

# *Métis Dictionary of Biography*

*Volume H to K*



*Edited By Lawrence J. Barkswell*

© 2016 Lawrence Barkwell

All rights reserved. No part of this resource covered by the copyrights hereon may be reproduced or used in any form or by any means—graphic, electronic, or mechanical—without the prior written permission of the publisher. Any request for photocopying, digitizing, recording, taping, or information storage and retrieval systems for any part of this resource shall be directed in writing to the Louis Riel Institute.

Front Cover: Drouillard, Georges. (1775-1810)

Georges was the principle guide and hunter for the Lewis and Clark Expedition, 1804-1806. He was the Métis son of a Canadian Métis father Pierre Drouillard from Sandwich (Ontario)/Detroit (Michigan) and Sandecri Flat Head a Delaware-Shawnee woman. Drouillard's father was a trapper and an interpreter for the Wyandot Indians and had accompanied their delegation to Congress to petition for assistance for a trip they planned to France. Georges was living on the Spanish side of the Mississippi River as part of the dispossessed community known as the Absentee Shawnee when Captain Meriwether Lewis recruited him at Fort Massac for the Lewis and Clark Corps of Discovery. He was employed with them as a hunter and interpreter. The journal records clearly indicate that Drouillard was the best hunter in the group, he was fluent in several Indian languages, English and French as well as a master of the Indian sign language of the plains.

## Library and Archives Canada Cataloguing in Publication

**Métis dictionary of biography / edited by Lawrence J. Barkwell.**

**Includes bibliographical references.**

**Contents: Volume A -- Volume B.**

**ISBN 978-1-927531-02-0 (volume A : pbk.)--ISBN 978-1-927531-03-7**

**(volume B : pbk.)**

**1. Métis--Canada--Biography--Dictionaries. 2. Métis--United States--Biography--Dictionaries. I. Barkwell, Lawrence J., 1943-, editor II. Louis Riel Institute, issuing body**

**E99.M47M44 2015**

**971.004'97**

**C2015-900579-5**



**LOUIS RIEL INSTITUTE**  
Knowledge · Culture · Heritage

## *Introduction and Acknowledgements*

---

*The Métis Dictionary of Biography* is intended to give the reader an overview of Métis history through the biographies of a very diverse cross section of North America's Métis people. The ancestors of today's Métis Nation were the children of the unions between North American Aboriginal mothers and European fathers. They developed into a distinct people with a group consciousness necessary to promote their collective causes. A Métis was not a French-Canadian, nor a Canadian, nor a Scot. Neither were they First Nations or Inuit. They created for themselves and future generations a unique culture, a group identity and declared themselves a "New Nation." The Métis forged treaties and declared a Bill of Rights that marked this identity as a "New Nation."

Often known as founders of the fur-trade, the Métis of what was to become the Canadian and American Northwest participated as trappers, guides, interpreters, factors, dock and warehouse workers, voyageurs, *coureurs de bois*, canoe and York boat operators, couriers of the first postal services, and Red River cart teamsters. The Métis were essential in commercializing both the fur trade with the invention of the York boat, and the buffalo hunt with the invention of the Red River cart.

Within this volume, well-known Métis personalities as well as the unsung heroes of Métis communities and families are documented. Day-to-day events as well as historical turning points are recounted. Achievements in the arts, sports and literature are included. We also attempt to correct the oversight of previous historical treatments which have failed to document the lives of Métis women. The accounts herein cover the past as well as contemporary Métis figures.

One of the first questions that confronted us was who to include in this compendium of biographies. In this regard we have taken a broad approach by including both people identified by outsiders as Métis or Half-Breed as well as those who self-identify as Métis. We wish to thank Todd Lamirande for providing major treatments of the lives of Annie McDermott, Amelia Connolly, Dr. John Bunn and Elzéar Goulet. These research papers were originally prepared for the Métis Resource Centre and we are indebted to Lorraine Freeman, Executive Director, for allowing these papers to be reprinted here. Lorraine has also been most generous in sharing her ideas and information from the Métis Resource Centre's extensive library.

Heather Hallett has produced a valuable and well-researched Métis genealogy, *Children of the Rivers* (1999). We are most grateful that she has permitted us to use excerpts of her work on the Hallett, Fidler, Letendre, and Bourke families in this

compendium. Heather has also contributed newly researched biographical sketches.

Raymond Beaumont of Frontier School Division #48 has done extensive research on the Métis origins of Reverend Henry Budd. We are grateful that he has provided this research for this compendium. We acknowledge and give credit to Audreen Hourie for suggesting that we attempt to include Métis oral history and traditional Métis story telling wherever possible. As with the first volume of this series Audreen's advice and support has been invaluable.

Kathy Hodgson-Smith has contributed numerous profiles of notable Saskatchewan Métis. These biographies were originally written for *New Breed Magazine* when Kathy served as Editor of that magazine.

Biographies which have appeared in *Batoche 1885: The Militia of the Métis Liberation Movement*<sup>1</sup> are included in this volume

Many unnamed individuals have contributed family stories to this compendium thus much oral history of the Métis people has been incorporated into this book.

The reader should note that "Métis" is the modern form of the word "Métis." The older form along with the word "Michif" refers to the people who began the Métis Nation in the Old Northwest part of North America in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. We have generally used the modern form of spelling "Métis" except where the organization or author uses "Métis".

Brian Cyr, Darren Préfontaine, and Leah Dorion provided considerable editorial support for this volume as well as contributing written biographical pieces.

---

<sup>1</sup> Lawrence Barkwell, Winnipeg: Manitoba Metis Federation, 2012.



# *Métis Dictionary of Biography*

*Volume H to K*

*Edited and Compiled By Lawrence J. Barkwell*

**Haag, Larry.** (1940-2013)

Métis Elder Larry Haag is the author of *The Boundary Commission's Métis Scouts: The 49<sup>th</sup> Rangers*. (Winnipeg: Louis Riel Institute, 2009. ISBN: 9780980991246). He has also authored many articles that appeared in *Buffalo Trails and Tales*, the newsletter of the Métis Resource Centre. Larry is a well-known Métis genealogist. Larry has done numerous presentations for the Métis Resource Centre and the Louis Riel Institute at the Manitoba Métis Federation's Annual General Assemblies. Larry has also been a presenter on Métis Culture at the annual Métis Fest gatherings at the International Peace Gardens.

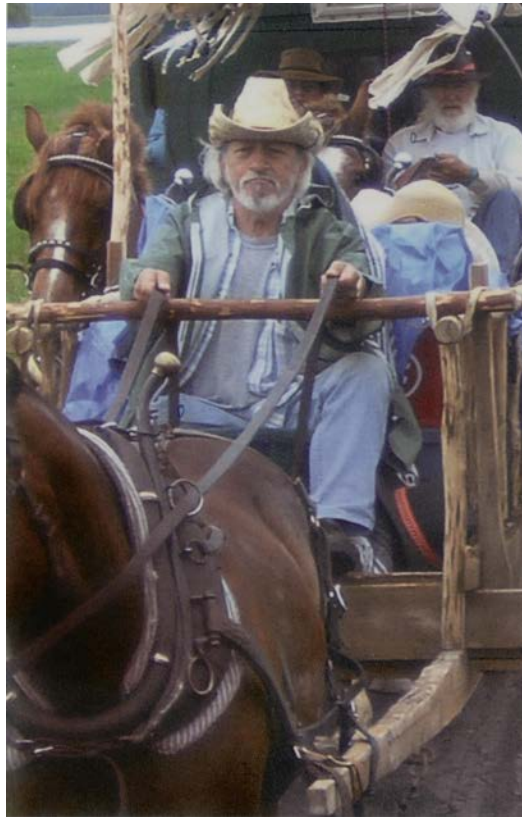
Larry is a descendant of the Berthelette *dit* Savoyard and Faille *dit* Foy<sup>2</sup> families ....both families arrived in the Red River in about the late 1700s. Larry is a member of the Red River Métis Heritage Group and a past chair of the board of directors of the Métis Resource Centre in Winnipeg.



---

<sup>2</sup> Larry is the great-great-great-grandson of Toussaint Faille (Foye) born 1791, Toussaint married Angelique Contree, the daughter of Jean Baptiste Contree and Louise Montagnaise, then married Marie Wilkie, the daughter of Alexandre Wilkie a Metis buffalo hunt leader. Toussaint died at the Metis settlement of Baie St. Paul in 1875.

Author Larry Haag driving a Red River Cart at “Back to Batoche” 2005.



“Three Amigos” in their vests at an MMF Annual General Assembly, left to right, Lawrence Barkwell, Larry Haag and Brian Cyr

Photo by Vivian Cyr

Larry was a Red River Cart builder and driver. He participated in a cart drive that travelled from Winnipeg, Manitoba to Batoche, Saskatchewan (over two seasons) for “Back to Batoche 2005”, the 120<sup>th</sup> Anniversary celebration of the Métis Northwest Resistance of 1885.

**Halcro (Hourie), Euphemia (1839-1917)**

Euphemia’s adoptive parents were Charlotte Knight (the daughter of Sophia Hallett and James Knight) and Thomas Halcro. Thomas was the son of a HBC Orkneyman and Mary (born 1808), a Métis, likely the daughter of James Sutherland and Jane Flett.

At age 16, Euphemia married Phillip Hourie (born 1833); they lived in the High Bluff area alongside the original Portage Trail. Their family home, rebuilt in 1890, has been donated to the Fort la Reine Museum at Portage la Prairie. They had thirteen children, twelve of whom survived to marry. Euphemia used herbs as an everyday part of life, especially to treat the sick. Her reputation as a healer was such that people came from miles around for help; she was also the best known mid-wife in the area. She became known as “Granny Hourie” throughout the plains area.

**Halcro, Margaret (Maggie) (Monkman). (b. 1847)**

Maggie was born in Manitoba on August 31, 1847. She was baptized on September 5, 1847 at St. Andrew’s Anglican Church in Red River. Her parents were Charlotte Knight (born 1808) and Thomas Halcro (born 1815).

Maggie married James (Ducharme) Monkman (born 1843) on February 21, 1867. They are listed in the Manitoba Census (1870) in the Parish of St. Andrew’s. The family later moved to Saskatchewan, and are listed in Saskatchewan Census (1891) in the Red Deer Hill district. Maggie and James had twelve children together, and Maggie was known as one of the midwives of the Red Deer Hill district. (Contributed by Heather Hallett.)

**Halcro, William “Willie”. (1854-1933)**

William (Willie) Halcro was born on December 9, 1854 at Red River. His father, Thomas Halcro, died two days after Willie’s birth leaving his wife, Charlotte Knight and eight children under the age of 20 years. Half of the children were under age ten. Charlotte never remarried and raised all the children herself. Several of them decided to take homesteads in the Red Deer hills district of Saskatchewan in the early 1880s. Charlotte accompanied them and died there on Christmas day 1895, in the village they founded and which bore the Halcro family name.

Willie married Margaret Monkman (the daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth [Henderson] Monkman) in Kildonan, Manitoba on June 10, 1885. Willie and Margaret had twelve children. Nine of them lived to marry and have families of their own. Both Willie and Margaret are buried in St. Andrew’s Anglican Churchyard at Halcro, Saskatchewan. The church was built and named after their old parish church, St. Andrew’s on the Red, where many of them had been baptized. Parish churches played a prominent role in the lives of these early Métis settlers, their spiritual well being was very important to them and they built and attended churches wherever they went. (Contributed by Heather Hallett.)

**Hall, Norma Jean** Ph.D. (b. 1956)

Métis Historian Norma Jean Hall Ph.D. offers professional advice, research, and writing for historical projects.

She maintains an extensive set of web pages at:

<http://hallnjean.wordpress.com/category/aboriginal-studies>.

Research Papers:

- *A Perfect Freedom: Red River as a Settler Society, 1810-1870*. M.A. Thesis. Winnipeg: University of Manitoba, 2003.
- *Northern Arc: The Significance of the Shipping and Seafarers of Hudson Bay, 1508-1920*. Ph.D Thesis. St. John's Memorial University of Newfoundland, 2009.
- Norma Hall, Clifford P. Hall and Erin Verrier. (Booklet) *A History of the Legislative Assembly of Assiniboia/Le Conseil du Gouvernement Provisoire* for Contributions of Métis People In *Manitoba: The Legislative Assembly of Assiniboia History Project*, which was commissioned by Manitoba Aboriginal and Northern Affairs, Aboriginal Affairs Secretariat and the Manitoba Métis Federation (2010).

Related to this, the interested reader should see her paper entitled: "Consideration of the Political Position of Women during the Resistance."

<http://hallnjean2.wordpress.com/the-red-river-resistance/women-and-the-resistance/consideration-of-the-political-position-of-women-during-the-resistance>.

Current Project: June 2012 -March 2013—Developing educational resources relating to the history of the Legislative Assembly of Assiniboia for Manitoba schools with the Manitoba Métis Federation, the Government of Manitoba, and the Government of Canada.

**Hallett, Charles Edgar.** (1879-1901)

Charles was born on August 28, 1879 and was baptized on October 5, 1879 at St. James Anglican Church in St. James, Manitoba. His parents were John Henry Hallett (born 1849) and Martha Ann Stodgell (born 1849). Charles fought and was killed in South Africa during the Boer War.

**Hallett, Elizabeth (Fidler).** (1814-1896)

Elizabeth was born at the North West Company's Fort Vermilion in 1814. Her parents were Henry Hallett (born 1773) and his fourth wife Catherine Duges.

Elizabeth married Alban Fidler on November 6, 1828 at St. John's Anglican Church. She was only fourteen years old. Alban's parents were Peter Fidler and Mary, a home-guard Cree Indian from York Factory. Elizabeth and Alban eventually had thirteen children together.

The Fidlers lived in St. James Parish, Red River. Alban became a farmer, Justice of the Peace, and was appointed a Magistrate in 1850. He was also a surveyor and charted Lake Winnipeg for the Hudson's Bay Company. Elizabeth did sewing for the Hudson's Bay Company, and had one of the early sewing machines. Interestingly, the Fidlers donated land for the first school in St. James.

Alban died at the age of 70 years in 1879, and Elizabeth died at the age of 82 years in 1896. Both are buried in the St. James Anglican Churchyard, Manitoba in unmarked graves. (Contributed by Heather Hallett.)



**Hallett, Florence Joan (Wilkerson).** (1924- 2002)

Florence Joan Hallett was born at Winnipeg on January 31, 1924. Joan was the daughter of Walter Reid Hallett and Lillie Maud Minton. She grew up in St. James where the Hallett families have lived for over 175 years. Joan became an accomplished businesswoman. She was involved in the optical field for over 50 years and established Regent Optical in Winnipeg. She was married in old St. James “the Assiniboine” Anglican Church on August 4, 1973 to Robert Wilkerson. Joan died of cancer in Winnipeg on February 7, 2002. (Contributed by Heather Hallett.)

**Hallett, Henry II.** (1799-1871)

Henry was born in 1799 either near Buckingham House or at a HBC Fort on the North Saskatchewan River. He was the son of Henry Hallett Sr. and an unnamed Indian woman. He married Catherine Parenteau the daughter of Jean Baptiste Parenteau in 1824 at Red River. Henry and Catherine and at least two of their children were baptized at the same time they married. Catherine’s father had been a Freeman working in the vicinity of Fort Pitt when they likely met and were first married “according to the custom of the country.” They first lived with Henry’s father at Point Douglas, then built a house in 1829 on his land on “Hallett Street”. Henry was a famous buffalo hunt leader and plainsman.

- Henry and Catherine had the following children:
- Antoine, born 1823, married Jane Spence.
- Esther, born 1824, married Francois Klyne.
- Catherine, born 1824, married David Spence.
- Elizabeth, born October 1824.
- Henry, born August 19, 1827, married Helene McNab.
- John, born September 4, 1831, died January 4, 1859.
- Charlotte, born 1834, married Thomas McNab.
- Alfred, born 1837, died December 1859.
- Janet, born 1839, married Joseph Spence.
- Jane, born December 18, 1842, lived with David Taylor then married Jean Baptiste Baby.
- Cornelius, born 1843.
- Anne, born 1846, married John Charles Bird, son of Joseph Bird and Elisabeth Thomas.

After his wife died in 1857 he signed on with the Palliser Expedition as a second guide. Henry died on May 9, 1871.

John Palliser arranged to employ a number of Métis (12) and other Red River men to assist his scientific party.

The Palliser Expedition, (1857-60), was initiated by John Palliser, who submitted to the Royal Geographical Society a plan to travel from the Red River Colony to and through the Rocky Mountains along the unsurveyed American boundary. The society expanded the project into a scientific expedition and applied for a grant of £5000 from the imperial government, which was then facing the problem of the future of the Hudson’s Bay Company territories. They were to explore the old North West Company canoe route west

from Lake Superior, the plains south of the North Saskatchewan River and the southern passes through the Rockies and find badly needed information about them. Dr James Hector was appointed geologist and naturalist, Eugene Bourgear botanical collector and John W. Sullivan secretary and astronomical observer. Magnetical observer Lt. Thomas W. Blakiston brought his delicate instruments by way of the Hudson Bay to join them on the prairies.

Henry married Catherine Parenteau (born 1799- 1804) on October 18, 1824 at St. John's Anglican Church, Red River. At that time, Henry and Catherine were already married according to "the custom of the country", and had at least two children. The family would eventually expand to include some ten children.

Henry was a very famous and successful buffalo hunter. He signed on as "second guide" to the Palliser Expedition in July of 1857. The purpose of this expedition was to gather information on everything that was encountered. Henry accompanied the journey from present day Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan to Fort Edmonton; he did not cross the Rockies with them in the spring of 1858. Henry acted as both guide and hunter during this journey.

Henry inherited his father's estate on Point Douglas. He lived there until 1865, when he sold it and moved to the Popular Point area of Manitoba to join his children. Henry died on May 9, 1871. (Contributed by Heather Hallett.)

**Hallett, John Henry.** (b. c. 1851)

John was the Métis son of William Peter Hallett and his second wife, Maria Pruden. John married Martha Ann Stodgell. He was one of the men imprisoned by Riel in 1869.

**Hallett, Marie (Letendré).** (c. 1805-1901)

Marie was born at The Pas in 1805, the daughter of Henry Hallett and his Cree wife Catherine. Marie was married to Louison Letendré (the elder) on June 6, 1825 at St. Boniface. They had eight children. Widowed by 1885, she was one of the heroines of Batoche during the Resistance of 1885.

**Hallett, William Peter.** (1811-1873)

William Peter Hallett was born about 1811 at Fort Vermilion, Alberta, the son of Henry Hallett and Catherine Tenanse (the second of Hallett's four mixed-blood wives). Reverend David Jones baptized William Peter on October 18, 1824 after the Hallett family moved to the Red River Settlement and established themselves at Point Douglas.

William became a very interesting man whose various exploits were well documented in numerous histories of Western Canada. He was highly intelligent; a natural leader of men, and his prowess as a buffalo hunter was legend.

In 1834, his first serious love was Sophia McDonell, the orphaned daughter of deceased Chief Factor Allan McDonell. However, her guardian, Alexander Christie, Governor of Assiniboia, didn't think William was good enough for her, because he was of mixed-blood and a buffalo hunter. Christie gave her hand to the son of a Selkirk Settler, John Livingstone. This caused a furor in the Métis community, as it was another example of the HBC's arbitrary rule over the residents of Rupert's Land.

William was first married "à la façon du pays" in 1835 to Suzette Lunes. She died in 1840 and he then married Maria Pruden in 1841, at St. Andrews Anglican Church at "the rapids" below Winnipeg. Maria was the daughter of chief factor John Peter Pruden and Nancy Pruden, born at Carlton House in 1813. The young couple lived in his father's

household until 1844. When Henry Hallett died in 1844, William and Maria had two children. Since he no longer had to consider his father's wishes, he and his brother James began independent fur trading with the Indians, at the time, an illegal practice.

It is not an exaggeration to say that William Hallett was a very prominent citizen of Red River. An article in the *Nor'Wester* newspaper on June 20, 1863 said:

...the veteran chieftain of a hundred battles... Mr. Hallett is one of the first men in this country; he is universally beloved and esteemed; he has extensive and powerful connections among all classes; of a mild and peaceful disposition himself, he has ever exerted himself to preserve peace and order in this country; as against the Indian tribes around us his very name is a tower of strength.

Hallett was one of the elected leaders of the Hunt. Alexander Ross in the *Red River Settlement* (p.246) describes Hallett's duties as one of the ten elected "Captains of the Hunt."

On leaving the river Chienne, Parisien, .... Got into the dumps, and forked off to take a road of his own, contrary to the regulations of the camp, when Hallett, one of the captains, rode after him, and with a crack or two of his whip, turning his horses, brought them back to camp.

During the 1860s, William was still the elected leader of the English speaking mixed-blood buffalo hunt out of the Red River.

William Hallett was in favour of bringing Red River into confederation, and on this, he and Riel clashed unreservedly. In July of 1869, William was signatory to a *Nor-Wester* advertisement calling for a meeting to deal with the Canadian intentions of annexing Rupert's Land. In 1869, he worked as a guide and interpreter for one of the John Dennis survey parties. He then helped Dennis, serving as a guide to evade the patrols of Riel's men between Fort Garry and Pembina. He was also hired to guide the "would be" Lieutenant Governor MacDougal when he was trying to cross the border into Manitoba to take up his duties at Red River. When the party was stopped at La Rivière Salle William was held in custody then released. He was finally arrested and jailed at Fort Garry on December 7, 1869 (his only son John was also imprisoned at this time when he went as part of a delegation to negotiate with Riel). Riel released William on \$450 bail on February 12, 1870.

In 1872, when the border between Canada was being formally surveyed, it was decided that the survey party needed protection from the Sioux and anyone else who might try to molest them. Captain Cameron immediately chose William Hallett to command and recruit a troop of native Manitobans to form what became known as the "49<sup>th</sup> Rangers." In his final report, Commissioner Cameron penned a tribute to the memory of Chief Scout Hallett:

The Corps of mounted scouts was composed, with few exceptions, of Half-Breeds. They provided their own riding horses; they were furnished with camping equipage, blanket, robes, arms, and ammunition.

They were employed in reconnoitering, hunting, herding, maintaining connections with depots, carrying letters, and in communicating with Indians.

The scouts employed in 1873 were engaged and commanded by Mr. William Hallett (since dead), of whom it is right to say that very few could be named who have so great a claim upon their country's memory.

Distinguished by honest manliness, renowned for activity and great power of endurance, and noted from his youth as a most successful and daring hunter, and for his bravery when in contact with hostile Indians, he commanded the friendship and respect of

all his brother Half-Breeds, and was latterly elected chief of the English speaking section.

William Hallett died of a gunshot wound to the stomach, by his own hand on December 27, 1873. William had undoubtedly lived with great pain as a result of his imprisonment in 1869-70. The irons used to bind his legs and arms in the unheated jail had frozen the flesh and resulted in a chronic and incurable streptococcus infection (erysipelas). Descendant Granny Good stated in her later years that “His legs were raw with erysipelas. ...and Hallett wished he were dead the pain was so bad.” James McKay of Deer Lodge was a staunch friend, colleague and supporter of William Hallett. When he heard of his death, he sat down and sobbed, “He was my Best Man.” Maria Pruden Hallett died on December 24, 1883, three days short of the tenth anniversary of her husband’s death. (Contributed by Heather Hallett.)

### **Halpin, Ronald.**

Ronald Halprin is a descendant of fur trader Henry Halpin and his Métis wife Flora Isabelle Leask. Flora was born in 1875 at St. Andrews, the daughter of William Leask (Métis, b. 1839)<sup>3</sup> and Fanny Cochrane (Métis). They were married on February 1, 1904.

Ronald is a Canadian diplomat. He is currently Canada's ambassador to Hungary. He has also served as ambassador to Slovakia. Halpin earned a Bachelor of Arts, Honours, Honours at the royal Military College of Canada in 1971. He served a number of years of military service, including peacekeeper duties in Cyprus. He suffered a severe stroke on November 14, 2003, while he was Ambassador to the Republic of Hungary. He lives in Ottawa.

#### Employment:

- 1975 – Present: Foreign Affairs Officer, Canadian Department of Foreign Affairs. Throughout his career, he specialized on Central, East and South European affairs.
- 2003-2005: Ambassador to the Republic of Hungary with concurrent accreditation to Slovenia.
- 2000-2007: Director General of the Central, East and South Europe Bureau.
- 1997-2000: Ambassador to the Czech Republic.
- 1995-1997: Director General, Resource Planning and Management Bureau.
- 1992-1995: Senior Advisor for Security and Counterterrorism.

He has served as a foreign affairs officer in Canadian embassies in Pretoria, Moscow and Warsaw. He also served as a foreign affairs officer in External Affairs Headquarters, Political and Strategic Analysis Division, the USSR and Eastern Europe Relations Division and the Personnel Division. Mr. Halpin is married to Françoise Halpin (née Lacasse) and they have two children.

Ronald’s grandfather Henry Halprin has been remembered in the book *Adventures in the West: Henry Halpin, Fur Trader and Indian Agent* by David Elliott [Ed.] (Toronto: Dundurn Press, 2008). Henry worked for the HBC and was captured by the Cree in the 1885 Rebellion where he served as a secretary and negotiator for Big Bear during the siege of Fort Pitt. Subsequently the Canadian government hired him as an Indian Agent

---

<sup>3</sup> The son of Hugh Leask and Mary Cook.

due to his Cree language skills and diplomatic ability as well as his good relationships with Aboriginal people. In 1886 at age 31 Halpin married Annie Mariah Douglas Elliott. He served at Cote, Muscowpetung Shoal River and Moose Mountain Reserves. In fact Dr. Mandelbaum from UCLA met him at Moose Mountain when he was doing his studies of the Plains Cree. He left the department in 1901 around the time his wife Annie had died and in 1903 rejoined the HBC as a clerk at Fort Alexander, Manitoba. It was in 1904 that he married his Métis housekeeper Flora Isabella Leask (1875-1972). They had four children, adding to Henry's the eight children from his earlier marriage to Annie Elliot in 1886.

**Hamelin, Alexander.** (b. 1841)

Alexander was born August 7, 1841, the son of Solomon Hamelin and Isabelle Vandal. Alexander married Angélique Houle and they had four children. He was part of the original 1871 St. Laurent on the South Saskatchewan governing committee. He was also elected as a St. Laurent (South Saskatchewan) Council member in 1873 and 1874.

