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4 May 2000

Ronald Nicholas  
107 Edward St. S.,  
Arnprior, ON K7S 2X3

Dear Ron;

Here are the print-outs of the census returns, 1851-1901, showing your Thomas and Eno ancestors and where they lived. Senior lines of the family remained in Algona Township, but of course, many were working in the timber trade and as land was cleared, the younger ones moved further north and west along the Bonnhère, to Round Lake area in the adjoining township.

I checked into marriage records at both the National Archives and the Anglican Diocese Archives. I understand you have the certificates from the Eganville Roman Catholic church. The church wedding of Charles Thomas and Hannah Mannell, you told me, took place in Hudson in 1824, so I presume you have this as well.

MARRIAGES:

1. CHARLES THOMAS      b. 9 Sept. 1793 - Moose Factory Register [AO - MS 161]  
    &                      d. post 1871 - Golden Lake  
    Hannah Mannell    b. 30 Aug. 1795 - Kenogumessie/Moose Factory  
                            d. 6 Apr. 1868 - Golden Lake
  - ▶ m. ca. 1810 - Peace River Valley ? Moose Factory?  
Moose Factory Register of Marriages begin 1825, no records that early for HBC Peace River -- probably "custom of the country".
  - ▶▶ marriage formalized 16 Feb. 1824, St. James's Anglican Church, Hudson, Vaudreuil Co. Que. (source of this - family information)
  
2. EDWARD THOMAS b. 2 Nov 1819 - St. Marys, Peace River  
    &                      d. 17 Mar. 1897 - Renfrew South - Hagerty Township?  
    Catherine Pierce, b. 23 Mar. 1825  
                            d. pre. 1881 - South Algona?
  - ▶▶ m. ... .. 1842, at Mundt Farm, Golden Lake

Marriage is not in *Bathurst District Marriage Register, 1831-1852* nor in Diocese of Ottawa Archives database or indexes.




NB ▶ The family were Church of England (1851 census). Eganville Anglican records were burnt in 1911; the Archivist checked all the other surrounding parished and found nothing, so records of this marriage probably no longer exist, except, perhaps in some family Bible.

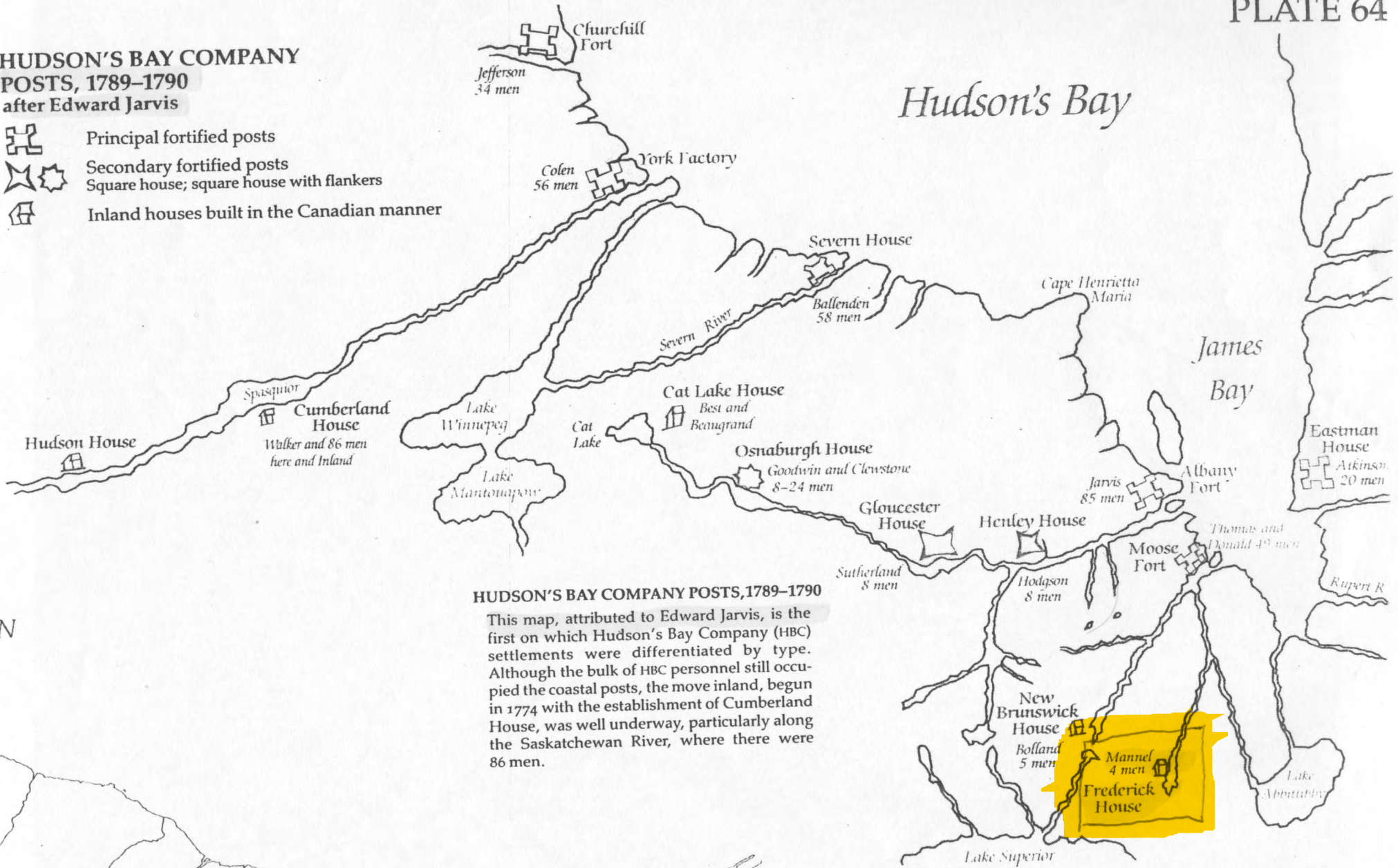
Family Home (Beaver Farm?) on Golden Lake was inherited by John Thomas, grandson of Charles. He is there in the 1891 census, and the Mundt family are the next entry in the census register.

If you need anything else, let me know.

Sincerely  
Althea Douglas

**HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY  
POSTS, 1789-1790  
after Edward Jarvis**

-  Principal fortified posts
-  Secondary fortified posts  
Square house; square house with flankers
-  Inland houses built in the Canadian manner



**HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY POSTS, 1789-1790**

This map, attributed to Edward Jarvis, is the first on which Hudson's Bay Company (HBC) settlements were differentiated by type. Although the bulk of HBC personnel still occupied the coastal posts, the move inland, begun in 1774 with the establishment of Cumberland House, was well underway, particularly along the Saskatchewan River, where there were 86 men.

SON  
Y  
RY



8+9  
JOHN MANNALL

John Mannall came from Kelsale, a small town near the east coast of Suffolk. On a detailed map you will find it north-east of Ipswich, just north of Saxmundham. Incidentally, a friend who grew up in Suffolk says the name Mannall would be pronounced Maan-al, with the accent on the first syllable.

If he was age 29 in 1791 [HBCA A30/5], he would have been born about 1762. The IGI [International Genealogical Index] includes the registers of Kelsale, but there is no John Mannall of the right age. One must note, however, that Richard and Mary Mannall of Kelsale had a daughter Hannah baptised 11 November 1770. Hannah would seem to be a family name and there may be some association.

In 1786 John Mannall joined the Hudson's Bay Company as a writer at a salary of £15 p/a. He would have arrived at Moose Factory on the company's ship during the late summer of that year.

The following year his entry in Lists of Servants in Hudson's Bay reads:

Highly commended for his Sobriety and good Behaviour. Mr. Mangent wishes to have him at Brunswick House instead of Wm. Bolland. -- To be Writer at Brunswick House. [HBCA A30/4]

It would seem, however, that he was actually stationed at a subsidiary post, Frederick House, where he is listed as Chief or Second -- the post only had four men according to the Jarvis map -- from 1788 through 1794.

The summer of 1794 he established a post at Kenogamissi [Kennoogumissee] on a lake at the head of the south branch of the Moose River. [HBCA B99/a/1] and served here until 1800 except for the winter of 1797-1798 when he returned to England on leave. It was probably here that he took an Indian wife according to the 'custom of the country'. "Mrs. Mannall" was undoubtedly the daughter of a local Chief whose good will could make all the difference in the success of the new post. Their daughter Hannah was born here in August 1795.

Mannall's salary rose steadily from £20 to £25, £30 in 1795-96, £35 in 1797, to £50 in 1801. In these years that he was living inland, he was also getting a bounty for Beaver and other traded and was allowed £5-5- for a Beaver Coat. The coat seems to have been given for the trip home through Arctic waters, but must have been quite a sight if worn in London, not to mention Kelsale.

In the Moose Fort Journal, John Thomas Sr. wrote:

1797 - Sept. 27 Friday ...Mr. Mannall is also about to take his departure with Captn. Hanwell & being about closing the Packet I have only to add my ardent wish for the safe arrival...

A year later, on 7 Sept. 1798, Mannall's return was also noted. [HBCA B135/a/87].

