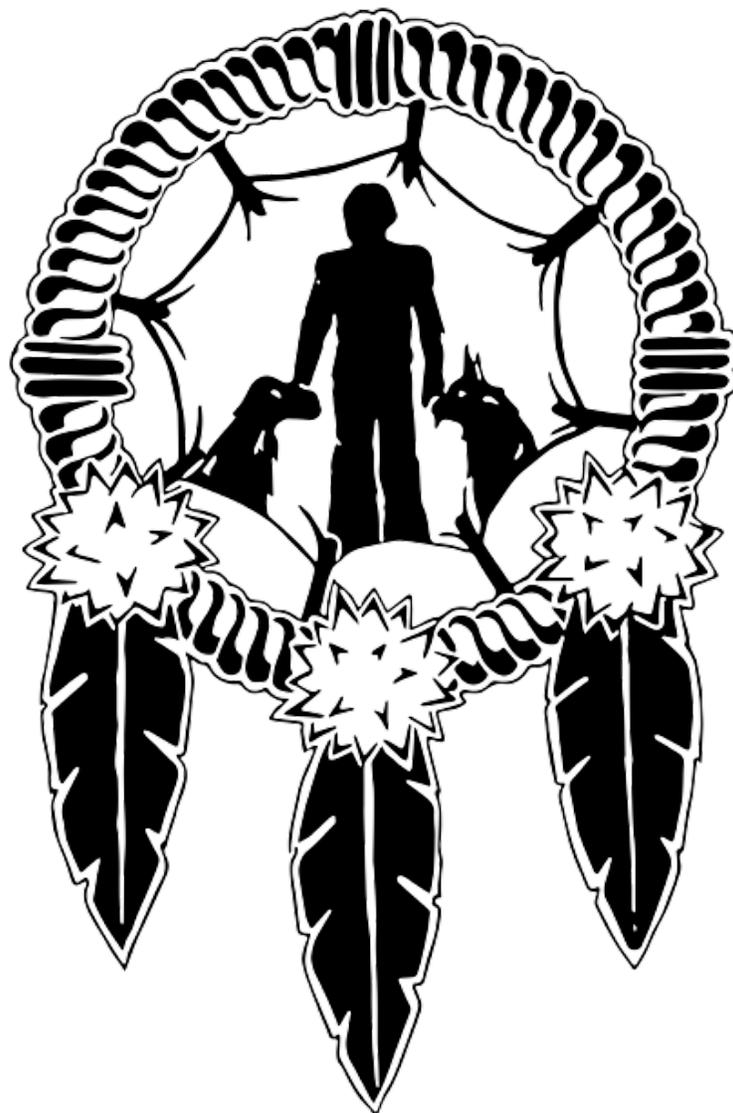


Presented by Harvey Beaudoin

# Josephte Kwekijikokwe Augustin Bachand(t) Dit-Bechamps-Deshampes-Bassin Ojibwe Root Ancestry

July 2nd 2023

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## Overview

The family, speaking mostly on behalf of the Beaudoin's and Gervais's and the Pujos-Pigeau's of Northern Ontario, have had members accepted and Identified as Metis with the Metis Nation of Ontario beginning at the creation of the MNO in 1993. Over several generations members of the family have stood on council, been employed by the MNO while others had full Algonquin Status. The family has been actively involved in traditional hunting and fishing practices. This includes a natural desire to share our harvest with other Indigenous families which can be supported through previous years of harvesting and sharing with other members of the MNO in Timmins, Ontario.

Although it was always presumed and understood that the families Indigenous routes came from the paternal side through the Pujos-Pigeau Ancestry, a bloodline that was known was to be of direct Algonquin descent. Research can confirm that an Ojibwe Identity can be substantiated from Marianne Bechamps with her mother being Ojibwe from Flying Post or rather Matawagamingue and her father, a French Canadian fur trader with the Hudson Bay Company. The "half breeds" were accepted into the Martin Clan or Warrior Clan in the Algonquin-Ojibwe culture. Therefore in the supporting documents and rationale for inclusion, the Kwekijikokwe-Bachand bloodline should be a verified Ojibwe Ancestry for the justification and rationale below.

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## Definitions:

Algonquin Clan System: The Algonquin lived in communities comprised of related patrilineal clans (meaning they followed the male line of descent).<sup>1</sup>

Barbers Bay: Is a bay and small community situated on the outer limits of Timmins. Ontario.

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Flying Post: Can be found on the Metis Nation of Ontario website described as follows:

The inter-connected Métis populations at the inland posts between New Post, Timiskaming and Flying Post (the “Abitibi Inland Community”) satisfies the Powley criteria for a historic Métis community. This includes the posts at Frederick House, Abitibi House, Kenogamissi, Mattagami, and the areas of the present day settlements of Timmins, Cochrane and Chapleau. The James Bay area (i.e. Moose Factory post and environs) satisfies the Powley criteria for a historic Métis community, however, much of the Métis population from this community moved into the Abitibi Inland Community prior to effective control. Notably, the MNO does not represent MNO citizens living in and around the James Bay area today.<sup>3</sup>

Flying Post First Nation describes it as follows:

Most of the First Nation members are located near Nipigon, but others live in different parts of the country. The actual Flying Post FN reserve lands are located north-west of Timmins, Ontario along the GroundHog River, about an hour north of Malette Road just outside the city.

The Hudson Bay Company describes Flying Post as a Fur Trade Post and as follows:

The Hudson's Bay Company acquired Flying Post in 1822 following the amalgamation with the North West Company. The post had been established by the NWC in 1800. It was located on Ground Hog Lake near the head of the Groundhog

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/algonquin>

<sup>2</sup> [https://ca.geoview.info/barbers\\_bay.5892844](https://ca.geoview.info/barbers_bay.5892844)

3

<https://www.metisnation.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/08/joint-fact-sheet-abitibi-inland-18-august-2017-final.pdf>

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or Kakozhisk River in present-day Ontario. Flying Post was placed under the administration of the Kenogamissi River District in the Southern Department. In May 1826, the store was flooded. A new house was built in the summer of 1830.

Some time before 1890, Flying Post was relocated to a point on the Canadian Pacific Railway line. During this time, Flying Post operated two outposts, ca.1890: Root Post and one unnamed outpost. In 1892, the post was transferred to the administration of the Lake Huron District in the Montreal Department. It was closed in 1914.<sup>4</sup>

Frederick House (Post): A post on Frederick House Lake operated by The Hudson Bay Company. Also the place where the Frederick House massacre occurred.<sup>5</sup>

Fur trader/Voyageur: Voyageurs ("travelers" in French) were men hired to work for the fur trade companies to transport trade goods throughout the vast territory to rendezvous posts. At the rendezvous points, these goods were exchanged for furs, which were then sent to larger cities for shipment to the east coast. Many traders and voyageurs married Native American women and were integrated into their Native kinship networks, often trading exclusively within their particular community. As a result of generations of intermarriage, large communities of individuals of diverse heritage developed, often called "mixed-bloods" or "half-breeds" during the period, and many of these individuals maintained ties to both the fur trade and Native communities.<sup>6</sup>

Fort Coulonge: Is a village in the Pontiac Regional County Municipality in western Quebec, Canada, at the mouth of the Coulonge River.<sup>7</sup>

Halfbreed: Is a term used to identify a child of mixed Indigenous and European descent. Some consider it to be offensive in the present day.<sup>8</sup>

Ile Aux Allumettes: Is a municipality in the Outaouais region, part of the Pontiac Regional County Municipality, Quebec, Canada.<sup>9</sup>

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[http://pam.minisisinc.com/SCRIPTS/MWIMAIN.DLL/221616072/AUTHORITY\\_WEB/NAME/Flying-20Post?JUMP](http://pam.minisisinc.com/SCRIPTS/MWIMAIN.DLL/221616072/AUTHORITY_WEB/NAME/Flying-20Post?JUMP)

<sup>5</sup> <https://www.heritagetrust.on.ca/plaques/frederick-house>

<sup>6</sup> <https://www.mnhs.org/fortsnelling/learn/fur-trade>

<sup>7</sup> <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fort-Coulonge>

<sup>8</sup> <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Half-breed>

<sup>9</sup> <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/L%27Isle-aux-Allumettes>

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Mattawagamingue (Mattagami) Post: Approximately 50 miles southeast from Flying Post, Mattagami Post was operated by the HBC. Mattagami First Nation is situated on ancient Native land that has long been home to the Ojibwe and OjiCree people from the Mattagami River and Mattagami Lake areas, and as far as the Moose River headwaters on the James Bay coast.<sup>10</sup>

Metis:The Government of Canada describes Metis People as follows:

The Métis people originated in the 1700s when French and Scottish fur traders married Aboriginal women, such as the Cree, and Anishinabe (Ojibway). Their descendants formed a distinct culture, collective consciousness and nationhood in the Northwest. Distinct Métis communities developed along the fur trade routes. This Métis Nation Homeland includes the three Prairie Provinces (Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta), as well as parts of Ontario, British Columbia, the Northwest Territories and the Northern United States. The Métis Nation grew into a distinct culture and became a people in the Northwest prior to that territory becoming part of Canada. The Métis are one of the "Aboriginal peoples of Canada" within the meaning of s. 35 (2) of the Constitution Act, 1982.<sup>11</sup>

The Constitution under Section 35 describes the following about Indigenous people:

s.35 (1) The existing aboriginal and treaty rights of the aboriginal peoples of Canada are hereby recognized and affirmed.

(2) In this Act, "aboriginal peoples of Canada" includes Indian, Inuit and Métis peoples of Canada. The Supreme Court in Powley held that the Métis have "full status as a distinctive rights-bearing peoples", a characteristic they share with the Indian (First Nation) and Inuit peoples of Canada.

Canada has the only constitution in the world that recognizes a mixed-race culture, the Métis as a rights-bearing Aboriginal people.<sup>12</sup>

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<sup>10</sup> <https://www.wabuntribalcouncil.ca/first-nations/mattagami-first-nation/>

<sup>11</sup> "Métis Nation - Library and Archives Canada." 29 Sep. 2020, <https://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/discover/aboriginal-heritage/metis/Pages/introduction.aspx>. Accessed 6 Jan. 2022.

<sup>12</sup> "Constitution Act, 1982 Section 35 - Indigenous Foundations." [https://indigenousfoundations.arts.ubc.ca/constitution\\_act\\_1982\\_section\\_35/](https://indigenousfoundations.arts.ubc.ca/constitution_act_1982_section_35/). Accessed 6 Jan. 2022.

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Middleman: Some Aboriginal people became middlemen. Middlemen helped ensure the flow of furs to the post and manufactured goods to Aboriginal people living some distance away.<sup>13</sup>

Porcupine South Porcupine: Is one of five wards in the city of Timmins. Incorporated in 1911, South Porcupine became a part of Timmins in 1973. The town is named for an island in a local river reportedly shaped like a porcupine.<sup>14</sup>

Servant: The Hudson's Bay Company servants' contracts were for labourers, voyageurs, tradespeople, and professionals such as accountants, clerks and surgeons who were under contract to HBC. These people were called *servants* of the company. They were mostly men, although there are a few contracts for women who served as cooks. The Factors and Chief Factors who had considerably more responsibility within the company were known as *officers*. Some officers began their careers as clerks; if this was the case, then their early contracts may have survived as well.<sup>15</sup>

Timmins: Is a city in Northeastern Ontario located on the Mattagami River. The city is a mixed heritage town of Cree, Ojibwe, Algonquin and Metis as well as French and other European settlers.<sup>16</sup>

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<sup>13</sup> <https://www.historymuseum.ca/cmhc/exhibitions/aborig/fp/fpz4a02e.html>

<sup>14</sup> <https://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/south-porcupine>

<sup>15</sup>

[https://www.gov.mb.ca/chc/archives/hbca/name\\_indexes/understanding\\_servants\\_contracts\\_index.html](https://www.gov.mb.ca/chc/archives/hbca/name_indexes/understanding_servants_contracts_index.html)

<sup>16</sup> <https://www.timmins.ca/>

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## **Anishinaabe, Algonquin, Ojibwe Clan System**

There were seven original clan's, each having their own respective purpose, skill set or abilities. Many oral traditions speak of the Clan System with slight differences however the information on each Clan, for this report, is sourced from the Mishomis book written by Grand Chief Edward Benton-Banai. The clan system is broken down below with a short description of each clan. To the Anishinaabe the French Fur Traders seemed to be wearing the face of brotherhood as spoken about in the 7 fires prophecy. Since the clan system is patrilineal in the Ojibwe and Algonquin culture, the French who were adopted into the culture were adopted into the Martin Clan, the "Warrior Clan ". This was so that the children, the half breeds, would be accepted and the responsibility of the Clan would be a worthy test of the newcomers.<sup>17</sup>

*Ah-ji-jawk' (Crane Clan) Chieftainship, the Crane clan were given the qualities and abilities for a natural leadership along with the Loon Clan. This way it gave a balanced government with each serving as a check on the other.*

*Mahng (Loon Clan) Chieftainship, the Loon clan were given the qualities and abilities for a natural leadership along with the Crane Clan. This way it gave a balanced government with each serving as a check on the other.*

*Gi-goon' (Fish Clan) Intellectuals, sometimes referred to the Water Clan with the Turtle as the king of the Fish Clan. Sometimes referred to as "star gazers" as they were known for their constant pursuit of meditation and philosophy. They also serve as a mediator between the Crane and Loon Clan.*

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<sup>17</sup> [https://www.si.edu/object/siris\\_sil\\_1012883](https://www.si.edu/object/siris_sil_1012883)  
<https://bookstore.uoguelph.ca/p-15677-mishomis-book.aspx>

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Mu-kwa' (Bear Clan) *Police & Herbal Medicine People*, The Bear clan served as the police force of the people. They spent most of their time patrolling the outskirts of the village protecting their village from outsiders. Due to the amount of time spent in the wilderness they became known for their knowledge of herbal foods and medicines.

Wa-bi-zha-shi' (Martin Clan) *Warriors*, The Martin clan were known as the master strategist and are responsible for the defense of their people. They are to protect the village at all costs from outsiders.

Wa-wa-shesh'she (Deer Clan) *Gentle People*, The Deer clan are known as the pacifists, who do not use harsh words, they are the poets of the people. The head of the Deer clan changes from tribe to tribe dependent on the area one travels to.

Be-nays' (Bird Clan) *Spiritual Leaders*, The Bird clan members are known for their Intuition and sense of knowledge of what the future would bring. The head of this clan is considered the Eagle, and that the people are similar as they pursued the higher elevations of the mind, similar to the eagle who pursued the higher elevations of the sky.

The clan system was sent by the creator to provide leadership in all areas. The acceptance of the French into the Martin Clan can also be substantiated by the great Algonquin Chief Pontiac from the Pontiac War<sup>18</sup>. Chief Pontiac wrote to his people:

*" Do not hate on the children of the French, they are very dear to me for they love the redman. The problem is not with the white man, the problem is with the British".<sup>19</sup>*

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<sup>18</sup> <https://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/pontiacs-war-feature>

<sup>19</sup> <https://www.imdb.com/title/tt6897012/>

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## 1990 Research and Proof of Halfbreed Settlement in the Porcupine Area

The below documents were used for the Rationalization for an Indigenous Settlement in the Abitibi Temiskaming District, including Flying Post, Frederick House (Barbers Bay) and Mattagami. Any additional Records for substantiation are added in the section labeled Hudson Bay Records.<sup>20</sup>

### Critical Information Observed from this research

- ❖ The Hudson Bay Company recorded the following about **Servants**;
  - *"I am greatly disturbed by the increasing tendency on the part of the **servants** to marry local Indian women. In my early days as factor here servants were forbidden to take Indian women, and only one in the district, a halfbreed from the Bay, had been properly married".*
- ❖ The Hudson Bay Company records continued about **Halfbreeds**;
  - *"Now, less than eight of them have Indian wives. I strongly believe that wives are a burden on the Company even in the most favourable districts, but in a poor one like ours it is disastrous. With available country provisions being quite inadequate to support their wives, husbands are having to spend all their wages maintaining their wives and families on imported food. And that is not the worst of it. If and when petty traders invade this district, their **halfbreed** sons may prove to be the Company's greatest enemies".*
- ❖ The Hudson Bay Company recorded the following about **Barbers Bay**;
  - *"It may be interesting to add a few notes here on the subsequent history of Frederick House, which was situated in about as remote and inaccessible a part of what was afterwards Northern Ontario as it would be possible to indicate. It was built on the southeast shore of the lake on a little sandy ridge which divided the main body of the lake from a shallow bay now called **Barbers Bay**."*

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<sup>20</sup> \*Research was outsourced and completed in the 1990's for and by the Gervais family to substantiate Indigenous Ancestry and the existence of Metis (half breeds) in the Porcupine Area.

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**PROOF OF METIS SETTLEMENT IN THE PORCUPINE AREA  
IN NORTH EASTERN ONTARIO FROM MID 1700's -PRESENT**

**DEFINITION OF SOCIETY AND CULTURE**

**THERE ARE A NUMBER OF DIFFERENT DEFINITIONS OF THE TERM "SOCIETY"  
AND CULTURE.**

**FOR THIS PURPOSE, I WILL DEFINE A "*SOCIETY*" AS A "GROUP OF PEOPLE OF  
ANY SIZE WHO RECOGNIZE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC LINKS TO EACH OTHER.  
PEOPLE IN A SOCIETY ACT AS A UNIT FOR A COMMON PURPOSE TO CREATE  
A GOVERNMENT, TO ENHANCE THE COMMUNITY, TO WORK TOGETHER TO  
MAKE A LIVING (OR TO SURVIVE).**

**EACH SOCIETY HAS AN ACCOMPANYING "CULTURE", AND BY CULTURE I  
MEAN A SET OF VALUES, RULES AND ATTITUDES WHICH GUIDE BEHAVIOUR  
AND GIVE MEANING TO SOCIAL LIFE. CULTURE PROVIDES THE GUIDELINES  
FOR ESTABLISHING RELATIONSHIPS AND SOCIAL LINKS.**

***THE MIXING OF NATIVE AND EUROPEAN BLOOD IN NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO  
BEGAN IN THE MID 1700's DURING THE PERIOD OF THE FUR TRADE INTO THE  
EARLY PART OF THE PRESENT CENTURY.***

**THIS VERY DISTINCT CULTURAL GROUP CALLED "METIS" HAD (AND STILL  
HAS ) IT'S OWN UNIQUE BLEND OF INDIAN (CREE, OJIBWAY, CHIPPEWYAN,  
ALGONQUIN, WAGOSHIG, OJI-CREE etc.) AND EUROPEAN (FRENCH, BRITISH,  
SCOTTISH, IRISH etc.) DERIVED CUSTOMS, CULTURES AND LANGUAGES.**

***EXAMPLE***

**THE SCOTTISH-INDIAN DESCENDANTS OF THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY  
SERVANTS WHO DEVELOPED A LIFESTYLE CENTERED ON THE ECONOMY OF  
THE FUR TRADE POSTS OF NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO SUCH AS FORT  
PISCOUTAGAMI / ST. GERMAIN, FREDERICK HOUSE, KENOGAMISSI AND  
MATTAGAMI POSTS.**

**THE METIS ARE A VERY DIVERSE POPULATION AND AS WITH OTHER NATIVE  
GROUPS, THERE IS OFTEN A DIFFERENCE BETWEEN DEFINITIONS AND  
LABELS ON THE ONE HAND, *AND SELF-IDENTITY ON THE OTHER.*  
MOST PEOPLE OF MIXED ANCESTRY THINK OF THEMSELVES AS DISTINCTLY  
*METIS* AND SELF IDENTIFY AS SUCH AND AS SUCH, ARE VERY PROUD OF  
THEIR MIXED HERITAGE.**

## **PROOF OF METIS SETTLEMENT IN THE PORCUPINE AREA IN NORTH EASTERN ONTARIO FROM MID 1700's -PRESENT**

### **FUR TRADE ERA IN NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO CIRCA MID 1700's**

DURING THIS PERIOD, TRADING POSTS SPRANG UP ACROSS NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO. ENORMOUS CHANGES TOOK PLACE WITHIN THE LOCAL CREE, OJIBWAY, OJI-CREE POPULATIONS.

MOST WERE ABLE TO RETAIN THEIR DIVERSE CULTURES, BUT WERE FORCED TO ADAPT TO THE INTRODUCTION OF EUROPEAN CULTURE AND INFLUENCE.

A NEW AND UNIQUE GROUP OF ABORIGINAL PEOPLE APPEARED: **THE METIS!**

BY THE END OF THE 16th CENTURY BEAVER HATS CAME INTO PROMINENCE IN EUROPE. THE FELT FOR THESE HATS WAS MADE FROM THE SOFT UNDERHAIR OF THE BEAVER PELT, AND, AS THE MERCANTILE CLASS EXPANDED DURING THE FOLLOWING TWO CENTURIES, THE DEMAND FOR BEAVER HIDES (AND HATS) INCREASED.

AS A RESULT OF THE DEMAND FOR THESE (AND OTHER HIDES) INCREASED, EUROPEAN GOVERNMENTS OF THAT TIME BELIEVED THAT AN EFFECTIVE WAY OF GAINING ACCESS TO THE NEW WORLD WAS TO ESTABLISH PERMANENT COLONIES, AND SO, THIS BELIEF PROMPTED THEM TO LAY CLAIM TO THE LAND.

THE HBC'S STYLE OF FUR TRADING WAS TO BUILD PALLISSADED FORTS AND TO EXPECT THE INDIANS TO COME TO THEM TO TRADE.

THIS STYLE OF TRADING WAS ALSO REPEATED IN THE HUDSON BAY WATERSHED.

BOTH THE NORTH WEST COMPANY AND THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY DISCOVERED THAT THE YOUNG MEN WHO HAD EMIGRATED TO CANADA WERE ATTRACTED TO THE EXCITEMENT OF THE FUR TRADE. EUROPEAN WOMEN BEING EXTREMELY RELUCTANT TO COME TO THE COLONIES IN THE NEW WORLD, PROMPTED THESE YOUNG MEN TO FIND NATIVE WIVES WHO WOULD HELP THEM SURVIVE THIS ADVENTURE BOTH PHYSICALLY AND EMOTIONALLY.

THE OFFSPRING OF THESE UNIONS WERE THE FIRST METIS, ALTHOUGH THEY WERE RAISED AS EITHER INDIANS OR WHITE. \*

THESE YOUNG WHITE MEN WHO MARRIED (USUALLY A MARRIAGE DU PAYS, AS CLERGY WERE VERY RARE, AND MANY RETURNED TO EUROPE) NATIVE WOMEN WERE WILLING TO LIVE LIKE THE NATIVES AND TO ACCEPT THEM. BOTH THE FRENCH AND THE NATIVES SHARED A DESIRE TO ENJOY A FRONTIER LIFESTYLE.

THESE FIRST COLONIES WERE SET UP AS TRADING COMPANIES.

\* many metis people  
self identified in census  
in the 1800's as white  
french or  
black. Some

## PROOF OF METIS SETTLEMENT IN THE PORCUPINE AREA IN NORTH EASTERN ONTARIO FROM MID 1700's -PRESENT

### THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY

CHARLES THE SECOND GAVE THE HBC A VIRTUAL MONOPOLY ON ALL ENGLISH TRADING AROUND THE HUDSON'S BAY. THIS CHARTER GRANTED THE HBC THE RIGHT TO TRADE, TO MAKE TREATIES AND LAWS WHERE NECESSARY, AND TO DEFEND IT'S TERRITORY.

ALL OF THIS HAPPENED IN 1670. AND SHORTLY AFTERWARDS, FORTS WERE BUILT ON THE COASTS OF THE HUDSON'S BAY AT MOOSE FACTORY, FORT ALBANY, RUPERT'S HOUSE, AND IN THE WATERSHED AREA OF FREDERICK HOUSE, NIGHTHAWK LAKE AND MATTAGAMI RIVERS. HUDSON BAY COMPANY, NORTH WEST COMPANY AND OTHER INDEPENDENT TRADING POSTS (OPERATED BY FREEMEN) WERE ESTABLISHED IN THE AREA THAT IS NOW WITHIN THE CITY OF TIMMINS, GIVING INDIAN TRAPPERS AN OPPORTUNITY TO CHOOSE THE BEST PRICES.

MORE THAN ANY OTHER ABORIGINAL PEOPLES, THE METIS HAVE BEEN LARGELY IGNORED BY HISTORIANS UNTIL VERY RECENTLY. THE METIS, LIKE THE INDIANS, DID NOT LEAVE BEHIND MANY WRITTEN RECORDS OF THEIR OWN, AND WE HAVE TO RELY HEAVILY ON MEMORY, ORAL TRADITION AND THE OBSERVATIONS OF EUROPEAN TRADERS AND OTHER NON-NATIVE OBSERVERS (eg. clergy etc.) THEY WERE TREATED AS "IN BETWEEN" THE COLOURFUL INDIANS AND THE WORTHY EUROPEANS, AND SO, WERE FOUND TO BE NOT DESERVING OF COMMENT BY HISTORIANS. MOST OF THE INFORMATION THAT WE HAVE ABOUT MIXED MARRIAGES IN THE FUR TRADE COMES MOSTLY FROM THE RECORDS OF THE OFFICERS OF THE HBC AND THE NWC. THESE RECORDS PROVIDE MANY INSIGHTS INTO THE LIVES OF LOWER LEVEL EMPLOYEES AND THEIR FAMILIES.

THE FOLLOWING ARE RELEVANT EXCERPTS FROM THE TRADING POST FACTORS AT NIGHT HAWK LAKE, FREDERICK HOUSE AND OTHER NEARBY POSTS.

*"I am greatly disturbed by the increasing tendency on the part of the servants to marry local indian women..  
In my early days as factor here servants were forbidden to take indian women, and only one in the district, a halfbreed from the Bay, had been properly married.*

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**PROOF OF METIS SETTLEMENT IN THE PORCUPINE AREA  
IN NORTH EASTERN ONTARIO FROM MID 1700's -PRESENT**

*Factors notes continued:*

*Now, no less than eight of them have indian wives. I strongly believe that wives are a burden on the Company even in the most favourable districts, but in a poor one like ours it is disastrous. With available country provisions being quite inadequate to support their wives, husbands are having to spend all their wages maintaining their wives and families on imported food.*

*And that is not the worst of it. If and when petty traders invade this district, their halfbreed sons may prove to be the Company's greatest enemies.*

Cameron to Simpson -April 1835

\*\*\* (Paradoxically, Cameron himself appears to have had connections with 3 different Indian women during his years in the country, and whose fellow officers in the Company had almost all married Indian women. He seems to be a man who appreciated the comfort and value of an Indian wife.)