**Hamelin, Daniel William.** (b. 1862)

William was the son of Jean Baptiste Hamelin and Marguerite Houle. He married Elise Ouelette the daughter of Moïse Ouelette and Elizabeth Dumont. He was a member of Captain Antoine Lafontaine's company, one of the 19 *dizaines* led by Gabriel Dumont during the 1885 Métis Resistance.

**Hamelin, Jean Baptiste.** (b. 1840)

Baptiste was the son of Jean Baptiste Hamelin and Françoise Ducharme. He married Marguerite Houle and they had thirteen children. Baptiste was elected as a St. Laurent (South Saskatchewan) Council member in 1873 and 1874. He was a member of Captain Jonas Moureau's company, one of the 19 *dizaines* led by Gabriel Dumont during the 1885 Métis Resistance. Hamelin resisted Riel's attempts to have the men renounce their faith and at one point the Provisional Government sentenced him to death but this order was not carried out no doubt due to his stature in the community. His son Daniel William also fought at Batoche.

Baptiste was the nephew of Solomon Hamelin who was appointed in 1871 as a member of the Manitoba Legislative Council.

**Hamelin, Antoine (b. 1842)**

Antoine signed the Métis Petition of August 29, 1882 from the Qu'Appelle Valley. This petition was sent to Edgar Dewdney, the Lieutenant Governor of the North-West Territories stating that the Ontario and Qu'Appelle Land company was dispossessing the Métis of their lands because the surveys that had been done showed some of them to be on railway land.

Antoine Hamelin was born on August 7, 1842, the son of Solomon Hamelin and Isabelle Vandal. He married Philomene Perrault, the daughter of Jean Baptiste Perrault and Marie Charon dit Ducharme in 1862 at St. Boniface. His sister Isabelle was married to Leon Nault who also signed this petition.

**Hamelin, Charles.** (1834)

Charles Hamelin was the son of Francois Hamelin (b.c. 1800) and Catherine Courteoreille Nipissing (bap. July 23, 1843). Jeannette Bruneau, born in 1835 at Edmonton, married Charles Hamelin in 1856. Her parents, Pierre Bruneau; born circa

1814 and Marie Mistatem Crise, were married according to the custom of the country before 1834; and baptized 30 Apr 1844 Fort Edmonton. They had 17 children between 1857 and 1882. On September 7, 1876, he was one of 30 Métis at Fort Walsh who submitted a petition, on behalf of the Métis of the four districts of Assiniboia to join Treaty 4.

Hamelin, Charles; address: Peace River Crossing via Edmonton; claim no. 151 to 159; born: 1834 at Lac la Nonne; father: Francois Hamelin (Métis); mother: Catherine (Métis); married: 1856 at St. Albert to Jeanette Bruneau; children living: Adele, Marguerite, Joseph, Olivier, Adelaide, Emile, Edward, Alexander, Leon, David, Daniel, Elizabeth & Maria; children deceased: Samuel, Narcisse, Frances, Baptiste; Charles Hamelin, scrip notes nos. A12781 & A4412 for \$160.00 & \$80.00; Emile Hamelin, scrip notes nos. A12782 & A4413 for \$160.00 & \$80.00; Edward Hamelin, scrip notes nos. A12783 & A4414 for \$160.00 & \$80.00; Leon Hamelin, scrip notes nos. A12784 & A4415 for \$160.00 & \$80.00; Alexander Hamelin, scrip notes nos. A12785; & A4416 for \$160.00 & \$80.00; David Hamelin, scrip notes nos. A12786 & A4417 for \$160.00 & \$80.00; Elizabeth Hamelin, scrip notes Mos. A12787 & A4418 for \$160.00

**Hamelin, Charles. (1836)**

On September 7, 1876, Charles and the Métis at Fort Walsh submitted a petition, on behalf of the Métis of the four districts of Assiniboia to join Treaty 4.

Charles Hamelin (1836-1870) was the son of Jacques Bonhomme Hamelin; born 15 Jan 1797 and Mary Allary (Henry). He married Thérèse Courteoreille (1833-1885) daughter of Laurent Courteoreille and Joseph Desjarlais. His younger brother Sévère Hamelin signed the petition for a Métis reserve in Montana, sent by Louis Riel to General Nelson A. Miles, August 6, 1880. Sévère and his nephew Norman appear on the Turtle Mountain Band census of 1886. Sévère Hamelin, his wife LaRose Gladu and Sévère's nephew Norman Hamelin appear on the 1900 Montana Census for Teton County. They were members of the group of Métis living in the Canyon on the South Fork of the Teton River.

**Children:**

- Marie Catherine, born August 24, 1854, died December 1854.
- Angélique, born March 13, 1856, married Charles Andrews.
- Jeanne, born January 23, 1859.
- Nancy, born 1860, married Gabriel Courtepatte, then married William McDonald.
- Charles, born April 1865 at St. Albert.
- François, born December 11, 1867.

**Scrip:**

Scrip Certificate No. 148 Form B for \$320 in favour of Charles Hamelin an heir of Marie Angélique and Jeannie and Flamand Hameline.

Scrip Certificate Form A No. 162 for \$240 in favour of Charles Hamelin.

Charles Hamelin 1865 - b: Abt. 1865 in St. Albert, Saskatchewan

Scrip Certificate No. 146 Form B for \$106.66 in favour of Charles Hamelin an heir of Charles and Therese Hamelin.

Macdonald, Nancy - Concerning her claim as a child - Address, St. Albert - Born, 1861 at Fort la Montagne - Father, Charles Hamelin, (Métis) - Mother, Thérèse Courteoreille, (Métis) - Married, January 1877 at St. Albert to Gabriel Courtepatte, 1880 at Edmonton to William Macdonald - Children living, three (names on declaration) - Children deceased, one - Two scrips for \$38.00 - One scrip for \$160.00 - Claim 823

**Hamelin, Daniel William.** (b. 1862)

William was the son of Jean Baptiste Hamelin and Marguerite Houle. He married Elise Ouelette the daughter of Moïse Ouelette and Elizabeth Dumont. He was a member of Captain Antoine Lafontaine's company, one of the 19 *dizaines* led by Gabriel Dumont during the 1885 Métis Resistance.

**Hamelin, Jean Baptiste.** (b. 1840)

Baptiste was the son of Solomon Hamelin<sup>4</sup> (b. 1810) and Isabelle Vandal. He married Marguerite Houle (b. 1847) the daughter of Antoine Houle (b. 1817) and Julie Parisien (b. 1822), and they had thirteen children. They lived at St. Boniface and St. Francois Xavier parishes then moved to St. Laurent in 1870. Baptiste was elected as a St. Laurent (South Saskatchewan) Council member in 1873 and 1874. He was a member of Captain Jonas Moureau's company, one of the 19 *dizaines* led by Gabriel Dumont during the 1885 Métis Resistance. "Ballot" Hamelin is shown as #275 on Philippe Garnot's list of Resistance participants.

Hamelin resisted Riel's attempts to have the men renounce their faith and at one point the Provisional Government sentenced him to death but this order was not carried out no doubt due to his stature in the community. His son Daniel William (b. 1862) also fought at Batoche.

Children of Jean Baptiste Hamelin and Maguerite Houle:

- Daniel William, born May 2, 1862, married Elise Ouellette the daughter of Moïse Ouelette and Isabelle Elizabeth Dumont.
- Lazare, born January 1864 at St. Francois Xavier, died in 1866 at age two.
- Alexandre, born August 16, 1865 at St. Boniface, died July 1, 1866.
- Helene, born December 16, 1866.
- Marie Eleonore, born January 29, 1869, married Gaspard Arcand.
- Daniel, born August 1870 at St. Laurent, SK.
- Julienne, born September 24, 1870 at Tramping Lake, died in 1939.
- Rosalie, born January 5, 1872 at Batoche, SK.
- Marie Clarisse, born February 1874 at Duck Lake, SK.
- Anne, born December 8, 1877 at Duck Lake, SK.

---

<sup>4</sup> Solomon Hamelin, from White Horse Plains, was a French Half-Breed who was a member of the Council of Assiniboia and then appointed to Manitoba's Legislative Council (Upper House) in 1871 by Lieutenant Governor Archibald.

- Marie Eulalie, born December 123, 1879 at Duck Lake, SK.
- Philippe, born November 10, 1883 at Duck Lake, SK., married Marie Felicite Racette, then married Marie Florestine Boyer.

**Hamelin, Joseph.** (b. 1833)

Joseph was the son of Solomon Hamelin and Isabelle Vandal. On February 21, 1854, he married Josèphthe Sayer at St. François-Xavier. She was the daughter of Guillaume Sayer and Josèphthe Frobisher. On the 5<sup>th</sup> of August 1861, Joseph married for the second time to Julie Larance, the daughter of Norbert Larance and Josèphthe Parenteau. Joseph was a merchant in St. Norbert.

Hamelin, Solomon. (b. 1810)

Solomon Hamelin was a French Half-Breed who was a member of the Council of Assiniboia and then appointed to Manitoba's Legislative Council (Upper House) in 1871 by Lieutenant Governor Archibald.

Hamelin's father, Jacques Hamelin and mother, Angélique (Tourangeau) settled at Red River in the late 1790s. Solomon's wife was Isabelle Vandale, the daughter of Marguerite (a Saulteaux), and a French voyageur, Antoine Vandal. Their son, Fermin married Clemence, the daughter of Pascal Breland and their son Joseph, served as a member of the legislative assembly where he represented Ste. Rose du Lac for 13 years. Their daughter Isabelle married Benjamin Nault who was a Constable at Red River.

**Hamelin, Joseph, M.L.A.** (1873-1947)

Hamelin was born on February 21, 1873 in St. Boniface, the son of Firmin Hamelin (b. 1848) and Clemence Breland. Hamelin's paternal grandfather, Salomon Hamelin, served in the Legislative council of Manitoba from 1871 to 1876. His maternal grandfather was legislator Pascal Breland who was an M.L.A. for St. Francois Xavior elected in 1870.

He was educated in St. Boniface and at the Juniorate of the Sacred Heart in Ottawa. He then returned to Manitoba and worked as a merchant, becoming manager of the Joseph Hamelin Co. general store in Ste. Rose du Lac in 1912. He served as Reeve of Ste. Rose du Lac from 1900 to 1914. In 1900 at Laurier, Manitoba, he married Parmélie Gamache. They had 10 children. Hamelin died in Niagara Falls, Ontario on August 29, 1947.

Hamelin was first elected to the Manitoba legislature in the 1914 provincial election, running for the conservative Party in Ste. Rose. After the election, he served as a backbench supporter of Rodman P. Roblin's government.

Hamelin's time on the government benches was brief. The Roblin government was forced to resign amid scandal in early 1915, and was resoundingly defeated in the 1915 election. Hamelin was one of only five Conservatives to win re-election. He was again returned in the 1920 election, in which the Conservatives won eight seats out of fifty-five. He was again re-elected in 1922.

He identified himself as an independent candidate during this campaign, although most political observers considered him to be a Conservative in all but name. He appears to have rejoined the Conservative caucus during the parliament that followed. In the 1927 election, he was defeated. Hamelin attempted to return to the legislature in the 1936 election without success in the La Verendrye constituency.



### **Hamelin, Napoleon (b. 1856)**

Napoleon was born on May 15, 1856, the son of Joseph Hamelin and Josephite Sayer. He married Marie Hamelin, the daughter of Antoine Hamelin and Philomene Perreault, he then married Virginie Fisher, the daughter of George Fisher and Emelie Boyer in 1895 at Lebret.

Napoleon signed the Métis Petition of August 29, 1882 from the Qu'Appelle Valley. This petition was sent to Edgar Dewdney, the Lieutenant Governor of the North-West Territories stating that the Ontario and Qu'Appelle Land company was dispossessing the Métis of their lands because the surveys that had been done showed some of them to be on railway land.

### **Hamelin, Salomon. (1810-1893)**

Salomon was born on April 6 1810, son of Jacques Hamelin and Angelique Tourengau. He married Isabella Vandale the daughter of Antoine Vandal (a voyageur) and Angelique (Saulteaux) on 11 February 1831. Their son Firmin Hamelin married Clemence Breland, daughter of Pascal Breland, another Métis trader. their son Joseph, served as a member of the legislative assembly where he represented Ste. Rose du Lac for 13 years. Their daughter Isabelle married Benjamin Nault who was a Constable at Red River. Hamelin's grandson, Joseph Hamelin was elected as an M.L.A. in 1914. Solomon died at St. Rose du Lac on September 30, 1893.

Hamelin was a well-known Métis trader. He and his family made the annual treks with the buffalo hunters to the Qu'Appelle Valley, Cypress Hills and the Milk River. On September 19, 1857, along with Pascal Breland and Maximilien Genton, Hamelin was made a member of the Council of Assiniboia. Salomon served on the Legislative Council of Manitoba 1871-76.

Leaders such as Solomon Hamelin and Pascal Breland did not support Riel's provisional government in 1869-70. Even after relative peace had come to the settlement in 1870, Breland was considered an opponent of Louis Riel. He was called a scoundrel by Joseph Dubuc and according to Joseph Royal, Breland and Solomon Hamelin had founded a new "national party".

Later however, Salomon was one of the men who signed Louis Riel's August 6, 1880 petition to General Nelson Miles for a Métis reserve in Montana. He and Pierre Berger were the oldest men in the group. His nephews, Sévère, Patrice and Jonas are also signator's to Riel's petition.

Children of Solomon Hamelin and Isabelle Vandale:

- Lazare, he married Marie Ubcisbyem Cardinal.
- Monique, born March 4, 1832, married Norbert Parreault.
- Joseph, born August 1833, married Josephite Sayer, the daughter of the famous Pierre Guillaume Sayer and his wife Josephite Frobisher. Joseph then married Julie Larance.
- Isabelle, born circa 1835 on the plains, married Benjamin Nault.
- Josephite, born 1839 at St. vital, married Jean Baptiste Plouf.
- Jean Baptiste, born 1840, married Marguerite Houle.
- Alexandre, born August 7, 1841, married Angelique houle.
- Antoine, born November 8, 1842, married Philomene Perrault.
- Cecile, born 1842, married Pierre Paul.
- Sarah, born October 1846 at St. Vital, married Martial Payette.

- Firmin, born September 1848 at St. Vital, married Clemence Breland.
- Louis, born November 18, 1850 at St. Vital, married Marie McGillis, in 1874 at Lebret, SK.

The famous Métis singer Ray St. Germain is a descendent of Hamelin.

### **Hamelin, Sévère. (b. 1852)**

Sévère Hamelin signed the petition for a Métis reserve in Montana, sent by Louis Riel to General Nelson A. Miles, August 6, 1880. Sévère Hamelin, his wife LaRose Gladu and Sévère's nephew Norman Hamelin appear on the 1900 Montana Census for Teton County. They were members of the group of Métis living in the Canyon on the South Fork of the Teton River.

Sévère was born on May 13, 1852, at Pembina, the son of Jacques Bonhomme Hamelin<sup>5</sup> and Mary Allary (Henry). He married LaRose Gladue, the daughter of Charles Gladue and Genevieve Parisien in 1877. Charles Gladue was also a member of this band and signed Riel's petition. Sévère and LaRose had children, Marie Martine born August 7, 1879 at Wood Mountain (died 1880 at Qu'Appelle) and Norman born 1883.

Sévère and his nephew Norman appear on the Turtle Mountain Band census of 1886. Severe Hamelin, his wife LaRose Gladu and Severe's nephew Norman Hamelin also appear on the 1900 Montana Census for Teton County.

Amyotte, Madeleine; as claimant for her deceased niece Martine Hamelin; claim no. 1103; address: File Hills; born: 7 August, 1879 at Wood Mountain; father: Severe Hamelin (Métis); mother: Marie Rose Gladu (Métis); died: 7 May, 1880; file ref. 998882.

### **Hannen, David. (b. 1971)**

David was born in Ottawa, Ontario and is a graduate of the Ontario College of Art. David Hannan creates art about issues arising from his Métis heritage, juxtaposing historical narratives, such as the story of Louis Riel, with family history. He uses personal and cultural memory to bring to surface the experiences of being hybrid. As with Favell and Farrell Racette, he asserts himself through creating art about very personal issues: his family, his culture, and his complex identity. His paintings are often buried under layers of encaustic, which evokes a sense of both historical distance as well as the process of cultural recovery. Hannan, who is also an art educator, has been in several solo exhibitions and numerous group shows, including the international touring exhibition *Transitions*. Most recently he was winner of the National Aboriginal Day 2000 poster competition of Heritage Canada in the Métis category. His poster "Taking Time to Remember" was used for the celebration of National Aboriginal Day on June 21, 2000. (Contributed by Catherine Mattes.)

---

<sup>5</sup> Jacques Bonhomme Hamelin; born 15 January 1797; married Mary Allary, daughter of (--?--) Allary and Charlotte -, before 1823; died 27 October 1856 at age 59; buried 28 October 1856 Assumption, Pembina. He was enumerated in the census in 1831 Red River Settlement. #\_, Jacques Emlyn Jr., age 27, Ruperts Land, Catholic, 1 married man, 1 married woman, 3 sons (-16), 1 daughter (-15), 6 total inhabitants, 1 house, 2 oxen, 3 pigs, 1 cart, 1½ acres. (1831 E.5/5) page 5 (1831C RRS HBCA E5/5, page 5.). He was enumerated in the census in 1832 Red River Settlement. #126, Jacques Emlyn, age 28, Ruperts Land, Catholic, 1 married man, 1 married woman, 3 sons (-16), 3 daughters (-15), 8 total inhabitants, 1 house, 2 oxen, 3 cows, 1 calf, 2 pigs, 1 plough, 1½ acres. (1832 E.5/6) page 6 (1832C RRS HBCA E5/6, page 6.

**Hanson, Darwin.** (b. 1981)

Darwin Hansen from Mafeking, Manitoba served with the Canadian Armed Forces in Afghanistan after the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001. On September 27, 2002 the Métis National Council awarded him the Golden Jubilee Medal. The Métis National Council was provided with 20 Golden Jubilee Medals by the Governor General of Canada, commemorating the 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of Her Majesty's reign. They chose to award these medals to 20 Métis Veterans who accepted them on behalf of themselves, their fallen comrades and their fellow Métis Veterans across Canada. The ceremony, held in Edmonton, recognized the outstanding contributions of Métis Veterans to their fellow citizens, their community and to Canada.

**Harcus, Adam.** (b. 1859)

Adam was the son of John Harcus and Flora Budd. John Harcus was born in 1837 at Lower Fort Garry, the son of David Harcus (b. 1798 Orkney) and Margaret Richard (Métis). John was first married to Flora Budd in 1853 at Fairford. He then married Nancy Budd (b. 18 in 1866, the daughter of Jacob Budd and Peggy Cooper. Adam Harcus married Sarah Head and they had five children. Sarah was the daughter of William Head and Ann Flett.

Children:

- Adam
- Roderick, b. October 1877 at Cumberland House
- Catherine, born January 1880 at Cumberland House.
- John, born November 20, 1884 died at age two.
- Peter, born March 10, 1885 at Cumberland House.

Family Scrip Claims:<sup>6</sup>

Harcus, Adam; address: Cumberland House; claim no. 1881; born: 1859 at Cumberland House; father: John Harcus (Métis); mother: Nancy Budd (Métis); married: 1877 at Cumberland House to Sarah Head; children living: Roderick, Catherine, Adam, John & Peter; scrip for \$240.00.

Harcus, Adam; for his deceased brother, Henry Harcu; claim no. 529; address: Butler's, Sask; born: 1871 at Cumberland House; died: 1874 at Cumberland House; father: John Harcus (Métis); mother: Nancy Budd (Métis); heirs: Nancy Harcus, scrip cert.: form D, no. 1519 for \$80.00; Charlotte Dorion, scrip cert.: form D, no. 1521 for \$53.33; Sarah Bell Buck, scrip cert.: form D, no. 1523 for \$53.33; Adam Harcus, scrip cert.: form D, no. 1525 for \$53.34.

---

<sup>6</sup> Note the claims are inaccurate in that Adams mother is listed as Nancy Budd instead of Flora Budd. His father married Nancy Budd when Adam was seven years old.



Harcus, Adam; for his deceased sister, Matilda Harcu; claim no. 528; address: Fort a la Corne, Sask; born: 1873 at Cumberland House, Sask; died: 1875 at Cumberland House, Sask; father: John Harcus (Métis); mother: Nancy Budd (Métis); heirs: Nancy Harcus, scrip cert.: form D, no. 1507 for \$80.00; Charlotte Dorion, scrip cert.: form D, no. 1509 for \$53.33; Sarah Bell Buck, scrip cert.: form D, no. 1511 for \$53.33; Adam Harcus, scrip cert.: form D, no. 1513 for \$53.34.

Harcus, Nancy; address: Cumberland House; claim no. 1790; born: 1822 at Cumberland House; father: Jacob Budd (Métis); mother: Peggie (Métis); married: at Cumberland to Archie, an Indian, & 1866 at Cumberland to John Harcus; children living: Charlotte, Sarah, & Adam & 2 other names on 2nd husband's; application; children deceased: Joseph, Emma, Nancy & Mary & 2 other names on 2nd husband's application; scrip for \$160.00.

File Title: Harcus, John; address: Cumberland House via Prince Alber;t claim no. 1780; born: 1837 at Lower Fort Garry; father: David Harcus, Orkneyman; mother:

Margaret (Métis); married: in 1853 at Fairford to Flora, & in 1866 at Cumberland to Nancy Budd; children living: Elizabeth, Isabella & Jane Catherine; children deceased: John, David, Jennie, Thomas, Henry & Matilda; scrip for \$160.00  
Finding Aid number: 15-21"

Harcus, Nancy; address: Cumberland House; claim no. 1790; born: 1822 at Cumberland House; father: Jacob Budd (Métis); mother: Peggie (Métis); married: at Cumberland to Archie, an Indian, & 1866 at Cumberland to John Harcus; children living: Charlotte, Sarah, & Adam & 2 other names on 2nd husband's; application; children deceased: Joseph, Emma, Nancy & Mary & 2 other names on 2nd husband's application; scrip for \$160.00.

### **Harder, Richard.**

Richard is a Métis poet. His mother was an Ojibway from Hollow Water (or Manigotogan, Manitoba), and his father was a German Mennonite. When Richard was five years old, his father, feeling that Richard would need to defend himself as a “breed boy,” trained him in boxing. He became so good that he came close to fighting professionally.

### **Hardisty, Isabella (Lougheed). (1864-1936)**

Isabella was the daughter of Chief Factor William Lucas Hardisty and Mary Ann Allen. She married Senator James Alexander Lougheed on September 16, 1884 in Calgary. Her husband, a lawyer, was appointed to the senate in 1889. This was the result of the death of Isabella’s uncle, Senator Richard Hardisty. Lougheed was appointed to fill the vacant seat. He remained a Senator for thirty-six years. During his tenure, he also served as Conservative Leader of the Senate from 1906 to 1921. Prime Minister Sir Robert Borden appointed him Minister without Portfolio in 1911, even though he was not an elected Member of Parliament. Five years later, Borden named him Minister of the Interior and Minister of Civilian Re-establishment (Veterans Affairs). Lougheed held these portfolios until Mackenzie King’s Liberal party defeated the Conservatives in the federal election of 1921. He was knighted in 1916 and Isabella was then known as “Lady Belle.” She was the first president of the Southern Alberta Pioneers and Old Timer’s Association and was active in the Children’s Aid Society and the Victorian Order of Nurses. Their grandson (Edgar) Peter Lougheed,<sup>7</sup> was also politically active and became Premier of the Province of Alberta. (With contributions from Robert Lougheed, Isabella’s great-grandson.)



### **Hardisty, Richard Charles. (1831-1889)**

The Métis red head, as the Cree would call him, was born 1831 at Moose Factory. He was the son of Richard Hardisty Sr. (1792-1865), a Chief Factor and, Marguerite Sutherland (1802-1876) who also came from a Company family. He was educated at Red River Academy. He

---

<sup>7</sup> His father was Edgar Donald Lougheed (1893-1951) , Isabella’s second oldest son., and his mother was Edna Alexandria Bauld.

married on September 20, 1865, to Elizabeth McDougall<sup>8</sup> at Victoria Métis Settlement, located eight miles south of Smoky Lake, a Methodist Mission. Richard and Eliza had three children: Clara Victoria (b. July 24, 1868) who married John Edward Graham; Richard George (b. May 10, 1871) who married Margaret Taylor; and William Percy (b. February 16, 1879) who married Margaret Mowat.

Richard's career took him to Manitoba House, Cumberland House, Fort Carlton, Fort Victoria (Pakan), Rocky Mountain House and Fort Edmonton. Richard would become Chief Factor Fort Edmonton 1870 to 1883. He was inspecting chief factor in 1887. While on leave in 1869-70 he came to Upper Fort Garry with his brother-in-law Donald Smith<sup>9</sup> and was put under house arrest by Louis Riel.



Hardisty sought election to the House of Commons in 1887, but was unsuccessful, and Prime Minister John A. Macdonald appointed him as Alberta's first senator. He served in the Canadian Senate in 1888-89. He died in Winnipeg from injuries suffered in a horse and buggy accident on October 18, 1889. His niece, Isabella (b. 1864), the daughter of William Lucas Hardisty, married Senator James Alexander Lougheed.

Richard's brother Joseph (b. 1832) worked for the HBC in Honolulu, Hawaii from 1853 to 1864 and became chief Trader; and his brother W. L. Hardisty at MacKenzie River, and brother Thomas would work part time for the company. The village of Hardisty Alberta is named in honour of Richard Hardisty.

Written with the assistance of Robert Lougheed, Isabella's great-grandson.

#### *Reference*

Smith, Shirlee Anne. "Richard Charles Hardisty." *Dictionary of Canadian Biography*,

---

<sup>8</sup> Eliza McDougall was the daughter of the Reverend George M. McDougall and Elizabeth chantler.

<sup>9</sup> His sister Isabella Hardisty was married to Lord Strathcona (Donald Smith).

Vol. XI (1871-1880). Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1982: 383-384.

