samuel Mannall. This record was taken from the typed transcripts of Carlton Parish, Suffolk, England. The record shows that Samuel Mannall was baptized on March 7, 1798. His parents were recorded as “John Mannall and Prue.” He was born on September 4, 1792 at “Mossfactory, Hudson Bay, Canada” (Moose Factory, Hudson Bay, Canada).⁵

The date of this christening record coincides with the time that John Mannall left Moose Factory for England on September 22, 1797 as noted on his HBC biographical information record.⁶ Samuel would have been 5 years old when he boarded the ship. John Mannell’s third child Mary was born the following month on October 1797 at Moose Factory proving that Mrs. Mannall and presumably Hannah were at Moose Factory while John went on leave taking Samuel with him. As noted in the baptismal record, Samuel was christened in Suffolk, England six months after leaving Moose Factory.

John Mannall returned to Moose Factory in May of 1798 and went back to his post at Kenogamissi House. No evidence has been found that indicates that Samuel returned to Canada and John did not have any trips to England during which he could have accompanied his young son back to Moose Factory. In addition, John Mannell’s declaration of his children, recorded sometime after January 1805, only listed Hannah and Mary born in 1795 and 1797, respectively. This indicates that Samuel had either passed away or John was only identifying his dependant children who were still living in HBC country.

This seems to follow the precedence of English fur traders taking some of their children back to England to have them christened and educated in their home country. Indeed, this is what occurred with Charles Thomas (who is the husband of Hannah Mannell) and his sister

⁵ ALG-40607

⁶ ALG-40230 see the Enrolment Officer’s Report, page 8.

Margaret.⁷ In her book *Many Tender Ties*, historian Sylvia van Kirk refers to this practice noting, “[i]t was common for the officers in both companies [HBC and NWC] to send very young children, particularly sons, to Britain or Canada so that they might receive a ‘civilized’ education.”⁸

Given Samuel's birth on September 4, 1792 he was likely conceived around December 1791 or January 1792. The service locations of John Mannell indicate that he was based in Moose Factory and Brunswick House at this time. The Moose Factory post journals record John Mannell as being at Moose Factory in November and December of 1791.⁹ He took charge of Frederick House from March 1792¹⁰ and remained there until June of 1793. John Mannell was posted to Frederick House at the time of Samuel's birth in September 1792;¹¹ however, as Samuel's place of birth was recorded as Moose Factory John's country wife, Prue most likely stayed in Moose Factory at that time. John was at Moose Factory from June to October 1793 and from June to October in 1796.¹² Note that five years after Samuel's birth, John was once again at Moose Factory in late summer/early fall of 1797. It was at this time that Mary was born, and John and Samuel boarded the ship for England.

No further information could be found regarding Samuel Mannell either in England or in Canada.

The available information provides a basis to infer that the “Prue” listed as Samuel's mother was also the mother of Hannah and Mary. However, no historical document has been found that specifically identifies “Prue” as the mother of Hannah and Mary. If she was the same woman, she would have had three children with John Mannall: Samuel born in September 1792; Hannah born 2 years and 11 months later in August 1795; and Mary born 2 years and 2 months later in October 1797. The oldest and youngest were born in Moose Factory in the fall of the year and the middle child, Hannah, was born during the summer at the newly established Kenogamissi inland post. In many years John Mannell travelled to Moose Factory in the spring, spent the summer at that fort and returned inland in the fall. See for example his extended stays from June to October in 1793 and 1796 and his 1797 trip to Moose Factory when he left

⁷ ALG-28398 as discussed in the Enrolment Officer's Report, page 11. John Thomas had his son Charles Thomas (born at Moose Factory, 1793) baptized in England in 1800, at the age of seven. His daughter Margaret born 1784 was also baptized in England. John Thomas's service record shows he went on leave to England in 1789, 1800 and 1807. (ALG-40224) Charles Thomas entered service with the HBC in 1808 as a Writer at Moose Factory. (ALG-40225)

⁸ ALG-40611, p. 87.

⁹ ALG-40608 Entries in Moose Factory Journal by John Thomas, Chief: John Mannall hunting for the post at Moose Factory on November 21, 1791; dispatched from Moose Factory to Albany (further northwest on James Bay) on December 19, 1791; returned from Albany on January 14, 1792; sent from Moose Factory to Frederick House on March 14, 1792 to assume charge.

¹⁰ ALG-40609 Entries in Frederick House Journal by John Folster and John Mannall: John Mannall arrived from “the Fort” on March 27, 1792; charge of post passed to John Mannall on March 29, 1792.

¹¹ As discussed in Appendix 3 in the Enrolment Officer's Report (Document 1) page 22-24.

¹² As discussed in Appendix 3 in the Enrolment Officer's Report (Document 1) page 24 and 27.

Kenogamissi House on July 24, 1797 before leaving for England two months later.¹³ He also had short trips to Moose Factory, for example leaving Frederick House on June 15, 1794 arriving at Moose Factory on June 30, 1794 and leaving there and establishing Kenogamissi House beginning on July 20, 1794.¹⁴

No further information has been found regarding Prue, the mother of Samuel Mannall and probable mother of Hannah and Mary.

¹³ As discussed in Appendix 3 in the Enrolment Officer's Report (Document 1) page 24 and 27.

¹⁴ As discussed in Appendix 3 in the Enrolment Officer's Report (Document 1) page 25.

Appendix 1: Supporting Document List for Hannah Mannell

The documents in this table are listed by ALG number and appended in Appendix 2

Document Number	Document Date	Document Description	Reference
ALG-40606	2023-05-08 (accessed)	HBC Keystone Database for Key People	Provincial Archives of Manitoba HBC Records Keystone Archives Descriptive Database Help 2. Record Creators. Accessed May 8, 2023 at: https://www.gov.mb.ca/chc/archives/keystone/adv_search_record.html
ALG-40607	1798-03-07	Christening record for Samuel Mannall	www.familysearch.org; Parish register printouts of Carlton parish, Suffolk, England, christenings, 1538-1885; Item 1; Film #009002683 image #67.
ALG-40608	1791-1792	HBC Post Journal for Moose Factory/Fort	PAM HBC Records B.135-a-79 Moose Fort Journal & Correspondence 1792-1793 http://pam.minisisinc.com/DIGITALOBJECTS/Access/HBCA%20Microfilm/1M89/B135-A-79.pdf
ALG-40609	1791-1792	HBC Post Journal for Frederic House	PAM HBC Records Frederick House Post Journals 1792-1793 B.75-a-8 http://pam.minisisinc.com/DIGITALOBJECTS/Access/HBCA%20Microfilm/1M54/B75-A-8.pdf
ALG-40611	1980-00-00	Extract, "Many Tender Ties"	Van Kirk, Sylvia. <i>"Many Tender Ties" Women in Fur-Trade Society in Western Canada, 1670-1870</i> . Winnipeg: Watson & Dwyer Publishing Ltd., 1980, pp. 86-87.
ALG-40612	2023-05-15 (accessed)	HBC Administrative History for New Brunswick House	Provincial Archives of Manitoba, Keystone Archives Descriptive Database, Hudson's Bay Company. New Brunswick House. Accessed May 15, 2023 at: http://pam.minisisinc.com/scripts/mwimain.dll/144/PAM_AUTHORITY/AUTH_DESC_DET_REP/SISN%2055?sessionsearch
ALG-40613	2023-05-15 (accessed)	HBC Administrative History for Brunswick House	Provincial Archives of Manitoba, Keystone Archives Descriptive Database, Hudson's Bay Company. Brunswick House. Accessed May 15, 2023 at: http://pam.minisisinc.com/scripts/mwimain.dll/144/PAM_AUTHORITY/AUTH_DESC_DET_REP/SISN%207?sessionsearch

Appendix 2: Supporting Document Package for Hannah Mannell

The documents are organized by ALG document number.
They appear in the same order as in the list in Appendix 1 and are bookmarked for ease of reference.



