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May 19, 2023

RE: Algonquin Tribunal Regarding Hannah Mannall/Mannell

Dear Members of the Tribunal:

I sincerely apologize for the inconvenience of the May 9, 2023, addendum that was submitted and subsequently withdrawn. I had recommended that the Enrolment Officer (EO) reach out to a retired professor of Indigenous Studies at Nipissing University, Professor Terry Dokis, who could have provided in-depth information on the fur trade in the 1700's. Sadly, I was informed that Prof. Dokis passed away earlier this year. Although his primary area of study was Indigenous Philosophy and Spirituality, he was also a valuable resource on the fur trade and often referenced Elaine Mitchell's writing. Attached is some of Mitchell's work where she details the arrival of Aeneas Cameron at Fort Temiskaming for your reference.

Thank you for extending the deadline to make one last submission before the upcoming hearing. I will briefly comment on one submission made by the AOPFN, and I would also like to correct one statement made by the Enrolment Officer in the response dated April 27, 2023. Regarding new research provided by the EO on May 16, 2023, document 23, I am extremely cautious accepting any new information that has not been validated by a credible source.

First, I want to address the submission made by the AOPFN on April 18, 2023. Although the submission does promote an opposing view to my own, I completely support the AOPFN's statement that the voices of *all* citizens be heard.

My main concern with the submission made by the AOPFN is that it relies too heavily on Chief Makwa's outrage at Charles Thomas. I worry that the upcoming hearing may devolve into another heated discussion concerning the character of Charles Thomas, which is not the subject of the inquiry. Not once in any historical document does Chief Makwa take aim at Hannah Mannall or even reference the Mannall name. *The harsh reality is that Charles Thomas benefitted from Hannah Mannall's Algonquin heritage and Chief Makwa was acutely aware of this.*

It has already been determined that Charles was of Cree ancestry and the appropriate actions were taken to remove him, and his siblings, from the Schedule of Algonquin Ancestors. Any further retaliation against his Algonquin wife would only be cruel and malicious.

Secondly, I want to address document 20 where the EO incorrectly states that I responded to Chief Greg Sarazin's submission (document #14). This is false. I did not respond to Chief Sarazin anywhere in my submission. However, I do accept that this was probably just an honest mistake by the EO.

Finally, I would like to address new information posted by the EO on May 16, 2023. In document 23, the EO states that the genealogist at the Enrolment Office found a typed transcript of a baptism record for a Samuel Mannall born to John Mannall in September 1792. I have not been able to locate any information on this child, nor have I located a baptismal certificate to authenticate the typed transcript found. Nor have I found proof that any child boarded the ship with John Mannall as the EO suggests. I urge caution accepting new information provided at the last minute that has not been fully researched and verified by a reliable source.

Until May 16, 2023, the EO provide absolutely no new information on Hannah Mannall or her Algonquin mother from Fort Temiskaming. The November 2022 report produced by the EO states, ***"The report is based on written documents in the possession of the Enrolment Officer at the time of writing."*** This implies that the EO conducted no new research for the Tribunal and only relied on dated research from the Chadwick hearing. However, less than a month before the scheduled hearing, the EO provided new information that may or may not be accurate. It will now be near impossible to authenticate this information before the hearing in June.

I thank the tribunal members for their patience in this matter.

Sincerely,

Lynn Minor Vahey

The Camerons of Timiskaming

by Elaine Allan Mitchell,
Toronto, Ontario.

The fur trade is well known for its families. Among others, Grants, McTavishes, Mackenzies and McGillivrays readily spring to mind and it is no coincidence that all these are Highland names. Indeed it seems clear that, prior to the union of 1821, family connections were more characteristic of the North West than the Hudson's Bay Company, for the Canadian ranks were filled with ambitious and adventurous Highlanders, most of them endowed with strong family loyalty and numerous needy, if capable, relatives.

The Camerons of Timiskaming are a classic example of this phenomenon, spanning as they do both the North West and the Hudson's Bay Companies, and no other fur trade family is so completely identified with a particular district. They have the added virtue of having preserved many of their letters, for which I am deeply indebted to the late Colonel Angus Cameron of Firhall, Nairn, Scotland. Together with the Hudson's Bay Archives relating to Moose Fort and its dependancies, which I have used with the kind permission of the Governor and Committee, they allow us to follow the Cameron fortunes in Canada.