**Hardisty, Richard George .** (1871-1943)

Richard was born on May 10, 1871 in Victoria Settlement (Pakan), Alberta, the son of chief Factor Richard Charles Hardisty and Elizabeth Victoria McDougall. He died on July 23, 1943 in Vancouver, British Columbia. He married Margaret Taylor on September 1892 in Edmonton, the daughter of Thomas Taylor and Eliza M.T. Kennedy. He later married Ester B. Kelly on December 1908.

Richard George Hardisty received Métis Scrip for 240 acres at Edmonton in 1900, under Certificate B-25. Major Richard Hardisty was prominent in business and sport in the early days of the West, and a member of one of Canada's oldest families. He died in Shaughnessay Military Hospital at the age of 72. He was present on the prairies south of Calgary when his father Senator Richard Charles Hardisty and his uncle Lord Strathcona with four N.W.M.P. met Crowfoot Chief of the Blackfoot tribe and signed the historic Blackfoot treaty that ended the 1885 Northwest Resistance. Throughout the Resistance he acted as a scout and despatch rider for the government troops. At 19 he acted as guide for the first detachment of N.W.M.P. to Dawson from Edmonton, taking the trip over land and returning alone. In 1901 Trooper Hardisty served in the Boer War, and afterwards he became district commissioner in Northwest Rhodesia with the British South Africa Company. In 1914 Major Hardisty went overseas with the 49th Battalion C.E.F. from Edmonton, and returned to Canada in 1917. He was educated in the west as a boy by tutor, and later finishing his schooling in Scotland where he attended Merchiston Castle. He played rugby, and cricket for Scotland against England. His wife Margaret Taylor died after giving birth to his daughter Margaret Victoria in June 7, 1901. They had two sons, Richard Sidney and R.J.W., and daughters Lillian and Ria.

**Hardisty, Richard Robert.** (1862-1885)

Richard was the son of Chief Factor William Lucas Hardisty and Mary Ann Allen. He served with the Canadian Voyageurs on the Nile Expedition as Boatman No. 87 of the Manitoba contingent. During the Métis Resistance of 1885, he was on the Canadian side in the 90<sup>th</sup> Winnipeg Rifles. He was killed in the fighting on May 10, 1885 at Batoche.

**Hardisty, William Lucas.** (1822-1881)

Hardisty was the son of a Chief Factor of the Hudson's Bay Company (also Richard) and Margaret Sutherland (a Métis). His brother was Senator Richard Charles Hardisty. William was born at Waswanipi House. After education at the Red River Academy, he too entered the service of HBC. Until retirement, he was Chief Factor of the Mackenzie District. He was author of "The Loucheux Indians" (Washington: Smithsonian Institute Annual Report, 1866: 311-320). He collected specimens for the Smithsonian for many years. In 1878 he retired to Winnipeg but soon moved to Lachine where he died on January 16, 1881.

*Reference*

Brown, Jennifer. "William Lucas Hardisty." Dictionary of Canadian Biography, Vol. XI (1871-1880). Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1982: 384-385.

**Harrison, Damase.** (b. 1845)

Damase Harrison was a Métis trader from St. Boniface who married the widow of

Elzéar Goulet. Harrison was the grandson of Jean Baptiste Lagimodière and Marie Anne Gaboury. Harrison Creek, which flows eastward into Northwest Angle Inlet of Lake of the Woods, is named after him. He was an early resident of that area.

Damase Harrison was the son of Thomas Harrison (Métis) and Pauline Lagimodiere. On February 26, 1873 he married Helene Jerome, the daughter of Jean Baptiste Jerome and Josephite Courchene and the widow of Elzear Goulet.<sup>10</sup> His wife was the aunt of Louis Riel. Damase was one of Lepine's troops at Fort Garry in 1870. Apparently Modeste Lajemonière and Damase Harrison removed Thomas Scott's body for burial after he was executed.

Damase came from a large family, his siblings were:

- Auguste Harrison b Aug 1836 married Lucie Champagne b Dec 1841; her parents were Emmanuel Beaugrand Sr. dit Champagne and Marguerite Larocque. Auguste and Lucie had 8 children.
- Porphire Harrison b 09 Mar 1838.
- Adolphus Harrison b 1839 married Eliza Cyr b 26 Mar 1850; her parents were Jean Baptiste Cyr and Marie Boucher. Adolphus and Eliza had 4 children.
- Marie Anne Harrison b 15 Aug 1843 married Charles Nolin b 02 May 1838.
- Josephite Harrison b 25 April 1847 d 13 Feb 1898 married 30 Aug 1875 Euchariste Perreault dit Morin b 04 Feb 1854 d 24 Oct 1893; parents Norbert Perreault dit Morin and Monique Hamelin. Josephite and Euchariste had 7 children.
- Catherine Harrison b 26 Dec 1849 married Isidore Huppe Sr. b 06 Jan 1846 parents Joseph Huppe Jr. and Josette Cyr. Catherine and Isidore had 8 children.
- Melanie Harrison b 22 Dec 1851 married Octave Perreault dit Morin b 01 Jan 1850 parents Norbert Perreault dit Morin and Monique Hamelin Melanie and Octave had 2 children Octave remarried 19 Nov 1883 Emelie Falcon parents Baptiste Falcon and Marie Nolin Emelie and Octave had 8 children
- Caroline Harrison b Dec 1852 married Duncan Nolin b 22 Dec 1840.
- Suzanne Harrison b 28 Aug 1855.
- Philomene Harrison b 04 Mar 1857 married Joseph Champagne b 1851 his parents were Pierre Champagne and Marguerite Beauchamp. Philomene and Joseph had 6 children.
- Joseph Harrison b 06 Feb 1859 married Domitilde Nolin b 1863 her parents Augustin Nolin Jr. and Domitilde Perreault dit Morin. Joseph and Domitilde had 9 children.
- Edouard Harrison b 26 Jan 1860 married Marie Caroline Curtaz b 27 Sept 1862; her parents were Pierre Curtaz and Caroline Heneault. Edouard and Marie had 4 children.

### **Harrison, (Thomas) Auguste. (1837-1920)**

Auguste Harrison, a Métis, was born on March 9, 1836 at St. Boniface. He was the

---

<sup>10</sup> Elzear was one of the Provisional Government. Council who decided the fate of Thomas Scott who was executed on 4 Mar 1870 in Winnipeg. He appeared in the census on 1 Aug 1870 in Pembina, Dakota Territory, USA. He was chased by a group of Orangemen, stoned and drowned trying to swim the Red River in Winnipeg and died on 13 Sep 1870 in Winnipeg, leaving his wife and six children.



son of Thomas Harrison, born 1814 (Métis) and Pauline Lagimodière (French Canadian), the daughter of Jean Baptiste Lagimodiere and Marie Anne Gaboury. He was thus a cousin of Louis Riel. He married Lucie Champagne the daughter of Emmanuel Champagne dit Beaugrand and Marguerite Larocque on February 3, 1863 at St. Boniface. They had nine children by 1884. Sometime before 1880 he remarried to Madeleine Montagnais and was living at Duck Lake near his father-in-law. Auguste and Madeleine had one son, Frederick, born in 1880 at Duck Lake. Auguste's sister Marie Anne was married to Charles Nolin.

Norma Hall reports that "Auguste was sometimes confused with his father and thus identified as Thomas Auguste Harrison. It seems probable that it was Auguste's father who attended the Convention of Forty [for Oak Point] in 1870 and angered Louis Riel (who referred to him as 'Tom').<sup>11</sup> It was Auguste however, who subsequently served as a member of the Legislative Assembly of Assiniboia that was formed as a result of the Convention."<sup>12</sup>

Scrip application:

RG15 , INTERIOR , Series D-II-8-a , Volume 1321 , Reel C-14928 , Access code: 90

File Title: Scrip affidavit for Harrison, Auguste; born: March 9, 1836; father: Thomas Harrison (Métis); mother: Pauline Lagimoniere (Fr. Cdn.); claim no: 558; scrip no: 4304 to 4311; date of issue: June 13, 1876; amount: \$160

Finding Aid number: 15-19

### **Harrison, Margaret.**

Margaret Harrison is the daughter of Adeline Pelletier dit Racette. Adeline made hooked rugs and is renowned for her floral designs. Adeline's daughter Margaret Harrison is also known for her seamstress work. Margaret learned the skill of rug hooking from her mother as part of her history, and is choosing to revive this artwork and teach it to young Métis women. She remembered her grand parents trading rugs with farmers for food, eggs, butter, and pork, and that family members would go to different areas to sell their rugs of all different sizes. Adeline's work "Awaken My People", 2003 was featured in Resilience / Resistance: Métis Art 1880-2011. Funded by the Government of Canada, this was one of eighteen projects designed to help Métis communities preserve and celebrate their history and culture as well as present their rich heritage to all Canadians.

---

<sup>11</sup> When Thomas voted on 5 February against Louis Riel's motion that the HBC left out of the transfer arrangements of the territory, which should be negotiated between Canada and the people of Red River. Riel responded by calling Harrison and delegates Nolin and Klyne "traitors."

<sup>12</sup> Norma Hall: <http://hallnjean.wordpress.com/sailors-worlds/the-red-river-resistance-and-the-creation-of-manitoba/legislative-assembly-of-assiniboia/auguste-harrison-ste-anne/>



Brenda Hrycuik (Friends of Batoche) and Margaret Harrison, with an example of Margaret's hooked rugs.  
 Batoche Historic Site 2012  
 Photo by Lawrence Barkwell

Adeline and Margaret are descendants of Louis Charles Pelletier (Peletier) Racette born May 15, 1871 in St. Francois Xavier.<sup>13</sup> He married Mathilde Marguerite Brabant born July 7, 1877 in Missouri River district, Montana.

The Gabriel Dumont Institute has produced two videos featuring Margaret Harrison and her artistic skills:

*Aen Kroshay aen tapee avec mi gineey: Métis Hooked Rugs.* Saskatoon: Gabriel Dumont Institute, 2002.

This video is Part One of the Métis Women's Traditional Arts Series. This video, features Margaret Harrison, and her mother, Adeline Pelletier dit Racette, from the Qu'Appelle Valley; it provides the viewer with in-depth demonstrations and step-by-step instructions on how to make a hooked rug. As well, Margaret and Adeline share their stories about living on a road allowance in the Qu'Appelle Valley in southern Saskatchewan.

---

<sup>13</sup> He died after 1930 in File Hills District, his father was Louis Pelletier-Primeau Racette and his mother was Josephite "Josette" Desnomme.

### *Mashnikwawchikun avec la sway di fil: Métis Silk Embroidery*

Using predominately floral designs, Métis women have long practiced the vibrant art of silk embroidery. Decorating their personal and household items, these women experimented with embroidery designs and colours, creating a unique artistic tradition. *Mashnikwawchikun avec la sway di fil: Métis Silk Embroidery*, is Part Two of the Métis Women's Traditional Art Series. With instruction from Margaret Harrison, who is originally from a Métis road allowance community in the Qu'Appelle Valley, Saskatchewan, viewers learn basic embroidery stitches and receive direction in working with patterns, designs, needles and fabrics. Margaret shares her experiences, her embroidery and her thoughts on the importance of preserving and promoting this traditional Métis art form.

#### **Hatsination, Pierre “Tête Jaune” (d. 1821)**

The “Leather Track”<sup>14</sup> (Yellowhead) Pass through the Rocky Mountains was first used by the Iroquois and Métis traders of the North West Company in the early 1800s. It was later named Tête Jaune (Yellowhead) Pass after Pierre Hatsination (aka Pierre Bostonais), a Métis, after he built a fur cache on the Grand Fork of the Fraser River in order to hide his furs.

Pierre Hatsination was an Iroquois Métis with yellow blonde hair that earned him the nickname Tête Jaune. He was one of the unsung Métis who stood out in Canada's fur industry. Tete Jaune Cache, the Yellowhead Highway, also called the Carlton Trail, and Yellowhead Pass were named for him. Hatsination and David Thompson traversed the pass around 1805. Pierre was a fur trader and trapper who guided for the North West Company in the early 1800s. The yellow-haired Iroquois Métis guide Pierre Hatsination was named Tete Jaune by the French voyageurs because of his blonde-streaked hair. By the 1830s, the Yellowhead Highway was truly being used as a trans-Canada highway. Red River carts rolled along it in 1841, miners used it for the Caribou Gold Rush in 1856, the 1862 Overlanders followed it to Kamloops and Prince George, and settlers followed it to their new homesteads in the West.

Pierre Hatsination traveled, hunted and trapped in the triangle between the Smoky River Post, Jasper and Fort George, and from time to time, he accepted employment with the Hudson's Bay Company. Pierre Hatsination or Tête Jaune died in 1828.

James McGregor wrote about Hatsination's demise. “During the fall of 1828, Simpson called at Fort St. James on Stuart Lake to see Chief Factor William Connolly. About the time he was there, or perhaps soon after he left, Connolly received news about Tête Jaune. John Todd, writing from McLeod Lake, advised him that the venturesome Iroquois was reported dead. The Beaver Indians' enmity had finally overtaken him and somewhere in New Caledonia(B.C.) they killed Tête Jaune, his brother Baptiste and their wives and children. Tête Jaune who had served the white man well, the man who had led the way through the Yellowhead Pass had come to the end of his travels, all unaware that because of his cache, his name would pass down the ages.”<sup>15</sup>

---

<sup>14</sup> So-called because this pass was used for brief periods from the mid-1820s to the early 1850s by the Hudson's Bay Company, principally to transport leather, especially moosehides, from the Saskatchewan District to its posts in New Caledonia.

<sup>15</sup> James MacGregor, *Overland by the Yellowhead*. Saskatoon: Western Producer Book Service, 1974.

**Hawes, Jasper** (b. 1770)

Jasper House, previously known as Rocky Mountain House (Poste de la Montagne de Roches) was built about 1800 by Jasper Haws (Métis) and François Decoigne (French-Canadien) of the North West Company. It is located on the Athabasca River near the mouth of Moose Creek at a wide part of the river called Lac Brûlé. The first post in the area was built by François Decoigne, under the directions of David Thompson for the North West Company (NWC) between 1799 and 1800 at the mouth of the Slave River where it entered the Athabasca River. Rocky Mountain House was renamed to avoid confusion with the Rocky Mountain House trading post on the North Saskatchewan River, becoming “Jasper’s House” after the postmaster, Jasper Hawes, who operated the post from 1814 to 1817. The second Jasper House was established at the northern end of Jasper Lake in 1830, primarily serving travelers crossing the Yellowhead Pass.

Born in 1770, Jasper’s family was uprooted from their Maryland home during the American Revolution. His parents, United Empire Loyalists, joined a migration of people leaving the United States in order to maintain their loyalty to the British Crown. Jasper remained with his parents in Sorel, Quebec until, at the age of 25, he travelled to Montreal and entered the service of Mr. Canavan and Mr. Cazelet, affiliates of the North West Company. Jasper’s first job with the NWC was as a middleman and they paddled from Montreal to Fort William and then on to Red River for the winter. There, he learned the fur trade business and delivered goods to outlying trading posts.

From 1797 to 1802, Jasper remained in the service of the NWC plying the waters of the Missouri. By 1804 he had worked his way west into the Athabasca River District (now Alberta). In 1815, after 20 years of service, Jasper was appointed manager of a post. His name became associated with the post and with the town and park that followed.

**Head, Alfred R.** (1915-?)

Alfred Head was born on November 15, 1915 at The Pas, Manitoba. His father, Thomas Head, was a trapper and voyageur, born at Kinistino, Saskatchewan. His mother, also born at The Pas, was Lizzette Marcellais (1879-1955). Alfred’s parents left The Pas to follow the boom years at Sturgeon Landing and Flin Flon, later settling at Cranberry Portage. Thomas died at an early age and Lizzette remarried James “Caribou” Smith from Montana. James had been a water boy for Buffalo Bill Cody. James freighted in the north with dog and horse teams, then settled in Cranberry Portage where he ran a draying business. He died in 1954 at age 95.

Alfred attended Residential School for a number of years, and then took his first job as a commercial fisherman before becoming a shaft miner at Elbow Lake in 1938. At Cranberry Portage he met and married Margaret Wyckstandt (also a Métis) in 1935. They lived with his parents in Cranberry Portage while Alfred worked as a fisherman. The following year they moved to Flin Flon and he got a job with the RCMP working as a special constable, guide and interpreter in northern Manitoba. He also worked for a time for Hudson’s Bay Mining and Smelting. After their third child was born, he joined the Army and was overseas for five years.

During World War II, Alfred served in the Canadian Army in the Mediterranean Theatre and in northwest Europe. Six of Alfred’s brothers were in the Armed Forces, three in the First World War and three in the second. Following the war, he worked from Ontario to the Yukon as a diamond drill operator. He then returned to school and became an instructor in woodwork and carpentry at Keewatin Community College in The Pas.

Alfred was elected as Vice President for The Pas Region of the Manitoba Métis

Federation and served as a political leader from that area up until his retirement. He was also a director of The Pas Indian and Métis Friendship Centre, a Board Member of Native Clan Organization, the first President of the Cranberry Portage Canadian Legion and a member of the Manitoba Human Rights Commission.

**Head, Edward, MMF Senator.** (b. 1931)

Ed has had many nicknames, as a youngster his family called him “Moose”. When he became politically active he was called “The Voice of the North,” and later “Kitchi Piyesiw.” Edward Head was born in Granville Lake Manitoba (west of Thompson), the son of Thomas Charles Head from The Pas and Mary Sayese of Cumberland House, Saskatchewan. His maternal grandparents are James Sayese and Verinique Fosseneuve. His paternal grandparents are Charles Thomas Head and Lizzette Marcellais a Cree woman.

Ed’s parents were married in The Pas, they went to Cranberry Portage and from there, walked to Cold Lake (just south of Sherridon). “The place we lived was nicknamed ‘Moccasin Flats.’ That’s where the Métis lived, and it was the way the Métis always lived. They called us ‘Road Allowance Indians’,” Ed explains. They had settled there because Ed’s grandfather had moved there. His father did odd jobs for Sherritt-Gordon then was hired as a miner. Ed’s grandfather had a guiding business and guided the Sherridon Mine Manager in to the mine, overland from Cumberland House. “Cumberland House was the main juncture going into the north in the late 1800s,” says Ed. “Eldon Brown, the prospector who discovered the ore body at Sherridon came through Cumberland House and needed a guide. My great-grandfather was busy, so my grandfather, James Sayese, met up with Brown and became his guide. He worked for Brown as a personal guide for a long time. Later he went to work for Sherritt-Gordon.”

Ed took two years of schooling between the ages of 10 and 12. As a youngster he fished and trapped. “We spoke Cree with a lot of little bits of French thrown in. We ate a lot of wild meat and a lot of fish. I remember that one of my delicacies that I liked to eat was Maria (Burbot) liver, the liver of the Maria fish that was very rich in oil. They’d fry it and put it on my bannock and it was just like butter. My mother did a lot of canning, a lot of preserving. There were a lot of cranberries, blueberries and raspberries. We used to paddle out with grandpa and his family, a whole bunch of us, we had an 18 foot freighter canoe, we had that filled with blueberries when we came back.”

For many years Ed trapped with his uncle, Val Couchee (an Ojibway from Ontario). Then Ed worked for sixteen or more years as a diamond driller, this work took him all over the north. His time spent mining was at the mines at Thompson and Leaf Rapids. Ed also worked for over 25 years as a guide at Lake Kississing. In the late sixties he became active in Métis politics. He was a Manitoba Métis Federation Vice President from Thompson Region and was elected President of the MMF in 1975-1976. He is now a Senator of the Métis Nation in Manitoba. In 2005 he was awarded the “Order of Manitoba.”

Ed married Angeline Lapensee, from Brochet on August 7, 1952. They have 12 children, 40 grandchildren and 38 great grandchildren (so far! as Ed says). Angeline is the daughter of Wilfred LaPensee, a French man, and Philomene Merasty, a Cree woman. Ed and Angeline celebrated their fiftieth wedding anniversary in August of 2002.

During the time Ed was Vice-President of MMF at Thompson, he and Don McIvor, then the Mayor of Wabowden, worked together to set up Native Communications Inc. (radio). Don got an initial grant of \$75,000 from the government. Early on they traveled

to Alberta to consult with Adrian Hope (a President of the Métis Nation of Alberta) who was instrumental in starting Native Communications in Alberta. For many years Ed served on the Board of Directors of NCI.

When Ed was MMF President, the housing program was separately incorporated. Stan Guiboche was the President of the corporation Rancom Corp; the board was made up of one member elected from each MMF region.

Ed attributes his loss of the MMF presidential election in 1977 (to John Morriveau) to the fact that he wanted to downsize the MMF board to one member from each region, a vice-president and a president. In this way he felt the board would be more mobile and able to respond quickly to issues in whatever region, “rather than having to drag 23 people around,” as Ed explains.

In October/November of 2000, Ed chaired the Western Commercial Fisheries Conference, which was held in Winnipeg. Currently, Senator Head chairs the MMF Commission for the Métis Laws of the Hunt. This commission will do the foundation work for the negotiations for Métis hunting and fishing rights in Manitoba. Ed notes that the structure of the game laws in Manitoba has often forced the Métis to be poachers. He says, “The Métis always took game when it was in its prime for eating, for example we always hunted ducks when they came up from the south in the spring, they are fat and delicious at this time. Moose were only hunted after they had been at the salt licks and moved from eating tree buds to feeding from the lake and stream bottoms. Seeing the water lily flower open fully usually signifies this time. The moose are then prime eating until the rut, and are never hunted after the first week of the rut.” It is of note that the government dictated hunting season has no correspondence to traditional Métis hunting periods.

On March 12, 2004 Senator Head was awarded the Order of the Métis Nation by the Métis National Council. In 2005 he was invested into the Order of Manitoba. The press release states:

Edward Head, honorary senator of Manitoba's Métis Nation, has enriched communities across Manitoba while working tirelessly towards the betterment of his people. He has known their struggles and rose to be a leader in Manitoba, serving as president of the Manitoba Métis Federation from 1975 to 1976 and continuing to act as a mentor and leader within the organization ever since.

He played an instrumental role in the establishment of Native Communications Incorporated (NCI). He has provided strong leadership on issues of Métis hunting rights, for which he was named the lead commissioner for the Commission for the Métis Laws of the Hunt.

Today, Head provides advice and works on many of the issues faced in natural resources including co-management and Manitoba Hydro. He is also active with the Métis Survivor Family Wellness Program.

**Head, Margaret.** (b. 1917) See Margaret Wyckstandt.

**Heneault dit Enno dit Canada, Antoine « Karn-nar-dar » .** (1832-1913)

Antoine was born in 1832, the son of Charles Heneault (1783-1850) and Marie Gray (1800-1868) who were married in 1817 in St. Boniface. Marie was the daughter of Thomas Gray from St. Regis Reservation and Marie Nippising dit Sawan.

Antoine married Olivine Catherine Davis (1832-1920) in 1851. Catherine was born in St. Boniface in 1832, the daughter of Jean Baptiste Davis and Josephte (Saulteaux).

Josephte was Josephte Mijakammikijikok (Mezhekamakuikok) who was first married to fur trader Alexandre Wilkie. Catherine was the sister of Métis leader William “Kug-kay-dway-wash-kung” Davis (b. 1823). William was a counsellor for chiefs Little Shell II and III.<sup>16</sup> William was also a signatory to Riel’s August 20, 1880 petition to Major General N.A. Miles requesting support for the Montana Half-Breeds.

Antoine Heneault was also a counselor for Chief Little Shell III. His sons Antoine Jr. and Alexandre<sup>17</sup> were two of the Métis who were involved in the 1878 Cypress Hills Petition for a reserve in Canada. Antoine died on November 29, 1913.

**Henry, Betsy (Colin).** (b. c. 1802-1806)

Betsy was the oldest child of child of fur trader Alexander Henry Jr. and Madeleine, his Saulteaux wife was born at Pembina in what is now North Dakota. Betsy married NWC employee, Jean Baptiste Colin. Jean Baptiste traveled extensively as a tripman for the HBC. The Winnipeg account books record trips to Pembina, Brandon and Norway House from the Red River Settlement. They received HBC lot 813 in St. Norbert. After 1843, with the advent of the free trade movement, the family moved to Pembina where they are recorded in the 1850 and 1860 census’s. In the 1870s they were living back in St. Norbert. On April 27, 1882 they had scrip affidavit’s issued to them at Prince Albert.

**Henry, Jerome.** (b. 1856)

Jerome was born October 25, 1856, the son of Alexis Henry and Marie Daunais dit Lyonnaise of St. Norbert. He married Marie Rose Vermette. Marie was a Treaty Indian on the payroll of Muskeg Lake Band in 1884 as Band Member # 65. They lived at Tourond’s Coulee. Jerome was one of Gabriel Dumont’s spies and worked as a teamster for General Middleton. He was wounded at Tourond’s Coulee. Jerome Henry was described as a fair complexioned Métis spy. He was able to supply Dumont with a map of Middleton’s position at Clarke’s Crossing (as of April 17<sup>th</sup>) and also provided a map of the marching plans. He was one of three Henry brothers active in the Resistance.

**Henry, Julie (Lépine).** (b. 1807)

Julie was the second child of fur trader Alexander Henry Jr. and Madeleine, his Saulteaux wife. Julie married an Isle à la Crosse voyageur, Jean Baptiste Lépine. Their sons were Ambroise-Dydime Lépine, Riel’s Adjutant General, Jean Baptiste Lépine and Manitoba MLA, Maxime Lépine.

**Henry, Keith**

Keith Henry was born in Thompson, Manitoba and raised in Prince Albert, Saskatchewan. Mr. Henry achieved a Bachelor Degree in Education from the University of Saskatchewan in 1995. He began employment with the Métis Employment and Training of Saskatchewan Incorporated (METSII) as the Director of Programming and was then promoted to the role of Chief Executive Officer (CEO).

---

<sup>16</sup> Counselors for Little Shell III in the 1890s [These men also served as counselors for Little Shell II: Ayse-sense]. Sas Swaine Poitras (67); Kug-kay-dway-wash-kung, William Davis (70), Paydway-walsh-kum, Louis Lenoir; Boin-ence Davis (73); Kar-yence Delorme (50), a son of Auguhk-quay; Sharlo Bottineau (68); Ossaotit, Francois Desmarais (55); Tchee-kee-tarn Parisien (68); Batees-shish Valley (58), son of Norbace Valley; Ahkee-win-nini, Alex Jannott (58); Tcheer-kuhk, Joseph Desmarais (56); Bayriss, Corbet Grant (55); Karn-nar-dah, Antoine Heneault (59); and Jean Batees Gorin (Champagne, 57).