**THE NORTH WEST COMPANY RECOGNIZED THE SERIOUS IMPLICATIONS OF INTERMARRIAGE WITH INDIAN WOMEN, AND IN 1806 APPROVED A RESOLUTION FORBIDDING AGENTS, SERVANTS, SOLDIERS AND OFFICERS OR ANY OF THE WHITE MEN TO TAKE INDIAN WIVES ON PAIN OF A FINE OF A HUNDRED POUNDS CURRENCY.**

**TWO SUCH FINES WERE LEVIED IN 1809 ALTHOUGH, CONSIDERING THE NUMBER OF NORTH WEST COMPANY HALFBREEDS IN THE COUNTRY AT THE TIME OF THE COALITION WHO BORE THEIR FATHER'S NAMES, THE RULE WAS PROBABLY INNEFFECTIVE IN THE LONG RUN.**

**IN 1825, THE COUNCIL OF THE NORTHERN DEPARTMENT MADE AN EFFORT TO REGULARIZE THE CUSTOM, THEREBY PROTECTING BOTH COMPANY AND THE INDIAN WOMEN, BY FORBIDDING ANY OFFICER OR SERVANT TO TAKE A WOMAN WITHOUT BINDING HIMSELF TO SUPPORT HER AND HER CHILDREN ON "A FAIR AND EQUITABLE PRINCIPLE" BOTH DURING HIS RESIDENCE IN THE COUNTRY AND AFTER HIS DEPARTURE FROM IT.**

**THE NEXT SET OF PAGES TELL OF LIFE AT THE POSTS IN AND AROUND WHAT IS NOW WITHIN THE LIMITS OF THE CITY OF TIMMINS.**

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ADDITIONAL NOTES ON  
*THE NATIVE WOMAN'S ROLE IN THE FUR TRADE*

COUNTRY MARRIAGES WERE THE USUAL TYPES OF MARRIAGES WHICH TOOK PLACE BETWEEN NATIVE WOMEN AND WHITE EUROPEAN MEN DURING THE FUR TRADE ERA, AS INDIAN WIVES WERE THE "VOGUE" DURING THE INITIAL STAGES OF THE FUR TRADE WHEN THE TRADERS WERE DEPENDENT UPON THE INDIANS FOR SURVIVAL.

THE LATER REPLACEMENT OF INDIAN WIVES BY THE MIXED BLOOD WIVES RESULTED IN A WIDESPREAD AND COMPLEX PATTERN OF INTER-MARRIAGE AMONGST FUR TRADING FAMILIES.

INDIAN WOMEN ACTED AS ALLIES AND PEACEMAKERS TO ADVANCE THE COURSE OF THE TRADERS, BECAUSE IT WAS IN HER BEST INTEREST TO. (ITEMS SUCH AS IRON KETTLES, KNIVES, AWLS, AND WOOLEN CLOTH ALLEVIATED HER DOMESTIC DUTIES.)

TO BECOME THE WIFE OF A FUR TRADER OFFERED THE INDIAN WOMAN THE PROSPECT OF AN ALTERNATIVE WAY OF LIFE THAT WAS EASIER PHYSICALLY, AND RICHER IN MATERIAL WAYS. SHE HAD EVERYTHING TO GAIN BY BECOMING THE WIFE OF A WHITE FUR TRADER. (MANY TIMES IT WAS THE NATIVE WOMAN HERSELF WHO TOOK THE INITIATIVE IN SEEKING OUT THE WHITE TRADERS.)

OUT OF NECESSITY, NATIVE WOMEN WERE ADMITTED INTO THE FORTS TO PROVIDE A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF SHOES FOR THE MEN. (LARGE QUANTITIES WERE NEEDED AS MOCCASSINS WORE OUT QUICKLY.) IT WAS NATIVE WOMEN WHO USUALLY DRESSED THE FURS AND MADE THE OUTER CLOTHING FOR THE FORTS OCCUPANTS. ALSO, THE NATIVE WOMEN MADE THE NETTING AND WEBBING FOR THE MEN'S SNOWSHOES.

NATIVE WOMEN WERE INSTRUMENTAL IN HELPING TO SUPPLEMENT THE WHITE MEN'S DIET WHEN BIG GAME ANIMALS SUCH AS MOOSE (AND BUFFALO) WERE IN SHORT SUPPLY. SHE WOULD FISH, SNARE SMALL GAME ANIMALS SUCH AS RABBITS, SQUIRRELS, GROUSE ETC., PREPARE WILD FOODS AND PLANTS SUCH AS WILD ONIONS, CARROTS, FIDDLEHEADS, ETC., AND OFTEN SHE WOULD HELP TO FLAVOUR MEATS WITH SAGE WHICH SHE ALSO GATHERED. NATIVE WOMEN DID ALL THE FOOD PREPARATION.

OFTEN, IT WAS NOT AN UNUSUAL SCENE TO SEE NATIVE WOMEN ACTING AS STEERSMEN ALONG RIVER WAYS.

## ADDITIONAL NOTES ON THE MEN OF THE FUR TRADE

### THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY

- THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY (HBC) MADE NO EFFORTS TO CHRISTIANIZE OR TO SETTLE INDIANS.
- THE HBC OFTEN AVOIDED TAKING SIDES SO AS TO NOT ALIENATE NATIVE TRIBES.
- THE HBC DID NOT WANT THEIR HIRED HELP (THE FUR TRADERS THEMSELVES) TO MARRY NATIVE WOMEN, THOUGH VERY OFTEN THE FACTORS WHO WERE PRINCIPALLY ALWAYS ENGLISHMEN VERY OFTEN KEPT A "BEDFELLOW" WITHIN THE FORT AT ALL TIMES, BUT TRIED TO LIMIT THE CONTACT WHICH THE LOWER RANKS HAD WITH NATIVE WOMEN.
- HBC OFFICERS TOOK THE LEAD IN MARRYING NATIVE WOMEN WHO WERE "WELL CONNECTED" TO LEADING NATIVE MEN.
- TRADERS WHO SOUGHT TO SIDE STEP THE FORMALITIES OF "COUNTRY MARRIAGES" OR WHO "OFFENDED INDIAN CUSTOMS" RAN THE RISK OF SERIOUS REPRISALS.

### LIFE AT A TRADING POST HAD VERY LITTLE TO RECOMMEND IT.

- THE CLIMATE WAS VERY OFTEN TOO COLD DURING THE WINTER, AND TOO HOT DURING THE MOSQUITO INFESTED SUMMERS.
  - THERE WAS NO DRINKING OR GAMBLING ALLOWED.
  - A "LONDON COMMITTEE" RULED THAT FACTORS SHOULD REMAIN SINGLE AND UNATTACHED.
- N.B. (HBC'S ENGLISHMEN HAD A VERY HARD TIME ~~NOT~~ TRYING TO SURVIVE IN NORTHERN CANADA.)

### THE NORTHWEST COMPANY

- THE NORTHWEST COMPANY (NWC) AS OPPOSED TO THE HBC VERY OFTEN TOOK SIDES WITH NATIVE TRIBES.
- THE NWC ALSO ENCOURAGED IT'S MEN TO INTER-MARRY WITH NATIVE WOMEN WHO WERE WELL CONNECTED.
- THE *NORTHWESTERS* CAME FROM THE COLONIAL SOCIETIES OF EASTERN CANADA AND THE U.S.A.
- THE NWC WAS SAID TO TRAFFIC IN "INDIAN CAPTIVES" AND TO TAKE THEM DOWN TO MONTREAL FOR SALE.

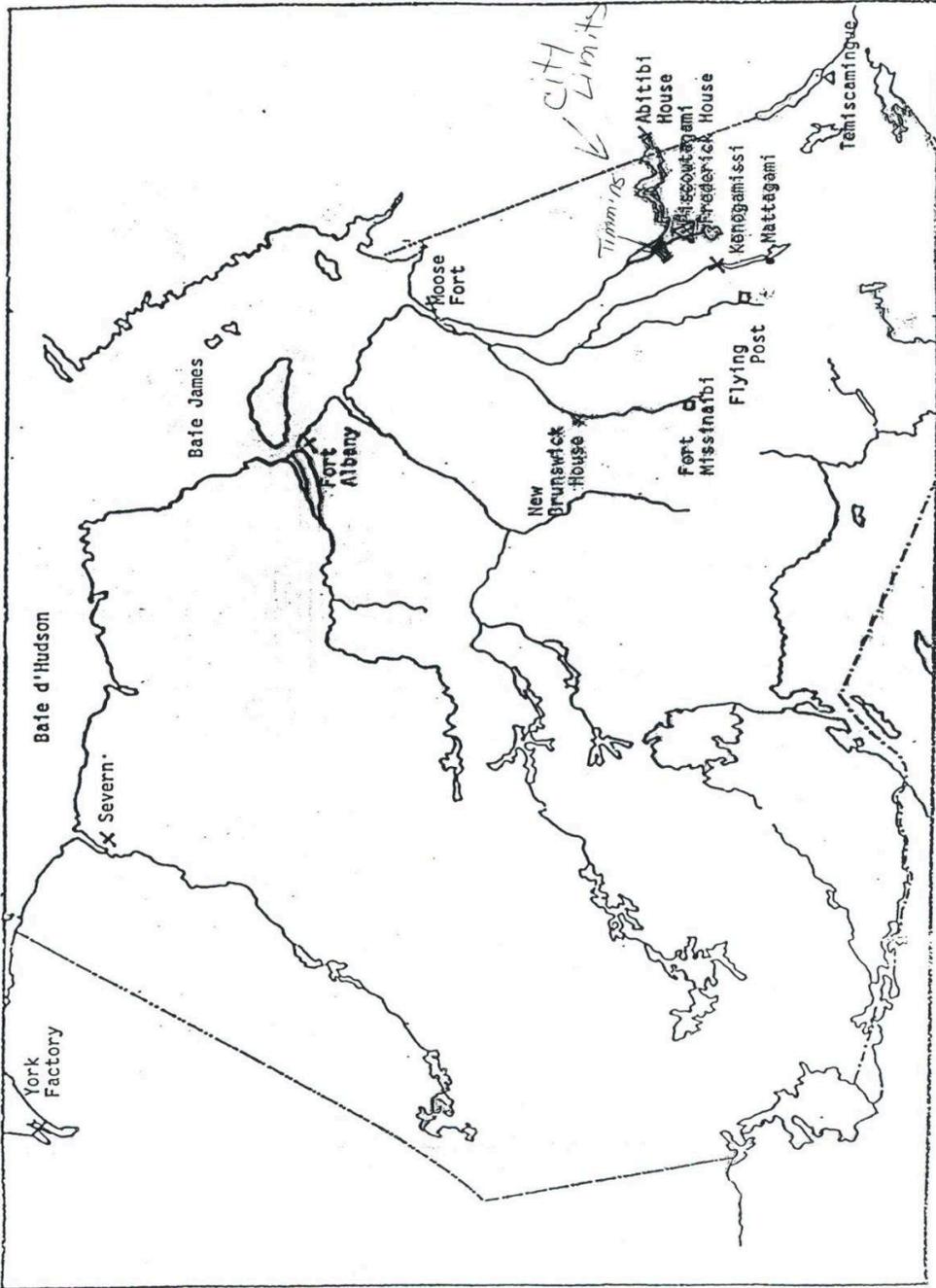
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**ADDITIONAL NOTES ON  
THE MEN OF THE FUR TRADE**

- THE *NORTHWEST COMPANY* USUALLY HIRED "FRENCHMEN WHO WERE SKILLED AND VERY MUCH AT HOME IN THE WILDERNESS."
- THESE "FRENCHMEN" WERE KNOWN TO BE EXCELLENT CANOE MEN, THEIR STRENGTH AND FOR THEIR ENDURANCE.

**N.B. \*\* AN IMPORTANT REASON FOR THE STRENGTH OF THE ATTACHMENT BETWEEN WHITE TRADERS AND INDIAN WOMEN LIES IN THE FACT THAT FOR MANY, MANY DECADES IS THAT THERE WERE NO WHITE WOMEN PRESENT IN "INDIAN" COUNTRY.**

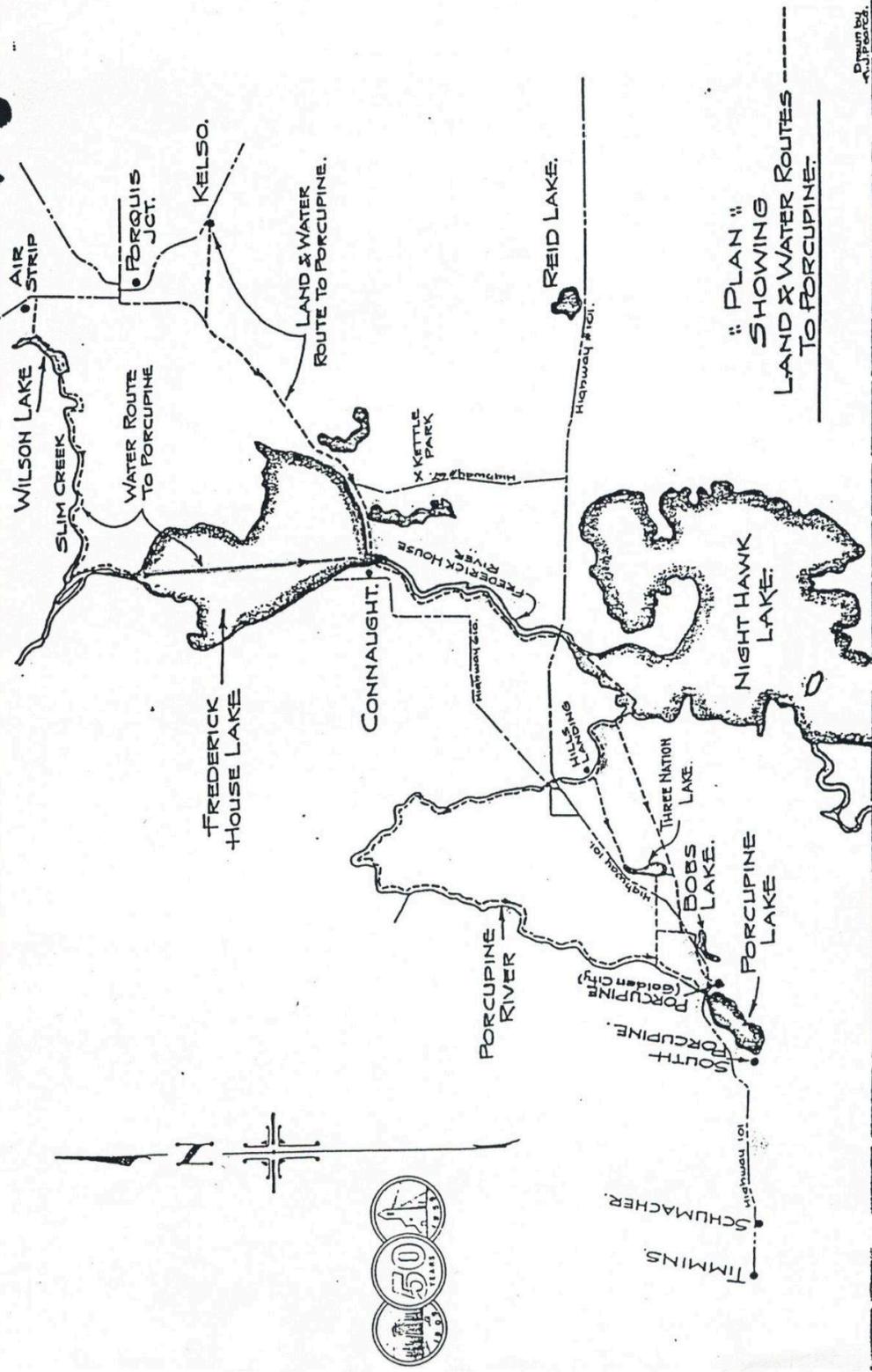
CARTE DES POSTES DE TR



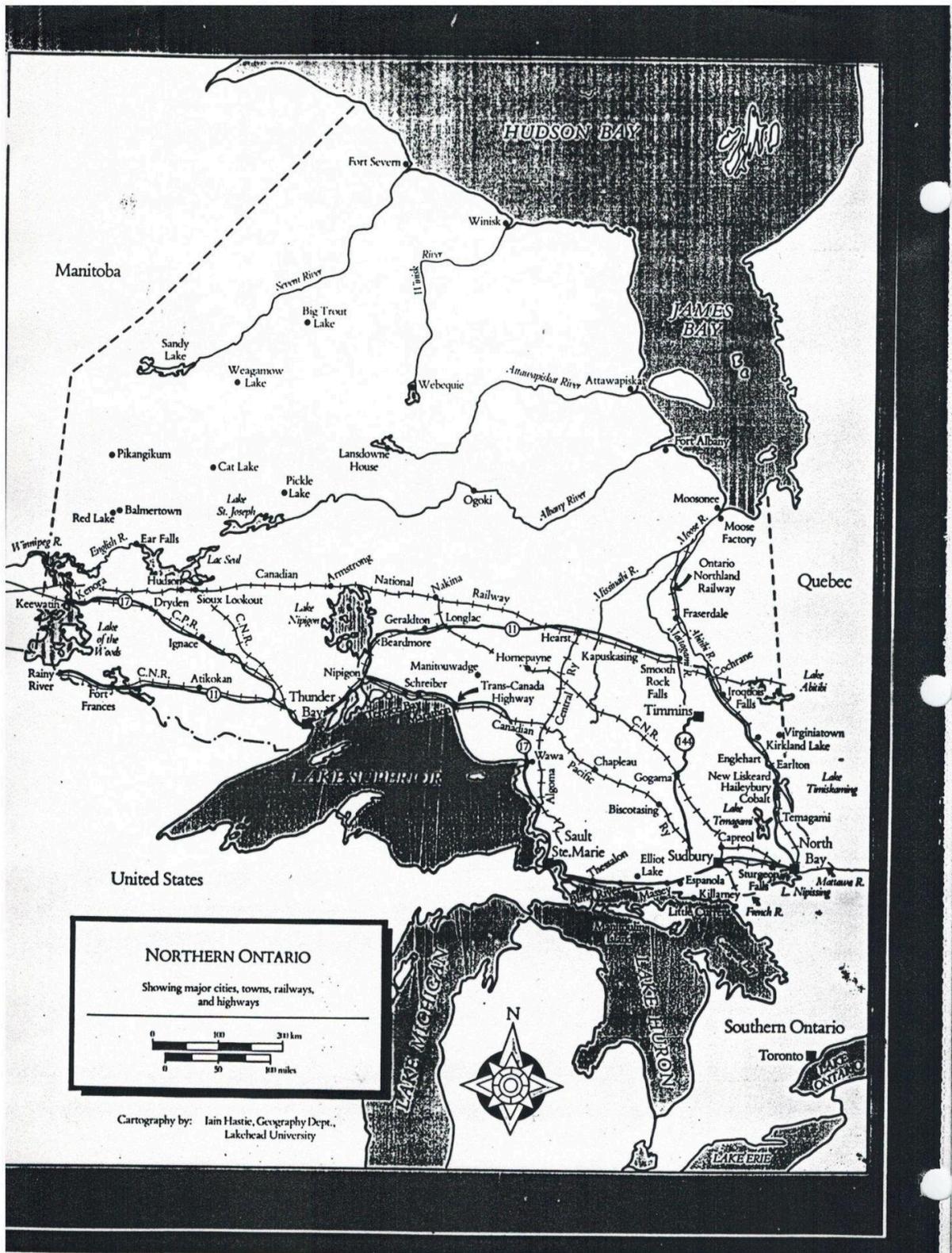
- Postes de la Compagnie du nord-ouest
- Postes indépendants
- △ Postes français
- x Postes de la Compagnie de la Baie d'Hudson

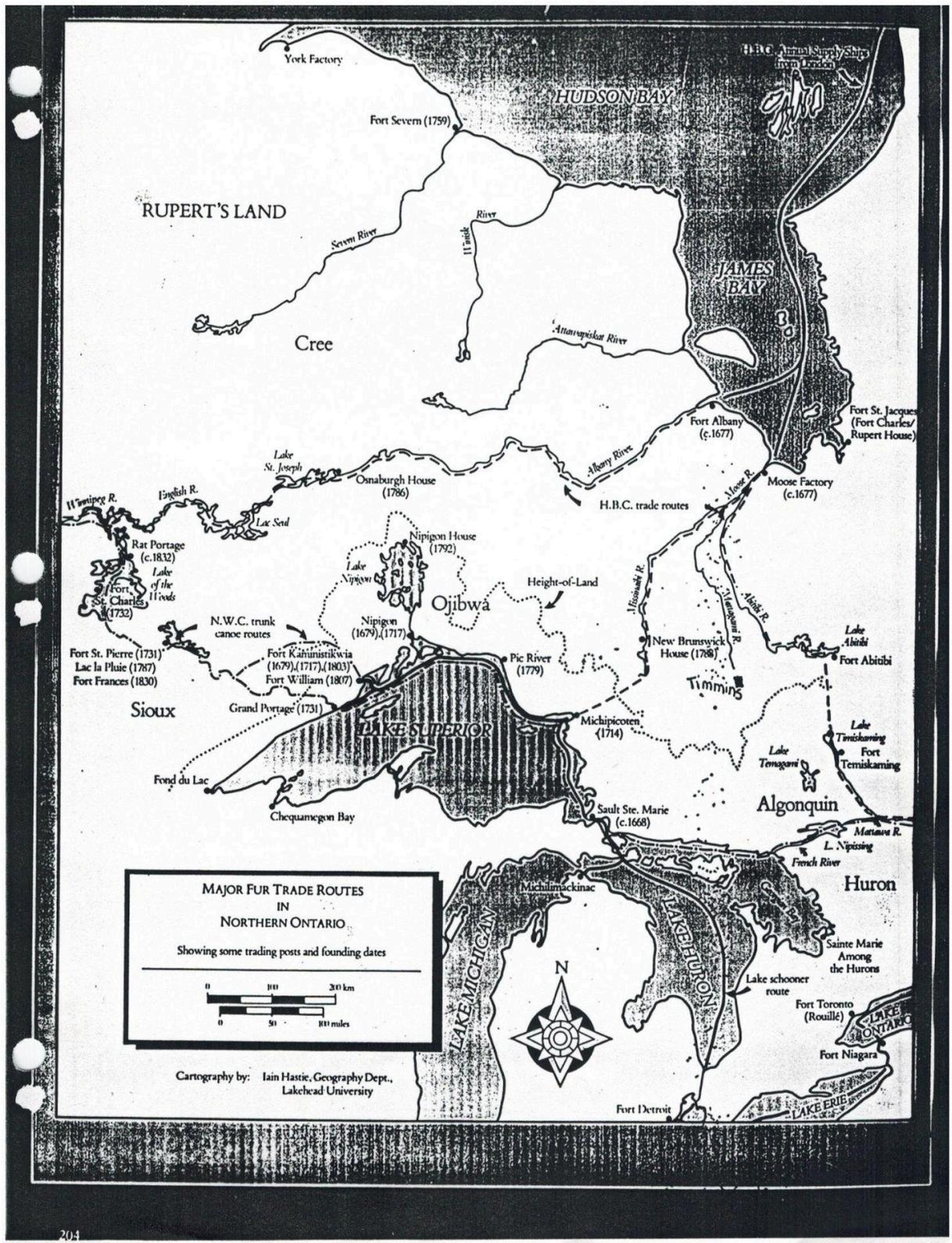


# ALL WITHIN Timmins City Limits



Drawn by  
A. J. Forché.





**MAJOR FUR TRADE ROUTES IN NORTHERN ONTARIO**  
 Showing some trading posts and founding dates

0 100 200 km  
 0 50 100 miles

Cartography by: Iain Hastie, Geography Dept., Lakehead University

FLYING POST<sup>1</sup>

1800-02

After a journey of twenty-nine days from Moose Factory Philip Good arrived at the Hudson's Bay Company's post of Kenogamissi on Kenogamissi Lake on 31 October 1800 to take charge there for the ensuing trading season. He noted in the post journal that he found

'all well but am sorry to find the Canadians have established a Settlement on Carcoutish Lake which will I'm afraid obstruct the W[es]tward Indns from visiting this place'.

Good's fears were justified. On 5 January 1801 he wrote to George Gladman at Moose Factory, informing him that the new Canadian post had entirely cut off the Westward Indians from trading at Kenogamissi. The following winter (1801-02) the Canadians had an outpost 'about  $\frac{1}{2}$  way' between Kenogamissi and 'Carcoutish'.<sup>2</sup>

1813-19

Reference to the Canadian post of 'Kakatoosh' was made in Richard Good's report on the Hudson's Bay Company's Kenogamissi District for outfit 1813-14. For particulars see p.2 of notes on Mattagami. For the early part of winter 1814-15 the Canadian post of 'Kakatoosh' was in charge of Daniel McKay, master. He was later that winter replaced by John Grant, clerk. During winter 1816-17 the Canadians' 'Flying Post' was managed by George Hugh McBride, master, assisted by Donald McKay, junior clerk, and two men. McBride continued in charge of the post for the following two winters (1817-18 and 1818-19).<sup>5</sup>

1821-23

For information regarding Flying Post during this period, see pp.3-4 of notes on Mattagami.

1823-24

John McRae, clerk, took over the charge of Flying Post in September 1823 and with three men passed the winter of 1823-24 there. He reported on 1 June 1824 that 'Upwards of 40 Indians' (exclusive of women and boys) were entered on the Company's books at the post, most of whom were very poor. Cultivated area about the post amounted to two acres and the potatoes which this had produced (about one hundred kegs) together with hares had been sufficient to feed the Company's employees during the winter. The post had 'six or seven head of Cattle' including one milch cow. McRae remarked that<sup>4</sup> there was no good fishing any time of the year in the vicinity.

1824-28

McRae continued to manage the Company's trade at Flying Post. The usual arrangement, by which Flying Post's fur returns were taken at the end of the outfit to Mattagami and supplies were received from that post in early summer, continued.<sup>5</sup> Season 1824-25 saw a drop in fur returns and McRae attributed this principally to the scarcity of hares which had caused the Indians to confine their attentions almost entirely to procuring food. One band also had been afflicted by whooping cough which was thought to have come from the Lake Huron region. McRae stated in his report of 1 June 1825 that trade at the post was on the decline, particularly that in beaver. He reported that ten or twelve years previously the trade at Flying Post in beaver had amounted to ten or twelve packs yearly but had dropped to three or four. The buildings at the post consisted of two dwelling houses, a store house, a hay-shed and a cow-house. The men's house which measured about ten feet square was inadequate and McRae intended having it lengthened. During May 1826 a 'great flood' filled the Flying Post 'Store' with water to a depth of two feet and carried away part of the garden leaving nothing but sand and stones. McRae's reports on outfits 1826-27 and 1827-28 reiterate the scarcity of provisions in the area. During outfit 1826-27 the distress was felt by Company employees as well as Indians but in the subsequent outfit 'a tolerable supply of hares', successful fishing in summer and an 'excellent Crop of potatoes' enabled the post personnel to be in a position to help out Indian families in need of food.<sup>6</sup>

1828-44

For general information on Kenogamissi District (including Flying Post) see pp. 6 - 7 of notes on Mattagami.