From 1798-1800 he was again at Kenogamissi, but then we find other men in charge. From 1804 to 1812 John Thomas Jr. was in charge.

From 1801 through 1811 the Lists of Servants is missing, but we know that Mannall took over as Second at Moose Factory when John Thomas was on leave 1800-1801. When he actually became Second at Moose Factory is unclear, but he was in charge the winter of 1807-1808 when John Thomas was on leave, and by 1813 he was District Master at £50 p/a. When John Thomas was dismissed, Mannall took over as Chief at Moose, but only for one season.

By 1815 administration practices had changed, and so do the various lists of servants and accounts. Thomas Vincent was placed in charge of the "Southern District" of which Moose was the principal Factory. John Mannall disappears from the Lists and Ledgers of the Hudson Bay Company.

John Mannall would appear to have returned to England. The last charge against his account was in May 1819 'for carriage of a Box £2 - 20.'

In the years Mannall was working inland he saved much of his salary, investing some in the 3% Government Consols [bonds]. HBCA A16/16 fol.54 which contains a record of payments made by The Company on his behalf including:

1799 To Cash Paid Capt. Turner for his Sons Schooling	£29.9-
1799 Jan. 29 To Cash paid R. Vaughan for Board, Education and Clothing his son	L15.11-

Such payments to various people on behalf of a son continue until 1804.

No Son is included in his list of children in the Moose Factory Register, only two daughters, Hannah, born Aug. 1795 and Mary, born 6 Oct. 1797, children of the "Mrs. Mannall" the Moose Factory Journals occasionally mention.

Could there have been a son, born in, say 1789/90 and so age 7 in 1797 when his father went home on leave -- but the Moose Journal makes no mention of a son going with him. Or could there have been a son born after he left Kelsale that he felt responsible for once he learned of him on the 1797-98 furlough. There are no other Mannalls working for the Hudson's Bay Company, so the son, if he was half-blood, does not seem to have returned to the North.

It seems likely that John Mannall returned to England sometime after 1815, a study of the Logs of Company ships might give a clue, though he could have travelled south to Montreal as the Thomas group did, and sailed from there. Following his further footsteps would require considerable research in England.

Register of Births, Christenings, Deaths and  
 other occurrences at Moose Factory in Hudson's Bay  
 and its islands dependencies belonging to the Hon<sup>ble</sup>  
 Hudson's Bay Company.

John Thomas sen: declares that he has the following Children  
 Eleanor Thomas born Old Brunswick House the 22<sup>nd</sup> Nov: 1790  
 Christened the                      now married to William Richards  
 of this Factory.

John Thomas born at this Factory 25<sup>th</sup> Sept: 1792. Christened  
 the                      now resident at Hennegouasse House.

Margaret Thomas Born at this Factory 25<sup>th</sup> Sept: 1796  
 Christened                      in England She is now resident.

Elizabeth Thomas Born at this Factory July                      1796  
 child of the late Richard Story Robins, now married to J<sup>as</sup>  
 Russell of this Factory, Christened the

Charlotte Thomas Born June 2<sup>nd</sup> 1798. at this Factory Christened  
 the                      now married to Peter Spence of this Factory

Charles Thomas, born at this Factory 9<sup>th</sup> Sept: 1795  
 Baptized in St. Benedicts Church, Frenchs Bay Dec:  
 25<sup>th</sup> Dec: 1800, his Father John Thomas & Mother Mary his  
 father Mrs. Jean Godmother, now resident at this  
 Factory.

Ann Thomas born at this Factory the 29<sup>th</sup> Dec: 1798  
 Christened the                      now married to Thomas Hodge  
 of Albany Factory

Francis Thomas born at this Factory 17<sup>th</sup> Dec: 1799  
 Christened the

Henry Thomas born at this Factory 20<sup>th</sup> Dec:  
 Christened the 5<sup>th</sup> July 1807



Thomas Richards born at this Factory the 15th Sept 1798  
Christened the

Thomas Richards born at this Factory  
Christened the now resident at this  
Factory

William Richards born at this Factory the 15th Sept 1804  
Christened at this Factory the 15th Jan 1805 in the name  
Late Thomas Knight Family

Thomas Knight born at  
Christened the now resident at

John Knight born at  
Christened the now resident at

Mary Knight born at Eastmain, Factory  
Christened the

George Moore declares that he has the following Children  
George Moore born at New Brunswick the 15th June 1796  
Christened at the 27th Jan 1805 now resident at this  
Factory

Margaret Moore born at this Factory the 15th July 1799  
Christened the now resident at Eastmain Factory

Mary Moore born at this Factory the 27th Dec. 1802  
Christened the now resident at this Factory

John Mannall declares that she has the following Children  
Hannah S. born at New Brunswick the 15th June 1798  
Christened the now resident at

Mary Mannall born at this Factory the 15th  
Christened the now resident at

Thomas Thomas Family now resides in England

Henry Thomas born at this Factory  
Christened the now resident at this Factory

Isaac Thomas born at this Factory  
Christened the now resident at this Factory

Esther Thomas born at this Factory  
Christened the now resident at this Factory

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY

Reference -

B.136/a/84

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THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY, LONDON

# Hudson's Bay Company.

INCORPORATED 21<sup>ST</sup> MAY 1870.

SECTION B

CLASS 136

SUB-DIVISION a

PIECE 84

DESCRIPTION

MOOSE -  
POST JOURNAL

1796-1797

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BAY COMPANY, LONDON, ENGLAND.

HUDSON'S  
BAY COMPANY  
B 135 a

942

MR

*Journal*

*(and)*

*Correspondence*

*1797 John Thomas*

84  
1796-97



19<sup>th</sup> Sunday. Wind N.W. Weather in evening & night fine & clear. The men went down to the beach to hunt.

20<sup>th</sup> Monday. Wind N.W. Weather in evening & night fine & clear. The men went down to the beach to hunt. The Eskimos went off for the first time. One of the houses which was built yesterday returned. The Eskimos went off for the first time. One of the houses which was built yesterday returned. The Eskimos went off for the first time. One of the houses which was built yesterday returned.

21<sup>st</sup> Tuesday. Wind N.W. Weather in evening & night fine & clear. The men went down to the beach to hunt. The Eskimos went off for the first time. One of the houses which was built yesterday returned. The Eskimos went off for the first time. One of the houses which was built yesterday returned.

22<sup>nd</sup> Wednesday. Wind N.W. Weather in evening & night fine & clear. The men went down to the beach to hunt. The Eskimos went off for the first time. One of the houses which was built yesterday returned. The Eskimos went off for the first time. One of the houses which was built yesterday returned.

18<sup>th</sup> Sunday. Wind N.W. Weather in evening & night fine & clear. The men went down to the beach to hunt. The Eskimos went off for the first time. One of the houses which was built yesterday returned. The Eskimos went off for the first time. One of the houses which was built yesterday returned.

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# No Mention of the boy

The Reddy and Quab's the ship with them  
 following passengers, viz. Miss Gower,  
 Mr. Tolson, John Robinson, John Shenton,  
 John Shaw, &c. Mr. Thompson's wife, Mrs.  
 John who gave birth to Miss Shenton's child  
 (young Mr. Tolson, and Miss Gower's son &  
 James both taken Mr. Marmont's also  
 Edward took his departure with Mr. Tolson  
 being about 12 years of age. Robert Shenton  
 & Miss Gower's child were for the first time  
 the first passengers in the ship in 1742  
 and I suppose to be the same persons and  
 continue myself Mr. Tolson

Yours Obedt. Servant  
 John Shenton



Accession Number # 2575

La Parte Occidentale della Nuova Francia o Canada [1784]