<sup>17</sup> Both signed under the name “Canada”.

He re-located to Vancouver, to take on the role of Chief Executive Officer with the Métis Nation British Columbia (MNBC) in August 2003. He was involved in negotiations that achieved the historic signing of the Métis Nation Relationship Accord in May 2006 with the Province of British Columbia. He started his own consulting company of which he is the President and CEO. KCD Consulting Incorporated specializes in human resource development, project delivery, strategic planning, negotiations, and leadership development. On October 2008 Keith began to work as the Chief Executive Officer of the Aboriginal Tourism Association of British Columbia. His current work is focused on supporting the continued implementation of the Aboriginal Tourism Cultural Blueprint Strategy.

**Henry-Honore, Maurice.** (b. 1847)

Maurice was the son of Alexis Henry and Marie Daunais dit Lyonnaise of St. Norbert. He married Isabelle Vandal in 1872. she died in 1882 at Lebret and he then Blandine Ross in 1884 at Batoche. He was a member of Captain Jonas Moureau's company, one of the 19 *dizaines* led by Gabriel Dumont during the 1885 Métis Resistance.

**Henry, Pierre.** (b. c. 1838)

Pierre was the son of Alexis Henry and Marie Daunais *dit* Lyonnaise. He married Catherine Beauchemin and they settled near Fish Creek in 1882. He was a member of Riel's 16 man Council (Exovedate) at Batoche during the 1885 Resistance. Because of his Resistance activities he was charged with treason-felony. He plead guilty and was sentenced to seven years.

In his testimony of August 13, 1885 at the Regina trial Father Alexis Andre says: "Pierre Henri (sic) is known to me for twenty years. The last two or three years was on the Saskatchewan. He is a very quiet, silent man. Riel used him as a counsellor because he never has anything to say and is a profoundly ignorant man. I solemnly declare that I know of no act of his that was bad. He did no harm of any kind to any one and was more a cat's-paw than anything else. He has a very large and helpless family of a wife and seven children. One of his sons being a confirmed invalid, God knows what will become of them if he is kept in prison, they will become a charge on the public. He has lost all his property." (CSP, 1886, Vol. 13, p.385)

**Henry (Honore), Robert.** (b. 1790s)

Robert Henry is believed to be the mixed-blood son of Alexandre Henry Jr. Robert entered the service of the North West Company as a clerk in 1813, and became an HBC employee with the amalgamation in 1821. In 1822 he was employed on the Churchill River and in 1823 with the Athabasca Department. In 1824 he retired to live in Canada.

**Hodgson-Smith, Kathy Lee. M. Ed., J. D.**

Kathy Hodgson Smith is the daughter of Kathleen Hodgson and Howard Smith. Her maternal Métis grandparents, William Arthur Hodgson (b. 1892) and Florence Lee Cook (b. 1891) were from the Lindsay, St. Catherine's, Prince Albert area of Saskatchewan.<sup>18</sup> Kathy is a descendant of Susannah Short (b. 1815) whose sister Isabelle (b. 1804) and

---

<sup>18</sup> With historic roots in the Portage la Prairie, Red River Settlement, Fort Pelly, and Fort Cumberland Metis communities.



brother-in-law Alexis Vivier (b. 1796) were at the famous Métis Battle of the Grand Coteau in 1851.

Métis lawyer, educator, writer and photographer, Kathy Hodgson-Smith was president of Infinity Research Development and Design and now has her own law firm in Saskatoon.

Kathy has an M.Ed. and was on the faculty of SUNTEP. Her 1997 M.Ed. thesis at the University of Saskatchewan was titled “Seeking Good and Right Relations: Student Perspectives on the Pedagogy of Joe Duquette High School.” This was followed-up when she was a co-author with Celia Haig-Brown, Robert Regnier and Jo-Ann Archibald of the book, *Making the Spirit Dance Within: Joe Duquette High School and an Aboriginal Community* (Toronto: James Lorimer & Company Ltd., 1997). This book provides an in-depth study of Joe Duquette High School in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. This school for Aboriginal students has a commitment to Aboriginal spirituality as its guiding principle for both curriculum and human relations within the school.



Kathy has run METSI, the employment and training institute of the Métis Nation-Saskatchewan. She also worked with the Northwest Saskatchewan Métis Council; as research director for their studies to address the land use concerns of the Métis of northwest Saskatchewan. She has become an expert at collection of oral histories as a means to document land-use occupancy and mapping. This work has resulted in a Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada grant for \$1 million (over five years) under the Community-University Research Alliance program.

More recently, Kathy served as editor of *New Breed Magazine* for four years from 2000-2003. She contributed many community profiles and biographies<sup>19</sup> of Métis people to this publication as well as producing many excellent photographic essays to complement the stories. She has also served on the board of directors of SaskCulture Inc. Kathy has worked as Chief of Staff, Office of The President, Métis National Council. She subsequently completed her law degree and operates Hodgson-Smith Law in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.

(Sharon Ashby Wood, Gabriel Dumont Institute, Prince Albert, contributed to the writing of this article.)

#### Family Scrip:

---

<sup>19</sup> See for example:

Hodgson-Smith, Kathy. 2002. “Keith Goulet: A Proud Métis and A Leader for the People of Saskatchewan,” *New Breed Magazine* (July/August): 5–7.

Great-great-great-grandfather:

Scrip affidavit for Hodgson, Wm.; born: 1826; father: John Hodgson; mother: Charlotte Yostan; claim no: 2728; date of issue: April 20, 1877.

Great-great-great-grandfather:

Scrip affidavit for Inkster, George; born: April 4, 1842; father: James Inkster; mother: Elizabeth Sutherland; claim no: 2678; date of issue: April 20, 1977.

Great-great-grandfather:

Scrip affidavit for Cook, Roderick; born: July 1846; father: Samuel Cook; mother: Suzanne Short; claim no.: 2714; scrip no.: 12084; date of issue: Apr. 20, 1877; amount: \$160.

Great-great-great-grandmother:

Scrip affidavit for **Cook, Susanna**; widow of Samuel Cook; born: 1815; father: James Short (Scot); mother: Betsy (Indian); claim no.: 2223; scrip no.: 11092; date of issue: Oct. 2, 1876; amount: \$160

### **Hope, Adrian.** (1903-1986)

Adrian Hope was born at Morinville, Alberta on November 19, in 1903. He spent his preschool years on the Alexander Indian Reservation near Onaway, Alberta. Over his lifetime he was a rancher, rodeo cowboy, movie extra, poet, fisherman, educator and political leader. Together with Joseph Dion, Jim Brady, Malcolm Norris and Peter Tomkins he formed L'Association des Métis de l'Alberta et les Territoires du Nord Ouest in December of 1932.

Harry Hope, Adrian's father, worked as an Indian Agent on the reserve. Harry had come to Canada from Scotland. He served in the North West Mounted Police for a time, before marrying Marie Cecil, an Indian lady. Thus, Adrian learned to speak both the Cree and English languages at an early age.

Adrian received his education at the St. Albert residential school. His dad passed away when he was fifteen years old. Later, his mother married Adam Thomas, a treaty Indian from Enoch Reserve, this became Adrian's home for a number of years.

On October 21, 1929, Adrian married Julia DePague from Clymont. They had three daughters. Julia passed away shortly after the birth of their last child. Julia's mother was a half sister to Malcolm Norris. It was at the time of his remarriage that Adrian became interested in the plight of the Métis people. He was well acquainted with Malcolm Norris, Joseph Dion, Charlie Delorme, Jim Brady and Pete Tomkins, early leaders of the Métis people. Adrian himself was later to serve on the Executive Council of the Federation of Métis Settlements and as President of the Métis Nation of Alberta.

In the late 1920s, Charles Delorme and Deudomne Collins were concerned about having land set aside for the Métis. These men were not politicians and were unfamiliar with the procedures for lobbying the government for land. They knew Joe Dion, who was teaching school on the Kehewin reserve not far from Fishing Lake where Charley lived. They turned to him for assistance and advice.

On May 24, 1930, at one of the early Métis meetings, Joseph Dion agreed to be the president and represent the Métis to the government authorities in Edmonton. Field workers were sent throughout the province to gather membership signatures. At that time, membership cards sold for eight cents, times were hard and money was very scarce.

Adrian went out as one of the field workers. After the May meeting he went south. He was able to collect 80 cents for travelling expenses before leaving. It was said that he brought back change! He caught a ride to Edmonton and that night slept under the High Level Bridge before catching a freight train to Calgary. By August 31, 1930, they had collected over 500 memberships for the Association.

It was not until November 22, 1938 that the Métis Population Betterment Act was passed by legislation. Charley Delorme's dreams had become a reality. The Métis had land to call a home and none too soon. The Great Depression, the "Dirty Thirties," as they were called, were well entrenched across the land. Jobs and money were scarce, poverty was everywhere. Métis earned money from commercial fishing, trap lines, working as farm labourers or whatever other work they could find. They canned wild berries, grew gardens, some raised chickens, some had a milk cow or so. Kikino Settlement later was to have a sawmill. People worked for 25¢ to 30¢ an hour. The Métis Association activities came to a lull through the depression and war years. When the Métis Betterment Act was approved, only Dion and Tompkins remained to negotiate with the government

Adrian Hope moved to Kikino around 1959. He became the principal organizer for the revival of the Association. He built himself a log house on the shore of White Fish Lake. He sawed pulpwood by hand to pay for the necessities of life.

Not many people knew that Adrian had a wooden leg, having lost his leg in a rodeo accident when a horse rolled over on him. In any event, when he first moved to the Kikino Settlement he was too poor to buy a boat and thus tells the following fishing story:

[To set my nets and retrieve them] I had this net... so I take the box and walked out into the water and when I got up to my knees, my wooden leg kept coming up so I went back to the shore. I tied a couple of rocks on it. On the wooden leg, and I walked into the water up to my chest, and I started getting my net. That night was pretty cold. My God, there was a clump of ice about the thickness of a windowpane, and I had to go and get my nets. Well I started walking into this water, after I tied the stones over the legging. Talk about [trying to] stretch the family allowance. Anyway, I had some fish and I had some snares, and I ate fish and rabbits.

The following year he bought a boat from Jim Cardinal for \$6.00 and was able to set nets for white fish or jacks and tulabies. Fish and rabbits were the staples of their diet. The first local meetings of the Association were held in this house. Later, Adrian moved to Kikino's old abandoned schoolhouse. People came to meetings on horseback, by horse and wagon and in winter by horse and cutter. When the few chairs were taken up, people sat on blocks of wood or on the floor while Anne Collins, by light of a coal oil lamp recorded the minutes in a 5¢ scribbler. People donated whatever they could so that the Association could send representatives to other settlements and hire a lawyer. A Catholic Priest from the Pea Vine Settlement in Northern Alberta was able to collect \$35 by putting on a picture show. This was donated to Adrian for the work of the Association. Later, he moved to Edmonton to work at the Friendship Centre but frequently returned to Kikino. His nickname was Pete and because he was in the city so much, around Kikino he was known as "Pete Never Home."

Few people had phones at this time, thus there were difficulties in communicating with the population of the settlements. This led Adrian Hope, Eugene Steinhauer and other members of the Settlements to start a Native radio program and found what became The Alberta Native Communications Society. Radio station C.K.U.A. aired the first program in September of 1966. Over time many more stations were added and programs

were aired in the Cree, Slavey, Beaver, Chipewyan and Blackfoot languages and eventually the Society was reaching most of the Native communities in Alberta.

In the late 1960s oil was discovered on one of the Métis Settlements. The Métis Association felt that they should receive royalties and the money from the oil wells should have been put into the Métis Betterment Trust Fund. It was decided to launch a lawsuit against the provincial government. However, when Adrian Hope went to Edmonton, he was informed that the Métis Association was not registered under the Societies Act thus he was in no position to protest. Adrian registered the Métis Association of Alberta on

The major political event of Adrian Hope's lifetime was the constitutional discussions of 1981, when Prime Minister Trudeau tried to change Section 34 of the Constitution, thereby deleting Native Rights. The biggest crowds in the history of Alberta gathered on the legislative grounds. Elmer Ghostkeeper from Paddle Prairie was President of the Métis Federation at that time. He sent a car to Kikino to pick Adrian up and bring him to the protest rally. Adrian and Maurice L'Hirondelle burnt sweet grass over the centennial flame in the legislative park. Both Elders prayed to the Great Spirit for protection of Métis rights. In a surprize turnaround, Premier Lougheed changed his position and agreed to affirm Native rights in the constitution.

No one knows how many Métis meetings Adrian Hope attended in his lifetime. Even in his retirement years he retained his interest in Métis activities. He made many friends all over the province. He was to say; "I count my riches in friends." He will be remembered as the person who was to revive the Alberta Métis Association and as a founding member of Alberta Native Communications, and his long dedication for the betterment of Métis people. (Contributed by Margaret Gross, Adrian Hope's daughter.)

### **Houle, Antoine. (1781-1867)**

Antoine Houle was the son of Antoine houle Sr. and Elise an Indian woman. He married Josephte Lauzon. He was one of Cuthbert Grant's captains at the Battle of Seven Oaks in 1816 on Frog Plain. Houle and his wife Josephte Lauzon lived at St. Boniface and later at Grantown, now St. François Xavier. They had twelve children.

### **Houle, Baptiste Jr. (b. c. 1836)**

The Houle family of Lake Ebb and Flow, Manitoba is descended from an old Métis family, that has lived in the Lake Manitoba region for well over one hundred and fifty years and perhaps longer. The first known member of this family was Baptiste Jr.'s grandfather, Antoine Houle Sr. who was married to Josephte Lauzon. These grandparents raised their family at St. François Xavier. Antoine died there in March of 1867. Their son, Baptiste Houle Sr., born between 1811 and 1814, married Kepetch-wekejekook (Catherine), born about 1821. They had three sons, Pierre, Baptiste Jr. and Joseph, and at least two daughters.

The 1881 Census describes the Houle men as hunters and labourers. Their religion is listed as Roman Catholic. The family was living on Ebb and Flow Reserve at that time. Baptiste Jr. became chief at Ebb and Flow after Penaisse died in 1882. He served until 1887 when he left treaty and took Métis scrip.

Baptiste Jr. was born at Lake Dauphin around 1836; he married Marguerite Thompson or Miseabit, the Métis daughter of Antoine Thompson and Harriet Collin. When they applied for scrip in 1887, their living children included Josephte, Pierre, Louison, Eliza, and Nancy or Agnes, all of whom were born at Manitoba House. Josephte was married to Charles McKay, commonly called Mosquito, and they lived near Crane

River. Pierre, born in 1875, married Philomene Nawak-kamekapp or Swan, a member of the Dog Creek Band. Louison married Jane McKay, a daughter of John Papetash and Mary McKay of the Ebb and Flow Band. Eliza died in 1890 and Nancy married John Bone. (Contributed by Raymond M. Beaumont (Editor), from *Ebb and Flow Stories*, Winnipeg: Frontier School Division No. 48, 1997: 153-154.)

**Houle, Bertha** (b. 1922)

Bertha is from Clear Hills, Alberta. Bertha was born on November 6, 1922, the daughter of Louis Houle and Emilie Houle neé St. Arnault. During WWII she served in the Royal Canadian Air Force Women's Division. On September 27, 2002 the Métis National Council awarded him the Golden Jubilee Medal. The Métis National Council was provided with 20 Golden Jubilee Medals by the Governor General of Canada, commemorating the 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of Her Majesty's reign. They chose to award these medals to 20 Métis Veterans who accepted them on behalf of themselves, their fallen comrades and their fellow Métis Veterans across Canada. The ceremony, held in Edmonton, recognized the outstanding contributions of Métis Veterans to their fellow citizens, their community and to Canada.

**Houle, François.** (c. 1798-1885)

Francois was the son of Antoine of St. François-Xavier (Red River Settlement) who had participated in the battle of *La Grenouillère* (also known as Seven Oaks) in 1816. François Houle is listed as interpreter at Fort Simpson between 1821-48 in HBC Biographical files. One of his sons, François Jr. (c. 1827-68), interpreter at Fort Yukon, assisted Smithsonian ornithologist, R. Kennicott while he was in the Mackenzie district in 1859-62.

**Houle, Joseph.** (b. c. 1841)

Joseph was the third son of Baptiste Houle Sr., born between 1811 and 1814, and Kepetch-wekejekook (Catherine), born about 1821. He was the brother of Baptiste Jr. noted above. Joseph was a member of the Ebb and Flow Band and served as chief from 1887 to 1922. He was married three times, his first wife died in 1877/78. They had at least two daughters, Suzette and Mary. A third daughter, Eliza may have been the child of his second wife, Sarah, who died in 1888/89. His third wife was a widow, Waywayshisqua, from Water Hen River. They had a daughter by 1890 and a son by 1891. The son was probably Abraham Houle. (Contributed by Raymond M. Beaumont (Editor), from *Ebb and Flow Stories*, Winnipeg: Frontier School Division No. 48, 1997: 153-154.)

**Houle, Norbert** (b. 1859)

Norbert was born on October 6, 1859 at St. Francois Xavier, the son of Joseph Houle<sup>20</sup> and Catherine Louise Lapierre<sup>21</sup>. He married Rosalie Vivier (b. 1870). This

---

<sup>20</sup> Joseph Houle born 1829 at St. Laurent, Manitoba and Catherine Lapierre born 1836. Joseph was the son of Francois Houle (b. 1807) and Josephte (Saulteaux) born 1810.

<sup>21</sup> Catherine Louise Lapierre, born 1836, was the daughter of Antoine Moses Lapierre (b. 1813) and Catherine Gagnon born 1821. Her brothers Moise born 1848 and Ambroise born 1855 were two of the men who signed the Cypress Hills Metis Hunting Band petition for a reserve in 1878. Antoine and Catherine were enumerated on the 1850 Pembina Census.

couple has their roots in the Pembina Hunting Band on the Red River and the Saulteaux Village Band on the Assiniboine River.

Norbert and Rosalie were enumerated on the Rocky Boy Reservation in 1917:

- #216 Norbert Houle, born at St. Joseph, N.D., age 58.
- #217 Rosalie Houle, born at St. Joseph, N.D., age 48.
- #218 Lauria Houle, born at Williston, N.D., age 18.
- #219 Joseph Houle, born at Medicine Lake, Montana, age 11.
- #220 Martin Louis Houle, born at Medicine Lake, Montana, age 9.
- #221 Dalia Houle, born at Williston, N.D., age 21.

**Houle, Pierre Sr.** (b. c. 1836)

Pierre or Pierriche, was the second son of Baptiste Houle Sr., born between 1811 and 1814, and Kepetch-we-kejekook (Catherine), born about 1821. He was the brother of Baptiste Jr. noted above. Pierre was a member of the Ebb and Flow Band and served as a Band Councilor from 1876 to 1921. He served first under Chief Pennaise, then under his brother Baptiste Houle, and when Baptiste left treaty, under his other brother Joseph who was chief for thirty-five years. According to the 1881 Census, Pierre's wife was named Eliza. Their son Pierre Jr. also served as a Band Councilor until his death in 1908. (Contributed by Raymond M. Beaumont (Editor), from *Ebb and Flow Stories*, Winnipeg: Frontier School Division No. 48, 1997: 152-154.)

**Hourie, Audreen.** (b. 1943)

Audreen Hourie is a Métis, born in the Métis community of Grand Marais, Manitoba, on the southeast side of Lake Winnipeg. Audreen was a founding member (1980) of Pemmican Publications and became Managing Editor in March 2000. She has worked for the Manitoba Métis Federation in various capacities for the past 25 years, mainly in the areas of research, education and cultural development. Audreen uses her experience to involve Métis people in the arts and to provide training to Métis people in the book publishing industry.

Audreen Hourie, is the Métis daughter of Edward Miles Hourie (b. 1905 at Grand Marais) and May Frances (Orvis, b. 1910 at Balsam Bay). Audreen was born at Grand Marais, Manitoba, the youngest of six children. The Michif language was once spoken in the Orvis family but died out with the generation of Audreen's mother. Audreen's father was a commercial fisherman who also trapped but did not like to hunt. It was her mother, May, who owned all the guns in the house, did all the hunting for the family and taught her boys to be hunters. She was also an excellent horsewoman, she loved riding and would compete in horseraces and often won. Her mother gave Audreen the gift of music and dance. Audreen still gives numerous seminars and workshops to Métis youth on Métis music and the art of jigging.

Audreen is the former Provincial Education coordinator for the Manitoba Métis Federation and was interim President of Manitoba Métis Federation while John Morriveau was on sick leave. She was also Vice-President of the Native Council of Canada (1981-1982). As a lead up to the Manitoba Métis Federation land claim court case against the

federal government, Audreen worked on the team that did land claims research both in Ottawa and in Manitoba.

In 1979, Audreen organized and participated in sit-ins at the provincial legislature protesting the high unemployment rates amongst Aboriginal people. In April of 1979, Audreen and other protesters took over the Employment and Immigration Canada offices in Winnipeg and stayed there for nine days. When the government didn't follow through with their promises they did a sit in at the legislature. There were eight leaders from Norway House and 36 other supporters. This protest lasted 28 days. When the government returned to sit in session, they passed what was dubbed "The Norway House Law" which changed the regulations for peaceful sit-ins. After this experience, Audreen took up writing to tell the Métis story and she continues to be active on the front line of those speaking out for the Métis people.

Over the years, Audreen has volunteered to teach Métis culture to Métis youth and numerous other groups. She was the managing editor of Pemmican Publications from 2000 to 2004.

On July 7, 2004 Ka Ni Kanichihk presented a Keeping the Fires Burning Award to Audreen. This award honours Okijjida Ikwe or "Big Hearted Women." Big Hearted Women exemplify the seven sacred laws of honesty, courage, respect, humility, sharing, caring and love by sharing their knowledge, talents and experience to help keep their families and communities strong.

Audreen is now retired and living at Vernon, British Columbia. (Portions contributed by Cherylann Byard.)

### **Hourie, Elsie (Bear), MMF Senator. (1921- 2002)**

Elsie Bear was born to the proud parents, Peter and Mary Hourie, on December 13th, 1921 in Grand Marais, Manitoba. Peter was a fisherman and Mary was a midwife as was her mother Matillida. Elsie had six brothers and three sisters.

From the age of eighteen Elsie worked in fishing camps cooking, which not many girls did back then. While working in the camps she met a young man, Sam Bear from Selkirk. Elsie and Sam later married and had four boys, Doug, Gary, Marlo and Gerald. When the boys reached school age, Sam and Elsie moved to Selkirk, Manitoba. Elsie worked in town cleaning offices for twenty years while raising her family, and also volunteered for the Indian and Métis Friendship Centre and the Manitoba Métis Federation. Elsie and Sam really loved children and together they helped raise over forty children. The most children they had in their house at one time was nine. Elsie stated that "they were a lot of help too!" Sam also enjoyed looking after the children while she was at work. Christmas was a special time of sharing for Elsie and her family. The day would start early when the children woke to see what was left under the tree by Santa. It then became busier when family started to arrive for a pancake and sausage breakfast. Family tradition was that the little ones made the pancakes. As soon as breakfast was over, preparations for Christmas dinner started with everyone pitching in. Elsie and Sam opened their home to feed needy families in the community. Elsie said, "I never really counted the number of people we shared our Christmas with but I guessed it was around 100 people." She also added with pride, "There was never a shortage of food on Christmas, no matter how many people we had."

In 1972, Elsie and Sam moved the Christmas dinner from their home to the Indian

and Métis Friendship Centre in Selkirk to serve over 300 Christmas dinners. People came together on this special day with donations of food and help. Sam passed away in 1989, and Elsie continued her work in the community and with her family. She says, “It’s especially important for women to be involved in everything, to show their interests and to have a voice for themselves and their children.”

Elsie has received many honours in her life but the ones she is most proud of were received in 1987. She was designated as Woman of the Year, was also selected to be on the Wall of Honour at the Winnipeg Indian and Métis Friendship Centre and was made Senator of the Manitoba Métis Federation. The most prestigious honour she received was in 1992, when she was given “The Order of The Buffalo Hunt,” Manitoba’s highest honour given for community service. Elsie is very proud of the fact that she is Métis. She says, “You have to be proud of what you are.” Elsie Bear died on March 5, 2002 after a lengthy illness; she was 80 years of age. In her honour, the Manitoba Métis Federation has named its head office restaurant *Elsie Bear’s Kitchen*. (Contributed by Lorraine Freeman of the Métis Resource Centre who interviewed Elsie in November 1997, at her residence, Central Park Lodge in downtown Winnipeg.)

**Hourie, Euphemia.** (1839-1917) See Euphemia Halcro.

**Hourie, Peter.** (1830-1911)

Peter Hourie was born at St. John, Red River, the son of John Hourie and Margaret Cree. He married Sarah Whitford and they had thirteen children. Peter was employed with the HBC for many years, he worked at Touchwood Hills, Fort Pelly and Prince Albert. During the Métis Resistance of 1885 he was the Chief Scout and Interpreter for General Middleton. His son, listed below was also a scout and was one of the men Riel surrendered to. Later, Peter was an instructor for the Indian Department at Crooked Lake Agency.

**Hourie, Thomas Taylor.** (b. 1859)

“Big Tom” Hourie was General Middleton’s scout and interpreter. On May 15, 1885, Louis Riel surrendered himself to three scouts, Tom Hourie, Robert Armstrong and William Diehl.

Hourie was born at the Touchwood Hills Post, the son of Peter Hourie and Sarah Whitford.

**House, Tina.** (b.1976)

Métis entrepreneur and businesswoman Tina House is the President and owner of House of Talent, a Vancouver based talent agency, video production and promotion company. She represented Canada at the 8<sup>th</sup> World Summit of Young Entrepreneurs. Tina started working as a background extra in TV productions in Vancouver, then formed her company at age 23. She became a talent agent supplying actors, stunt performers and musicians for feature films, television series and commercials. She then began shooting videos of live music concerts (Greg Allman Band and Judas Priest) and independent music videos for bands such as Nickleback. In 1998, she shot the documentary “Aboriginal Youth Making it Happen” for Aboriginal Business Canada. She has also made “Ending Racism” for the Royal Bank of Canada. Her television credits as an agent



include the *X-Files*, *Poltergeist*, *Outer Limits*, *Sentinal*, and *North of 60*.

