

The Pays Plat First Nation
(Ojibway of North Shore Lake Superior)
Traditional Territory and Traditional Use



Angler Creek (Stream 6)

Source: <http://citizensforaresponsiblemineinmarathon>

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For Christine Deroi & Associates Sep 2013

Sturdee Cove

(Outlet of Angler Creek on Peninsula Bay)



Source: Google Earth Photos ID 1422984

Contents

Introduction.....	5
Chapter I Ancestral Identity and Socio-political Organization in the Pre-Treaty Period	15
Chapter II Traditional Territory and Traditional Pursuits of the Pays Plat Ojibway in the Pre-Treaty Period.....	23
Chapter III The Robinson Superior Treaty (1850)	35
Chapter IV Location of Payments to Pays Plat Indians 1850-1877.....	47
Chapter V Location and Movements of Pays Plat Ojibway 1850 to 1877	52
Chapter VI The Pays Plat Band Post-1877	59
Chapter VII Oral Evidence of the Pays Plat First Nation: Hunting, Fishing, Gathering and Working in the Study Area	64
Conclusion	84
Appendices – Angler Visit 2013 (incl photos).....	85

List of Maps and Photographs

Cover Photograph - Angler Creek

Photograph of Sturdee Cove.....p.2

Map 1 Stillwater Proposed Mine Site.....p.10

Map 2 Bamoos/Hare/Angler Corridor.....p.11

Map 2.5 Stillwater Proposed Mine Site in Relation to Woodland Caribou Ranges....p.12

**Map 3 Mines, Mineral Exploration And Mineral Leasing In The Lake Superior
Watershed (Showing Areas Of Concern).....p.13**

Figure 1.4-10: Watersheds Draining the Project Site.....p.14

Map 3.5 Distribution of Indian Nations of Lake Superior and the West.....p.22

Map 4 Posts of the Canadian Fur Trade 1600-1870.....p.24

**Map 5 The Location Of The Fall Lake Trout Fishing Stations Associated With
The Hudson’s Bay Company Trading Posts On Lake Superior, 1800-1890.....p.33**

Map 6 Pays Plat Ojibway Traditional Territory.....p.34

**Map 7 Vidal & Anderson’s Sketch Plan of the Traditional Territories of the
Lake Superior Tribes.....p.43**

Map 8 North Shore of Lake Superior.....p.61

CPR Timetable No. 23 – October 8, 1911- Schreiber Subdivision.....p.62

CPR Schedule 1950.....p.63

Map 9 Some Lakes Used By PPFN In Vicinity of Study Area.....p.82

Pays Plat FN Traditional Areap.83

Lake 26 (on Stream 6 Watershed)p.84

Introduction

Stillwater Canada Inc. (SCI) plans to establish a platinum group metals, copper and possibly iron open-pit mine and milling operation approximately ten miles north of Marathon, Ontario (See Map 1).¹ The Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency (CEAA-ACEE) describes the project as follows: “The proposed project would include three open pits, an ore processing plant, tailings and mine rock storage facilities, site access roads, a 7 km power transmission line, explosives factory and magazines, water management facilities, ancillary mine infrastructure and associated activities. The rate of production would be approximately 22,000 tonnes per day.” The operating expectancy of the mine is projected to be eleven and a half years. SCI has identified the following “predicted, or potential, environmental effects” of the Marathon Mine project: occasional exceedance of some air quality guidelines; dust; increased light levels; increase in noise levels; decreased flow in Stream 6 [Angler Creek]; removal of 612 hectares of forest, mainly white birch [over 100 yrs old]; possible invasion of non-native plants; removal of forest cover which will damage or destroy some wildlife habitats and alter wildlife behaviour; forest fragmentation which may adversely affect bird species; temporary loss of aboriginal steelhead fishery in Stream 6 [Angler Creek]; limited access to Bamooos Lake; restrictions on traditional land use, including animal and country food harvesting by Aboriginal peoples, including Pays Plat First Nation members.

Species at Risk (species listed under provincial or federal endangered species legislation) in the study area include three bird species. Altogether there are more than 88 bird species in the study area and some 47 animal species. Loss of forest cover will result in destruction of nests and dislocation of species. Sixteen rare plant species grow in or adjacent to the study area. Beaver lodges exist on rivers and streams in the study area. The study area is part of the Lake Superior

¹ The Marathon PGM-Cu Project Environmental Impact Statement – Main Report (June 2012) and more than 480 associated documents are available on the Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency website (www.ceaa-acee.gc.ca/050/). The project reference number is 54755. The information in this section is taken from the following sources: Stillwater Canada Inc, Marathon PGM-Cu Project Environmental Impact Statement – Main Report Executive Summary; Section 6.0 Assessment of Potential Effects of the Proposed Project – Table 6.1-4; Information Request 13.1, 13.2.2, 13.5.5 and 13.6- Fish and Fish Habitat; Information Request 17.5 Fish and Fish Habitat; Information Request 17.1 Aboriginal Considerations; Great Lakes Fishery Commission; MNR Review of the Adequacy of the EIS for the Marathon PGM-Cu Mine Project; Request for Specialist Advice from Fisheries and Oceans Canada for the Marathon PGM-Cu Mine Proposal; Consolidation of Stillwater Canada Inc.’s Responses to Information Requests for the Marathon PGM-Cu Project (July 2013)

Coastal Range for Woodland Caribou and functions as a corridor between the Lake Superior coast and upland ranges. The Woodland Caribou are classified as a threatened species. The MNR Recovery Strategy for caribou is based on increasing the coastal range habitat. The Marathon PGM-CU Project will decrease this important corridor. The range will be bisected, leaving a very narrow corridor (c.3km) at the north end (Map 2.5) . MNR has stated its concern that the project will have a persistent ongoing effect which will jeopardize their management plan for the caribou.² Adverse effects include possible loss of winter and refuge habitat and loss of connectivity with the declining caribou populations at Neys and Pukaskwa.³ According to Environment Canada, the Lake Superior Coastal Range Caribou exist in an already disturbed environment (factor of 35%). Additional disturbance creates a significant residual risk for these caribou (a factor of 45% or above is considered non-sustainable). Approximately 360 hectares of potential refuge habitat is situated within 500 metres of the Project. The Stillwater EIS estimates an increase of only .07% in disturbance level, but this assessment is challenged by MNR.⁴

Streams in the study area (Map 2 & Fig.1.4) are important nurseries for a variety of cool water and cold water fish whose young, in particular, may be at risk from contaminated water. Excess water not needed in the mill will be discharged into Hare Lake.⁵ SCI has agreed to restore natural drainage patterns “as much as possible”. However, streams in the study area, ie. Hare Creek and Angler Creek, are steep, rocky and vulnerable to contamination, with no capacity to neutralize acid run-off. Because the mine site is close to the outlet of Angler Creek at Sturdee Cove, the discharge will have a short run-off before entering Lake Superior. It is worth noting that the effects of contaminated effluence have already been experienced in the area. The Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, in co-operation with its partners in the Great Lakes

² MNR Review of the Adequacy of the EIS for the Marathon PGM-Cu Mine Project. The Caribou Conservation Plan (CCP) calls for “direct avoidance of habitat fragmentation and segregation of these animals into isolated non-viable, non-mixing populations, and to apply recovery actions such as improved connectivity to ranges” (Sect. C-1).

³ Stillwater Canada Inc, Marathon PGM-Cu Project Environmental Impact Statement – Main Report-Section 6.0 Assessment of Potential Effects of the Proposed Project – Table 6.1-4. There will also be loss of connectivity with the population at Killala Conservation Reserve.

⁴ Stillwater Canada Inc, Marathon PGM-Cu Project Environmental Impact Statement – Main Report-Executive Summary, p.xxxv; MNR Review of the Adequacy of the EIS for the Marathon PGM-Cu Mine Project (Sect. C-20&21)

⁵ PPFN and PMFN have expressed concern about potential adverse effects on recreational aboriginal fishery on Hare Lake (See Information Request 17.1).

Fishery Commission,⁶ identified four Areas of Concern (AOCs) on the north shore of Lake Superior, including Peninsula Harbour, immediately adjacent to the study area (Map 3) and the next cove south of Sturdee Cove. An AOC is defined as having experienced environmental degradation severe enough to require a Remedial Action Plan. Major environmental issues of concern in the Peninsula area included: contaminated fish communities; fish habitat destruction; contamination of bottom sediments; loss of fish and wildlife habitat; restrictions on fish and wildlife consumption.⁷ It should be noted that The Ministry of Natural Resources has expressed concern about the potential for contamination of Sturdee Cove and about the aquatic and terrestrial survey/sampling procedures employed in the Stillwater Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).⁸ An expert opinion provided by Oceans and Fisheries Canada concluded that “given the large scale of the project, the likely impacts to as many as 24 waterbodies, and uncertainties with respect to the success of mitigation and compensation for fish habitat impacts...the project...poses a high risk of potentially significant adverse environmental effects on fish and fish habitat.”⁹ There appears to be a general concern about the assessment of residual and cumulative effects. MNR has noted that while the project description refers to the possibility of an iron ore mining component, no such operation has been addressed in the EIS. The residual impact of any operations considered “temporary” have not been included in the assessment.

Stream 6 (Angler Creek)

Angler Creek (11.0 km) drains the southwest portion of the Mine site and discharges into Lake Superior at Sturdee Cove (Fig.1.4.)¹⁰ It flows from two small lakes, identified only as L24 and

⁶ The Lake Superior Committee consists of senior staff members from Michigan DNR, Minnesota DNR, Ontario MNR, Wisconsin DNR, the Chippewa-Ottawa Treaty Fishery Management Authority, and the Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission.

⁷ Peninsula Harbour AOC. Jan 9, 2012. For additional information see Fish and Fisheries Management in Ontario-Great Lakes Program (www.mnr.gov.on.ca) and Great Lakes Fishery Commission (www.glf.org).

⁸ MNR Review of the Adequacy of the EIS for the Marathon PGM-Cu Mine Project. Table 1 Aquatic Resources. (Item A-13 references Sturdee Cove.) More general concerns included: surface water management, including water quality and quantity, and related impacts to aquatic resources not adequately addressed; technical merit of fisheries data questionable; information relating to rehabilitation of terrestrial habitat insufficient; assessment of probable persistent impact on woodland caribou inadequate. Note that Great Lakes United and the Lake Superior Binational Forum have also expressed many concerns about the adequacy of information provided in Stillwater EIS (Submission dated 28 Oct 2012).

⁹ DFO Expert Opinion. Request for Specialist Advice from Fisheries and Oceans Canada for the Marathon PGM-Cu Mine Proposal.

¹⁰ There has been some confusion concerning the location of Angler Creek, owing to the existence of a sign on Highway 17 which mistakenly identified Hare Creek as Angler Creek. This matter was discussed in Marathon PGM-Cu Project Information Request 17.5. It was noted that “the naming nomenclature used for

L26 (see Photo p.85). L24, a wetland area, is an active beaver habitat. According to the Stillwater report, both lakes and their outlet streams “will no longer exist or will not have sufficient flow to permit any navigation”.¹¹ Angler Creek provides coldwater habitat for resident and migratory fish species. Fish species in the lower stream of Angler Creek include Rainbow Trout, Brook Trout, Threespine Stickleback, Longnose Dace and Slimy Sculpin. Fish species in the upper stream include Brook Stickleback. Mean, peak and low flows in Angler Creek will be substantially decreased during the life of the Mine. Half of the Angler Creek watershed will be diverted. This will have a major impact on spawning and migrating capabilities. The Mine project will result in the “temporary” loss of the aboriginal steelhead fishery on Angler Creek. MNR notes that Sturdee Cove is a spawning habitat for coldwater fish but that no sampling has been carried out at that location. They state that “a fish monitoring program would be expected to include monitoring of Angler Creek for use for spawning, nursery, cold water refuge etc.”¹² Two rare plant species on Angler Creek watershed will be eradicated. Stillwater has characterized the duration and intensity of the negative impact on the upper stream of Angler Creek and the outlet stream of L26 as “high” and on the lower stream of Angler Creek as “medium” (see Chart below). The Process Solids Management Facility (PSMF) will be located on the upper part of the Stream 6 subwatershed and this will result in the heaviest seepage of contaminants into that subwatershed. Residual effect is anticipated on Angler Creek.¹³

In terms of the project’s effect on aboriginal peoples, including Pays Plat FN, there will be a negative impact on dietary habits, resulting from the loss of fish, animal and country food sources. As noted by Councillor Raymond Goodchild,¹⁴ the Pays Plat people rely heavily upon traditional foods. In addition there will be a negative cultural effect on those band members who use the study area for ceremonial and social purposes (See Chapter VII). It should be noted that

identifying water bodies in the vicinity of the proposed Project ...does not consistently use existing traditional names.” In addition, confusion has arisen over the campsite location historically and currently used by PPFN near Angler Creek. A May 2010 Project tour correctly identified this site. However, at a subsequent meeting the site was incorrectly determined to be at Hare Creek (See SCI letter dated 6 June 2013 to Review Panel). On 24 June 2013, PPFN members visited the Angler Creek-Sturdee Cove area, took co-ordinates and photographs and confirmed the location of the site (see Appendices).

¹¹ Stillwater Canada Inc, Marathon PGM-Cu Project Environmental Impact Statement – Main Report- Section 6.0 Assessment of Potential Effects of the Proposed Project

¹² MNR Review of the Adequacy of the EIS for the Marathon PGM-Cu Mine Project. Table 1 Aquatic Resources. (Item A-13)

¹³ See Marathon PGM – Cu Main Report – Table 6.1-4 – Summary of the Results of the Effects Assessment

¹⁴ Wawatay news.ca/archive/all/2012/8/23

Stillwater has characterized the residual effect on the aboriginal peoples in terms of loss of traditional land and resource use in the study area as “high”.¹⁵ The study area is described as an area of “extensive use”. However, some of the Stillwater conclusions may not agree with the values and traditional knowledge of the aboriginal peoples concerned – for example, that the animals hunted and trapped in the study area have a low ecological importance; that the impacted waters have a low societal value compared to the benefits of mine development and that there are no culturally or archaeologically significant sites in the study area.

SCI has acknowledged that the mine footprint and adjacent area is used by the Pays Plat FN, the Pic River FN, and Pic Moberg FN for traditional pursuits – hunting, trapping, fishing and harvesting of country foods. The Bamooos-Hare-Angler corridor is part of the traditional territory of the Pays Plat FN and, as the following report demonstrates, it continues to be used by the FN for hunting, fishing, gathering, social and ceremonial practices.