1829-44

John McRae retired from the Company's employ in the summer of 1829 and the charge of Flying Post was transferred to Donald McKay, clerk, who according to Governor George Simpson had been born and brought up in the District and educated in Canada. During summer

1830 a new house was built at Flying Post for McKay. McKay continued in charge there until the summer of 1836 when he retired to Canada. The charge of Flying Post was taken over by James Cameron. He managed the business at Flying Post for outfits 1836-37 and 1837-38, and was replaced in the summer of 1838 by George Taylor. The decision that John Vincent, postmaster, should be appointed to take charge of Flying Post was reached at a meeting of the Council for the Southern Department of Rupert's Land, held at Moose in August 1839, but owing to transport difficulties on the journey upstream from Moose Factory Vincent was sent back to the Factory by Chief Trader Richard Hardisty in charge of the Kenogamissi District and the management of Flying Post for outfit 1839-40 was entrusted to Frederick Faries. The following season (1840-41) Flying Post trade was supervised by Henry Connolly, postmaster. He in turn was succeeded in August 1841 by postmaster Alexander Finlayson. Finlayson remained in charge at Flying Post until his death on 29 March 1844. According to Richard Hardisty, Finlayson had caught a severe cold during the winter of 1841-42 and with the exception of short intervals had been ill subsequently. Frederick Faries was placed in charge of Flying Post for the remainder of the outfit by Hardisty.

1846-52

For general information on Kenogamissi District (including Flying Post) see pp. 7-8 of the notes on Mattagami.

1844-51

Donald Grant, postmaster, previously employed in the Company's Timiskaming District, was given the charge of Flying Post in the summer of 1844. In February 1851 an attempt was made by an Indian at Flying Post to murder Grant by firing through the window of his bedroom at night.

Grant was not seriously injured but as a means of deterring other Indians from similar deeds, the Indian in question, who confessed to

the crime, was removed to the Company's Northern Department. Other Indians 'countrymen, friends & relatives' who it was feared might have tried to rescue the prisoner on his enforced removal from the Flying Post area made no attempt to do so and apparently 'seemed to feel that he fully merited the punishment'.

1852-89

For general information on Kenogamissi District (including Flying Post) see pp.8-10 of the notes on Mattagami.

in June 1852 show that Joseph Moore, interpreter, was appointed to the post for outfit 1852-53 and he was again appointed to the post at Council meetings in 1854 and 1855. In 1857 Thomas Moore, postmaster, was appointed in charge of Flying Post and apparently remained there for many years. In 1877 with thirty-five years employment with the Company to his name he was still at Flying Post and was reported an 'excellent Indian trader'. Reference was found to Moore having to contend with a 'good deal of opposition' over the winter of 1880-81. Junior Chief Trader T. C. Rae visited Flying Post during outfit 1888-89 and reported that he found it 'in good running order & well conducted' under Thomas Moore.

1851-89

According to the Minutes of Council for the Southern Department of Rupert's Land held at Moose Factory, in May 1851 William Clarke, interpreter, was appointed in charge of Flying Post for outfit 1851-52. The Minutes of the Council for the following year held at Michipicoten

1890

The following particulars regarding the buildings at Flying Post are taken from Inspecting Officer Peter McKenzie's report dated 18 September 1890:

'No.1. Dwelling house 30 x 17 feet one storey and loft, built of squared logs, not weatherboarded but ceiled on the inside. Roof of boards, shingled, Very old house, was, however, thoroughly repaired in 1878 and is now in very good condition. Lean-to at the back 24½ x 17 feet, built in 1889 of logs, roof of clapboarding. Occupied by the Clerk in charge of post, and assistant, also the Cook for mess.

No.2. Trading & provision store, combined, 28½ x 18 feet one storey & loft, built of squared logs, not weatherboarded, but ceiled inside, Roof of boards shingled, Erected in 1875. Good building, that will last for many years. Loft for storing furs & unpacked goods.

No.3. Work shop, dairy &c &c. 20 x 17 feet. Very old building erected in 1854, built of squared logs, with board roof, dilapidated, but could be made good with little trouble & expense, and would serve as a provision store, as the trading shop is rather small for both purposes.

No.4. Mens House 29 x 17 feet, logs, squared, not weatherboarded, but ceiled inside, Roof of boards, clap boarded, one storey & loft, Erected in 1881. Occupied by the Servants one of whom is married, and the other single. The house is divided by a partition into two distinct apartments without communication. This house is in good repair.

No.5. Hay barn 29 x 19 feet, frame building, Walls boarded with two inch boards, Erected 1885. Good building.

No.6. Stable 22 x 17 feet, built of squared logs, Roof of boards, battened over the seams, good building erected in 1876.

No.7. Canoe shed, frame, boarded on one side only, with bark roof, old building but still useful.'

A photocopy of the plan of Flying Post at this time will be found as p.8 preceding the notes. At the time of inspection the post was well situated for Indian trade

'on a point at the entrance of a branch of the Matawagamingue River, where it emptys into Flying Post Lake, some 75 Miles from Biscotasing station, on the C.P.R. in a northerly direction...'.<sup>10</sup>

Thomas Moore (a)<sup>11</sup> aged sixty-four, was in charge of the post. He was described as a 'splendid Indian trader for the Interior of the Country, where he has been all his life'. Also included in the post personnel were Angus McDonald, postmaster, Thomas Moore (b),

'Indian runner', Andrew L. Miller, labourer, James R. Moore, guide, and George Pott, steersman. In his report McKenzie noted that there were two outposts from Flying Post one 'at Root Post' about twenty miles north watching a post of Murrays and Loughrins, managed for them by a man named Sanders. In summer there was only one man at Root Post for the Company but McKenzie remarked that two would be necessary in winter. The second outpost was being built in summer 1890 to watch 'Mr Whiteway' who had established the previous winter two miles north of Flying Post directly on the route used by the Indians when they brought their furs to Flying Post. Thomas Moore<sup>12</sup> (b) with a second man was to oppose Whiteway in winter 1890.

According to McKenzie's report transport to Flying Post was by canoe from the 'Maresh C.P.R. Station at Biscotasing'. This was a distance of about seventy-five miles through very bad country, there being fifteen portages over the distance. McKenzie reported the Indians to be generally prosperous and fairly industrious. There was no other trade at the post than that in furs with the Indians.<sup>13</sup>

#### 1892-1901

For information on the closing of Kenogamissi District and subsequent district changes affecting Flying Post see p.12 of the notes on Mattagami.

#### 1892-1902

With the transfer of Thomas Moore (a) to the charge of Mattagami in 1892, Alexander J. McLeod, postmaster, took over the charge of Flying Post. There he had to face strong competition. Considerable expense was caused by constant use of runners. McLeod continued in charge at Flying Post at least until 1901.. William B. Miller<sup>14</sup> was in charge of the post for some time during outfit 1902.

#### 1906-14

An inspection was made of Flying Post on 12 August 1906 by Assistant Commissioner Alexander Milne. 'Alex McLeod', an old Company employee who was in charge of the post, had been crippled some four years earlier, losing one of his lower limbs close to the hip. Milne remarked that McLeod 'made the most of the trade' at Flying Post. The buildings were in urgent need of repair. Transport to the post was by canoe from the railway at Biscotasing. Further

inspections were made of the Company's Lake Huron District posts in the summer of 1908, but as no guide was to be found for the inspector, H. A. Tremayne, at the railway line the visit to Flying Post was abandoned. Tremayne noted that the post was of 'somewhat minor importance' and he learnt from the District Officer that post-manager A. J. McLeod was still in charge at Flying Post and that no expenditure was required there. McLeod apparently continued in charge at Flying Post until at least outfit 1911, and it appears that the post was closed probably at the end of outfit 1913-14. 15

NOTES

1. Flying Post is also referred to in the Company's records as 'Kukatush' and other variants on that spelling.
2. H.B.C. Arch. B.99/a/7; B.135/b/26, fos.8d-9 and 65. (Philip Good to John Thomas, dated Kenogamissi, 10 May 1802).
3. H.B.C. Arch. B.99/e/2, fo.3d.; B.99/e/4, fo.5; B.99/e/5, fo.4; B.99/e/6, fo.3d. An outfit ran from 1 June to 31 May the year following.
4. H.B.C. Arch. B.70/a/1, entry for 1 September 1823; B.70/e/1, fos.2, 3d., 4.
5. H.B.C. Arch. B.70/a/2 and 3. For the Company's Kenogamissi District transport arrangements, see p.5 of notes on Mattagami.
6. H.B.C. Arch. B.70/e/3, fos.2d., 4d.-5; B.70/e/4, fo.4d.; B.70/a/2, entry for 16 May 1826; B.70/e/5, fo.1-1d.; B.70/e/6, fo.1d.
7. H.B.C. Arch. B.135/g/11, fo.1; B.70/a/6; D.4/99, fo.32-32d. (Simpson to Governor, Deputy-Governor and Committee, H.B.C., London, dated York Factory, 10 August 1832); B.135/k/1, p.99; B.70/a/7, passim; D.4/104, fos.2d.-3 (Simpson to Governor, Deputy-Governor and Committee, H.B.C., London, dated Moose Factory, 16 August 1836); B.124/a/11, entries for 10 and 28 September 1836, for 15 March, 12 and 31 May 1837; B.70/a/12 and 13; B.124/a/13, entries for 20, 21 and 27 June 1838; B.124/a/14, entries for 27 and 29 September 1839, 18 January 1840; B.124/a/15, entries for 18 and 26 August and 3 September 1840; B.70/a/14; B.70/a/15, entries for 22 July and 24 August 1841; B.70/a/16; B.70/a/17, entry dated 10 April 1844.
8. H.B.C. Arch. B.124/a/19, entries for 9 and 12 July 1844; B.124/a/20; B.124/a/22, entries for 29 July, 8 October and 31 December 1847 and for 6 January and 30 May 1848; B.135/k/1, p. 295; B.70/z/1; D.4/72, pp.14-15 (Sir George Simpson to the Governor, Deputy-Governor and Committee, H.B.C., London, dated Lachine, 5 July 1851).

9. H.B.C. Arch. B.135/k/1, p.318; B.135/k/3; B.135/k/1, pp.329, 343 and 361; A.11/46, fos.369d.-70 (Chief Factor J. MacKenzie to Thomas Fraser, Corresponding Secretary, H.B.C., London, dated Moose Factory, 10 September 1861); D.14/16 (Report on clerks and postmasters, Southern Department, outfit 1876-77 - enclosure to letter from Factor S. K. Parson to Chief Commissioner James A. Grahame, dated Moose Factory, 16 February 1877); D.14/27 (Factor James L. Cotter to James A. Grahame, dated Moose Factory, 24 August 1881); A.11/47 (Rae to Factor W. K. Broughton, dated Mattagami, 5 July 1889).
10. H.B.C. Arch. B.235/e/30, fos.178-9.
11. The initial was to distinguish him from other Company employees of the same name.
12. H.B.C. Arch. B.235/e/30, fos.185-7.
13. Ibid., fos.187-8.
14. H.B.C. Arch. Fur Trade Correspondence, Division 340/1 (Appointments Outfit 1892); Report on Fur Trade, no.1, fo.309; A.34/12 (Reports on clerks, Lake Huron District, Outfits 1894-1902).
15. H.B.C. Arch., Fur Trade Correspondence file, Division 322/1, (Enclosure to letters from Commissioner C. C. Chipman to W. Ware, Secretary, H.B.C., London, dated 21 September 1906 and 8 December 1908); Fur Trade Correspondence File, Division 340/1 (R. H. Hall, Fur Trade Commissioner, to F. C. Ingrams, Secretary, H.B.C., London, dated Winnipeg, 15 May 1912); 'District Balance Sheets and Trading Accounts' for Outfits 1913-14 and 1914-15.

POSTE: FREDERICK HOUSE

DISTRICT: KENOGAMISSI

AVAN-POSTE: MATAWAGUMMIE  
PISHQUAJAGGAMIE

SITUE: a l'ouest de la riviere Frederick House (1784)  
sud-est du Lac Waratowaha (pres de Barber's Bay et le  
Lac Frederick House; 1785)

HISTORIQUE: 1784 -poste etabli

1785 -poste est demenage au deuxieme site

1794 -poste est abandonne

1795-1812 -poste est retabli et continu a operer

1812 - Massacre de Frederick House

1813-1815 -poste est abandonne par les blancs

1821 -poste est ferme

*seulement 1*

REFERNCES: POST JOURNALS 1785

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Hudson's Bay Company, July 1987.

FREDERICK

POST MANAGERS:

1784-1785	Philip Turnor	Search File:"Frederick House"
1785-1786	Edward Clouston, Philip Turnor	Search File:"Frederick House"
1786-1787	John Lisk, Philip Turnor	Search File:"Frederick House"
1787-1788	William Bolland, George Donald	Search File:"Frederick House"
1788-1789	John Mannall, George Donald	Search File:"Frederick House"
1789-1790	John Mannall, William Bolland	Search File:"Frederick House"
1790-1791	John Mannall	Search File:"Frederick House"
1791-1792	Robert Folster, John Mannall	Search File:"Frederick House"
1792-1793	John Mannall	Search File:"Frederick House"
1793-1794	Robert Folster, John Mannall	Search File:"Frederick House"
1794-1795	John Manson, Thomas Isbister	Search File:"Frederick House"
1795-1796	John Flett, Thomas Morwick	Search File:"Frederick House"
1796-1797	Thomas Morwick, John Flett, Philip Good	Search File:"Frederick House"
1797-1798	Philip Good, Thomas Morwick	Search File:"Frederick House"
1798-1799	Thomas Morwick, Alexander Belly	Search File:"Frederick House"
1799-1800	Alexander Belly, Richard Good	Search File:"Frederick House"
1800-1801	Alexander Belly	Search File:"Frederick House"
1801-1802	Alexander Belly, John Flett, Richard Good	Search File:"Frederick House"
1802-1803	John Flett	Search File:"Frederick House"
1803-1804	John Flett, Charles Cramer	Search File:"Frederick House"
1804-1805	Charles Cramer	Search File:"Frederick House"
1805-1806	Charles Cramer, Joseph Turnor	Search File:"Frederick House"
1806-1808	Joseph Turnor	Search File:"Frederick House"
1808-1810	Thomas Isbister	Search File:"Frederick House"
1810-1811	Joseph Turnor, James Robertson	Search File:"Frederick House"
1811-1812	James Robertson, Joseph Turnor	Search File:"Frederick House"
1812 until murders	Joseph Turnor, Alexander Belly	Search File:"Frederick House"
1813-1817	Joseph Turnor	Search File:"Frederick House"
1817-1819	James Kellock	Search File:"Frederick House"
1819-1821	Henry Lawson	Search File:"Frederick House"

To HBC Archives  
July 17/87

Enclosure in LC 25663, 15 May 1788  
to Austin Gilbert, Porcupine

### Frederick House

On June 14, 1781, Edward Jarvis, chief at Moose Fort, wrote to the Governor and Committee in London:

"... I have learnt that the Canadians have advanced a small hut nearer to us up our south river, we hear they trade very hard with the Indians, but being on the spot is a great advantage with so lazy a people as the Indians naturally are...I have likewise learnt that it has been a growing Custom, among our eastern and Bread river Indians to save their martins, and send them by a third person to the Abbitibby...I know of no remedy to these mortifying intelligences, but a settlement towards the Abbitibby...if your Honors would approve of encreasing our compliment of men...we might push forward a Settlement towards the Abbitibby..."<sup>1</sup>

In the following September Jarvis reported to the Governor and Committee that the Abitibi Indians had asked for a trading post, and that when Mr. Philip Turnor went to survey Abitibi Lake he would carry a canoe load of trading goods and take three extra men to stay one month so that some idea of the prospects of trade could be obtained.<sup>2</sup>

Turnor left Moose Fort on May 23, 1782, and travelled up the Abitibi River to the Canadian post on Abitibi Lake.<sup>3</sup> He returned by way of Mesakamy Lake. The route he followed is shown on the reproduction of part of his large map of Hudson Bay which appears in

Journals of Samuel Hearne and Philip Turnor  
edited by J.B. Tyrrell (Toronto, The Champlain Society, 1934).

Turnor's "Journal of his progress to the Abbitibby" was sent to London in the autumn of 1782 and on May 21 of the following year the Governor and Committee informed John Thomas, who was now chief of Moose Fort, that they had determined to form a settlement at Abitibi and that Philip Turnor was to have charge of it.<sup>4</sup> The Company's ship Seahorse carrying these instructions was so late arriving at Moose Fort from London in 1783<sup>5</sup> that it was not possible to establish a post at Abitibi during trading season 1783-84.

18

On June 14, 1784, Philip Turnor left Moose Fort to go "towards Abitibi" accompanied by

Germain Maugenest  
\*George Donald, assistant  
Edward Clouston, writer  
\*John Leask, tailor  
John Laughton, senior )  
\*Thomas Knarston ) labourers  
Robert Yorston )  
John Johnson )  
Matthew Tait )  
Archibald Beaton )  
\*Nicol Allen )

as well as 7 Indian men and 6 Indian women in 2 bateaux, 4 large canoes and 4 small canoes. (The men whose names are marked with an asterisk returned to Moose after they had assisted Turnor in the transport of the trading goods.) John Thomas remarked in his letter of instructions to Turnor

"In hopes of finding a more facile Channel than the Abbitibi River and a more eligible situation for Provisions than the Abbitibi Lake is said to be, I'd recommend to you to let your Building be but a temporary one and should a place be found that would answer our purposes better, we can shift your situation another Year."<sup>6</sup>

Turnor experienced transport difficulties on this journey inland and the consequent delays resulted in a fast expenditure of provisions. Eventually he

"stopd at the fork of two Rivers about 60 mile from the Lake...",

and he further remarked in his letter of August 8, 1784, to the Governor and Committee:

"... am informed this is a good place for both trade and Provisions I am now farther from the [Moose] Factory upon a strait line than if at the [Abitibi] Lake and is said to be almost in the center of the Abbitibi Indians hunting ground..."<sup>7</sup>

In a letter to John Thomas (received at Moose Fort on August 16, 1784), Turnor remarked:

"I am sorry to inform you we have not reached Abbitibi Lake but find if I continue such an

unsuccessful Journey we shall be in great danger of want of Provisions, therefore have stopt at the Mouth of Pis, quo, chag, a, ma River...it is at the turn of the River where the River leads back for Abbittibi about 60 Miles from the Lake it seems a likely place for Provisions...".<sup>8</sup>

According to the late Dr. J.B. Tyrrell, the Pis, quo, chag, a, ma River can be identified with Frederick House River, the mouth of which is about eighty miles from Abitibi Lake. The names Pis, quo, chag, a, ma, Piscoutamy, or Pusquachagama have been perpetuated in Buskegan River for the west branch of Frederick House River.<sup>9</sup>

The position chosen at the mouth of Frederick House River proved disappointing owing to lack of provisions and during the spring or summer of 1785 Turnor abandoned his "log tents" or temporary post and moved about fifty-two miles south "to a little gravel hill on the south-east shore of Lake Waratowaha."<sup>10</sup> In his letter to the Governor and Committee dated September 20, 1785, Turnor said:

"... the place were I have now pitched upon to build a temporary House is at the Juncture of two Lakes...".

and he remarked that "Lake Waratowaca" was in "Latitude 48° 35' North 82° 21' Longitude West".<sup>11</sup> The Governor and Committee approved of Turnor's management and in their letter of May 24, 1786, to John Thomas they remarked:

"... We intend the new Settlement to be called Frederic House in Honour of His Majesty's [King George III] second Son".<sup>12</sup>

The foundation of Turnor's post on Lake Waratowaha was laid on July 25, 1785. Turnor himself had left to take the returns of trade to Moose Fort and Edward Clouston had been left in charge. Turnor arrived back on October 18, 1785. On December 28 Turnor recorded in his journal:

"... about 11 A.M. the Master of the Sawe, a, wa, me, ni, ca Settlement, his clerk, one man & an Indian arrived here upon a visit".

The rival Canadians left on New Year's Day and Turnor noted:

"... I supply'd them with provisions for their return and while they staid with me I treated

---

them with kindness, in the manner the Honble. Companys Servants has often been treated by them. The Master & the clerk say their Father & Mother were Scotts, that they were born at Montreal, they speak good English & seem well calculated for the trade they are in",

and added:

"they Informed me before they went away that they Intended to make a Settlement near this Lake Next Summer".<sup>13</sup>

From information in our archives we have been able to identify these two Canadians as the brothers John and Donald McKay who, after several years of opposition, joined the Hudson's Bay Company at Osnaburgh House in 1790.

On July 27, 1786, Turnor left for Moose Fort with the returns of trade for outfit 1785-86, leaving John Lisk in charge of Frederick House.<sup>14</sup> John Thomas and the Council at Moose Fort wrote to the Governor and Committee in London on August 31, 1786:

"We likewise hope that the removal of the Abbitiby Settlement will hereafter turn out advantageous to the Honorable Company's affairs, but as yet we have reaped very little advantage from it the Trade there; having received only 231<sup>3</sup>/<sub>10</sub> Made Beaver, increase, owing to the Canadians waylaying the Indians on almost every River that leads to the House. Mr. Turnor is happy to find that his motives for shifting his station met your approbation, and promises to take a survey of the adjacent Country - but untill we have some other mode of conveyence, we can have little hopes of reaping any great benefit from the discoveries he may make, as the Indians on whom the supplying that settlement depend, have declared, that they will not go any further. Your new Settlement shall be called Frederick House as directed...".<sup>15</sup>

Turnor arrived back at Frederick House, by canoe to resume charge on October 18, 1786. From this base, after leaving William Bolland in charge, he set out on July 7, 1787, on

"his journey towards surveying the Canadian settlements accompanied by William Sinclair and nine Indians in three Canoes...".

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He was back at Frederick House on August 10 following and four days later, set off from Moose Fort.<sup>16</sup> Turnor was going to England and intended making his report to the Committee in person.<sup>17</sup>

Meanwhile, on May 16, 1787, the Governor and Committee had written to Thomas and the Council at Moose Fort:

"4. We hope Mr. Turnor has been more successful in trading towards Abbitiby than he was last year. We rather think making permanent Establishments inland is multiplying Settlements at a great Expence without any real proffit, and as the Canadians waylay the Indians on the Rivers leading to the present House We think it would be better to vary the Station from time to time according to more or less prospects of collecting a Trade & procuring Provisions, by which means the Designs of the Canadians would be defeated & our knowledge of the interior Country and its Inhabitants materially enlarged; On this plan Log Tents or Temporary houses will be sufficient & save Expence of Stores to the Company and trouble to the Servants who convey them inland; and if it was practicable to engage some expert Canadians in our Service & their fidelity be depended on, We should have no Objection, as they are well acquainted with the method of inland Conveyance & the best places for procuring Food from being obliged to maintain themselves..."<sup>18</sup>

Thomas and his Council replied to the Governor and Committee on September 8, 1787:

"... The Total amount of Made Beaver now sent home from the present Establishment is 7475<sup>23</sup>/60 Vizt. M[oose] R[iver] 5020<sup>17</sup>/60 F[rederick] H[ouse] 729<sup>5</sup>/6 B[runswick] H[ouse] 1655<sup>4</sup>/15...

We are sorry we have to acquaint you Gentlemen, that Mr. Turnor has been less successful this than last, Year, we however yet hope to prevent the Canadians carrying off so much of the Companys Trade, by exerting every means in our power both for pleasing the Indians, and the discovery of advantageous stations for collecting Trade and procuring Provisions; tho' we are apprehensive that we shall not find it so easy to vary our Stations as you Gentlemen may imagine for the whole business of supplying Frederick House

and building Canoes for the purpose depends on the home Indians. We are entirely of your opinion Gentlemen that Log Tents or temporary Houses (for the present) are sufficient, and will be a great saving of Expence and Trouble, as we are also with regard to engaging Canadians (that can be confided in which shall if possible be done accordingly)... We have sent home according to order Mr. Philip Turnor Second..."<sup>19</sup>

On September 25, 1787, George Donald arrived at Frederick House from Moose Fort. Four days later Bolland left for Moose and Donald took over the charge of Frederick House. With him were Alexander Huntow, Alexander Belly and William Johnston, labourers. George Donald's journal is not detailed, but he did mention on November 5 that the men were

"digging up Roots before the Gate for making a Bonfire",

so it is evident that Guy Fawkes' Night (the anniversary of the discovery of the Gunpowder Plot of 1605) was celebrated in this remote place in 1787. Donald also mentioned receiving

"... the Master & two men...from the Sow, wa, war, mi, ni, ca Settlement..."

on January 21, 1788, and noted their return a week later. On April 23 "the people" as was "customary (on St. George's day)" exercised themselves "in firing at a Target".<sup>20</sup>

It must also be mentioned that the early Frederick journals mention the holding of divine service on Sundays and other special days.

On July 2, 1788, George Donald left for Moose Fort with the returns of trade, and John Mannall was given the summer charge of Frederick House.<sup>21</sup> Donald travelled to Moose by way of the Harricowan River<sup>22</sup> and on September 4 he wrote to the Governor and Committee:

"... notwithstanding my utmost endeavors to increase the Trade at Frederick House they have proved ineffectual, and it is with much regret I inform your Honors that the trade now sent home from that place amounts to only 469<sup>4</sup>-780

??