Huppie, Pauline (Parsons). (b. 1974)

Pauline was born at Edmonton, Alberta and was raised at Bonnyville, north of Lloydminster. A noted athlete, Pauline won two medals in the 2002 North American Indigenous Games (NAIG), a gold in the senior women's discus and a silver in the senior women's shot put. Her record now stands at 15 track and field medals won at four trips to NAIG. She has in fact medalled in every event she has ever entered. Originally she competed for her home province of Alberta. However, in 2002 she was part of the Ontario team since she now lives in Ottawa where she works for the Métis National Council. Pauline has won the Rita Houle Memorial Award, the Young Heroes Award (1992) and in 1998 was nominated for the Youth Award for the National Aboriginal Achievement Awards.

### **Hruska, Shelley**

Ringette star, Shelley Hruska, has been a Ringette World Championship gold medalist, a member of Team Canada and Team Manitoba. She also plays for the Canada National Women's Bandy team, which captured the silver medal in the 2009 World Championship.

In 2004, she was awarded a Manitoba Aboriginal Youth Achievement Award, at which time they stated:

Shelly Hruska is a 24-year-old Métis woman from Winnipeg. She began playing ringette at the age of five, and nineteen years later Shelly has played at all levels of the sport.

Shelly played a key role in Team Canada's gold medal performance at the 2004 World Ringette Championship in Stockholm, Sweden. The Team also took gold in 2002, and in 1999 Shelly played for Team Manitoba, winning a silver medal at the 1999 Canada Winter Games. Her athletic ability and finesse have won her a spot on all-star teams four times.

Shelly is a certified Level 2 ringette coach, and an instructor at the Lisa Brown Ringette School. Shelly holds a degree in education and is a full-time teacher at Cecil Rhodes School in Winnipeg. Her optimistic outlook and enthusiasm has endeared her to both her peers and the children whom she coaches and teaches.

Her time spent teaching, coaching, and volunteering with children in the inner city, as well as her athletic achievements, have provided her with the opportunity to make an impact on the lives of many. Shelly says, “I take pride in being a role model for young people and I work hard at building a positive community within any school that I am involved with.”

Shelly dedicates countless hours within the Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal communities as a motivational speaker, inspiring her audience to get involved in their community and promoting the benefits of choosing a healthy lifestyle.

In 2005, Shelly Hruska of Winnipeg (Ringette) and Garnet Desjarlais of Winnipeg (Ball Hockey) were named winners of the Tom Longboat Award as Manitoba’s Aboriginal Athletes of the Year.

### **Hunt (Richards), Vera (1913-2002)**

Vera Clara Richards was the Métis daughter of Robert Larned Hunt and Mary Anne Kirton. Her grandfather was Frank Larned Hunt who married Henriette Gunn on November 29, 1860.

Vera was born and raised in the town of Poplar Point, near Portage la Prairie. After finishing high school she moved to Winnipeg where her first job was at the Canadian National Institute for the Blind. She met her husband Gordon Alexander Richards there and eventually worked at several other jobs including; a supervisor at the Manitoba Home for Girls, a social worker at the Manitoba Métis Friendship Centre, a social worker in the law courts and finally at the Manitoba Health and Social Services where she retired. Later years were spent enjoying her grandchildren and her many hobbies such as quilting.

Vera Richards was involved with Amy Clemons in the early years of the founding of the Winnipeg Indian and Métis Friendship Centre. She and Earl Duncan worked out of the Friendship Centre in the mid 1960s as Aboriginal Courtworkers employed by the Attorney General’s office. She was the first woman in this position. When the National Native Women’s Association of Canada was formed in 1973 she became the acting chair.

The family, through Vera’s grandfather Frank Larned Hunt<sup>22</sup>, has ties to Louis Riel’s provisional government during the 1869-1870 Red River Resistance. She was the custodian of a Louis Riel letter to John Bruce of St. Boniface. Following the news, announced in the *Le Nouveau Monde* on October 2, 1869, that William McDougall the Lieutenant Governor Designate from Canada was coming to the Red River colony, Louis Riel wrote this letter inviting John Bruce to a meeting at Baptiste Amable’s on October 20, 1869. The envelope that accompanies the letter contains an entry by Frank Larned Hunt: “Within is a letter from Riel to John Bruce — it may in the future be not amiss in the Records of some future Historical Society of Manitoba — F.L. Hunt.” Vera’s sons

---

<sup>22</sup> The only newspaper to send a correspondent to the Treaty Four negotiations was *The Manitoban* which sent F.L. Hunt who was at that time married to a Cree/Assiniboine woman named Kah-nah-nah-Kah-po-mit (Harriet Fox). Hunt and Kah-nah-nah-Kah-po-mit were hosted in the Indian camp by her brother Okanese, as their father Chief Mahkaysis (The Fox) had recently passed away. Mahkaysis (Fox) was a son of Le Sonnant and younger brother of Kahkewistahaw (He who Flies Around). He was a renowned hunter, peacemaker, and linguist who was head chief of the eastern Cree by mid-century. Okanese and Pasqua, who were both sons of Mahkaysis, signed Treaty No. 4, made at Fort Qu’Appelle in 1874, as did their uncle Kahkewistahaw. Reference: LAC, RG10, Volume 3612, File 4012, “Frank L. Hunt to Lieutenant -Governor Alexander Morris, Qu’Appelle, September, 1874. F.L. Hunt, “The Indian Treaty! Scenes en Route. The Fair Valley of the Qu’Appelle. Letters From Under a Cart” *The Manitoban*, September 26, 1874.

Francis and Gordon Richards donated their great-grandfather's letter to La Société historique de Saint-Boniface in 2011.

Reference:

Canada, Secretary of State, "Vera Richards" in *Speaking Together: Canada's Native Women*. Ottawa: 1975: 70-72.

Francis "Frank" Richards, Vera's son, personal communication, September 25, 2014.

**Impey, Isabelle.** (b. 1944) See Isabelle Dorion.

**Inkster, Colin.** (1843-1934)

Colin was born at Seven Oaks, the son of John Inkster (called Orkney Johnny) and his Métis wife Mary Sinclair. Mary was the daughter of HBC Governor William Sinclair and Margaret Nahovway. The family home—Seven Oaks House—in West Kildonan, was built by John Inkster in 1853 and is now a museum. Colin Inkster married Ann Tait in 1871. They had eight children.

Colin was a Orkney Half-Breed appointed to Manitoba's Legislative Council (Upper House) in 1871 and served until 1876 when, as speaker, he cast the deciding vote for abolition of the Council. By virtue of this appointment, Inkster was brought into the provincial cabinet by Premier Davis and was made Minister of Agriculture. His maternal grandfather was HBC Governor at York Factory, William Sinclair. Colin was educated at St. John's College, worked on his father's farm and did some freighting from St. Paul with his father's Red River carts. When the Legislative Council was abolished Colin was given the position of High Sheriff of the Eastern Judicial District. He served for 51 years as Sheriff. For many years he served as Rector's Warden for St. John's Cathedral.

**Inkster (McMurray), Harriet.** (1846-1891)

Harriet was born at Red River on October 10, 1846, the daughter of John Inkster (b. 1799) and Mary Sinclair (Métis). Harriet married William McMurray (Métis), on July 13, 1865 at Norway House. He was a widower whose wife Nancy Ballenden had died in 1862. He was the son of Thomas McMurray and an Indian woman. William was born in Rupertsland in 1819 and died in 1877 at Kildonan.

Fort McMurray, Alberta is named after Hudson's Bay Company Chief Factor William McMurray. The former North West Company post at the junction of the Athabasca and Clearwater Rivers about 250 miles downstream from Athabasca Landing, was rebuilt by the HBC's Henry "John" Moberly in 1870 and named after William McMurray. It functioned as a fur trading post and transportation centre connecting Edmonton with the Athabasca country.

William was born about 1820 in the North-West, the Métis son of Thomas McMurray (b. 1776), a Chief Trader of the HBC and his wife Jane Cardinal (b. 1780). William received his education at the Red River Academy. The HBC apprenticed him as Postmaster around 1837, and in 1866 he was appointed Chief Factor, subsequently becoming Chief Factor for the northern district. McMurray died suddenly at Winnipeg on 7 March 1877.

William was first married to Annie Christie Nancy Ballenden (b.1837), the Métis

daughter of John Ballenden<sup>23</sup> and Sarah McLeod. Annie died in 1862. In 1865, at Norway House, he then married Harriet Inkster (b. 1846), the Métis daughter of John Inkster and Mary Sinclair. They had one son, John Donald McMurray born on October 17, 1870 at Fort Chipewyan. Harriet died on April 5, 1891 at Lowes Fort.

Scrip:

McMurray, Harriet; for her living son, John Donald McMurray; born: 17 October, 1870 at Fort Chipewyan; address: Kildonan; father: William McMurray; mother: Harriet Inkster (Métis and deponent); file ref. 775944; claim no. 1610.

**Inkster, John.** (1830-1898)

John was the son of John Inkster (called Orkney Johnny) and his Métis wife Mary Sinclair. Mary was the daughter of HBC Governor William Sinclair and Margaret Nahovway. John married Mary Fogarty and they had four children.

John was the chief engineer on a Mississippi river boat and lived in New Orleans. He kept his ties with Red River and they sent their children to be educated at St. John's College and St. Mary's Academy.

**Inkster, William.** (1836-1869)

William Inkster was born in the Red River Settlement in 1836. He was the Native son of John Inkster and his Métis wife Mary Sinclair. William was educated at St. John's Parochial School and St. John's College. He was elected Junior Warden of the first Masonic Lodge in the district. In the spring of 1864, he went to Pembina to receive the degree of Craft of Free Masonry. He was a signatory to a petition to form a Lodge at Fort Garry.

Shortly after his marriage to Mary Todd, he gave up teaching and became a general merchant. He was appointed Public Surveyor on June 1, 1855 and in 1856 was appointed as census taker in the Parish of St. John's.

William Inkster took a strong interest in securing a definite connection with the Dominion of Canada as a means to further development of the West. He was a leader within the Half-Breed population, generally liked by all who made his acquaintance and a popular representative. He was appointed to the Council of Assiniboia in 1868, but less than eighteen months later he died on his 33<sup>rd</sup> birthday after becoming ill with typhoid fever.

*Reference*

Sealey, Bruce. General Editor, *Famous Manitoba Métis*, Winnipeg: Manitoba Métis Federation Press, 1974:39- 40.

**Isbister, Alexander Kennedy.** (1822-1883)

Isbister, also known by his Indian name Koonaubay, was born at Cumberland House in 1822. His father was Thomas Isbister an Orcadian clerk at that post, his mother was a Métis, Mary Kennedy, sister to Captain William Kennedy.

At a young age, Alexander traveled to the Orkney Islands to receive his basic education, he returned to the Red River District in 1833. He attended St. John's School, then in 1838 joined the ranks of the Hudson's Bay Company. For three years, he worked

---

<sup>23</sup> Known as "Orkney Johnny" he was a Chief Factor of the Hudson Bay Company.

up north, quitting the Company to further his studies. He enrolled at the University of Edinburgh (M.A.) and then University of London (LL.B.). He became a teacher in London, and at the same time wrote many school texts. In 1872, he was appointed Dean of a teacher training college in London. He was also editor of the *Education Times*, for twenty years. His scientific contributions in the area of geology include “On the Geology of the Hudson’s Bay Territories and of Portions of the Arctic and North-Western Regions of America,” which appeared in the *Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society of London* in 1855. As an active lawyer and diplomat, Alexander Kennedy Isbister is best known for his solid defense of the rights of Rupert’s Land’s Indigenous residents against the policies of the Hudson’s Bay Company both at the Imperial Parliament at Westminster and at the Company’s London headquarters. Unfortunately, for the Métis, and the Company, the Imperial government did not heed Isbister’s warning that the original residents of the North-West should have a say in how they were governed. His reason and eloquence failed to achieve Métis self-government. Nonetheless, his achievements were considerable.

Isbister’s concern for education at Red River was demonstrated by the 1867 endowment of a prize to be won in open competition between the scholars from the common schools in Red River.

On his death in 1883, Isbister left the bulk of his large fortune to the newly formed University of Manitoba. Eighty-five thousand dollars was a great deal of money in 1883, over a million in today’s terms. Up until the 1920s, this was still the largest bequest to the university, the remainder of its trust funds were made up of money derived from sales of agricultural land. The interest was to be used to award scholarships to promising students regardless of race, creed, or sex. Isbister also donated his personal library, of over 4,000 books, to the University and this was the start of the present library of over 1,000,000 books.

In 1932, officials discovered that the chairman of the Board of Governors of the University had embezzled a million dollars of the University money, including all the money in the A.K. Isbister Scholarship Fund. The Manitoba government still gives “Isbister Scholarships” to outstanding students entering the University. Also, in 1961, a classroom building on campus was named the “Isbister Building” in his honour. The memory of the University of Manitoba’s first benefactor lives on in a special way for which all Métis can be proud.

### *References*

- Cooper, Barry. *Alexander Kennedy Isbister: A Respectable Critic of the Honourable Company*. Ottawa: Carleton University Press, 1988.
- Van Kirk, Sylvia. “Alexander Kennedy Isbister.” *Dictionary of Canadian Biography*, Vol. XI (1881-1890). Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1982: 445-446.

### **Isham, Charles Thomas. (1755-1814)**

Isham was born in 1754 or 1755 at York Factory, the son of Hudson’s Bay Company chief factor James Isham and his Cree wife. He was sent to England for his education and while there his father died. In 1763 the London committee asked that Charles be sent home, subsequently, on May 7, 1766, he was given a seven-year apprenticeship contract

and assigned to Severn House. In 1773, he contracted for a further five years at £10 a year. His inland career began with a posting to The Pas in 1774. In 1775-76, he served under Mathew Cocking at Cumberland House. In 1776, he was sent down into buffalo country, but his goods were expended by early winter and he was forced to winter at the Eagle Hills Post. In 1781, he was struck with smallpox but as with most Métis, he survived. Through the 1780s he continued employment as a labourer, canoeman and interpreter at £15 to £20 per year. In 1789, he contracted as Inland Trader and Supervisor of Canoes at Swan River and between 1790 and 1795, was master at Swan River, Marlborough House, Somerset House, and from 1797 to 1799 at Jack River House (near Norway House). In 1812 he served as interpreter for Miles Macdonell at the Selkirk Settlers colony at Red River, then served as far west as Fort Edmonton. His highest salary was £80 per year. Isham never became more than a minor officer with the Company but he was the first Métis to rise this far. He died in England in 1814. His estate came to £1800 in three per cent annuities, the bulk of which was left to his four children, Thomas, Mary, Jane and James.

#### *Reference*

Brown, Jennifer. "Charles Thomas Isham." *Dictionary of Canadian Biography*, Vol. V (1801-1820). Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1983: 450-451.

#### **Iwama, Marilyn.**

Métis poet Marilyn Iwama is from Saskatchewan. Her academic research explores the way in which individuals and groups construct identities in writing. She currently lives and writes in Halifax.

#### **Janeaux, Francis A. (1839-1888)**

Janeaux's early life is not known. He was married to Virginia Laverdure (daughter of Catherine Charette and Pierre Laverdure). Virginia's sister, Eliza, was married to Frank Daniels (Daignon) and their daughter Margaret married Janeaux's employee, Paul Morase. Virginia's brother François was married to Marie Turcotte, whose brother Vital Turcotte married Adele Berger, daughter of Pierre Berger and Judith Wilkie Berger. This gives some idea of the tight family relationships between all of the large northern Montana Métis families with roots back in the Pembina Métis community.

Janeaux was at St. Paul Minnesota in 1857 for one year before going to St. Louis, Missouri. In 1859, he came west by steamboat up the Missouri River. In the early 1860s, he was living at Fort Stevenson, North Dakota (south of Minot). While there he was in a gunfight with a Frenchman and wounded in the hip. He then moved to Montana along the Milk River. Janeaux, who had been granted a trade license, was in charge of the Métis at that location and supplied the buffalo hunters as an itinerant trader. Finally, in 1872, he built what was known as Fort Turnay or Janeaux's Post on Frenchman's Creek northeast of present day Saco. This post was in a compound stockade of about 180 feet to each side. Log cabins were placed along each side. One of the cabins near the gate was used as a store and had a fireplace inside. At this time, Ben Kline was working for Janeaux as a clerk. Most of their trade was with the Métis as they had a federal license for this purpose.

In the latter part of the 1870s, Janeaux ceased operations at this location and it is believed that he moved to the Cypress Hills where he was employed as a trading post

clerk. In 1879, due to a lack of buffalo in Canada, Janeaux returned to Montana and settled along the Judith River and established a trading post on Flatwillow. In July of 1879, Janeaux led another band of Métis from the Milk River country to the site of Spring Creek (now Lewistown) via Judith Gap. At that time, they found Paul Morase camped there at the site of the old Reeds Fort.

At the time of Janeaux's arrival, there was only a small hamlet of Métis clustered on the banks of Big Spring Creek. Two miles below this town Reed and Bowles were operating a trading post at the point where the Carroll Trail crossed Big Spring Creek. Janeaux then filed a homestead claim for 160 acres. Paul Morose's claim adjoined Janeaux' claim on the south.

In the early fall of 1879, General Miles rounded up the Milk River Métis for trading with the Sioux and gave them a choice of going to Canada or the Judith Basin. About 40 families were brought to the Judith Basin by the army. The troops brought them across the river by way of the government steamer near where the Musselshell River enters the Missouri River. After their arrival Janeaux built a stockade trading post and entered a trading agreement with T.C. Powers & Brothers. This post was built with the assistance of Métis labour lead by John Berger, and including Ben Kline, the Laverdures, Daignon and Morase.

By the fall of 1882, Janeaux's post was in financial difficulty and he turned all of his operations over to T.C. Powers & Brothers to settle his \$5,000.00 debt to them. In spite of these financial difficulties, Janeaux donated eight lots to the school district and the first frame schoolhouse was built on this land. Subsequently, on September 24, 1884, Janeaux and his wife Virginia donated 40 acres to the town of Lewistown for the use and benefits of its residents.

From family correspondence it is known that Janeaux intended to return to Canada but was shipwrecked and wounded on the way, therefore returned to Lewistown, paralysed. This affliction eventually led to his death on March 17, 1888 at age 49.

### *Reference*

Kramlich, Ann. "Montana Pioneers," *Lewistown News Argus*, 1998-2001.

### **Jeannotte, Francois.** (1806-1905)

Francois was born in 1806 on the Mouse (Souris) River, eight miles west of what is now Bottineau, N.D., at a place the Chippewa called Edge of the Woods. His mother, Assiwenotok, was a Chippewa member of the Turtle Mountain Band. His father was a French Canadien, Jutras Jeannotte, originally from Montreal. He had spent many years west of the Red River both north and south of the border. Many years before his marriage to Assiwenotok, Jutras was coming down the Qu'Appelle river with a load of furs, accompanied by his first wife and son when a party of Grosventres attacked them. His son was killed and his wife was scalped and left for dead. He himself fell into the water badly wounded, and as he struggled to save himself from drowning a Grosventre attacked him by clubbing him with a flintlock musket. Jutras was able to pull himself out of the water by clinging to the gun, and then wrenching it from the Grosventre killed him with it.

At the age of seven Francois lived on Beaver Creek, a tributary of the Assiniboine. It was here that his twin sister was waylaid by a band of Grosventres and left lying, still alive but scalped and having fourteen wounds. At this time the Grosventres had a village

at the junction of the South Antlers and the Mouse rivers. The two sons of the war chief were White Cow Buffalo Robe and Four Bears.

In 1818 François, after his father had returned to Montreal, accompanied his mother to the Pembina river, and during the next two winters they stayed at the Big Salt and Little Salt rivers, as the Hudson's Bay Co. had a post nearby with "Arrelles" as post trader and Burke as clerk. At this time there were also two trading posts at the mouth of the Pembina River. One was established by the North West Company in the charge of McDonald with Grant as clerk, and the other operated by the Hudson's Bay Co. at about the same spot where Kittson's fort was afterwards built. He remembers distinctly, the Selkirk Settlers with a mixture of Swiss, German, Italian and Orkney Island men.

In 1820 he and his mother returned to the Mouse River and wintered at the big bend of that river. During the winter of 1820-21 it was reported that a Chippewa war party that went to the foothills of the Rockies, found a few miles south of present day Minot, N.D. an "American" trading post established by traders from the Little Missouri and in charge of "Gravelle" with the Half-Breed Keplin (Kiplin) as interpreter.

In 1822, he met a travelling civil engineer from Europe at the junction of the South Antlers and the Mouse in company with two Half-Breeds, Jack Spence and Jack Anderson. At this time the Grosventres had abandoned the place for a good many years, but there was plenty of evidence of their occupation still to be seen. The Grosventres had quarreled about the ownership of some horses that had fallen into the hands of their ancient enemies. Subsequently, the Chippewas, Assiniboines and the Crees, had gradually driven them southward until they reached the shelter of the Missouri River.

Francois was twenty-seven years old at the time of the great meteor shower of 1833, and remembered it very well. He resided on the Turtle Mountain Reservation for a number of years and died in 1905.

#### *Reference*

State Historical Society of North Dakota, "Biography of Old Settlers." *State Historical Society of North Dakota Annual Report*, Vol. 1, 1906: 339-340.

#### **J rome dit St. Matte, Andr .** (1829-1916)

Andr , born at St. Boniface, was the son of Martin Jerome II and Ang lique Letendr . Andr  married Marguerite Gosselin and they had 16 children. Andr  was accused of being involved in the 1871 Fenian Raid on Manitoba. After a period of imprisonment and torture, he was later acquitted in the spring of 1872. Andr  was married to Marguerite Gosselin and by 1871 they had nine children, the youngest, Ang lique was born on New Year's eve, 1871.

On Thursday, October 5, 1871, Irish-American and M tis attackers crossed into Canadian territory from Pembina, and occupied the HBC post on the border. Captain Lloyd Wheaton of the U.S. Army broke up this raid and arrested the American participants. He suggests that there were about forty to eighty invaders. He reported that the men were led by O'Donoghue, O'Neill, Curley and Donnelly. On arriving at the Canadian Customs house, they demanded its surrender, occupied it, and began handing out stores of the HBC with a view to their removal. They also took about twenty prisoners, some of whom were travellers on the north-south road to Red River. At 11:00 o'clock, Colonel Wheaton and twenty-three men captured the leaders along with ten men,



94 muskets, 11 sabres and 12,000 musket cartridges. O'Donoghue was captured by Métis of Pembina and turned over to the American authorities. Given that none of these captives appeared to have violated American law they were all soon released.

Some three weeks after the Fenians were released, three Pembina Métis were arrested at the border and taken by Canadian officials to Winnipeg for trial for "feloniously and unlawfully levying war against Her Majesty." The three arrested were Isidore Villeneuve (later acquitted), André Jerome St. Matte (remanded) and Louison "Oiseau" Letendré (convicted and sentenced to death). Jerome and Letendré were buffalo hunters and cart drivers on the trains that transported goods between Fort Garry and Saint Paul. Villeneuve had just returned from Athabasca with the HBC brigades. While Letendré apparently lived south of the border near St. Vincent, Minnesota, André Jerome St. Matte lived north of what is now Emerson, Manitoba (part of the Parish of Ste. Agathe). His father and some of his brothers were living south of the border. In a January 29, 1872 deposition Andre's father, Martin Jerome, swore as follows:

My son, Andrew Jerome, now in confinement at Fort Garry, Province of Manitoba, was born near St. Boniface in said Province then known as the Red River Settlement of Rupert's Land and settled at Pembina, now in Pembina County, Dakota Territory, U.S. Then he resided in the United States about 25 years, and for about 3 years last past he has resided on the east side of the Red River of the North about one mile below [north] of the Old "Oak Post" known as Lieutenant Long's Post.

Marguerite was pregnant with a ninth child at the time of her husband's arrest. André was 42 years of age at this time.

#### *Reference*

Ruth Swan and Ed Jerome. "Unequal Justice: The Métis in O'Donoghue's Raid of 1871," *Manitoba History* No. 39, 2000: 24-38.

#### **Jérome, Daniel Oren.** (b. 1930)

Dan Jerome was born January 13, 1930 at Belcourt, North Dakota. He is the son of Ferdinand and Emilie Laframboise Jerome, the fourth oldest of twelve children. He took his grade school education at St. Ann's Mission and the Turtle Mountain Community School. From 1954 to 1959 he attended North Dakota State University and upon completion of his degree taught school at Caron, Fortuna and Halliday, North Dakota. He then taught at the BIA school in White Shield, N.D. He became social worker in Belcourt in 1964 and in 1967 was appointed Administrative Assistant for the Belcourt High School. In 1969 he became the first Métis/Ojibwa school superintendent of the district.

Dan was elected to the North Dakota State Legislature in 1990, the first Native American ever elected to the State Senate. He served until 1994. He became a master flute maker and always had a deep appreciation of his Métis and Ojibwa heritage.

#### **Jérome, Hélène (Goulet).** (1844-1920)

Hélène was born in St. Boniface on June 7, 1844, the only child of Jean Baptiste Jérome and Josèphite Courchène. One year after her birth, Hélène's father died, and she was passed into the care of her aunt, Angélique Jérome, who was married to Joe Rolette. Just as her future husband would do with his job of postal courier, Hélène split her time between Pembina and St. Boniface because during the school term she traveled north to be educated by the Grey Nuns. Elzéar Goulet lived nearby in a section of St. Boniface

known as Norwood, where he evidently crossed paths with Hélène.<sup>24</sup> On August the 3rd, 1859 the fifteen year old Hélène married the twenty-two year old Elzéar at her uncle's home in Pembina. After her husband was killed at Red River she married Damase Harrison. She is buried at Kenora, Ontario.

**Jerome, L. M. (b. 1851)**

Louis Jerome was born on October 2, 1851 at Pembina, the son of Martin Jerome and Elizabeth Wilkie. He married Philomene Ferron or Herron sometime before 1879. Louis signed a petition for a Métis reserve in Montana, sent by Louis Riel to General Nelson A. Miles, August 6, 1880.

