

Ex - Abbey Dawn
Dec. / 1955

June 30th 1955

"Brany - notes"
to G. W. Blackburn

1905

June 30th Friday. In accordance with instructions sent from Col. Mackinnon, Ass. Treasurer to proceed to Ottawa, to meet the Hon^{ble} Commr. who has been assigned by the Hon^{ble} Govt to make a Treaty with the Indians styled Treaty No. 9. I left Port on C.P. train at 7:00 June 29th. On arrival of train at Ottawa - 9th. I called upon Mr. Trevelyan, Asst. Secy of Indian Affairs who introduced me to Mr. Scott and Mr. Stewart both of the Dept of Indian Affairs who had been appointed by the Hon^{ble} Govt as Comrs to execute the Treaty No. 9 with the Indians. Mr. Campbell with three gentlemen and Mrs. Egan Johnson who had been assigned to accompany the Commissioner. I left Ottawa via ^{the} C.P. at 1:00 P.M. On arrival of train at Montreal Mr. Merrill joined

run and from

that he approved of giving up the canoe
that he and the band present would
give up the baraboo paddle.

Friday I regret to record that
Mr Scott was taken ill suddenly
this day.

Friday 7th ^{and 185} Mr Scott is much better this
am. Leaving again to the Falls a
my family left the Port at 10.30 am
taking the baraboo course for 1/2 an
hour then turning to the N. East. heavy
wind and side swell, we encountered
had dinner at 12.45 pm. and left
at ~~1.30 pm~~ ^{2.15 pm} the paddles again down
the river at 2.15 pm carrying us
along at 14 miles an hour. Under from.
Camped at 8.50 pm.

April 22

Saturday 8. Up at 5 am. 30 minutes
later had breakfast and at 6.30 am
again started on our journey facing a
strong wind and bumping water
(morning very chilly) was obliged to
~~use~~ ^{use} it to land on a shoal to keep canoe
wh. greatly amused the Indian, as they in-
quire they had a squaw aboard.

Had dinner at 11.45 am - (can 16 miles)
left at 1.30 pm. Wind still fresh and cold
blowing up quite a dust on the falls -
and causing the canoes to dance about
on the same rocks and at times to stop
quite a little water, at 3.15 pm reached
Porters Rapids on Falls - over wh. the
Indians with the aid of long lines for
hauling, they drew the canoes into
Lake Safety to the third water already.

the falls - left the falls at 3.30 p.m.
swimming deep a river named Deep River
and a wide foresting river, fine
swampy with its banks fringed with moss
grass and in places the Sonny timber
reaches to the water. Timber, mainly
Agricultural land - forest to the section
6.30 p.m. passed out of Deep River
Sunday 9th into Boulder falls ab. drove
at some pace a 300 ft. then also did and
was based on a ^{log} point near the entrance
to the falls - 6.40 p.m. tied up camp
Camped on an island opposite the
entrance of Deep River.

Sunday 9th ^{cont.} left at 6.15 am - left
the island at 6.40 taking an easterly
course to Rock River where we entered
at 6.50 am. River flows to north

from 100 to 200 - very little current - across
the falls reach the water on both banks.
The stream ascending and fringed on
both banks by Alder - at 8.35 am
reached portage round rapids on the
west - Reached Rapids No. 2. Ran
down at 11.20 am. Crossing the
trail over the portage at 1.40 p.m.
we again ~~started~~ ^{proceed} off on the canoe
and reached Flow portage at
2.30 p.m. - taking to the canoe
again at 3. p.m. and reaching
portage No. 4 at 3.50 p.m. named
the "Current" that goes along the
rocks - ~~crossing~~ ^{crossing} portage then
from shore at 8.35 p.m. and
reached Boulder Rapids at
11. p.m. ^{camp} ~~stopped~~ in the canoe at 12.15 p.m.

started at a spinning rate, the
wind still being steady and strong, reaching
to carrying ground, rained

after a hard
experience in that wide creek
and caught rough winds that the
high wind had looked like high
running sea to other point forming
history at 7.05 p.m.

Thursday 11th Camp Wg. took Camp and
resumed our journey at 5.00 a.m.
and at 8.45 a.m. entered the lower lower
the widest part of the lake, fortunately
the wind had died down, permitting
the crossing of this part of the lake wh.
is 10 miles in width and stretching
out on our course N. by N. East as far
as the eye could reach -

at 11.30 a.m. tied up for dinner, again
starting off at 1 p.m. ~~to the narrow~~
^{extremely narrow} ~~in fact almost~~
~~formed by the~~ ~~the narrow~~
^{between the}
Canal at 11 p.m. at 3.30 sounding
a deep sandy point, ~~by the side~~
came on board, ^{at night} ^{up the slope} ^{fly at}
round on about to the landing at
Canal - landing at 11 p.m. as we
are warned by Mr. Williams the boat
out at once presented to the house
with the Indians who had organized
for the purpose of meeting the Commission
shortly afterwards a conference with
the following leading Indians was
held in one of the Agents rooms -

O'Donoghue
David Skant

George Kawaashkewey
Mascabay - Chief (Chief)
Thomas Newwood his
Kakookeeshok
Kwasak
Pateguak
John Shuntz

Mr. G. Scott having stated the object
of our coming so long a distance
to meet them, that from
an Interpreter and having explained a few
words ^{to them} he had yearly - the Indian
deputies, shortly afterwards sending word
that the Agent Mr. Williams, that they
that they would supply the furs, ^{over} ⁱⁿ
- Wednesday 25th Camp 6th 18.

at 10 a.m. by Mr. G. Scott's total arrangements,
the Feast was prepared, Chief
Mascabay accompanied by the leading
men of the Band approached the Gt.
House (Agents); being requested to take
seats, and asked if they had any thing
to say. Chief Mascabay said: "Whatever
you say we will do, Mr. Scott thanked
them and asked if they were ready to
sign the Treaty, which they did by
making their mark, departing immediately
after to the "Great House" in front of the
Store where the Band encamped the large
supply of provisions afforded for
the occasion. Mascabay the Chief
moving up and down on the
plank walk bearing part of the
delivered an oration to which the
Band listened attentively, the path

of his speech, being that the whole were
were their friends, were good, had
assented them giving money and
lands for their benefit, that the King
was good to them and that they
could not get what they wanted
must be good and only the law
they were poor and need assist
and could only expect help by
proving themselves good. At the
conclusion of the Chief's address the
Bands seemed to thoroughly enjoy
the feast prepared for them.