Scale of Negative Effects Summary

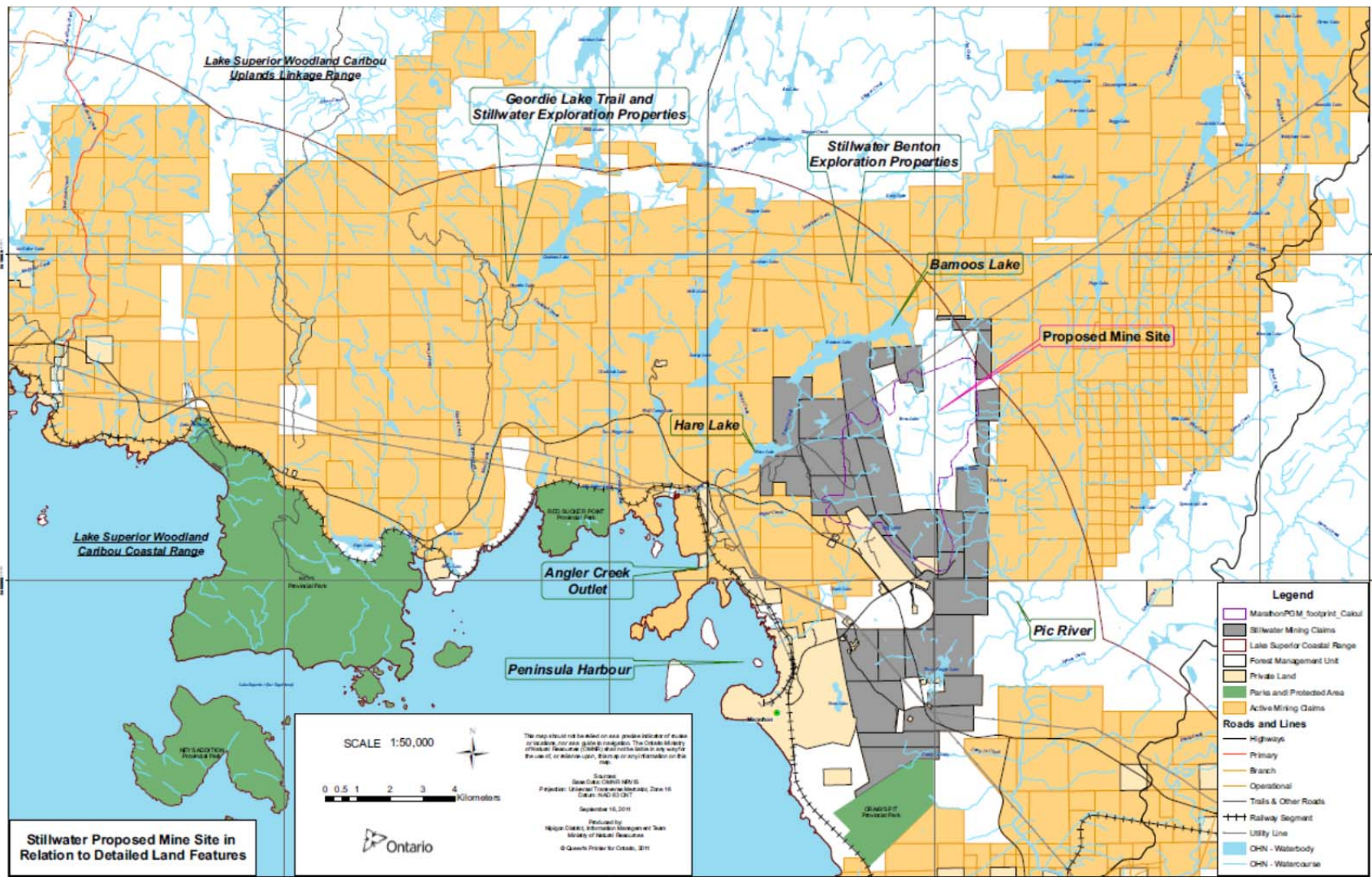
Waterbody	Extent	Duration	Intensity
Stream 1	Low	High	Low
Stream 2	Medium	High	High
L14	High	High	High
L5 Outlet Stream	Low	High	High
Stream 3	Low	High	High
Stream 4 Watershed	N/A	N/A	N/A
Stream 5 Watershed	N/A	N/A	N/A
Stream 6 (upper reach)	Medium	High	High
Stream 6 (lower reach)	Medium	High	Medium
L26 Outlet Stream	Medium	High	High

Notes: N/A = no impacts anticipated; Extent – low = site or segment, medium = channel reach, high = entire lake or watershed; Duration – low = Short term (days), medium = medium term (weeks or months), high = long term (years or permanent); Intensity – low = habitat still usable but not as productive, medium = habitat quality significantly reduced, high = habitat quality unusable.

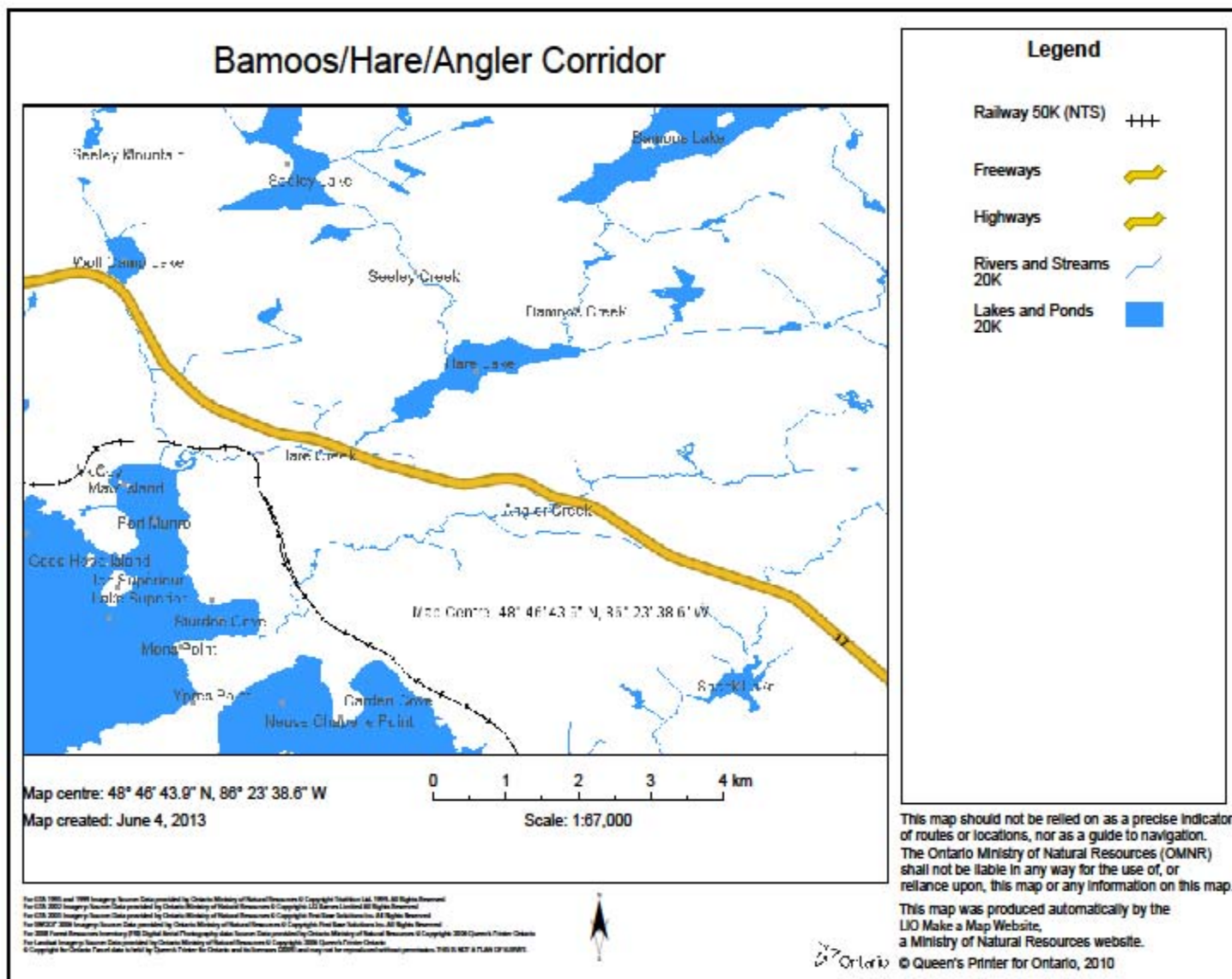
[Source:www.acee-ceaa.gc.ca/050/documents.Marathon PGM-Cu Project.Info Request 13.1]

¹⁵ Table 6.1-4 – Summary of the Results of the Effects Assessment of the Marathon PGM-Cu Project

Map 1 Stillwater Proposed Mine Site




Source: www.acee-ceaa.gc.ca/050/documents [Marathon PGM-Cu Project Doc#16]



Map 2.5 Stillwater Proposed Mine Site in Relation to Woodland Caribou Ranges



 Lake Superior Coastal Range

MAP 3- MINES, MINERAL EXPLORATION AND MINERAL LEASING IN THE LAKE SUPERIOR WATERSHED
(showing AREAS OF CONCERN)

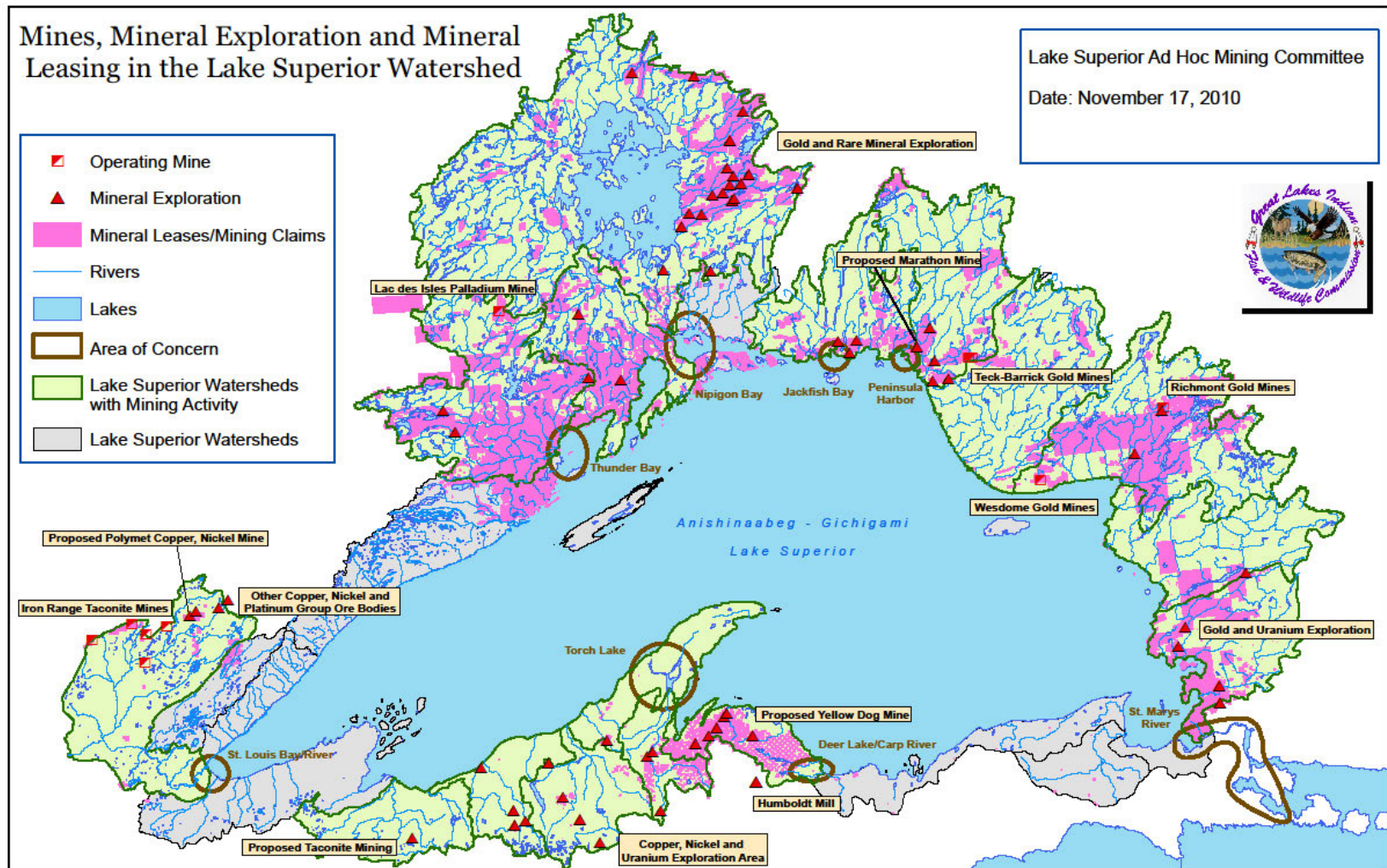
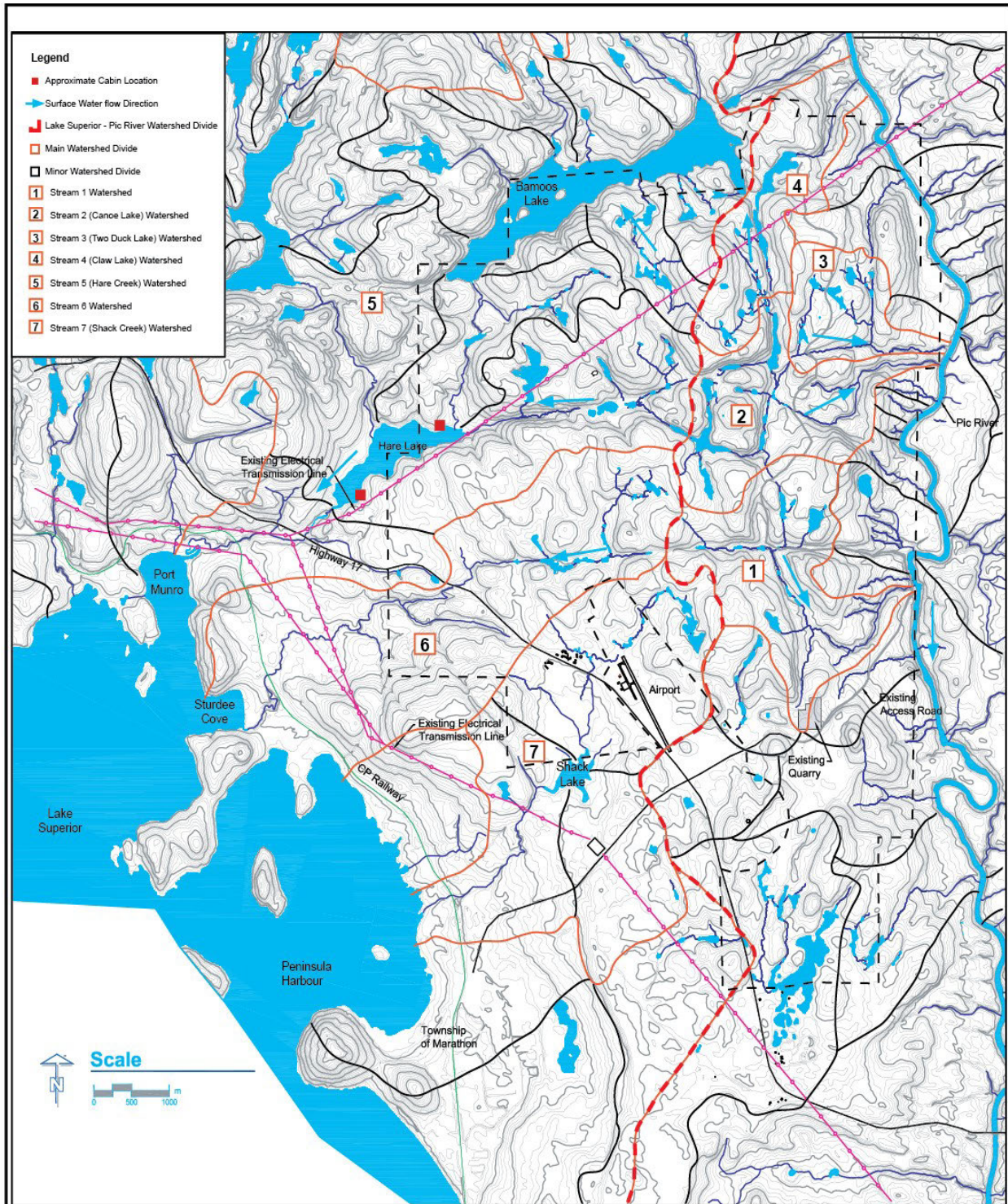


Figure 1.4-10: Watersheds Draining the Project Site



Source: Stillwater Canada Inc. Marathon PGM-Cu Project Environmental Impact Statement Main Report

Chapter I Ancestral Identity and Socio-political Organization in the Pre-Treaty Period

1. The archaeological record indicates that Late Paleo-Indian people migrated to the north shore of Lake Superior from the south and west around 7000 B.C.E.¹⁶ With the recession of the Continental Glacier, beginning around 5000 B.C.E., a northward migration into the boreal forest above Lake Superior took place. This marked the beginning of the Shield Archaic Culture (c. 5000 B.C.E. to c. 1000 B.C.E).¹⁷

2. The subsistence life of the Shield Archaic peoples was based on the exploitation of seasonal resources by hunting and gathering bands of between 20 and 50 individuals. During the spring and summer, they gathered on the lake shores and at river mouths to fish and collect wild plants. In the fall and winter, the band broke into smaller, family-based groups to hunt and trap. The winter hunt represented the furthest extension of the traditional harvesting territory, which was inextricably linked to the band's socio-economic structure. J.V. Wright describes the Shield culture of the interior Ojibway as "a subsistence pattern centred on caribou and fish that required considerable territory for small bands..."¹⁸ The use of the birchbark canoe and snowshoes/toboggans which date from this period facilitated long-distance travel, particularly on the interconnected waterways above Lake Superior. These inland waterways fostered not only extensive harvesting activities, but trade and social relationships that included intermarriage with neighbouring bands.