Search Sport, Culture and Heritage SEARCH



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2. Record Creators

If you choose this option, you will search descriptions of Manitoba government bodies, Hudson's Bay Company bodies, families, persons, and private sector organizations that have created the records held by the Archives.

Each description of a record creator includes links to descriptions of the archival records it has created. Start with this search option if you wish to know what records the Archives holds that were created by a particular Manitoba government body, Hudson's Bay Company body (including administrative levels and posts), person, family, or private sector organization.

Choose one or more of the following search options:

- Keyword:
 - You may enter any number of keywords. A keyword search will undertake a full text search of the database.
- Keyword in Name:
 - You may enter any number of keywords. This option searches the names of Manitoba government bodies, Hudson's Bay Company bodies (including administration and posts), individuals, families, and private sector organizations that have created bodies of archival records.
- For both of the above keyword options, you may choose one of the following:
 - All of these keywords: This is the default option. Choosing this option will return database hits that include all of your search terms.
 - Any of these keywords: Choosing this option will return hits that include any, but not necessarily all, of your search terms.
- General Search Tips:
 - You can truncate your search using *. This will locate words that have a common stem. Example: Entering farm* will match farm, farming, farmer, farmers etc.
 - Common words will be ignored. These include: *the, a, an, in, of, and, these*
- Search Key People:
 - Key people refers to people who held positions of authority. This field has been used for Manitoba government entities and Hudson's Bay Company entities only.
 - Use the browse option to look for individuals; they are sorted alphabetically by last name.
 - Users should note that both government and HBC officials are represented in one list and that some names may not be hyperlinked to an online record at this point.
- Type of Creator:
 - You may limit your search by choosing a type of record creator using the pull-down menu provided.
 - You may choose from:
 - All Record Creators (default)

- Manitoba Government
- Hudson's Bay Company
- Person
- Family
- Private Sector Organization

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CHRISTENINGS		CARLTON PARISH, SUFF, ENG.		1538-1885	PAGE	49	
SURNAME	DATES	GIVEN NAMES	REL	PARENTS AND OTHER DATA	SERIAL NO.	LOS BAPT.	ENDOWMENT
MANN	BRN 19 OCT 1831 CHR 20 NOV 1861	VIOLET MAY	D	CHARLES MANN AND EMMA (F OCCUP) LABORER	P1223-000911-7		
MANN	BRN 22 APR 1874 CHR 5 JUL 1874	WILLIAM GEORGE	S	THOMAS MANN AND MARIA (PRIN RES) KELSEA (F OCCUP) LABORER	P1223-000851-4		
*MANNAL							
MANNALL	BRN 4 SEP 1792 CHR 7 MAR 1798	SAMUEL	S	JOHN MANNALL, AND PRUE (MISC EVAL SOURCE) E (PRIN BIRTH PLACE) MOSSFACTORY, HUDSON BAY, CANADA	P1223-000540-8	15 APR 1966	21 MAY 1966
*MANNING							
MANNING	BRN 12 APR 1819 CHR 15 APR 1819	ELIZA	D	THOMAS MANNING AND MARY (F OCCUP) GARDENER (M OTHER SURNAME) UNDERWOOD,	P1223-000576-0	15 APR 1965	24 MAY 1966
MANNING	BRN 22 DEC 1846 CHR 21 NOV 1847	EMILY	D	THOMAS MANNING AND BETSEY (F OCCUP) GARDENER (M OTHER SURNAME) SCOTCHMER,	P1223-000646-5	15 APR 1965	24 MAY 1966
MANNING	BRN 11 MAY 1807 CHR 24 MAY 1807	HARRIETT	D	THOMAS MANNING, (F MISC) SEX ASSUMED	P1223-000557-7	15 APR 1965	24 MAY 1966
MANNING	BRN 19 MAY 1810 CHR 14 OCT 1810	JANE	D	THOMAS MANNING, AND MARY (M OTHER SURNAME) UNDERWOOD,	P1223-000566-8	15 APR 1965	24 MAY 1966
*MATHEW							
MATHEW	CHR 29 MAR 1651	EASTER	D	WILLM. MATHEW, (F OCCUP) MR. (F MISC) SEX ASSUMED	P1223-000244-9	15 APR 1965	23 MAY 1966
*MEADOWS							
MEDOW	CHR 17 APR 1620	DORITHIE	D	ROGER MEDOW AND ISABEL	P1223-000175-5	15 APR 1965	23 MAY 1966
*MEER							
MEERE	CHR 27 SEP 1649	THOMAS	S	STEPHEN MEERE AND MARY	P1223-000242-7	15 APR 1966	21 MAY 1966
*MEERES							
MEERES	BRN 4 APR 1660	ANNE	D	STEPHEN MEERES AND MARY	P1223-000257-4	28 NOV 1911	16 NOV 1938
MEERES	BRN 16 DEC 1653	JOHN	S	STEPHEN MEERES (F MISC) SEX ASSUMED	P1223-000245-0	28 NOV 1911	9 NOV 1938
MEERES	BRN 20 JUL 1655	MARY	D	STEPHEN MEERES AND MARY	P1223-000249-4	15 APR 1965	23 MAY 1966
MEERES	CHR 28 NOV 1675	ROBERT	S	STEPHEN MEERES AND ELIZABETH (PRIN BIRTH PLACE) KELLSHALL	P1223-000280-3	15 APR 1966	21 MAY 1966

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1	2	3	4	5	6	B.135/a/78	

Hudson's Bay Company.

INCORPORATED 2nd MAY 1670.