At 2.30 p.m. the Indians were called
up by Farnley's and every man
woman and child found eligible
was given a parcel of £1. I carefully
counted the no. in families and
checked the pay list at 7 p.m.

just as pay had been suspended for the
day. The leading men of the Bands address
to the Hon. Court and announced
that they had chosen Mamety for the
George Maw-acting and John Steel
as Councilors, on being presented with a
large Union Jack as a promise and the
great ham-shaking dance, taken place
left for their tents probably by midnight
started; during the night, a very heavy
thunder shower accompanied by high
wind occurred and the Indians were
seen to be moving their flag from place
to place endeavoring to protect it from
wind & rain.

Thursday 13th Received pay for the Indian
this morn. and closed up the pay list
at 12 p.m. During the morning the
Chief and Councilors present at the

Conference was held re apportioning
the respective claims and agreed
that that part of the Coast that
bordered on Ontario's shore have
the Reserve as follows -

In the Province of Ontario beginning
at the western entrance of the Albany
River running eastward as
distance estimated at four miles
as far as the point known as Sand
point at the eastern entrance of
Pudlars Pass Bay following the
shore of this point Southward and
around it across the narrow
entrance of a Bay to a point on
east shore of the outlet of
Paw-Kee-See' Scopus, thence due
South a total to comprise

an area of twenty square miles
and on the north side - the following
In the North West Territory -

Beginning also point in the center
of the foot of the great small Bay
West of the Nds B. Post, thence west
a frontage of ten miles and have
sufficient distance to give a total
area of fifty three miles, including
precious metals. I examined the
Ontario Reserve as carefully as time
and circumstances permitted, except
the information given by Dr Williams
Agent at the Post that the timber
is small and of little value, the land
unfit for Agricultural purposes -
Dr Meade, paid a visit to the
Indian Encampment, attending

In all cases presented and before
leaving vaccinated say of the Board
The Indians were carefully counted by
James the 6th and 27 - 11^o

October 11^o.

Friday 14^o Left Port at 7 am, crossing
the falls to the mouth of the River which
is divided by an Island into the
Canaan - banks, low and swampy
crossing down the river we had
portage over Shogho's Creek Rapids
here, some thirty years ago an
atrocious murder was committed
by the Snake Indians, they having
killed a man and woman both
to back their Salmon into the
Rapids, leaving the portage and
running down the river saw

deep and short falls, a beautiful
sheet of water stretching out a
distance of 25 miles in length.

Leaving the falls the river is shallow
and full of boulders, owing to the
low state of the water; after running
several rapids and into the drains
we saw sandy bank of sandstone to the
left of the falls, here the channel is
divided by Islands, at the foot
of the opening into Lough and falls
running down some rapids portage
in a row to another high falls in
cutting off head of river on which
there are said to be three falls
talking by the boat again
crossed Millpool Rapids and
Camped at 9.00 p.m. on bold
rocky bank - long narrow alluvial

Saturday 15. Broke Camp at 5 am
passing down the River thro' the
rapids at 6.30 am crossed
Lick on the hole portage. Near
High Rock Falls, here the first
trout was caught by St. Menard.
Crossing two portages over rapids
and running down our canoe
falls which was lashed into fury
by the high tides. Rendering the
portage very dangerous, tied up
for dinner at 12.10. p.m.
Facing to the canoe and running
a series of rapids.

Camped at foot of Cow Bay
rapids. 7.10

Sunday 16

Broke Camp at 6.30 p.m. the river
is usually the case, at head and
foot of rapids is divided into two
channels by an island. Timber
is composed of little balsam, small
Spruce, Poplar, Birch & Jack Pine.
Tied up for dinner 11.30^{am}

Resuming our canoe at 12.20 pm
passed down the River for a short
distance passing ~~down~~ small
falls, and running several
rapids, crossed two portages over
upper and middle, snake
rapids, tied up for the night
at 7 pm on the latter portage

Monday 17th

Breakfast 8 am. Both Camp
6.45 am. reaching lower grade
portage over rapids 6.45 am. The
falls have caused their course
thru and over slate beds. While
crossing the portage I noticed
some small quartz stringers thru
the slate, showing no pyrites,
only indicating the possible
existence of tin in the

locality. The river below the falls
is rapid for some distance, then
entering Lake Minnowishka passing
Algonon came tied up for dinner
in the forenoon about 2 pm. Immediately
after resuming our course passed
thru a small lake came to
portage over Sturgeon & Badrock
falls. The portage 1 mile long over
a fairly good trail, large spruce,
Poplar and Cotton wood are found
up to this point with a rare
exception the banks of the river and
falls are low and marshy
winter small and of no commercial
value, leaving the portage the
channel of the river above this

a narrow gorge formed by the high
clay banks, into Sandy Narrows
Lake passing on about 2 miles of
the trail. The guide having gone off
the regular route, tied up for the
night at the foot of a low mossy
Bay at 7:30 p.m. Weather fine and
calm and hot.