Made Beaver, owing to sickness and famine among the Natives in that part of the Country, Waukamow and Cona died last fall, Chechach who was by far the best furr hunter was enticed to accompany the factory Indians to the Fort and was accordingly taken down by Wm. Bolland without my knowledge, the two former carried 217 Meavr. and the latter 150 Meavr. to FH the rest of the Indians that belonged to the Lake are (excepting one Man and a Lad) carried off by the Canadians and their Furrs taken from them I would gladly have gone to meet and trade with the Indians had I had a man that could have taken charge of the House but as I had only three labourers neither of whom could talk or understand a word of the Indian Language, I did not think it prudent to trust your Honors property with them...I had the Misfortune to break my watch in my journey to Frederick House last fall which prevented my making Observations. The Canadians have built two new houses within a short distance of Frederick House, their number last winter amounted to 23 men eleven of which were Clerks, at and about Abbitibi Lake, and as they are continually travelling about the Country in search of Indians, I fear that they will prevent them trading at Frederick House, but as Mr. Thomas has appointed me an assistant and an additional man I shall be able to send part to way lay the Indians in the Spring...".<sup>23</sup>

On September 11, 1788, John Thomas remarked in his journal:

"Mr. Donald set off this day for Fred'rick House with the best assistance I can afford him for increasing the Trade of that Place and discovering a more navigable channel than Abbitibi River and more Eligible situation both for Trade and Provisions than the present Station, - I had hopes when first this Settlement was set on foot that I had nothing to do but supply it largely with Trading Goods and support the servants station'd there with Provisions and that with so large a latitude as the Factory Standard of Trade and an Unlimited discretionary power in making presents to Indians that I should have recd. large returns with little Expence, but on the contrary the Trade (tho its an infant Settlement) has been declining almost from the very first year of its establishment, & the Expences

disproportionally large, which together with the Expence in conveying the Provisions required for the residents & those Employ'd on the Journey inclines me to think the returns can be no ways adequate to".<sup>24</sup>

Donald arrived on October 2, and on October 19 the journal records:

"... delivered Charge of the House to Mr. Donald; the Compliment at the House now Consists of...Mr. Geo. Donald Master, Jno. Mannell Assistant, Alexr. Huntow, Alexr. Belly, William Johnson, and Adam Yorston Labourers...".

Changes were made in personnel at the post during the trading season, and when George Donald started for Moose on July 12, 1789, with the returns of trade he

"... delivered Charge...to Jno. Mannell...the complement...here...consists of J. Mannell, Magnus Garroch Taylor, Thos. Morwick Willm. Johnston and Adam Yorston Labourers." <sup>25</sup>

Reporting on the trade of 1788-89 in their letter to the Governor and Committee dated September 12, 1789, Thomas and his Council remarked that the trade of Frederick House had amounted to 548½ Made Beaver and added:

"Although the Inland Trade has suffered much this Year, by the mortality among the Natives and the number of Canadians that intercept it (almost at the doors of one of your settlements) We have strong hopes of its reviving and flourishing yet, for it is reported that one party of the Canadians have given up the Trade and quitted their Settlements and Frederick House has been visited by Indians that have been some time lost to the Honorable Company...

Mr. Donald hath surveyed the South branch of Moose River having returned from Frederick house by that route; but it's source (the lake at the head of it) is too contiguous for us to expect any advantage from a settlement on it..." <sup>26</sup>

Thomas returned to England in 1789 and was succeeded at Moose by George Donald.<sup>27</sup> John Mannell continued in charge of Frederick House and on January 29, 1790, recorded in his journal:

25

"... At Noon Mr. Peter Grant a Clerk with one of his Men and an Indian from the Sowowaminicau Settlement arrived here on a Visit, he informs me their adversaries the new Company left their House last Summer, and that they took their Goods from them at a fair Valuation".

The Canadians left on February 3 and on February 25 William Bolland arrived from Moose Fort. He formally took over the charge of Frederick House on March 1. Three days later he recorded in the Frederick House journal:

"... Compliment of Men now consists of Willm. Bolland in charge, Jno. Mannall assistant, Mags. Garroch Taylor, Alexr. Belly, Adam Yorston & Thos. Morwick Labourers".

On May 4, 1790, Bolland

"... dispatched John Mannall and Alexr. Belly... with a few Articles of Trading Goods to Abbitibbi Lake, to way-lay the Indians...".

and on May 12 Bolland recorded that Mannall and Belly had returned with only  $8\frac{1}{3}$  Made Beaver. They were accompanied by

"Mr. Cameron the Master of the Abbitibbi Settlement and one of his Men, who together with another Clerk and 2 Men had been waylaying the Indians"

at the very place where Mannall and Belly had intended to do their waylaying.<sup>28</sup>

William Bolland took out the returns of trade to Moose Fort on July 4, 1790, leaving John Mannall and two men at Frederick House. The returns from that post sent to England in 1790 amounted to  $1566\frac{1}{3}$  Made Beaver.<sup>29</sup>

John Mannall was master of Frederick House during outfit 1790-91 and references were made in his journal to the building of a new warehouse in the summer of 1790.

Fresh supplies were received from Moose on June 17, 1791, and two days later Mannall set off for that place with the returns of trade, leaving Frederick House in charge

of Robert Folster.<sup>30</sup>

On September 20, 1791, John Thomas who had resumed command at Moose Fort, wrote to the Governor and Committee:

"Jno. Mannall deserves to be particularly recommended to Your Honrs; Notice by his (Economical management at Fredrick House he has made a saving of European Provisions that will render it unnecessary to send much meat up to that Settlement next Spring, he cultivates such quantitys of Oats that he hath no occasion for Oatmeal from the Factory and has plenty of that Article both to serve his Men and give the hungry Indians, and the Expences of the Place are reduced and the Trade increased",

and in a further letter dated September 27 he stated that the trade of Frederick House in outfit 1790-91 had amounted to 1704<sup>7</sup>/<sub>12</sub> Made Beaver.<sup>31</sup>

John Mannall returned to Frederick House on March 27, 1792, and two days later resumed charge. Resident at the post on March 30 were: John Mannall, Robert Folster, Adam Yorston, Thomas Morwick, John Flatt and William Halcro. The entry in the post journal for April 13, 1792, states:

"... felling Trees for Posts to enclose the farming ground",

and that for April 24 noted

"... the Lake open from the Rivers Mouth to the Devils Island...".<sup>32</sup>

On June 25, 1792, the men residing at Frederick House were John Mannall, Adam Yorston, John Flatt and William Halcro. An opposition trader named Isaac Constant from Abitibi visited the post on August 2. This visit was evidently in the nature of a reconnaissance, for on October 14 the entry in the Frederick House journal stated:

"Isaac Constant and Michael China 2 Clerks, with three Labourers, entered the Lake with a Canoe load of Trading Goods and Provisions, they came from Abbitibbi over the long carrying place, have more Goods behind, and are intended to spend the Winter here".

On the following day Isaac Constant and his men took up "their abode on the Devils Island", and during season 1792-93 the competition between the rival concerns was quite brisk. Mannall left for Moose on June 27 and Robert Folster was given the summer charge of Frederick House.<sup>33</sup>

It would appear that the Governor and Committee were requested to send out a sun-dial for Frederick House, for on May 30, 1793, they wrote to John Thomas and his Council at Moose Fort:

"10<sup>th</sup> Mr. Phillip Turnor informs us that Frederick House is in Lat. 48.35 North Long. 82.12 West for which a Sun Dial is now sent",<sup>34</sup>

and presumably this arrived at Frederick House with the new supplies, which Mannall brought back on October 7, 1793.

Mannall again had competition in his immediate neighbourhood during season 1793-94, but active measures were taken to meet it and preparations were put in hand for the establishment of a post on Abitibi Lake. The advance party left Frederick House on April 11, 1794. On April 28 Mannall left Frederick House in charge of Robert Folster whilst he, accompanied by an Indian,

"set out to Survey the Rivers and Lakes to the Westward and to look after Indians...".

He was back on May 15 with 116 Made Beaver, and according to the expenses shown in the accounts, his journey had taken him to Kenogamissi Lake.<sup>35</sup>

Reinforcements were sent to Abitibi from Frederick House on June 13, 1794, and on the next day 1,137 Made Beaver were sent to Moose Fort. On June 15 Frederick House was left in the care of John Manson, with William Halcro, George Taylor and George Slater to help him; whilst John Mannall departed

"for Moose Fort with two Indians by the way of the South River...".<sup>36</sup>

Meanwhile, the Governor and Committee in London had written on May 29, 1794, to John Thomas and his Council at Moose Fort:

Moose Fort:

"4. We approve of the exertions of Messrs. Gladman Mannal & Good, by spirited Efforts & perseverance, the Canadians may be at length counteracted, We clearly see, that Frederick House is of very little consequence, relinquish it therefore, as soon as possible, and settle a good House at Abbitibbi, examine the Athacaran, or Bread River, from Hannah Bay, which seems, to be a shorter passage to Abbitibbi, than by the Abbitibbi River."37

On July 30, 1794, (before the above instructions had reached their destination) the Frederick House journal recorded that two Indians arrived with the news that John Mannal was at Kenogamissi Lake; where he intended to build a post.38

On September 24, after he had received the instructions from London quoted above, Thomas wrote to Manson at Frederick House:

"... By this Conveyance I send up the articles requested at Kinoogoomissee Lake which you will forward for that place...besides the things sent from here for Abbitibbi, several things are to be taken from F[rederick] H[ouse] as pr. ...list... Frederick House if the Carnadians quit the spot will be relinquishd., the goods are therefore to be withdrawn for the service of the other two places..."39

Manson received this letter on October 14 and he replied on January 20, 1795:

"... The Indians are entirely deserted from this place only Quasoto & Brother does Visit very seldom, which makes me very sorry to inform you that the Trade is only 130 M[ade] B[eaver] Chiefly Musquash. During the Summer & Fall the Canadians had Two Clerks & two Men here; the same time I had only one Man with me. There is not the least appearance of their quitting this post, last Fall they built a Watch House on the top of the Hill on the same Island, which the Men reside in...there is one Clerk & two Men of them here at present, & I have only Geo. Slater with me..."40

The Frederick House journal for 1794-95 contains a record of the work carried out at the post, and it is of interest

to note that the results of attempts to produce country-grown food were (as noted on October 28, 1794):

"... the Total Produce of the Farm is 30 Bushels of Potatoes, 22 Do. Oats, 8 Do. Barley & 1½ Do. Pease".

Manson, who had been sick since about the first week of February, 1795, and was "rendered entirely unfit to take care of anything", handed over the charge of Frederick House to Thomas Isbister on May 8, and on May 19, "although... in a very weak Condition", he left for Moose Fort.<sup>41</sup>

Meanwhile, on May 30, 1795, the Governor and Committee in London were writing to John Thomas and his council at Moose Factory:

"You will Act discretionally with respect to evacuating Frederic House as being on the Spot you are certainly better able to judge of it than We are, as well as of the shortest and best Track to Abbitibi...".<sup>42</sup>

But Frederick House was not abandoned, and the journal shows that it was in operation during outfit, 1795-96. Philip Good, from the Company's post at Abitibi, arrived at Frederick House on June 1, 1795, to take an inventory,<sup>43</sup> and two days later, when on his return to Abitibi, he wrote to John Thomas at Moose Fort:

"... Thomas Isbister we have now relieved, as we thought him unfit to be there [Frederick House], he not understanding the Indians...and uncapable of Writing. John Flett is now there...".<sup>44</sup>

George Slater, a labourer, was left with John Flett at Frederick House. On June 26, 1795, Flett wrote to Thomas at Moose Fort:

"This is to inform you that there is not one single Article sent here, and our provisions are almost done there is only 2 peices of Pork & three of Beef here; our fishing is very indifferent, we are likewise at a Loss for a third Hand here for going after the Indians; the Camattens are always three and often four, they are building two new Houses; The Victuals that was here hath been served to the Abbitibbi Men carrying Cargo from here, and to Kinoogoomisee, Men before I came here; I have got no Furrs since I have

been here, but one Cat, one Weenusk, & 66 large Misquash, - 13 Beaver in all, I have put them in a Keg under the care of Mr. Lawson, along with the rest of the Furrs".<sup>45</sup>

Flett received a supply of provisions from Abitibi on August 23 and he continued in charge of Frederick House until he was replaced by Thomas Morwick on October 6. Flett and Slater remained to assist Morwick. On March 17, 1796, Morwick wrote to Thomas at Moose Fort. After referring to the arrangements for carrying letters to Abitibi he remarked:

"... I am now alone except [for] Good. Slater with whom you may depend I'll use the utmost endeavours for the Honorable Company's Interest (tho' the Canadians are Male and Female five against us) the Trade at present is very small only 121 Made Beaver but that mostly prime furrs...".

On June 15, 1796, at the close of his journal, Morwick noted that 196 1/2 Made Beaver had been traded during the season.<sup>46</sup>

On August 5 John Flett took over the charge of Frederick House and Morwick left for Moose "to procure Surgical Assistance".<sup>47</sup>

On September 21 John Thomas at Moose Fort wrote to Philip Good at Kenogamissi:

"You are...as soon as convenient to proceed...for Frederick House and together with John Flett the Person left in charge, there take an account of Goods Provisions &c. at that Place...& yourself to take charge of Frederick House...

I have had some information (though not official) that the Canadians wish to go on a fair Trade & avoid the Expence of Employing so many People, if any overtures of this kind is made to you, You may tell them that as a Proof of their sincerity we Expect they'll first Evacuate the Place they have made to oppose us at Frederick House & reduce their Number of Men equal with ours at Abbitibi & we will then

observe the same conduct with regard to both our Settlements".<sup>48</sup>

Philip Good arrived at Frederick House on October 22, 1796, and four days later he recorded that George Slater and John Clouston, labourers, were also resident with him. Soon after, "Mr. Chrisholm (the Canadian Master)" came to Philip Good and

"made offers to carry on the Trade in a fair manner".

Good repeated Thomas' remarks and "Chrisholm" replied

"he could not pretend to say in what manner his Employers would act; but was of opinion that they would not quit...".

Good had no complaints about their conduct throughout the winter of 1796-97. He wrote to John Thomas on March 15, 1797:

"... Our Opponents still act in a fair manner, but indicate no intention of quitting this Post they having began building a new Dwelling House...".<sup>49</sup>

Business "that was rather intricate" took John Thomas from Moose Fort to Frederick House, where he arrived, accompanied by three Indians, on June 27. He left for Moose two days later. On July 17, 1797, Philip Good went to take up new duties at Kenogamissi and Thomas Morwick took over the charge of Frederick House. John Clouston was also left there to help him. The trade at Frederick House during outfit 1796-97 amounted to 606½ Made Beaver.<sup>50</sup>

Thomas Morwick continued in charge of Frederick House during outfit 1797-98, and at the end of the season he sent 284½ Made Beaver to Moose.<sup>51</sup>

On June 12, 1798, John Thomas arrived from Moose Fort and on the following day he left for Abitibi. After his return to Moose he wrote, on July 12, to John McLeod, Chief at Albany Fort:

"... I have visited our Settlements on Abbitibi, Waratowacow, [Frederick House] and Kinoogumisea Lakes, and their Opponents, - they let drop hints of opposing us still further, even to coming down

to [Moose] Fort; their Trades are small this year, owing to Famine among the Indians, which complaint is universal among all the Settlements in the Neighbourhood of the above Places. Abbitibi and Frederick Trades are not above half the amount of last year; Kinoogumisea and Miceubanish as much as could be expected; but Meshippicooten falls far short of expectation, only 100 M<sup>B</sup>ear...

The Canadian Canoes had not arrived from Montreal, so that I have little European News to give you..."<sup>52</sup>

When the Governor and Committee learned of his visits they wrote:

"We highly approve of Mr. Thomas's visits to the several Settlements on the Abbitibi, War-tow-a-cow [Frederick House] & Ke-noo-gu-missee Lakes and with his agreement with the Canadians that neither party should send after the Indians..."<sup>53</sup>

Alexander Belly took over the charge of Frederick House on June 21, 1798. With him were John Clouston and Charles Cramer, labourers.<sup>54</sup> On March 26, 1799, Alexander Belly wrote to John Thomas at Moose:

"... I have now dispatched George Slater and Charles Cramer with the Indents to the Fort. I could not dispence with Charles Cramer last Fall, not being sure wether I should be able of going after the Indians myself, having a swelling in my Leg and Thigh - two Men is too few to be at a place; I have experienced the Indians behaviour at Abbitibi.

Trade is very small here, as yet only 200 M<sup>B</sup>r...

I built a small Canoe last Summer, could not get Birchrine for a large one, I hope you will send a Person in the Spring to do the accompts.

My Leg and thigh is so painful I cannot bear the Cold, for which reason I beg you'll let me come down in Summer for the Doctor's assistance. Mr. McDougall has sent some News-Papers for you Sir!"<sup>55</sup>

The Mr. McDougall who sent the newspapers for John Thomas was presumably identical with the Alexander McDougall who was in

charge of the North West Company's trade at Abitibi Lake early in 1800.<sup>56</sup>

Alexander Belly was able to leave for Moose on July 13, as Richard Good had arrived at Frederick House three days earlier to relieve him. After he had received medical treatment Belly returned to Frederick House, resuming charge on October 9. With him were John Clouston and John Harvey, labourers. Richard Good went to the Company's post on Abitibi Lake. On October 25 John Fea arrived from Abitibi "to stay...till an opportunity offers that he may return", but not much benefit was derived from the additional hand as will be seen from the entry for October 31, 1799, from the Frederick House journal:

"... the Men carrying Firewood up the Bank. One of them John Clouston had the Misfortune to break his leg by a Stick falling from the Woodpile; I'm afraid it will prove his death, as no Assistance can be got from any Surgeon here - its very unlucky the winter is so near as not to permit me to send him to the Factory, its very unlucky the other two Men are not able to hunt for themselves for they are only New hands last Shiptime".

The entry for December 16 following mentioned "Clouston... still very badly", and Belly missed his services as the Canadian opposition was "going after the Indians" and the Hudson's Bay Company's trade was suffering as a consequence. Clouston appears to have recovered very slowly without any medical assistance. The returns of trade, amounting to 506½ Made Beaver, were sent to Moose Fort by "Factory Indians" on June 24.<sup>57</sup>

Alexander Belly, described by John Mannall as "a deserving Man", continued in charge of Frederick House and on June 25, 1800, he had with him John Clouston and John Harvey. During the summer of that year he recorded in his journal:

1800

- July 1 "Felled Logs to build a Barn to thrash our Oats and Barley in."  
July 7 "Laid the foundation of our Barn."  
July 24 "...Covered the roof of our Barn with Bark".

The trading goods and supplies spared from a "disproportionate Cargo" received from England, and sent from Moose Fort to Frederick House and Abitibi in the late summer or early fall of 1800, miscarried and on October 18 Belly remarked in his journal:

"... Long Tom & his wife arrived with 6 MBr. he came in for his winter cloathing, But have none for ourselves we have lost near an hundred Br. for want of Goods".

The Canadians, "2 Clerks & 2 men", arrived at Frederick House Lake from Abitibi on November 6 and they competed against Alexander Belly until they left on May 4, 1801. On June 5, 1801, Belly left for Moose Fort and John Flett relieved him in charge of Frederick House, James Chambers was the only other man at the House.<sup>58</sup> On July 31 Flett noted in his journal:

"The Employs this Month has been earthing Potatoes, drying & grinding Oats, getting bark for repairing the roofs of the House & Warehouse, cutting & Rafting home Firewood...",

and on September 30 he wrote:

"The Employs this Month has been rafting Firewood home Cutting Barley and Oats and gathering our Pease and taking up part of our Potatoes...".

On October 19, 1801, Richard Good, who had arrived the day before from Abitibi, took charge of Frederick House. During January 1802 he went hunting with his "Neighbour" - presumably the Canadian master - and

"An Opportunity presented itself...to Measure the Land across from Frederick House Lake to the Abbitibbi River"

and it was found

"to measure 11 $\frac{3}{4}$  Miles and 48 Yards".

Richard Good departed for Kenogamissi for special duty on April 23, leaving Frederick House in charge of John Flett. The trade at Frederick House during 1801-02 amounted to 259 $\frac{1}{2}$  Made Beaver.<sup>59</sup>

On October 24, 1802, John Flett wrote to John Thomas at Moose Fort:

"...there is plenty of Trading Goods at the House for the small Trade only 75 MB in the House now... our fishery is as usual and crop much the same Pease 1½ Bushel Barley 6, Oats 10, Potatoes 30. As for the Trade Sir I shall do my best, we are on equal footing with the Canadians in number of People they have intercepted our fishery as much as they could..."<sup>60</sup>

The Canadian opposition at Frederick House appears to have been strong and up to the early days of April 1803 Flett had only collected 140 Made Beaver.<sup>61</sup> On April 3 he made the following entry in his journal:

"...P.M. 6 oclock spyed 2 familys of indians coming over the lack [lake] J. Chambers & J. Heddle set of and cam up with them and George Mac bride the canedian master came up to them and presented a gune to them and swore he would blow their brains if they would not abandon the furs they had no arms to defend them selvs he got the furs by robery".<sup>62</sup>

John Flett left for Moose Fort on July 6, 1803, and Charles Cramer took charge of Frederick House. During season 1803-04 he was opposed by the Canadians and his trade amounted to "only 244 11/12 MBeaver".<sup>63</sup> He continued in charge during season 1804-05 and on January 6, 1805, he wrote to John Thomas at Moose Fort stating that he had traded 215½ Made Beaver to date and added:

"It is proper that some men should be here to build a House if the place be intended to be kept up for all is falling down both Houses & fire places, Two men are too few the Indians are very bold I thought many times they would take the House from us".

On June 25, 1805, Cramer handed the charge of Frederick House to Joseph Turnor previous to returning to Moose Fort.<sup>64</sup>

The Frederick House journals cease with the departure of Cramer but the further history of the post has been traced from other records in our archives.

On July 13, 1806, Joseph Turner wrote to John Thomas at Moose:

"I have the pleasure to inform you the trade is increased to 341 MBr. and hope they will arrive safe shall be glad to receive by the Fall trip a mill for grinding the Oats the one here is utterly useless and is now sent down we likewise cannot do without a serviceable spade as this place is mostly supported in provisions by the Gardens the Dwelling House will I much fear fare the same as the warehouse which fell down last March and shall be glad of assistance to build another House".<sup>65</sup>

On January 18, 1807, Joseph Turner wrote to John Thomas requesting that "two Sheep and two fowls" be sent to Frederick House in the spring and added, "the Oatmeal mill sent up in the Fall is good for nothing".<sup>66</sup>

During the early part of 1808 Joseph Turner apparently complained of the shortage of provisions at Frederick House and drew forth the following rebuke from John Mannall at Moose dated March 10, 1808:

"...if you are a little short [of provisions] your Gardens surely will make up the deficiency, tho' I hear from everybody that comes from Frederick that you now grow weeds instead of Corn, try next Season & grow Corn instead of weeds then if you are little short of European Provisions youll not starve another thing I have to remind you of that is if you dont mend your hand in writing it certainly will be requisite you come to the Factory to explain it".<sup>67</sup>

To this Turner replied on March 25 following:

"... Sir I am sorry that I cannot doe better than I have don, as for the Garden I cannot help it for we sowed all the seed that we could spar for we had a very poor last year and this year is as bad as last year and for want of Spad is as bad I sent for Spads every since I came and at last there was one last year & that is the only one that is hear & no I have sent for 2...

Sir I am very badly of for Provision for I did not get the Years Stock of flour up besides

there was so many People went past this year".<sup>68</sup>

Thomas Isbister had charge of Frederick House during season 1808-09. He reported that the house was in "a wretched condition" and that his season's trade amounted to only 181 Made Beaver.<sup>69</sup> In October 1809 Isbister reported to John Thomas that he had "got as much Timber as to put a New house side wall high", but as Isbister confessed to being "a bad Carpenter" and was without proper assistance it is doubtful if he made any progress in re-building.

Joseph Turnor replaced Thomas Isbister as summer master of Frederick House in June 1810, and his first request to John Thomas was for two pigs to be sent from Moose in the following spring.<sup>70</sup> On September 25, 1810, John Thomas wrote to Joseph Turnor:

"James Robertson is to take charge of Frederick House and I expect that you and Charles Beads exert yourselves for the benefit of the Trade & cultivation of the ground so that as much Barley, Oats and Potatoes may be procur'd as possible...I have increased your Salaries, Chas. Beads to £20 pr. Annum and Joseph Turnor to £25 pr. Annum, both for three years..."<sup>71</sup>

Robertson reported to Thomas on March 25, 1811, that rabbits had been scarce all the winter and that he had only traded 50 Made Beaver.<sup>72</sup> John Thomas visited Frederick House, Abitibi and Kenogamissi from Moose during June 1811 and in a letter to Thomas Vincent, the chief at Albany Fort, dated July 5 he remarked:

"...I return'd from my excursion Inland the 3rd Instant, the Canadians our opponents had had no communication from their Settlements below, therefore could not give me intelligence of the state of affairs in Europe. With respect to the Trade we have to regret they continue so much our superiors, our People at AB & FH notwithstanding they were equal to their opponents in number have collected little or nothing in comparison with that which has been obtained by our rivals..."<sup>73</sup>

On September 25, 1811, John Thomas informed Richard Good,

the master of Abitibi, that Frederick House was to be considered as an outpost of Abitibi, and added:

"the loss annually sustained is found from repeated experience to be such as to induce a determination to withdraw from both Places as soon as practicable & convenient...".

The first step was to remove all property from Abitibi to Frederick House, where Joseph Turnor was to be in charge.<sup>74</sup> But the closing of Abitibi was postponed because the ship homeward bound to England from Moose was caught in the ice and "this unfortunate circumstance...induced a determination to attempt an overland communication" to Montreal so as to inform the Governor and Committee in London as quickly as possible. Men and supplies from Abitibi were needed to assist John McNab and his three companions over the stage of their journey from Abitibi to Timiskaming. In his letter of January 28, 1812, to John Thomas informing him of the progress of the "express" to Montreal the master of Abitibi, Richard Good remarked:

"...ere the arrival of Yours [letter of December 16, 1811, from Moose] Mr. McDougall [of the North West Company] & I pointed the 20th June next for them to leave Frederick House & we to leave Abitibi; as by Letter I saw Mr. McDougall had the consent of his Partners to do so they promise not to come further than Cochegee providing we do not intercept the Natives in the River by crossing the long Portage...".<sup>75</sup>

On February 7, 1812, Joseph Turnor wrote from Frederick House to John Thomas at Moose:

"... We have had a middling time for Provisions so far on the year, but I am afraid we will be in want the rest of the year on account of so many coming on our little stock that I had for the Spring as for Rabbits we can't depend on them, if we don't get Fish out of the Nets we will be badly off, there was a good crop of Potatoes here when I came & Oats & Barley; according to the seed that was sow'd last spring we could not expect more Barley than we got, from Six Gallons that was sowed got 51 Gallons from it, so I have kept 24 Gallons to sow in the Spring, if possibly I can get

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it saved...I wish to have two men all the Summer to get Logs & build a Barn as it is disconvenient without it as I am forced to take up the upper flooring of the Mons House to thrash in".<sup>76</sup>

On June 13, 1812, John Thomas wrote from Moose to Alexander McDougall of the North West Company at Abitibi:

"Your favor 28th Janry. ...came duly to hand...I have directed Mr. Richard Good to put immediately in practice the agreement between you & him respecting the mutual evacuation of Abbitibi & Fred'rick & I have the fullest confidence on your adhering to your part of the arrangement and you may depend on ours being fully observed..."

and on the same day he wrote to Richard Good:

"...The season at length admits of my sending assistance to you to put in practice the proposed evacuation on our part of Abbitibi & on the part of the Canadians that of abandoning their post at Frederick in conformance to your agreement with Mr. McDougall... Alexr. Belly I propose to be left in charge at F.H. with Robt. Sabiston now sent up..."