SECTION B

CLASS 135

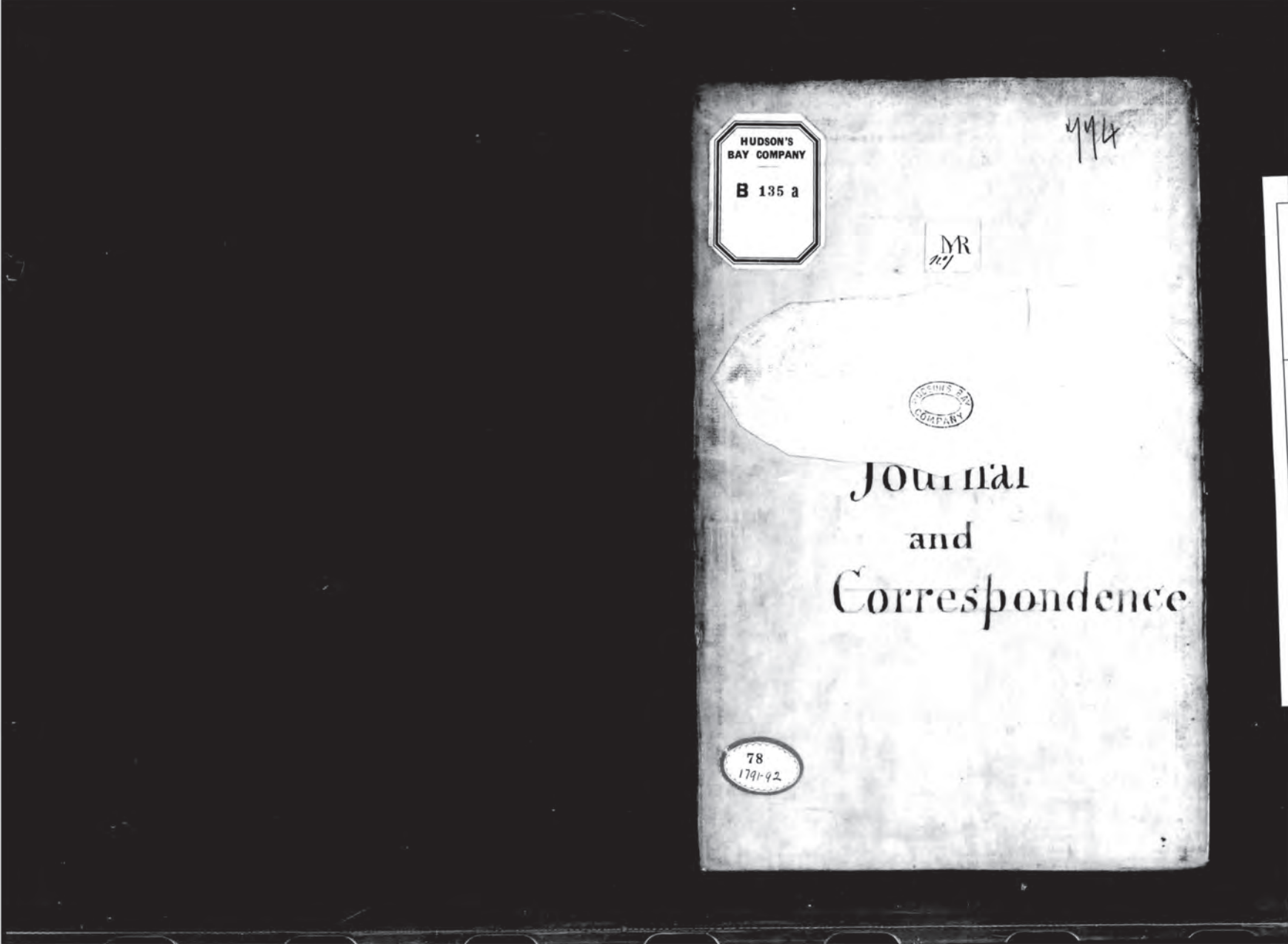
SUB-DIVISION a

PIECE 78

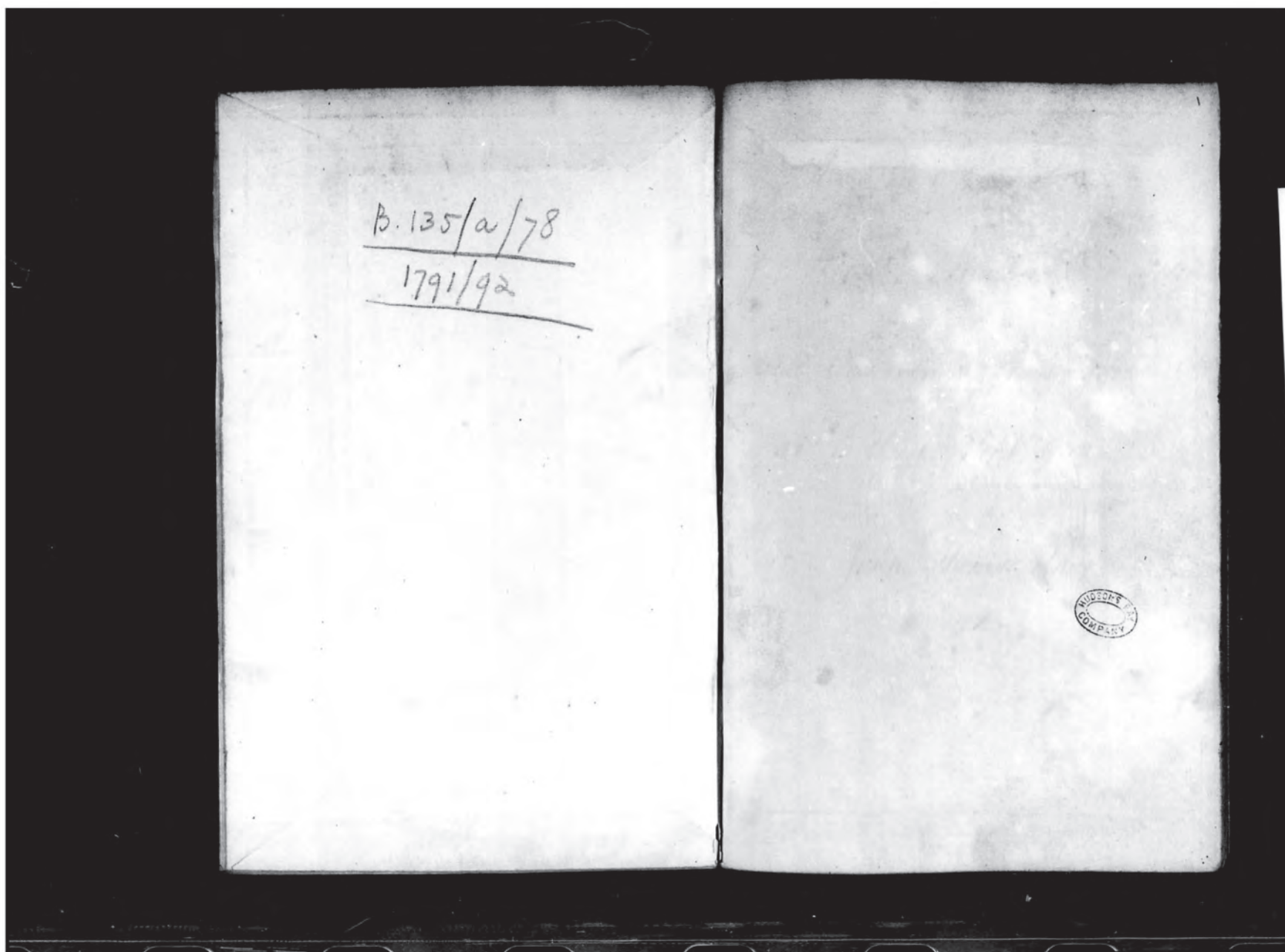
DESCRIPTION MOOSE -
POST JOURNAL

 1791-1792

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PAM HBC Records B.135-a-79 Moose Fort Journal & Correspondence 1792-1793
<http://pam.minisisinc.com/DIGITALOBJECTS/Access/HBCA%20Microfilm/1M89/B135-A-79.pdf>



C Moose Fort Journal
 of Winds, Weather, Transactions
 and Occurrences, from the 28th Sept.
 1791 to the 1 Sept^r 1792.