3. The Shield Archaic Period in Ontario was followed by the Laurel culture of the Initial Woodland Period (c. 1000 B.C.E. to c. 1000 C.E.). This period was characterized by the introduction of pottery and the further development of trade networks along the system of waterways radiating out from Lake Superior. During the Terminal Woodland Period (c. 1000 to Contact), the lifestyle of the northern Ojibway remained relatively unchanged from the earlier

¹⁶ J.V. Wright, "A History of the Native People of Canada", Canadian Museum of Civilization, rev. 2010 (www.civilization.ca/cmhc/exhibitions/archo) ; "The Archaeology of North Central Ontario: Prehistoric Cultures North of Superior", Ministry of Culture and Recreation, 1979 (www.gedc.ca)

¹⁷ The dates of archaeological periods are approximate. There is some disparity, particularly with respect to the emergence of Late Woodland Culture in northern Ontario.

¹⁸ J.V. Wright, "A History of the Native People of Canada", Canadian Museum of Civilization, rev. 2010

prehistoric periods, ie. they occupied one or several drainage basins and continued the hunting and gathering subsistence pattern of their forefathers. This meant that they maintained their extensive harvesting territories unlike the southern Ojibway whose traditional harvesting areas tended to decrease in size as they began to cultivate the land. Dawson has estimated that northern Ojibwa bands harvested over a territory of between 1100 and 1300 km.¹⁹

4. According to numerous anthropologists,²⁰ Ojibway were organized into family hunting groups led by the father, his sons, their families, and male affines, who married into the group and remained with them, sometimes as part of a bride-service. These family hunting groups could consist of anywhere between 20 and 75 individuals, with an average size of about 40 people.²¹ Ojibway leadership was informal; a man's leadership was dependant on his ability to provide for his extended family group and generally ensure the survival of the group and protect them from natural or supernatural forces. If they did not like his behaviour no one would "follow" him.²² A leader's power derived from the strength of his followers, and often it was hereditary. Leadership and membership in a group was fluid rather than continuous:

The composition of each hunting group changed, on occasion, for various reasons. On the death of the leader, the surviving domestic units might realign themselves with other hunting groups. A leader's unpopularity also might lead to a change. The most likely reason for change, however, was if a group had grown too large to be supported by the resources available in its traditional territory; then it would have to divide into smaller groups.²³

5. As described by Historian Peter Krats, the Ojibway's nomadic lifestyle also impacted on the continuity of groups and their leaders or Chiefs:

**Nor did nomadic life leave much room for rigid social structures:
"Chiefs" earned their status through ability (and family connections).**

¹⁹ K.C.A. Dawson, "Northwestern Ontario and the Early Contact Period: The Northern Ojibwa from 1615-1715", *Canadian Journal of Archaeology*, vol. 11, 1987

²⁰ Charles A. Bishop, "Northern Algonquians 1760-1821" in Edward S. Rogers and Donald B. Smith (eds), *Aboriginal Ontario: Historical Perspectives on First Nations* (Toronto: Dundurn, 1994) pp. 295- 296; and, Edward S. Rogers and J. Garth Taylor, "Northern Ojibwa" in June Helm (ed.) *Handbook of North American Indians, Volume 6, Subarctic*, (Washington: Smithsonian Institution, 1981), p. 233.

²¹ Rogers, Edward S. and J. Garth Taylor (1981) p. 233.

²² Rogers, E.S. *Northern Algonquians and the Hudson's Bay Company, 1821-1890* in *Aboriginal Ontario*, ed. Edward S. Rogers & Donald B. Smith (1994) Dundurn Press, Toronto Oxford, p. 322.

²³ *Ibid*, p.322

Thus there was relatively little continuity of Chieftainship. Besides, the position provided little actual power, although it helped maintain a focus on the clan membership to which the Lake Superior Indians remained “strongly attached”.²⁴

6. Central to the Ojibway cultural and social organization was the totemic system or clan membership as described in the above quote.²⁵ Identity and social intercourse was structured around the totem which identified a person as belonging to a particular group. The totems (or *dodems*) were represented by animal species such as bears, fish, birds, and reptiles. Totems were patrilineal, with inheritance passed through the eldest son (primogeniture). Totemic clans were exogamous, meaning that a person had to marry out of their totem.²⁶ North West Company fur trader Duncan Cameron provided an account of the clan system among the Ojibwa of the Nipigon country at the beginning of the nineteenth century: “All of those who are of the same mark or totem consider themselves as relations, even if they or their forefathers never had any connexion with each other, or had seen one another before. When two strangers meet and find themselves to be of the same mark, they immediately begin to trade their genealogy.”²⁷ A pre-treaty census²⁸ taken of the Lake Nipigon Indians in June 1850 divided the Indians of that Lake into nine totems.²⁹ The totemic clan system was still in use among the Lake Superior Indians well into the 19th Century.³⁰ On the July 5th 1847 Memorial from the Lake Superior Indians requesting Treaty, the signature page bears the Totem of each Chief.³¹ Hudson Bay Company Trader, George Keith, writing from Michipicoten Post in 1830, remarks of the local Indians: “ They are strongly attached to their clans (for there does exist a Kind of clan-ship amongst

²⁴ Peter V Krats, “Hunting in a manner Beneficial to Themselves: The Pic First Nation and the Fur Trade to 1900,” in Aboriginal People and the Fur Trade. Ed Louis Johnston (Cornwall, ON. Akwesasne Notes Publishing, 2001) p. 183.

²⁵ Derived from the Ojibway word *dodem*, which translates as roughly as ‘clan’.

²⁶ Bishop (1994) p. 276.

²⁷ Bishop (1994) pp. 279- 280.

²⁸ Census of the ‘tribes’ trading at the HBC Posts on Lake Superior were made at the request of the Indian Department in preparation for treaty. The 1850 Census for the other groups on Lake Superior did not have this cultural information.

²⁹ June 1, 1850 Lake Nipigon Census LAC RG 10 Vol. 1728 Reel T-1477

³⁰ Although many Anthropologists agree that its function had both diminished and altered in historic times it was nevertheless a point of reference used by the Ojibwa themselves in defining their identity, territoriality and affinity with other groups and especially to regulate marriage. Bishop (1994) pages 288-306, page 297.

³¹ July 5, 1847, Petition to Lord Elgin from Lake Superior Indians. LAC RG 10 Vol. 123, Reel C 11, 481 pp. 6189-6198.

them, distinguished by the Bear Tribe, Cat Fox, Loon, Crane &c. Tribes) or relations and within this degree they are Kind, humane honest and attentive...”³²

7. Ojibway kinship was based on the cross-cousin marriage system which defined who was ‘kin’ and who was not, hence, marriageable. Cross Cousin marriage was both prohibitive and proscriptive regarding whom one could or could not marry, and was directed by the clan system, ensuring that you married out of your clan or “dodem”.

The Ojibway and perhaps most other Northern Algonquians practised cross-cousin marriage; that is, the preferred mate was a person in the same kin category as one’s mother’s brother’s or father’s sister’s offspring. In contrast the offspring of same-sexed siblings of a parent were treated like siblings. The early evidence also suggests that following a marriage, a couple resided with the parents of the bride, during which time the groom performed bride-service chores. Later the couple might return to live near the groom’s parents, though such a decision may have been optional.³³

Leaders usually had from one to five wives the number varying with their abilities as hunters, trappers and politicians. Prominent individuals had more wives and supported their sons-in-law longer than was normally the case.³⁴ In 1849 Commissioners Vidal and Anderson were informed by the HBC factor at Pic that “ the Nepegon Indians almost to a man have a plurality of wives and some to the number of seven...” [sic]³⁵ Father Du Ranquet³⁶ noted that Ombimini, of Pays Plat, had four wives.³⁷ In his journal Du Ranquet made frequent references to his encounters with Pays Plat Indians over a broad geographical area ranging north to Long Lac and east to Pic River and Pukaskwa (see Chapter V).

³² Bishop, (1994) pp. 297.

³³ Bishop, (1994) p. 297.

³⁴ Bishop (1994) p. 298.

³⁵ October 4, 1849, Diary of Thomas Gummersall Anderson, a visiting Superintendent of Indian Affairs at this time (1849) at Cobourg. AO Mis. Mss., pp.17/40

³⁶ Father Du Ranquet was a Jesuit Priest from the Fort William Mission. Du Ranquet was assigned to missions on the Ottawa River, Walpole Island, and Wikwemikong before arriving at the Fort William mission in 1852 to replace Father Fremiot as a travelling missionary. In his new post, du Ranquet was responsible for an area of around 500 miles, covering the entire north and north-west shore of Lake Superior. Fluent in French, English and Ojibwe, he travelled between 1854 and 1877 ministering to the Indians of the Lake Superior coastal region, into the interior to Lake Nipigon, further West into the Lac des Milles Lac area and to La Grand Portage on the American side. He kept a detailed diary of his travels that has survived, and was transcribed in the early 20th century by another Jesuit Priest, Father Maynard. <http://agora.lakeheadu.ca/agora.php?st=315>

³⁷ June 22, 1870, Journal du Père du Ranquet, s.j. de 1852 à 1877 Copie par François Maynard, s.j. Transcribed by William Lonc and Shelly Pearen published by William Lonc, S.J. (p.200)

8. Depending on the time of year, the availability of food and the leaders' abilities as hunters, the size of the family groups varied:

The size of winter hunting bands in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries varied depending upon geographical location and seasonal conditions. During the 1770's winter groups in interior Northern Ontario apparently ranged from about eight persons to as many as eighty in some southern areas. [...]Between 1780s and the end of the period, winter groups ranged from about ten to thirty persons. The availability of certain key foods, especially moose and caribou, not fur bearers, dictated the size of winter groups.³⁸

9. The settlement pattern of the Ojibway of Lake Superior was more characteristic of the Northern Ojibway than their cousins on the lower Great Lakes. Plentiful fish in inland waterways and in the bays of Lake Superior allowed for larger settlements in the spring, summer and fall. Large seasonally migrating game such as caribou would also determine the size of groups. By the nineteenth century some of the earlier subsistence patterns of the Northern Ojibway had changed. As big game in the region of Lake Superior diminished the Ojibway had to rely on smaller game and fish:

Big game (formerly a principal means of support) had practically disappeared from the country by 1830³⁹, and beaver became greatly reduced in numbers. The shift from reliance upon moose and caribou to a much greater dependence upon fish and hare subjected the northern Algonquians to great difficulties. [...]

As the Indians shifted to a subsistence strategy based on small game they no longer ranged as widely in search of food and furs. They became restricted to favourable fishing locales or hare snaring grounds. Similarly, as the number of the fur bearing animals fell, trapping became increasingly critical. Accordingly, the Northern Algonquians claimed private ownership of beaver by marking the animals' lodges. In time, all the fur-bearing animals found within a territory customarily exploited by a particular hunting group came to be considered that group's property. Consequently other groups recognised vague boundaries to each group's

³⁸ Bishop (1994) p. 296.

³⁹ In 1824 John Haldane the District Officer for the HBC on Lake Superior wrote in his Report for that year that big game such as Moose and Caribou were becoming scarce on the North Shore. HBCA B231/e/1 William Fort (Lake Superior) 1824, p. 2, top.

land. By the late nineteenth century most of the Indians of Northern Ontario operated traplines within specified territories.⁴⁰

10. A family hunting group would habitually exploit a particular territory and the extent to which the 'hunting range' was hereditary, or in some fashion passed to the next generation in the same family is debated among anthropologists; the hunting grounds were however shared by agreement with other bands, especially at times of scarcity and famine, and trespass was not resented.⁴¹ Prior to treaty and the imposition of government trapline systems, the Ojibway handed their traplines down through the family to sons or sons-in-law.

11. In a discussion on the social structure of the 19th Century Ojibway Rogers gives a definition of a 'band':

Those hunting groups that assembled as a rule, every summer (but sometimes at other times of the year as well) formed a band, the members of which were closely related. In the north, a band consisted of not more than one hundred or so individuals. But farther south, in the Boundary Waters region, much larger gatherings occurred, with as many as one thousand or more people involved.⁴²

12. Social organization was in part dictated by the seasonal demands. In the winter camps families broke up into smaller groups resembling the nuclear family as resources diminished, in the spring as resources increased, families would assemble into larger groups:

Either in late spring or early summer, the Indians constructed their birch-bark canoes. In areas where the soil and growing season permitted, they also prepared gardens and planted crops. As summer approached, the scattered hunting groups prepared to leave their spring camps. Once the lakes and rivers had cleared of ice, they joined others – mostly if not all, close kinsmen- at a gathering centre they held feasts and dances. At the centres people came and went regularly. If no trading post existed at the traditional gathering centre, individual families (after renewing acquaintances) might singly or in small groups, proceed to one. At the

⁴⁰ Rogers, E.S. "*Northern Algonquians and the Hudson's Bay Company, 1821-1890*" in *Aboriginal Ontario*, ed. Edward S Rogers & Donald B. Smith. (Dundurn Press, 1994 Toronto Oxford) p. 317.

⁴¹ Bishop (1994) pp. 296-297. (Peter Grant, trader in 1804 in Lake of the Woods described sharing patterns among the Ojibway in the Fur Trade, as quoted by Bishop at p. 296.)

⁴² Rogers, (1994) p. 322.

post they exchanged furs for European goods and might see a Christian missionary. If one was available the Indians attended services and had baptisms and weddings.⁴³

13. The above described lifestyle and socio-economic organization applied to the Ojibway of Lake Superior when the 1850 Robinson Superior Treaty was concluded. They lived in small family groups most of the year and, if resources permitted, multiple related families would assemble at their traditional gathering place.⁴⁴ They travelled extensively along the shores of Lake Superior and the inland waterways.

⁴³ Edward S. Rogers "Northern Algonquians and the Hudson's Bay Company 1821-1890", in Edward S. Rogers and Donald B. Smith (eds), *Aboriginal Ontario: Historical Perspectives on First Nations* (Toronto: Dundurn, 1994), p. 320.

⁴⁴ Rogers, pp. 307-343, p. 318.