Aeneas Cameron was the first of the family to come to Montreal. Arriving in the spring of 1788 from Jamaica, where he had been unsuccessful in securing congenial employment, he engaged as a clerk with Dobie & Grant, the current owners of the Timiskaming posts, and took over the command of

Fort Abitibi. At this time the district comprised four posts, Fort Timiskaming at the narrows of Lake Timiskaming on the Quebec side, which was the depot and administrative headquarters, Fort Abitibi at the mouth of the Duparquet River, Grand Lac (now Grand Lake Victoria) in northwestern Quebec and Langue de Terre on Lake Mistinikon in northeastern Ontario. From these permanent stations the Canadians also maintained moveable outposts.

Aeneas Cameron seems to have owed his introduction to the fur trade to his Grant relatives. He was born about 1757 in Strathavon in Upper Banffshire (said to be the most perfect glen in Scotland) to Alexander Cameron and his wife, Grace Grant of Glenlochry. Grace's brother, John, was Chief Justice of Jamaica from 1783-90 and after his retirement bought Kilgraston in Perthshire. Her mother was also a Grant, of Inverlochry, another small holding in the parish of Kirkmichael, and William Grant of Inverlochry was by 1788 well known in the Canadian trade as William Grant of Three Rivers. Aeneas may also have been related to Dobie's son-in-law, John Grant, who was apparently a close connection of Chief Justice Grant and possibly William Grant's brother. Finally Dobie's partner, James Grant, also came from Kirkmichael and although his letters do not suggest any relationship to Aeneas, he may have been kin to William Grant.

Aeneas arrived in Montreal at a critical time for Timiskaming. Richard Dobie, one of the first "pedlars" to trade there after 1763, had acquired a respectable fortune by 1776, when he sold the posts to James Grant, but ten years later he was drawn back into the business, in partnership with Grant, after his son-in-law, who had an interest in the posts, went bankrupt. The fate of John Grant and his partners was at least partly due to the simultaneous opposition in Timiskaming of a Canadian interloper and the Hudson's Bay Company which, by 1785, had built Frederick House, on Frederick House Lake near Timmins. To meet the situation Dobie apparently needed a well-educated, dependable man to run the country side of the business, for James Grant, although a veteran trader, does not seem to have been the kind of manager a strongly-competitive trade required and he was, besides, less physically fit and growing older. If Cameron decided to remain, Dobie promised, he would, subject to James Grant's approval, offer him half his own shares in the concern.

By the summer of 1790 Dobie & Grant had routed its Canadian rival and could turn its full attention to the Hudson's Bay Company; there is even an indication that the partners considered settling at Moose Fort. But Timiskaming proved to be losing money and Dobie's health was failing, so in 1791 he sold all his Montreal interests to Grant, Campion & Co., of which

William Grant of Three Rivers was senior partner. Cameron found himself without a share in the trade and did not secure one until 1794 by which time, James Grant no longer being able to winter, he was in command of Fort Timiskaming.

Grant, Campion & Co. established two new Timiskaming posts, Frederick House in 1792 and Matawagamingue, on present-day Lake Mattagami, in 1794. They also made plans to go to Moose Fort. But they, too, were soon in financial straits, largely as a result of the war in Europe, and in 1795 they sold the posts to the North West Company agents, McTavish, Frobisher & Co., who were making a determined effort to consolidate the Canadian trade in their hands. In buying Timiskaming the agents had a second object in view, to push the trade vigorously towards James Bay and thereby induce the Hudson's Bay Company to agree to a division of territory. In this way, they hoped, they might confine the English to the vicinity of the Bay and keep them out of the northwest, particularly Athabaska.

In 1798 Aeneas Cameron became a partner in the North West Company. Besides commanding the Timiskaming District, he seems also to have advised the agents on the trade of the lower Ottawa and the St. Maurice and when, in 1800, the Nor'Westers settled on James Bay, by way of Timiskaming, he had a sizeable empire. Alexander McDougall of Fort Abitibi however, another North West partner and an enthusiastic promoter of the new adventure, was more directly concerned in carrying it out. Cameron, in contrast, never seems to have favoured it greatly and after paying two visits to James Bay in the summers of 1805 and 1806, was apparently chiefly responsible for the decision to abandon it. Unable to reach agreement with the Hudson's Bay Board for a right of entry into Hudson Bay, the Nor'Westers withdrew from James Bay in September, 1806.