John Thomas Chief



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1791
Nov. 13
Performed
7 a.m. 8
7 p.m. 12

Sunday - Wind Southwest clear weather. Performed divine service.

14 Monday Wind W^{ly} and N^{ly} clear weather. Four at the pits saws slabbing timber pieces. Alexander Slater at work on the new N.E. shed. Gill making a sledge. One Taylor at work for the men, two men with the cattle sledging home firewood. One chief servant, one steward one cook, one cattlekeeper. Nine gone to Hammah Bay for geese &c. Two hunting there and ten out hunting and Twelve inland.

15 Tuesday Wind N.W. a little snow. The men employed as before.

16 Wednesday Wind N.W. & W fore part cloudy, latter part clear. The men employed as before.

17 Thursday Wind S^{ly} cloudy weather. Gill and the two woodcutters killed and cleaned three hogs, the others as before.

18 Friday Wind S^{ly} fore part latter part northerly with rain - sleet and snow. The men employed as particularized on Monday.

19 Saturday Wind N.W. clear weather. Gill Slater the Taylor, and sawyer as on Monday. The woodcutters took the vituals out of water. The men at length returned from Hammah Bay with 401 $\frac{1}{2}$ geese the hunters and fishermen came home from their several tents with a few martens but very little provision.

Performed
10 a.m. 5
8 p.m. 12

Performed
10 a.m. 5
8 p.m. 12

1791
Nov. 20
Performed
7 a.m. 8
7 p.m. 12

From those who are returned from the Seacoast. I am sorry to learn that the Sloop hath entirely disappeared.

20 Sunday Wind N.W. clear pleasant day. Performed divine service.

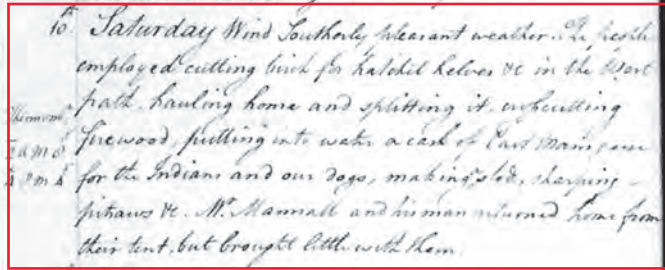
21 Monday Wind S^{ly} first part mild weather with snow latter part N.W. colder and clear. Gill repairing the Hammah bay sled for another trip. Two Taylors at work for the men. Alex. Slater making windows - sheeters for the new S.W. shed. Four at the pits saws - slabbing timber pieces. Harvey repairing hunting gun. Ralph Master with seven men felling timber in the N.E. path. Two men with four oxen and the horse sledging home firewood. Sloop-mat making hunting bags. M. Mammah and one man went to the Northward, and three men to the Eastward to snow and hunt. Two went up to the fishing tent, one skinner and one writing - one cook - one (chief) servant, one cattlekeeper and twelve inland. Two at Hammah bay Tent.

22 Tuesday Wind variable fore part, latter part E^{ly} with snow. The Slater, Master and eight men set off with the sleds to fetch the remainder of the news &c from Hammah Bay, and I sent the Sloop-mat to stay and hunt there. M. Madman returned to his tent the four sawyers. The Taylor and A. Slater as on Monday. The Steward cook, chief servant and cattle keeper as usual. Gill making a cabriole. Two -

Performed
10 a.m. 5
8 p.m. 12

1791
 Dec. 3. Saturday Wind SW clear pleasant day. The men employed as before. John Slater brought four martins from his traps.
 20 2 m
 10 1 m
 4 Sunday Wind SE mild weather, a little snow. Performed divine service. The Doctor and three men returned with the wounded Indian.
 11 a m
 2 1/2 p m
 5 Monday Wind NW drifting weather. High night preparing timbers for upland boat. Alexander Slater lining the breast work on the NW shed. Langster and one man planing weather boards. Sam substitute for an armorer cleaning muskets. Cooper making longallon keys for Inland service. The two Taylors at work for the men. Four squaring timber for the pitsaw. Two grinding oatmeal. Six men before breakfast cutting firewood, and clearing the doors in the yard from snow. Afterward yoked eight oxen and the horse to haul home firewood, and mended the path. The hunters and fishermen returned to their tents. One toward and one writing, one cook, one chief servant, one cattle keeper and ten Inland.
 2
 6 Tuesday Wind Southerly clear sharp weather. The people all employed as yesterday except Langster at the pitsaw instead of Bailey who went with the cattle.
 26 a m
 11 p m
 3 a m
 2 p m
 8 Thursday Wind SW clear pleasant day. Gill pushing boat timbers. Harvey cleaning pistons. Cooper making longallon roundels. Two taylors tailoring for the men.

1791
 Dec. 7. Alexander Slater finishing the NW shed door. One man planing weather boards. Four at the pitsaws. Domestic servant as usual. Two grinding oatmeal. Seven mending the hauling path, and with our young bull and four oxen hauling home and resplitting firewood.
 12 p m
 9 Friday Wind Westerly clear sharp weather. The Tradesmen, sawyers, and oatmeal grinders as yesterday. Two treading, one clearing the doors in the yard of used snow. Four resplitting firewood until breakfast. Afterward yoked five cattle hauling home firewood. After dinner part of them beat a track through our West path.
 10 Saturday Wind Southerly pleasant weather. The people employed cutting bark for hatched helms &c in the West path. hauling home and splitting it, resplitting firewood, pulling into water a cask of East Main rum for the Indians, and our dogs, making sleds, sharpening pitsaws &c. M. Mammall and his man returned home from their tent, but brought little with them.
 11 Sunday Wind SW sharp weather. Performed divine service.
 7 a m
 8 p m
 12 Monday Wind and weather as yesterday. M. Hudson, John Slater and Charles Kall set off for Port Aris. with a packet. Gill making a large wood shed. Four men at the pitsaw. Two finished grinding oatmeal. Alexander Slater preparing the NW shed for weatherboarding it. Three chopping out hatched helms. The rest at home hauling & resplitting firewood. The owl hunting, one toward



1791
12th One steward and writing, one cook, one chief servant, one cattle keeper, three del Hammah bay and ten Indians.

13th Tuesday Wind and weather nearly as yesterday. Gill, Roomer and Sawyer as before. Alexander Slater weatherboarding the new shed. The taylor's finishing. The rest clearing the snow off the heaps of firewood, sledging it home and expunging it.

14th Wednesday Wind SW clear pleasant weather. The people employed as before, except Cooper making bags for Island and Harvey making shoes for the carriage.

15th Thursday Wind Southerly, cloudy mild weather. The People employed as yesterday.

16th Friday Wind West cloudy moderate weather. Rightway preparing boat timbers. Two men brewing. All the rest employed as yesterday.