Tuesday 15th

Brook Camp at 6 a.m. facing a
strong east wind proceeded down
the lake, this lake is of larger
proportions than Lake Minnowick
crossing portage over rapids

The River below the roughest part of
the rapids has still a very strong
current for a short stretch to lake
named by Indians Little Elbow
Lake, passing across some washed
portage at 11 a.m., over rapids
named Tom Richards Rapids
he alone escaping from drowning
out of a party of six who attempted
to run the rapids. Sojourns past
after dinner at 12:50 p.m. portage
out passing down a chain of
small lakes and running up
a small but rapid River entire
lake Elbow, a beautiful sheet of
water that might be styled an
island sea, passing in ^{the} ~~the~~ ^{westward}
direction with canoes lined up

and flags flying, expecting my
friends to be driven ashore by the
heavy wind that had sprung up
and was lashing the waters of
the bay into foam, causing the
canoes to skip water, toward
the still waters of a small cove
sounding its tortuous course to the
dock. ~~At what~~ at what
we were welcomed by Mr Gordon
the Manager of the S.W.C. Park -
A number of the Indians having
assembled on our arrival after
the usual hand-shaking had
been gone this with us retired to
the Agents House, Camps pitched
on that of and in front of the House
at 6 p.m.

This Park in addition to U.S. Co
buildings has two Churches, R.C. and
English. Father Ford -
the missionary who resides at Gilbey
arrived this p.m. The English Missionary
is at present absent at Vacytin Falls

I visited both Churches, in the Episcopal
Church maps with the Indian
separated being upon the water
- the building being used at times as
a mission school.

The missionary assisted by a boy
has built a substantial
bricky ^{mission} ~~mission~~ Church, situated on a
point ^{point} ~~point~~ across the bay from the Park &
morning and evg service is held by
the resident Indians

Wednesday 5

This morning the Apantoluc Indians who were not absent from the Fort assembled and a conference was held. Mr. Serra his son Felipe (Sindan's brother) stated to them that the King had sent the Commission to see how his people were and to take into a Treaty with them, and that the King wished to help his subject and see that they were happy and comfortable, giving them as a present this year 8 per

capite and an annuity for ever of 4 per annuum, also setting aside for their sole use and benefit a tract of land 1 square mile to each family of 5 that an white man should put his foot on without their permission. The Indians were then asked if they had any thing to say. Juan's replied that he was willing to enter into Treaty and advised the others to act likewise.

Movian said I should like to come with my Quits and Cousins, if I buy as small an whole as a mole I had to pay for some, you come here offering money he here not asked for I do not understand, and should like to have it explained, after an

Chickasaw, as along with the
others signified his assent and
the treaty was signed. After he retired,
they repaired to pass on for their
feels and to talk over the decision
of Chief and Councilors.

In the afternoon the day work having
been completed. Mr. Scott commenced
paying the Indians who were called
up in families and carefully sorted
the Indians received their pound
of money with that solid indelible
characteristic of their race, some-
times smiling as they looked
at the bills and received their
bills as vouchers for future pay
and identification. Some of them
one or two retained the money

thinking that they had not
received their full dose, not being
able to distinguish between one
and two dollar bills. but in
every instance it was found to
be correct and they turned away
perfectly satisfied. bills were
closed for the day at 2:10 p.m.

Thursday 20th

Resumed paying at 9 a.m.
and continued until 12 m.
when the part was announced
and the Band encircling the

The promises which were piled up
on the edge of the plot facing
the U.S. Store when the feud was
nearly over. Katchang who was
absent when the Treaty was signed
and refused to accept the promise
of \$ offered, came with his family
and said he was willing to accept
the money as his brother had done
after receiving same. He thanked
the Commissioners saying that
he would put the money to
good use, his wife also said
she would use her influence
with the women of the Band
to make them good, the feast
being over, food was brought
from the Indians by Mr. Gordon.

Mrs. Hope that they had elected
Katchang - Chief
Yeano -
Jol Goodman
Dostinegiat Benjamin
Quisco George

Returning to the feast ground
and explaining that the chief
was to rule over the Band for
three years and that the flag
a twelve foot Union Jack
which was presented to him was
to be turned over to his successor
provided he and the Council
were not elected at the end
of that term. Then shaking
hands with them retired.

Shortly after the chief and his Councilmen came to our Camp and informed us they had after consultation decided upon the land they desired to have as a reservation holding for a water frontage of 100 miles, on being told that it was impossible to grant a tract of land of the dimensions desired for and having again explained that a reserve was simply a home for them on wh. no white man could hunt or cut timber, or build without their permission and that 1 sq mile for each family

of fire was the basis on wh. the size of the land would be allotted, the chief then said he was satisfied and after some discussion we proposed that the following land should be granted as their Reservation -

Fort Hope, on the N.W. by leguising at Kitchie edge on the North Shore of Lake Kabanet, extending eastward along the shore of the Lake 10 miles; lines to be run at right angles from these two points to contain sufficient land to provide one square mile for each family of fire upon the ascertained

population of the Band -
The Indians all assented, the chief
who was absent when the Treaty
was signed when asked to endorse
same, replied that as long as he
was Chief he was to be paid the
same amount as was paid at
his ponyment, but when it was
made plain to him that the
amount paid this year was a
present from the King and that
in future he would receive as long
as he lived an annuity of
£5 per annum, he assented and
said what was in my name on
the Treaty, I was not present
when the terms were explained,
when he understood that

he as Chief did should show
his appreciation of terms in Treaty
and also sanction said terms as
the head of the Band, he immediately
took the pen, saying I will do
all in my power to have the
Band obey the laws and be good
Indians, at 7 30 pm Mr
Richard's English Brother Missionary
arrived from Martin's Falls and
was given a hearty welcome by
the Indians who seem to have the
highest respect and regard
for him, he had been called
to Martin's Falls by the Bishop

Friday 2nd

This A.M. Mr. Richards called upon me at the H.B. Company residence, had a pleasant talk with regarding the capabilities of the country as regards agriculture and timber lands, learning that the soil was poor and that the only source from wh. the Indians & he himself derived means of subsistence was

Mr. Richards (previous collector from)
Martin's house - to (Langley)
from feather and rabbits; during
our stay at the Fort & Mable, attended
to the duty allotment of the Indians and
received 500 of the Pound -
Oct 11. 10.