Aeneas left Fort Timiskaming in 1804 and settled in Montreal where the agents employed him in a financial capacity. He became a member of the celebrated Beaver Club and his medal has been preserved with the Cameron papers. During the War of 1812 he was Captain and Paymaster of the Corps of Voyageurs raised by the Nor'Westers, of which William McGillivray was Colonel. After retiring from active life in 1815, he sold his one one-hundredth share in the North West Company to McTavish, McGillivrays & Co. for eleven thousand pounds. He never married although he apparently had a daughter at Fort Timiskaming who later married Chief Factor Allan McDonell.

Aeneas died in Montreal on September 8, 1822, at the age of sixty-five. His will is in the Montreal Court House, signed in a shaky hand on June 24, 1818. He left generous bequests to his brothers, sisters, nephews and nieces in

Scotland and a legacy to the daughters of three of his fur trade friends, Ann McGillivray, Editha Hallowell and Helen MacLeod. He also bequeathed a hundred pounds currency to the poor of his native parish of Kirkmichael and twenty-five to those of the St. Gabriel Street Presbyterian Church, of which he was a member. To his nephew "Angus Cameron now of Temiscamingue Indian Trader, a Partner in the North West Company", he left five thousand pounds outright and made him residuary legatee.

The Angus Cameron of AENEAS' will was the elder son of his brother, James Cameron of Inverchabet (later of Ballinlish) and his wife, Janet Farquharson of Auchrechan. When AENEAS went home on leave in the autumn of 1798, the agents commissioned him to look out for suitable young men to become clerks in the North West Company, more particularly for Timiskaming, and although his nephew lacked two of the specified eighteen years, AENEAS was apparently willing to take him to Canada. For some reason, however, his youth perhaps or his interest in farming, Angus did not come out until the spring of 1801 and then on his own account; the famine years of 1799 and 1800 in Scotland may have upset his plans. He signed his agreement as clerk in the North West Company on June 2 and his uncle did not even know he was in the country until he arrived at Fort Timiskaming with the brigade. The delay was unfortunate, AENEAS pointed out to his brother, since he had filled the Timiskaming vacancies with Canadian clerks who would be Angus' seniors; but "let not this matter", he added, "concern you in the smallest degree, rely upon it that what weight I have in the North West Compy.—will always continue to lean in his favor".

After a few months at Fort Timiskaming AENEAS sent his nephew to assist Donald McKay at Matawagamingue and when McKay went to the Fort in 1804, Angus became master of the post. "I have not seen him for rather more than eighteen months", AENEAS told James in September, 1803, "but have letters from him twice every summer. He keeps his health and the country agrees with him. I understand he has grown taller and stouter than ever you were yourself a sign that he does not starve. I am sorry to find him but an indifferent scholar and not very eager to improve himself, in every other respect he gives me entire satisfaction."

Although Timiskaming was always somewhat of a backwater in the Canadian trade, being off the main route to the northwest, it was one of the Nor'Westers' most valuable districts, particularly noted for the quantity and quality of its beaver. A measure of its worth is to be found in William McGillivray's statement to John George McTavish that even as late as 1821, the combined Lake Superior and Timiskaming returns were valued at 20,000 pounds.¹

Unlike the Hudson's Bay servants, the Canadians in Timiskaming remained long years at their posts and Governor Simpson attributed the considerable difficulties of assimilating the district to Moose Fort after 1821 largely to the Indians' devoted attachment to their former traders. Timiskaming also occupied a special position with respect to the North West agents, being directly under their control, probably as a result of the circumstances of its acquisition. Its Wintering Partner never attended the annual gatherings at Grand Portage of Fort William and the other Wintering Partners knew little of its business. "I candidly allow", Thomas Thain, one of the agents, wrote to Angus Cameron in 1822, "that your Dept. has been my Hobby for many years past, when Order & Oeconomy was the order of the day, and the most perfect confidence subsisted between us and the Gentlemen in the Interior."