**Jérome, Martin Jr. (L'pchi St. Matthe). (1799- 1862)**

Martin, the son of Martin Jérome Sr. dit St. Matte and Louise (a Chippewa-Cree) was born at Fort Carlton on the Saskatchewan River. Shortly after his father's death in 1821, Martin left that area and moved to Fort Garry. There he married Angélique Letendré on June 6, 1825 at St. Boniface. The couple had four children. Martin worked as a guide and buffalo hunter in the twice a year buffalo hunts. He also had a Red River lot farm. He is listed in the Red River 1828 and 1849 censuses of the District of Assiniboia. His first wife died shortly after the birth of their fourth child. Martin then married Elizabeth (Betsy) Wilkie and they had twelve children. Elizabeth's parents were Jean Baptiste Wilkie and Mezhakamayhkijikok. She was the sister of Augustine Wilkie, who was often elected as a buffalo hunt chief and led many hunts during the 1810 to 1850 period. The 1857 and 1860 census records show that Martin Jérome and his family settled at St. Vincent, Pembina County, Minnesota and they lived there until he drowned in the flood of 1862. They had likely moved to the south in order to trade outside the reach of the Hudson's Bay Company. His daughter Angélique was married to Joe Rolette an agent of the American Fur Company and Martin was likely trading with his son-in-law.

*Reference:*

St. Ann's Centennial Committee, *St. Ann's Centennial 1885- 1985*. Belcourt, North Dakota: St. Ann's Centennial Committee, 1985: 385-387.

**Jérome, Martin dit St. Matte. MP. (1849-1936)**

Martin Jérome was born, on November 23, 1849 at Pembina, the son of Martin Jérome Jr. dit St. Matthe (III) and Angele Landry. He was half-brother to Louis Jérome Jr. (son of Martin Sr. and Betsy Wilkie).

Martin completed his school studies at Collège de Sainte-Boniface. He married Léocadie Carrière in 1871 at St. Norbert. Between 1875 and 1880 the family moved to Saint-Pierre-Jolys where Léocadie was born. Martin was first the mayor of Youville, then in the 1888 general election he became the Liberal MP from Carillon, 1888-96 and 1899-1903. He was defeated by the conservative candidate in 1903. In the early 1900s he worked in the federal immigration office in Winnipeg.

**Jobin, Ambroise Jr. (1851-1885)**

---

<sup>24</sup> Courchaine, "Biography of Roger Goulet," 19-20.

Ambroise was born May 17, 1851 at Slave Lake, the son of Ambroise Jobin Sr. and Marguerite Mandeville. He married Annie Bremner. He was a member of Riel's 16 man Council (Exovedate) at Batoche under the Chairmanship of Pierre Parenteau, during the 1885 Resistance. At the time of the Duck Lake hostilities Jobin was living in a Métis encampment near Turtleford and brought a small force south to Battleford on the heels of Poundmaker. He died on May 23, 1885 in hospital at Saskatoon from wounds received at the Battle of Batoche.<sup>25</sup>

**Jobin, Joseph Falcon.** (1849-1891)

Joseph, brother to Ambroise, was born on December 26, 1849, the son of Ambroise Jobin Sr. and Marguerite Mandeville. He married Henriette Bremner (b. 1860), the daughter of William Bremner and Mary Hogue. They had one child, Joseph Alexander, born August 5, 1884 at St. Louis. Joseph Sr. was a schoolteacher at Bresaylor School and Riel's agent in the Battleford area. He was in constant communication with Riel and would pass on news to the Indians and Métis of the area. He also advised them to prepare by acquiring as much shot, ball, cartridges and powder as they could. He and Athanase Falcon led the Turtle River Métis when they joined Poundmaker in the siege of Battleford. At the Rebellion trials in Regina he was identified as the President of the Cut Knife Hill Métis camp. He was the courier of Poundmaker's April 29<sup>th</sup> letter to Riel (arriving at Batoche on May 1, 1885) asking for reinforcements. Similarly, in May he couriered a letter from Riel to Poundmaker asking for Indian help at Batoche.<sup>26</sup>

**Jobin, Louis Napoleon.** (1860-1934)

Louis, born December 14, 1860, was the son of Ambroise Jobin Sr. and Marguerite Mandeville. He married Olive Dumas and they had seven children. He was one of the five Jobin brothers who participated in the 1885 Resistance. He then fled to St. Albert and on to the Lesser Slave Lake area. He married Olive Dumas, daughter of Charles Dumas and Josephite Courtoirelle. They settled in the Grouard area where they raised eleven children.<sup>27</sup>

**Jobin, Marlene Olive (Lanz).** (b. 1943)

Marlene was born December 11, 1943. She is the daughter of Ambroise Jobin and Nora Adelaide Courtorelle. Marlene is the long-time Vice President of Region III, Métis Nation Alberta. She is the granddaughter of Louis Jobin and Olive Dumas.

**Jobin, Louis Napoleon.** (1860-1934)

Louis, born December 14, 1860, was the son of Ambroise Jobin Sr. and Marguerite Mandeville. He married Olive Dumas and they had seven children. He was one of the five Jobin brothers who participated in the 1885 Resistance. He then fled to St. Albert and on to the Lesser Slave Lake area. He married Olive Dumas, daughter of Charles Dumas and Josephite Courtoirelle. They settled in the Grouard area where they raised eleven children.

---

<sup>25</sup> See also Beatrice Jobin Demetrius, "Riel's Metis Soldiers." Edmonton: ms., n.d., Appendix.

<sup>26</sup> Blair Stonechild and Bill Waiser, *Loyal till Death: Indians and the North-West Rebellion*. Calgary: Fifth House Ltd., 1997: 95-96, 133. Douglas W. Light, *Footprints in the Dust*. North Battleford: Turner-Warwick Publications Inc., 1987: 122-124. Beatrice Jobin Demetrius, "Riel's Metis Soldiers." Edmonton: ms., n.d., Appendix.

<sup>27</sup> Op. cit..

**Jobin, Patrice.** (1868-1891)

Patrice, born October 16, 1868, was the youngest son of Ambroise Jobin Sr. and Marguerite Mandeville. He was one of the five Jobin brothers who participated in the 1885 Resistance. He died at St. Albert Mission on December 23, 1891.

**Jobin, Pierre.** (1856-1894)

Pierre, born October 21, 1856, was the son of Ambroise Jobin Sr. and Marguerite Mandeville. He married Sarah McMillan at St. Charles in 1884. He was one of the five Jobin brothers who participated in the 1885 Resistance. His wife Sarah McMillan was the daughter of William McMillan and Marguerite Dease.

**Johnson, Gary.** (1943-2008)

Métis artist Gary Johnson lives on the Crow Reservation at Lodge Grass, Montana, where he and his wife, Louella, own and operate Les Bois Brulé: Métis Trading Company. Gary is renowned throughout North America for producing museum quality replicas of Plains Métis and Plains Indian artifacts. Gary is a retired police officer. He was born at Wauseon, Ohio, the son of Wayne M. Johnson and Genevive White Arm. Genevive's great grandfather was Henri Lagimodière of Fort Pierre, South Dakota. Family oral history indicates that Henri had moved there from Red River. Gary's paternal grandmother was Helen Allery from Turtle Mountain, North Dakota. She was married to Isaac Johnson, originally from North Carolina. Gary's father and his siblings were born near Red Lake, Minnesota.

On his mother's side, Gary is of Lakota ancestry and a descendant of the historic Red River Lagimodière family. Gary was raised in Ohio by his father and Ojibway stepmother. It was from her mother (from northern Michigan) and a local schoolteacher, that Gary learned beadworking. Gary completed his B.A. in history at Eastern Montana College (now Montana State University, Billings) and has credits in the Criminal Justice program but did not finish this second degree. As an undergrad he worked as a deputy sheriff and upon graduation taught and worked at college administration at a small college in Billings. He started graduate studies in Art but left to work for the Big Horn County Sheriff, then was employed for over a decade as a police officer for the Crow Agency. Before entering the law enforcement profession, Gary taught history and English at Lodge Grass High School, and serves as Director of Student Special Services and American Indian Studies at Rocky Mountain College, Billings, Montana. Gary has taught courses in Native American Art (including beadwork, porcupine quillwork, featherwork and Plains Indian art history and comparative art) at various campuses of Montana State University, Little Big Horn college, the Crow Agency, and at the College of Saint Scholastica, Duluth, Minnesota. During the summers of 1976, 1977, and 1978, Gary and his wife, Louella Whiteman Runs Him-Johnson, also taught Native American Studies in the Federal Republic of Germany.

Gary has served as a Native Arts consultant for the United Church Board of Homeland Ministries and the Montana Arts Council, and Gary's name appears as a Métis history and cultural consultant on the featured speakers list of the Montana Committee for the Humanities.

Gary's interest in Native American art and culture began literally on the floor in front

of his grandmother's rocking chair. At about age 12 Gary first tried his hand at beadwork. He began as a hobbyist and eventually evolved into avocation, an obsession and now, finally, a profession.

Gary perfected his skills by watching and talking with numerous Crow and Lokota Indian tribal elders and by examining countless examples of historical artwork. Most of his knowledge of art history and comparative art has been gained through over 45 years of private research into existing printed material and in the collections of numerous museums and private collections in the United States, Canada and western Europe.

At present, Gary is widely recognized as the premier artist in his field. Possessing the ability to create original works that reflect the historic materials, methods, and artistic styles of various Indian tribes, as well as the Red River Métis, without resorting to copying existing antiques. Gary reproduces historical replicas of the highest possible quality and integrity.

Gary's work has won awards at the prestigious Heard Museum Guild Indian Arts and Crafts Exhibit in Phoenix, Arizona. His work has been featured in publications of the University of Wisconsin and the National Endowment of the Arts, as well as *The Cowboy Chronicle*, *Cowgirls and Indians Magazine*, *Whispering Wind*, and *Muzzleloader Magazine*. Gary is one of the featured artists in *All about Cowboy Action Shooting* by Ron Harris, *Métis Legacy* by The Manitoba Métis Federation, and *A Time of Gathering* by Robin K. Wright.

A depiction of his quillwork Métis frock coat (1996) and a Métis beaded coat (on loan) are featured in the Métis Gallery of the Canadian Museum of Civilization in Hull, Quebec. Other examples of his work can be found in the famous Chandler-Pohrt Collection, the Lessard Collection, the Museum of the Plains Indian (Browning, Montana), and the Beuchel Memorial Lakota Museum (Saint Francis, South Dakota). His work has won awards from the prestigious Heard Museum Guild Indian Arts and Crafts Exhibit in Phoenix, Arizona and has appeared in numerous publications.

The historical period represented by his work ranges from 1750 to 1900. All the leather used is brain-tanned in the traditional manner. The beads are either old stock or modern remakes of the old bead colours. He dyes his own porcupine quills to the proper colours for the historical period. Other trade materials such as metal bells, cloth and ribbon are as close as possible to the materials originally traded. All seams are hand sewn with sinew or waxed linen or cotton thread as historically appropriate. Over forty-five years of meticulous historical research has gone into this work.

Gary was a member of the Métis Nation of Montana (#0014), the Lower Mainland Métis Council of Surrey, B.C. and holds an Associate membership in Manitoba Métis Federation.

**Johnson, Pauline.** (1837-1907)

Pauline Johnson was the daughter of a Six Nations (Mohawk) Indian Chief and his English wife. She was a noted writer and public speaker. Her posthumously published book, *The Moccasin Maker* (Toronto: Ryerson Press, 1913) contains a tribute to her mother and a number of previously unpublished short stories. The story "As It Was in the Beginning," tells of a Métis woman caught between two cultures and how men controlled women's lives in the Victorian and Edwardian eras.

**Jones, Bertha Clark O.C.**

Bertha Clark was the first president of the Native Women's Association of Canada formed in 1974. Prior to the formation of that group she was the president and co-founder of the Voice of Alberta Native Women's Society. Bertha started her public service with Nistawayou and its housing committees, then Newstart (an upgrading program). One of 14 children, Bertha was born at Clear Hills Alberta and grew up in the Athabasca region of northern Alberta. Although she wanted to be a nurse, she did not want to leave home for education. After completing grade nine she worked in a hospital. Then the war broke out, and she went to live with her sister and brother-in-law at Grande Prairie, and worked around there until she joined the Air Force where she became a Physical Training and Drill Instructor.

Bertha served in the Royal Canadian Air Force, Women's Division during the Second World War. On September 30, 2002 at Edmonton she was one of 20 Métis Veterans to be awarded the Golden Jubilee Medals by the Métis National Council who were provided with the medals by the Governor General of Canada to commemorate the 50th anniversary of Her Majesty's reign. Bertha also served on the Institute for the Advancement of Aboriginal Women steering committee to produce the book, *Our Women in Uniform: Honouring Aboriginal Women Veterans of Alberta* published in 2003.



Bertha Clark Jones on left.

Photo courtesy of the Institute for the Advancement of Aboriginal Women

A respected Elder, Bertha has been a member of the Métis Judiciary and the Aboriginal Veterans Society, and has fought all her life for the rights of the underprivileged and disadvantaged. She remains a powerful voice and a guiding light for the Aboriginal community of Canada. In 2007, she received the National Aboriginal Achievement Foundation's Award for Lifetime Achievement.

May 3, 2007 Bertha was appointed as an Officer of the Order of Canada in recognition of her lifetime achievement in the category of Social Service. The investiture took place at Ottawa in February 2008.



Bertha Clark-Jones (l), recipient of the Order of Canada, with Her Excellency the Right Honourable Michaëlle Jean, Governor General of Canada, in Ottawa on February 22, 2008.

Photographer: Sgt. Eric Jolin, Rideau Hall, Office of the Secretary to the Governor General

References:

Barkwell, Lawrence J. (Ed.) "Bertha Clark Jones" in *Women of the Métis Nation*. Winnipeg: Louis Riel Institute, 2010. ISBN 978-0-9809912-5-3

Canada Secretary of State. "Bertha Clark" in *Speaking Together: Canada's Native Women*. Ottawa: Secretary of State, 1975.

**Jones, Doris.** (b. 1989)

Métis archer, Doris Jones, has set 64 Canadian records and 4 World records. Doris took up the sport at age four. She is now ranked first in Canada in both the Cadet (14-15) and Junior classes (16-17) and is ranked sixth among senior women. In 2003 she was named Archer of the Year by the Archers and Bowhunter's Association of Manitoba. On March 14, 2004 she was a National Métis Youth Role Model recipient for athletic achievement.

**Jolibois, Baptiste. (b. 1851)**

Baptiste was born on July 20, 1851, the son of Jean Baptiste Jolibois and Marguerite Robillard. Baptiste, his wife Marie and six children appear on the Turtle Mountain Band census of 1892. Baptiste was one of the Cypress Hills Métis Hunting Band who petitioned for a reserve in 1878.

**Jones, William.** (1874-1909)

William Jones was a Fox-Métis, the son of Sarah Penny Jones and Henry Jones. His Indian Grandmother was apparently the daughter of a Fox chief. His mother died when William was one year old and his grandmother raised him until she died when he was age nine. He spent three years in a boarding school and then came under the care of his father who was residing in Indian Territory. He then worked three years as a cowboy. In 1889, he was recruited to attend Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institution. This school educated both Blacks and Indians. William was an excellent student and went on to Phillips Andover Academy, Harvard College and then completed his Ph.D. in ethnology at Columbia University. Jones completed research on Algonquin languages in the Midwest and parts of Canada. He is best known for his extensive collection of Nanabushu Tales. The interested reader can find these on the web site for the University of Wisconsin, American Indian Studies Program.

Jones was murdered in the Philippines on March 28, 1909, while on an expedition (1907-1909) for the Field Museum of Chicago. It is a scandal that in spite of his academic credentials and the efforts of his mentor, Dr. Frank Boas, Jones was unable to obtain permanent appointments at Americas leading ethnographic institutions.

**Jourdain, Alexis.** (b.1825)

Alexis was born in 1825, the son of Jean Baptiste Jourdain and Marguerite Saskaihutewekkwé who were married according to the custom of the country circa 1819. Alexis married Angelique Nahzhenequay Gurneau aka Gourneau (b. 1828), daughter of Joseph Grenon and Angelique Folle- Avoine on 24 Jun 1850 Assumption, Pembina. They were enumerated at Pembina in the 1850 census as Family # 134. Alexis is listed as a voyageur. The children of Alexis Jourdain and Angelique Gourneau were as follows:

Isabelle Jourdain; born circa 1852.

Joseph Jourdain; born about 1853.

Her second marriage was to Alexis' brother, Bazil Jourdain.

Jourdain, Bozil (1840) [1850 U.S.]

!NAME: Jourdain, Bazil [1864-5]

!NAME: , Bazil [1866]

!NAME: , Bazile [1867b]

!NAME: Jourdain, Bazil 2d [R.L. Scrip #64]

!NAME: Jourdain, Bazil (1840) [1878:796]

!NAME: Jordan, Bazile (1835) [1885]

!NAME: Jordan, Bazile (1841) [1886]

!NAME: Jordan, Bazile (1840) [1887]

!CENSUS: [Published Minnesota Historical Society, 1972], Minnesota Territorial Census, Pembina County, 1850:158/158 born: Red Lake

!ANNUITY: MN Historical Society, Microfilm Series M-390 (Rolls 3 & 5),

U.S. Office of Indian Affairs, Chippewa Annuity Rolls, 1841 - 1907:

Red Lake Annuity Roll, Mons o mo's Band - 1864:164

.....1 man, 1 woman, 1 boy, \$ 27 paid



Red Lake Annuity Roll, Nah gaun e gwon aib's Band - 1865:319

- .....1 man, 1 woman, 1 child, \$ 22.50pd

Un ne me kence's Band - 1866:393

- .....1 man, 1 woman, 2 children, \$ 32 paid

Gay gway to way's Band - 1867b:458

- .....1 man, 1 child \$ 16 paid

1878:796, male, age 38, payment witnessed by C.P. Allen and Paul H. Beaulieu,  
received OCT 6, 1878, his "x" mark, ..... \$ 8.50pd

[1878], listed with: Jourdain, Angelique (1833) [1878:140]

Jourdain, Patrice (1865) [1878:141]

Jourdain, Louis (1867) [1878:142]

!"HALFBREED"\_LAND\_SCRIP: National Archives, RG 75, Entry 363, "List of Persons to Whom Scrip was Issued under Red Lake & Pembina Treaties...." Halfbreed Scrip #64 issued FEB 12, 1873, under the authority of Secretarial Decision, JUN 12, 1872, delivered FEB 12th, 1873 [notation: "H 68"] [notation: "Patented MAY 21, 1881"]

!"HALFBREED"\_LAND\_SCRIP: National Archives, RG 75, Entry 364, "Treaty of APR 12, 1864, Red Lake and Pembina Half-Breeds," Scrip Stubs, Number 64 [checked], dated FEB 12, 1873, 160 Acres, delivered FEB 12, 1873, issued to Bazil Jourdain 2nd, delivered to Agent E.P. Smith

!NARA\_RG\_75, Series M-595, Films #243-245, 418-424 and 649-654, Red Lake BIA Enrollment, 1885:1041 "Praying Day's Band" 1886:726; 1887:778; 1888: [1889:52, 1889 Agreement, Alexis Jordin, age 73]

### **Joyale, Toussaint.** (b. c. 1805)

Toussaint married Marguerite Lapointe on September 26, 1825 at St. Boniface. Toussaint, his wife and four children, were members of the James Sinclair-led group of Red River Half-Breed and Métis emigrants for the Columbia. The group completed the 1700 mile trip from White Horse Plains to Fort Vancouver and finally Fort Nisqually in 130 days. Jemmy Jock Bird acted as their guide for the part of the journey that crossed Blackfoot territory. On October 12, 1841, the group reached Fort Vancouver on the Columbia River.

Juneau, Joseph. (1826-1889)

Métis prospector Joseph Juneau was born at Milwaukee in 1826, the son of Solomon and Josette Juneau. His father Solomon was the first mayor of Milwaukee. Joe worked in the mines of Montana before going to the Cassair District of British Columbia in the 1870s. From there he and Richard Harris went to Sitka in 1879. George Piltz engaged them to prospect for him in 1880-81. They found rich ore along the Gastineau Channel near where the city of Juneau (named after Joseph) is now located. In spite of this find, Juneau was penniless again by 1883. Juneau was married to a Tlingit woman, Ka-ye-ka-ha, they had no children. At the time of the Klondike gold rush he went to Dawson, Yukon and died there in 1889 at age 63.

Juneau, Josette. (1803-1855)

Josette was born at Sheboygan, Wisconsin, one of twelve children in the family of Jacques Vieau and his Menominee wife Angelique. Angelique was the daughter of Joseph Le Roy, a French trader and his wife Marguerite, who was the daughter of Ah-ke-nepa-weh (Standing Earth), an important Menominee tribal leader from the La Baye, Wisconsin area. Her father Jaques was a French Canadian fur trader. Josette was educated at the St. François Xavier mission near Green Bay, Wisconsin and became fluent and literate in French. She also spoke Menominee, Chippewa, Potawatomi, and Winnebago.

At age seventeen Josette married Métis trader Solomon L. Juneau who was working under her father's supervision at Milwaukee. They had at least 17 children, 14 of whom lived past childhood. Her son Joseph went on to become the co-founder and namesake of Juneau, Alaska. Josette was known as an extraordinary hostess and within her home she provided nursing, and charity as well as education in housekeeping and Christian doctrine. Eventually, she persuaded her husband (who was also the first mayor of Milwaukee) to build a rural home at Theresa, Wisconsin, so she could be near her Menominee kinfolk. After 1852 this became their retirement home. Her charity and good works were acknowledged by a gift from Pope Leo XII and she was universally mourned and eulogized by the press upon her death.

#### *Reference*

Thiel, Mark. "Josette Juneau," in Gretchen M. Bataille (Editor). *Native American Women: A Biographical Dictionary*. New York: Garland Publishing, 1993: 132-133.

#### **Kane, Margo.** (b. 1952)

Métis actress Margo Kane was born (near Edmonton, Alberta) but raised by an adoptive father and three different step-mothers. She grew up as the only Native child among seven children. Despite being an honour student, her cultural schizophrenia led to a suicidal teenage depression. Upon finishing high school, alienated by her adoptive family, she ran from home. By age 20, she had become dependant on drugs and alcohol and was a single mother, a child she later gave up for adoption.

With the help of psychological counselling Kane beat her addictions and enrolled in Edmonton's Grant McEwan College for Performing Arts. Here she excelled in dance, acting and singing. She won scholarships to the Banff School of Fine Arts and Circle in the Square Theatre School in New York She went on to become an actress, singer, and dancer, who has taught dramatic arts and made films and commercials. She is best known for her theatre performances in *The Ecstasy of Rita Joe* and for appearing in the movie *Running Brave* opposite Robbie Benson.

Margo has been involved in work for the National Native role Model Program and was the first Native artistic director of the Spirit Song Native Theatre School in the 1980s. In 1992 she formed her own company Full Circle: First Nations Performance.

#### **Keeper, Cyril, M.P.** (b. 1943)

Cyril Keeper was born on July 17, 1943 at Berens River, Manitoba. He is the son of Samuel Keeper and Lorna Saunders. Sam was a captain of several boats on Lake Winnipeg.

Cyril was first elected to the House of Commons from the Winnipeg-St. James riding in 1980. He was re-elected from the Winnipeg North Centre riding in 1984, but defeated

in that same riding in the general election of 1988.  
Keeseekoowenin, (Moses Burns). (1819-1906)

Keeseekoowenin was the son of Métis leader Michael Cardinal and his Orkney wife, Sally Whitford. Keeseekoowenin became chief of the Riding Mountain Band of Indians after his half brother Mekis died during the winter of 1874-75. Moses was known to all as an excellent horseman and a great buffalo hunter.

**Kennedy, Alis CD, OMC, Ph.D. (Senator)**

Alis Kennedy is a multilingual woman born in Montréal. Alis is a volunteer Senator with the Métis Nation of Ontario (MNO); she is an advisor, consultant, educator, facilitator, presenter, veteran (CD) and an active member of the Aboriginal Veteran Aughtones and the Royal Canadian Legion. She is a founding member of the Aboriginal Students Advisory Council at a Toronto community college and is a member of the Aboriginal Education Advisory Council at a Toronto university. She is the recipient of the Ontario Medal for Good Citizenship for her outstanding contributions to her community and to the province. Alis Kennedy has volunteered for over 35 years in three continents. She retired from the Ontario Public Service on January 31, 2013 and will continue to volunteer.

On Wednesday, December 14, 2011 at the Ontario Legislature, MNO Senator Dr. Alis Kennedy was presented with the Ontario Medal for Good Citizenship (OMC) from Lieutenant Governor David Onley. The OMC recognizes people who have made exceptional long-term contributions to the quality of life in Ontario.

One of Senator Kennedy's many achievements was her participation, as a commercially licensed pilot, in a video entitled "Women in Science" produced by York University. The video encouraged young women to pursue careers in science and was viewed by all Ontario high school students in the mid 1980s.

Senator Kennedy was recognized for over 35 years of volunteering in three continents and in four countries. Her contributions to the MNO and others organizations were also highlighted. Her time as volunteer included months working on some projects on a full-time basis, as was the case when she was in Peru and South Africa. One of the projects where she volunteered on a full-time basis was with an organization in Africa that educated South Africans and tourists about the plight of cheetahs. This project also involved working with the endangered big cats.

Senator Kennedy was selected to represent all the OMC recipients in a response to the OMC Chair's toast. Prior to this, she was one of the two recipients interviewed by CityTV. Throughout these ceremonies and events, she made everyone aware of her Métis identity. "I proudly wore my Métis flag/sash, which I beaded myself" said Senator Kennedy. She indicated she wore this item to honour a past OMC recipient the late MNO Senator Helen Bradley, "I adapted the sash design from a pattern created by Senator Bradley," explained Senator Kennedy, "Dr. Olive Dickason, who served on the first Board the MNO Cultural Commission was also a past OMC recipient."

**Kennedy, Mary Louise. (1861-1945)**

Mary documented the life of the early settlement in the St. Andrews area through her art and her writing. Mary was born in 1861, the daughter of Eleanor Cripps Kennedy and

“Captain” William Kennedy (the son of Hudson’s Bay Company Chief Factor Alexander Kennedy and Aggatha, Mary or “Mary Bear” a Swampy Cree woman). She wrote of her father’s search for the missing John Franklin Expedition and his experiences with Franklin who had stopped with him at Cumberland House in 1818-19. Mary began her writing by keeping a diary. Her first published article appeared in Rod and Gun in Canada in May 1905. One piece, “Camping in Banff - A Holiday Trip” afforded the opportunity to also recount her memories of youth at Red River. She also wrote extensively about Chief Peguis. Her oil painting of a group of crocus’s the provincial flower, was exhibited at the 1906 provincial fair and now resides at the Provincial Archives.