All being in readiness for our
departure, bidding adieu to
Mr. Gordon and family, shaking
hands with the Chief & those of
the Band who had assembled
at the dock, stepped into the canoe
and as they rounded the point
entering the lake, wearing shoes
made partly of those made on
the shore of the Bay - proceeding
down the Bay against a head wind
from the land, had up for dinner at
the house at the entrance of Little

Narrow River, began over again
crossed our second canal at
2 pm. summing this a chain
of flats reached portage at 6.30 pm
over a boiling rapids, which the
Indian saw with the loaded canoe
crossing the portage about 1/2 mile long
on the large spruce, some poplar
Birch and ~~to~~ wood can be seen
at 6.35 pm. again took to the canoe
summing several rapids, the upper
one being exceedingly swift, being
top of pebbles like at 7.30 pm.
The shores of flats and river during
the day were not so usual low
and swampy - Rained during the
night.

Saturday 22nd

Raining heavily, preventing our
moving - some light snow during
the day & continuing during night.

Sunday - 23

High wind rain from the N. West
Puddle camp at 10.30 am facing
the rain and chilly wind with
occasional showers, passing this
a chain of rapids and before we
the river bank low and swampy

The scabby trail leading to the
water edge, principally spruce
and poplar, led up for lunch
at 1150 ft. Lunch over, gave a
short distance down the river
and entered Lake Malokobaton
a fine sheet of water about 25
miles long by 2 or 3 miles
broad and grassy. Near the bottom
noticed a grassy sandy meadow
and apparently had come, for
on the N. side of lake and about
6 miles farther down on a point
on the north shore another grass
meadow. A Rabbit blanket was
hung up, there being a very heavy
cloud on the hills and obliged to hug
the north shore of the lake. Rain

low in places early, principally, some
gale, winter of the usual kind.
Camped out of lake about 20 miles
Lake on a bay opposite the largest island
seen on the lake, (possibly any islands).
At times, showing other mountains
during the day.

Monday 20th

Called at 10:30 am. Breakfast over
at 5 am. Left the shore at 5:45 am.
Went down morning, cold N.E. wind
blowing, running down the lake
by using the stiff breeze for 5 miles
entered the river, numerous small
islands, crossed perhaps 100 or 150
rapids too rough to run with all

a tumbling, rushing, foaming mass
of water again falling at the foot
about 6'. As usual the falls at the head
are divided by an island, perhaps about
200' long. 7/8 mile down river water
perhaps 1 1/2 or 2 miles long over 200' tall
this falls are within the one of miles
the best view in the largest falls I have
seen on the River, an immense volume
of water passing over and falling in
all both the foot about 15' below the
part 2 miles. The capabilities of the
River as a water power producer are
immense - at 4 pm left our camp

Tuesday 26th

Called at 4 am resuming our
journey at 8.30 am. ascending
the rapid water and crossing
at 10 am from the Hotel Park at
9.25 am. This Park is situated on
a high Clay Bank about 25 above the
foot of the rapids. Steep falls. The
fall at this Park is the most fertile
I have seen on the whole coast, being
a deposit of black sandy soil and white
clay. The garden at this Park is
excellent well and shows potatoes
and onions well advanced. In front
of Mr. Derooff's house there is a well
known old Ship Carriage, which as
far as we know is a thing of the

part. then to take an English Ch
Stout. After Council. Chief W^m
Whitman and a number of the
leading Indians having assembled
a Conference was held Mr. Seavoff
acting as Interpreter, explaining that
the King had sent his representatives
to negotiate a Treaty with them
and advance their interests as
he wished all his subjects to be
happy and prosperous, also after
they had entered into Treaty a
pound of G. for Capite would
be granted them yearly and an annuity
for life of 100 per annum, and
that a tract of land as a town
would be set aside for their
sole use and benefit, giving

to each family of five or six men or
less which man would be permitted
to hunt on, cut wood, erect building
or erect any work or without
having first secured their sanction
that they were to elect a chief and
two young chiefs or councillors who
were to hold office for a year unless
re-elected at the end of that time
that they must in return obey the
laws and be subject to same, as
the white man, and would be punished
if they were not
good Indians and obedient, that
a copy of the Treaty would be furnished
them to in to enable them to see
and read just what they had
subscribed to

Mr being asked if they had any
reply to make. The chief said he
was ready to accept the terms as
offered and that his people were
also willing. The treaty was then
signed without any further
discussion at 2 p.m.

The pay list being completed the
Indians were called up in families,
and carefully counted and paid
each head of the family receiving
a card numbered for future use.
Some being absent the money was
held over (returned to Chief of Indian
Affairs)

1000 Indians to 71 -	\$55.00
Dist " " 24	192.00

As promised them a feast was pre-
pared and when all was in readiness
at 4 p.m. and very much of the band
sired with sweet hamlets, tea, pipes
and tobacco, they announced that
they had chosen -

Mr Whitehead as Chief

Mr Curtis

Long Tom Callaway as Quartermaster

Chief Whitehead then delivered an
oration, in which he said, pointing
and down the river that they were
being cornered by not being allowed
both banks of the river for miles to
fish and hunt on but that they
must accept what was offered from
there else had given them presents

and provided a park for them.
When it was explained to them that they
could hunt and fish as of old and
they are not included in the territory, the
Kinnon mainly being a home for them also
in which man could engage in business
upon that the land was their for ever, they
gladly accepted the proposal and said
they would settle the Kinnon again later
on. The flag was then presented to the
chief with the admonition as usual,
The feast over about 9.30 pm. the
chief and his councillors came to
our quarters saying that they wanted
both banks for 10 miles down river as
a hunting reserve, again it was
put forth before them, that it
was a home for them that was

being provided with a hunting reserve
and that they could hunt whenever they
pleased, they accepted their usual
and the following land was allotted
On the Albany River on the N.W. by
beginning at a point one quarter of
a mile below the foot of the Rapids
known as Martin's Falls, down stream
a distance of six miles and of
sufficient depth to give an area
of 30 square miles.
At 10 pm after the usual handclap
they bid their departure perfectly
satisfied. The river below Martin's falls
and pool descended some hundred
feet above it merely a strong current

before leaving O'Connell's house attending
to the remains etc. of the Indian woman
whom you saw suffering from consumption
remained 27. of the Band from upstate
Alaska.