The Hudson's Bay Company was never able to make much headway in Timiskaming and Angus Cameron had the greatest contempt for the traders with whom he came in contact at Matawagamingue. In 1812 Moose Fort abandoned its post on Abitibi Lake and a year later gave up Frederick House, when a renegade Indian murdered its occupants. After that date Kenogamissi Lake, some thirty miles below Matawagamingue, remained the only English station in the whole Timiskaming District and being opposed by two Canadian houses, Matawagamingue itself and the Flying Post, built on Groundhog Lake in 1800, it was of very little value.

There were of course other able men in Timiskaming besides the Camerons, notably McDougall at Abitibi, who succeeded Aeneas in command of the District, and George McBride at the Flying Post, but it is clear that Aeneas and Angus were responsible for a large part of its success under the Nor'Westers. The district, as we have seen, had lost money under Dobie & Grant and under Grant, Campion & Co., but Aeneas' excellent management and his insistence on giving up the Bay experiment undoubtedly set it on its way to the prosperous years after 1806.

Angus shared his uncle's managerial abilities and also gained a tremendous influence over the Indians. Although he ruled them arbitrarily, brooking no trade with the opposition on pain of exile or even confinement, he cared for them in sickness and starvation and showed genuine affection for many of them. We know a good deal about his methods for we have his *Journals* for 1815-25. Unfortunately they are confined almost wholly to country matters and rarely mention the stirring events of those years, except on the few occasions when the close-mouthed Cameron betrayed something of his, naturally bitter, feelings against the "infernal" Hudson's Bay Company.

Cameron never took success for granted or underestimated his opponents, watching his Indians constantly and going long distances in search of furs; in 1824 William McGillivray was to describe him as "the best trader" in the Southern Department.² He had a talent for gardening, too, keeping his post in potatoes and vegetables when the English at Kenogamissi were failing miserably and the weekly records show that he was both a good hunter and a better trapper than his men, rabbits being the staple food in winter. He turned his hand to anything, building chimneys and "galleries", bending snowshoes and sleighs, even tanning a bull's hide with birchbark for lack of better material. He became a partner in the North West Company about 1816 and on McDougall's retirement that year, commander of the district, although it was McBride, still a clerk but his senior in the service by one year, who succeeded to Fort Timiskaming when McKay died in 1820. McBride, however, died suddenly two years later and Angus left Matawagamingue for the Fort in June, 1822.

The close ties between the agents and the Timiskaming officers led to considerable anguish at the time of the union, particularly for Angus Cameron. In June, 1831, William McGillivray assured him that there would be no change in the management and that he would probably continue to receive his supplies from Montreal, as usual, but the Northern Council overruled this arrangement and while leaving Cameron as Chief Trader in charge of the district, instructed him to take his orders from the Governor and Council of the Southern Department at Moose Fort. Cameron's stubborn pride and his reliance on McGillivray's assurances led him into an unfortunate dispute with the Council which, in 1822, proposed to divide the Timiskaming posts into two districts, sending Cameron back to Matawagamingue and putting a Hudson's Bay officer in charge of Fort Timiskaming, Abitibi and Grand Lac. Cameron categorically refused to serve as second in his old district and on a visit to Moose, so impressed the Gentlemen there that they altered their decision, giving him Fort Timiskaming, Grand Lac, Matawagamingue and Flying Post and assigning Chief Factor Alexander Christie to Abitibi. From then on, however, the Timiskaming District included only the two posts south of the Height of Land, Fort Timiskaming and Grand Lac, together with their outposts, which increased in number, of course, as petty traders and lumberers from Canada threatened the Company's trade.

In spite of his notable victory Cameron remained a Nor'Wester at heart and after inheriting AEneas' legacy, made up his mind to retire in the spring of 1826. By this time the North West agents had failed and in Montreal he found himself not only cut off from AEneas' money and his own savings but

sued by McDougall's heirs, whose farm he had bought some years earlier and who now discovered they were not credited with his payment in the agents' accounts. It was Governor Simpson who helped solve his problem by persuading him to re-engage and (since he was unable to leave Lower Canada) sending him to Lake of Two Mountains. Simpson staunchly supported him, too, in his tangled legal and financial affairs and his unfailing friendship appears finally to have made a Hudson's Bay man of Cameron.