Map 3.5

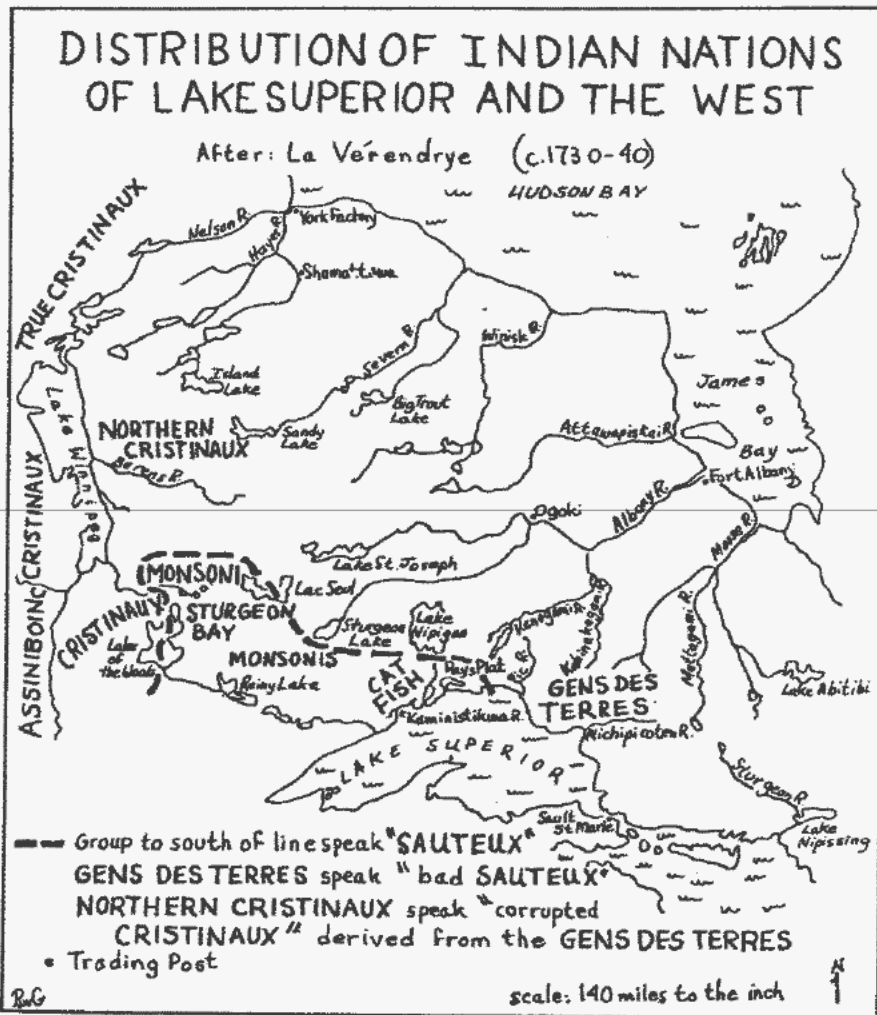


Fig. 1 Distribution of Indian nations of Lake Superior and the West [After La Vérendrye (c. 1730-40).]

Chapter II Traditional Territory and Traditional Pursuits of the Pays Plat Ojibway in the Pre-Treaty Period

14. The Pays Plat Ojibwa lived a nomadic traditional Indian way of life, organized in small family groups that moved inland during the winter and collected in larger groups during the spring to fall season, at Pays Plat and other bays on the north shore of Lake Superior. On the south their traditional lands covered the shore of Lake Superior from Nipigon Bay to Peninsula Bay near Marathon, the Pic River and Pukaskwa, as well as the Islands of Lake Superior from Ignace Island to the Channel Islands. To the northeast, their traditional territory included the Bamooos Lake-Hare Creek-Angler Creek area under discussion (See Map 6). Evidence dating from the early 19th century, presented below, demonstrates that they hunted, trapped and fished for both subsistence and for economic purposes within this territory. Pays Plat Bay was their summer gathering place, where several families would assemble to feast, trade and fish. Various 18th century explorers and adventurers, including Alexander Henry and his contemporary, John Long, described their encounters with the Pays Plat Ojibwa, with whom they traded for fish, meat and skins.⁴⁵ In 1784, Edward Umfreville chose the Pays Plat Bay and River as his point of departure for western exploration.⁴⁶

15. The Fur trade in the Lake Superior region, in operation for at least 175 years before the Robinson Treaties were signed in 1850, increased the mobility of the Indians and enlarged the range of their harvesting pursuits.

All Indians within what is now Northern Ontario had direct access to either French or English trade goods by the 1680's. Most Indians now devoted their time to travelling in order to trade or to trap fur-bearing animals. The concentration on the hunting of beaver for the fur trade took a number of Amerindians away from their normal subsistence hunting and fishing.⁴⁷

⁴⁵ Alexander Henry, 1809, "Travels and Adventures in Canada and the Indian Territories Between the Years 1760 and 1776, "*Part the Second*", pp. 236-241 <http://peel.library.ualberta.ca/bibliography/45.html>; and, John Long, "Voyages and Travels of an Indian Interpreter and Trader ..." pp. 59 and 60. The Lakeside Press Chicago, R.R. Donnelly & Sons Company, Christmas MCXXI (1922)

⁴⁶ <http://www.archive.org/details/johnlongsvoyages008452mbp> Universal Library
E. Umfreville "From Nipigon to Winnipeg. A Canoe voyage through Western Ontario by Edward Umfreville in 1784" Publisher R. Douglas, Canada 1929. (Map #2) Bottom right hand corner of the map.
<http://peel.library.ualberta.ca/bibliography/47/16.html>

⁴⁷ Bishop (1994) p. 283

Map 4



POSTS OF THE CANADIAN FUR TRADE, 1600 TO 1870						
FIRST KNOWN OWNER OF POST*						KNOWN LENGTH OF OPERATION OF POST
○	○	○	○	○	○	1 to 3 years (49% of the posts shown on the map)
●	●	●	●	●	●	4 to 15 years (27% of the posts shown on the map)
▲	▲	-	▲	▲	▲	16 to 50 years (17% of the posts shown on the map)
■	■	-	■	-	■	Over 50 years (7% of the posts shown on the map)
<p>French</p> <p>British</p> <p>Canadian Independent</p> <p>XY Company</p> <p>North West Company</p> <p>Hudson's Bay Company</p>						<p>— Approximate limit of the <i>Domaine du Roi</i> as set out in 1653 and 1658.</p> <p>- - - Approximate limit of the <i>Domaine du Roi</i> after additions in 1733.</p> <p>c. (<i>circa</i>)= about</p>

Source: Atlas of Canada, nrcan website <http://atlas.nrcan.gc.ca/site/english/maps/archives/4thedition/historical/>

16. By the mid nineteenth century several HBC outposts had been established on Lake Superior and in the interior (Map 4 above). However, there was no post at Pays Plat. HBC Post records indicate that the Pays Plat Indians regularly traded at the HBC Pic Post⁴⁸ and the NW Co. Long Lake Post on the Kenogami River.⁴⁹ There is some indication that winter outposts, fishing stations and “guard posts” may have operated intermittently in the vicinity of Pays Plat in 1824-25 (Ft William); 1859-65 (Pic); 1881-1882 and 1889-1899 (Red Rock).⁵⁰ However, there is uncertainty as to the location(s) as the term “Pays Plat” was commonly used to denote the general area of Nipigon Bay, Lake Superior.⁵¹ The posts were identified by the names “Bagouche” meaning “shallows”, “Payagua- Schink” meaning the “flat country between the water and the hills” and “Pashquash”.⁵² That these wintering stations were affiliated with three different posts covering a wide geographical area is evidence of the strong interconnections and mobility of the Pays Plat Ojibway.

17. The Long Lake Post was connected to the Lake Superior District through the Pic Post, using interior water routes:

315 – Long Lake fort

Originally a North West Co. fort at the outlet of Long Lake source of Kenogami river, a branch of the Albany river. On the northwest side, opposite as described by Dr. Bell, Geological Survey, 1870. It was built about 1800 and probably on the site of old French post. Portage route from south end of the lake by Black river to Lake Superior and from the north end by Ground river, McKay Lake, Steel Lake and Mountain Lake to Jackfish Bay. The North West Co. fort was taken over by the Hudson’s Bay Co. 1821 and has been regularly operated to date. ⁵³

And the Pic Post:

428 - Fort Pic

⁴⁸ HBC 1831 Pic Post Records, May 17, 1831; and, June 14, 1831 MA, HBCA B. 162/a/5 Reel 1M117
⁴⁹ Ernest Voorhis, 1930 “Historic Forts and Trading Posts of the French Regime and of the English Trading Posts” Department of the Interior Ottawa. Item No 315, pp. 104 – 105 (Extract)
⁵⁰ February 7, 1991 HBC Pays Plat (ON) File, MA HBCA, Winnipeg
⁵¹ Ibid.
⁵² February 7, 1991 HBC Pays Plat (ON) File, MA HBCA, Winnipeg; It is possible that ‘Bagouche’ and ‘Pashquash’ are the same name in Ojibway written with a different phonetic spelling. This possibility was suggested by David Arthurs, HBC Archivist at AO, in a letter dated July 11, 1991, to the Rosspport Historical Society. Appended to February 7, 1991 HBC Pays Plat File, MA HBCA, Winnipeg, p. 9.
⁵³ Ernest Voorhis, 1930 “Historic Forts and Trading Posts of the French Regime and of the English Trading Posts” Department of the Interior Ottawa. Long Lake Post, Item 315. pp. 104 -105.

North West Co. fort at mouth of Pic River, north side of Heron Bay, Lake Superior. Built before 1870. This post was at the beginning of the canoe route to Long Lake and thence north.⁵⁴

18. The economic ties between these different posts of the North shore during the competitive years before the amalgamation in 1821 is described by Historian Peter Krats:

Continuing contact led to the erection of a permanent trading site: after having traded at the Pic river since the mid -1770s, free trader Gabriel Cotte financed the construction of a post on the west bank of the Pic in 1785. Thus the classical battles of Montreal-based traders versus Hudson's Bay Company was played out in miniature. Pic River was important not only for local furs: it also served as a southern terminus for travellers bound for Long Lake and the "height of land" directly north of Lake Superior. The post by 1814 served as a depot supplying the White and Black Rivers, Long Lake and smaller outposts like Winter and Big Lakes.⁵⁵

19. The water route from Lake Superior to Long Lake was also accessible at Terrace Bay and near Marathon (Map 6), within the traditional territory of the PPFN, and enclosing the study area. The travel of the Pays Plat Indians to Pic and Long Lake for trade, and later to Pic and even as far as Michipicoten for treaty payments, fostered inter-marriage and community links which persist today.⁵⁶ On their journeys the Pays Plat people camped, hunted and fished at many locations along the shores of Lake Superior and on inland rivers and streams. One such campsite, used by the Pays Plat Indians en route to treaty payments, was situated near the outlet of Angler Creek on Sturdee Cove.⁵⁷

⁵⁴ Ernest Voorhis, 1930 "Historic Forts and Trading Posts of the French Regime and of the English Trading Posts" Department of the Interior Ottawa. Pic Post, Item 428. p. 137.

⁵⁵ Peter V Krats, "Hunting in a manner Beneficial to Themselves: The Pic First Nation and the Fur Trade to 1900," in *Aboriginal People and the Fur Trade*. Ed Louis Johnston (Cornwall, ON. Akwesasne Notes Publishing, 2001) p. 179.

⁵⁶ See Chapter VII Oral Evidence of the Pays Plat First Nation: Hunting, Fishing, Gathering and Working in the Study Area

⁵⁷ See Introduction, p. 7

20. In 1821 the Hudson's Bay Co amalgamated with the North West Company.⁵⁸ Many posts considered un-profitable were closed down, forcing the hunters to go to more centralized posts and greater distances from their traditional hunting grounds.⁵⁹ The Ojibway hunting groups were subsumed into larger groups by the fur trade company under the administration of the post where they traded. The Pic and Long Lake Posts were treated as one district by the Hudson Bay Company. A Hudson's Bay Company Report by John Haldane, written in 1824, shortly after amalgamation described the whole fur trade operation on Lake Superior.⁶⁰ Haldane stated that there were 58 hunters trading at Pic and its 'outposts', one of which was Long Lake.⁶¹ There is no mention of any outpost at Pays Plat.

**Report on the state of the Country & Indians in Lake Superior
Department 1824**

**In order to give the Government & Committee an outline of the Country about Lake Superior, I shall begin at those posts bordering on the Lines, between the two Countries⁶² – taking Lake Nipigon next with its appendages Sturgeon Lake – Pic with its inland Posts & finally Michipicoten & its former appendage Batchewana Bay & Sault Ste. Mary's-⁶³.....[discusses Fort William and Mil Lacs and Portage and Fond Du Lac Posts. Lake Nipigon and Sturgeon Lake]....
The Pic is the next establishment having two inland Posts viz: Long Lake & Black River each requiring a clerk and three men- This is a poor country for the Indians and where they generally starve much in the Winter- Even Rabbit in many places are [illegible] & no fish to be taken**

⁵⁸ Edward S. Rogers "Northern Algonquians and the Hudson's Bay Company 1821-1890", in Edward S. Rogers and Donald B. Smith (eds), *Aboriginal Ontario: Historical Perspectives on First Nations* (Toronto: Dundurn, 1994) pp. 307-343.

⁵⁹ Bishop, Charles A. *The Emergence of the Northern Ojibwa: Social and Economic Consequences*. *American Ethnologist*, Vol 3 No 1. (Feb 1976) p. 47

⁶⁰ Elizabeth Arthur, "Haldane, John," in *Dictionary of Canadian Biography Volume VIII: 1851 to 1860* (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 2000). John Haldane, a fur trader, originally in the employ of the New North West Company (sometimes called the XY Company), joined the HBC as a Chief Factor in 1821, when the HBC took over the XY Company. On leave in the early 1820's (due to clashes with HBC Governor Simpson) he was upon his return, appointed to the Lake Superior District.

⁶¹ John Haldane, Report on the State of the Country and Indians in Lake Superior Department, 1824 LAC MG 20 B231/e/1 Reel HBC 1M783, pp. 1, 5, and 6

⁶² Presumably the boundary line between the United States and the British Colony, as per the context of discussion of the possible closure of the Sturgeon Lake Post, southwest of Lake Nipigon (in the middle of p. 4 "I am not exactly at this time, of the same opinion for I would dislike to see all those indians [sic] going to the American Lines as it is most likely they would go that ways." John Haldane, Report on the State of the Country and Indians in Lake Superior Department, 1824. LAC MG 20 B231/e/1 Reel HBC 1M783, p. 4

⁶³ John Haldane, Report on the State of the Country and Indians in Lake Superior Department, 1824. LAC MG20 B 231/e/1 Reel HBC 1M783, p. 1

in the Winter. The country is similar to the places I have already described. The Indians who frequent those establishments amount to about 58 Men & Lads.⁶⁴

21. In 1828 Chief Trader Donald McIntosh reported that

... two establishments ... Pic and Long Lake, at the former Pic there are thirty five Indians (men and lads) who get an average debt of forty skins annually which they generally pay in small furs., such as Cats, Martens, Muskrats, Minks, Bears and a few Beavers & Otters &c... The Post of Long Lake is fourteen days march from Pic when the weather is favourable in a Canoe loaded with 30 Pieces and four men. There are thirty seven Indians frequenting this establishment who on average give forty-five to fifty skins annually to the company.⁶⁵

.. The Population of the Aborigines of the Pic District amounts to two hundred and forty souls, say seventy-two men & lads, fifty-two women, and one hundred sixteen children.⁶⁶

22. In the fall of 1828 the Pic Post Manager reported on trade with a Pays Plat Indian named Napanachian and his family:

Napaniachiwan's and his sons arrived left a few bear skins and musquash Equipt the said Indians and they started inland...⁶⁷

23. On May 17, 1831 the Pic Post Manager reported that "Napanachian's Eldest Son and Brother arrived from Pays Plat" and brought in their hunt for the season.⁶⁸ The following spring the Pic Post Manager reported on further trade with Napanachian and his family:

**Napaniachiwan⁶⁹ and Sons arrived about 8 AM and brought 119 skins they have paid the whole of their fall advances and a few skins on their Old Balances. They are now Drinking outside the Fort.
[...]**

⁶⁴ John Haldane, Report on the State of the Country and Indians in Lake Superior Department, 1824 LAC MG20 B 231/e/1 Reel HBC 1M783, p. 5

⁶⁵ Donald Macintosh, HBC Trader Pic Report 1828 (HBCA B162/e/1) cited in Peter V. Krats, "Hunting in a manner Beneficial to Themselves: The Pic First Nation and the Fur Trade to 1900," in Aboriginal People and the Fur Trade. Ed Louis Johnston (Cornwall, ON. Akwesasne Notes Publishing, 2001) p. 179

⁶⁶ Peter V Krats, (2001) p. 180

⁶⁷ Saturday, September 13, 1828, Pic Journal; MA, HBCA B. 162/a/3; Reel 1M117.

⁶⁸ Thursday, May 17, 1831, Pic Journal; MA, HBCA B. 162/a/5; Reel 1M117

⁶⁹ Variation in the spelling of the Indian names by different post managers and other Europeans was common.

Napaniachiwan and Sons are sleeping off the effects of the Liquor they Drank last Evening &co...

[...]