Wednesday 26th

Called at 5.30. A.M.

Bidding adieu to the U.S. Co
about Mr. Duroff and straggling
hunts with the chief and
the assembled Indians, started
down stream at 9.15 A.M.
taking a N. westerly course
after paddling about 10 miles
passed over the small

rapids or cataracts, the former of which
the Indians have named Devil rapid
about 5 miles further down stream
Duroff's house also named by the Indians
flows into the tilling for the subject.
Lunched at 12 M. left at 1.30 p.m.
The river here widens out considerably,
becomes wider of from 75 to 100 miles
also dotted with fairly large islands
after passing down the river for about
5 miles the large cataract from the
South nearly opposite on the west
shore two groups apparently of great
date are to be seen on a poplar
grove on high ground, seeing one
of split wood surrounded them
& named the hills at 5.30 p.m.

at 6:30 p.m. tied up for tea
the boats being prepared for the night
tied them together and floated
down stream, anchoring and running
the rapid parts of the river separately,
passed 1 river named flowing
on to the left from the highest
estimated run during the night
3.5 miles reaching a total for
the 24 hours of 75 miles
Very warm during the day and
cold at night.

Thursday 27th

Stopped for breakfast at 9 am
but at this part a narrower channel
on both sides by high white clay banks
containing a lot of coarse sand
up for dinner, leaving at 2.40 pm
a few moments later passed
Little Sturgeon River flowing from
the South, spreading for about 1 mile
a large island divides the River
into two channels the southern
one leading into Hennegami or
English River where we arrived at 3.50
pm. River is as large as the upper
Alamy, current about 2 miles an
hour banks low, sloping to the
water fringed with willows, after
paddling about 1 mile the Indian

tied our canoe to the large bark
occupied by the three Combs and giving
a tow line to the bark canoe the Indian
formed a number in half hour
delayed toward the canoe against
the current in orthodox canoe style
Cedar, Spruce, balsam, cotton wood
poplar and very small birch
weather very warm this day

Showing decreasing the afternoon
Camped for the night at 7 p.m.

Friday 29th

Moved camp at 4.45 p.m. over hills
towing the canoe in half hour
delay, course southerly

during the morning passed a
small river flowing from the west
about 20 miles Indians and spruce
also gave the information that there
was no Indians at the port but that
they would push on and attempt
to get them together at 12 noon
passed unmaned birch flowing
from the west a dam in river
started up stream at 2 p.m.
following a southerly course
In evening warm during the day
Camped for the night at 7 p.m.
had port during the night

Saturday 29th

Called at Camp of the Combs

at 5.30. Morning very cold, starting
again on a similar course against
a strong current, the timber along
the shore on the west bank has been
laid over a forest nothing but
dry poles for miles, up to and past
the first village we arrived at 5.45
and forthwith proceeded to get
the pony carts in order, calling up
the Indians who had assembled
by families, carefully counting a
pony for them - as there are 2 ponies
in the band we decided to assign
them to the Albany band as they
are also Cree and give them a tract
on the English River where they used to
pass their treaty money each year
annually. *Indians on English River & the
Passage of the Indian Agency at a point three miles
below the mouth of the trail end of the band*

Arrived on English River there had a party of 2
traders and 4 voyageurs left to provide 1 year
for each party of food upon the accustomed supplies
of the band

Sunday 30

Rained all day. Indians who
out saying anything out door
to them feed on the wet grass
at first water.

Monday 31st
Left at 11 AM. heavy frost the
evening very cold, night.
Left the Port at 5.35 AM
passing down the River and
leaving at 12.30 morning
own course at 1.15 PM
reaching the Albany at 6 PM

Camping at a point about
5 miles down stream at 7:30
5 Indians, 3 women and one
orphan girl who belonged to
the Martin's Falls Band who
had been on waiting to meet
the party 102 days, and who
were content on the pay but
were duly given their presents
of \$2. They signified their willingness
to accept the Treaty, also to be
and be good and dutiful
Subjects of the King.
Very warm during the day
Cold at night

Tuesday Aug 11
Up at 11:30 A.M. left at 6 am
Following down the river for
hours the stream widens out to
about a 1/2 mile where we joined
the abandoned Old Ferry Road once
styled Old Fort Slope, the oldest
Post on the Continent, it was at this
Post that the W.C. wiped out
all the whites then resided at
the Post, 2000 miles down stream
from the point Taylor Neck River
enters from the North
Chimney rock at 1:30 p.m. camp
about 7 miles down stream from
Chesman River entering from
the South about 5 miles farther
down stream Chesman River in

The length of 200' wide and
extending from the Ontario side of
boundary marked by the Indian
Uncanny, relating to the dead as
a number of them were there dead
and were buried there on the
bank of the stream, in centuries
more past. At the distance
down the valley a number of
Indians¹⁰⁰ were camped who
were carefully counted and
paid, six belonging to the Upper
River Band the remaining
of the Fort Albany, just opposite
the Indian Camp is the foot of
a large Island that divides the
River into two channels, the two
hair after the same river is

about 1/2 of a mile wide, two
miles down stream an Island
about 1/2 mile wide and two
miles long divides the hair at
Lyon. We camped opposite this
Island on the N. Bank of the
Albany. Excessively hot during
the day.