Abitibi was closed on July 10, 1812, and the Canadians abandoned their post at Frederick House Lake on the following day.<sup>77</sup>

The Kenogamissi records provide the next information on Frederick House. Richard Good, accompanied by Joseph Turnor and his family arrived at Kenogamissi on July 20, 1812. Three days later he

"Dispatchd. Hugh Slater to Frederick House in company with Mississains [Indian] who I engaged to convey him there, there being only two at that Post, a third one was absolutely necessary..."

On October 26 following an Indian named Mestickquake left Kenogamissi for his hunting ground which was "nigh to Frederick House" so Good sent by him "the Peoples Letters, and other trifling Articles, from Europe" belonging to "the Residenters at that Outpost". On December 21 the

Kenogamissi journal recorded:

"Alexr. Pelly the master at Frederick House accompanied by Robt. Sabiston, arrived from there and brought with them some Articles needed at this Place, also a couple of young Mens which were very acceptable as the one here died two Days ago".

Pelly and Sabiston left Kenogamissi on December 23 carrying "a few Skains of Twine and some Tobacco" for the trade of Frederick House. There was no further communication between the posts until the following year when, on March 18, Richard Good sent John Knight and Charles Beads to Frederick House "for some Barley & other Articles needed from there". On the afternoon of March 23 these two men returned with the news that Frederick House had been robbed and that they had not found the three white inhabitants either alive or dead.

According to the account in the Kenogamissi journal, Knight and Beads, in the two hours they dared to stay at Frederick House found:

"the outer door of the dwelling house lifted off its hinges, the inner partitions of the masters apartments knock'd down, the Warehouse, and the cellar in the same open...".

The account continues:

"...they expected to have found some Guns and Ammunition for self defence but every Article of that sort has been taken away or destroyed along with all the European Provisions.

No tracks appearing, they could form no Idea whether it has been done of a Remote or Recent Date...The House and Warehouse they found nigh drifted up as high as the doors, and under the Bank from the Lake they saw a few drops of Blood - In the Warehouse they found Furs laying in a promiscuous heap with a Bear Skin over them...

A Canoe Covering was spread over the floor of the Masters Apartment and in the Cellar under the same the Potatoes were found not froze; a fish Keg in the Warehouse Collar had been broke to peices. - Three Dogs, 2 Cats and some Poultry was

Massacre at Frederick House Post

at that House not any of which was to be found. -  
In the Dwelling house of the Men was laying the  
Corpse of an Indian & his Wife belonging to that  
Place...".

On March 25, 1813, Joseph Turnor, William Morwick,  
Charles Beads and John Knight left Kenogamissi for Frederick  
House in order to bring back as much property as possible  
and to hide the rest. They were back at Kenogamissi on  
April 3. They brought with them trading goods and furs  
to the value of £105 and had hidden "as much as Amounts"  
to £72. They found Alexander Belly's Indian debt book and  
his journal. The last entry in the journal was made on  
December 16, 1812, the day before Belly and Sabiston left  
on their trip to Kenogamissi. These records are not in  
the Company's archives.

The exact date of the massacre is not known but, bearing  
in mind the date of the last journal entry (i.e., December 16),  
the date on which Belly and Sabiston left Kenogamissi to return  
to Frederick House (i.e., December 23), and the following  
facts which emerged after the discovery of the murders and  
the examination of the scene, it would appear to have happened  
whilst two of the unfortunate victims were on their return  
journey.

The murderers appear to have "taken up their abode" at  
Frederick House and to have left the place not long before the  
discovery of the crime was made. From the information  
obtained from the men who went to Frederick House in March  
1813, Richard Good noted in the Kenogamissi journal:

"The Diabolical Rascals, has not only Murdered the  
Residents (Belly, Sabiston and Hugh Slater),  
but also Five Indians, who visited during their  
stay there...Hugh Slater the person left at the  
house...was found shot, at the end of the jaw  
Bone & right Ear and laying in a place in the  
Mens House where I suppose he has been hiding  
himself from them, with empty Kegs pile'd over  
him. - they have then or before helped themselves  
to the Guns and Ammunition, from the Warehouse,  
and have been trying the Range of the Guns at a  
peice of Old Blanket found at F H (by these people)  
the Reports of which has brought as I suppose  
Tickenartiqua & his Wife from their tent which  
was within hearing of Guns from the House the  
Man was found just begining to appear by the  
thawing of the Snow; shot in the left Breast

and his Wife in the Cheek, with her Infant laying under her head smothered to Death, the two latter were found by feeling through the Snow with a Stick: - It seems by signs of Blood 2 yds. from the Woodpile that they have lay'd in ambush and shot them from there, 46lbs. of Powder, and some shot being found in the Pile.- The Old Indn. Man & Wife found laying in the House [see p.25]...turn'd out upon examination of them to have been shot also the Man by a Ball in the Breast and the Woman by a shot in her head that had blown her head to peices, the Brains of which, was adhering to the Ceiling of the Room where they were laying, and under the head of the Old Man was found the carcasses of the 2 house Cats...The Wretches had hidden the Snowshoes of those they Murdered behind the house but those belonging to Alexr. Belly & R. Sabiston could not be Identified but the Trace of a Dog that was here with them was found with plenty of Shot Marks in the same, and shot Marks upon the Willows, (makes me dread the fate of Belly and his partner), being in the very place that they would approach the House. - but the Corpse of them was not found, for Interment, which the other 6 got ere these People left that Misfortunate post - The Masters Apartment was found a foot depth of Filth, and human Excrements, all the Guns, broke in the Stock, Barrels bent & the Locks burnt in the Fire, also, 17 Kettles burnt and otherwise damaged & found laying under the Snow, some with Oatmeal & Water, some with Flour & water & some with Pease Soup in them. - In short the Country is getting so scarce for provisions, that hunger may have been the instigator of this Sanguinary and Bloody Affair".

On June 8, 1813, the Indian Wyanish and his Mother visited Kenogamissi and Good learnt

"From the Old woman...that a Brother, two Sons, a Grandson, and a Son in Law went to Frederick House (and has met their fate's there)".

Good added:

"None of the Corpse of these were found by my People in winter, and of those found; were a

Brother, Nephew, Daughter & Grand Child of  
this Old woman:::"

On June 19, 1813, Richard Good sent five of his men  
and an Indian to Frederick House to fetch the hidden  
stores and to bury any more bodies they might find. They  
returned ten days later and Good recorded in his journal:

"...They found no signs of any one having been  
at the House since they were there in April...  
They found Alexr. Belly and Robert Sabiston  
(with each of their Dogs laying upon their Knees)  
laying most at the top of the Bank, but thrown  
a little on one side of the path, Habited in the  
same Apparel as what they had on when they left  
this place; Robt. Sabiston had been bound by a  
line round the Arms and Breast and another one  
round the Thighs; Their Corpse were in that  
condition as to prevent any examination to learn  
in what manner they have met their fate. One  
Indian laying close by Belly, three in the Clay  
pit, and another one laying close at the back of  
the House, with his face downwards, were found  
and Buried where they were laying by heaving the  
Earth over them, which was as much as they could  
get done, for the Stench arising from the  
Bodies, having laid so long above Ground. There  
is one full grown Man and three Children missing;  
that has not been found there".<sup>78</sup>

The Kenogamissi records for the period following the  
murders are incomplete so it is not possible to discover  
how the identity of the murderer was discovered or if he  
was eventually punished; He was referred to in the  
District Report for 1818-19 as "the diabolical murderer  
(Ca'pa'scoos)", when he was still at liberty, and in the  
Moose District Report for 1819-20 it was stated that  
nothing had been seen or heard of "the Wretch who  
perpetrated the barbarous murders at Frederick House in  
1812/13".<sup>79</sup>

From the time of the murders at the end of 1812 it  
appears that no more trade was carried on at Frederick  
House until towards the end of 1815.

On November 3, 1815, James Kellock noted in the  
Kenogamissi Journal:

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"Deliver'd to J. Turnor a small assortment of Trading Goods, as he is to go to Frederick House quarter to Winter, where he will get Furs from the Indians and supply them with their necessaries. He will start tonight after dark in order to pass the Canadians secretly".

Throughout this journal J. Turnor is recorded as being at "Fishquajaggamy Lake", and in his entry for April 9, 1816, Kellock mentioned that Turnor's rival in trade was the Canadian, John Grant.<sup>80</sup> He had established a post about 3 miles from "our house".<sup>81</sup> The lake where Turnor wintered was apparently the one identified by the late Dr. Tyrrell as Night Hawk Lake.<sup>82</sup> Turnor was successful in "securing credits" from the Indians of that quarter, "tho at the hazard of starving the major part of the Winter".<sup>83</sup>

In the Kenogamissi District Report for 1816-17 Andrew Stewart wrote:

"...On the 10th Novr. [1816] Mr. Joseph Turnor and two Men were sent to Fishquajaggamy and Frederick Lake for the purpose of collecting Debts intrusted to the Natives...George Gaddy died at Frederick Lake on 14th Feby. he was there under the Command of Mr. Turnor...the cause of the mans death was owing to his having got his Hands and Face severely froze in this early part of Jany. combined with some internal complaint... The Outposts belonging to this District are two, viz. Matawegumie and Fishquajaggamy, the former 33 Miles to the Southard and the latter about 40 Miles to the Eastward of this [Kenogamissi] House...there are no Ground in Cultivation at any of the Posts... Mr. Joseph Turnor (Native) Assistant Trader, was in charge during Winter at Fishquajaggamy, is an Active Spirited Man...The N.W. Co. ... business is conducted...at...this Post [Kenogamissi] by Mr. John Grant and three men, two of which were sent to Fishquajaggamy Lake on 4th Jany. [1817] where they remained till 29th May, their Tent was close alongside Mr. Turnor during the whole time they were there...".

Joseph Turnor was back at Kenogamissi in time to leave for Moose Fort for supplies on May 26, 1817.<sup>84</sup> He left on

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his return to Kenogamissi about August 8, and on September 8 James Kellock wrote to Andrew Stewart at Moose:

"...Had Mr. Turnor arrived here a few days earlier he then might have gone to Pishgugagamy Lake with some prospect of getting a little Furs, but it unfortunately happens (as usual) we are rather too late for the Canadians are already there...I expect to get Mr. Turnor and an Indian off tomorrow to the Flying post".<sup>85</sup>

In the Kenogamissi District Report for 1817-18 Peter Spence recorded that James Kellock and two men with an assortment of trading goods were sent from Kenogamissi to "Frederick Lake" on October 25, 1817. They were joined there by two Canadian opponents (Mr. Stewart, clerk, and one man) at the beginning of April 1818. Kellock traded 170 Made Beaver during the season and it was rumoured that the Canadians obtained 10 Made Beaver.<sup>86</sup>

Peter Spence's Kenogamissi District Report for the following season (1818-19) recorded that James Kellock and Caesar Adamson had been sent to "Frederick Post" with a supply of trading goods and provisions on September 1, 1818. Adamson was back at Kenogamissi on October 10 "for a supply of Deer leather and some other articles", and seven days later he and Robert Corrigall were sent "in a small Canoe" to "Frederick Post" where, it later emerged, they did not arrive. Considerable worry was caused by their non-arrival and it was feared that "the diabolical murderer (Ca'pa'accos)"<sup>87</sup> may have had something to do with their disappearance. The Kenogamissi Report recorded that

"On the 14th May [1819] Mr. James Kellock, and Wife arrived from Frederick post and informed that he and his Men yesterday Morning found the Corpse of Robert Corrigall, in Porcupine Lake.<sup>88</sup> They interred it in the best manner they could they found nothing of Caesar Adamson. The Canoe was broke by the Ice...".

Adamson's body was not found and how the accident occurred was not apparently discovered. The Report continued:

"Frederick has never been permanently settled since the dreadful murder there. The people dwell during the Winter in Log Tents... They have no Cultivation...".<sup>89</sup>

The trade at "Frederick Post" during outfit 1818-19 amounted to about 420 Made Beaver.<sup>90</sup>

The following particulars from the 1818-19 Kenogamissi journal may help to locate the position of "Frederick post" during that season:

1818

December 28 "...Self [Peter Spence], George Moore, James Scott, James Orman, and John Spence, went for Frederick post...we put up for the night a mile below Wawayorston".

December 29 "...Heavy walking...We put up 5 Miles above the first Frederick portage".

December 30 "...We walked over four Carrying places and slept on the fifth".

December 31 "...We walked over four Carrying places and slept four Miles above Piscocohagamy Lake".

1819

January 1 "...At 2 P.M. We arrived at Frederick post and was happy to find Mr. Jas. Kellock, Henry Lawson, and Robert Tillock, well...".<sup>91</sup>

During outfit 1819-20 Henry Lawson was in charge of the "Outpost at Frederick". On April 5, 1820, one of his men, James Scott, arrived at Kenogamissi

"with the unwelcome news of their Tent having caught fire which burned to the ground and destroyed the whole of the peoples property, together with a part of the Companys. The whole of the Papers &c. were consumed, so that Henry Lawson could only send me a verbal message".

There were no Canadians at "Frederick Outpost" during 1819-20 and Henry Lawson's trade for the Company amounted to 320 Made Beaver.<sup>92</sup>

Henry Lawson was again in charge at "Frederick" during outfit 1820-21 and his trade amounted to nearly 600 Made Beaver.<sup>93</sup>

On June 12, 1821, Thomas Vincent wrote from Moose to James Kellock at Kenogamissi:

"... I have recently received a dispatch from the Honourable Committee in which they inform me they had at the time of writing nearly completed an arrangement with the N.W. Company by which the whole Fur Trade now carried on by the Hudson's Bay and N.W. Companies respectively shall be carried on both without and within their Territories by the Hudson's Bay Company commencing with the Outfit of 1821, for this purpose all the Forts or Trading Posts now occupied by the N.W. Company and all the Goods which they have in the Country are to be taken over by the Hudson's Bay Company.

... Several of the Outposts established for the purpose of annoying our former Opponents &c. &c. are now become unnecessary and altho' I by no means recommend a hasty abandonment of them all yet several may without the least injury to the business be given up immediately amongst the number the Post at Frederick is one...".

Vincent's recommendation concerning the closing of the "Post at Frederick" must have been carried out following the receipt of his letter as no further references to it have been found.

*Closing of* \_\_\_\_\_

List of Men in Charge at  
Frederick House

<u>Outfit</u> (i.e., June 1 to May 31)	<u>In Charge</u>
1784-85	Philip Turnor
1785-86	(Edward Clouston (Philip Turnor
1786-87	(John Lisk (Philip Turnor
1787-88	(William Bolland (George Donald
1788-89	(John Mannall (George Donald
1789-90	(John Mannall (William Bolland
1790-91	John Mannall
1791-92	(Robert Folster (John Mannall
1792-93	John Mannall
1793-94	(Robert Folster (John Mannall (Robert Folster
1794-95	(John Manson (Thomas Isbister
1795-96	(John Flett (Thomas Norwick
1796-97	(Thomas Norwick (John Flett (Philip Good

<u>Outfit (i.e., June 1 to May 31)</u>	<u>In Charge</u>
1797-98	(Philip Good (Thomas Morwick
1798-99	(Thomas Morwick (Alexander Belly
1799-1800	(Alexander Belly (Richard Good (Alexander Belly
1800-01	Alexander Belly
1801-02	(Alexander Belly (John Flett (Richard Good (John Flett
1802-03	John Flett
1803-04	John Flett Charles Cramer
1804-05	Charles Cramer
1805-06	(Charles Cramer (Joseph Turnor
1806-07	Joseph Turnor
1807-08	Joseph Turnor
1808-09	Thomas Isbister
1809-10	Thomas Isbister
1810-11	(Joseph Turnor (James Robertson
1811-12	(James Robertson (Joseph Turnor

<u>Outfit (i.e., June 1 to May 31)</u>	<u>In Charge</u>
1812 Until murders	(Joseph Turnor (Alexander Belly
1813-15	Not in operation
1815-16	Joseph Turnor
1816-17	Joseph Turnor
1817-18	James Kellock
1818-19	James Kellock
1819-20	Henry Lawson
1820-21	Henry Lawson

Note by Dr. J.B. Tyrrell (Journals of Hearne and Turnor, p.85):

"It may be interesting to add a few notes here on the subsequent history of Frederick House, which was situated in about as remote and inaccessible a part of what was afterwards Northern Ontario as it would be possible to indicate. It was built on the south-east shore of the lake on a little sandy ridge which divided the main body of the lake from a shallow bay now called Barber's bay. It was occupied for a number of years, as it seems to have been in the middle of a country where fur-bearing animals were fairly plentiful, and where enough fish could be added to the food supply to avert starvation. However, some time during the first half of the last century, according to local tradition, the Indians became hostile, attacked the post, and murdered most of the inhabitants. Before the post was destroyed, the brandy and any valuables on hand were buried in the gravel, and no one ever returned to recover them.

Barber's Bay is still a thriving Métis community

as are its neighbours, Connaught, Night Hawk, and Hoyle

Many Métis families such as the Morins, Dupuis, Mandeville's, Buffalo's, the Commande's still live there

The site of this trading-post is just beside the Temiscaming and Northern Ontario railway, and about two miles east of the village of Connaught and the bridge on which the railway crosses the Frederick House river, and only about twenty miles from the Porcupine gold district which contains three of the world's great gold mines, namely Dome, McIntyre and Hollinger. The site of the post is not now, however, as close to the lake as it formerly was, for in the autumn of 1909 the Reverend Father Paradis had a mining claim on Frederick House river, and in order to prospect it to the greatest advantage he decided that it would be necessary to lower the water in the river and lake. Accordingly he went down to High Falls, which were about seven miles below Frederick House lake and had a drop of fifty feet over a rocky ridge. He made a small cutting in the clay bank at one side of the falls, and let the water flow around the end of the rocks. The clay proved to be fifty feet or more in thickness, and as a result High Falls wore back far enough to drain the south half of Frederick House lake, which is now a sand and clay flat covered with grass and sedge, with the river winding through it. (Annual Reports of the Ontario Bureau of Mines, Vols. xxviii and xxxlii.)

When the railway was being constructed in 1911, the gravel ridge on which the trading-post had stood was dug away by a steam shovel to obtain a supply of ballast for the railway track. Musket barrels, copper kettles, broken and empty barrels, etc., were dug up. A little farther south several skeletons were found in shallow graves."

Barber's Bay is where Edmore Gervais Sr. courted  
Florence Pigeau. Edmore Gervais Jr. can  
bring you to the spot where his mom lived  
as a young girl

The Pigeau's (Pijos) <sup>are</sup> ~~were~~ off Algonquins Descents

Bilbert A. Gervais is the grandson of Florence  
Pigeau. Son of Ed Gervais Jr.

FREDERICK HOUSE

NOTES

1. H.B.C. Arch. A.11/44, fo.120d.
2. H.B.C. Arch. A.11/44, fo.120. A detailed account of the establishment of Frederick House will be found in Moose Fort Journals 1783-85 edited by F.E. Rich and A.M. Johnson (London, The Hudson's Bay Record Society, 1954), pp.338-41.
3. John Thomas was the first Hudson's Bay Company employee to travel from Moose Fort to Abitibi Lake. This was in the summer of 1774. See Tyrrell, Journals of Hearne and Turnor, p.75, and the brief references to his journey in Moose Fort Journals 1783-85 mentioned in note 2.
4. H.B.C. Arch. A.6/13, fo.73.
5. Ice conditions in Hudson Strait in 1783 were apparently unfavourable. The Seahorse did not arrive at Moose until September 19 (H.B.C. Arch. C.1/905 and B.135/a/66).
6. Moose Fort Journals 1783-85, pp. 52, 58, 195-9, 223.
7. H.B.C. Arch. A.11/44, fos.184-5d.
8. Moose Fort Journals, p.222.
9. Journals of Hearne and Turnor, pp.78-9. See also the reproduction of "Portion of Philip Turnor's large map of Hudson Bay...".
10. Now Frederick House Lake. See Moose Fort Journals, pp.250-1, 315-16; Journals of Hearne and Turnor, pp.79, 85.
11. H.B.C. Arch. A.11/4<sup>5</sup>, fo.30-30d.
12. H.B.C. Arch. A.6/13, fo.152d.
13. H.B.C. Arch. B.75/a/1. The position of the Canadian Settlement is shown on Turnor's map referred to in note 9. According to Dr. Tyrrell it was about three miles south of the upper end of Fell Island in Mistinigon Lake. (Journals of Hearne and Turnor, p.80).

14. H.B.C. Arch. B.75/a/1-2. John Lisk would be the man listed as "John Leask" on p.2.
15. H.B.C. Arch. A.11/45, fo.72-72d. Samuel Hearne's explanation of the term "Made Beaver" is as follows: "...For the easier trading with the Indians, as well as for the more correctly keeping their accounts, the Hudson's Bay Company have made a full-grown beaver-skin the standard by which they rate all other furs, according to their respective values. Thus in several species of furs, one skin is valued at the rate of four beaver-skins; some at three, and others at two; whereas those of an inferior quality are rated at one; and those of still less value considered so inferior to that of a beaver, that from six to twenty of their skins are only valued as equal to one beaver skin in the way of trade, and do not fetch one-fourth of the price at the London market. In this manner the term "Made Beaver" is to be understood". (Journey from Prince of Wales's Fort...to the Northern Ocean... edited by J.E. Tyrrell (Toronto, The Champlain Society, 1911), p.199).
16. H.B.C. Arch. B.75/a/2. For extracts from the first two Frederick House journals (B.75/a/1-2) see Dr. Tyrrell's introduction to the Journals of Hearne and Turnor, pp.79-82.
17. H.B.C. Arch. A.11/45, fo.88.
18. H.B.C. Arch. A.6/14, fos.5d.-6.
19. H.B.C. Arch. A.11/45, fo.92-92d.
20. H.B.C. Arch. B.75/a/3.
21. Ibid.
22. H.B.C. Arch. A.11/45, fo.97d.; B.75/a/4.
23. H.B.C. Arch. A.11/45, fo.110-110d.
24. Ibid., fo.116.
25. H.B.C. Arch. B.75/a/4.
26. H.B.C. Arch. A.11/45, fo.126.

27. Ibid.
28. H.B.C. Arch. B.75/a/5.
29. Ibid.; A.11/45, fo.143.
30. H.B.C. Arch. B.75/a/6.
31. H.B.C. Arch. A.11/45, fos.153; 169.
32. H.B.C. Arch. B.75/a/7. John Flatt's name is sometimes written "Flett".
33. H.B.C. Arch. B.75/a/8.
34. H.B.C. Arch. A.6/15, fo.55d.
35. Two days after his return Mennall wrote to John Thomas at Moose stating that Kenogami Lake "at the head of the South branch of Moose River" was a good situation for a post, "that being the road of many Indians...to Sowawaminicau, all those from the Westward that visit Frederick House come from that Lake, that place can more easily be supplied than this, besides the provisions are better and very plentiful..." (H.B.C. Arch. B.135/b/24, fo.3).
36. H.B.C. Arch. B.75/a/9; B.135/b/24, fos.5d.-6.
37. H.B.C. Arch. A.6/15, fo.101. The "exertions of Messrs. Gladman Mennal & Good" presumably refer to their surveys of the Harricana River, the road to "Sowawaminicau", and the road to "Fique" [Pic] River respectively made in the summer of 1793 (H.B.C. Arch. B.135/a/79, fo.50d). Mennall was away from Frederick House on his survey between June 13-23, 1793 (H.B.C. Arch. B.75/a/8). He left for Moose four days later (see p.11).
38. H.B.C. Arch. B.75/a/10.
39. H.B.C. Arch. B.135/b/24, fo.17-17d.
40. Ibid., fo.24d. The only Canadian mentioned by name in the Frederick House journal is "Mr. Grant" (H.B.C. Arch. B.75/a/10, August 1 and October 20, 1794).
41. H.B.C. Arch. B.75/a/10.

42. H.B.C. Arch. A.6/15, fo.133.
43. H.B.C. Arch. B.135/b/24, fo.34d.; B.75/a/11.
44. H.B.C. Arch. B.135/b/24, fo.35d.; B.75/a/11.
45. H.B.C. Arch. B.135/b/24, fo.40-40d. Flett had arrived at Frederick House from Abitibi with Phillip Good on June 1, 1795. John Lawson was taking the Abitibi returns of trade to Moose Fort (B.75/a/11).
46. H.B.C. Arch. B.135/a/83, fos.39d., 46; B.75/a/11.
47. H.B.C. Arch. B.75/a/12.
48. H.B.C. Arch. E.135/a/84, fo.43.
49. H.B.C. Arch. B.75/a/12; E.135/a/84, fos.47, 49, 52d.
50. H.B.C. Arch. E.135/a/84, fo.57d.; 59d.; B.75/a/12.
51. H.B.C. Arch. B.75/a/13; B.135/a/85, fo.56d.
52. H.B.C. Arch. B.135/a/85, fo.58d.
53. H.B.C. Arch. A.6/16, fo.73.
54. H.B.C. Arch. B.75/a/13.
55. H.B.C. Arch. B.135/b/25, fo.18.
56. H.B.C. Arch. B.135/c/2, fos.7-8.
57. Ibid., fos.19, 22, 28, 37; B.75/a/14.
58. H.B.C. Arch. E.135/b/25, fo.64d.; B.75/a/15; B.135/a/88<sup>?</sup>, fo.51; B.135/b/26, fo.24.
59. H.B.C. Arch. B.75/a/16; B.135/b/26, fo.56d.
60. H.B.C. Arch. B.135/a/90, p.27.
61. Ibid., p.81.
62. H.B.C. Arch. B.75/a/17.
63. H.B.C. Arch. B.75/a/18; B.135/e/91, fos.27, 33d.
64. H.B.C. Arch. B.75/a/19; B.135/a/92, fo.26.