Napaniachiwan and Sons started this Morning after receiving a few advances for the spring &c.⁷⁰

24. The Pays Plat also served as a “lookout” of sorts between the east and west of Lake Superior: no canoes could go to Fort William or Lake Nipigon without passing by Pays Plat. In mid June 1831 the HBC Pic Post Manager having heard a rumour that some other traders, who were not of the company, were in the vicinity, equipped a canoe to travel to “Pierre Rouge”⁷¹ to determine if any canoes, had passed that way:

... that an Indian report of a Canoe having passed Michipicoten with a number of Men on its way to this Quarter it was requisite we should endeavour to ascertain the fact in consequence Commissioned officers ordered Mr. Louis Dennis de La Ronde to be in readiness to embark early next morning with two Men and an Indian and to proceed as far as Pierre Rouge to ascertain if any Canoe had passed that place, there are a number of Indians at the Pays Plat and if any Canoe was proceeding to any part of the Lake Between this and Fort William it could not escape the Indians Knowledge...⁷²

25. In early June 1833 the Pic Post Manager sent out a canoe to Pays Plat to get the trade in from the Indian Band of that place. Significantly, they encountered only one member of the Band at that location, the others being inland.

Sent off two men and an Indian in a small Canoe to Pays Plat in search of a Band of Indians and to bring what Furs they may have, men packing and preparing Packs...

[...]

...Bouché and Companions who were sent to Pays Plat and they saw only one Indian from they [sic] got 4 skins in Furs the others are yet inland...⁷³
[emphasis added]

⁷⁰ Wednesday, April 29 to Friday May 1, 1829, Pic Journal; MA, HBCA B. 162/a/3; Reel 1M117.

⁷¹ Red Rock on Nipigon River

⁷² Tuesday, June 14, 1831, Pic Journal; MA, HBCA B. 162/a/5; Reel 1M117

⁷³ Thursday, June 6, 1833, and Sunday 9th June, 1833, Pic Journal; MA, HBCA B. 162/a/7; Reel 1M117

26. In early April 1834, the Pic Post Manager identified an Indian named Nawandago, who arrived from Pays Plat with his spring hunt⁷⁴ and on May 14 1834 reported that “*Some Indians from Pays Plat arrived bro^t 20 skins in Furs...*”⁷⁵ In June 1834 the HBC Manager at the Pic Post wrote that he had heard that George Keith “*of the Opposition Canoe*” intended to form an establishment at Pays Plat.⁷⁶ A few days later a scouting party came back from Pays Plat but could not identify the free-trader, however the HBC was relieved to know that they did not have “*Intercourse with the few Indians who were about Pays Plat, which few furs the Indians had were secured by our people.*”⁷⁷[emphasis added]

27. As the Pic Post record for 1835 states, the country hunted by the Pays Plat Indians was “poor”,⁷⁸ and no doubt a contributing factor in their mobility.

3 Indians arrived from Pays Plat, rec'd from them 101 prime Martens, 3 Cats 28 Minks 200 Musquash, 2 fishers, 3 Beaver & 1 prime Otter, considering the poor Country they hunt, they have not done Amis.

28. By 1841 the total aboriginal population of the Pic District was 319.⁷⁹ The Hudson's Bay Company Report for the outfit of year 1840-1841 for the Pic Post describes the geographic extent of that Post's trade on Lake Superior, which includes both the Long Lake Post and the Pays Plat region:

The Limits of this Post [i.e. Pic] extends to the westward as far as the Pays Plat about 60 miles and to the South East, to the Otters Head, distance 36 miles. Then to the North East as far inland as Post of Long Lake, which same Post extends to the head of same Lake distance 130 Miles, then to the Westward by Lake d'Hivernement (Anglice ?) Wintering Lake distance 60 miles, to the North East by Pine Lake to the south by Lake WabisKeoKagie, or McKay's Lake about 40 Miles....⁸⁰

⁷⁴ Sunday April 13, 1834, Pic Journal; MA, HBCA B. 162/a/7; Reel 1M117

⁷⁵ Wednesday, May, 14, 1834 Pic Journal; MA, HBCA B. 162/a/7; Reel 1M117

⁷⁶ Tuesday, June 3, 1834 Pic Journal; MA, HBCA B. 162/a/8; Reel 1M118

⁷⁷ Friday, June 6, 1834, Pic Journal; MA, HBCA B. 162/a/8; Reel 1M118

⁷⁸ Tuesday May 19, 1835, Pic Journal; MA, HBCA B. 162/a/9; Reel 1M118

⁷⁹ June 1841, Hudson's Bay Co. Journal "Pic and Long Lake Report" MA, HBC Records B.162/a/11, Reel 1M118. p. 7

⁸⁰ June 1841, Hudson's Bay Co. Journal "Pic and Long Lake Report" MA, HBC Records B.162/a/11, Reel 1M118. p. 1

29. Fish was a significant resource for the Pays Plat Indians for both sustenance and for trade with travelers and the HBC.⁸¹ All three North Shore HBC posts, Michipicoten, Pic and Fort William, were fishing centres as well as fur trade posts, each with their own fishing stations.⁸² The Pays Plat fishing station, in operation by 1840, belonged to the Pic Post fishery.⁸³ Between Pays Plat and Pic there were numerous rivers and bays that were fishing stations. The fishery fostered extensive connections with other aboriginal groups as well as with white traders and travellers. Fishing parties were regularly sent from the Pic to Pays Plat during this period. In September 1840 the Post Master at Pic wrote:

... Sent them to assist at the Fisheries – but they are too late, as the time (from the frequency of winds) they would take to reach the Fishing station at Pays Plat, they would be of little avail. I expect a Boat from there shortly with a load of Fish which I will send to Michi^p...⁸⁴

30. The fishery depended upon close relations between Pic, Long Lake and Pays Plat. The HBC report for the outfit 1840-1841 spoke of this connection.

The Advantages, attending this Place, and the Post of Long Lake are the Fisheries which generally yield a good stock of Provision for winter Consumption at this Post, Trout are collected by the Fisherman who are sent to Pays Plat & its vicinity with all the requisites, nets etc, Barrels 7 Salt & Pickle or salt the Fish in Barrels as they collect them, & late in autumn they are Boated & brought to the establishment for winter Prov. as rations for the Servants & Families.⁸⁵


⁸¹ Goodier, J. L. "The Nineteenth-Century Fisheries of the Hudson's Bay Company Trading Posts on Lake Superior". *The Canadian Geographer*. Vol. 28 (4).winter 1984, p. 344. Note: In 1984 Goodier, when he published this article, was a scientist at the Institute of Environmental Studies at the University of Toronto. Goodier has authored several articles on 19th century fisheries on Lake Superior.

⁸² Goodier, J. L. "The Nineteenth-Century Fisheries of the Hudson's Bay Company Trading Posts on Lake Superior". *The Canadian Geographer*. Vol. 28 (4).winter 1984.

⁸³ Monday, September 21st to Saturday, September 26th, 1840, Pic Journal; and, November 1, 1840, Pic Journal. MA, HBCA B. 162/a/11; Reel 1M118 ; HBC Pays Plat Post History, provided by the HBC Archives, 1991. MA, Winnipeg, p. 1; and June 1841, Hudson's Bay Co. Journal "Pic and Long Lake Report" MA, HBC Records B.162/a/11, Reel 1M118, pp. 3 & 4.

⁸⁴ Monday, September 21st to Saturday September 26th 1840, Pic Journal; MA, HBCA B. 162/a/11; Reel 1M118.

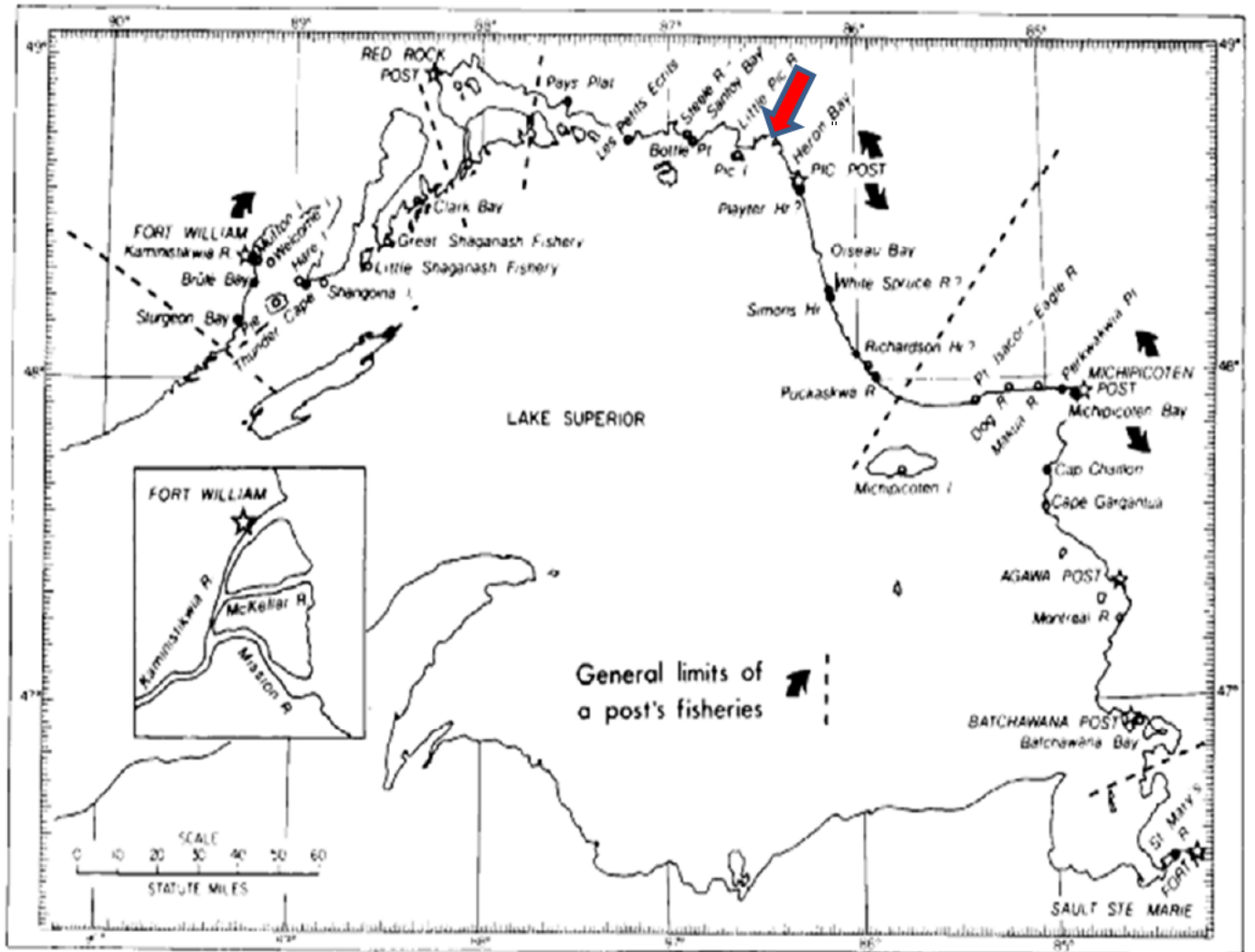
⁸⁵ June 1841, Hudson's Bay Co. Journal "Pic and Long Lake Report" MA, HBC Records B.162/a/11, Reel 1M118, MA, HBCA B. 162/a/11; Reel 1M118, pp. 3 & 4.

31. By the mid 19th Century when the Robinson Superior Treaty was made the Ojibway hunters grouped for the purposes of trade at a particular Post became known as the ‘Trading Post’ bands.⁸⁶ It should be noted that this did not mean Indians actually lived at the Posts. The Ojibway continued their traditional way of life, breaking up in the winter into smaller groups and going off to their wintering grounds, and from spring to fall congregating in larger gatherings at their respective spring/summer/fall places where fish were plentiful. Their life was subsistence-based and migratory. The Pays Plat people hunted and fished all along the north shore from the west side of Nipigon Bay to the Pic River and beyond to Pukaskwa. Navigating the interior rivers and streams, they moved inland to Red Rock, to Lake Nipigon, to Long Lake and to unnamed points east and north of the Pic River. When the Vidal and Anderson Commission arrived at the HBC Pic Post in early October 1849 there were no Indians present.⁸⁷ The HBC did not encourage Indians to ‘settle’ at the posts, the company’s business was the fur trade and every hunter who ‘hung about the post’ was a burden both because they might have to be fed and because they were not hunting. [Map 5 below shows the fisheries of the HBC Posts in the 19th century. 

⁸⁶ Reference in Rogers, E.S. *Northern Algonquians and the Hudson’s Bay Company, 1821-1890* in Aboriginal Ontario, ed. Edward S Rogers & Donald B Smith Dundurn Press, (1994) Toronto Oxford, p. 341.

⁸⁷ October 4, 1849, Diary of Thomas Gummersall Anderson, a visiting Superintendent of Indian Affairs at this time 1849 at Cobourg. AO Mis. Mss.. p. 17/40 ; and October 5, 1849, Alexander Vidal, "Transcript of Diary, Diary of the Proceedings on My Mission to the Indians, 1849"; UWO, Regional History Collection, Vidal Family Papers, Box 4437, Diaries and Journals. p. 5/11.

Map 5 The Location Of The Fall Lake Trout Fishing Stations Associated With The Hudson's Bay Company Trading Posts On Lake Superior, 1800-1890



Outlet of Angler Creek at Sturdee Cove

Source: Adapted from J.L. Goodier "The Nineteenth-Century Fisheries of the Hudson's Bay Company Trading Posts on Lake Superior". The Canadian Geographer. Vol. 28 (4). winter 1984.

Chapter III The Robinson Superior Treaty (1850)

32. In July 1847 Ojibway Chiefs from Lake Huron and Lake Superior petitioned the Crown in a “Memorial” to make a treaty with them.⁸⁸ The Indian request was prompted by the sale of mining locations by the Colonial Government to White prospectors. Two months before the Indians’ Memorial George Desbarats, a mining license holder, wrote to T. E. Campbell, Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, on behalf of several of the mining companies, requesting that Indian claims be resolved so that the mining companies could proceed without interference.

In the course of last year on application to the Assistant Superintendent of Indians, I was informed that measures were about to be taken for settling such claims as the Indians might have to the country bordering on Lakes Huron & Superior; a number of locations or tracts have lately been sold by the Provincial Government for mining purposes, on the shores of those Lakes, and no compromise has as yet been made by it with the Indians for the Cession of claims to that Territory....⁸⁹

33. In August 1848 Anderson met with the assembled Indians at Sault Ste. Marie and made queries regarding the ownership and claims of the Indians to all the land from Grand Bature near the Mississauga River on Lake Huron to the ‘Pejou River’ (Pigeon) on Lake Superior.⁹⁰ The Indians claimed, and Anderson agreed, that the mining companies, such as the Quebec Mining Company, were infringing upon their hunting grounds. By 1845, both timber and mining licences existed on Lake Superior, where unsurrendered, traditional aboriginal lands were being treated as “public property”. One such timber licence was in effect at Sault Ste Marie, where the Ojibway were ordered to stop cutting timber for their own use from their unceded lands.⁹¹ Mining licences on Lake Superior were held by the Montreal Mining Company and the Quebec

⁸⁸ July 14, 1847; Memorial to Lord Elgin, Governor General of British North America, from the Indians at Sault Ste. Marie. LAC RG 10 Vol, 123 No. 225 Reel C-11,481 pp. 6189-6198

⁸⁹ May 10, 1847, George Desbarats, Montreal, to Major T. E. Campbell, Civil Secretary and Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, LAC RG 10 Vol. 163, No. 2455 Reel C-11501 pp. 94978, 94987-94988. Desbarats memorial was submitted to the Executive Council on May 11, 1847.

⁹⁰ August 20, 1848 T.G. Anderson to Campbell, SGIA LAC RG 10, Vol. 534, Reel C-13,354, pp. 255-258.