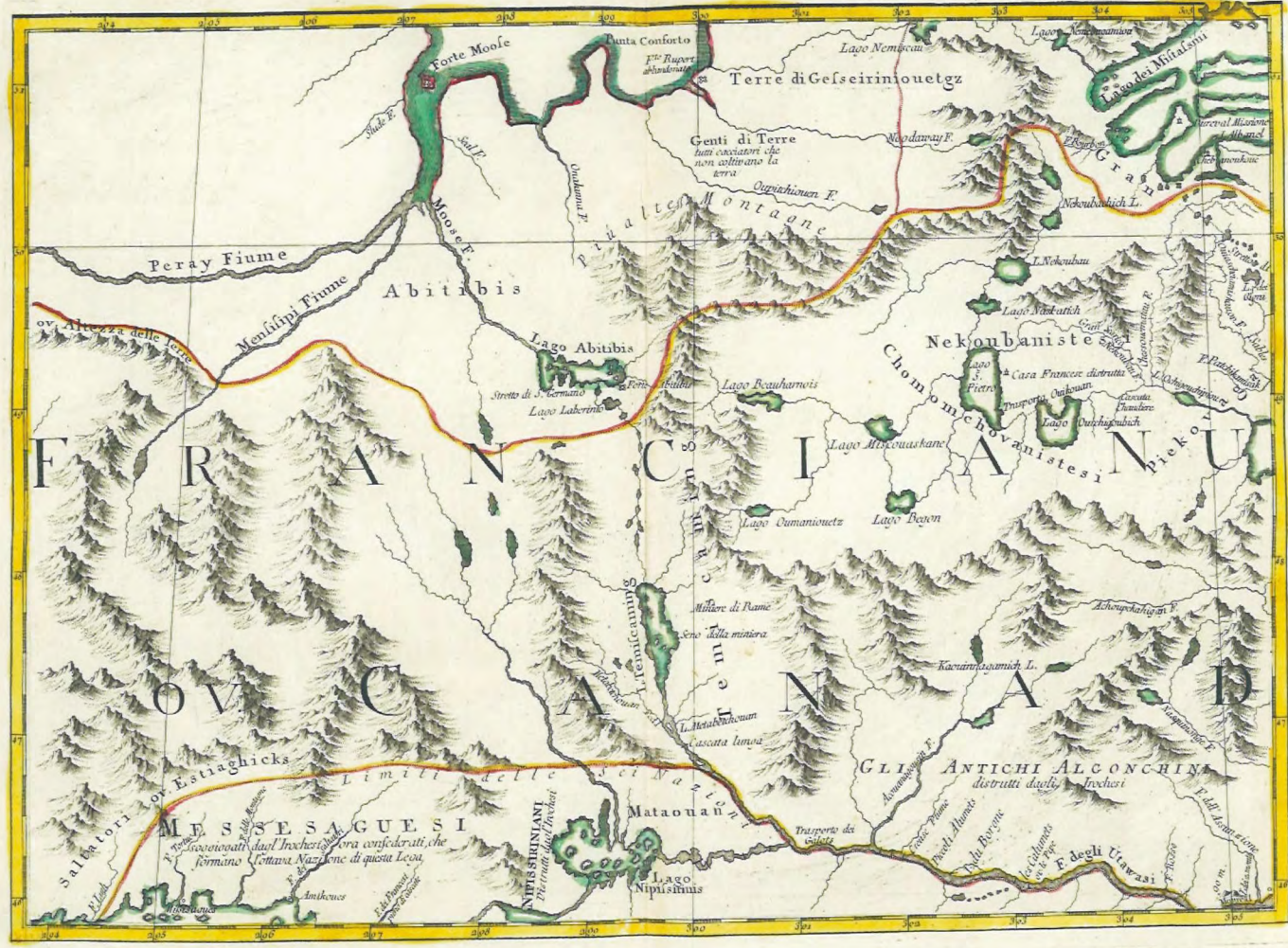
LA PARTE OCCIDENTALE DELLA NUOVA FRANCIA O CANADA. / FOGL.II.

- Antonio Zatta (flourished 1757-1797), published 1784
- 31 cm x 42 cm, on sheet 40 cm x 51 cm. Border and some outlines hand coloured. Three edges show evidence of red colouring; may have been bound in atlas?
- Location: McMaster University Library, Research Collections, Accession # 2575
- [View Image](#)



<http://library.mcmaster.ca/maps/images/raremaps/2575.jpg>









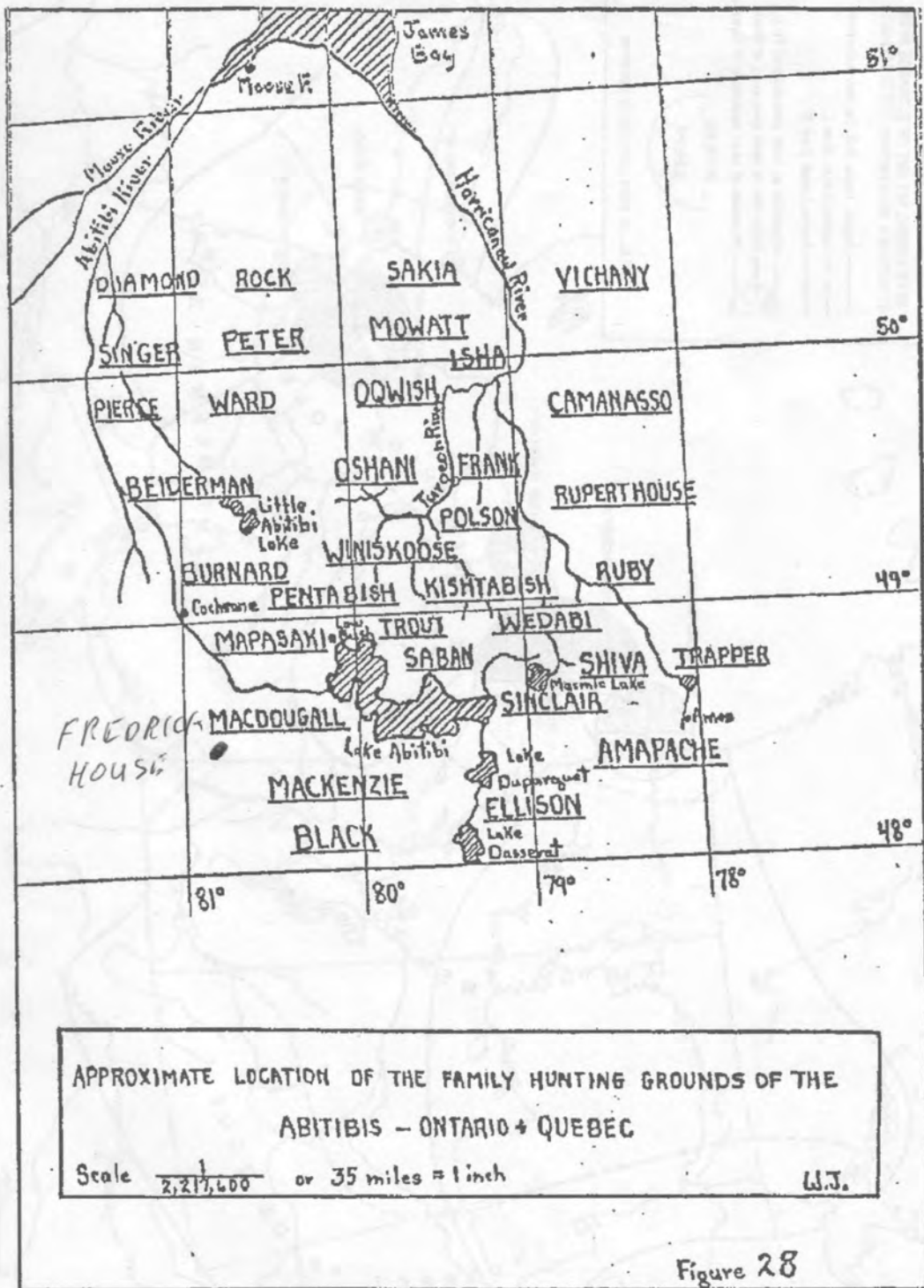


Figure 28

MAP A.10  
Family Hunting Grounds, Abitibi Region 1937  
(Jenkins 1939:28)



1784  
Canada,  
including that part later named  
**ONTARIO**  
Exhibiting the adjacent countries  
and Indian Nations.

Published in connection with  
**ONTARIO'S BICENTENNIAL**  
MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES  
REVISED AND REVISED EDITION  
QUEEN'S PARK, TORONTO  
1984  
Special design by Elizabeth Palmer  
Typography by Michael B. Stone

British Scale Mile 0 to 50  
Nautical Scale Mile 0 to 50  
Scale in Miles and Nautical Miles



**PRIVATE IN "ROYAL REGIMENT OF DRAGOONS"**  
Continued in 1778, Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Maclean only raised one, a band of about 400 men. Defeated Quebec in 1775, the general's defeat in 1776. The British gave away to British soldiers and a handful of officers and in the Continental War.

**KING'S BORN REGIMENT OF NEW BRITAIN**  
First formation raised by Sir John A. Macdonald in 1778, based in Montreal. Second formation formed in 1780 when many soldiers were discharged to join the military and returned to Canada during the American Revolution. Royal Veterans known as "Johnston's Company" by the title, both organized and disbanded for use as regulars. Several series of drilling with ships in New York City in 1778. Large units were placed in 1782 and disbanded by British with a number of men returning to Canada. From 1782 to 1784, the King's Borneo, and along Bay of Quebec near Cornwall (Company) 1782-84.

**"WHEELS BANGERS"**  
John Butler ordered men throughout the Hudson Valley, warning only from Chief Joseph Brown (The Pennsylvania) and the British Indians. Butler was commissioned a Colonel in 1778 in war with the Indians. Fought with and was killed in the Battle of Onondaga and was killed in the Spring of 1780 when many Rangers were killed and captured in the Battle of Red Bank.



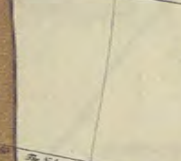
**ORIGINAL SERVICE**  
Began in 1782, one unit of Continental Army held out. Detachment led by Lt. Lawrence from the Hudson Valley, warning only from Chief Joseph Brown (The Pennsylvania) and the British Indians. Butler was commissioned a Colonel in 1778 in war with the Indians. Fought with and was killed in the Battle of Onondaga and was killed in the Spring of 1780 when many Rangers were killed and captured in the Battle of Red Bank.



**SIR GUY CARLETON (1724-1804)**  
Governor of Canada from 1768-1770. Commander of all British troops in Canada until 1776. Appointed Commander of all British troops in America in 1776 as a result of the evacuation of New York City in 1776. Created Baron Carleton, Chief of British North America, 1788.