At Lake of Two Mountains the Company was bedevilled by petty traders, who were becoming increasingly numerous, but with the Governor's assistance, Cameron quickly got rid of them. He was equally successful when in 1834 he returned to Fort Timiskaming after opposition from Penetanguishene had appeared on Lake Timagami. Simpson's high regard for his character and ability is revealed in his letters to the Board and to Cameron himself, as well as in his famous character book. "A very active useful man and steady, regular and oeconomical in business", he noted in 1832, "possesses a description of firmness allied to obstinacy, but sound of judgment in most things and on the whole, a shrewd sensible correct man who will not do an improper thing nor descend to an untruth: displays excellent management in any business entrusted to his charge, speaks Algonquin, has much influence with Indians and is generally respected: his prejudices are strong, but he is not blinded by them and would make a respectable member of our board of Directors to a Seat in which he aspires with fair prospects of success."

In spite of Simpson's favour Cameron had to wait until 1838 for his Chief Factorship, the list being crowded with the overflow of the union, and five years later he retired from the service. By this time his and Simpson's attempt to discourage lumbering in the district, by entering that business on the Company's behalf and clearing the vicinity of Lake Timiskaming of its valuable timber, had failed and Cameron now advocated a policy of exhausting its furs. In fact, however, Timiskaming was to remain a valuable district for some years yet due partly, as we shall see, to the continuing Cameron influence for another decade in the person of Angus' nephew, James.

Still undecided whether to settle in Canada or Scotland, Angus Cameron went home in the summer of 1843 and becoming enchanted with the small estate of Firhall, just outside Nairn, bought it for two thousand pounds, a great bargain, his friends considered. Before he left Canada he had sent home his three children, Sophia, Elizabeth and Alexander, their mother, an Indian woman, remaining at Fort Timiskaming. In 1845 he married Elizabeth Morison of Buchan who died a year later after the birth of a son, James.

Angus subsequently lost Sophia and Alexander, both of whom died young from tuberculosis. But he had a large family of nephews and nieces at Ballinlish and his life, for the most part, was a pleasant one. Besides his interest in farming, he loved walking and hunting and also travelled occasionally, taking in the Great Exhibition and visiting Paris in 1851 and returning to Canada with James in 1858. Periodically he found relief from his rheumatism at Strathpeffer and Harrogate and remained fairly active until his death on August 11, 1876. His tombstone gives his age as ninety-four but since he was baptized on February 15, 1783, he may have been a little younger. Colonel Cameron, then a small boy, remembered his grandfather as a rather stern old gentleman who took him for walks in the garden and carved a water wheel for him.

The last surviving North West partner, Angus Cameron, is buried under a handsome granite sarcophagus beside the river in the old cemetery at Nairn but he has another memorial in Strathavon, in the century-old footbridge still standing near Ballinlish. The *Nairnshire Telegraph* praised his public-spirited gesture in building it and reprinted the editorial a hundred years later in November, 1966. "Everyone passing up and down will observe the beautiful chain bridge that now spans the Avon near the farmhouse of Ballen[1]ish", it begins, continuing in the sentimental Victorian manner. "It was built during the summer and autumn and, though for passengers only, is a very great comfort and convenience. Angus Cameron, Esq., of Firhall, Nairn, was at the sole expense of erection and it cost him nearly 350 pounds. The only want we see is the want of an inscription to tell of the good and generous man who has done so much for the people of his native vale. Only there is an inscription. Strangers cannot read it. But it is engraven on the hearts of them who are so much benefited. Father will speak of it to son, and son to son, and it will thus endure when the marble would decay."

Angus Cameron of Firhall was the most important of the Timiskaming Camerons but by no means the last. Indeed a young cousin had already come and gone before Angus first left the district in 1826. This was another Angus Cameron, known as "young Angus", son of Aeneas' brother, Donald. He engaged as an apprentice clerk in the North West Company in 1819 and served at the Wyaskash outpost (Lake Akweskwa) and at the Flying Post. In the summer of 1823 he went to Grand Lac to assist the old Nor'Wester in charge there, Andrew McPherson, but they fell out, apparently over McPherson's halfbreed son, and after his contract expired in 1825 Angus refused to remain at the post. There was no other place in the district for him and he was on the point of going down to Montreal when his cousin, faced

with unexpected opposition in the Grand Lac area, persuaded him to return for another year. Officially he is supposed to have drowned on his way back to the post but Cameron himself was always convinced that halfbreeds had murdered him.