17th Saturday Wind variable light air fine clear weather. Rightway and one man making and repairing sleds. Taylor, Cooper, sawyers, Alex. Slater, Abraham Harvey as yesterday. Two men washing the rooms, the others hauling and expunging firewood. Except two men gone to Hammah Bay to fetch home M^r. Holland. All the hunters and fishermen came home, brought a little fur and some provisions.

18th Sunday Wind NW clear sharp weather. Performed divine service.

1791
Dec^r 19th Monday Wind WSW clear bright day, dispatched M^r. John Mannall, William Gill and Joseph Marten with a packet for Albany. The employments of the

men are as follows. Cooper making sleds. Alexander Slater weatherboarding the new shed. Harvey mending musquets &c. Two Taylors at work for the men. Some at the pit-haus slatting timber. Two gone to fetch home their things, from the fishing tent, one steward and writing, one Chief servant, and cook, one liverstock keeper. Kallop Marten and self setting musquet for faces. Nine expunging felling, and sledging home firewood with two sleds the horse and bull and eight men.

20th Tuesday Wind Southerly and Easterly cloudy weather. The men employed as yesterday. The Fishermen returned from their tent, brought no fish.

21st Wednesday Wind SW clear weather. The men employed as before. Alexander Belly and James Scott arrived with a packet from Micahubamish. Two Indians came in from the Eastward and a family of home Indians came in, but brought very little they complain of scurvy and want.



22nd Thursday Wind SW clear pleasant day. The men employed making sledges mending musquets. Expunging planing weatherboarding, putting up the racking of the new shed, sledging home with the oxen bull & horse firewood and timber. Expunging and sledging firewood. The packet men unemployed. The East Indians went away.

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1792
Jan 12
Thursday Wind Westerly cloudy weather, people as yesterday P.M. The people that were felling timber opened the critical hole and took out a cask of goose crepantling firewood &c.

13 Friday Wind Northerly cloudy weather. The people as before, except those that were felling timber. Two of them Lark and the cooper planed boards for lining the new intended flanker. Three went with five of the cattle and hauled home some firewood until dinner, and afterwards crepant firewood. The other two put a cask of winter geese into water to fatten, crepantling firewood &c. P.M. M. Gladman and the two men returned from Eastmain with a packet, and two men returned from Hannah Bay

14 Saturday Wind and weather as yesterday, five men crepantling and splitting firewood. All the others as before. M. Mannall and three men returned with a packet from Albany.

15 Sunday Wind Westerly a fine day. Performed divine service, a family of home and one of Hannah Bay Indians came in but brought very little with them.

16 Monday Wind Westerly cloudy weather. Six Taylors men Indian cuts. The other with five men down the new path felling timber for various uses, one man repairing

1792
Jan 17
Indian guns. Four at the pitau squaring logs for the intended new building. None away hunting, and two at Hannah Bay goose tent taking care of the provisions. Rallop and goods left there. One finishing the Peoples house room, one cook, one cattle keeper. Seven resting themselves after their own eyes. Three out hunting, one water and steward. Three at Frederick house, and five at Allican Danish.

17 Tuesday Wind and weather as yesterday. The men who were resting themselves yesterday joined those who were felling timber. Alexander Slater joining. All the others as before, part of the Indians took debt and went away.

18 Wednesday Wind W cloudy weather. People as before. M. Gladman went down to the Eastward to look for portridges. The rest of the Indians took debt and went away.

19 Thursday Wind variable cloudy weather. A little snow in the evening. One man sick, the others as before. A.M. dispatched the two Albany men that came to wait the return of the East main packet, for that place.

20 Friday Wind Northerly drift and snow. P. People as before. Only this morning the Indians that went away on Tuesday and Wednesday last returned with one of their children of a slave last night.

21 Saturday Wind W. blows fresh clear weather. The people as before. 2. hunters and fishermen come home

1792
 March 12th And Skallop Master. The Labourers were employed pushing out stockades from among the firewood, digging and hauling the snow with the horse from off the platforms. The domestic servants as usual, and three in the Doctor's list.

13th Tuesday Wind NE fine day. The people nearly as yesterday except those that were clearing the snow off the platform who were variously employed doing necessary jobs about the Factory and one man in the Doctor's list.

14th Wednesday Wind Easterly fine weather. The Tradesmen as yesterday. The others breaking stockades. A PM dispatched M. Mammals, Adam Gordon and John Hall with letters for Frederick house. The former is to resume his charge there instead of Robert Fother.

15th Thursday Wind NE cloudy weather. The people as before. The labourers in the forenoon were employed in the forenoon clearing the brush out of the paths, where we haul the timber from.

16th Friday Wind variable from SW to NE fine day. The Tradesmen as yesterday, and the labourers were employed breaking and cleaning stockades. Making a path to the timber &c. Two in the Doctor's list. A family of home-Indians came in with about 20 Meaves.

17th Saturday Wind Southerly, fine clear weather. The Tradesmen at their several employes. Two brewing small beer. Two ill with colds. The others variously employes clearing the yards, sheds, unpacking firewood &c. The domestic servants as usual. The fishermen came home with few fish.

1792
 March 18th Sunday Wind variable from SW to NE. Clear fine & mild frost. Latter part cloudy weather. Performed divine service.

19th Monday Wind variable, cloudy and clear at times. Shipwright and mate at work on the new boat. Two coopers making runlets. Two at the fishaw Taylor at work for Trade. One stocking hunting guns. A PM later jobbing. Sloopmate making sound. Eight labourers with the cattle and two sledges made over hills with timber &c from the new path. One Howard and writing. One Chief servant, one cook, one household book one ill. The fishermen returned to their tent and A PM Bolland, the Skallop Master and two men set off for Harmak bay, with some necessaries, for the spring goose hunt. The Skallop Master and a sailor are to stay there in case of the Skallop, and to attend the goose hunt.