Following her father’s death in 1890, Mary went to Toronto for music training and then moved to Virden with her mother. She became the church organist while there. Following her mother’s death she moved to Winnipeg. She continued to write short stories and historical remembrances which were published in local papers and magazines. Some were illustrated with her own work.

**Kennedy, William (Captain).** (1814-1890)

William Kennedy was a bit unusual for a Métis of his times as he earned his claim to fame not on the Prairies but on the oceans of the Canadian north.

Kennedy was born at Cumberland House in 1814 to a Cree woman named Aggathas and Alexander Kennedy, a Hudson’s Bay Company post manager. When he was seven, he traveled to Scotland for his education, returning to Canada seven years later to become a clerk with the Hudson’s Bay Company. He worked for them until 1846.

In 1850, Kennedy’s life took a new direction. He accepted a request from Lady Franklin to search for her husband. Sir John Franklin and his crew had become lost in the Arctic some four years earlier and several search parties had failed to locate him. So, on May 25, 1850, the Kennedy team left from Aberdeen Scotland to begin their search. In September, Captain Kennedy and four of his men were accidentally separated from their ship, the Prince Albert, while they were out walking on the ice floes. Being lost in the Arctic would mean certain death for most men, but not Alexander Kennedy. His Indian mother had taught him survival techniques, and he had learned them well. The crew of the Prince Albert found the five men tired but safe and healthy nearly six weeks later.

The voyage continued for months afterward and Kennedy returned to Britain without a trace of Franklin. However, the mission was successful in other ways. Kennedy had explored and mapped

territories yet uncharted, one of these was the tip of North America. A total of twenty-three expeditions were to search for the lost explorer before a stone cairn was discovered that told the fate of Franklin and his men. Kennedy also gave public lectures about his voyage and gave advice on how to survive in the Arctic. This was a popular subject in those early days of Arctic exploration in Canada.

In the 1860s, Kennedy returned to the Red River district where he took up the cause of Métis Free Trade rights. He was a trusted and admired friend of Métis and non-Natives alike. He returned to live near Lockport and built a beautiful stone house on the banks of the Red River. This home is today the Red River House Public Museum.

From his home, Kennedy continued to be active in local affairs. He played a major role in the establishment of the Manitoba Historical and Scientific Society, giving a lecture called “The Northwest Passage” at its first meeting.

William Kennedy died in 1890. His memory has been honoured in several ways. In northern Canada, three sites bear his name; Port Kennedy, Kennedy Channel, and Cape Kennedy. Closer to home a brass plaque hangs on the wall of St. Andrews Church, dedicated to Kennedy by the famous Antarctic explorer, Sir. Edward Shackleton, in 1910. Finally, a painting of Captain William Kennedy, renowned Métis explorer, hangs in the National Portrait Gallery in London, England. (Contributed by Audreen Hourie.)

#### *Reference*

Shaw, Edward. "William Kennedy." *Dictionary of Canadian Biography*, Vol. XI (1881-1890). Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1982: 470-471.

#### **Keplin (Berger), Betsy** (b. 1858)

Betsy was born on December 27, 1858, at Pembina, the daughter of Paul Keplin (Quipleque)<sup>28</sup> and Marguerite Josephte Gourneau.<sup>29</sup> She married Jean-Baptiste Berger on February 28, 1876 at Qu'Appelle Mission, Assiniboia. Jean-Baptiste was the son of Pierre "Kitkaniapnatch" Berger and Judith "Chatka" Wilkie. He was born 1849. In 1879, they accompanied Pierre Berger's party into central Montana, the family is listed as: John Baptiste Berger age 30, Betsy Keplin Berger, John Baptist age 2, and Antoine several months old.

#### Children:

- Jean Baptiste Berger, born March 21, 1877 at St. Peter's Mission.
- Antoine Berger, born November 16, 1878 at St. Peter's Mission.
- Marguerite, born April 11, 1887, married Frank H. Latreille, the son of Moise Latreille and Suzanne Perreault *dite* Morin.
- Martine Berger, born November 14. 1891, died October 5, 1918 at Lewistown.

Betsy died on July 12, 1952 at Lewistown, Montana, at age 93.

She was one of the first Métis families to come to Fergus County in 1879 and lived here the rest of her life. She was born in Pembina country of North Dakota, the daughter of Paul and Margaret Gourneau Kiplin [*sic*]. She met John Berger in the Milk River area and they married on February 17, 1876. Her father-in-law was Pierre Berger. She had nine children, her eldest daughter being Mrs. Elizabeth Swan. Her husband died on May 1, 1908. She died on July 12, 1952.

<http://mtmemory.org/cdm/singleitem/collection/p103401cmhp/id/4301/rec/1>.

#### **King, Edward. MNS Senator** (1925-2001)

Senator King was born on November 18, 1925 in Cochin, Saskatchewan. He lived in the Meadow Lake area as a child and was 13 years old when the Second World War started. He enlisted in the army in 1943 and on June 23rd, 1944 he landed on the shore of

---

<sup>28</sup> Paul was the son of Thomas ("Dirk" Pisk) Kipling and Nancy "Margaret" Plouffe *dite* Villebrun. Margaret was the daughter of Louis Plouffe dit Villebrun and Marie-Anne Collets.

<sup>29</sup> Marguerite Grenon, baptised 9 Dec 1850, born of the legitimate marriage of Joseph Grenon and Judith Delorme, Godfather: Louis Grenon, Godmother: Marguerite Grenon, Albert Lacombe ptre.

France. Edward King had returned to the country that his ancestor, Augustin LeRoi had left over 200 years before. He was wounded twice and ended the war as a decorated soldier in hospital. Following the war Edward returned to Meadow Lake and worked for a number of farmers and ranchers. He married his wife of 48 years, Cecile Ouellette, in 1952. Edward was the past-president of the Royal Canadian Legion #76 and was a member of numerous other organizations and committees.

Edward King, in his autobiography, "The Life and Times of Edward King" tells many stories of his early life and especially his years during the war.

*I first enlisted in 1942, in Saskatoon, but they must have known I was underage, because I was rejected. Then I went back in April of '43, in North Battleford. I was accepted even though I was still underage. It happened this way. There were six of us Métis boys in a beer parlour and there were some soldiers sitting at our table. Someone said that we should go and enlist, so we walked to the recruiting office, just a few blocks, and we started filling out the forms for enlisting. I remember some of the boys I enlisted with. There was Emile Ross, Jimmy Ross and Joe Lavallee all of Meadow Lake. But some of them couldn't write, so they were rejected right away. One was really young so he was rejected too. You had to be 18 and a half. It ended up that only two of us filled out the forms. We went for a medical in the next building and the other guy didn't pass, so there I was by myself. I got my train ticket and my meal ticket and then I went to the hotel room they gave me. I laid there by myself in the room thinking, "What did I get myself into now"*

Edward King had gotten himself into the adventure of his life, one that would end up on the battlefields of Europe and challenge not only his ability to survive as a Canadian soldier in battle, but as a Métis. He landed in France, a land that his forefathers had left in 1725 and he was now returning to as a young soldier.

*From there we went to Regina...when it came time for me to be sworn in, they asked me what nationality I was. I said, "Métis". He said "There is no Métis nationality". So he asked me what part of European I was. I said "French". So he put French on the paper. I was disappointed not to be recognized as a Métis.*

These quotes come from "The Life and Times of Edward King" recently published by his family. Edward King was a world War II Veteran and Métis Senator. He was most proud of his family life of his nine children and many grandchildren and great-grandchildren. He was proud of the north and his community of Meadow Lake. He was a strong supporter of Back to Batoche Days and was honored during the Batoche 2000 Millennium event along with his wife Cecile by being named Mr. & Mrs. Batoche. Edward King, wounded in action, a decorated veteran and a Métis Senator died in Meadow Lake on January 5<sup>th</sup>, 2001. (Contributed by Kathy Hodgson-Smith from an article she wrote for New Breed Magazine.)

### **King, Dwayne "D.J."**. (b. 1984)

Dwayne "D.J." King (born June 27, 1984) is a Métis professional hockey player, he is the son of Donna and Dwayne King, is from Meadow Lake, Saskatchewan He currently is an unrestricted free agent. His brother Dwight King plays for the Los Angeles Kings.

He was drafted in the 6th round of the 2002 NHL Entry Draft, 191st overall, by the St. Louis Blues. As a junior from the Western Hockey League's, Lethbridge Hurricanes

and Kelowna Rockets King, known as an enforcer, spent his first two professional seasons within the Blues organization with affiliates in the American Hockey League and ECHL.

He made his NHL debut in the 2006–07 season on October 5, 2006 against the San Jose Sharks.[1] King was then re-assigned to play a majority of the year with AHL affiliate, the Peoria Rivermen. As first recall with the Blues and after being held scoreless in his first 24 NHL games, King scored his first career goal against Curtis Joseph in a 5-2 victory of the Phoenix Coyotes on April 4, 2007.[2] He finished with 27 games for the Blues during the season, registering two points (one goal, one assist) along with 52 penalty minutes.[3]

King's 2008–09 season was ruined by a season-ending shoulder injury playing only one game for the Blues. He returned for the 2009–10 season, easily defeating Krys Barch in his first game of the season. However, King broke an already-damaged finger on his hand in the fight, sidelining him for several months. On July 28, 2010, King was re-signed to a two-year contract extension with the Blues in order to facilitate a trade to the Washington Capitals for Stefan Della Rovere. In 2011-2012 he played for both the Capitals and the Hershey Bears in the AHL.



**King, Dwight.** (b. 1989)

Dwight King (born July 5, 1989) is a Métis professional hockey player, he is the son of Donna and Dwayne King, is from Meadow Lake, Saskatchewan. He won the Stanley Cup with the Kings in 2012. His brother D.J. King plays in the Washington Capitals' system,

King was drafted 109th overall in the 2007 NHL Entry Draft by the Los Angeles Kings. He spent five seasons with the Lethbridge Hurricanes (spanning from 2004–05 to 2008–09) in the Western Hockey League (WHL).

King made his professional debut during the 2009–10 season playing 20 games in the ECHL with the Ontario Reign, and the remainder of the regular season and playoffs with the Kings' American Hockey League (AHL) affiliate, the Manchester Monarchs.



King remained with Manchester for the beginning of the 2010–11 AHL season before being recalled to the NHL by Los Angeles on November 16, 2010 to replace the injured Alexei Ponikarovsky on their active roster.<sup>[1]</sup> On November 17, 2010 he played in his first NHL game when he suited up with the Kings for a home game against the Columbus Blue Jackets.

On February 12, 2012, King scored his first career National Hockey League goal against the Dallas Stars. He went on to score five goals with three assists during the 2012 Stanley Cup Playoffs as the Kings won their first ever Stanley Cup championship.

**Kipp, Joseph.** (1849-1913)

Joseph was born at Bismark, North Dakota, the Half-Breed son of the famous American fur trader James Kipp (b. 1788 in Canada) and his Mandan wife. Joseph had a merchandizing company at Fort Conrad on the Marias River, he also had a ranch and was in the lumber business. Joseph received his education at St. Louis. He and his mother were abandoned by James Kipp at Fort Union. Joseph became an army scout there and in the 1860s went into the trading business with James Willard Schultz. Kipp married Martha Heavy Runner, a Blackfoot woman.

In 1869, Kipp began trading in Canadian territory where he built Fort Standoff and traded with the Bloods and Peigans of the Blackfoot Confederacy. He did good trade in buffalo robes which he sold at Fort Benton. He returned in 1870 to build Fort Kipp at the junction of the Old Man and Belly Rivers. He continued there until the North West Mounted Police stopped the whiskey trade and other cross border commerce. Kipp then moved back to Montana where he did trading until settling to live on the Blackfoot Reservation.



**Kittson, Alexander, M.L.A.** (1853-1883)

Alexander was born at North Pembina, February 26 1853, the son of Norman Wolfred Kittson and Elise Marion, the daughter of Narcisse Marion. Norman Kittson was a partner in the American Fur Company and had businesses at St. Paul, Pembina and Winnipeg. Alexander married Elise Gingras, the Métis daughter of St. Joseph fur trader Antoine Gingras.

Alexander was educated at St. Boniface College and became a member of the Board of Education for Manitoba. Alexander was elected to the Manitoba Legislature in 1879 and served until 1883 representing the constituency of Ste. Agathe.

**Kittson, William.** (1792-1841)

William was born near Montreal, the Métis son of George Kittson and an unknown Aboriginal woman. His father was a fur trader and merchant. William was the grandson of John George Kittson and his Métis/Menominee wife Margaret Robinson. Later he was formally adopted by George Kittson's wife, Anne Tucker.

At age 17, William joined the Canadian "Voltigeurs", who defended the city of Montreal in the War of 1812. He became a second lieutenant in 1815 and went on half pay in 1816. In 1817, he joined the North West Company as an apprentice clerk and served at Fort Nez Percés in the Columbia district. He was on the Snake River Expedition with Donald McKenzie and in 1824, after the HBC NWC amalgamation, became second in command to Peter Skene Ogden Snake River country. He was first married to a Walla Walla woman then to Helene McDonald the Métis daughter of Finan McDonald.

**Klein, Ramona (Charette) Ed. D.**

Ramona is Michif woman who is an enrolled member of the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa in North Dakota. She is the daughter of Barbara "Stella" Jerome and Jean Baptiste Charette, and the grand-daughter of Samuel and Marie (Moran) Charette<sup>30</sup> and Alex and Marie Louise (Morin) Jerome.<sup>31</sup> Ramona is an educator and the president of Eagle Consulting, Inc. She is the first female from the Turtle Mountain Reservation to complete a doctorate degree and to present her work in all 50 states.

Dr. Klein shares her energy and commitment to professional and personal success with her clients. Her audiences have been as few as two people to as large as 7000. Organizations request her to give motivational and inspirational presentations to a variety of groups ranging from youth to professional groups. Dr. Klein has the unique skill to engage her audiences and they will laugh and cry all in the same presentation. She speaks with her audience not to them. This is quite an accomplishment for Dr. Klein because she once was a shy, timid high school dropout.

---

<sup>30</sup> Simon "Samuel" Charette (b. 1872) son of Jean Baptiste Charette and Marie Anne Laverdure married Marie D. Morin the daughter of Alexandre Morin and Angélique Bruneau dit Chatelain in 1896.

<sup>31</sup> Alexandre David Jerome (b. 1867) son of Daniel Jerome Sr. and Marie Bremner married Marie Louise Morin daughter of St. Pierre Morin and Elisabeth Gonneville in 1899 at Pembina.



Dr. Klein brings a wealth of educational experience on all levels of education. She has taught students in kindergarten through graduate school in Tribal, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Public and Private Schools in North Dakota and Minnesota. She chaired the Division of Education and served as Director of the Education Graduate programs at a private university in North Dakota. Dr. Klein received a Bachelor of Science in elementary education, Master of Education in special education and Doctorate of Education in education leadership with emphasis in special education. A few years ago she left a University administrative position to start an educational consulting firm where she could focus on all issues of education but with a primary focus on Indian Education. She serves on an advisory board for the teacher education program at the United Tribes Technical College in Bismarck, North Dakota. Her role on the board allows her to be in contact with the pre-service teachers who she then mentors.

**Kline (Klyne), Benjamin D. (1847-1932)**

Ben Kline was born on October 13, 1847 at what is now known as Fort Totten, near Devil's Lake, North Dakota. His father Michel Klyne Jr. was born in 1811 at Edmonton, a Half-Breed descendent of Michel Klyne Sr. and Suzanne Lafrance a Métisse. His mother was Madeleine Millet *dit* Beauchemin, whose father was a French Canadien who had married a Half-Breed Crow woman.

As a boy Ben attended the mission school where the Chippewa speaking missionary's wife taught him to speak English. He married Angeklic Ayematch St. Pierre in 1886. Typical of Métis traders and buffalo hunters their 10 children were born at many locations, namely: Little Missouri, Lebret, Wood Mountain, Cypress Hills, St. Peter's Mission and Hammel Creek.

Kline made his first journey to Montana Territory in 1865. He returned to gather a group to settle in Montana. They traveled up the Missouri River, then up the Milk River to a site between the towns of Glasgow and Malta. There they erected a number of cottenwood constructed cabins. Subsequently a small pox epidemic broke out among the

neighbouring Indians. The illness did not affect the Métis and the Indians were angered over this and made life unbearable for them. Kline thus moved back to Devil's Lake as a precautionary measure.

In 1867, he returned to Montana. Their camp was visited by X. Beidler the United States Marshal for Montana who had heard Métis traders from Canada were there illegally transacting business. He confiscated their stock (over \$15,000.00 worth of goods) burned their cabins and ordered traders Antoine Gladue and James Francis, to return to Canada. He allowed the rest of the party to remain. Kline then asked the Marshal how they were to get supplies and ammunition for hunting. In response, Biedler asked Francis Janeaux who was part of the Marshal's party to stay and open a store. This was the start of what was to become a close friendship between Kline and Janeaux. For the next two years Kline and the other 25 Métis families lived on the Milk River and hunted buffalo as far west as the Little Rockies. The hides, after dressing, were sold to the T.C. Powers & Brothers Co. Pierre Berger was the leader of this Métis band but because he did not speak English, Kline transacted almost all the band's business. The others in the camp were Berger's brothers, Isaie and John, Vital Turcotte and Frank Ouelette, all Métis of French-German-Cree-Chippewa and Assiniboine ancestry. He died in 1832 at Lewistown, Montana.

#### *Reference*

Kramlich, Ann. "Montana Pioneers," *Lewistown News Argus*, 1998-2001.

#### **Klyne, André.** (1840-1904)

Andre Klyne was born at Point Douglas, the son of Michael Klyne Sr. and Madeleine Millet dit Beauchemin. He married Elise Desjarlais, the daughter of Antoine Desjarlais dit Morel and Louise Vallee at St. Joseph's. They had 11 children born at St. Joseph's, Devils Lake, Wood Mountain, Lebret and File Hills. Andre was on of the Cypress Hills Métis Hunting Band who petitioned for a reserve in 1878..

#### **Klyne (Kline), Georges, M.L.A.** (b. 1828)

Georges was the son of Michel Klyne Sr. and Suzanne La France. He married Marie Ducharme *dit* McKay in 1847. They had one daughter. In 1863, he married for a second time to Monique Berthelet *dit* Savoyard. There were twelve children born to this union.

Georges family was enumerated at Pembina in the 1850 census of the Minnesota Territory. Georges is also listed in the 1854 Treaty List of the Chippewa Indians of Lake Superior and the Mississippi. At that time he was living at Scratching River. In 1859, Georges, along with three other men were selected by James McKay to meet the Earl of Southesk and George Simpson at St. Paul and escort them to the Red River Settlement.

In 1860, he was enumerated in the Dakota Territory census and is shown to be working as a ferryman at Pembina.. He was imprisoned by Riel in 1869 but escaped. He was a French speaking delegate to the Convention of Fourty in 1870, representing Pointee à Grouette. Georges was elected to Manitoba's first legislature in 1870 to represent the riding of St. Agathe.

## **Klyne (McDonald), Jane**

By George and Terry Goulet

As the fur trade expanded westward across the North American continent, “country wives” played a momentous role in its progress and in the aid and comfort they brought to their fur-trading husbands. In the early part of the 1800s this was particularly evident west of the Rocky Mountains where they made unique contributions to the development of British Columbia from fur trading outposts to colony and eventually to provincial status.

A notable Métis country wife in this area was Jane Klyne who entered into a country marriage in 1825 with Archibald McDonald, a Scottish born fur-trading officer of the Hudson’s Bay Company (HBC).

Jane’s father Michel Klyne was of Dutch-Canadian ancestry. A former voyageur with the North West Company (NWC), Michel was eventually appointed to the position of Postmaster at Jasper House by the HBC. This was the highest position that a servant, who was not an officer, could attain in the HBC. Michel married Suzanne la France, a Métis woman, in accordance with the custom of the Indian Country.

Jane Klyne was born on August 23, 1810 at Jasper House, an HBC post in the Athabasca District in what is today the Province of Alberta. As a child Jane and her sisters accompanied their parents on various trips that their father Michel took in performance of his duties in the fur trade.

Francis Ermatinger, a trader with the HBC, recounted in one of his letters a trip that he took with the Klyne family from Edmonton House to Jasper House. He noted that the group, including young Jane, rode horses and traveled by canoe and on foot in order to reach their destination.

As with other Métis girls, Jane acquired the art of making moccasins and netting thongs to make snowshoes. As she grew older she also assisted her parents in looking after her younger siblings.

Jane made her first acquaintance with her future husband Archibald McDonald when she was a teenager. They met when her father Michel took his family with him west of the Rocky Mountains on one of his Company trips. This encounter probably occurred at the Boat Encampment located at the junction of the Columbia and Canoe Rivers.

In time they fell in love and were soon fondly referring to each other as Jenny and Archy. The 15 year old Métis girl married her handsome fur trader in September, 1825 *à la façon du pays*. Archy was then some twenty years older than Jenny. She was Archy’s second country wife. He had previously been married *à la façon du pays* in the Oregon Country in 1823 to Princess Raven, one of the daughters of the powerful and famed Chinook Chief Concomly. Princess Raven died about one year after her country marriage to Archibald McDonald. She and Archy had one son Ranald who was born on the 34<sup>th</sup> birthday of his father on February 3, 1824.

Archibald McDonald was born at Leechkentium, Scotland on February 3, 1790. His father was Angus McDonald and his mother was Mary Rankin. Although he studied some medicine, likely at the University of Edinburgh, he did not become a physician. As a young man he acted as a clerk and recruiting agent in Scotland for Thomas Douglas, Fifth Earl of Selkirk. Lord Selkirk was then the largest shareholder in the HBC. In 1811 the HBC had granted Selkirk a huge tract of land in Rupert’s Land equaling about

116,000 square miles in what now is known as southern Manitoba and Saskatchewan, and the northern parts of North Dakota and Minnesota.

Selkirk wished to establish an agricultural colony and people it with poor Scottish and Irish immigrants and their families. The HBC was then undergoing financial difficulties. The Company had stopped issuing dividends and the price of its shares had significantly dropped. In setting up the Settlement Selkirk was prompted by his ambitious mercantile nature, the corporate designs of the HBC to expand its trade in the Indian Country in opposition to the NWC, and perhaps by humanitarian concerns. Because of the close connections between Selkirk and the HBC, his altruistic motives may have been somewhat tenuous. According to Glyndwr Williams in an article in *The Beaver* magazine: "... the first recruits for Red River signed for service with the Company .... The distinction between colony and Company was a fine one."

The overlapping interest of the Selkirk Settlement with that of the HBC is also manifested in the appointment of Miles Macdonell as the first Governor of the Settlement. Not only was he personally selected by Selkirk for this position, Miles Macdonell was also given a commission by the HBC. It was in 1812 that Lord Selkirk recruited the 22 year old Archibald McDonald to find settlers for the Red River Settlement. The following year Archy left Stromness as second-in-command of over 90 immigrants to the Red River Settlement. They wintered near Fort Churchill and finally arrived at Red River in the summer of 1814.

The establishment of Selkirk's colony and the arbitrary dictates proclaimed by Governor Miles Macdonell angered the NWC and the Métis of this area. The Métis saw these matters as a threat imposed by foreign intruders to their economic well-being and their traditional way of life. The NWC viewed it as a scheme by the HBC, controlled by Selkirk and his brother-in-law Andrew Colvile, to do serious damage to the NWC's fur-trading operations. The animosities that developed led to an unpremeditated outbreak of hostilities in 1816 in which the recently appointed Governor Robert Semple of the Selkirk Colony and 20 of his men were killed by the Métis. Subsequently W. B. Coltman was appointed as a Royal Commissioner to investigate this Battle of Seven Oaks that occurred in the Colony. Coltman reported that "next to certainty" the first shot was fired by Semple's men. This occurrence (together with Selkirk's death in 1820) was a factor that led to the merger of the NWC with the HBC in 1821 under the continuing name of the HBC.

In 1820, Archibald McDonald became a clerk with the HBC. After a short time at Île-à-la-Crosse (in what is now Saskatchewan) he was posted to Fort George (formerly Fort Astoria) in the Oregon Country. Five years later in 1825 Jane Klyne became the country wife of Archibald McDonald. The following year Governor George Simpson of the HBC placed Archy in charge of the Thompson's River District at Fort Kamloops in New Caledonia. A few weeks after giving birth to her first child Angus at Fort Okanagan on August 1, 1826, Jenny arrived at Fort Kamloops. Another son Archibald Jr. was born at Fort Kamloops on February 3, 1828. Later that year McDonald made a trip with Governor George Simpson from Norway House to west of the Rocky Mountains. They traveled in the same boat down the Fraser River to Fort Langley where they arrived on October 11, 1828. Their guide was the experienced Alexis L'Esperance then stationed at Norway House but prior to that he had been employed by the HBC in the Columbia District. According to the author Dennis F. Johnson, L'Esperance became a "legendary

guide” with the HBC. L’Esperance is the great great grandfather of George Goulet, one of the authors of this chapter.

Governor Simpson appointed McDonald to the position of Chief Trader and transferred him from Thompson’s River to take charge of Fort Langley. It was Simpson’s intent that McDonald would make Fort Langley self-sufficient and he expected that there would be “Cultivation and the rearing of Cattle” at that location. The diminutive James Murray Yale, who was to be McDonald’s second-in-command at Fort Langley, had also accompanied Simpson and McDonald on their trip down the Fraser River. At the time of Archie’s appointment, Jane and the children were then at Fort Vancouver. They did not arrive at Fort Langley until the following summer of 1829. Her husband’s position of command and her taking up residence at the Fort meant that she was now the “Leading Lady of Fort Langley”. Jane became the Mistress of Fort Langley and a role model for the country wives at that Fort.

McDonald has left a vivid description of the Fort as it then was. In *Peace River: A Canoe Voyage from Hudson’s Bay to the Pacific*, McDonald wrote in his Journal that the Fort was 135 feet by 120 feet, had two good bastions and was surrounded by a gallery four feet wide. There was a building with three compartments to house the servants and a small log house of two compartments for the gentlemen. There were also two other houses, one of which had two square rooms with a fireplace in each, and an adjoining kitchen made of slab.