In 1836 James Cameron, the eldest son of Angus' brother, Alexander, and his wife, Elizabeth, also a Cameron, entered the Hudson's Bay Company as a clerk, sponsored by his uncle, and went to Fort Timiskaming. James was an attractive, intelligent and personable young man who quickly became popular with his fellow officers, servants and Indians alike. For two years he commanded the Flying Post and after spending his third season on Lake Timagami, went to Grand Lac as master. There he performed so satisfactorily that when John Siveright, who had followed Angus Cameron at Fort Timiskaming, retired in 1847, James, though still a clerk, was made head of the district, an unusual step both for the service and for so young an officer.

James became a Chief Trader in 1849 but tragedy struck a few months later through the accidental discharge of a loaded pistol in his assistant's hands. The ball entered James' neck, making a hole an inch in diameter beside his jugular vein, he later told his uncle, cutting all the nerves and a large vein and grazing the gullet. He was taken down to Montreal for medical treatment, enduring tortures from the varied means of conveyance along the lower Ottawa, and although the bullet could not be removed, he made an apparently remarkable recovery, returning to Fort Timiskaming with the winter express. But it is clear that he was far from well. He complained of severe pains in his back, side and right arm; the fingers of that hand felt as if asleep and he could not shut his fist.

By the autumn Governor Simpson, alarmed at the reports reaching him of James' condition, sent a replacement to the Fort and in October, 1850, James left Timiskaming House, sailing from Boston to Liverpool at the end of the month. Siveright, who saw him in Edinburgh on his way to Ballinlish, was shocked at his changed appearance and begged him to seek treatment there.

But James was longing for home and in mid-November put himself in the hands of a local practitioner whose barbaric blistering, his uncle believed, was responsible for his death at the end of January. Angus' grief found expression in the epitaph he had carved on the red granite stone he raised to James' memory in Kirkmichael churchyard. It reads, "Erected to the Memory of James Cameron of Hon. Hudson's Bay aged 34 years Jan. 28, 1851, 15 of which he passed in the Wilds of North America Esteemed & Respected by all who knew him Red men as well as white men. This small tribute is furnished by his uncle A. Cameron of Firhall".

On his last home leave in the winter of 1839-40 Chief Factor Angus Cameron recruited two "Sturdy Glenlivet men" (the description is Simpson's) for the Company's service, his nephew, Donald Grant, from the village of Knockandhu and Charles Stuart, grandson of Aeneas' sister, Elspet, who had married William Stuart of Ballintruan. They were engaged as "laborers" and came out to Canada in the spring of 1840.

Grant was never employed in the Timiskaming District proper but he served at Mattawa and two former Timiskaming posts, Flying Post and Waswanipi. Simpson disliked him, considering him with some justification as "above his work", and he left the service in 1853, emigrating to Australia, where he appears to have fared no better in the goldfields. Judging from his long-winded letters to Firhall, he was a well-meaning but conceited, sanctimonious, tiresome and unlucky man.

Charles Stuart, on the other hand, spent all his working life in Timiskaming, eventually rising to the command of the district, the fourth Cameron to do so. Immensely strong physically, he was a diligent, dependable extrovert, who developed into an excellent trader, as well as an efficient and economical manager. For many years he was master at Grand Lac, of which he was both proud and fond. Among its other attractions, country provisions were plentiful there, choice venison, beaver tails, moose noses and tongues in abundance, a great contrast to Fort Timiskaming which was, Stuart declared, "a very poor place for the belly".

During the summer Chief Trader John W. Simpson, James Cameron's successor and Lady Simpson's brother, was accustomed to visit his friends in Montreal, leaving Stuart in charge of the depot. At first Charlie found the Fort life lonely and the sight of the office stool, "dear Jas.'s hand work and his little bed stand, both of which I occupy as he once did", he told his cousin Firhall, "enough to swell a hart harder than mine". He was intimidated, too, by the correspondence, pronouncing his brains "too shoal for Temisque". His Grand Lac Journals reveal his deficiencies in spelling and writing but for all that they are both fluent and lively and he apparently conquered the Timiskaming paperwork.