**SIR FREDERICK BELLINGHAM (1733-1805)**  
Governor of Canada from 1779-1781. Appointed in 1779 by Governor, survey and arrangements for the settlement of Canada and the surrounding territory.

**CHIEF TROUWEN (1780-1800)**  
Went to St. John, Canada, 1780. Together with the surveyors, the abolition, on a tropical island, was used to early British survey in America.





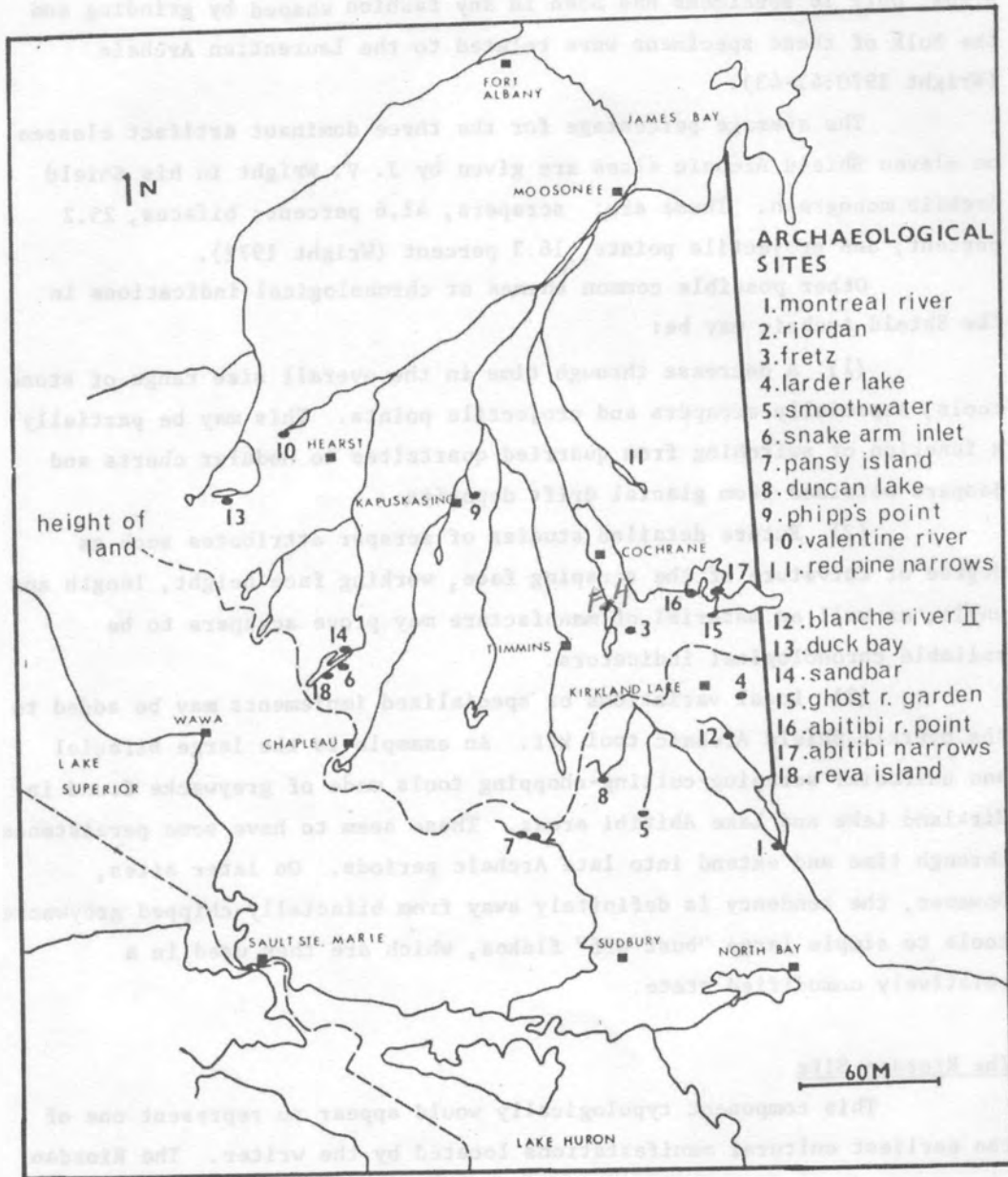
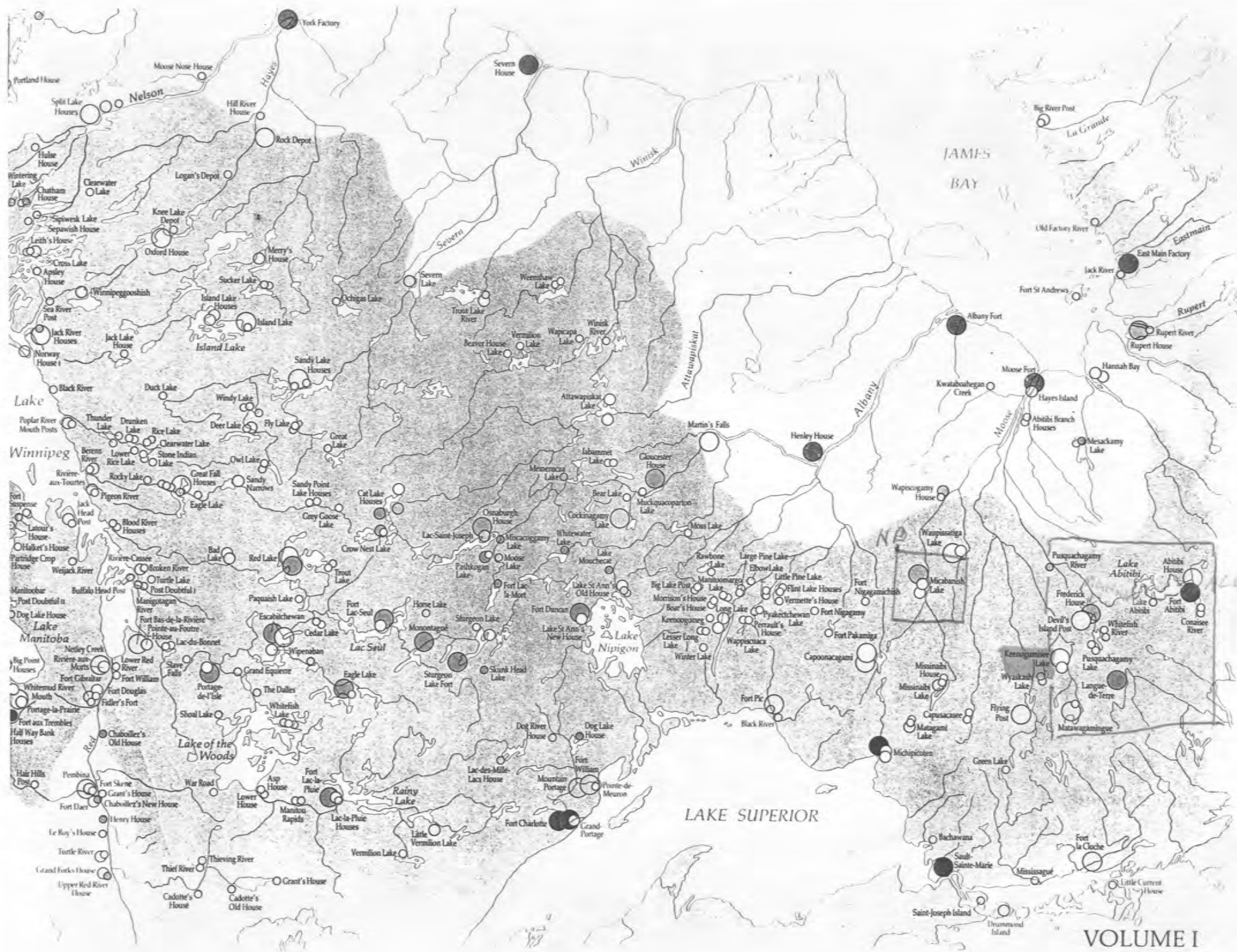


FIGURE 2: Archaeological Sites, Northeastern Ontario





A

**ALGONQUINS OF PIKWÀKANAGÀN FIRST NATION**  
**GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH PROJECT – DOCUMENT INDEX**

**HANNAH MANNALL/MANNEL**

Doc. #	Date	Nature of Document	Summary	Reference
1	[1790]	Secondary source	<p>"In 1790, [Aeneas] Cameron [of Fort Abitibi] himself visited Frederick House in the company of John Mannall, a Hudson's Bay clerk whom he had met on Lake Abitibi. William Bolland, the master of Frederick House, had sent Mannall to waylay Indians there but on reaching the place where he intended to camp, Mannall had discovered that Cameron had been there since the beginning of March. As a result, Mannall had secured only a few furs which he traded in the night for brandy. Cameron stayed two days at Frederick House, afterward reporting to Grant that he had seen two Indian women there who belonged to Langue de Terre." Langue de Terre was the Canadians' name for Sowe,a,wa, me, ni,ca settlement that was a post belonging to Fort Temiskaming in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century situated on west branch of the Montreal River on Lake Mistinikon.</p>	<p>Mitchell, Elaine Allan, <i>Fort Temiskaming and the Fur Trade</i>. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1977, p. 37.</p>

### Capusacasee Posts

(Chapleau - Nemegosenda River Provincial Park)

(1820 - unknown), near Elsas

A Hudson's Bay Co. post located on Kapuskasing Lake.