Fort Langley had been built in 1827 under the leadership of James McMillan by, among others, Métis servants of the HBC. Today Fort Langley is designated as a Canadian National Historic Site. One of the plaques on the wall of the Visitor Centre at the Fort reads in part:

In 1827, a group of twenty-five men – British, Hawaiian, French Canadian, Métis and Iroquois – were sent by the Hudson’s Bay Company to establish Fort Langley..... within a year relationships were established through the marriage of the fort’s men to local Stólö women. [Emphasis added.]

Jane Klyne’s husband Archy was a resourceful and intelligent steward of the Fort. He also maintained informative journals in which he gave accounts of the Natives, rivers, climate, soil, births of children and other matters. Under his shrewd leadership, good relations were established with the Native tribes in the area. As a consequence Fort Langley soon played a significant role in the development of the Pacific Slope and the Fraser River, Puget Sound and Vancouver Island. With the depletion of fur-bearing animals in the area, Fort Langley’s function was being diversified from that of furs to provisions. Fish, farm produce, cranberries, and lumber became the focus of activities. The farm operations at Fort Langley were expanded to 2,000 bushels of potatoes, double its prior output. After witnessing the large number of salmon being brought to the Fort by the Natives to trade for buttons and other trinkets, the potential for exporting fish from the Fort was recognized. In this respect a large scale processing system for curing salmon was implemented, and a qualified cooper to make barrels for shipping the salmon was brought to Fort Langley from Fort Vancouver.

A storehouse and cooperage were erected at the Fort and in due course thousands of tons of preserved salmon as well as other goods were shipped out of Fort Langley to the

Sandwich Islands (Hawaii), Alaska and other locations such as California. On January 15, 1831 McDonald wrote to John McLeod of the growing fishery trade; “Our salmon, for all the contempt entertained for everything outside of the routine of beaver at York Factory, is close up to 300 barrels.”

This period of time also saw the embryonic beginnings of the lumber industry in British Columbia including the active participation of the Métis HBC employees. Staves were made out of felled trees and barrels were manufactured from them in the cooperage building. Thousands of cedar shingles and many planks were also produced.

It was into this busy work atmosphere that Jane Klyne McDonald and their children came to Fort Langley. At that time their children were Angus, Archibald Jr. and Jane’s stepson Ranald. In *Peace River: A Canoe Voyage from Hudson’s Bay to the Pacific* there is a description given of a dwelling house described by Archy in his journal as:

.... a good dwelling house, with an excellent cellar and a spacious garret, a couple of well finished chimneys are up, and the whole inside now ready for wainscoting and partitioning, four large windows in front, one in each end, and one with a corresponding door in the back.

In her book Jean Murray Cole states that this was the “Big House” intended for the Chief Trader and his family. This home had a kitchen and bake oven in which Jane would have utilized her cooking skills. All was in readiness when Jane arrived at Fort Langley in the summer of 1829.

Jane had come from modest origins and grew up with little education. Archy was determined that not only his children but also Jenny should be taught to read and write. He personally tutored them at Fort Langley and later at Fort Colvile.

Edward Ermatinger had served with the HBC west of the Rocky Mountains for a number of years before retiring to St. Thomas, Upper Canada. After his retirement many of his former HBC cohorts carried on an active correspondence with him. This correspondence provides an insight into many of the personal experiences of the bourgeois fur traders and of the activities of the HBC west of the mountains during this time period. Archy, for some reason, usually addressed Ermatinger as “Sir” in his correspondence. On the other hand John Work, another HBC officer, addressed him as “Ned”. On February 20, 1831 Archy wrote from Fort Langley to Ermatinger stating: “Now two words about Jenny and the Boys .... She brought her third son [Alexander] to this world on the 28<sup>th</sup> of Octr. last & that she is become an excellent Scollar [sic].”

Even though she was busy with her young family, Jenny continued with her pursuit of learning. Archy wrote to his friend John McLeod on January 15, 1832 about his efforts to teach his family: “What I regret most is the condition of the Boys – for there is nothing like early education – however I keep them at it Mother and all. My Chinook [Ranald] now reads pretty well and has commenced cyphering [an archaic word for arithmetic].”

Jane gave birth to her fourth son, Allan, at Fort Langley on May 19, 1832. The following year Archy wrote about her and his children: “.... so that with herself and Toole at the head of the class I am in a fair way of having a thriving school.” Toole was the nickname for Jane’s stepson Ranald. In that same letter, McDonald added that his duties would: “.... put an end to this agreeable and interesting pastime.” He indicated that in order to further their education he would soon send his older boys to an academy that had recently opened in the Red River Settlement.

Jane’s tenure as mistress of Fort Langley was to end in 1833. During her time there

she had brought with her to the Fort and its community the Métis heritage and culture that she had grown up with in the Athabasca area.

In anticipation of a trip to Great Britain in 1834, Archy first went to Fort Vancouver. Prior to his overseas trip he was sent in May 1833 to the Puget Sound area to select a site for Fort Nisqually. It was to this area that the Red River Expedition (consisting of mostly Métis immigrants and led by James Sinclair) was sent by the HBC in 1841.

Before he left for Scotland and England, Archy arranged for Jane and their four sons to stay with her parents at their Jasper House home. En route there, Jane gave birth to her only daughter Maryanne at Rocky Mountain House (in present day Alberta) on February 3, 1834. She was now the mother of six Métis children including her stepson Ranald.

Later that year Jane and the children traveled to the Red River Settlement to enroll the older boys in school there. It is likely that her parents accompanied them on this journey, since that same summer her father Michel Klyne relocated to the Red River Settlement on his retirement from the HBC.

At Red River Jane and the children lived with the Anglican priest Reverend William Cockran and his wife Ann. The older boys were enrolled in the Red River Academy. Another Anglican missionary Reverend David Jones and his wife Mary had opened the Academy in 1832. While staying with the Cockrans, Jane made a decision to formally join the Episcopalian faith of her husband Archy. Reverend Cockran christened Jane, their four sons, their daughter and her stepson Ranald on November 2, 1834.

On his return from his European journey in June 1835, Archy met up with Jenny and his offspring at Red River. While there, Jenny and Archy decided to formalize their country marriage by undergoing a religious ceremony. Reverend Cockran performed the service on June 9, 1835.

Archy wrote to Edward Ermatinger on April 1, 1836. After first referring to the insanity of Trader John Tod's English wife Eliza, Archy drolly added of his own wedding: "thought the safest & least bothersome course for me to pursue was to close in with the old woman tout de bon." In view of his faithful ten year marriage to Jenny and their many children, he wittily added that in the presence of the HBC Council (which had just completed a meeting at Red River): "Archy and Jenny were joined in holy wedlock .... [and] of course declared at full liberty to live together as man & wife & to increase & multiply as to them might seem fit." In that same letter Archy revealed that he had finished "an American Sledge [sled]", and that: "... in company with my wife & little Children have enjoyed myself with last winter to my hearts content."

His return from Great Britain also witnessed a new assignment for him. He was appointed the head of Fort Colville in the Oregon Country. He and Jenny made a heartfelt decision to leave the five older children (aged five to eleven) in the Red River Settlement to carry on with their schooling. This meant that they would likely not see their parents for upwards of five years

As events unfolded, when Jane's stepson Ranald was fifteen year's old he went to St. Thomas to work for Edward Ermatinger as a bank apprentice for a short time. Later as an adult, Ranald proved to be an interesting character in his own right. Wanting to see Japan, he arranged to be marooned there. He spent a year in Japan teaching English before he was unceremoniously evicted.

In the fall of 1835, Archy and Jenny arrived at Fort Colville. This Fort had substantial farm and livestock operations. It was also the center for the construction of bateaux.



These boats were essential for river freighting along the HBC fur-brigade transportation system west of the Rocky Mountains. Jenny once again became the leading lady and role model for the women of a thriving fort. In addition to the male servants of the HBC, there were dozens of women and children then living there. Jane had staff to help her with her many duties at this Fort. This was helpful since she and Archy entertained visitors, guests, and traveling HBC officials on a regular basis. She took a lead role in providing hospitality to them.

The height of Jane's generosity and openheartedness and that of her husband occurred at Fort Colvile. When the missionaries Cushing Eells and Elkanah Walker and their wives and a young baby Cyrus Walker arrived in the Oregon Country in 1838, the dwellings that they were to occupy were in a sad state of disrepair. Jane and Archy invited them to reside in their home at Fort Colvile until the home for the missionaries could be made fit to live in. On September 17, 1838 Reverend Walker wrote in his journal: "Received a cordial welcome from Mr. McDonald and lady." They referred to Jane as "a jewel .... of rare excellence", and her children as "living testimony to her maternal efficiency". In *Exile in the Wilderness* by Jean Murray Cole, Jane is quoted as writing to Rev. Walker and his wife Mary: "Although I have more attendants than you have, still they leave me quite enough to do."

Due to Archy's increased duties at Fort Colvile, it became necessary for Jane to assume the education of their younger children that were with them. Within a few years, her role had changed from that of a student to that of a teacher. This was a tribute to her innate intelligence and her ability to learn quickly.

In an article by Cole in the 1972 Summer issue of *The Beaver* magazine there is a quote by George Allan, an accountant employed at Fort Vancouver. He is quoted concerning Fort Colvile and the sociability of Jane and Archy:

.... nothing I have yet seen in the Indian country can equal the beauty of its situation.... When seated at table with Mr. and Mrs. McDonald and their family, one cannot help thinking himself once more at home enjoying a tête-à-tête in some domestic circle.

In dining with his wife and children, Archy differed from the usual practice of HBC officers having dinner only with other officials of the fort and not with their families. When officials and guests visited the Fort, Jane would supervise the meals and sit down to eat and chat with their guests.

In the summer of 1841 Governor George Simpson of the HBC was traveling in the Oregon Country on a leg of his journey around the world. Before the Governor reached Fort Colvile, Archy and some of his men rode a distance from the Fort to meet Simpson and his party. Archy brought a delectable and nutritious meal to them. Undoubtedly Jane would have played a significant part in the arrangement and preparation of this festive banquet that was prepared for Simpson and his entourage.

In his *Narrative of a Journey Around the World*, Simpson wrote about this meal:

Just fancy, at the base of the Rocky Mountains, a roasted turkey, a sucking [sic] pig, new bread, fresh butter, eggs, ale, &c.; and then contrast all these dainties with short allowance of pemmican and water. No wonder that some of our party ate more than was good for them.

Obviously this was an eloquent tribute to Jenny's culinary talents and organizational skills.

Archy was very proud of Jenny's domestic and culinary abilities. On January 25, 1837 he wrote to Edward Ermatinger about Jane: "At Colvile, the wife & myself are in excellent practice - her Butter, Cheese, Ham, & Bacon would shine in any ordinary market...." In this letter he also referred to Frank (Edward's brother) staying with him and Jenny at Fort Colvile in December 1836. Before Christmas, Frank left the Fort, but at the Spokane Forks he became ice bound. He and his men returned to Fort Colvile. Obviously they arrived in time for a sumptuous Christmas dinner with the McDonald family and their guests since Archy stated in his letter that they came back again: "... just in time for the Roast Beef & plum pudding.... After doing ourselves & about five & thirty men all the justice .... of good things at Colvile .... he & party again left...." After the banquet with Governor Simpson in 1841, McDonald was expecting the arrival of James Sinclair and the Red River Expedition of Métis immigrants to the Oregon Country. One of them was Jane's brother Joseph Klyne. The Expedition did not arrive at Fort Colvile until the autumn of 1841 as they had taken a different route than expected and also encountered delays. Some months later in March 1842 in his letter to Edward Ermatinger, Archy wrote about the Red River Expedition: "Another memorable event is the migration this way of some of the Red River Settlers under the conduct of Mr. James Sinclair."

The HBC's Red River Expedition was led by the Métis James Sinclair. Its intent was to create a larger population of British subjects in the disputed Oregon Country with a view to enhancing HBC and British claims to the area.

Notwithstanding her Métis blood, Jane was generally accepted by clergy wives in the region. This differed from the disdainful attitudes of missionary wives at Fort Vancouver (in what is now the State of Washington) and Fort Victoria. Although their husbands were HBC Chief Factors, two other prominent Métis women (Marguerite Wadin McKay McLoughlin and Amelia Connolly Douglas) experienced racial discrimination from the spouses of other missionaries.

In 1838 the Columbia Maternal Association was formed by several wives of the clergy in the area of Fort Colvile. It was a Christian organization of women established for prayer, conversation, to help the members in their maternal duties, and for other activities. Jane was welcomed by these women as a member of this Association.

Jane and Archy lived at Fort Colvile from 1835 to 1844. In that period they heeded Reverend Cockran's words at Red River "to increase and multiply as to them might seem fit". To their great joy, six additional Métis children were born to them during their time at the Fort.

They also experienced trials and sorrows. Their son John died shortly after his birth in April 1836. Their next son, born the following year, was also named John. Twins named Donald and James arrived on July 23, 1839 and Samuel saw the light of day on September 28, 1841. Joseph was born in the autumn of 1843 while they were still mourning the death of their first child Angus who had died earlier that year.

Archy was appointed to the coveted position of Chief Factor in 1842. However, he was now 52 years old and tiring of the fur trade life in the Indian Country. He retired from active duty with the HBC in 1844. In September of that year Archy, the again pregnant Jenny and their children that were with them (three others were still away at school) left Fort Colvile with the intention of retiring in Montreal.

The family crossed the Rocky Mountains, intending to winter at Edmonton House.

While en route a son Benjamin was born in November, two months after their departure from Fort Colville.

In 1845 misfortune struck Edmonton House while the McDonalds were there. In May of that year scarlet fever took the lives of three of their children – two year old Joseph and the twins Donald and James, who were not yet six years old.

These deaths were very difficult for the family. Jane had always been so proud of her twins. In his March 30, 1842 letter to Edward Ermatinger, Archy had referred to “my whole brood of ten” and stated of the twins “.... the mother to a thread keeps them in the Same kind of garb.” The McDonalds reached Montreal later that year. Their last child, also named Angus, was born there on November 27, 1846. The family did not remain long in Montreal.

In 1847 Archy purchased a farm near St. Andrews East on the Ottawa River in Canada West (formerly Upper Canada and now Ontario). Although she and her children were Métis, Jane had no trouble fitting into “white society” in their new community.

The Métis blood in Jane’s veins was also strong in that of her brothers George and Adam. They were living in the Red River Settlement at the time of the Red River Resistance of 1869-70. In the initial stages they backed the notorious Dr. John Schultz and opposed the Louis Riel supporters. At one point Riel even had George Klyne arrested for a brief time.

Shortly afterwards in January 1870, George Klyne was elected as one of the French (not English) delegates to the Convention of Forty. This Convention, consisting of 20 English-speaking and 20 French-speaking representatives, was formed to discuss the admission of Red River into the Canadian Confederation. It resulted in the formation of a Provisional Government with Louis Riel elected as its President.

After they settled in Canada West, Jane and Archy led a quiet and a happy life. On January 15, 1853 Archy suddenly passed away. He was then just short of his 63<sup>rd</sup> birthday.

The country marriage made west of the Rocky Mountains over a quarter of a century earlier between a young Métis woman and an aspiring Scottish fur trader had come to an end. Professor W. L. Morton in the introduction to *Exile in the Wilderness* wrote of Jane and Archy’s marriage: “The family ties were close and enduring, and the marriage an exemplar of fur trade marriages.”

The widowed Jenny lived out the remainder of her life in Canada West in a quiet manner. At some point Jenny, her children and her stepson Ranald commenced spelling their surname “MacDonald” rather than McDonald. In writing to Edward Ermatinger on November 14, 1856 seeking a position for her 19 year old son John, the widowed Jane signed her name “Jane, Klyne, MacDonald”. Her letter contained well-structured sentences, a fine vocabulary and no spelling errors other than “their” instead of “there”. Her clear handwriting is easier to read than Archy’s script. This letter provides tangible proof of Archy’s teaching skills many years earlier and Jane’s ability as a bright and intelligent student.

Jenny died on December 15, 1879. As a wife and mother she represented the role of a country wife in an exemplary fashion. Her death brought to an end the life of this remarkable Métis woman, who has left her mark on the history of British Columbia and the Pacific Northwest.

*References:*

- Brown, Jennifer S. H. *Strangers in Blood: Fur Trade Company Families in Indian Country* (University of British Columbia Press, Vancouver, 1980).
- Cole, Jean Murray (1) "Exile in the Wilderness: Archibald McDonald's ten years at Fort Colvile", *The Beaver*, Summer, 1972.
- George and Terry Goulet. "Jane Klyne McDonald: Leading Lady of Fort Langley," *The Métis in British Columbia: From Fur Trade Outposts to Colony*. Vancouver, BC and Calgary, AB, FabJob, 2008:164-180.

**Klyne, Joseph.**

Joseph Klyne was the son of Michel Klyne Sr. and Suzanne Lafrance. Joseph, his wife and two children, were members of the James Sinclair-led group of Red River Half-Breed and Métis emigrants for the Columbia that completed the 1700 mile trip from White Horse Plains to Fort Vancouver and finally Fort Nisqually. Jemmy Jock Bird acted as their guide for the part of the journey that crossed Blackfoot territory. On October 12, 1841, after a 130-day journey, the group reached Fort Vancouver on the Columbia River.

**Klyne, Madeleine (Millet dit Beauchemin).** See Madeleine Millet dit Beauchemin.

**Klyne, Michel.** (1811-1875)

Michel Klyne Jr. was born in 1811 at Edmonton, a Half-Breed descendent of Michel Klyne Sr. and Suzanne Lafrance. His father was born in 1781, in Quebec. Klyne Sr.'s father, Jean Adam Klyne, was a private in the German Auxiliary Troops in Canada, the "Hesse Hanau Chasseurs," and had fought in the War of 1812. He was married to a Marie Geneviève Bisson, also of Quebec.

Michel Sr. signed on as a voyageur with the North West Company at 17 years of age, Feb. 28, 1798. In the early 1800s, "by custom of the country," he married another teenager, Suzanne Lafrance (b. 1790), a Métisse. Michel Sr. was known to be Postmaster at Jasper House in 1829. They apparently retired from the fur trade prior to 1838 and the family was enumerated at Red River from 1838 to 1847. They reportedly had a prosperous farm and enough carts to participate in the semi-annual hunts. In the 1843 census the family is shown to have 20 acres of land, a windmill, house, stable, barn, six carts, one canoe, one plough, one harrow, nine pigs, two calves, three cows, five oxen, two mares and one horse. Michel Sr. died before 1863 and his wife died in 1872 at Ste. Agathe (she had been enumerated at Scratching River in 1870).

Michel Klyne Jr. married Madeleine, the Métis daughter of André Millet dit Beauchemin and Charlotte Pelletier, on January 9, 1838 at St. François Xavier. She had been born at St. François Xavier. The family was enumerated in the 1850 census at Pembina. This was a buffalo hunting family who was often out on the plains. They had moved permanently to Fort Qu'Appelle by 1871. Their son, Benjamin Klyne, went on to become one of the founding fathers of Spring Creek (Lewistown), Montana. (See entry above.)

**Klyne, Michel (b. 1839)**

Michael Klyne was born at St. Francois Xavier, the son of Michael Klyne Sr. and

Madeleine Millet dit Beauchemin. He married Helene Davis the daughter of Jean Baptiste Davis and Julie Desnommie. They had six children at Devil's Lake, St. Joseph's, Wood Mountain and Lebret. He then married Marie Vallee at Lebret in 1876.

Michel was one of the Cypress Hills Métis Hunting Band who petitioned for a reserve in 1878. Many of the families who signed this petition, "such as the families of Norbert Welsh, Roderick Ross, Cuthbert St. Denis and Michel Klyne established permanent homes near the Catholic Mission at Lebret."<sup>32</sup>

**Knight, Caroline May (Burling).** (1883-1949)

Carrie (Caroline) was born in Parkdale, Manitoba on March 13, 1883. Her parents were Peter Knight (born 1822) and Caroline Cote (born 1848). Carrie married Edward Joseph Burling (born 1877) in Winnipeg on May 21, 1901.

Carrie and Edward moved to Rosthern, Saskatchewan in 1905 after fire destroyed their home in Manitoba. As it happened, they would spend the rest of their lives there. Edward was employed in a variety of fields, including harness making and farming. He served overseas as a Staff Sergeant in the Infantry for four years during World War I. Carrie and Edward had nine children together. Six of their daughters would go on to become nurses. Carrie spoke Cree and taught her children how to trap and snare animals. Carrie also taught herself how to read and write.

**Knight, Peter.** (1822-1907)

Peter Knight was the son of Sophia Hallett (a Métis) and James Knight (an Orkney Islander from the Isle of Stromness). James Knight was an employee of the HBC in the Saskatchewan district, then settled at Park's Creek in St. Andrews Parish of Red River where he farmed and took part in the Métis buffalo hunts. Peter Knight worked for the HBC from 1846 to 1849.

While at the Pas he was married to Mary and they had one child, John, born November 8, 1847. Peter then married Ann (Nancy) Bird in 1859. Ann was the Métis daughter of James (Jimmy Jock) Bird and Sarah, a Piegan woman, she was the granddaughter of James Curtis Bird and Elizabeth Montour. The couple had one child Charlotte (b. 1859). Ann died in 1876.

Subsequent to Ann's death Peter married Caroline Cote on January 30, 1867. Caroline was born on October 10, 1848. She was the daughter of Métis fur trader and Chief Gabriel Cote, whose band was located near Kamsack, Saskatchewan. They went on to have 11 children. (Contributed by Heather Hallett.)

**Knott, Tommy.** (b. 1927)

Born in Grand Marais, Manitoba, Tommy Knott has been involved in fiddling competitions around Manitoba and Saskatchewan since 1945 and holds numerous trophies from these events. His grandfather was a well-known fiddler. Tommy started playing when he was seven years old. The family had their own little orchestra and would play from Warren's Landing in the north to Selkirk, Manitoba in the south. Tommy even played at Expo 86 in Vancouver, British Columbia. He has played professionally throughout Canada and the United States. He has taught many young people through

---

<sup>32</sup> Sherry Farrell Racette, "Sewing Ourselves Together: Clothing, Decorative Arts and the Expression of Metis and Half Breed Identity." Winnipeg, University of Manitoba, Ph. D. dissertation, 2004: 58.

fiddling courses conducted at the Métis Resource Centre in Winnipeg.

### **Koebel, Jaime**

By Brian Cyr

Jaime Koebel grew up in Lac La Biche, Alberta. From the age of 15 years old, Jaime was a vocal youth advocate with the National Association of Friendship Centres for nine years and co-chair for the Urban Multi-purpose Aboriginal Youth Centres Initiative for three years. In 2004 she received a Bachelor of Arts Degree from Carleton University in Canadian Studies and that same year began a Masters of Arts degree with a focus on the healing and health benefits of Métis cultural dance.

During her years as a youth advocate, Jaime was appointed as an Adviser to the Secretary of State for Multiculturalism and Status of Women through the Department of Canadian Heritage from 1999-2002. In 2004-2005, Jaime was an adviser to the Minister for the Department of Canadian Heritage for the Traditional Knowledge Gatherings and in 2004-2005, Jaime received a Role Model award from the National Aboriginal Health



Organization where she continues to be an active spokesperson.

As a successful visual artist, Jaime's works have been showcased world-wide and held in many prestigious personal and public galleries. Her art reflects her dreams and perspectives from her Indigenous Heritage and intangible nature of the world. Jaime was a dancer with the well-known troupe, *Jig on the Fly* for five years until 2010 where she started a new dance group with fiddle player Anthony Brascoupe. She has won many individual dance competitions in Canada and the United States. Most recently she claimed the

International jigging title when she won the open competition at *Métis Fest* held August 2009 at the International Peace Gardens. In addition to her artistic creative side, Jaime has published literary pieces in a small number of magazines and has academic pieces in journals and books which focus on engaging Aboriginal youth and issues surrounding Indigenous identity. She contributed "My Story: Reflections on Growing Up in Lac la Biche" to *The Long Journey of a Forgotten People: Métis Identities & Family Histories* (Ute Lischke and David McNab, eds. Waterloo: Wilfred Laurier University Press, 2007: 349- 376).

In December of 2009, Research and Development Officer Jaime Koebel was one of a few delegates selected to accompany Her Excellency, Michael Jean; Governor General of Canada on a State Visit to Mexico, Guatemala and Costa Rica. The purpose of the visit was to enhance the relationship between Canada and the three countries through the arts, business, multiculturalism, and women's issues. Indigenous issues held prominent in the many forums that the delegation attended. The Governor General herself initiated many conversations around the issue of residential schools and the process of Truth and Reconciliation in Canada. Her commitment to the Métis people and bringing to light the issues they have faced in Canada was knowledgeable and genuine.

Currently, Jaime is also a Research and Development Officer with the Métis Settlements of Alberta at their Satellite Office in Ottawa, ON. She is also a National Board Member for the Boys and Girls Clubs of Canada and locally, she is the co-chair for Carleton University's Aboriginal Task Force and Advisor for the City of Ottawa's Arts, Heritage and Culture Advisory Council as well as a board member for the Ottawa Aboriginal Justice Committee.

**Kolson, Bren.**

Bren Kolson is a Métis poet and writer who was born at Yellowknife, Northwest Territories. She has worked for *The Native Press*, The Métis Association of the Northwest Territories and the Government of the Northwest Territories as Land Claims Policy Analyst.

**Kurszewski, George.**

Métis leader George Kurszewski has been an active advocate for Métis issues in the Northwest Territories for several decades. At the point that the the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline was first being contemplated the Métis were in danger of being left out of consideration. As a result of this treatment, George rallied the Métis and Dene of the NWT to testify at the Berger Inquiry and thus brought Métis land claim issues to national attention. Over the years he has served three terms as the president of the Fort Smith Métis Local and was a founding father of the South Slave Métis Tribal Council. In 1996, he was successful in convincing the federal government to enter into lands and resources negotiations with the Council. He was also active in developing an annual music festival. He received an Aboriginal Achievement Award in 2002.



**LOUIS RIEL INSTITUTE**  
Knowledge • Culture • Heritage

Compiled by Lawrence Barkwell  
Coordinator of Métis Heritage and History Research  
Louis Riel Institute