⁹¹ J. Morrison, *The Robinson Treaties of 1850: A Case Study*. Ottawa:Royal Commission on Aboriginal Affairs.1996. (p. 27)

and Lake Superior Mining Company, the latter for lands near Sault Ste Marie. An Order in Council in October 1846 granted the licence holders permission to continue operating, notwithstanding that aboriginal protests were already occurring. At Sault Ste Marie in 1846 Chief Shingwakonce and others had visited provincial surveyor Alexander Vidal to complain about mineral exploration on their unsundered lands.⁹² In a petition to the Governor-General in June 1846, Shingwakonce stated

Great Father – The Indians elsewhere get annuity for lands sold, if ours are not fit in most places for cultivation they contain what is perhaps more valuable & I should desire for the sake of my people to derive benefit from them.⁹³

One reason given by the Commissioner of Crown Lands for dismissing the claims of the Indians at Sault Ste Marie was “because being only a small tribe they do not form a Nation and therefore cannot claim the Territory”.⁹⁴ Although earlier land surrenders in Ontario had been taken from small, individual Chippewyan bands, the Government in advance of the Robinson Treaties showed little interest in identifying and treating with the numerous Ojibway bands of the Lake Superior district, particularly those of the interior, about whom they knew very little.

34. By 1848, however, there were numerous mines along the north shore of Lake Superior, all established prior to treaty and without consultation with the Ojibway bands. In response to further representations by Shingwakonce and other Chiefs, a new Commissioner of Crown Lands appointed Indian Superintendent Thomas Anderson to visit the upper lakes and report on the aboriginal claims.

I am directed by the Governor General to inform you that Chingacouse and some other Chiefs of the Chippewas who reside at and near Sault Ste Marie have lately waited on His Excellency and complained that the lands which in former times they occupied and considered to be their own have lately been taken possession of by various mining companies and they state that their hunting is entirely destroyed and that they have now no means of obtaining their living; they moreover complain that

⁹² Ibid, p.33

⁹³ Ibid, p.35

⁹⁴ Ibid, p.39

some of the licences of occupation granted to the abovementioned companies cover the sites of their villages....⁹⁵

Anderson convened a general council at Sault Ste Marie in August 1848, at which he asked the Ojibway to “prove on what authority you claim these lands, secondly whether you have given permission to the whites to occupy them”.⁹⁶ Shingwakonce provided correspondence received from the Government promising compensation to the Ojibway should their lands be wanted for settlement. He concluded

...we consider the land to be ours and were not a little surprised to find that the money (mineral) on our lands has been taken possession of ...without consulting us. We rested on the belief that it was only a preparatory step taken by the Governor to fix a value on it and then purchase from us.

Chief Peau de Chat, representing the Ojibway of Fort William, made the following statement:

You white people well know, and we Red Skins know how we came in possession of this land – It was the Great Spirit who gave it to us – from the time my ancestors came upon this earth it has been considered ours – after a time the Whites living on the other side of the Great Salt Lake, found this part of the world inhabited by the Red Skins – The Whites asked us Indians, when there were many animals here – would you not sell the Skins of these various animals for the goods I bring – our old ancestors said Yes. I will bring your goods, they the whites did not say any thing more, nor did the Indian say any thing. I did not know that he said come I will buy your land, every thing that is on it under it &c &c he the White said nothing about that to me – and this the reason why I believe that we posses this land up to this day.

Anderson concluded that “the present race are the proprietors of the vast mineral beds and unceded Forests, from Grands Bateure near Missisaugeeng River on Lake Huron, to the Boundary line at Pigeon River on Lake Superior, through which region numerous [mining] Locations have been granted.”⁹⁷

⁹⁵ Campbell to Anderson, 31 July 1848, LAC RG 10 Vol. 513 Reel C13,345

⁹⁶ Anderson to Civil Sec, 9 Oct 1848, LAC RG10 Vol. 173, p.100436-100437 [quoted in Morrison, p. 43]

⁹⁷ Transcript of Letter from Anderson to SGDIA, 20 Aug 1848, LAC RG 10 Vol 534 pp.255-258

Both Chiefs had also claimed that miners had damaged their lands by setting fires that destroyed the forest and drove off the game. Anderson confirmed "...the burning of the Forest and blasting of the Rock by the mining companies who have purchased sixty or seventy locations at intervals comprising a distance of 300 or 400 miles on Lake Superior."⁹⁸

35. In his report of December 2, 1848 to the Commissioner of Crown Lands, Anderson advised that there was insufficient information to account for the demographic and geographic distribution of the different tribes on the two lakes.

... it is not in my powers to afford accurate information on these points without visiting the different localities, and collecting the Tribes at their respective places of contact to classify and take their numbers and at the same time to inquire from whence they came, and their views as to remaining. With regard to the Land claimed by each Tribe, as the country has not been surveyed, the distances comprising each Claim along the Lake Shore can only be computed by the supposed number of Tribes, usually allowed by voyages from one given point to another. The extent or distance each Tribe may claim interior from the Lakes can only be determined by actual survey at an enormous expense or perhaps sufficiently accurate for the purpose, by maps drawn by the natives themselves, to accomplish this would require to be with each Tribe from one to three days and, in order to form a more correct idea of the existing distance as laid down on their maps, a reference to Captain Bayfield's survey would be essential.

In particular, Anderson emphasized the lack of information on the Indian claimants inhabiting the interior:

I beg leave further to state, that there are also claimants in the interior and particularly in the vicinity of the inland lakes, the principal of which, so far as I have been informed, are Nipissing, Whitefish, Tamiscaming and Nippigon, but I am told the total population is very small and nothing in comparison to the extent of Country over which they roam in quest of Game and I believe the majority of the Inhabitants resort, during the summer season, to the shores either of Lake Superior or Huron, hence it appears to me the costs to secure this whole unsurveyed country, would be little more than to extinguish the title to a strip round the borders of the Main Lakes and certainly it would obviate all other dispute on the subject which experience has proven would be important.

⁹⁸ Ibid.

A fair estimate might be made of the inland Indians by sending a confidential person to visit and take a census at each. (sic,sic) ⁹⁹

36. In June 1949, Shingwakonce and other Ojibway chiefs journeyed to Montreal and again presented their grievances concerning the encroachment of the mining companies, claiming that the Government had promised them compensation but had done nothing. Their indictment of the impact of resource development was powerful.

you have hunted us from every place as with a wand, you have swept away all our pleasant land, and like some giant foe you tell us "willing or unwilling" you now must go from amid these rocks and wastes, I want them now! I want them to make rich my white children, whilst you may shrink away to holes and caves like starving dogs to die. Yes Father! your white children have opened our very graves to tell the dead, even they shall have no resting place.¹⁰⁰

Their conclusion was both poignant and prophetic. Foreseeing that the animals would someday vanish “The Great Spirit...placed these mines in our lands, so that the coming generations of his red children might find thereby the means of sustenance.”¹⁰¹ However, in November, when the much hoped for treaty was not forthcoming and mining licences continued to be granted on unceded Indian land, Shingwakonce together with a party of Indian and Métis and accompanied by lawyer Allan Macdonell, occupied the Quebec Mining Company operation at Mica Bay on the shore of Lake Superior some 200 miles from Sault Ste Marie.¹⁰²

37. On August 4, 1849, the Governor General in Council had appointed Alexander Vidal and T.G. Anderson to investigate the Indian’s claims and ascertain their expectations with respect to the proposed surrender of their territory.¹⁰³ Vidal and Anderson presented their report to the Governor General in Council on December 5, 1849.¹⁰⁴

⁹⁹ December 2, 1848, Anderson to J.H. Price LAC RG 10, Vol. 534, Reel C-13,354, pp. 303-305

¹⁰⁰ Morrison, *The Robinson Treaties of 1850: A Case Study*. Ottawa:Royal Commission on Aboriginal Affairs.1996 (p.50)

¹⁰¹ *Ibid*, p.51

¹⁰² *Ibid*, pp.69-73

¹⁰³ Transcript of Minute of Executive Council Dated August 4, 1849. LAC, RG 1, Vol.44, pp.314-316

¹⁰⁴ December 5, 1849 Commissioner’s Vidal & Anderson’s Report. LAC RG 10,Vol. 266, Reel C-12,652, pp. 163121-163136. With Transcript 14 pages.

38. Vidal and Anderson left Fort William on September 27th, arriving at Nipigon Bay some days later where they met some Nipigon Indians on Ignace Island with whom they spoke for a half hour, no Chiefs were present.¹⁰⁵ An entry in Anderson's diary indicates that on October 2, 1849 the party stopped at a fishing station near "Lefays Flat" [Pays Plat] and that there were "men from La Pique [Pic] and Indians camped there." Neither commissioner recorded the content of any discussions which may have been held at that location.¹⁰⁶ They arrived at the Pic post on October 5th and, "*Finding no Indians at Pic and having last night appraised all the information we could from La Ronde (the Hudson's Bay Trader at the Pic Post) we again started about 8:45 a.m. and proceeded southward....*"¹⁰⁷

39. Commissioners Vidal and Anderson noted in their report that the late start that season was a factor in their inability to meet face to face with several of the tribes on Lake Superior.

The advanced period of the season at which the instructions were received precluded the possibility of gathering any large number of Indians together, as the greater part of them had already left the shores of the Lake, and scattered themselves through the Interior on their several hunting grounds, before your Commissioners arrived.

Many of them have been informed that it was the intention of the Government to send Agents to treat with them, and in expectation of receiving payment, had come from a considerable distance to meet them, but some became alarmed at the prevalence of the Cholera at Sault Ste. Marie and immediately returned, and others after waiting some time in expectation, had abandoned the hope of anything being done this season, and had also dispersed.

From these causes it was not possible to summon the Chiefs and to hold formal Councils, even had it been desirable and your Commissioners therefore held conferences with the Chiefs separately, or in company with a portion of their respective Bands as circumstances permitted, in every

¹⁰⁵ "A Journal of Proceedings on my mission to the Indians, Lake Superior and Huron, 1849": by Alexander Vidal. Transcribed by George Smith, Bright's Grove, Ont: G. Smith, 1974. UWO, Regional History Collection, Vidal Family Papers, Box 4437, Diaries and Journals, p.5; and, Sept. 5 1849 -December 11, 1849, Diary of Thomas Gummingsall Anderson, Superintendent of Indian Affairs. AO, Mis. Mss. p.17.

¹⁰⁶ "A Journal of Proceedings on my mission to the Indians, Lake Superior and Huron, 1849": by Alexander Vidal. Transcribed by George Smith, Bright's Grove, Ont: G. Smith, 1974. UWO, Regional History Collection, Vidal Family Papers, Box 4437, Diaries and Journals, p.5; and, Sept. 5 1849 -December 11, 1849, Diary of Thomas Gummingsall Anderson, Superintendent of Indian Affairs. AO, Mis. Mss. p.18

¹⁰⁷ "A Journal of Proceedings on my mission to the Indians, Lake Superior and Huron, 1849": by Alexander Vidal. Transcribed by George Smith, Bright's Grove, Ont: G. Smith, 1974. UWO, Regional History Collection, Vidal Family Papers, Box 4437, Diaries and Journals, p.5; and, Sept. 5 1849 -December 11, 1849, Diary of Thomas Gummingsall Anderson, Superintendent of Indian Affairs. AO, Mis. Mss, p. 20.

case publicly, and getting together as many as could be collected. By this means they have had the opportunity of conversing with sixteen of the twenty-two Chiefs among whose bands the entire territory is divided, and have been thus enabled to form a tolerably good idea of the general desires and expectations of the whole.¹⁰⁸

40. On Lake Superior the Commissioners identified five tribes: Fort William, Nipigon, Pic, Michipicoten and Long Lac, the latter with no chief. The Commissioners noted in their report that they did not meet with the Lake Nipigon Chiefs, the Pic or Long Lake Chiefs.¹⁰⁹ Vidal and Anderson's Report was accompanied by two sketch plans showing the traditional territories of the different tribes on Lakes Superior and Huron. The "Pic Band" is located along the north shore, with the comment that their lands are in common with the Fort William and Nipigon Indians, and the Long Lake Band, located north in the interior. The Pays Plat Indians are not mentioned by name, but were clearly part of this grouping. Of note is the observation that these bands shared their lands and that "the division between the bands [was] not known". The traditional territory of the Fort William, Pic and Nipigon Indians was described as extending all the way from Pigeon River to *Puckuswawsebe* [Pukaskwa] on the north shore of Lake Superior. [See Map 7]

The report also articulated several premises upon which the Government's determination of treaty terms should be founded: "...the most liberal consideration and a scrupulous avoiding of any encroachment upon their rights"; "provision...for an increase of payment upon the further discovery and development of any new sources of wealth"; "necessity of giving compensation for the lands already taken possession of...." (p.6)

It was noted that

There is a general wish expressed by the Indians to cede their territory to the Government provided they are not required to remove from their present places of abode. – their hunting and fishing not interfered with...[emphasis added] (p.4)

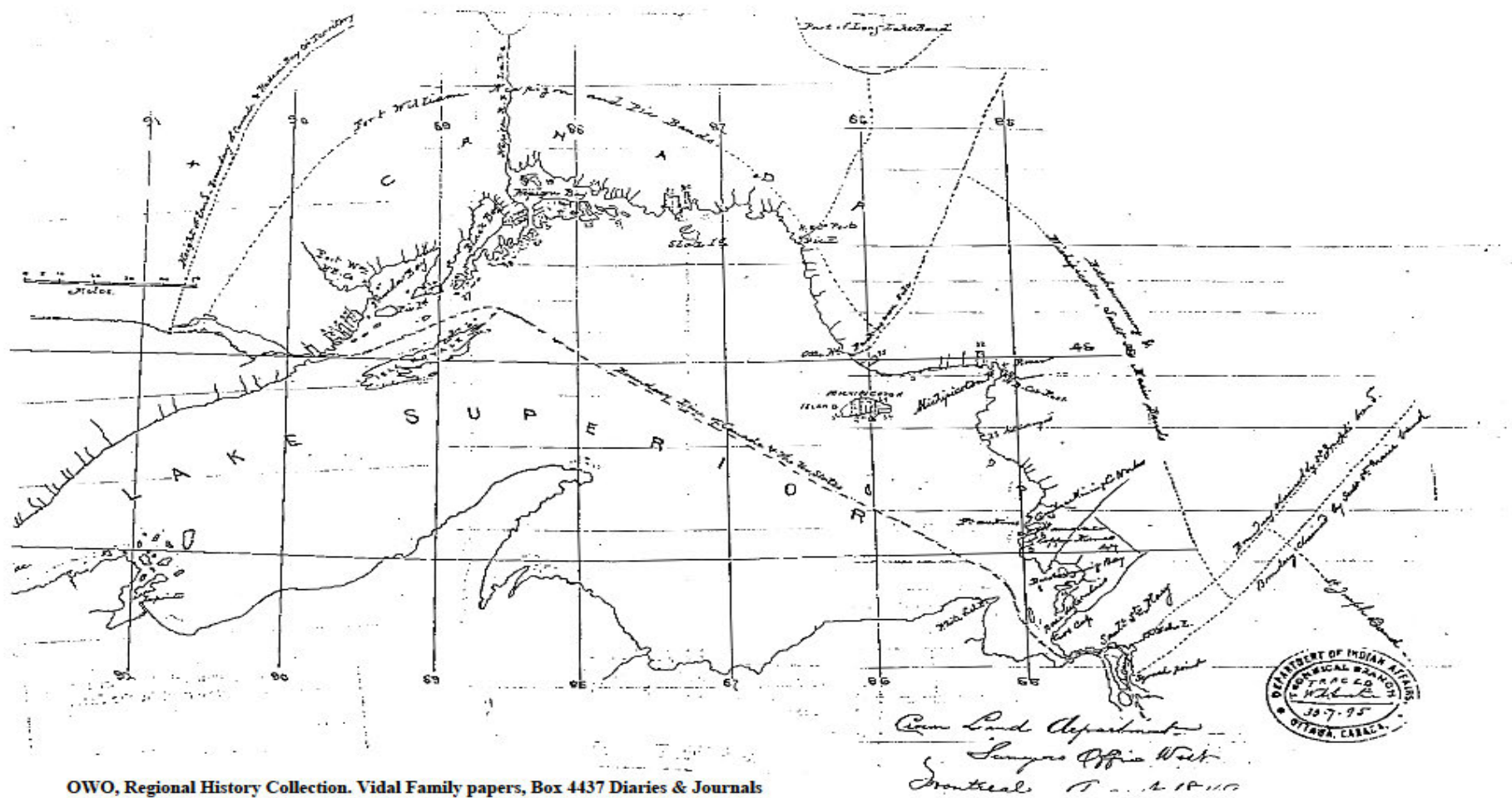
¹⁰⁸ December 5, 1849 Commissioner's Vidal & Anderson's Report. LAC RG 10 Vol. 266, Reel C-12,652, pp. 163121-163136, p. 1 of transcript.