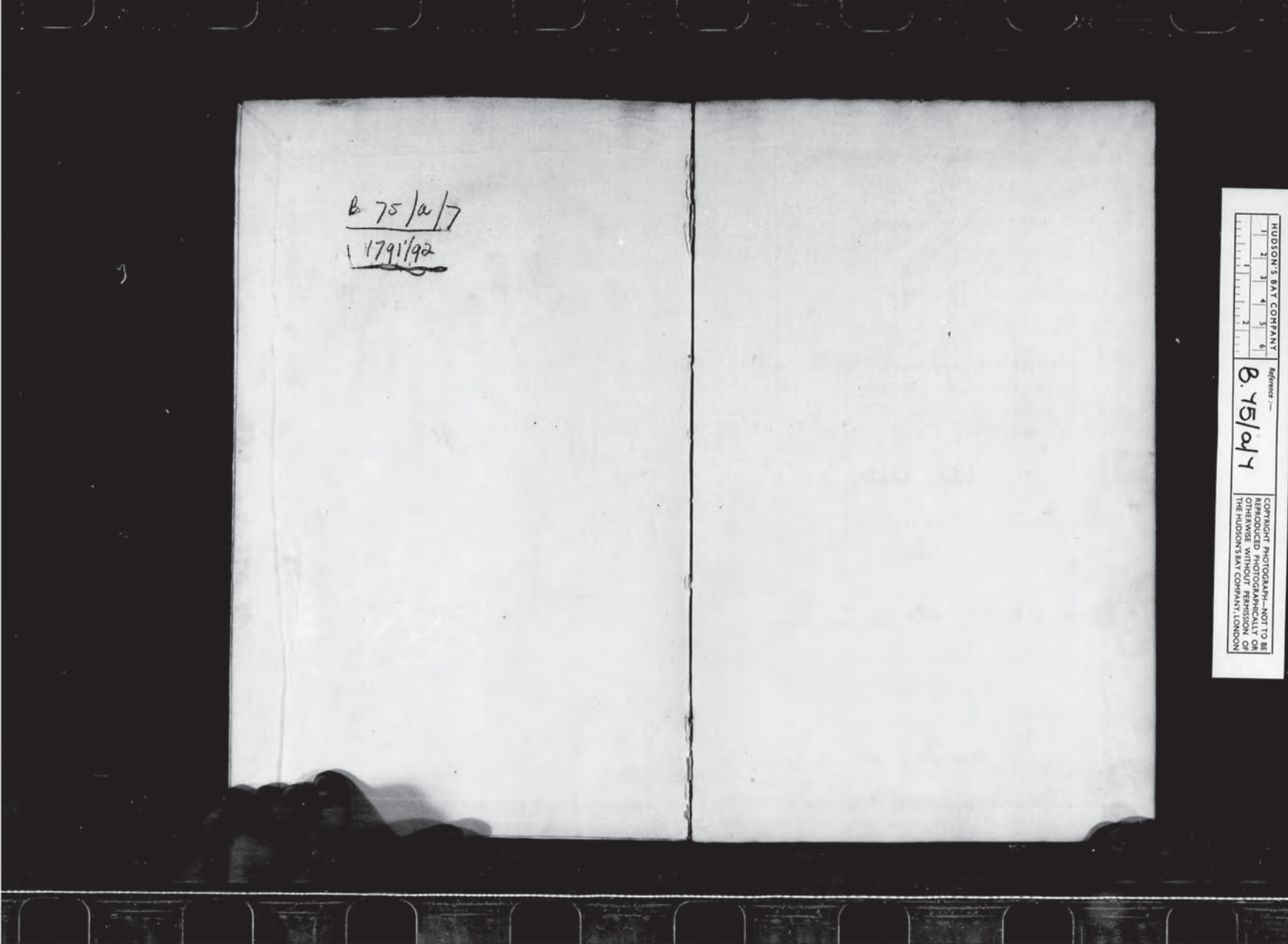
20th Tuesday Wind ENE cold and rainy. The Tradesmen were at their several employes, as before mentioned, and the labourers were with the cattle dragging home timber from the woods. Another of the men has caught cold but the one ill yesterday is recovered and assisting A PM later to day.

21th Wednesday Wind SW, very cold and boisterous, much snow last night. The people employed as before.

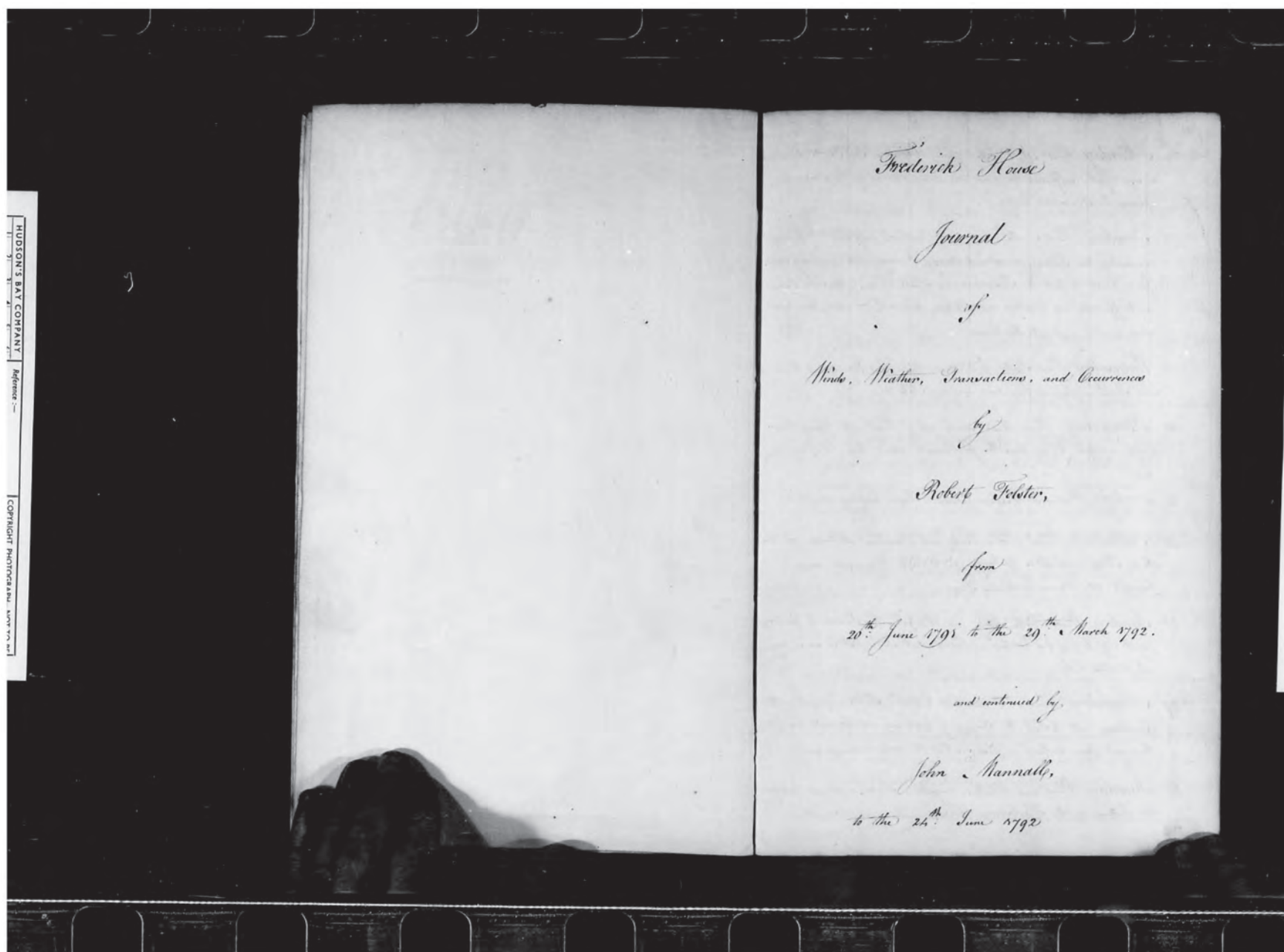
22th Thursday Wind NW and variable, clear bright day. The people employed as before. Two in the Doctor's list.