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65. H.B.C. Arch. B.135/a/93, fo.35.
  66. H.B.C. Arch. B.135/a/94, fo.21d.
  67. H.B.C. Arch. B.135/b/27, fo.8d.
  68. Ibid., fo.11d.
  69. Ibid., fo.19; H.B.C. Arch. B.135/b/28, fos.5, 13.
  70. H.B.C. Arch. B.135/b/29, pp.4, 18; B.135/b/28, fo.13.
  71. H.B.C. Arch. B.135/b/30, fo.2.
  72. H.B.C. Arch. B.135/b/30, fos.8d.-9.
  73. Ibid., fo.14d.
  74. Ibid., fo.20d.
  75. H.B.C. Arch. B.135/b/31, pp.8, 21, 38. John McNab and his party arrived at Abitibi in time to leave that place for Timiskaming on January 20, 1812. Richard Good informed John Thomas that the party got off "by the generous & kind assistance of Mr. McDougall [of the North West Company] in provisions & sparing a guide to Temiscaming (no Indians being to be found nigh here for that purpose)". He added, "from whence I am sure from the personal knowledge of Mr. Donald McKay, he will do his utmost especially as Mr. McDougall wrote him so to do, if a guide can be found to the next settlement from there [i.e., from Timiskaming]". McNab and his party arrived in Montreal on March 1, 1812.
  76. H.B.C. Arch. B.135/b/31, p.23.
  77. Ibid., pp.35-6, 48, 49.
  78. H.B.C. Arch. B.99/a/14.
  79. H.B.C. Arch. B.99/o/6; B.135/e/6, fo.2d.
  80. H.B.C. Arch. B.99/a/17.
  81. H.B.C. Arch. B.99/o/3.
  82. Tyrrell, Journals of Hearne and Turnor, p.79.
  83. H.B.C. Arch. B.99/e/3.

84. H.B.C. Arch. B.99/e/4.
85. H.B.C. Arch. B.99/a/20, fo.7.
86. Ibid., fos.26d.-27; B.99/e/5.
87. H.B.C. Arch. B.99/a/21, December 26, 1818,  
"...the Murderer...has three Sons, the youngest  
is able to use a gun".
88. "This Lake is about two Miles long, and one in  
breadth and about half way between Kinnooomissee and  
Frederick..." (H.B.C. Arch. B.90/e/6).
89. H.B.C. Arch. B.99/e/6.
90. H.B.C. Arch. B.99/e/7.
91. H.B.C. Arch. B.99/a/21.
92. H.B.C. Arch. B.99/a/22, pp.21, 62-3; B.99/e/7.
93. H.B.C. Arch. B.99/e/8.
94. H.B.C. Arch. B.135/b/41, pp.41-2.

POSTE: MATTAWAGAMINGUE  
MATTAGAMI  
MATOWAGAMMIE  
MATOGAMI  
MATAWIGUMANG

SITUE: Près du centre du Lac Mattagami; 75 miles de la station  
C.P.R.

HISTORIQUE: 1794 -poste est établi  
1814-1815 avant-poste de Kenogamissi est établi  
1817-1821 avant-poste est ferme  
1822 --devient parti du Departement du Lac Kenogamissi  
1924 -poste est ferme

REFERENCE: POST JOURNALS 1816-1817, 1824-1848



Indians at Fort Mattagami (Matawagamingue), July 1906 (Public  
Archives of Ontario)

\* #5

MATTAGAMI

1795

The first contemporary reference traced in the Hudson's Bay Company's records to a trading post at Mattagami occurs in the journal of the Company's Kenogamissi post under date 11 May 1795 and is as follows:

'...two Canadians [arrived] on their way to Mattowagummick Lake; where they have established a Post'.

The Canadians went on their way the next day. According to John Mannall in charge of the Hudson's Bay Company's post of Kenogamissi the Canadian post was 'about a Day & half's Journey above us on the same Water'.

1797

Leaving Kenogamissi post on 9 July 1797 John Mannall visited the 'Canadians at Martowagummar Lake' and was back at his post on 13 July following. A visit to Kenogamissi post was made by the Canadian traders 'Messrs McKay and Grant' from 'Mattowagummy' in December 1797 and during their visit they 'promised no more to use the Disagreeable practice of running after ye Indians'.

1798-99

John Thomas, Chief at Moose Fort, visited both the Company's Kenogamissi post and the Canadian post at 'Mattowagummy' in June 1798. The result of his visits to these places and to Abitibi and Frederick House was an 'agreement with the Canadians that neither party should send after the Indians'. However John Mannall informed Thomas from Kenogamissi in a letter of 1 July 1799 that the Canadians had taken up their old practice of going after the Indians and as a result some of the Company's trade had been cut off.

1813-14

In a report to Thomas Vincent, Governor at Moose, regarding Kenogamissi during outfit 1813-14, Richard Good of the Hudson's Bay Company wrote of the opposition:

'The Canadians has two permanent Posts Viz Matowagumme to the So'ward of this District which was Established 1794 and Kakatoosh to the W'tward which was Established 1800. The Number of Men usually employed at them both I may suppose at Nine but they have no Outposts from either of them - this Number of Men are not suffecient for working up their Supplies from Timiscamingue but is generally perform'd by Indians. The numbers of whom from the best enquiries I have made amounts to forty three Men hunters, exclusive of their families that constantly resort to trade at One or either of these Posts. To Speak for a certainty of the quantity of Goods & Provisions they bring for these two Posts, I cannot but I think I dont exaggerate if I say 125 Packages and their returns in furs from Indian reports amounts to Thirty Bundles, consisting of Bears Beaver, Martin, Musquash, Mink, Otter & Fisher amongst which the Musquash are predominant. Their Buildings are very good at Matowagumme and consists of two dwelling Houses for the Master a Summer One and Wintering One, a dwelling House for the Men, and a Large Store for Goods & Provisions, for at this Post are lodg'd sometimes the Supplies for Kakatoosh.'<sup>6</sup>

1814-15

During the winter of 1814-15 an outpost at 'Matowagummie' was established by the Hudson's Bay Company from Kenogamissi. The outpost '33 Miles by Measurement' from Kenogamissi was managed by James Kellock, clerk, but he was not successful in obtaining any furs from the Indians because of their attachment to the opposition and as their hunting grounds were not known

to the Company's men. Another factor detrimental to the Company's interests at 'Matowagummie' was 'scarcity of Provisions'. Angus Cameron, master, assisted by John Grant, clerk, (for the early part of the winter) and three men, was at the Canadian post of 'Matowagummie'. Grant was later replaced by Daniel McKay. According to the Company's Kenogamissi District report the Canadians at 'Matowagummie' 'behav'd with a distant reserve, and receiv'd the same behaviour' from the Company's men.

#### 1815-16

The Hudson's Bay Company men were obliged to build another house at 'Matowagummie' in the autumn of 1815, their original one having been destroyed by fire. The opposition master, Angus Cameron, declared that the Indians had been responsible. George Budge of the Hudson's Bay Company with three men spent the winter of 1815-16 at 'Matowagummie' but procured 'very few skins'.

#### 1816-17

The Hudson's Bay Company maintained its outpost at 'Matawegummie' over the winter 1816-17. James Kellock was in charge there. The 'N[orth] W[est] Co[mpany]' post of 'Matawegummie' was managed by Angus Cameron, master, and David Stewart, clerk.

#### 1817-21

There was no Hudson's Bay Company outpost at Mattagami during this period. For outfits 1817-18 and 1818-19 Angus Cameron was in charge of the Canadian post at Mattagami.

#### 1821

At the time of the coalition of the Hudson's Bay and North West Companies, the former's trading posts in the Kenogamissi area were listed as Kenogamissi with outposts of 'Fredericks House' and 'Wowiashkash' and the latter's posts in the area were 'Matawacamingue' and 'Flying Post'.<sup>11</sup>

1822

According to the Minutes of Council of the Southern Department of Rupert's Land, held at Moose Factory in August 1822, it was resolved:

'That Matawigumang, Flying Post, Kinnoogumisee, and the whole of the Waters of that River, do constitute one Department and denominated the "Kinnoogumisee River Department"'

and the appointments made to that Department for outfit 1822-23 were:

'Matawigumang	Mr Angus Cameron Chief Trader " Donald McKay Clerk 3 Men
Flying Post	Mr Angus Cameron Junr Apprentice 3 Men'. <sup>12</sup>

1823

According to the Minutes of Council of the Southern Department of Rupert's Land, held at Moose Factory in July 1823, Donald McKay was appointed clerk in charge of the Company's Kenogamissi River 'District' for outfit 1823-24.<sup>13</sup>

1824-25

The Company's Kenogamissi River District was managed for outfit 1824-25 by Chief Factor Alexander Christie, resident at Mattagami. His report dated 20 July 1825 contains the following information:

'Matawigamingue the principal Post of the District, lays by the course of the River, about 340 miles nearly South, and by West, from Moose Factory, situated at the head of a narrow, crooked, deep Lake, into which, the waters from the height of land to the E.S.E. and the waters from a continuation of small Lakes, and Rivers, from the height of Land to the Southerd and Westward, are discharged, thence into the Kennoogumisse Lake,

and to the Bay at Moose Factory by the Kennoogummissie River.'

The District was supplied with European trading goods from Moose, the system in operation being that goods were taken by boat from Moose as far as the Long Portage on the Kenogamissi River. At this point the goods were exchanged with the cargo of furs brought down by canoes from Mattagami. The District obtained its provisions, however, from Canada via Timiskaming.

1825-26

Christie continued to manage Kenogamissi River District in outfit 1825-26. His report on the season, dated 6 June 1826, reveals that the post buildings at Mattagami consisted of two dwelling houses, one store and trading room, one canoe store, a hay-barn and cow-house, together with a potato vault and provision room. The extent of ground under cultivation at Mattagami was about three acres. The soil was 'pure sand' and it was only by having the ground well-manured that crops could be produced. The season's yield was three hundred bushels of potatoes, twenty bushels of 'Swedish and Yellow Turnip' and twenty gallons of barley. Cattle at the post numbered eleven. In addition to the garden produce, fall fishing had provided thirty-seven kegs of white fish and thus there had been country food sufficient to feed the men at the post through the winter and also to provide for several families of Indians who had been much in need owing to scarcity of rabbits. Christie in his report described the season's trade as 'average' and noted that private traders had operated to the south where the District bordered on the Company's Lake Huron District. He described the country from south-east to west of Mattagami as a

'poor Fur Country. Beaver are nearly annihilated, and during these two past Winters, Cats have also disappeared therefore a few Martins and Otters were the principal produce of their hunts. The Indians who are from West, to the Northward, and Eastward of the house possess a much more valuable Fur Country...'

1826-29

For outfit 1826-27 Richard Hardisty, clerk, was appointed in charge of the Company's Kenogamissi River District at Mattagami post. The following outfit (1827-28) Chief Trader Hugh Faries took over the charge. In a report to the Governor, Deputy-Governor and Committee of the Company in London, dated York Factory, 10 July 1828, Governor George Simpson reported that the affairs of the Kenogamissi District (comprising posts of Mattagami and Flying Post) had improved materially during outfit 1827-28 particularly owing to encouragement given to the Indians to hunt small furs. Opposition traders had been less troublesome than expected having met with full employment from the Company's establishments in the Lake Huron District. Simpson's report on the District the following year, dated Moose Factory, 9 August 1829, mentioned the sufferings of the Indians owing to scarcity of rabbits. (This is a recurrent theme found in all six of the Kenogamissi District Officers' reports which have survived in the Company's records between 1825 and 1831.) Simpson also reported that in 1829 the practice of sending provisions for the Kenogamissi District from Canada had been discontinued and that the entire outfit of goods and provisions had been supplied from Moose thus affording 'material saving of expence'.<sup>16</sup>

1829

Faries remarked in his report of 1 June 1829 that the buildings at Mattagami were 'old & tottering' and that he had

'timber ready for erecting a new one in a different spot - on the opposite side of the Lake a commanding & pleasant spot.'<sup>17</sup>

1829-37

Kenogamissi District continued under the management of Chief Trader Hugh Faries in charge at Mattagami with little apparent change. Simpson in his report of 10 August 1832 remarked that the District although open to opposition from the shores of Lake Huron 'still remains undisturbed, which is mainly owing to its poverty in the means of living'.<sup>18</sup>

1837-39

On account of ill health Hugh Faries was granted leave of absence from the summer of 1837, and Mattagami post and the charge of the Company's Kenogamissi District were as a result taken over by Chief Trader Richard Hardisty. As from outfit 1838-39 opposition from petty traders in the direction of Lake Huron interfered intermittently with trade.<sup>19</sup>

1843-44

Sir George Simpson in his report dated 14 August 1843 remarked that in future as a 'measure of convenience and economy' the whole system of transport between Mattagami and Moose would be undertaken by the servants and Indians of Kenogamissi District. (Previously Moose Factory servants and Indians had taken the goods and provisions from Moose as far as the Long Portage.) The following year Simpson described the District's affairs as being on a 'very limited scale' and said little amendment in trade could be expected.<sup>20</sup>

1844

The Reverend George Barnley of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, who had come to Rupert's Land in 1840, arrived at Mattagami from Moose on 16 March 1844. There are frequent references in the Mattagami post journal to his holding services and there is mention of him teaching the Indians the 'Indian Characters' and the Lord's Prayer. Barnley went down to Moose in company with Hardisty who left Mattagami on 4 June to take out the District's fur returns.<sup>21</sup>

1846-48

In his report to the Board in 1846 Sir George Simpson summed up the Kenogamissi District's affairs by saying:

'Mr C.T. Hardisty's management is exceedingly steady & economical, & so quietly is the business of the district conducted that, although within a fortnight's journey of Montreal, we scarcely hear of it, except when regular periodical communications are made.'

Hardisty continued in charge at Mattagami until June 1848<sup>22</sup> when he was succeeded by Chief Trader Colin Campbell.

1848-52

Campbell remained in charge of the Company's Kenogamissi District for four trading seasons. Trade carried on as before and the District's affairs were summarised in July 1851 by Simpson for the information of the London Board as follows:

'The district of Kinogoumisse which comprehends the two small posts of Matawagamingue and Kuckatoosh (Flying Post) has never been productive & less so within these last few years than formerly, owing to the advance of opposition from the shores of Lake Huron, whither many of the Kinogoumisse Indians have, in consequence of the poverty of their own country in the means of subsistence, removed. As this disadvantage cannot be overcome by attention to cultivation, owing to the inhospitable character of the soil & climate, & as from the indolence of the natives they are unable by their exertions in the chase to pay for imported provisions, I do not see any possible means of improving the condition of this district...'.<sup>23</sup>

1852-58

As from outfit 1852-53 Mattagami post was managed by postmaster Thomas Richards and the business of Kenogamissi District was supervised by the Company's officer in charge at Moose, namely Chief Factor Robert Seaborn Miles up to the end of outfit 1856-57 and Chief Factor John MacKenzie for outfit 1857-58. Sir George Simpson described the District's affairs in July 1854 as follows:

'nothing in its affairs deserves particular notice. The same routine arrangements which have existed for a series of years are continued without modification.'<sup>24</sup>

1861-68

On 10 September 1861 MacKenzie reported to Thomas Fraser, Corresponding Secretary of the Company in London, that Mr Thomas Richards, clerk, was in charge of the Kenogamissi River District at Mattagami and had been so for several years. Richards during his management of the post and District had to contend with increasing opposition and in spring 1866 the post of Matachewan, established the previous autumn from the Company's Timiskaming District 'for the purpose of checking Duchas' was attached to his District. Chief Factor James Anderson (b) writing from Moose explained the drop in profits incurred by the Company's Kenogamissi and Abitibi Districts for outfit 1867-68 to Governor William Mactavish as follows:

'The principal cause was a want of Rabbits, Partridges & fish, which form the principal part of the food of the Indians in these quarters making it impossible for the Indians to hunt Martens... From the want of Provisions many Indians were unable to pay their debts. Then Abitibi & Kenougumissee were both building new Posts which has largely increased their expenditure. The last and worst cause of expenditure is competition with Traders and Trappers...'

1868-89

Richards apparently continued in charge at Mattagami until outfit 1872 when W.K. Broughton, clerk, took over the post and charge of the District. He in turn was succeeded by Thomas C. Rae, clerk, in the summer of 1874. Rae continued in charge of Mattagami and was promoted to the rank of Junior Chief Trader from 1 June 1884. In September 1885 he provided the following information regarding the District of Kenogamissi:

'The trade of Kinogumissee has been very good for several years past owing to an increase of beaver, which is the principal pelt of our trade.

A great change may soon be expected in the trade of this district. Until two years ago we had almost a monopoly of the fur trade, not loseing[sic]

many skins to the weak opposition parties who were against us. Now, however the best part of the district is intersected by the Nipissing & Superior branch of the Canada Pacific Railway & the country is liable, at any time, to be raided by free traders who can transport goods without much trouble within an easy distance of Flying Post & Matawagamingue from which places the Railroad is distant only 50 or 60 miles in a straight line...'.<sup>26</sup>

By the late 1880's Rae was having difficulty in getting Indians to assist in the District's transport arrangements to and from Moose Factory and this was one of the factors which caused the Kenogamissi District to be detached from Moose from the beginning of outfit 1889 for transfer to the Montreal Department. In the last report submitted by Rae to W. K. Broughton at Moose Rae commented that as the trade of the three posts in the Kenogamissi District was 'so much alike & carried on so nearly in the same manner' he would not provide separate reports but speak of the District as a whole. He reported that fur returns for outfit 1888-89 were low, particularly beaver.<sup>27</sup>

#### 1890

In 1890 Inspecting Officer Peter McKenzie visited the Company's Kenogamissi District and his report dated 11 September of that year details the Mattagami post buildings as follows:

- 'No.1. Dwelling House 38 x 24 feet, one and a half storey, built of squared logs, weather-boarded and ceiled, roof of boards, tongued & grooved, then clap boarded over that. Erected in 1880. Substantial house, and in very good repair, will last for many years with ordinary care, as to needful repairs. Occupied by the officer in charge of the District. The Cook & family also occupy one end.
- No.2. Trading store &, store for provisions, Combined, 40 x 25½ feet, one storey & loft. Frame building, weather boarded & ceiled, Roof of boards, shingled. Erected in 1878. Loose stone foundation. This store is in good condition. Loft is used for storing furs.
- No.3. Dairy 22½ x 13 feet, frame, single boards, battened over seams, Roof of boards also battened, erected in 1889.

- No.4. Canoe building shed, 36 x 16 feet, boarded on three sides, open in front, roof of slabs and bark, fairly good.
- No.5. Saw-pit 28 x 14 feet, built of small logs, Roof of boards, battened over seams. Renewed lately & in good repair. Used for sawing boards.
- No.6. Very old building 45 x 22 feet, one storey, former residence of Officer in charge, now used as a workshop & c, may be pulled down at any time, no repairs done to it for many years it is not necessary to the Post.
- No.7. Men's House 38 x 27½ feet, one storey & loft, built of squared logs, not weatherboarded, partly plastered with clay & partly ceiled with boards inside. Not in very good repair, should be weatherboarded, Erected in 1876. Can contain two families, with a separate apartment for single men. Not, at present, fully occupied.
- No.8. Stable & Barn 32 x 27 feet, frame planked, and weatherboarded. Roof of single weatherboarding, erected in 1884. Good building.
- No.9. Powder Magazine 8 x 10 feet, in course of erection, of round logs, walls & Roof, the latter earthed. Walled at a distance of four feet with green slabs.
- No.10. Potatoe Vault, Cedar logs, under ground, In good repair.'

A plan of the post is included in the report and a photocopy of this will be found as p.15 preceding the notes. McKenzie noted that the post was situated

'on a neck of land, between, on the North a round sheet of water about two miles wide, on the south, part of the same lake, three miles in length & from ¼ to ½ a mile wide, both these waters form, only, a part of Lake Matawagamingue, this lake is about 40 miles long & comparatively narrow. The Post is about 75 miles from the C.P.R. Railway at Matagama Station.'

In addition to Junior Chief Trader Thomas C. Rae, whom McKenzie described as a 'Very economical & pushing Officer, & good Indian Trader' at the post there were James Miller, guide, William

McDonald, labourer, and Joseph Rastoule, steersman. Rae and McDonald were unmarried, James Miller was married and had four children living at the post and Rastoule was a widower.

McKenzie reported that transport to Mattagami was by canoe from 'Matagama' Railway Station. He said that the post had to face competition at all times from traders penetrating the District from the Railway line. The traders would make trips into the neighbourhood of Mattagami when they heard that the Indians had furs, the trip from the line taking only two days in winter on foot and three by canoe in summer. McKenzie concluded his report by remarking that the only trade at the post was in furs with the Indians. No white settlers were in the near neighbourhood and the few half-breeds in the area lived by hunting in winter and voyaging in summer.

*half-breeds  
also known as  
metis*

#### 1892-1905

As from outfit 1892 the Company's Kenogamissi District ceased to exist. Chief Factor Peter McKenzie in a report to Commissioner C.C. Chipman of 15 December 1892 wrote of it:

'It was a good old District and deserves to be well thought of by the Company.'

Mattagami and Flying Post were merged into the Company's Lake Huron District of which Rae was put in charge with headquarters at Biscotasing, and Matachewan post was transferred to the Company's Timiskaming District. Thomas Moore (a) took over the post of Mattagami and remained in charge there until his retirement in 1898. James Miller, postmaster, then took charge of the post. During outfit 1899-1900 Thomas Rae was transferred from the charge of the Company's Lake Huron District to that of the Mackenzie River District. Outfit 1900-01 saw the amalgamation of the Company's districts of Lake Huron and Lake Timiskaming and the combined districts passed into the charge of Edward O. Taylor. For outfit 1900-01 the district is referred to in the Company's books as Lake Timiskaming District but subsequently as Lake Huron District. As from outfit 1904-05 'Matawagamingue' is listed in the Commissioner's Reports as 'Matogami'.

1906

In August 1906 Alexander Milne visited Mattagami Post where 'Mr Millar' was in charge assisted by a 'young lad Lawrence, from Scotland'. Milne reported that:

'The Temagami Forest Reserve, an irregular area from 60 to 100 miles across, stretches West as far as Matogami. The Matogami Lake is one of the largest expanses of water in the district and may well become more and more frequented as time goes on. The Ontario Government Fire rangers or guardians of the reserve have their 2 chief Posts close by the Company's Posts on Temagami and Matogami Lakes. Matogami has sandy beaches for bathers and is just as much to be admired for canoeing or boating as any other. It makes also a water route to James Bay. The Company's Post is on perhaps the most favoured site, in the middle of the Lake where the three great arms of the Lake meet. By the Deed of Surrender the Company owns here 50 acres, but there is no survey. The Post is kept in good order...'

Milne added that 'occasional itinerant traders' came amongst the Indians but the chief loss of the post's trade was to the Company post of Biscotasing on the line of the railway.<sup>52</sup>

1908

An inspection was made of Mattagami post in July 1908 by H.A. Tremayne. James Miller was in charge with R.J.G. Lawrence his assistant, and an Indian woman to act as cook and housekeeper. Transport was conducted in summer from 'Matogami Siding a distance of 60 miles with 11 portages'. Steve Ryder from Temagami who dealt in cash and liquor with the Indians and an Indian from the head of Lake Timiskaming provided some competition but the chief opposition still remained from the village of Biscotasing. The post buildings of Mattagami were listed as a log dwelling house, a two-storey frame built store, a frame built canoe shed, a log stable, a log Indian house, a carpenter and blacksmith shop and a log building for flour with cellar for ice.<sup>53</sup>

1909-15

Mattagami continued to operate in the Company's Lake Huron District. A district report on outfit 1914-15 has survived in the Company's records and in this L.A. Christopherson, manager, writing from the District Office of North Bay on 5 August 1915 expressed his regret at the discouraging state of trade. Since the completion of the National Transcontinental Railway he reported that there had been an influx of petty traders who bought furs at excessive prices which the Company's traders could not match as they were restricted to an established purchasing tariff.<sup>34</sup>

1921-24

A.W. Patterson, District Manager of the Company's Lake Huron District, submitted with his annual district report to the Fur Trade Commissioner (Angus Brabant) for outfit 1920-21 a report on Mattagami. He wrote that owing to the opposition of several stores in Gogama only seventeen miles distant and on the railway, and on account of the natives' tendency to trade there the decision had been made to transfer the post to Gogama. During summer 1921 a new store had been built there and Mr Blair had been transferred from Mattagami to manage it. Mattagami was to be used henceforth as a 'Winter Outpost' attached to Gogama. He mentioned that there were reports that the Northern Canada Power Company intended raising the level of Mattagami Lake ten feet and if this took place the post would be 'drowned out'. Buildings at Mattagami were manager's dwelling (38 feet by 25 feet), trading store (32 feet by 28 feet), Indian house (22 feet by 16 feet), hen house (10 feet by 16 feet), and store house (18 feet by 14 feet). According to particulars given regarding the buildings of Gogama post, dated 17 March 1924, its outpost of Mattagami had been closed by that date.<sup>35</sup>

## Genealogy Chart <sup>21</sup>



<sup>21</sup> Not all descendants are shown, only direct descendants from Pierre 3rd, direct descendant of Josephte Kwekijikokwe.

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## Background on Anishinaabe Ancestry

Augustin Bachand was born on May 1st 1801 in Vercheres Quebec from Mary Therese Chevalier and Michel Bachand, listed as a "cultivateur". The god parents are Augustin Foisy the 1st cousin of Michel and Marie Amable Bachand sister to Michel. Vercheres Quebec is an off island suburb of Montreal on the south bank of the St Lawrence river. The church name is Paroisse Catholique Saint François Xavier and is said to have been struck by lightning and burned in 1818.

Augustin Bachand was later employed by The Hudson Bay Company roughly from 1823 through 1831, serving at Flying Post. He met and married Josephthe Kwekijikokwe, an Ojibwe woman from Flying Post or rather Matawagamingue on the Groundhog, and Matagami River. Upon Augustin's completion of his contracts with HBC, Augustin and Kwekijikokwe moved back towards Montreal along the fur trade route of the Ottawa River or rather Kitchissippi (Kitchizibi). They eventually settled on Ile Aux Allumettes living with other French, Metis, Algonquin and Anishinaabe families until colonization continued disturbing their way of life. Some of their descendants spread out across the Kitchissippi Valley and back to Josephthe Kwekijikokwe's ancestral grounds along the Groundhog River Watersheds outside Timmins, Ontario . Josephthe passed away around the mid 1840's (unconfirmed, no registry) as her last record was her baptismal across the river from Pembroke Ontario in 1840. Augustin Bachand Sr remarried a woman named Elizabeth Demers in 1846 which we can use to trace the family further as well as confirm Josephthe had passed away.

Augustin and Josephthe's descendants can be traced along the Kitchissippi River moving and settling with other verified Metis Root Ancestors, Algonquins and French Canadian families. They had three children which are traced in this report, Josette, Marianne, and Augustin Jr. There is a hearsay of seven which when we observe Augustin Jr's baptismal, we can see that there is a note on the side mentioning several children. However none other than the three previously mentioned can be verified or have been traced in this report, and the children present could certainly have been Josette and Marianne.