Wednesday 2nd

Left at 11 AM. after breakfast
left at 5 30 AM. about two
miles down the South branch
of the channel a river named
Dis-sin-ayog enters from the East
the large Island was the same
name. about 7 miles farther

x The soil

down stream a small stream
 enters from the north by the
 Indian system finger an
 Indian who at one time camped
 there was continually troubled with
 sudden fevers as there was a fair
 wind blowing inland early
 here tonight. Yesterday covered about
 14 miles passed Lewis Island
 a long strip of land nearly round
 glaucous all the soil on islands
 and banks of stream is composed
 of white clay sand and gravel
 The canoe route past this and
 another island is about 1/2 mile
 wide the banks are about 1/2 high
 Round when very low water an
 opportunity of examining the

back of Banks of Albany River

Convinced back of the banks find that
 they are flanked by hills x
 running about 20 miles down
 stream again come to a sharp point
 the channel and landing slight
 rapids near the foot of the hills
 south enters from the north here
 tied up for dinner having run
 with the wind of course and
 sail about 10 miles this morning
 as estimated on map.
 dinner was left at 1.15 pm
 having sails up on our way
 at a heavy clip passing over
 two small rapids caused by
 an island facing the
 channel into narrow bounds
 at 4.30 pm passed the

Great sailing from the South
Camped at 6.30 on an island
opposite the falls of Heron marked on
the map. At 7.30 a very heavy
and violent wind storm proved
our landing about 30 minutes
prior to this it was stormy, and
became very cold.

Thursday 21

Left at 4.30 am. Chilly morning left
at 6.30 passing a line of islands and
canals & reports heard of a body
of water and Coopers falls where the

river is about a mile wide, arrived
at Fort Albany at 9.30 am where we
were received by Mr. [unclear] and
Mr. Patterson formerly of Hudson House
who is replacing the former who is returning
to England on leave of absence.

Fort Albany is situated on an island on
the Albany River, and beside the Hotel Bay
buildings etc. are on a large bank rising
to the Park being a distribution point
for the Upper River Ports. There are two
churches, a hospital with a residence
for the Missionary, R.C. with residence
Bureau and Hospital conducted on
charge of 20 nurses. Accommodation
for 20 children in the convent, every thing
connected with the Hospital & school
is in perfect order and maintenance.

meat and clean, there are also two
presents and 10 brothers of the Oblate
Order. Cattle are kept by the Indians
people, potatoes, shubark and asphalt
grown in the garden.

After getting warmed up at the manager
Residence, and partaking of dinner
the leading Indians not about were
assembled in a room off the office
at the Fort and it was their affair
between His Excellency James Earl Bell
that the King had sent him represented
to enter into Treaty with them as he
wished all his subjects both white
and Indians to be happy and prosperous
and that he wished to set aside a
tract of land for them to live on and
lived upon the two white men would

be permitted to trespass, he also wishing
to reward them would after the signing
of the Treaty make a present the year
of £ per capita and an annuity during
all time of £ per annum, that an
Agent would be appointed to visit
them about a season to be agreed upon
and he would pay to all present
sterling £ in addition to the annuity
funding due next year, and that they
would be paid the money promised
after signing the Treaty as soon as
the pay list were prepared, also
that the King had ordered a feast for
them in commemoration of the event
and would not be continued year after
year being promised the year on some

Johnnie, the Treaty man, shows also explained that so many of her land being about the choosing of Chief and Councilmen would be deferred until next year when they were all assembled what on the election of Chief he would be given a flag and he was to fly on all occasions when creators or Govt officials visited his camp other after the term of 30 years. The flag would be transferred to his successor unless he was realtive. They were then asked if they had anything to say or alter W. Woodman said that they were very glad to accept the terms as stated, that the thing was good & that his parent would help them any more. Then said he was

ready to sign the Treaty and was duly signed at 3.30 p.m.

Friday 2nd

The pay roll being completed the Indian were called up in families, carefully counted and paid.

In the afternoon we paid an official visit to the R.C. Convent and Hospital. There is a committee for 25 children anything explicit credit on the basis of Indian who under Miss Jackson are trained nurses and attend to the well Indians who come for treatment to their Hospital. We also visited the

Church which is and ideal chapel the
painting and ornamentation having
been done by Mrs Fenwick who has in
the Church here as well as at Loch
Hops done all the coming with a pocket
knife. The work is beautifully executed
and would do credit to any cabinet
making cabin to the makers, finish and
to them, as we proceeded along the path
leading to the ford. The steamer never
has an eight coming up the bay from
Knox last night with supplies for the
Post and having on board Bishop
Holmes of his close of the season
who I met and had a conversation
with during the afternoon as miles
connected with but some money
well

Saturday 5th

During the day attended to partly the
pay sheets and in the evening attended the
Indian feast which was held at 7 o'clock
when the Indians were all seated under
various banners, tea, pipes and tobacco
Chas Stephens arose and read a
letter from W^m Goodwin thanking
the King for his kindness in giving
them a present of money which would
help them along and providing
a post for them. They then began
singing gave three cheers for the
King and three cheers for the

Commissioners, Bishop Holmes
leading. They then dispersed
and went to their homes
Contented and happy
at home. Further forward flying
the Union Jack at the stern of his
Steam arrived at the P. C. Mission
40 loadmen on account of illness
are unable to attend the feast and set
a letter thanking the King for his kindness etc.
was sent by the Captain
Sunday - 6 -

Attended divine service at the Gospel
Church at 11 am. Bishop Holmes
officiating and preaching a very timely
sermon and calling for assistance
in the mission work, which was
heartily responded to by the con-
gregation who was half Indian

The collection amounting to \$102.00
Dr. Maxwell besides attending to the
affairs of the Indians, vaccinated
232 of the Bands before leaving.
The Albany River on the 12 west by
beginning at the point above the hall then
flowed out of the main stream a distance of
about 10 miles on the east side of the lake then a distance
of 20 miles Monday 7 no passengers left to go
by the Albany River
The baggage and supplies also came
being placed on the Red Boy and
load left the dock at 8 am when
a small gale wind from the old
ship commenced, on front of the fort
rained all day with a few
beats and anchored outside of
the bar off Wood River at 8.30
pm; heavy snow falling through
the night, setting the sails at

January 8th

3.30 am. crossed the bar and
entered the river at 4.30 am. arriving
morning at the factory at 10 am
Moore factory is situated on one of the
large islands on Moore line and
evidently from the number of stone houses
and residences now abandoned
a large business was done here at
one time by the Hudson Bay Company
as this place was a distributing depot
for all the Port along the coast and
for some distance inland. The boats
conveying stores coming to this port
In addition to the factory building
there is a Mission Church and
Parish and several residences.
The flags at the factory and mission
were both flying in honor of our

visit. On the high ground opposite
the dock at which we landed two
Porter's Pattern field guns are mounted
bearing the Coat of Arms of the late
Queen Victoria, also the badge of
the Regiment with the motto: *Pro
jeuisti in mari*. Given one of the
date of 1843.