¹⁰⁹ This notation is made at the end of Appendix B of the Commissioner's Report. All Chiefs they met with have an asterisk [*] beside their name. December 5, 1849 Commissioner's Vidal & Anderson's Report. LAC RG 10 Vol. 266, Reel C-12,652, pp. 163121-163136; p 12 of the transcript.

However, it must be emphasized that given the absence of any representation from most Lake Superior bands and a lack of information concerning the interior Indians – their locations, numbers, inter-relationships – it could not be said that the Commissioners had any real idea of what these people wanted. The general tendency of the Government was to treat with the most local and readily accessible groups in a region which the Commissioners described as “a vast but sterile territory...so little known...a territory so comparatively valueless” (p.6).¹¹⁰

¹¹⁰ The latter statement is curious given that the presence of valuable minerals, in particular copper, in the Lake Superior district had been known since the 1730s. Sieur Denys de la Ronde had mining operations on Lake Superior under a French charter in the 1730s. Fur trader Alexander Henry had a short-lived mining operation on Mica Bay near Sault Ste Marie in 1773[Morrison, p. 31].

Map 7 Vidal & Anderson's Sketch Plan of the Traditional Territories of the Lake Superior Tribes



OWO, Regional History Collection. Vidal Family papers, Box 4437 Diaries & Journals

41. On January 11th 1850, William Robinson, Member of Parliament, was appointed to negotiate a treaty with the Ojibwa of Lakes Huron and Superior.¹¹¹ The Committee of Council issued the following instructions on April 16th, 1850:

...Mr Robinson should endeavour to negotiate for the extinction of the Indian Title to the whole territory on the north and north eastern coasts of Lakes Huron and Superior, and that in case that be unattainable that he should obtain a cession of the Country as many miles inland from the coast as possible and if it should be found impracticable to obtain a cession of the entire Coast on the terms prescribed that W.B. Robinson should negotiate for the North Eastern Coasts of Lake Huron, and such portion of Lake Superior Coast as embraces the location at Mica Bay & Michipicoten where the Quebec mining company have commenced operation.¹¹²

42. Robinson made two trips to the northern lakes in execution of his duties as Treaty Commissioner: first a reconnaissance trip in the spring of 1850; and, second, for the treaty negotiations in September 1850.¹¹³ Robinson contacted the Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company (HBC), George Simpson, requesting assistance to advise the HBC Factors and the Indians attached to their posts of the upcoming treaty negotiations and to request the help of the Post Factors in arrangements for his visit.¹¹⁴

43. No Indians or Chiefs from Lake Superior were present at the spring meeting. A second meeting was scheduled for August, but George Simpson, the Governor of the HBC, reported that Indians from the Lake Superior posts were disinclined to travel down to the Sault.¹¹⁵ On August 25, 1850, the HBC Factor at Sault Ste. Marie, recorded the arrival of some of the treaty parties at Sault Ste. Marie: the Fort William delegation and some from Lake Nipigon and the arrival of the

¹¹¹ January 11, 1850 Order in Council LAC RG 10 Vol. 180 No. 4113, Reel C-11508 pp. 104187-104189

¹¹² April 16, 1850 Order in Council LAC RG 10 Vol. 266 Reel C-12,652 pp.163,164-163,169

¹¹³ April -September 1850. Diary of Treaty Commissioner W.B. Robinson.AO F44 MS 4 Reel 5, pp. 1 & 2 first trip; 2nd trip pp. 3- 4.

¹¹⁴ May 3, 1850 W. Robinson to Simpson LAC MG 20, D.5/28, Reel 3M92 , p. 192 and May 8, 1850 Robinson to Simpson LAC MG 20, D.5/28, Reel 3M92 p. 199-200d

¹¹⁵ July 24, 1850 Simpson to Robinson, LAC, MG 20 BC D.4/42 Reel 3M13, pp.56-58

Treaty Commissioner, W. B. Robinson.¹¹⁶ There was no mention in the HBC correspondence of the Ojibwa trading at either the Pic Post or at Long Lake.

44. According to his report on the proceedings¹¹⁷, Robinson, at this initial meeting, discussed the monies received for the mining locations and the amount available in return for the cession of their lands. At this meeting the Lake Superior Indians announced that they wished to treat separately from the Lake Huron Indians.

45. On September 7, 1850, the Lake Superior Treaty was signed by four Chiefs, two from Fort William, the third from Lake Nipigon and the fourth from Michipicoten, and five headmen, the first three from Fort William, the fourth from Lake Nipigon and the fifth from Michipicoten. The Chiefs associated with the HBC Pic Post, identified by Vidal and Anderson, were not present. There was also no representation from the Indians trading at the HBC Post on Long Lake in the interior. No reserve provision was made for the Indians who traded at the Pic Post or the Long Lake Post on Lake Superior, nor was any mention made of the absence of their Chiefs. The Indians who traded at the Pic and Long Lake Posts, who were not present at the treaty, were nevertheless counted by Robinson in the population (census) of the lake,¹¹⁸ and their treaty money distributed to them by HBC Chief Trader Swanston at Michipicoten and eventually at their respective posts. Like the Pic and Long Lake bands, the Pays Plat people were not represented at treaty and did not have a reserve set aside for them in 1850. As explained below, the Pays Plat Ojibway were included in the Pic and Long Lac payments. Regarding the number of Indians paid Robinson explained in his report that not all Indians were accounted for:

The number paid, as appears on the pay list, does not show the whole strength of the different bands, as I was obliged at their own request to omit some members of the very large families. I have annexed to this Report the names of the chiefs, their localities, and number of souls in

¹¹⁶ August 25, 1850, A. Buchanan, HBC Factor to George Simpson, HBC Governor, LAC MG 20 , D.5/28, Reel 3M92, p. 493

¹¹⁷ "Report of Mr. W. B. Robinson to the Honourable Colonel Bruce, Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, on transmitting the 'Robinson Treaty'," September 24, 1850. LAC RG 10 Vol. 191 File 2043 Reel C-11514 No. 5451 pp. 111696-111708.

¹¹⁸ Robinson relied on a Census prepared by the HBC Factors. September 24, 1850, Robinson to Col. Bruce, Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, in Alexander Morris, *The Treaties of Canada with the Indians*. The "Census of the Indian Population of the Pic" was prepared in June 1850 by Swanston, the HBC trader at Michipicoten . The Pic Band population, according to the census, was 148. The "Census of the Population of the Long Lake Indians", also dated June 1850, was 211.

each band as recognised by me in apportioning the money, thinking it will be useful when paying the annuity hereafter.

46. The Robinson Superior Treaty included the following provision:

And the said William Benjamin Robinson of the first part, on behalf of Her Majesty and the Government of this Province, hereby promises and agrees to make the payments as before mentioned; and further to allow the said chiefs and their tribes the full and free privilege to hunt over the territory now ceded by them, and to fish in the waters thereof as they have heretofore been in the habit of doing, saving and excepting only such portions of the said territory as may from time to time be sold or leased to individuals, or companies of individuals, and occupied by them with the consent of the Provincial Government.¹¹⁹

47. In his report on the treaty negotiations, Robinson stressed that

In allowing the Indians to retain certain reservations of land for their own use I was governed by the fact that they in most cases asked for such land tracts as they had heretofore been in the habit of using for purposes of residence and cultivation, and by securing these to them and the rights of hunting and fishing over the ceded territory, they cannot say that the Government takes from them their usual means of subsistence....¹²⁰ [emphasis added]

48. The Robinson Treaties were ratified by Order in Council dated November 12th 1850.¹²¹

¹¹⁹ September 7, 1850 Treaty No. 60, Robinson Superior (1850), Indian Treaties and Surrenders. Vol. 1. Ottawa: Queen's Printer, 1891. pp. 147-149.

¹²⁰ "Report of Mr. W. B. Robinson to the Honourable Colonel Bruce, Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, on transmitting the 'Robinson Treaty'," September 24, 1850. LAC RG 10 Vol. 191 File 2043 Reel C-11514 No. 5451 pp. 111696-111708.

¹²¹ November 12, 1850 Order in Council LAC RG 10 Vol. 191 Reel C-11513

Chapter IV Location of Payments to Pays Plat Indians 1850-1877

49. The Crown relied heavily on the Hudson's Bay Company to deliver and distribute the annuity payments to the Indians on Lake Superior for most of the first 20 years following the signing of the Robinson Superior and Huron treaties in 1850. Families later listed on the Pays Plat Band Annuity Paylist (created in 1877) began receiving annuity payments when the first annuities were distributed by the HBC in 1851.¹²² Pays Plat family names (which are later listed on the Pays Plat Band 1877 annuity paylist) first appear on the 1850 Census for the Long Lake Indians prepared by the HBC prior to treaty. Three family names from the Pays Plat Band were on the list: Mikissie, a man, a woman, three boys and three girls, a family of eight; and Miscopsis, a man, a woman and a girl, a family of three; Ombemenemon (Ombimini), a man, a woman, two boys and two girls, a family of six.¹²³ An HBC paylist for 1851 entitled "List of Payments made on account of Her Majesty's Government to Indians & others being Annuity Money for 1851 in Addition to the Statements already transmitted-At Michipicoten"¹²⁴ lists Mickesee and family as Long Lac Indians.¹²⁵ No list for Pic was located. Between 1852 and 1875, the Pays Plat family groups were shown on the HBC annuity paylists at either Long Lake or Pic.

50. Annuity distribution and the creations of the lists did not necessarily accurately reflect either where the Bands lived, or their social/political organization. The paylists did not show origin, ie. where the individual was from, but only where "paid". Ancestors of the present day Pays Plat First Nation were shown on the Long Lake List for the first decade after treaty (1850-1856) and later appeared on the "Pic" List. Between 1857 and 1866 only two lists were found for the Pic and Long Lake Indians, both dated 1859, compiled by the Factor at the Michipicoten HBC post. The Pays Plat families located on the earlier lists do not appear on these 1859 lists. Between 1866 and 1873 the Pays Plat family names appear on Pic lists (1866, 1869, and 1871 to 1873.) The evidence regarding where the Pays Plat families received their annuities, and where the Long Lake or Pic Indians received their payments, is scant. Annuities in 1851 were

¹²² 1851 Paylist Statement from the HBC. MA, HBCA B.129/d/7; and 1877 Pays Plat Paylist. LAC RG 10 Vol. 9055, p. 268.

¹²³ June 1, 1850 Census of Indian Population at Long Lake, LAC RG 10 Vol. 9497 Reel C-7167, pp. 1 and 2 of 6; and June 22, 1850 Census of Pic Indians, LAC RG 10 Vol. 9991 Reel C-11,056.

¹²⁴ 1851 Paylist Statement from the HBC. MA, HBCA B.129/d/7.

¹²⁵ Mikisee, on the top of the second list, at number 33

distributed at Michipicoten, in 1852 at Michipicoten and Fort William. The 1852 Pic and Long Lake lists were compiled by the Michipicoten HBC Factor, John MacKenzie. The annuity lists for 1853 to 1856 do not indicate where payments were distributed, though an 1857 Statement prepared by HBC Factor Swanston, suggests that annuities were distributed at Michipicoten those years. The 1872 Pic list indicates that the annuities were paid at the Pic Post. It is the first list indicating that annuities were paid at a post other than Michipicoten. Pays Plat is approximately 200 miles northwest of Michipicoten.¹²⁶ The route from Pays Plat to Michipicoten passed through the study area to Pic and on to Michipicoten. This entailed extensive travel for the Pays Plat Ojibway along the north shore of Lake Superior, camping, hunting and fishing as they went. As noted in the Introduction, one of the camps used by the Pays Plat peoples en route to treaty payments was situated near the mouth of Angler Creek at Sturdee Cove.

51. An HBC 1852 Paylist for the Long Lake Indians entitled “Payments to Long Lake Indians – 1852 (The entries in red ink were made after the [illegible word] were transmitted to Lachine in September 1852)” lists two Pays Plat families: Mikissee (aka Mickesse) a family of nine and Miscopis a family of four.¹²⁷ Another HBC paysheet for 1852 entitled “List of Indian Payments made at Michipic [cut-off] by J. Mackenzie on acct. Of her Majesty’s Govern[cut-off]”,¹²⁸ shows payments made at Michipicoten for Pic Indians in June and July 1852. However, this sheet is highly illegible and very few names on it are recognisable.

52. In 1853 a paysheet for all the known bands on Lake Superior was prepared by the HBC. The Long Lake list includes one Pays Plat family, Mekezie (Mikissee) registered as No 1, a family of nine people.¹²⁹ The Pic list includes two Pays Plat families: Miskopis (Miscopis) at No.

¹²⁶ 1851 Paylist Statement from the HBC.MA, HBCA B.129/d/7; 1852 Pic and Long Lake Paylist, LAC RG 10 Vol. 9501 pp. 29 and 30. See also Paylists prepared by the HBC. June 1, 1852 Treaty Paylist Pic Indian; and June 1, 1852, Treaty Paylist for the Long Lake Indians MA, HBC B.129/d/7; 1853 Paylist Statement from the HBC. 7. MA, HBCA B.129/d/7; 1854 Paylist Statement from the HBC.Long Lake, Michipicoten and Pic.MA, HBCA B.129/d/7; 1855 Paylist Statement from the HBC. Long Lake, MA, HBCA B.129/d/7; 1856 Paylist Statement from the HBC.Long Lake p. 1 of 6.MA, HBCA B.129/d/7; 1859 Paylist, Pic and Long Lake, LAC RG 10 Vol. 9503 Reel C-7167, p. 98; 1866 Pic Paylist, LAC RG 10 Vol. 9504, p. 138; 1869 Pic Paylist, LAC RG 10 Vol. 9504, pp. 226 and 227, Pays Plat families on p. 227; 1869 Long Lake Paylist. LAC RG 10 Vol. 9504, pp. 228 and 229 ; 1871 Paylist of the different Tribes Inhabiting the North shore of Lake Superior. LAC RG 10 Vol. 9505, pp. 32, 33; 1872 Indians Paid at Pic Post Paylist. LAC RG 10 Vol. 9505, pp. 70, 71; and 1873 Pic Paylist. LAC RG 10 Vol. 9505, pp. 107, 108.

¹²⁷ 1852 Paylist Statement from the HBC. MA, HBCA B.129/d/7.

¹²⁸ 1852 Paylist Statement from the HBC.. MA, HBCA B.129/d/7.

¹²⁹ 1853 Paylist Statement from the HBC.p. 1 of 7, Long Lake No. 1.MA, HBCA B.129/d/7.

15, with 4 people and one death noted; and Ombiminie (Ombemenemon, Ombimini) at No. 28, with one person only.¹³⁰

53. The HBC 1854 Paysheet for Long Lake, Michipicoten and Pic Indians were incomplete. The Mikisee (Mickesee) family appears again on the top of the Long Lake sheet, with nine people.¹³¹ On the Pic list Miskopis is listed, a family of four.¹³² The Ombeminini family was not located on any 1854 lists.

54. The HBC 1855 Paysheet for Long Lake shows Mikisse, a family of 9. No totals for Long Lake are shown.¹³³ Miskopis is listed on the Pic paysheet, a family of five.¹³⁴ Ombeminini was not located on any 1855 lists.