A North West Co. post was also here (date ?).

### Flying Post

(1800 - 1895),

A North West Co. post located on the Groundhog River, just downriver from Kukatush Lake. Also known as

**Acacoutishendaw Post** (also spelled **Kuckatush**). Became a Hudson's Bay Co. post after 1821 (HBC records begin 1823).

### Gogama Post

(1931 - 1950's), Gogama

A Hudson's Bay Co. post (HBC records cover 1931 - 1933). The town was first settled in 1917.

### Mattagami Posts (1) (3)

(1794, 1814 - 1895), Mattagami Lake

Originally an independent British trade post, or a North West Co. post.

A Hudson's Bay Co. post was located here in 1814 (HBC records begin 1816). Also spelled (or known as) **Matawagamingue** after 1817.

### Kenogamissi Posts

(1794 - 1822), Kenogamissi Lake

Hudson's Bay Co. employees from Frederick House, 64 km to the northeast, established an outpost here to counter the fur trading activities of the North West Co. in the area, and it succeeded so well that in 1812 it became the chief post and Frederick House the subsidiary. Throughout its existence, it engaged in spirited competition with the Nor'Westers on Mattagami Lake and Kukatush Lake, some 51 km to the south and west, respectively. In 1822, following the union of the rival companies, Kenogamissi was closed (HBC records end 1821) and the business of the district conducted thereafter from the establishments of Mattagami and Flying Post (formerly Kukatush). Marker located at the public boat access area beside The Cache Campground on Kenogamissi Lake, off Highway 144, southwest of *Timmins*.

A North West Co. post was also here (date ?).

### Sowewaminicaw Post

(1785), near Matachewan ?

An independent British trade post.

### Langue de Terre Posts

(1785, 1788), near Matachewan ?

Two independent British trade posts.

CORRECT  
PLACE DOC ~~??~~  
ALG-40269

### Matachewan Post

(1867 - 1890 ?), Matachewan

A Hudson's Bay Co. post (HBC records cover only 1890), located eight kilometres north of the present town. No remains, a church is now located on the site.

### Abitibi House

(1800 - unknown), Lake Abitibi

A Hudson's Bay Co. post located on the west shore of the lower (western) portion of the lake.

A North West Co. post was also here in 1801.





Map 2 Far trade posts and routes (by Thai-Nguyen.Nguyen)

DOC. 6

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	<del>Brunswick House</del> FH	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	ENGLAND		A.16/16, fo. 61d-62
1798 - 1799	Trader, Second	KEN	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.





HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY					
1	2	3	4	5	6

Reference :-

B.75/a/5

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HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY

SECTION B

CLASS 75

SUB-DIVISION a

PIECE 5

DESCRIPTION FREDERICK HOUSE -  
POST JOURNAL

1789-1790

Copy No. ....

Reference .....

Reduction .....

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HUDSON'S  
BAY COMPANY

B 75 a

427

*A Journal of the most  
remarkable Transactions and Occurrences  
at Fredrick House commencing 13 July 1790  
and Ending 4<sup>th</sup> July 1790  
by William Bullard.*

5  
1784-90



F H

Journal.

of Winds, Weather,

Transactions, and Occurrences.

from the 13<sup>th</sup> July 1789 to the 5<sup>th</sup> March 1790.

by

John Mannall.

and from the 5<sup>th</sup> March to the 4<sup>th</sup> July 1790.

by

William Bolland.

B. 75/a/5

1789/90



**RESEARCH REPORT**

**HISTORIC MÉTIS IN ONTARIO:**

**TIMMINS, COCHRANE AND  
THE ABITIBI REGION**

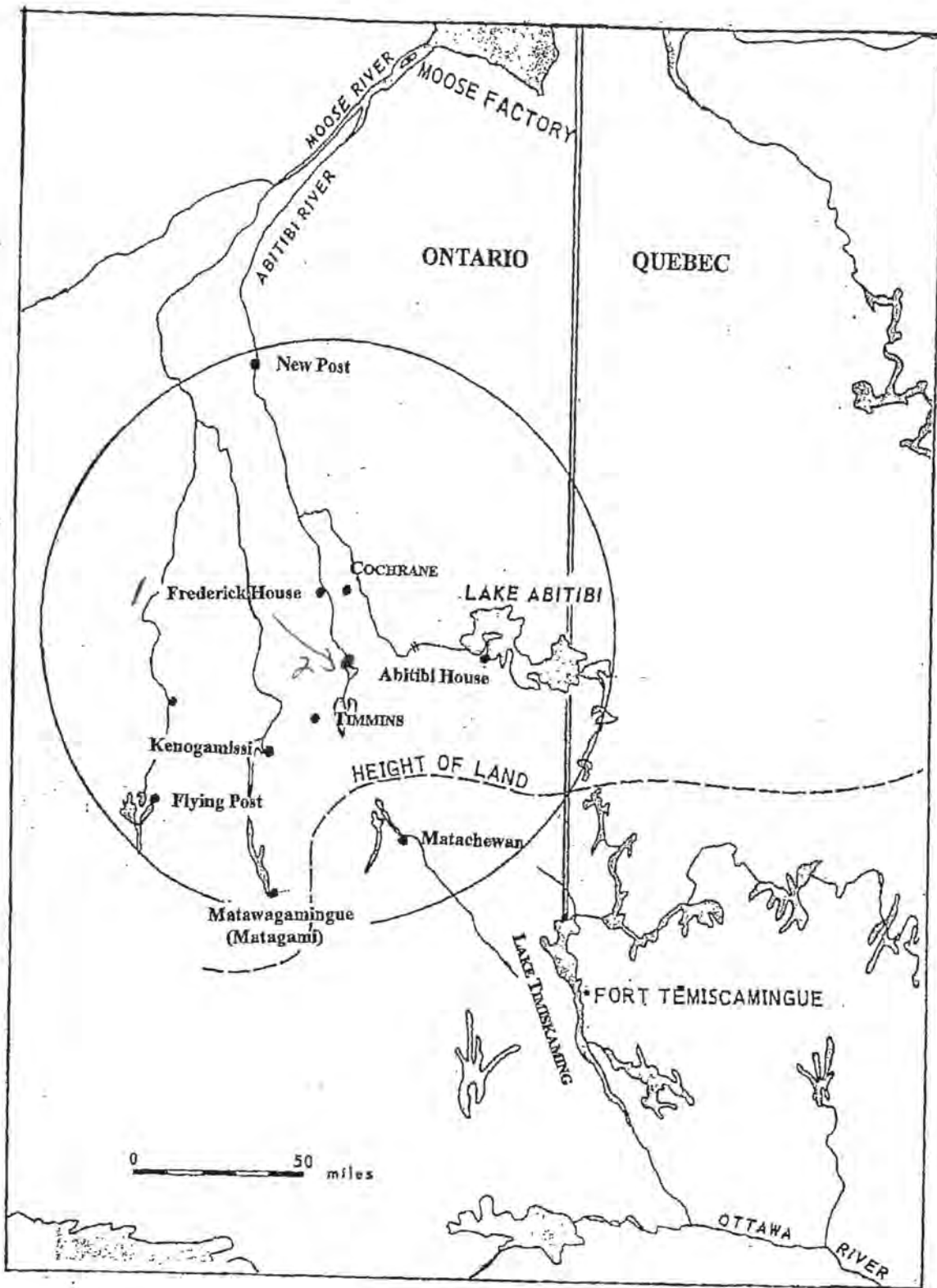
Submitted to:

Valerie J. Stankiewicz  
Policy Officer, Historical Research  
NATIVE AFFAIRS UNIT  
ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES  
300 Water Street  
P.O. Box 7000  
Peterborough ON K9J 8M5

Submitted by:

Gwen Reimer, Ph.D. & Jean-Philippe Chartrand, M.A.  
PRAXIS Research Associates  
6352 St. Louis Drive, Ottawa ON K1C 2Y1

February 20, 2001



- STUDY REGION -  
**HISTORIC MÉTIS IN ONTARIO: TIMMINS, COCHRANE AND ABITIBI REGION**

## 4. THE ABITIBI FUR TRADE REGION, 1784 - 1890

The establishment of Frederick House in 1784 by the Hudson's Bay Company marked the beginning of intense competition in the Abitibi region between the HBC "English" and the "Canadians" represented mainly by the North West Company. This chapter traces the history of inland expansion of fur trade posts by the NWC north from Fort Timiskaming, and by the HBC south from Moose Factory. This expansion quickly developed both economically and socially into a regional fur trade involving seven post locations along the Abitibi River system. Analyses focus on the social relations among inland posts, the role of Aboriginal women at these posts, and the occupational profile of a subsequent class of servants of mixed ancestry within the region. These discussions provide the fur trade context for a more detailed analysis in Chapter 5, of the development of a regional fur trade community in which a population of mixed ancestry was significant.