There is also a small Hospital
attached to the Mission, and James
is also a teacher for the school
that the Port of has in anticipation

Wednesday 9th

At 10 am. The representatives
of the Band to the number of 10.
were assembled in an upper room
of the New Bay Storehouse. It was then
explained to them that the King
had sent his representatives to them
to make a treaty. That he wished
them to be happy and prosperous
and that, if they entered into treaty
they would be protected. Also the
King had sent them a present
this year of £ and would grant
them an annuity for captives
of 20 per annum for all time

Next when they were ready for some
schools would be established for
the purpose of educating their children
It was also explained that it was
the usual custom to provide a plot
for them after the Treaty was signed
and that Mr. Bennett the New Bay
Company Agent would provide them
with all necessary for their feast
that a Reservation would be set
aside for them giving each family
of 5 a square mile. That they were
not obliged to live on it until they
felt inclined. That they could follow
their custom of hunting when they pleased
the one of land simply being set
aside on their own on which no white
man could trespass or enter upon

with their own permission, also they
was expected to elect a chief and
advisors and that the chief on election
would be provided with a flag and
on his successor being elected the
flag being a badge or sign of authority
was to be transferred.

They were then asked if they had
anything to say. Fred Meek replied
that they had long wished to enter
into Treaty, that they concurred in
all that had been said that it was
right and reasonable, that they
were satisfied that they would be
well cared for and protected by
the King, that they would obey his
laws and be good and dutiful
subjects, that under the laws their

children would be protected and
properly educated, that they thanked
the King for the present offers as
they were not aware how long they
6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13

11.30 am. the Treaty was signed. in the
afternoon the Bay Indians were completely
gone with our companies.

Thursday 10th

At 10 30 am. The Indian men
called up on families carefully
counted and paid, in cases
where sickness prevented any of
the family from attending, in addition to
statements given by parents or parents
the Nats Bay Agent, also the
Caretaker of the mission testified
to the correctness of the list of families
and as to the number of shawls
missing. In the evening the
Band before sitting down to
their feast announced that
they had elected Ted Nook
as Chief.

James Job, Simon Looch, John
and Simon Cheen as Council

They were then presented with a
Union Jack as an emblem of
Authority and also to remind them
when they conferred it on all occasions
when they met in consultation or
receiving visitors that they were
under the protection of the King
and must obey all his laws.
It was also explained to them
that they must not purchase
or wear liquor in any shape or
form - They then sang the choruses
The Bishop leading, afterwards
giving three Cheers for the King
and three Cheers for the Com-
missionaries - Brodthglen's Sermons
for their district (1 vol. No. 6th)
accompanied by Melocham Agent

who is on leave of absence at
Fort Albany should from
Charles Island.

Friday 11th

Mr. McHenry and party left
the Port at 10 am. on his
Mission to connect Chapman
for the Mackenzie and to a
supply depot on the bank for
England and their cargo there
At 10.30 am. the Chief and
Councilors assembled in the
Don Con's Tent and as after
a short discussion of said
them the following Resolves.

Rising Moose Factory
In the Province of Ontario
Beginning at a point on the
East shore of Moose River at South
Bluff Creek, hence South 6 miles
on the East shore of French River
and of sufficient depth to give
an area of 66 square miles.

The Hudson Bay Co have 26 head
of Cattle at the Port also some
Horses. The Mission also have some
Cattle and two pairs of mules.
James Bay, Timothy is grown here
by the Company and sold here.
Red Top grows in abundance.
The Agent Mr. Maxwell informed
me that in every instance when

attempted grassy banks to mature
the feet posts ripping the boat
while in the middle state.

St. Michael in addition to attending
to the ailments of the Indians
Vaccinated of the Band

Saturday 12th

Bedding again to the most
and family and others on shore
left the Port with flags flying
the Indians leaving the bank
of the river the bare field
pieces belching forth a salute
as he passed swiftly

up the river, at ca 140 feet
the wind being favorable from
the north, sails were unfurled
and after a fair run of
10 miles, camped at the
1st rapids marked upon the
map - the rapids nearly shut
the current is a little stronger
and some small rocks showing
here and there - it is near
this point that the land
appears as a dense tundra
the timber is very poor and
comparatively speaking low
during the afternoon, rain
fell for about an hour
afterward bright and cool
with occasional hot flashes.

when the sun pierced the
clouds - leaving the afternoon

Sunday 13th

Made camp at 6.00 a.m. and
commenced pulling and about
10 o'clock would proceed, tacking
the boats against the strong
current, at 12 m. tied up for
dinner at a small bay named
Elephant. Light after lunch
sunning against a very stiff
current at 2 p.m. entered the
Abillibi River a muddy stream
very rapid around which a
bar runs one mile long over
sharp rocks and boulders
about one mile from the head

of the rapids went into camp at
2 p.m. (during the morning we
lost) two men, in a Pelicoro canoe
belonging to the Salsing Party.