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Marianne Bechamp can be traced through government records and church registries tying her to the same Augustin Bachand found on Iles Aux Allumettes settling along with the Pujos-Pigeau family. Her records appear as early as 1836 even though it appears Josette is older, with no registries found for Josette's baptismal. Marianne Bachand dit Bechamp was baptized in 1836 on Calumet Island with her birthdate listed as January 28th 1836. She is listed as a "son" most likely by mistake, of Augustin Bachand and Josephthe. The godfather is Francois Leclerc and the godmother is Monique Neveu.

On the 27th of August 1838, on the baptismal certificate of Augustine Bechant Jr, his Mother is documented as coming from Flying Post which is from the North West and Father is from Iles aux Allumettes. The document states she is a savage and can be used to gather critical information therefore the document reads as follows;

"Au poste des Allumettes, le 27 Aout 1838, Je pretre souligne a baptise Augustin age de neuf mois et vingt deux jour enfant de Augutin Bachand Cultivateur dans L'ile des Allumettes et de Josette Kwekkikijikokwe Sauvage infidele du Poste Volant au dela de MataweKamang dans le district du Nordwest. Parrain Ignace Kwetjinti et Marrain son epouse Suzanne Kijeyadjimanokwe qui ainsi que les Pere et Mere n'ont susignez".

Also written on the left of this registry;

"Ils ont nombres des enfants, elle est libre de pouvr de mariée fidèle avec l'infidèle s'entend devoit (fil?) au cas present une partie n"etant point Sauvage".

On the 29th of August 1840 Josephthe Kwekijikokwe was baptized at the Mission of Fort Williams Quebec in the Iles aux Allumettes area across from Pembroke Ontario. Born of infidel parents meaning non believers at the time, her age is listed around 34. No godfather is listed but a godmother is listed as Catherine Talvabik.

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Josette Bachand married Francois Xavier Boucher on September 15th 1845 in Buckingham and is documented as residing in the Allumettes. She is the daughter of Augustine Bechamp and Kekijicokoe. On the 1861 census of the Pontiac region, found on the same census as the Pesho (Pujos-Pigeau) family, Josephthe is marked as a "Sqaw" also indicating their Indigenous ancestry.

In the past as well as at the time of this report there has never been a marriage certificate found for Pierre Pigeau and Marianne Bechamp. However when we cross reference church records with government census records, as well as tracing the Pujos-Pigeau ancestry, we can observe the recorded marriage year for them is 1853. The only known marriage certificate is with Indigenous names, and in the year 1853, is found in Ottawa at "Le Basilique de Notre Dame". The difference is they use their Indigenous names instead of their French names. The Indigenous names used line up with the family's "What we heard report" told by the elders.

The story is that Pierre Pigeau came across the Ottawa River under the Shawanapenesi name. It was also stated that the Pigeau's were the Pujos and the Pigeau name was stolen to go into hiding. Elders also confirmed we came from an Algonquin Chief, which after research was the historical Algonquin Chief Pierre Shawanapenesi alias (Stevens). On August 23rd 1853 a Pierre Shawanapenesi the son of Pierre Shawanapenesi (Stevens) and Martine Honisekanikok married Marianne Pinakisikokwe daughter of Francois Mokanape and Marie Josephthe Wapasekanikoque. The document states they are from the Algonquin Tribe which lines up with the culture of following a patrilineal descendancy as Pierre was Algonquin.<sup>22</sup>

Augustin Bechamp Jr married twice, first to Philomyne Raymond in 1862. His second marriage was to Lucie Vaillancourt dated the 28th of September 1885 on Ile aux Allumettes. On the 1871 census of Pontiac, he is marked as an Indian but crossed out and marked as French; his wife is listed as Philomene.

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<sup>22</sup> The person speaking on behalf of the Government of Canada in 2021 Joanne Holmes has stated that it is purely coincidence about this marriage certificate. However further research has been conducted to prove that the Pujos-Pigeau line is of Algonquin descent. Regardless, Marianne unquestionably comes from Josephthe Kwekijikokwe, an Ojibwe woman.

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The word ~~Indian~~ with French overtop would be another indication of Indigenous descent, more specifically a “French Breed” and confirms the “what we heard report” as they attempted to blend in as “French Canadians” to protect their children.

Marianne Bechamps last settled with her husband Pierre Pujos-Pigeau in Mattawa, Ontario. Government census records in 1901 for Nipissing identify both Marianne and Pierre with the letter “R” indicating they were both red skin and of Indigenous descent.<sup>23</sup> They both remained in Mattawa until their death and are buried in Mattawa Ontario,

They are both buried presumably where the old church was with unmarked graves. Some unmarked graves at that site, upon the construction of the school, are surrounded by a fence while others were moved to the Mattawa cemetery in a communal grave. Neither Mariannes or Pierre’s graves have been located at the time of this report but church registries place them being buried in Mattawa, Ontario in 1903 and 1909 respectively. Church registries in Mattawa Ontario places a Marianne Bechamps, the dame of Pierre Pigeau being buried at the age of 68 on April 18th 1903. Present was George Morissette, Pierre Pigeau and others. Pierre Shawanapenesi dit Pujos dit Pigeau is registered and buried at the age of 75 on July 31st 1909.

Documents attached can be referenced for some of Pierre and Marianne’s children who further settled in Bonfield, Ontario on Nosbonsing lake, another established Algonquin Metis Community. When settlement hit the Bonfield area, descendants of Pierre and Marianne , specifically Pierre Pigeau Dit Pujos and Felonise Levesque, pushed further north via the Kitchissippi and Montreal River along with some other family members, while others stayed behind. They continued pushing back north into the families ancestral lands in the Temiskaming district towards the Groundhog River as settlement continued pushing and encroaching on Anishinaabe land. Ultimately settling just north of the watershed, the beginning of Ojibwe & Cree Territory, in Barber’s Bay, an established Indigenous Community adjacent to Frederick House. This is in modern day Timmins and Cochrane district both supported in this report and recognised as Indigenous Settlements.<sup>24</sup>

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<sup>23</sup> <https://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/census/1901/Pages/about-census.aspx>

<sup>24</sup>

<https://www.metisnation.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/07/mno-defined-terms-for-harvester-cards-august-2017-final.pdf>

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This is where the descendants of Pierre and Marianne under the Pujos-Pigeau name like Pierre Pujos 3rd and those who married into other family names that followed the migration eventually settled. The families started claiming and Identifying as Metis once it was safe to do so by law and upon the creation of the MNO in 1993, while others who Identified and were given full status as Algonquins through the Pujos-Pigeau bloodline. Descendants have been actively involved in the community, the council and continue to fight for our Metis, Algonquin or otherwise Anishinaabe culture and rights.





Ch. Des Bellefeuille *p<sup>tr</sup>*

B. 110. Au Poste des Allumettes, le 27<sup>e</sup> Aout 1838, je  
 Augustin *p<sup>tr</sup>* soussigné ai baptisé Augustin âgé de  
Bachand. neuf mois et vingt deux jours enfant de Au-  
 gustin Bachand Cultivateur dans l'Isle des  
 Allumettes, et de Josette Kwekkijikokwe sou-  
 vage infidèle du Poste volant au delà de Mataam-  
 rier fidèle avec Kamang dans le District du Nordwest. Parain  
 Ignace Kwetjintj de ~~Mataam~~ Mataam son Ponce  
 cas présent Susann Kijeyadjimanokwe qui ainsi  
 imparti n'étant point sansage que les Père et mère n'ont pu signer.

Ch. Des Bellefeuille *p<sup>tr</sup>*

1839  
 A  
 1842

PEMBROKE  
 CATHEDRALE  
 ONT

B. 24. le vingt neuf de Aout Mil huit  
 Josephus cent quarante, au Fort William,  
 kwekkiji nous pretre soussigné avons  
 kokuwa baptisé Josephus kwekkijikokwe  
 né de Parents infidèles, âgé de  
 viron trente quatre ans. La  
 Maraine a été Catherine Talvabik  
 qui n'a pu signer.

H. Moreau *p<sup>tr</sup>*

<sup>28</sup> 1838 Augustine Bachand Jr Baptismal Allumettes Island (Mariannes brother)

<sup>29</sup> 1840 Pembroke Ont Josephthe Kwekkijikokwe Baptismal (Mariannes mother)

BUCKINGHAM

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EGLISE  
ST. GREGOIRE-DE-  
NAZIANZE  
CO. PAPINEAU

---

REGISTRES  
PHOTOGRAPHIAS  
AU  
PRESBYTERE  
LE  
9 NOVEMBRE  
1940

Document in the month of August eighteen hundred and thirty eight of the lawful marriage of Mrs. Beauchamp farmer and Mary Laroche of the same the sponsors Joseph Roy and Elizabeth Chapdelaine dite Larocque none of whom could sign.

J. M. F. F. F.

On the fifteenth of Sept. 1838 per me. The year eight hundred and forty being there published the marriage bond of Francis Xavier Bouché fabrique resident of the Allumette major son of Francis Xavier Bouché of the parish of St. Joseph and Catharine Laroche of the parish of Beaufort of the one part and Josephine Beuchamp minor daughter of Augustin Beuchamp and Katharine of the Allumettes of the other part and having discovered no impediment to their union we undersigned Priest Missionary of the Ottawa received the mutual consent of the marriage of the parties and gave them the nuptial benediction in presence of Francis Roy and C. Denis Larocque witnesses of the bridegroom and of Mrs. Beauchamp and Thérèse Larocque witnesses of the bride none of whom could sign.

J. M. F. F. F.

30

<sup>30</sup> Josette Bechamps marriage to François-Xavier Boucher 1840 Buckingham Quebec.

M. 13.  
Augustin  
Bachand  
et  
Elizabeth  
Demers.

\*  
L'acte  
de l'Église

F. Jeannotte P<sup>re</sup> Miss  
Le vingt trois Février, mil-huit cent et  
quatre-vingt six, à St. Lazare des Allumettes après la pu-  
blication d'un ban de mariage fait au prône de  
l'Église de Missillon, entre Augustin Bachand, cul-  
tivateur, père majeur de \*L'Église, de cette Missillon  
d'une part, et Elizabeth Demers, fille majeure de  
J. Bte Demers, cultivateur, et de Marie Roux, de  
cette Missillon, d'autre part. Dispense de deux ban  
leur absent été par nous, soussigné, accordée en  
vertu des pouvoirs à nous communiqués par un  
lettre de Sa Grandeur Ignace Bourget, Evêque de  
Montréal, en date du premier Octobre, mil-huit  
cent quarante quatre; au cas où on s'était dé-  
claré aucun empêchement au ledit mariage, par  
notre prêtre Missionnaire soussigné, avons reçu leur  
mutuel consentement de mariage et leur avons  
donné la bénédiction nuptiale en présence  
de J. Bte Demers, père de l'épouse, Fr. L. Baucher  
gendre de l'époux, Marguerite Demers, sœur de  
l'épouse, Marie Larivière et quelques autres amis  
qui tous n'ont pu signer, un mot en marge ban  
F. Jeannotte P<sup>re</sup> Miss

<sup>31</sup> Augustin Bachand Sr Marriage to Elizabeth Demers 1846 Ile Aux Allumettes

154 M. 46

Pierre Shawanipinesé  
 &  
 Marianne Pinakiskogué.  
 Algonquin

Le vingt-trois Août, mil-huit-cent-cinquante-trois, distans de deux  
 ans ayant été accordé par Messieurs l'Evêque de Bytown, et publication  
 un fois faite d'un promesse de mariage entre Peter Shawanipinesé  
 de Bytown, fils majeur de Pierre Shawanipinesé (Stevens) et de  
 Martine Honisekanitogué, d'une part, et Marianne Pina-  
 kisiskogué, de Lac des deux Montagnes, fille majeure de Fran-  
 çois Mekanapié et de Marie-Joséphite Wapasekanitogué  
 d'autre part, ne s'étant démontré aucun empêchement, et muni  
 d'un permission spéciale de sa Grandeur Monseigneur l'Evêque de  
 Bytown, p. partie soussigné, Curé de Bytown, a recueilli  
 le mutuel consentement de mariage des parties contrac-  
 tées susdites, de la Tribu des Algonquins, & leur a  
 donné la bénédiction nuptiale, en présence des père de  
 l'époux et de la mère de l'épouse.

pie du soussigné si  
 Francois mitooan nabe  
 muni de son pouvoir

J. J. Andurand P. (o. m.) E.

<sup>32</sup> Marriage certificate of Pierre & Marianne 1853 Ottawa Ontario

No. 51  
 Ile St. Anne Allumette Island  
 August 17<sup>th</sup> 1859, We the undersigned  
 Parish Priest of this Parish have baptized Pierre  
 born June 18<sup>th</sup> 1859 the lawful Marriage  
 of Pigeon & Mary Ann  
 & because the spouses were Canonically  
 Pigeon & Mary Ann, hence  
 we have not signed  
 P. Lynch Priest

33

<p>           No. 14            Augustin            Beauchant            &amp; Philomene            Raymond         </p>	<p>           Ile St. Alphonse, Allumette Island, October            6-1862, After the bans of marriage            have been twice published at the shrine            of Mass in this mission between Augustin            Beauchant son of Augustin Beauchant &amp;            Rosette..... on the one part and Philomene            Raymond daughter of Joseph Raymond            &amp; Adelaide Riviere on the other            part &amp; whereas a dispensation of one            of the bans of marriage have            been granted by us in virtue            of a power accorded to us by his            Lordship the Right Rev. D. Guiges            bishop of Ottawa, No impediment         </p>	<p>           John Sanders            Joseph have            Healy            &amp; Mary            B. of St. Alp            12<sup>th</sup> 18            Julien of the            Chapm born to            of Lou            -an court         </p>
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34

<sup>33</sup> Pierre Pujos-Pigeau 3rd baptismal 1859 Ile Aux Allumettes.

<sup>34</sup> Augustin Bachand Jr marriage to Philomene Raymond 1862 Ile Aux Allumettes.

16. 15. On this twenty eight day of September one thousand eight hundred and eighty five, after the bans of marriage had been published once at the house of our parish

Augustin Béchard  
 &  
 Lucie Vaillancourt

Mass between Augustin Béchard, resident of this parish, widower of age of late Philomine Raymond, on the one part; and Lucie Vaillancourt, resident of this parish, widow of age of late Moise Blyss, on the other part; whereas a dispensation of two of the bans of marriage had been granted by us to said parties in virtue of a power accorded to us by the Lordship the Right Reverend B. Lorrain, Vicar Apostolic of Pontiac; no impediment having been discovered nor objection made, we, the undersigned parish priest, have received their mutual consent to marriage and have given them the nuptial benediction in presence of Messrs. Chaput and Marie Bonneau who did not sign. (The words of the nuptial benediction are in margin good.)

D. Leduc P.P.

35

<sup>35</sup> Augustin Jr marriage to Lucie Vaillancourt 1885 Ile Aux Allumettes.

M. 1  
 Pierre Pujos & Felonise Levesque  
 Le huit du Mois de Janvier mil huit cent  
 quatre vingt sept en vertu des pouvoirs à nous  
 confidés par Monseigneur Mgr. Lussain Evêque  
 de Capthie, nous avons accorde la dispense  
 de deux bans de mariage et ayant publié  
 le troisième bann de mariage entre Pierre Pujos  
 fils Major de Pierre Pujos et de Mariamne Pê-  
 champ de cette paroisse d'une part et Feloni-  
 se Levesque fille mineure de Jean Levesque et  
 de Felonise Lorypre ainsie de cette paroisse  
 d'autre part n'ayant decouvert aucun  
 empêchement nous prite consigne avons  
 eue leur mutuel consentement au mari-  
 age et leur avons donné la bénédiction  
 nuptiale en présence de Octave Pujos et  
 Ezine Pujos.

J. P. Pigeon.

36

<sup>36</sup> Pierre Pujos-Pigeau 3rd Marriage to Felonise Levesques 1887 Bonfield Ontario.

B. 17  
Dora  
Léonie  
Pigeau

Le vingt-quatre Février, 1895, nous prêtre soussigné, avons baptisé Dora, Léonie, née le vingt-cinq Janvier, fille légitime de Pierre Pigeau fils de la mission de St Jacques de Mackinac Philanise Lévêque. Le parrain a été Joseph Soulières et la marraine Marie Pigeau tante de l'enfant. Les seuls qui ont pu signer avec nous

H. G. A. Lafontaine P. S.

37

B. 59  
L'v. Elp. T.él.  
Pigeau

Le neuf août mil neuf-cent-trois, nous, prêtre soussigné, avons baptisé Joseph - Elphège - Téléphore, né l'avant-veille du légitime mariage de Pierre Pigeau et de Melanise Lévêque, de cette paroisse. Parrain, Joseph Schryer; marraine, Emma Foisq, sa femme.

Henri Martel, pte-curé.

38

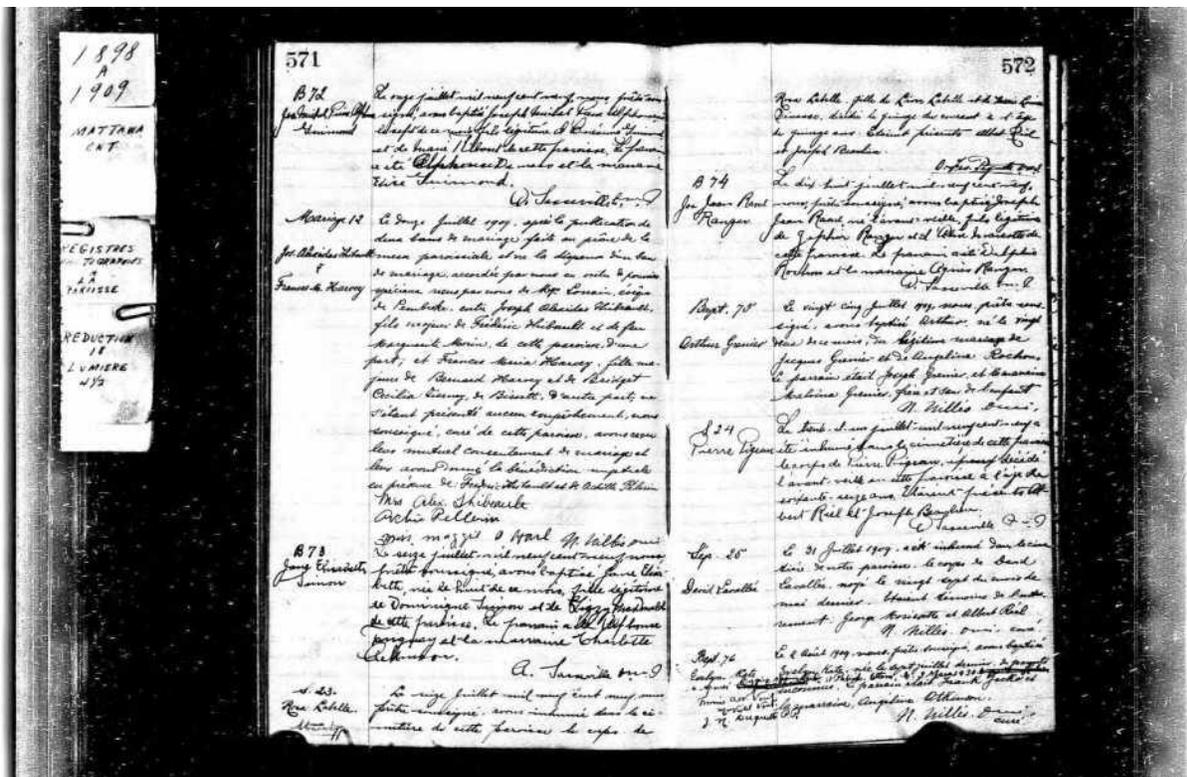
<sup>37</sup> Dora Pigeau Baptismal 1895 Bonfield Ontario.

<sup>38</sup> Elphege Pigeau Baptismal 1903 Bonfield Ontario.

65

S 12 Le dix huit d'Avril mil neuf cent  
trois, nous pretre successeur avons  
inhume dans le cimetiere de cette  
Dame paroisse le Corps de Marianne  
Pierre Pigeau Bechamps épouse de Pierre Pigeau  
de cette paroisse, d'ecedee le seize  
du courant a l'age de soixante  
huit ans. Etant present George Morrison  
Pierre Pigeau et autres  
J.M.O. Cornettio D. P. M. S.

39



40

<sup>39</sup> Marianne Bechamps dame de Pierre Pigeau burial 1903 Mattawa Ontario.

<sup>40</sup> Pierre Pigeau 2nd Death Registry 31 July 1909

8348

**PARTICULARS** to be supplied by the person solemnizing the **MARRIAGE**  
024563

In accordance with R. S. O. Chap. 148 Sec. 5, s. 5



	BRIDEGROOM	BRIDE
NAMES in FULL	Theodore Pigeau	Annie Boulanger
AGE	11 ans	15 ans
RESIDENCE when MARRIED	Barbers Bay Ont.	Timmins Ont.
PLACE of BIRTH	Alfamer - Est. P. I.	Boonfield
CONJUNCTION in LIFE (Bachelor or Widower)	B.	S.
OCCUPATION	Lumberman	
RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION	Catholic	Catholic
NAME of FATHER	Pierre Pigeau	Joseph Boulanger
MAIDEN NAME of MOTHER	Filanie Jinguet	Louis Létourneau
NAMES of WITNESSES	Pierre Pigeau Joseph Boulanger	Pierre Pigeau Joseph Boulanger
ADDRESSES of WITNESSES	Timmins Ont.	Timmins

I certify that the above named parties were married by me at Timmins  
in the County of Timminging this 1st day of October 1918  
Signature Felix J. J. J.  
Denomination Catholic Address Timmins Ont.

41

PARTICULARS of the Marriage

024319

FORM 3



I certify that I solemnized the marriage of:-

**AFFIDAVIT** required before License or Certificate is granted by Issuer of Marriage Licenses by provision of The Marriage Act.

Engaged Elphege Pigeau of Timmins in the County of Timminging Ontario  
to Angeline Boulanger of Boonfield in the County of Timminging Ontario  
in the presence of Felix J. J. J.  
Witness Joseph J. J.  
Witness Timmins  
Dated Timmins Ontario  
on the 3rd day of October 1921  
Name of Bridegroom's Father Pierre Pigeau  
Name of Bridegroom's Mother Celanie Lavoie  
Name of Bride's Father Joseph Boulanger  
Name of Bride's Mother Louis Létourneau  
Signature of person solemnizing Marriage Rev. V. McNeill  
Address Timmins  
Denomination Catholic  
Registration Certificate Number D 650

	BRIDEGROOM	BRIDE
NAMES in FULL	Alfred Pigeau	Angeline Boulanger
OCCUPATION	Fisherman	
CONJUNCTION in LIFE (Bachelor or Widower)	Bachelor	Spinster
AGE	18	16
RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION	Catholic	Catholic
RESIDENCE when MARRIED	Timmins	Timmins
PLACE of BIRTH	Boonfield	Boonfield
RESIDENCE at PRESENT	Boonfield	Boonfield
State of City, Town, Village or Township	Boonfield	Boonfield

EXCERPTS FROM THE MARRIAGE ACT.

2. (1) The Provincial Secretary shall from time to time, on application made to him according to forms prescribed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, like effect, which application may be by the applicant or, on his behalf, ecclesiastical authority or other person as authorized to solemnize a marriage and may issue one or more licenses of such registration to a person so registered or otherwise as include therein the name of any persons so registered.

18. If any person not registered and certified by the Provincial Secretary as hereinafore provided, solemnly undertakes to solemnize any marriage shall incur a penalty of \$500, and also be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months, such penalties shall be recoverable in a civil suit, and may be enforced only by action at the suit of the Crown.

INSTRUCTIONS TO PERSON SOLEMNIZING MARRIAGE

After solemnizing the marriage, fill in the particulars and forward this LICENSE forthwith to the REGISTRAR GENERAL, TORONTO.

For statistical purposes, please furnish the following information:-

Residence of Bridegroom's Father Timmins  
Residence of Bridegroom's Mother Timmins  
Can Bridegroom read? Yes  
Can Bride read? Yes

SWORN before me on Timmins in the County of Timminging Ontario on the 3rd day of Oct 1921  
by Felix J. J. J. Registrar of Marriages  
Signature of Registrar  
Name of Registrar Felix J. J. J.  
Address of Registrar Timmins

"If either of the parties is under the legal age of 21 years, the consent in writing of the person whose consent is required must be produced and attached to the above affidavit." (The Marriage Act, Sec. 2(1) 1914, c. 22, s. 2)  
"If either of the parties has been so married as provided in this Act immediately preceding the date of this affidavit and the intention has not been advertised, a permit to issue must be obtained from the Registrar-General." (The Marriage Act, s. 2, s. 2, c. 22, s. 2)

42

41 Theodore Pigeau Marriage Certificate 1911 place of residence Barbers Bay Ontario.

42 Elphege Marriage Certificate registry received 1921 Timmins Ontario.

Schedule K.

MARRIAGES

County of *Expensive* Division of *James*

	Surname first.	Surname first.	Surname first.
Name of Groom.	1. Sanders, Michael	1. Yoine David	1. O'Brien John
Rank or Profession.	2. Miner	2. laborer	2. laborer
Bachelor, Widowed or Divorced.	3. B.	3. B.	3. B.
Age.	4. 24	4. 21	4. 30
Religious Denomination.	5. R.C.	5. R.C.	5. Anglican
Usual Residence.	6. Elk Lake	6. Elk Lake	6. Elk Lake
Name and Surname of Father.	7. James Sanders	7. Ignace Yoine	7. Patrick O'Brien
Rank or Profession of Father.	8. Miner	8. laborer	8. laborer
Name and Maiden Name of Mother.	9. Carolina Raymond	9. Esté Purce	9. Ross.
Name of Bride.	10. Pigeau Dora	10. Neven Marie Ann	10. Brown, Cora Louise
Rank or Profession.	1. -	1. -	1. -
Spinster, Widowed or Divorced.	2. S.	2. S.	2. S.
Age.	3. 16	3. 23	3. 15
Religious Denomination.	4. R.C.	4. R.C.	4. Anglican
Usual Residence.	5. Elk Lake	5. Elk Lake	5. Elk Lake
Name and Surname of Father.	6. Pierre Pigeau	6. James Neven	6. John Brown
Rank or Profession of Father.	7. laborer	7. laborer	7. laborer
Name and Maiden Name of Mother.	8. Filanise Desvergne	8. Christina Henriette	8. Mary Ann
When, where and how married.	9. 4 day of January 10 11	9. 13 day of February 10 11	9. 23 day of February 10 11
License or Banns.	10. Elk Lake, Expensive (County of)	10. Elk Lake, Expensive (County of)	10. Elk Lake, Expensive (County of)
by	11. Barron (License or Banns)	11. Ricard (License or Banns)	11. Ricard (License or Banns)
Name and Address of Witnesses.	12. Pierre Pigeau Elk Lake Henry Champagne Elk Lake	12. Ignace Yoine Elk Lake Julius Talbot Elk Lake	12. A.J. Aubrey Elk Lake Louise Bruce Elk Lake
Date of Return.	13. January 10-1911	13. February 13-1911	13. February 23-1911
Signature and Address of person solemnizing Marriage.	14. C. Desvergne P.P. Elk Lake	14. C. Desvergne P.P. Elk Lake	14. Harry Bruce Elk Lake
REMARKS.			