### 4.1 THE REGIONAL FUR TRADE CONTEXT

#### 4.1.1 Competition and Inland Expansion of the Fur Trade, 1784-1821

By the late 1770s, Canadian-based fur trade companies, as well as French and early British "Pedlars" were operating directly in the interior region around Lake Abitibi, forcing the Hudson's Bay Company to compete by expanding inland from Moose Factory (Judd 1980:129; cf. Ray 1988:342). Pedlars were free traders from Montreal, French and English Canadians who traded *en derouine* after the British conquest of New France. Pedlars tended to build informal posts inland, developing intimate trade dealings with local Indians which Brown suggests carried over to relationships with Indian women (Brown 1980a:82-83). Little has been written about the Pedlars, although it appears they were a hardy brand of trader, experienced inland travellers willing to live if necessary, "on fish or raw oatmeal and water" (Mitchell 1977:29). Although the Pedlars' trade activity was independent and unorganized, they posed serious competition to the HBC:

*About the year 1773 the Canadian traders from Montreal... had become so numerous and indefatigable at the head of the rivers which led to the Hudson's Bay Company settlements that trade of the latter was in a great measure cut off. The Indians being supplied with everything at their own doors had no occasion to paddle several hundred miles to the Company's forts. (In Voorhis 1930:21)*

In response, HBC headquarters in London sent a surveyor, Philip Turnor, to scout for potential post locations in the interior around Lake Abitibi. In 1779, Turnor encountered one of the Canadian inland trading establishments, reporting that it consisted of three larger trading houses and ten smaller dwellings, each of the latter also being trading houses by virtue of "every one of their men being a trader" (in Brown 1980a:82).



A variety of small Canadian fur trade companies and independent Pedlar operations continued to compete in the region over the next several years, and in the winter of 1788 no less than five Canadian settlements were reported on Lake Abitibi (*ibid.*:31). According to Voorhis (1930:19), the North West Fur Trading Company was formed in 1783 as a direct result of the rivalry over the inland trade, creating a united front of private traders opposed to the expansionist efforts of the HBC. By 1790 the main players in the fur trade rivalry in the Abitibi region were the North West Company's Timiskaming posts and the Hudson's Bay Company inland posts ruled by the Council at Moose Factory (Mitchell 1977:37). This rivalry existed continuously and intensively until the coalition of the two companies in 1821 (Voorhis 1930:23).

In 1784 Turnor established a temporary HBC post at Frederick House, its purpose to compete with the Canadians, apparently in conjunction with requests from Abitibi Indians who had asked that a post be established further inland from Moose Factory.<sup>16</sup> The Company's original intent was to build a post on Lake Abitibi where the Canadians were already well established. However, Turnor was warned by local Indians that large game (deer) was scarce there, and the post was established at the junction of the Abitibi and Pusquachama (Frederick House) rivers, "a strategic site in the centre of the Abitibi Indians' lands" (Mitchell 1977:26-27). A year later a more permanent post was built on the south east shore of Lake Waratowaca (Frederick House Lake) where the fishery was more productive.<sup>17</sup> From the Moose Council's perspective, Frederick House was an expensive post to supply and disappointing in terms of fur returns, but nevertheless proved to be a "thorn in the flesh" of James Grant and his Canadian operation out of Fort Timiskaming (*ibid.*).

In 1792 the Canadians built a post on Devil's Island in Frederick House Lake, just offshore from the HBC post. The Moose Council countered this move in 1794 by establishing two new posts in the area, one on Lake Abitibi<sup>18</sup> (by George Gladman) and another on Kenogamissi Lake (by John Mannall). Within months the Canadians retaliated by sending Donald McKay (Sr.) to build a trading house on Lake Matawagamingue, 30 miles southwest of the new Kenogamissi post (Mitchell 1977:41;48). In 1800 MacKay was sent to establish another post on Groundhog Lake, named Flying Post by the Canadians, but known as Kakatoosh (Kukatush) by the HBC men.<sup>19</sup> When MacKay was sent to Fort Timiskaming in 1804, Angus Cameron became master of Matawagamingue and shortly after George McBride took over management of Flying Post (*ibid.*:94).

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<sup>16</sup> Source: HBCA Post History - Frederick House.

<sup>17</sup> This site, along which the Ontario Northland Railway and the highway from Timmins to Iroquois Falls run today, is marked with a plaque erected in 1959 by the Historical Branch of the Public Archives of Ontario (Source: AO, Historical Plaque, 25 July 1959: "Cochrane District - Frederick House, 1785-1821").

<sup>18</sup> Although the HBC had apparently frequented Lake Abitibi off and on since the British conquest of 1763, between 1794 and 1796 the Company established a permanent house and rebuilt the old De Troyes fort (Voorhis 1930:26).

<sup>19</sup> Since at least 1784, the Canadians had operated a post situated up the west branch of the Montreal River on Lake Mistinikon called "Langue de Terre" and in 1788 this post was under the management of Aeneas Cameron. According to Mitchell (1977:68), after Flying Post was established in 1800, record of the Langue de Terre settlement disappears and the post was presumably abandoned.



KENOGAMISSI (1794-1822): At Kenogamissi, several HBC post journal entries indicate the presence of wives and families. Again, there are almost no entries during the first years of this post's establishment, although the post manager in 1796, John Mannall is known to have married an Aboriginal or métis woman at some point. "Mrs Mannall" reportedly helped provision Moose Factory with fish in 1808, perhaps while her husband was there on business (Brown 1980a:73). By 1812 Richard Good was master at Kenogamissi, and several journal entries refer to his wife and family:

*Oct 17th. ...Self, Wife & Harry Lawson went to the fishing place, where the fish resort to spawn in hopes of procuring some.*

*Oct 23. Friday. Mr. Rich'd Good & family... arrived from the Factory...*  
(Doc.#20:2-2d)

By this time, journal entries more frequently document the activities of Company men and their families. In the space of four folios covering the period from October 19 to December 24, 1812, the journal keeper at Kenogamissi refers six times to the activities of Charles Beads and Joseph Turnor and their wives:

*Oct. 23... Charles Beads and his Wife arrived from the Factory...*

*Oct 26... Sent ...Charles Beads and his Wife up to the fishing Fall...*

*Oct. 28... Sent Joseph Turnor and his Wife and John Kirkness to the Fishing Place...*

*Oct. 29... Charles Beads and his wife came home with 14 Rundlets of salted fish...*

*Nov.28... On the 26 last sent Charles Beads and his Wife out a Tenting...*

*Dec. 19... Dispatched Wm. Stanger back to Joseph Turnor with whom he is going to stay with, and by whom I sent a month's flour for himself and partner.*

(Doc.#20:2d-4)

Entries about Joseph Turnor and his family are frequent in the post journals for the remaining years of the HBC's presence at Kenogamissi. For example, in summer 1817 "Mrs. Turnor" stayed near the post sharing some of her fish catches, while her husband was away at Moose Factory (Doc.#28:1d). For part of their time there, it appears that Turnor and his family wintered at an outpost called "Wyaskash" (Doc.#30:25). Turnor is listed as a servant in the 1820 District Report, and it is likely that he stayed until 1822 when the post was abandoned after the amalgamation of the HBC and NWC (Doc.#32:1d).

In July 1815 James Kellock "& wife" arrived from Moose Factory to spend the year at Kenogamissi (Doc.#23:1d). Charles Beads left soon after to make a supply trip to Moose, while a "John Beads" – possibly his métis son – stayed on at Kenogamissi where he was employed for the



summer. In December 1815, "Betsy Kellock" – either James' wife or a métis daughter – brought home ten rabbits (Doc.#23:11d). Frequent entries in the 1817 journal refer to Kellock and his wife engaged in various hunting activities, primarily snaring of rabbits (Doc.#26:14d-15). Entries from 1816-1818 indicate that John Grant – the NWC master at Kenogamissi during this time – also had a wife and family (Docs.#23:25; #28:23). Peter Spence, the HBC master in 1817-20 also made occasional journal entries about his wife, particularly in regard to her fishing and rabbit snaring activities (Docs.#28: 4d-5; #30:4; #31:49).

**ABITIBI HOUSE (1794-1929):** The earliest journal record of an HBC Company man at Abitibi who may have had an Aboriginal mate is dated August 11, 1797 when post manager Robert Folster "and an Indian Woman proceeded for the Fort in a Small canoe" (Doc.#4:2). On May 10, 1790 Folster noted that "a Canadian Clerk and his wife went of [sic] after Belly" who had been sent to follow another "Canadian and Indian" to Frederick House, for "fear that they should see more Indians and Entice the Furrs from them" (Doc.#4:12d). Both the HBC and NWC spent considerable time and energy following each other in an attempt to thwart each other's collection of furs from Indians, and it appears that men frequently brought their wives along. The reason for their presence on such trips is never stated, although it is possible that these women were members of bands from whom the traders hoped to collect furs, and that their presence would help entice that trade. Possibly these Aboriginal wives were also useful as local guides. In May 1807, Canadian "Mr. Charles Lapplant (his Wife) & 2 Men of Our Opponents" were spotted travelling "down the River... to Indians Ground"; two HBC men followed their canoe for two days before returning home to Abitibi (Doc.#14:11). Richard Good, the Abitibi post manager at this time, and his "Wife" journeyed together to Moose Factory in 1807 (Doc.#15:3). Robert Gill, another HBC man at Abitibi House during this time, is also recorded to have had a wife (Doc.#16:5). By 1810, Richard Good's journal entries refer to his "family", as do entries about "Thos. Richards Junr. & his Family" (Doc.#19:2d).