Monday 14th

at 6.00 all being in readiness
for our departure, I received Ben
Lanning Mr Salvan, Archer, and
Roper, and 3 Indians (Mestizo)
name Jocko, Simon and Joe
Lorraine came down the river
and stopped at the show for
a few minutes, Mr Salvan I
saw to say had his throat
and head tied up, suffering from
some infection of the skin
under the left ear. The party I
was informed were looking over the

Country, its geology of course,
timber and agricultural possibilities
having had a short conversation,
we parted, the Indians pulling
the canoes over rapid water
named Whiskey and under
rapids, passing Red Rock,
and across boundary line
between Kuppering and Algonquin
led up for the night at
6 p.m. banks of river slightly
higher, timber in places dense
and consisting of spruce, hem-
lock and birch. Bead-bugs
and very swarms.

Tuesday 15th
left camping ground at 6:45
A.M. passing up rapids.
Within after started, on some of the
mainly to the low state of the water
the boulders were to be seen in
the channel almost like stones
same, in fact the boulders in
long rapids rendered the descent
of the current very difficult,
after ascending the rapids led
up for descent opposite the
Blackstone river entering from
the west, on the way passing up
Blackstone rapids the most
rapid water of all encountered
during the day, went into
camp about 4 1/2 miles below

Caribou Island.

Wednesday 16

Struck camp at 7:10 am
passing little Abbotts Ravine
cutting from the east, at 9:00 am,
mouth of a cove is about 200
yards, shallow and rapid, the
falls a short distance from the
main cove to a height of about
60' during the afternoon the
Indians pulled the canoes against
the rapid water, the party con-
sisting of Messrs. Sars, Stewart,
myself and, Dr. Stewart and
the two policemen, Parker

and Cameron, paddled a distance
of 40 miles along the shore of the main
cove bordering, further and further
west, in places climbing the
steep banks and climbing over
fallen timber, to get around
points where the water presented
great difficulties the shore country
during the day, very warm,
up and on a rising chilly.
Camped at 6:45 pm on Paper Bay

Thursday 17.

at 8:20 am started up the river
continuing the rough walk along
the shore over clay falls
and constant portage both up

and two high ridges, on one of
the slips have been made to assist
the climbing with packs feasible,
arriving at Otter perhaps at 6 p.m.
Lumber along the river on file on
bank - where grown it of fair
size, composed of Spruce, Balsam
Cottonwood, Birch and an odd
jacket pine Camp at 7.

Partly accident before reaching camp

Friday 18

Arrived at Otter falls at
7.30 a.m. The trail here runs
from the river abruptly, reaching
the summit the trail is on
plains valley other swamps,
over the pole walks, over

in a state of decay have been
erected in times gone by, by the
H.B.C. Co. The rapids at the head
of the lake are divided by a rocky
island, the water surrounding these
a rocky gorge about 100' wide,
the volume of water alone not
if sufficient to derive water
power of value.

Perhaps in Florida Bay, the boat
and impediments arrived over
the trail at 2 p.m. during
a down pour of rain, the Camp
was immediately pitched on
the high ground above the head
of the rapids timber on the trail
bank showing

Saturday 19th

River above the falls runs out
and is for a distance not quite
so rapid. Morning bright and
cool. Left Camp at 7 pm. The
river is winding and flanked by
high hills, gradually increasing
in height to little River, a stream
issuing as from the west. There
a gorge cut since to have a
fall above it of 40 feet, one mile
from New Port at wh. we
arrived at 2 pm. Mr. Barrett
the manager accompanied us
from Moore factory.

Sunday 20th

Remained at camp during the
day.

Monday 21st

This morning three of the operators
Indians of the town attended on
Council and had words of their
explanations to them also had good
game that the King had sent
them a present of 2 per capita
for the present of 2 per capita
annually for all time of the

provided they accepted the terms
of the treaty, also a more or less
glad women to set aside and
surrender in the near future for
their sole use and benefit
that they were not obliged to
live on same, were also allowed
as if you to hunt and fish
where they pleased, that they were
to elect a chief who would advise
the laws for the ensuing year
or until a successor was elected
in his stead, the chief would
be presented with a flag or an
emblem of office and reminder
that he and his band had agreed
to become good Citizens, and obey
the laws of the land - that Mr.

Permitt would advise provision
for their feast, as this was a
special occasion we wished them
all to be happy and enjoy their
return - They were then asked their
John Ladd who had acted as
Interpreter if they wished to ask any
questions or say anything in reply
August W. Council, replied that they
accepted the terms as stated and
did not wish to throw any ob-
stacles in the way - they were
satisfied, the Treaty was then signed
at 12.55 AM - the Indians then
departed and when the papers
were completed, commenced
paying the Indians on the separate
Campfully Country, each family 40

it appeared before the party took -
shortly after the payment had been
completed - the Indians announced
that Isaac Omakess was their
choice as chief, who was then
presented with the Union Jack.
Heavy foggy storm ^{prevailing} at intervals
during the day - In the evening
the chief accompanied by two of the
leading men of the band, consulted
with us as the Reserve and after
consultation the following tract of land
was selected for the New Post Reserve.
Beginning at a Point one mile
South of the North east ^{end} of eastern corner
of Lake Horvorn so Tazachtagama or
Big Lake, situated about 8 miles inland
^{South from} from New Post, on the Abilipi River

May 9th Geo MacArthur before of
 June Perth Ottawa return 2.25
 Call Ottawa 20 00
 to Hotel Bill 6.00
 Car fare Ottawa .50
 Carriage Luggage at Perth
 going & returning 5.00

 \$14.25

Sandy Lake at the north east end
of the Green Mtn Postage farm.
Benoniak is a few body of
water, six or more miles wide
from north to south, less from
east to west. It contains
few Islands and three small
The water of the lake is clear
shores of medium height



NOTEBOOK SENT TO
ABBEY DAWN BY A RELATIVE OF
THE DIARY WRITER. ITS
PROPER PLACE IS WITH
OTHER SIMILAR HISTORICAL
RECORDS OF THE TIME AND
PLACE.

~~W.A.R.~~