<sup>43</sup> Dora Pigeau's Marriage 1911 Elk Lake Ontario



Certificat de Naissance  
& Baptême



Birth &  
Baptism Certificate

**Paroisse NOTRE-DAME-DE-LOURDES Parish**

Ceci est pour certifier que:

This is to certify that:

Nom Aline Elena Marie Pigeau Name  
Date de naissance 14 avril, 1937, Timmins Date of Birth  
Date du baptême 24 avril, 1937, Timmins Date of Baptism  
Nom du père Elphege Pigeau Father's Name  
Nom de la mère Angelina Baulanger Mother's Maiden Name  
Parrain Théodore Pigeau Godfather  
Marraine Aurore Baulanger Godmother  
Baptisé par Père Calvert p<sup>te</sup> Baptised  
Confirmé le 15 avril, 1945 Par - By Rev. Mgr. R. Héroume Confirmed on  
à Notre Dame de Lourdes at  
a Épousé Leonard Beaudoin, le 17 novembre, 1955 Married to  
à Notre Dame de Lourdes Married on, at  
COPIÉ CONFORME  
Timmins, Ont., 15 février, 1955 Sig. [Signature] TRUE COPY.

45

<sup>45</sup> Helene Pigeau Certificates beginning 1937 Timmins Ontario. (Further descendency not show for privacy)

## Census Records

The census records can be used to place all the families living together in addition to church registries to observe the pattern of life as a result of settlement, and the inherent nomadic lifestyle of the Anishinaabe. Listed on the census are the following people together with critical information observed;

Name	Age	Ethnicity	Occupation	Additional Info
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Root descendants Identified for lineage</li> <li>*Beaudoin/Gervais Direct Descendant line</li> </ul>				
<b>1861 Census Pontiac Region Waltham Quebec</b>				
Xavier Bushey	45	French	Farmer	Married 1845
Josette Bushey	40	French "Sqaw"	"	<b>Root Sister</b>
Pierre Pesho	30	French	Farmer	Married 1853
Mary Ann Pesho	26	French	"	<b>*Root Sister</b>
Joseph Pesho	6	French	child	
Adeline Pesho	4	French	child	
Pierre Pesho	3	French	child	*Descendant
Damos Pesho	1	French	child	
<b>1871 Census North Pontiac Lower Black River Quebec</b>				
Xavier Boucher	54	French	Farmer	
Jozette "	38	French	"	<b>Root Sister</b>
Serafan "	18	French	Farmer	
David "	12	French	" Child	
Piere Pigeon	38	French	Farmer	
Marain "	36	French	"	<b>*Root Sister</b>

Joseph "	15	French	Farmer	
Piere "	12	French	"	*Descendant
<b>1871 Census Lower Pontiac Allumettes Island</b>				
Augustin Deschamp	33	Indian French	Laborer	<b>Root Brother</b>
Phelomyn Deschamp	30			
Mary	5			
Olivine	3			
Bartholemew	8/12			
Augustin Beschamp	72	French	Farmer	<b>Root Father French Canadian</b>
Elizabeth Beschamp	52	"		
Several other children from Augustin and Elizabeth however not the same Bloodline				

<b>1881 Census Pontiac District "O"</b>				
Augustin Bassin	43	French	Hunter	<b>Root Brother</b>
Phelomyn Bassin	42	"	-	
Marinaeu	15	"	-	
Oliviene	13	"	-	
Bartholemew	11	"	-	
Lenore	9	"	-	
Armedes	6	"	-	
Delore	4	"	-	
Marie	2	"	-	

Augustin Bassin	90	French	Hunter	<b>Root Father</b>
Elizabeth	65	"	"	
<b>1881 Census North Renfrew Pembroke Ont</b>				
Peter Pesheau	49	French	Laborer	
Mary "	47	French	"	<b>*Root Sister</b>
Joseph "	25	French	"	
Peter "	23	French	"	*Descendant
Dessiter "	21	French	"	
Alfred "	18	French	"	
Octave "	15	French	-	
Agley "	14	French	-	
Flozene "	11	French	-	
Enzel "	8	French	-	
Adeline	6	French	-	
<b>1891 Census Nipissing Bonfield Ont</b>				
Pierre Pigeau	57		Farmer	
Mary ann	55		-	<b>*Root Sister</b>
Ohsene	22		-	
Erzel	15		-	
Adelaine	15		-	
Mary	12		-	
Pierre Pigeau	33		Laborer	* 1886
Felonise	19		-	
Mary	2		Child	
Aglica	1		Child	

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1901 Census Nipissing Papineau Ont				
Pierre Pigeau	68	French "R"		"R" = Rural
Mariane "	66	French "R"		<b>*Root Sister</b>

1911 Census Nipissing				
Pierre Pigeau	52	French	Blacksmith	*Descendant
Felonise Pigeau	39	French		
Dora	16	French		
Theodore	13	French		
Elphege	8	French		
& All other Children	Not shown on this table only relevant persons with supporting documents, all information still noted on Census			
1921 Census Temiskaming				
Theodor Pigeau	23	French	Lodger/Logger?	*Descendant











Name	Parish	Capacity	Wages	Contract Expires	Age	No. of years in the Service	Character
Augustin Berthier	Schlesier	Sabauer	1000	1829	25	4	A most faithful & zealous servant
Augustin Berthier	Schlesier	Sabauer	1000	1829	26	0	Remarkably slow & indolent but quiet & sober



*A list of persons employed by the Seneca Company in North America from June 1830 to June 1831*

Folio	No.	Name	Age	Parish	Capacity	District	No. of Years Service	Contract expires	Balance 1st June 1830	Gratuities and Sundry Credits at Discharge	Cr. Toward with Balance					
									Dr.	Cr.	Wages					
<u>Winterers</u>																
223	1	Adhemar Patrick				H'Bay Middleman Albany	1	1835				11				
224	2	Aiderson Joseph B		Albany	3 <sup>rd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup> Reports Rec Albany	4	1832				19	17	3		
225	3	Bachie John	22	Eric	Cartney	3 <sup>rd</sup> Albany	3	1833				8	18	16		
226	4	Barry James	21	Stonings	3 <sup>rd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup> Reports Rec Albany	3	1833				5	11	15		
227	5	Beads Charles	24	Moose	H'Bay Steersman (and Guide) Moose	26	1832				5	15	22	10		
228	6	James	21	3 <sup>rd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup> Middleman 3 <sup>rd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup> Albany	8	1833				3	2	14		
229	7	John	35	3 <sup>rd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup> Steersman Albany	17	1832					6	12	22		
230	8	Thomas S		3 <sup>rd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup> Middleman Reports Rec Albany	4	1833					6	16	15		
231	9	Bellanger Pierre	28	Canada	3 <sup>rd</sup> L'Escuron	30	1831					9	9	17		
232	10	Belliau Pierre	24	3 <sup>rd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup> 3 <sup>rd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup> Albany	1	1832						17		
233	11	Berbier Pierre	25	3 <sup>rd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup> Steersman Moose	7	1832					13	7	22		
234	12	Bertrand Augustin		3 <sup>rd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup> Middleman Kingumysa	8	1831	2	1				32	10		
235	13	Beus Harry	27	Stonings	Cartney 3 <sup>rd</sup> Moose	3	1833					5	11	15		
236	14	Bissaulton Gene	33	Canada	3 <sup>rd</sup> Interpreter L'Escuron	11	1832					1	1	17		
237	15	Jean Bte	22	3 <sup>rd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup> Middleman 3 <sup>rd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup> Albany	1	1832						17		
238	16	Boucharé Louis		3 <sup>rd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup> or South L'Escuron	7	1832					4	7	11		
239	17	Boucher Jean Marie		H'Bay	3 <sup>rd</sup> South L'Escuron	1	1832							17		
									2	1		61	6	304	15	52
Carried forward																

Servants

Augustin Berchand. This man has now completed a contract for three years, and is engaged to remain for one year at 600 Pines without equipment. He is a most industrious good servant.

Argus Elackay. Now retires, after a service of seven years, during which time he has conducted himself to the satisfaction of his employers.

MATAWOGUMINGUE the principal Port of the District, lays by the course of the River, about 340 miles nearly South, and by West, from Moose Factory, situated at the head of a narrow, crooked, deep Lake, into which the waters from the height of land to the E. S. E. and the waters from a continuation of small Lakes, and Rivers, from the height of Land to the South and Westward, are discharged, thence into the Nemnagogumise Lake, and to the Bay at Moose Factory by the Nemnagogumise River. — The boundary of the District to the Eastward, joins the Temiscamingue and Abitibi Indians Hunting lands, and extends North as far as Moose District, having New Brunswick, and the Lake Superior District to the Westward, the South St. Mary's and Lake Huron ports to the South.

Tuesday 22<sup>nd</sup> A Canoe arrived from Matawoguming  
manned by Berchand & 5 Indians and laden  
with 34 pieces.

Friday 25<sup>th</sup> Maymesheawa's widow came in with a few Ratskins. Berchand got but one fish

Saturday 26<sup>th</sup> Aiacotch & Aguenabish came. They brought but very few Ratskins. Berchand was employed mowing a few patches of grass about the house.

Sunday 27<sup>th</sup> Berchand arrived from Matawogaming with one piece of goods. M<sup>r</sup>. Faries also arrived in a small Canoe manned by three men

1825

November 22<sup>nd</sup> Gauthier departed to his encampment & Berchand went to set snares beyond the small Lake. Mild weather Wind South

Monday 24<sup>th</sup> Berchand made his first visit beyond the small Lake. He procured but six hares. It snowed all day. Wind South.

Tuesday 25<sup>th</sup> Gauthier came home for potatoes. Berchand procured ten hares. Heavy showers of snow

Saturday 29<sup>th</sup> Oshkipimack's wife passed here on her way to join her husband. Calm cloudy weather Berchand procured but five hares.

Sunday 30<sup>th</sup> Fine clear & calm weather. I procured three hares, & Berchand went to explore the Country in another direction, to endeavour to find hares

Sunday 30<sup>th</sup> Fine clear & calm weather. I procured three hares, & Berchand went to explore the Country in another direction, to endeavour to find hares

Saturday 13<sup>th</sup> Catchinoweshcam came in with 2 Martins It snowed all day. Wind South. Berchand got four hares.

Monday 15<sup>th</sup> Gauthier came home with a few hares & Berchand went to take up his snares

Saturday 3<sup>d</sup> Berchand went to examine his Traps & snares, but procured nothing. Fine clear weather.

Monday 5<sup>th</sup> Berchand is employed setting snares It snowed all day, with a South Wind Teminaway came in & brought Lurs for himself & son to the amount of 12 Martins

Tuesday 6<sup>th</sup> Cloudy weather small drizzling rain  
Berchard went to his snares & procured 11 hares

Wednesday 7<sup>th</sup> Berchard got 10 hares. Catchinowespear's  
son came in for potatoes.

Friday 20<sup>th</sup> Fine clear weather. Berchard went to mark  
out a road for snares.

Saturday 21<sup>st</sup> The same fine weather continues.  
Berchard was employed making fences  
& setting snares.

Saturday 21<sup>st</sup> The same fine weather continues.  
Berchard was employed making fences  
& setting snares.

Sunday 22<sup>nd</sup> Clear cold weather. Wind North  
Berchard visited his snares & got but one hare

Monday 23<sup>rd</sup> Fine mild weather Wind variable.  
Berchard procured four hares.

Monday 15<sup>th</sup> Berchard went to establish the long  
road for snares. Fine clear weather

Tuesday 17<sup>th</sup> Wabinipiesie & Wife came in last night  
with Furs to the amount of 60 Martins  
When he came on the 7<sup>th</sup> inst. it was with  
the view of getting Goods in the first instance  
& that I would send a person to fetch his  
furs. a mischievous & unnecessary practice  
which I did not wish to encourage.  
Several women came in for potatoes  
Buchand was making fumes for snares

Thursday 19<sup>th</sup> Buchand & Guethier departed to Matweg?  
this morning. Mild weather, with showers  
of snow. a Nenee was setting snares.

Thursday 19<sup>th</sup> Buchand & Guethier departed to Matweg?  
this morning. Mild weather, with showers  
of snow. a Nenee was setting snares.

Tuesday 29<sup>th</sup> Fine clear weather. Buchand procured three  
small fish.

Wednesday 30<sup>th</sup> It rained all day. Wind South.

Thursday 31<sup>st</sup> Buchand mowed all the grass in the island  
& procured 14 small Sows.

Saturday 4<sup>th</sup> Berchard departed to Matawogaming.  
Wabaguy & Mayamesheawa's urelaw came in with  
a few Ratskins.

Sunday 5<sup>th</sup> Strong South West wind with showers of rain  
Four fish were procured.

Sunday 16<sup>th</sup> Berchard got 6 hares. Slight showers of rain

Monday 17<sup>th</sup> Gauthier went to tent & hunt hares at Beaver  
Creek. Fine clear weather.

Tuesday 18<sup>th</sup> Fine mild weather. Hares appear to be very  
scarce. Berchard procured but 4 to day

Wednesday 19<sup>th</sup> Strong Southeast wind but on snow  
towards evening. Berchard procured one hare.

December 1<sup>st</sup> Penunoway, Shabacawa & Wishinabic  
came in. They brought but 140 Martens among  
them. Berchard went to take up his  
snare beyond the small lake.  
Calm & cloudy weather.

Friday 5<sup>th</sup> Berchaud was employed setting snares  
to-day & yesterday. Fine clear weather

Saturday 6<sup>th</sup> Berchaud made his first visit and got  
20 hares. Very fine clear weather.

Sunday 7<sup>th</sup> South Wind & mild weather. Berchaud  
got 20 hares.

Monday 8<sup>th</sup> Some snow fell last night & to-day &  
the weather is very mild. Berchaud got 12 hares

Wednesday 10<sup>th</sup> The weather cleared up & Gauthier returned to the  
lodge. Berchaud is employed redolting his snares  
which are buried under the snow

Tuesday 23<sup>rd</sup> Clear cold weather. Berchaud set some snares  
yesterday & he procured 5 hares to-day.

Tuesday 13<sup>th</sup> Awesonee & Opundaguc came with Furs  
to the amount of 11 Martins. Fine mild  
weather. Berchaud is employed making  
Martin Traps.

Wednesday 21<sup>st</sup> Berchaud is employed hauling firewood  
to the house. Mild weather & showers of snow.

Wednesday 11<sup>th</sup> Berchard brought home the remainder  
of the firewood. It snowed all day. Wind east.

Saturday 14<sup>th</sup> It snows more or less daily. Catchinowash<sup>sk</sup>  
sets snares & procures a few hares.

Monday 16<sup>th</sup> Fine clear weather. Berchard has been for  
some days visiting Traps. but he procured  
nothing.

Tuesday 3<sup>rd</sup> Berchard visited his traps & procured a fox  
very mild weather. wind South

Wednesday 4 Catchinowash came in for potatoes. He  
brought one Cat skin. Calm & cloudy weather

Thursday 5 Berchard went to mark the road to Belain's  
lodge. Very fine clear weather.

Friday 6<sup>th</sup> The same fine weather continues. Berchard  
procured two hares

Saturday 7<sup>th</sup> Berchard procured three hares.  
Fine mild weather

Wednesday 9 Magnus went to his snares but got nothing, a remarkable  
flood day "bore jinner" I set 60 snares, late in the even-  
ing arrived my other man (Pierre Neveu) accompanied by  
Augustin Buchant, from Matamoras, It will be recalled  
that this Pierre Neveu was sent of from here on the twenty fourth  
of August and that I have been but with one green hand to  
remain here.

Friday 11 Buchant snared a pair for Rabbit & snared he saw but few tracks, I sent  
Neveu to my snares found 14 Rabbits, Magnus got nothing, wind  
south cloudy soft weather.

Saturday 12 It rained pretty heavy all night but turned cold in the morning  
Buchant and Neveu set snares together, Magnus visited his  
got none - I caught 5 Rabbits & 3 Prairie Dogs

Sunday 28<sup>th</sup> Buchant went to take up his snares  
Fine clear weather.

Monday 14 The two Canadians caught 14 Rabbits I sent Magnus  
to my snares he found 13. and I made a short path of  
about 30 snares for him, wind south cloudy & mild.

Tuesday 15 Buchant and Neveu got 11. & 12 Rabbits, wind  
west & fine weather.

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## Timeline of Events

Year	Critical Events & Records
1823	Augustin Bachand employed at HBC Flying Post
N/A	Augustin & Josephte Marry (place and time unknown)
N/A	Josette is born presumably first child
1836	Marianne is born and Baptized on Calumet Island
1838	Augustin Bachand Jr born and baptized on Ile Aux Allumettes
1840	Josephte Kwekijikokwe Bachand is Baptized in Pembroke
1840	Josette Bachand married Francois Xavier Boucher in Buckingham
1846	Augustin Bachand Sr remarried as a widow of Josephte Kwekijikokwe
1853	Marianne Pinakisikokwe married Pierre Shawanapenesi in Ottawa
1858	Pierre Pigeau dit Pujos is born on Ile Aux Allumettes
1861	Pierre and Marianne appear on the Pontiac Region Census
1861	Josette Bachand dit Boucher appears on the Pontiac Census as a "sqaw"
1871	Augustin Bachand jr appears on the Pontiac Census as an "indian" crossed out to identify as French
1871	Pierre and Marianne appear on the Pontiac Census
1881	Pierre and Marianne appear on the Pembroke Census
1881	Railroad reaches Mattawa
1886	Pierre Pujos married Felonise Levesque in Bonfield
1870-1890	Effective Control date for Mattawa Region 5 area
1891	Pierre and Marianne appear on the Nipissing Census

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1891	Nipissing District reached over 12000 with the onset of settlement.
1891	Pierre Pigeau and Felonise Levesque appear on the Nipissing Census
1895	Dora Pigeau is born presumably Bonfield
1897	Theodore Pigeau is presumably born location Bonfield
1901	Pierre and Marianne are both marked with the letter "R" on the Census record indicating they lived in a Rural Community
1903	Elphege Pigeau is born in Bonfield
1903	Mariane Bechamp Pigeau died Mattawa Ont
1905-06	Effective control date Abitibi Inland
1911	Pierre Pigeau, Felonise & family appear on the Nipissing Census
1911	Dora Pigeau married in Elk Lake
1911	Theodore Pigeau marries living in Barbers Bay
1921	Elphege Pigeau marriage certificate reaches the Register General
1921	Theodore appears on a Temiskaming District census
1937	Helene Pigeau is born in Barbers Bay Ontario

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## Evidence of Previous Submissions, Identity and Acceptance as Anishinaabe

### *Direct Descendants of Pierre Sr. dit Shawaniprenesi Pigeau*

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- 1 Pierre Sr. dit Shawaniprenesi Pigeau b: in Fort-Coulange, Que; Can.
  - .. +Marianne Pinakisikoque dit Bachan Bechant m: August 23, 1853 in Ottawa, Ont; Can. b: January 28, 1836 in Notre-Dame, Ottawa, Ont; Can
  - 2 Pierre Jr. dit Pujos Pigeau Pigeau
    - .... +Felonise Felanisa Levesque m: January 08, 1887 in Bonfield, Ont.; Can. b: Abt. 1870
    - .. 3 Aldege Elphege Pigeau
      - ..... +Angeline Boulanger m: October 03, 1921 in Timmins, Ont; Can.
      - .... 4 Helene Pigeau b: in Timmins, Ontario
      - ..... +Conrad Beaudoin b: in driftwood, Ontario
      - ..... 5 Ronald Albert Beaudoin b: May 07, 1958

JASON MAGEAU  
WILLOW LAKE SCOTLAND ONT - NOE 180

BACHAND/BECHANT Augustin fils d'Augu et Josette Kekirocohoë

Marie: Chapeau le 6 Octobre 1862 a

RAYMOND PHILOMENE fille de Jos et Adelaide Riviere  
Temoins: Damase St. Jean et Julia Raymond.

\*\*\*\*\*

BACHAND/BECHAND Augustin veuf de Philomene Raymond.  
Marie: (2ieme noce) Chapeau le 2 Septembre 1885 a  
VAILLANCOURT LUCIE veuve de Moise Cyr.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Voici ce que nous avons recueillis de parmi nos recherches.*

BACHAMP MARIANNE fille de Augustin et Josephte Kekirocohoë.  
Nee: le 28 Janvier 1836 Baptisee: 31 Janvier 1836 a Notre-Dame, Ottawa.  
Parrain: Francois Leclere  
Marraine: Monique Neveu Par Paschal Brunet ptre.

PIERRE SHAWANI PRENESI fils de Pierre Shawaniprenesi et MARTINE HONISEKAN

MARIANNE PINAKISIKOQUE fille de Augustin Pinakisokoque (DIT)

BECHANT et JOSEPHE KEKIROCOHOE.

\*\*\*\*\*

BECHAMP MOISE fils de Augustin et Philomene Raimond.  
Nee: 16 Fevrier. Baptise: 20 Fevrier 1865 a St-Aphonse, Iles aux  
Allumettes  
Parrain: Alexis Raimond  
Marraine: Marie Lariviere. Par Olivier Boucher ptre.

\*\*\*\*\*

BECHAMP MOISE fils de August et Philomene Raymond.  
decede: avant hier Inhume: 25 Aoust 1865 dans le cemetiere de Ile aux  
allumettes.

Temoins: Edward Raymond et G.H. Gaudette par J.C. Lynch ptre.

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MNO-GENEOLOGY-FILE CITIZEN CARD-INFO

MNC-RAC) SUBMITTED BY GIL GERVAIS - OTTAWA ONT  
CITIZEN CARD MEETING

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## Rationale for Inclusion as a Verified Anishinaabe Family

- ❖ Augustine Bachand is listed as a Servant for the Hudson Bay Company in the 1820's serving at Flying Post.
- ❖ Records found in the HBC archives indicate in writing that several Servants were marrying local Indian women.
- ❖ Records found in the HBC archives indicated that the "Half breeds" of these marriages would be the biggest threat towards the company.
- ❖ The Government of Canada acknowledges that Halfbreeds are defined as the children of French and Scottish Fur Traders who married Ojibwe and Algonquin Women. ie Half Breeds, (Indians, Squaw, Savages ect) as these were other terms used to identify Indigenous persons including First Nation & Metis.
- ❖ Josephte Kwekijikokwe is documented as coming from Flying Post, one of the Ojibwe or rather Indian women the records spoke about.
- ❖ Josette the daughter of Augustin and Josephte is recorded as a "Squaw" on the 1861 Census.
- ❖ Augustin Bachand Jr son of Augustin and Josephte is recorded as an Indian crossed out to French on the 1871 Census.
- ❖ The family's "What we heard report" indicates the family went into hiding as "French Canadians" like other Anishinaabe families. The 1871 Census confirms this story.
- ❖ The 1901 Census records both Pierre and Marianne are marked with the letter "R" indicating them as living in their own community away from colonization which supports the "What We Heard Report".

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## **In conclusion**

Upon the research of the Kwekijikokwe Bachand line. It is unquestionable that the bloodline, specifically of the three children identified in this report coming from Augustin Bachand and Josephite Kwekijikokwe are all Anishinaabe, particularly from the Martin Clan, or Warrior clan.

When we trace all three descendants, at one point or another Government officials labeled each child as a Sqaw, Indian or identified them as Indigenous on official Government of Canada records as well as French. When we cross reference people who appear on documents of all three descendants we can see that they are all the same family members either identified as Indigenous either by a derogatory term and or living with other verified Metis Root Ancestors, Anishinaabe and French Canadian families.

The family, living with other Metis, Ojibwe and Algonquin families, particularly those Algonquins of the Bonnechere Reserve on Ile Aux Allumettes, historically tried to hide as "French Canadian". This was done along with other Anishinaabe families because of the threat the British and what Colonization brought. This includes the threat towards First Nations, and all Indigenous families faced, particularly from diseases, as well as the threat of the Residential School System. Although efforts were made by all Anishinaabe families to avoid the Indian Residential School System and or almost certain death from diseases like Tuberculosis. The family continued to identify as French Canadian because it was the only way that children would not be taken from our homes. The family was able to successfully do this, and maintain a hidden Indigenous influence from elders, because families lived with other French Canadian families learning French and English hiding in plain sight. On the marriage certificate for Pierre and Marianne they are documented as coming from the Algonquin tribe and this would be accurate to the Algonquin Clan system that follows the patrilineal name and Identity, even though there is clear mixed Ancestry in the family. Many Anishinaabe and Metis families, throughout history, became Christians and adopted their French Christian name ultimately losing their full Indigenous Identity and language, all in order to survive the genocide.

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The Bachand family throughout history along with the Pujos-Pigeau Algonquin bloodline and many other Indigenous families along the Kitchizibi Rivershed. Observed, lived and learned the way of life of settlement and had to discontinue teaching our Indigenous language to the children all in order to protect descendants from the Residential School System, Racism and discrimination faced, and continue to face fighting for our inherent birth rights.

*“Although we continued observing and learning how to survive from the Threat of Colonization, we continued living, hunting, fishing, learning farming practices and surviving as we always have been in our traditional and Ancestral land. It is really unfortunate that we’ve lost our language and much of our culture, but we are still grateful that we have continued our way of life of surviving on the lands that Gitche Manitou provided us with. Our families values and morals have always stayed true down to our core of who we are. We’ve continued our tight knit community through our values and teachings of the importance of family and unity, as well as respect for the land.”*

Meegwetch,

Harvey Beaudoin

Algonquin, Ojibwe, Anishinaabe

*Direct Descendant of Marianne Bechamps dit Pinakisikokwe (Ojibwe) Martin Clan*

*Direct Descendant of Pierre Pujos-Pigeau dit Shawanapenesi (Algonquin/Nipissing) Bird Clan*