After amalgamation, several new names begin to appear in the Abitibi post journals. Perhaps the most significant is William Polson, whose family name can be traced in the Abitibi area into the mid-1900s. Polson – a halfbreed born in Eastmain – was hired as interpreter at Abitibi House in 1821, was promoted to Postmaster in 1841, and in total lived at Abitibi well over 25 years. The first entry referring to the Polson family at Abitibi House occurs in November 1822 when "Polson & family arrived in the evening from the fishing place having procured in all about eleven kegs" (Doc.#34:2d). Another entry in January 1823 records that, "Polson & wife went to examine their Cat-snares" (Doc.#34:5d). In July 1825, Polson, his wife and their youngest daughter became "very sick"; the little girl died and was buried at Abitibi House (Doc.#43:3d). Polson and his family are mentioned frequently in the Abitibi House post journals and, as was discussed in Chapter 4, evidence indicates that he and his wife were the leading provisioners of country food for the post.

Also after amalgamation and the permanent closing of Frederick House, the Charles Beads family took up residence at Abitibi House. On October 7, 1828, "Charles Beads and his Family went to the Fishing Place at white fish River" (Doc.#53:9). This family also appears to have been engaged as provisioners, as indicated in a December 1828 entry that they "came home from Tenting" (Doc.#53:16d). By the 1850s journals show that both Polson and Beads had sons who worked with



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

#### 5.4 1901 CENSUS: MÉTIS POPULATION IN THE ABITIBI REGION

The above analysis has demonstrated the value of the 1901 Census in determining the long-term residence of several métis families in the Abitibi region. However, as discussed in Chapter 1, two factors result in an inconclusive demographic analysis of the métis population in this region at the turn of the century: 1) unidentified "unorganized territories", and; 2) enumerator inconsistencies regarding the identification of métis and their offspring. Despite these methodological problems, the data available on the métis population in 1901 are presented in Table 5.1 below.

**Table 5.1**  
**1901 Census: Métis Enumerated in the Abitibi Region**

<u>Province / District / Sub-D. / Poll.Div.</u>	<u># métis enumerated</u>	<u># métis/Table XI</u>	<u>Total Pop.</u>
Ontario / 92: Nipissing / s <sup>1</sup> / 3 - Nairn...& Unorg.Terr.	382	450	1,947
- Biscotasing CPR	35		
- Matagami Region	36		
- Flying Post Region/Indians	127		
- U. Wahnapeetea/Vermillion	25		
- Unsurveyed territory	159		
Quebec / 180: Pontiac / z / 2 - Unorg.Terr.		47	1,339
- North Timiskaming	62		
Quebec / 180: Pontiac / z / 4 (Indian Reserves)		n/a	n/a
- Abitibi	6		439
- New Post (Ont.)	8		39
- Matagama Post (Ont.)	17		140
Quebec / Unorganized Districts: Abitibi, Ashuanipi, Mistassini		49	2,405

Note: The "# métis enumerated" represents a count of individuals coded as "Breed" from the actual enumeration pages. The "# métis/Table XI" is the official total from the "Table of Origins", Volume 1: Population (Canada 1902).

Sources: Docs.#88; #89; #90; #91; #92.  
Canada 1902:332-335; 378-379; 392-393.

Enumerations for Timmins and Cochrane are not shown on the table above, as the locations of these present-day towns were within unorganized territory at the time. Many of the locations enumerated in the unorganized territory of the Nipissing sub-district were at Canadian Pacific Railway Stations where new pockets of population had recently developed. Margin notes on enumeration pages indicate that the "Unsurveyed Territory" included the following CPR stations: Straight Lake, Pogamasing, Munro's Siding, Metagama, Eureka Lake, Duchesnay, and Ramsay. The townships of

Moncrieff and Harty are also listed and several pages of unsurveyed territory enumerations are for unspecified locations.

The Flying Post enumerations were taken at two locations, one entitled "Flying Post Region Indians" and the other (appearing 5 enumeration pages later) entitled "Flying Post Region". Schedule 2 - "Buildings and Lands" - locates the first around [Middle Branch?] Spanish River and Opeepeesway Lake just several miles north of the CPR Railway near Biscotasing. This area is approximately 70 miles (115 km.) south of Timmins and of the present-day Flying Post Reserve. However, several HBC employees were enumerated here - including Alexander J. McLeod, the Postmaster from 1892-1901 - confirming that the post location (maintained at it's original site on the Groundhog River, 50 mi./ 80 km. southwest of Timmins) was also included in this Census region.<sup>54</sup> The second set of Flying Post enumerations are vaguely located in Schedule 2 as "Waters Flying Post Region" and while it is possible that this represented the area around present-day Flying Post Reserve (where the Ivanhoe meets the Groundhog River, 45 mi./70 km. due west of Timmins), this remains unconfirmed.

The Matagami region was also enumerated in two sections, and by two different enumerators, one in Ontario (Nipissing - "Matagami region") and the other in Quebec (Pontiac - "Mattagama Lake / Matagama Post HBC").<sup>55</sup> These enumerations apparently covered two parts of the same local region, and it is likely that the Quebec enumerator visited the Indian Reserve while the Ontario enumerator visited the rest of the region. Both enumerators seemed to have visited the HBC post at Matagami (formerly Matawagamingue), as James Miller<sup>56</sup> the Postmaster from 1898-1908 appears on both lists.<sup>57</sup>

Overall, the 1901 Census indicates that between 450-500 métis individuals lived in the Abitibi region. Within the Nipissing, Ontario sub-district of "Nairn, Lorne, Hyman and unorganized territory", the métis enumerated in Upper Wahnapeetea and Vermillion waters and in the unspecified unsurveyed territories, identified mainly as Chippewa or Algonquin "Breed", and most family names appear to be of Aboriginal origin (eg., Waugayezick, Neagoneyabo, Wessegas). This contrasts sharply with métis enumerated in Biscotasing, Matagami, and Flying Post where the majority of

<sup>54</sup> Also, HBCA Post History - Flying Post.

<sup>55</sup> The pages recorded by the Quebec enumerator are variously titled, as follows: first page, "Avisty Rock on Mattagama Lake Ontario"; second page, "Matagama Post - HBC Algoma Ontario"; third and fourth pages, "Matagama Algoma Ontario" (Doc.#92). It is presumed here to refer to Mattagama Lake / Matagami Post (formerly Matawagamingue).

<sup>56</sup> In the Ontario enumeration, James Miller is listed together with Hanna his "Chippewa EB" wife and 9 "Chippewa OB" children (Doc.#88:10-11). The Quebec enumerator lists James Miller with his "ME" wife Anny, and 7 "ME" children (Doc.#92:n/p). Although there are some minor differences between the two enumerations (eg., variants of given names), the similarities are striking and indicate that this family was enumerated twice. A final count of métis in the Matagami region must take into account that Miller's wife and seven of his children were counted twice.

<sup>57</sup> Also, HBCA Post History - Matawagamingue.



surnames are of French, Scottish or English origin (eg., Isaac<sup>58</sup>, Langevie, Restoul, Friday, Ward, Linklater, Moore, McKay). As demonstrated above, a significant number of these European family names can also be linked to the fur trade in the Abitibi region. The majority in this latter group identified their Aboriginal origin as "Chippewa", the remainder identifying as "Cree."

The métis enumerated in the Nipissing unorganized territory represented almost 25% of that sub-district's total population. The vast majority (85%) of that métis population lived in the "unorganized territory" parts of the sub-district, which included the fur trade areas of Flying Post and Matagami. Occupations of the métis men included: Trapper (60); HBC Employee (5); Lumbermen (4); Railway Trackmen (2); Miscellaneous trades, eg., carpenter, teacher, clergyman (7).

The "unorganized territory" of the Pontiac District examined here is titled "Indian Reserves - Quebec" and includes Abitibi, plus two HBC posts in Ontario, New Post and Matagami. A different census form was used to enumerate these "Indian Reserves", and no column exists for profession or occupation. Hence this type of information is not available for Abitibi, New Post or Matagami.

At Abitibi, the HBC post was evidently also enumerated, as Robert Skene the Clerk in charge from 1900-1902 is listed here.<sup>59</sup> Although identified as "District 180, Sub-district z, Polling Division 4", it is possible that in Table XI, this population is tabulated under the "Unorganized Districts" of Quebec for which a total of 49 métis is recorded (Canada 1902:392-393). Thirty-nine individuals were coded as ME in the enumeration pages for Abitibi, New Post and Matagami Post. However, as indicated above, several households descending from known métis fur trade families were coded as R (eg., Beads), and as was the case with North Timiskaming, in several cases children of métis parents were also coded as R. Taking into account individuals from these latter categories, it can be speculated that the métis population totalled a maximum of 58 persons, broken down as follows: Abitibi (19); New Post (8); Matagami Post (26).