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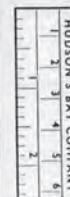


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1792
 March 7th Friday Wind South^{ly} cloudy and Sunshine at times, People cutting Wood.
 10 Saturday Wind SE with Snow and Sleet all Day, People in Snow.
 11 Sunday Wind SW with heavy Snow and Sleet.
 12 Monday Wind South. Snow all last night and all this Day, People cutting firewood.
 13 Tuesday Wind and Weather as yesterday, People employed as yesterday.
 14 Wednesday Wind South cloudy mild Weather, we making small Hope, two hunting brought 2.
 15 Thursday Wind and Weather as yesterday, employed as yesterday two Partridges.
 16 Friday Wind and Weather as before, employed as before, brought 2.
 17 Saturday Wind and Weather as before, two cutting Wood, one hunting brought 2 Partridges.
 18 Sunday Wind East^{ly} cloudy cool Weather, with melting Snow at times.
 19 Monday Wind North^{ly} cloudy with Snow, one Man copying these variously employed about the House.
 20 Tuesday Wind South mild Weather, all employed as yesterday.
 21 Wednesday Wind SW sharp with Snow and drift, two cutting Wood one Copying.
 22 Thursday Wind SE slow sharp Weather, employed as yesterday, SE.

1792
 13
 Mungpohawshawocum and another young Lad and an old Indian handed his Wife that is getting about this Lake came in they brought 20/2. Mearer traded a few articles they wanted and paid part their debt. the former two Indians have more furs at their Lute but will not bring them till the Lakes open.
 March 23rd Friday Wind variable with heavy Snow all Day, one copying their quidding Praying medal for the Indians, & the Indians went away except the old Man who is going to fish here.
 24 Saturday Wind South clear fine Weather, People as yesterday.
 25 Sunday Wind NE cloudy mild Weather.
 26 Monday Wind SE cloudy with rain at times, People successively employed in the House.
 27 Tuesday Wind SW mild heavy Weather, People employed as yesterday, about Noon M^r John Mannall, Adam Gordon and John Stally arrived (in 14 days) from the Fort.
 28 Wednesday Wind West with heavy Snow all Day, Thunder and Snow very loud last night, the Men employed variously.
 29 Thursday Wind North cloudy sharp Weather, two Men cleaning the drying Bed and drying Rabbits as there is more than can be used while good, Star two watching themselves, & the two Indians came in with a few Furs, Squid the Cowhale and delivered Charge to M^r Jⁿ Mannall.
 Robert Foster



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“Many Tender Ties”

**Women in Fur-Trade Society
in Western Canada, 1670-1870**

By Sylvia Van Kirk

“There is indeed no living with comfort in this country until a person has forgot the great world and has his tastes and character formed on the current standard of the stage . . . habit makes it familiar to us, softened as it is by the many tender ties, which find a way to the heart.”

JAMES DOUGLAS
Fort Vancouver, March 1842

Watson & Dwyer Publishing Ltd.
Winnipeg, Manitoba

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Watson & Dwyer Publishing Ltd.
166 Roslyn Road
Winnipeg, Manitoba R3L 0G8

Canadian Cataloguing in Publication Data

Van Kirk, Sylvia
Many tender ties

ISBN 0-920486-06-1 bd. 0-920486-08-8 pa.

1. Furtraders' wives — Northwest, Canadian.
2. Northwest, Canadian — Social conditions. I. Title.

FC3209.W6V35 971.2'01 C80-090077-4
F1060.V35

Printed in Canada by
Saults & Pollard Limited
Winnipeg, Manitoba

DEDICATION

*To the memory of my grandparents,
who sought new horizons in Western Canada.*



Part of a map showing Hudson's Bay Company Posts c. 1832. From "Hudson's Bay Miscellany", Volume XXX, Hudson's Bay Record Society, 1975.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

In its original form, this work was accepted as a Ph.D. thesis by the University of London, England, in 1975. Since that time, it has undergone extensive revision and I would like to express my gratitude to those who have helped in its evolution. It has been a privilege to share ideas and information with Jennifer Brown, a fellow researcher in the field, who has increased my appreciation of the value of interdisciplinary perspectives. Irene Spry has been a constant source of inspiration and encouragement, and I am grateful to her and Alison Prentice for their valuable comments and suggestions. I am also indebted to W. J. Eccles for his critique of an earlier draft of this manuscript. His comments have deepened my understanding of the craft of the historian. Finally, I would like to thank my husband and my parents for their support and interest in a project that has been as time-consuming as it has been fascinating.

The permission of the Hudson's Bay Company to quote from its archives is gratefully acknowledged.

SYLVIA VAN KIRK
Toronto, August 1980

This book has been published with the help of a grant from the Social Science Federation of Canada, using funds provided by the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada.

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do not admit them as their companions, nor do they allow them to eat at their tables, but degrade them merely as slaves to their arbitrary inclinations."⁴⁵ Such statements invite skepticism because of the writers' limited experience with fur-trade society and, in the case of the missionaries, their avowedly hostile view of fur-trade customs. Furthermore, the above comments project a European ideal about the way women should be treated which, apart from being widely disregarded in their own society, would have had little relevance for Indian women. It is doubtful that the women themselves would have viewed the fact that they did not come to the table, a custom partly dictated by the quasi-military organization of the posts, as proof of their debased position.⁴⁶ The segregation of the sexes at meals was common in Indian society, but now, at least, the women did not have to make do with the leftovers. The daily individual ration for the women of the forts could be as high as four pounds of meat or fish.⁴⁷

The remarks made by some of these outside observers nevertheless provide insight into the problems suffered by the Indian wives of traders. Paradoxically, the "easy life" at the fur-trade post was seen to have a deleterious physical effect on Indian women. It was as if, mused the Reverend John West, "the habits of civilized life" exerted an injurious influence over their general constitutions.⁴⁸ Apart from being more exposed to the dangers of European diseases and alcohol, the wives of fur traders suffered more in childbirth than they had in the primitive state. Dr John Richardson, who accompanied the Franklin Expedition, noted that Indian women now bore children more frequently and over a longer period of time. They were also more susceptible to the disorders and diseases connected with pregnancy and childbirth. It was not uncommon for the wives of fur traders to give birth to from eight to twelve children, whereas the average in Cree society was four.⁴⁹

Several reasons can be advanced for this dramatic rise in the birth rate. The less fatiguing routine and more regular diet of the trader's wife could have resulted in greater fecundity. When Governor Simpson jokingly remarked that the whitefish diet at Fort Chipewyan seemed conducive to procreation, he

may have spoken a medical truth.⁵⁰ In Indian society sexual activity had been circumscribed by a variety of taboos, and evidence suggests that Indian men regarded their European counterparts as licentious. Indian women had sex more often with their European partners whose attitudes may have interfered with traditional modes of restricting family size. The practice of infanticide was condemned and the traditional practice of nursing each child for two to four years was also discouraged. In the traders' view, this habit resulted in the premature aging of the mothers. However, the theory that lactation depressed fertility is supported by the fact that Indian children were born at intervals of approximately three years.⁵¹

Differing cultural attitudes about the upbringing of children must have caused Indian mothers considerable anguish. In native society, the women had been used to having complete charge of this sphere, for the children were regarded as virtually the "property" of the mother. In fur-trade society, while it was acknowledged that Indian women were remarkably devoted and affectionate mothers,⁵² European fathers exercised patriarchal authority. It was common for the officers in both companies to send very young children, particularly sons, to Britain or Canada so that they might receive a "civilized" education. This must have been hard on the mothers, for it would have been almost impossible to make them understand the reason for such a decision. According to family tradition, Nahovway, the wife of Chief Factor William Sinclair, was so upset at the prospect of having her youngest child Colin taken away from her that her husband pretended to agree not to send him to England as he had all his other sons. When the boy was about nine years old, however, he was quietly spirited away on one of the Company ships.⁵³ The mothers' grief at being separated from their children was compounded by the fact that the children, who were especially vulnerable to respiratory diseases, often died.⁵⁴

An extreme example of the tragedy which could result from cultural differences related to the Chinook practice of head-flattening. In Chinook society, a flat forehead achieved by strapping a board against the head of the baby when in its cradle, was a mark of class; only slaves were not so distinguished. Thus



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Hudson's Bay Company. New Brunswick House

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History and Function

Name New Brunswick House

Dates of Existence 1788-1879

Function New Brunswick House functioned primarily as a fur trade post.