John Simpson was a weak, incompetent and indolent man who had no interest in Stuart's future and it was only after he died in 1865 that Chief Trader Robert Hamilton, who replaced him, recognized Charles' worth. He became a Chief Trader in 1866 and two years later, when Hamilton went to the Northern Department, the head of the district.

Curiously enough, Charles Stuart owed his first promotion to the good offices of another of Firhall's nephews, James' brother, Angus. Although not

himself a fur-trader, Angus was intimately connected with the service not only through his uncle and brother but through his friendship with Sir George Simpson, whose son-in-law he eventually became, marrying the Governor's eldest daughter, Frances. Angus was another attractive, intelligent and hardworking Cameron who fulfilled his early promise by becoming the first Cashier and second President of the Bank of Toronto. After some years in an Elgin bank he had come to Canada in 1848 and with Simpson's help, secured a position in the Bank of Montreal. He rose steadily and in 1853 went to Toronto as accountant of the branch there. When Sir George paid a brief visit to the city that year, Angus ventured to speak to him about Stuart who had complained bitterly to him that after thirteen years in the Company he had a salary of only 60 pounds and not even the rank of clerk. "I told Sir George of this", Angus reported to his uncle. "of his being in low spirits, despairing of getting forward since my poor brother's death, and said that on former occasions I should have reminded him of poor Stuart, but said I was really ashamed after what I had asked for myself. He said it may be against him that I have never seen him. He then said write him at once and tell him from me, he shall have both at the earliest possible opportunity".

Angus Cameron of Toronto died in his middle forties in 1864 and had no male issue, two infant sons having predeceased him. After Charles Stuart retired in the early 1870's he became a Director of the Bank of Toronto, doubtless due to his connection with Angus and Angus' Toronto friends. He had married Chief Factor Joseph Gladman's daughter at Moose Fort in 1862 and they had an only child, Josephine, who in turn married and had three daughters of her own. Miss Dorothy Grant of Port Hope, Ontario, is one of them.

In conclusion we may add that two others Camerons served in the Hudson's Bay Company, although not in Timiskaming. William Cameron, a brother of James' and Angus', was accidentally drowned in 1850 at one of the Labrador posts after a very brief career. William Stuart, a younger brother of Charles', entered the service about that date. Much later another James Cameron, son of James' and Angus' brother, Alexander, emigrated to Canada and lived for many years in Collingwood, Ontario, where he died in 1953. His two sons did not survive him.

And so the chronicle of the Camerons comes to an end with Colonel Angus. Grandson of Angus Cameron of Firhall and son of Dr. James Cameron, he had a distinguished military career, being a Pasha in the Egyptian Army before he retired to live at Firhall. He died at Nairn in January, 1961, about the age of eighty-nine, a small, slim, fine-featured man like his grandfather, active, alert and always amusing.

Firhall still possesses several reminders of Canada. The pistols Angus used at Fort Timiskaming are displayed in the hall, although the bullet mould has now disappeared. A belt of red pines and cedars, the seeds of which Angus had James send him from the Fort, shelters the house and until recently, when Mrs. Cameron presented it to the winter sports centre in the Cairngorms, Angus' sleigh stood in the stables. He ordered it from Canada in 1861, specifying that it carry four persons including the driver and be equipped with shafts, aprons, robes and bells; black bear aprons would look well, he thought, and (he told Edward Hopkins) "as I wish a good respectable turn out I shall not grudge the cost".

At Fort Timiskaming, unfortunately, there is little to remind us of the Camerons. The house in which Angus lived and outside which James was shot, although much repaired and altered, of course, was still there in 1960 but has since gone. When the water in the little river near the Fort falls in summer perhaps it is still possible to see the Big Stone on which are carved the initials, A.C., although I have not seen it myself. Whether they are AEneas' or Angus', Colonel Cameron was unable to say.

Footnotes

1. HBC Archives, **York Factory Journals**, B. 239C/1, fo. 126.
2. *Ibid*, 128.