At Abitibi, the Quebec enumerator identified 95% of the population as Algonquin in racial/tribal origin, including the minority who identified as métis. The remaining 5% consisted of 17 Cree individuals and 7 Europeans. The only household to completely identify as métis at Abitibi is William Ellison, his wife and three children. As mentioned above, two Beads households were enumerated at Abitibi, but are coded "R", as are four McDougall households.<sup>60</sup> A Henry Dokis family is also listed, and it is possible that this family was related to "Ducas" or "Dukis", the independent

<sup>58</sup> A William Isaac household was enumerated as "Cree FB" and "Chippewa FB" at Matagami, and Albert Isaac plus a Widow Isaac household were enumerated as "Chippewa OB" at Flying Post. A probable relative, John Isaac, was one of the signatories to Treaty 9 at Flying Post on July 16, 1906 (Doc.#102:312).

<sup>59</sup> Source: HBCA Post History - Abitibi.

<sup>60</sup> The 1901 Census for Abitibi (Indian Reserve) enumerated the following McDougall households, all of which identified as "R" (Rouge) "Algonquine": McDougall, Andrew (age 36, wife + 4 children); McDougall, Louis Jr. (age 44, wife + 2 children); McDougall, Louis Sr. (age 70, wife + 2 children); McDougall, Michel (age 60, wife + 1 child) (Doc.#90). The first three men listed here were signatories to Treaty 9 at Abitibi on June 7, 1906 (Doc.#102:311).



trader who activities prompted the HBC to establish Matachewan Post in 1865 (Doc.#90:10).

New Post had a very small population of only 37 individuals in 1901, of which 8 identified as métis. The Scottish HBC Clerk, Christopher Jobson, was married to a "Métis Ecossoise" woman who along with their son are coded ME.<sup>61</sup> The only family entirely coded ME is that of John McClaude. This is possibly a variant of McLeod, and HBC records show that a John McLeod ('native of the country') was the post manager at New Post from 1911-1918 (*ibid.*). The racial/tribal origin of the New Post population was as follows: Cree (21); Algonquin (15).

At Mattagama Lake / Matagama Post, the population again is identified as mainly Algonquin in racial/tribal origin. Of 140 individuals enumerated, only five individuals identified as Cree. The few families coded as ME or MF had mainly European family names, for example, Groux, Restoul, Moore, and Miller.

In the unorganized territory of North Timiskaming (Pontiac District, Quebec), the métis enumerated also had family names of mainly European origin (eg., Lapointe, McBride, Polson, King). The majority of this group identified their Aboriginal origin as Algonquin, several identified as Chippewa, and only a few as Cree. Although Table XI lists a total of only 47 métis in the "Unorganized territory" of Pontiac District, 62 métis individuals coded as ME (Métis Ecossoise) or MF (Métis Français) were counted on the enumeration pages. This number is skewed, as several of the children of métis parents were coded as "R" (Rouge) rather than as ME or MF. If such children and if individuals with fur trade family names (known to have descended from métis fur traders - eg., Polson) are added to the number of individuals actually coded ME or MF, the total number of métis in the sub-district of unorganized territory - North Timiskaming could be as high as 107. The occupational profile of these métis men included: 9 Farmers; 6 Hunters/Trappers; 6 Labourers; 1 Carpenter.

The methodological problem of enumerator inconsistency makes it impossible to know for certain if the codes for "Colour" and "Tribal/Racial Origin" are indicative of self-identification. Enumeration instructions stated that the "heads of families, households and institutions are required to furnish the enumerator with all particulars regarding every person in the family, household or institution" (Canada 1902:xviii, no.43). This implies that the Census intended for persons to self-identify their colour and racial origin. However, the extent to which individual enumerators' explanations of colour and racial/tribal categories influenced people's answers cannot be known. However, if individuals were coded strictly according to how they self-identified, then the 1901 enumerations are suggestive of a sense of capital "M" Métis ethnicity in some local regions. Two localities within the Abitibi region stand out as possible foci for métis community:

1. The first and most probable locale of métis ethnicity is the Flying Post region in which 127 individuals self-identified as "Chippewa Breed" (total of both the "Indians" and the "Region" enumerations). That this number includes Abitibi region fur trade métis family names such as

<sup>61</sup> Also, HBCA Post History - New Post.



excelled in as a result of their mixed Aboriginal/European upbringing. For example, there are records of métis servants as interpreters, canoe builders, and skilled hunters;

- ▶ Although the evidence indicates that the resource-poor environment demanded that all men stationed at inland posts engage in some subsistence harvesting, the records also suggest that in some cases, métis servants were primary post provisioners. William Polson and his family at Abitibi stand out as one such case. The critical need for experienced hunters at inland posts where environmental pressures were greatest may have highlighted the benefits of the specialized skills some métis men possessed;
- ▶ There are numerous instances of métis servants and their families setting up temporary hunting and fishing camps at more productive sites a distance from the post. Here they would live for days or weeks, harvesting resources aimed at helping to provision the post;
- Unlike fur trade regions along the Great Lakes or further west in the Lake of the Woods area, evidence from Abitibi region fur trade records suggest that the occupation of *voyageur* was not an identifying feature of métis ethnicity:

▶ Records indicate that inland posts depended on local Indian men to paddle the canoes to and from Moose Factory or Fort Timiskaming. French-Canadian and métis voyageurs were apparently unavailable, and local trappers were considered "cheap" labour, although they and their families also benefited from the payment of provisions and other goods. Voyaging was seasonal, journey-specific employment;

- ▶ Company men – often métis – always commanded or supervised the canoe brigades, making sure the fur packs arrived at their destination and returning to the post with provisions from the fort. However, the label *voyageur* was not applied to such men.

## 8.6 ABORIGINAL / EUROPEAN MARITAL UNIONS

- A detailed examination of available journal records from each NWC and HBC fur trade post in the Abitibi region demonstrates that company men at each were involved in *à la façon du pays*, or common-law marriages. References to the country wives and families of company men are found in the journals for Frederick House, Abitibi House, Kenogamissi, Matawagamingue, Flying Post, and Matachewan:
  - ▶ Early records from fur trade posts in the Abitibi region provide evidence that European company men were involved in marital relations with local Aboriginal women. References to a company man's "woman," "lady" or "girl" appear only in the earliest journals from the late 1700s and early 1800s;

**ALGONQUIN POPULATION IN THE ABITIBI REGION: 1901 CENSUS**

	<u>ALGONQUIN</u>	<u>CREE</u>	<u>EUROPEANS</u>
ONTARIO ABITIBI POPULATION: 439	415 ( 95% )	17	7
ONTARIO NEW POST POPULATION: 36	15	21	
ONTARIO MATAGAMA POST POPULATION: 140	135	5	
<b>POPULATION TOTALS:</b>	<b><u>565</u></b>	<b><u>43</u></b>	<b><u>7</u></b>

OF THE TOTAL POPULATION OF **615** INDIVIDUALS, **565 IDENTIFIED AS ALGONQUIN** IN RACIAL / TRIBAL ORIGIN.

In 1736, Maray De La Chauvernie talks about the Tabitibi's are One Hundred Warriors. At the mouth of the Temiscaming they are Twenty Warriors. At the Head of the Lake Twenty are Domiciled. If so, are they part of the same Nation as James Morrison states?



## CONCLUSIONS

Praxis Research is for Historic Metis in Ontario. No consensus exists on Tribal Identity but favors an interpretation.

The Abitibi Region is where boundaries between Cree Ojibwa and Algonquin cannot be determined (Day & Trigger 1978 Bishop 1981, McNulty and Gibert 1981).

Couture (Ethnohistorian) uses Father Vimont (1640) to base his claim Abitibi is Algonquin. Vimont uses memoirs of Trader and Interpreter Jean Nicolet De Belleborne (who spent the 1620's among the Nipissings). He mentions several groups among them Timiscimi (Timiskamings) and Outimagami (Temagami).

Father Druillettes (1659 – 1660) uses Awatanik (Indian Convert from Lake Michigan) travels to James Bay and down through Lake Abitibi. Abitibi Natives are not identified as (Cree).

French Military Leader Greysolon Du, LHUT (1684 Journal) refers to the Abitibi as Distinct from (Cree).

Maray De La Chauvergnie (1736) equates Tabittibs as Tete De Boule in one sentence, but later distinguishes them from that Group.

Alexander Henry (1762) suggests that Gens Des Terres were not affiliated with either Ojibwa or Cree Tribal Groups.

Honigmann's map shows (Cree) territory includes part of upper Mattagami and Abitibi Rivers, but stops short of Lake Abitibi.

Parent provides no direct evidence that 17<sup>th</sup> Century Abitibi formed part of a (Cree) Nation.

Honigmann (1981:221) The presence of Totems or Totemic Groups is strong evidence that the Abitibi cannot be considered (Cree).

Viau (1995 A:101) resists labeling as (Cree). Viau (1999A:145) argues that because of the Fur Trade and movement and migrations of Bands, the Historic Abitibi acquired a partial Ojibwa membership and its predominant mixed Ojibwa – Cree

## **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 Algonkians. 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 Algonkians 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.