Administrative History New Brunswick House, first known as Micanabish House, was established in 1788 on Brunswick Lake (also known as Micanabish Lake). At the time, the Missinaibi River area was the site of heavy competition for control between the Hudson's Bay Company and the North West Company (NWC). The Micanabish Lake site, upstream from Brunswick House, was desirable in order to intercept Canadian trade. In 1791, the Brunswick House trade was transferred to Micanabish House. The first reference to it as New Brunswick House appeared in the title of the post's 1798 journal.

Until the HBC's 1821 amalgamation with the NWC, New Brunswick House and its outposts around Brunswick Lake were the centre of competition for the fur trade north of Lake Superior. A Canadian post was established near New Brunswick House in 1796 and other posts appeared around the lake. The Canadians withdrew from Brunswick Lake in 1804 after an agreement was reached between the two companies at Michipicoten. However, the Canadians returned in 1812, establishing themselves on the edge of the New Brunswick House clearing. In response to the encroachment of Canadians into HBC territory, in 1814 the Governor and Committee, ordered the governors of the Northern and Southern Departments to winter at centrally-located inland posts in order to personally oversee opposition against the Canadians. New Brunswick House was thus chosen to be the wintering residence of Southern Department Governor Thomas Vincent in 1815. It continued to function as such until around 1819.

New Brunswick House operated its outposts within its own sub-district until 1822, when it was transferred to the Moose River District. Two years later, it became part of the Lake Superior District and all other posts on the Missinaibi River were closed. New Brunswick House was transferred back to the Moose River District in 1831 at Governor George Simpson's request. He saw greater benefit in aligning the post with aboriginal traders from the James Bay area than with those from the Lake Superior area, since the latter were more susceptible to doing business with the opposition. New Brunswick House was briefly made the headquarters over its own independent district in 1837-1839 and 1875-1877 before moving back to Moose River. Its function as headquarters ended in 1877, when the New Brunswick District

became a sub-district of the Michipicoten District, administered by the Montreal Department.

New Brunswick House's main function was that of a relay post. It operated as the meeting point for brigades coming from Moose Factory on their way to Long Portage, and brigades from the Lake Superior district. Here, provisions from Moose Factory were given to the Lake Superior crew, who gave the Moose crew fur returns and Canadian supplies from Sault Ste. Marie in return. This route - up the Missinaibe River through New Brunswick House - was also the mail route from James Bay to the Canadian post office in Sault Ste. Marie.

In 1863, the transport route to the port at Moose Factory was abandoned in favour of the more cost-effective route through the Great Lakes to Montreal. New Brunswick House continued to transport goods to and from Long Portage but this function steadily decreased as rail and steamboat transportation took over. These changes, as well as New Brunswick House's relatively small importance as a fur trading post, led to its closure in 1879. Its operations were transferred to Missinaibi Lake, which later became known as New Brunswick.

Other names New Brunswick House I
Micabanish House
Micawbanish
Micaubaunish

Key People [Click here for a list of Key People involved with this Entity](#)

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1788-1822 [Hudson's Bay Company, New Brunswick District](#)
1822-1824 [Hudson's Bay Company, Moose River District](#)
1824-1831 [Hudson's Bay Company, Lake Superior District](#)
1831-1837 [Hudson's Bay Company, Moose River District](#)
1837-1839 [Hudson's Bay Company, New Brunswick District](#)
1839-1873 [Hudson's Bay Company, Moose River District](#)
1873-1879 [Hudson's Bay Company, New Brunswick District](#)
1877-1879 [Hudson's Bay Company, Michipicoten District](#)

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[7308](#) New Brunswick House and New Brunswick District reports
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Hudson's Bay Company. New Brunswick

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History and Function

Name New Brunswick

Dates of Existence 1777-1780, 1800-1821, 1873-1916

Function New Brunswick functioned as a fur trade post.

Administrative History New Brunswick was established as Missinaibi House in 1777 on the Missinaibi River near the outlet of Missinaibi Lake. It was the HBC's second inland settlement on the river route connecting Moose Factory and Michipicoten, the North West Company post on Lake Superior. Missinaibi House was established to compete directly with Michipicoten. At first, the HBC desired to build this inland post on Lake Superior but, since no suitable site was found, they picked the site at Missinaibi Lake, sixty miles north of Superior.

In 1780, Missinaibi House was abandoned due to lack of supplies and hostilities from the neighbouring First Nations people, who supposedly burnt the post down that year. From 1800 to 1821, Missinaibi House was an outpost for New Brunswick House, which was on Brunswick Lake, although it had no permanent structures until 1817; the only buildings were temporary log tents. It was rebuilt in 1817 on its original site in order to combat NWC advancements into the area. After HBC's amalgamation with the NWC in 1821, Missinaibi House, like many other inland posts, was closed.

In 1873, the post reopened, now commonly referred to as Missinaibi Lake House. In 1877, Missinaibi Lake House was transferred to the New Brunswick District in the Montreal Department. Two years later, New Brunswick House was abandoned and its trade moved to Missinaibi Lake, which thereafter acted as the inland headquarters of the Michipicoten District.

The development of the railway in the 1880s meant the decline in river transportation and therefore the end for the inland posts along the Missinaibi River. The CPR established Missanabie Post, its first railroad town along the Moose-Michipicoten river route, about 25 miles from Missinaibi Lake House. To avoid name confusion, Missinaibi Lake House began to use the name New Brunswick in around 1887.

In the early twentieth century, New Brunswick saw its profits decline due to increased competition caused by the development of the railway. The post functioned partly as a guard post to protect the HBC's more profitable posts north towards James Bay. In 1911, New Brunswick was reverted from post to outpost status, administered by the HBC post at Missanabie. The CPR's presence in itself did not overtly harm the trade at New Brunswick since the post still controlled the

trade north along the river. This changed with the completion of the Canadian Northern Railway (CNR). The CNR established the town of Peterbell just north of Missinaibi Lake. The HBC then built a post at Peterbell in 1916. That year, New Brunswick was closed and all of its operations were moved to Peterbell.

Other names [New Brunswick House II](#)

[Missinaibi House](#)

[Missinaibi Lake House](#)

[Mesinabee Lake House](#)

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Controlling Entities

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1800-1821, 1873-1877 [Hudson's Bay Company, New Brunswick House](#)

1877-1892 [Hudson's Bay Company, New Brunswick District](#)

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