55. In 1856 R.T. Pennefather reporting on the Robinson Superior Reserves stated that, in addition to the Indians living on the reserves named in the treaty, “a considerable number were still to be found in the lands ceded by them to the Crown.”¹³⁵ This number included the Pays Plat Ojibway. The paysheets for 1856 prepared by the HBC for Long Lake, Michipicoten, Pic, Fort William and Lake Nipigon Indians appear to be incomplete.¹³⁶ No Pays Plat families were located on the Long Lake Paylist¹³⁷, but both the Miskobis family of five people and the Mikissi (Mikassi) family of 10, were on the Pic paysheet¹³⁸. The Ombiminini family was not located on any paysheets.

56. For the year 1859 there are 2 paylists. They do not include any Pays Plat families.¹³⁹ No paysheets have been located for Long Lake or Pic between 1859 and 1866. A list for Pic was located for 1866.¹⁴⁰ There are ticket numbers, but no family breakdowns; the total population of 187 is shown, on the second page the same Pays Plat families are listed: # 34 Mikeesie, a family

¹³⁰ 1853 Paylist Statement from the HBC.p. 4 of 7, Pic Indians, No. 15.MA, HBCA B.129/d/7.

¹³¹ 1854 Paylist Statement from the HBC.Long Lake p. 1, top of page.MA, HBCA B.129/d/7.

¹³² 1854 Paylist Statement from the HBC.Pic. p. 4, half way down, MA, HBCA B.129/d/7

¹³³ 1855 Paylist Statement from the HBC. Long Lake, p. 1, top of page. MA, HBCA B.129/d/7.

¹³⁴ 1855 Paylist Statement from the HBC.Pic.p. 4, 4th name. MA, HBCA B.129/d/7.

¹³⁵ Extract of Pennefather report, (21 Victoriae 1858 Appendix No 21) p. 74.

¹³⁶ 1856 Paylist Statement from the HBC.6 pages, Long Lake, Michipicoten, Pic, Fort William and Lake Nipigon.MA, HBCA B.129/d/7.

¹³⁷ 1856 Paylist Statement from the HBC.Long Lake p. 1 of 6.MA, HBCA B.129/d/7.

¹³⁸ 1856 Paylist Statement from the HBC.Pic.p. 4, bottom of sheet.MA, HBCA B.129/d/7.

¹³⁹ 1859 Pic Paylist, LAC RG 10 Vol. 9503, p. 141; 1859 Paylist, Pic and Long Lake, LAC RG 10 Vol. 9503 Reel C-7167, p. 98

¹⁴⁰ 1866 Pic Paylist, LAC RG 10 Vol. 9504, p. 138

of 9; # 35 Ombiminini a family of five; and, # 36 Mis capis (Miskopis) widow, a family of 5. The three names are in consecutive order suggesting that they are a related family grouping.

57. A paysheet for Pic for the year 1869, which lists ticket numbers but no family breakdown, shows a total population of 298. The three main families of the Pays Plat Band: # 35 Mikkesi with 9 people; # 36 Ombimininie, with six people; and # 37 Miscopis's widow with seven people, are listed on page 2.¹⁴¹ As in 1866 the three names are consecutive. At the bottom of the list the last ticket number 50 shows a Mudg chemi gosh¹⁴² with three people. It is believed that this is the family Nemaui chipi goash¹⁴³ shown on the first Pays Plat list in 1877.

58. No payment lists were located for 1870 for Pic or Long Lake. The 1871 and 1872 Pic Lists shows four families of Pays Plat: Ombimininie, a family of 8; Mickkesie, a family of 8; Miscopie's Widow a family of 7; Mademigoosh, a family of 5.¹⁴⁴

59. The first Census of Confederation, conducted in 1871¹⁴⁵, shows Pays Plat family names on pages 9, 10 and 11, under the District designation of "West Algoma – Pic". The 1871 census was compared with the Pays Plat paylists of 1877-79. All the families listed below appear on the census and on one or more of these paylists. Note that the spelling of the Indian names varied depending on the phonetic choices of the writer: the spellings below are from the census and differ in several ways from the spelling of the same names in the paylists.¹⁴⁶

- a) Miscopeace¹⁴⁷Widow & 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th child, Catholic, and Indian.
- b) Ombimini, a man, his wife & children 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, Indian, Catholic, Hunter & Trapper
- c) Nebetui¹⁴⁸, his wife & children 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, Indian, Catholic, Hunter & Trapper

¹⁴¹ 1869 Pic Paylist, LAC RG 10 Vol. 9504, pp. 226 and 227, Pays Plat families on p. 227.

¹⁴² Also on the 1871 Census together with other Pays Plat families.

¹⁴³ A name that later morphed into Matchipigosh widow in 1882. 1882 Pays Plat Paylist LAC RG 10 Vol. 9507.p. 117.

¹⁴⁴ 1871 Paylist of the different Tribes Inhabiting the North shore of Lake Superior. LAC RG 10 Vol. 9505, pp. 32, 33; 1872 Indians Paid at Pic Post Paylist. LAC RG 10 Vol. 9505, pp. 70, 71

¹⁴⁵ 1871 Census (Pays Plat families). Province of Ontario District No. 90 West Algoma Sub District C, Pic. Census of 1871. pp. 9-11, www.ancestry.ca

¹⁴⁶ This includes the spellings used by Indian Agents, Father Du Ranquet; and spelling found in Hudson's Bay Company records, and the Census.

¹⁴⁷ Miskobis (Du Ranquet), Mescabie on paylist

¹⁴⁸ Nibite (Du Ranquet) Neebedai on paylist

- d) Migizee¹⁴⁹, his wife & children, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, Indian, Catholic, Hunter & Trapper
- e) Mudchemegosh¹⁵⁰ his wife & children, 1st 2nd, Indian, Heathen, Hunter & Trapper

60. The Pic Paylist for 1873 shows four families of Pays Plat: Ombinie, a family of 9; Mickesie, a family of 7; Mudchemegoose, a family of 4; Miscopie's Widow, a family of 7.¹⁵¹

61. Pic Paylists for 1874 and 1875 have not been located. The Pic Paylist for 1876 appears to be incomplete. No Pays Plat families are shown.¹⁵²

¹⁴⁹ Mikissi (Du Ranquet) Mikessee on payroll

¹⁵⁰ This name is not mentioned by Du Ranquet, Nemauphegoash, also spelled as Mocchepigouash, and variants on the same. An analysis of the Paylist for the Pays Plat Band from 1877 to 1889 indicates that this family was related to the Mescabie's (Miskobis) family.

¹⁵¹ 1873 Pic Paylist. LAC RG 10 Vol. 9505, pp. 107, 108

¹⁵² 1876 Pic Paylist. LAC RG 10 Vol. 9505, pp. 213

Chapter V Location and Movements of Pays Plat Ojibway 1850 to 1877

62. The way of life of the Pays Plat Ojibway, their economic activities and ties with other places on Lake Superior in the post-treaty period was documented by Father Dominique du Ranquet. Recognized as one of Canada's most important Jesuit Missionaries, du Ranquet was posted at the Roman Catholic Jesuit Mission, established at Fort William in 1848. Du Ranquet kept a detailed journal in which he described his encounters with the Pays Plat Ojibwa, the areas they were occupying and using, including the Bay, "the narrows", Pays Plat River, the various islands dotting the Bay, inland to Lake Nipigon and Long Lake, and the coastal areas between Pays Plat and Pic, such as Terrace Bay and Peninsula Bay. The outlet of Angler Creek at Sturdee Cove is located on Peninsula Bay. In his journal he describes, in detail, both the subsistence and economic activities the Ojibwa were engaged in, ie. fishing, subsistence hunting of small game: hare, partridge, goose and duck. Sometimes large game was available at the different Indian camps: moose, caribou or bear. Du Ranquet identified and named the heads of the Pays Plat families he met, who were always the same families: Mikisi (Chief),¹⁵³ Miskobis, Nibite, Ombimini, Andrew Dick, a free trader, and Joseph Morrisseau, an HBC employee.¹⁵⁴

In many journal entries Du Ranquet describes travelling with his Ojibway companions by canoe under sail. Several entries refer specifically to the Pays Plat Indians.

**10 [Sept 1875] – We go under sail as far as Neiabika Sibi, but cannot go farther because of the violent wind...11 [Sept]...Against wind and waves, by following the bank, we arrive at noon at the islands of the Pays Plat Bay – We do not find any natives there, but soon we see a canoe with three boys under sail – We learn from them that their people are at the strait where the shallow water is the origin of the name Pays Plat....
....[27 Sept] – We leave all together for Pic – At first I am only under sail in my canoe; but at the mouth of the bay the wind is too violent –**

¹⁵³ Mikisi (Mickisee) is identified as Chief on the Pays Plat 1877 annuity payroll, created two years after the Department of Indian Affairs assumed, from the HBC, responsibility for the maintenance of the Robinson Superior paylists and the distribution of the annuity payments. 1877 Pays Plat Annuity Paylist, LAC RG 10 Vol. 9505 Reel C-7168

¹⁵⁴ June 1863 to September 1875 Journal du Père du Ranquet, S.J. de 1852 à 1877 Copie par François Maynard, S.J. Translated by William Lonc and Shelly Pearen. Published by William Lonc, S.J. [N.B Pages cited refer to the translated version]

Moses¹⁵⁵ takes me in his barge and so attaches the canoe as to prevent the waves from hitting it against the barge....[28 Sept]...Moses with all his people left by sail....¹⁵⁶

The Lake Superior Ojibway had been travelling by canoes equipped with sails since at least the 1750s, possibly longer. They also used small, flat-bottomed barges equipped with a single mast. This mobility greatly increased the harvesting range of the Pays Plat band, making it easier to access the eastern portion of their traditional territory in, and even beyond, the study area. One of Du Ranquet's Indian companions described this mode of travel: "We carry no provisions with us; every evening we need to deploy our nets; every morning we must haul them in from the water; even during the day we will need to fish using spears and to hunt".¹⁵⁷

As Du Ranquet canoe-sailed the north shore of Lake Superior he passed numerous mines which he named – Prince's, Pikitonsing, McKellar, Sturgeon Bay, and others.

63. The first Journal entry mentioning Pays Plat was in the summer of 1863¹⁵⁸, and like all of the journal, it reveals the mobility of the Pays Plat Ojibway and their strong connections with other Lake Superior bands. Du Ranquet spent about eleven days altogether in Pays Plat Bay, on the river, and in other parts of the Bay and its region, visiting various camps and lodges between June 19th and July 1st. He leaves Lake Nipigon on the 13th June, arriving at Pays Plat on the 19th June, where he meets Morrisseau, the HBC manager¹⁵⁹, where he learns that there is no one at Pic so he defers his trip to that place. In the meantime he visits Mikisi's camp. On Sunday the 21st June some people arrive on the "Express", (possibly the Nipigon Barge returning to Pays Plat): Omini (Ombimini), Louis Miskobis and Panassims. The place is busy, people arrive on their way to Sault Ste. Marie, others leave for Michipicoten, and on the 26th June more arrive from Red Rock: a barge with two masts is seen in the Pays Plat Bay navigated by Captain

¹⁵⁵ Originally on Pic lists. Family later transferred to Pays Plat Band. See below Para 71.

¹⁵⁶ Sep 10-Sep 11, 1875 (pp.332) Journal du Père du Ranquet, S.J. de 1852 à 1877 Copie par François Maynard, S.J. Translated by William Lonc and Shelly Pearen. Published by William Lonc, S.J.

¹⁵⁷ Mar 19, 1853 (p.3) Journal du Père du Ranquet, S.J. de 1852 à 1877 Copie par François Maynard, S.J. Translated by William Lonc and Shelly Pearen. Published by William Lonc, S.J.

¹⁵⁸ May 25 & June 13- July 1, 1863, (pp.113 & 115-116) Journal du Père du Ranquet, S.J. de 1852 à 1877 Copie par François Maynard, S.J. Translated by William Lonc and Shelly Pearen. Published by William Lonc, S.J.

¹⁵⁹ Joseph Morrisseau, HBC Manager of the Pays Plat Post from 1859 to 1864. February 7, 1991 HBC Pays Plat (ON) File, MA HBCA, Winnipeg MA, HBCA: Pays Plat, ON., JB/nt; rev DA 11.07.91

Lamphier with Andrew Dick¹⁶⁰ aboard. Du Ranquet surmises that the Mikisis family will move to the camp where Andrew Dick is going. On the 29th of June Du Ranquet travels to the Pays Plat River, where he notes the beginnings of a village site which is now abandoned. On the 30th he borrows a canoe from Nibite and buys some provisions from the store for his next trip. He hopes to get a young boy, Louis Awassikijik, as a guide but the boy needs his mother's permission and she is some five or six miles away at Andrew Dick's place. On July 1st Du Ranquet goes to Andrew Dick's place, and finding nobody, continues his way (up river) where he meets with Ombimini and exchanges oars with him. The young boy Louis has not been given permission to guide him. He reaches the barge and at the "point" he meets Nibite and his nephew. Father Du Ranquet camps on Ignace Island.

64. Two years later, in the spring of 1865¹⁶¹, Du Ranquet and his party travel to Pays Plat from Fort William by sled. After traversing Cavers Bay (west of Pays Plat Bay) he and his party portage overland on April 24th 1865, and arrive at Morriseau's place where there are 4 families totaling twelve people: Morriseau's family of four people, the widow Kwisissins, the Pierre Morriseau's widow with 2 people and an Indian named Kepeissang. Several days later Du Ranquet departs for Pic. Kepeissang and his group leave at the same time. On his way to Pic, traveling east from Pays Plat, Du Ranquet passes "Les Ecris", the west point of Terrace Bay and camps that first night at "Wassidjuwang" (Terrace Bay). He arrives the next morning at "Kinge Pakitawagaming".¹⁶² At "Kinge Pakitawagaming" he finds two lodges: in the first is Mikisi and his wife, daughter, son in law and grandsons Ignace, Bastien and Jacob; seven people in all. Also in this lodge are Nibite and his wife and daughter; the widow of Louis Miskobis; someone called M'am, (could be an elder woman); and Noel, totaling another six. In the second lodge is the family of Ombimini, his wife, his daughter and son in law, four people; and Marie Nter with six people. Altogether there are over 20 Pays Plat people at Kinge Pakitawagaming, evidently there for the spring fishing. Du Ranquet meets Louis Chatelain and his men¹⁶³ leaving their post

¹⁶⁰ Census of 1871, Andre Dick, in the District of "Algoma West-Pic"; married to an Indian woman; four children under 6 years; Catholic; employment designated as Trader. (Ancestry.ca) Andrew Dick was at Pays Plat throughout Du Ranquet's tenure and his family (widow) were Pays Plat members until their transfer into the Fort William Band.

¹⁶¹ April 18-June 1, 1865 (pp.132-135) Journal du Père du Ranquet, S.J. de 1852 à 1877 Copie par François Maynard, S.J. Translated by William Lonc and Shelly Pearen. Published by William Lonc, S.J.

¹⁶² This could be Santoy Lake, which is a point somewhere on the east side of Jackfish Bay, before "Bottle Point", near Steel River. This location is very close to Sturdee Cove/Angler Creek.

¹⁶³ Louis Chatelain was possibly a free trader.

pulling their canoe and freight on the ice on their way to Pic. Du Ranquet joins their party at night on the Apissiwisipi River.¹⁶⁴ Du Ranquet and his men travel with Chatelain's party to Pic. They camp near the mouth of the Little Pic River in Ashburton Bay at a place called "Shashibijiwang". On the 6th May they arrive at a place called Wasswagon Bay, probably Peninsula Bay (the outlet of Angler Creek). Du Ranquet and his party stay there until the morning of May 8th when they leave and sail to the Pic Post where he remains until May 15th. Mr. Begg, Chief HBC Factor at Pic, observes that he had never seen the break-up delayed so late in the year. A group from Long Lake arrived at Pic and said they did it on snow shoes dragging their canoes on the snow or ice and sometimes on the water melted over the ice.

65. Du Ranquet's intention, in 1865, was to go to Long Lake from Pic but with the rivers and lakes still frozen his party set out instead for Pays Plat, sailing their canoe along the coastline. (Evidently Lake Superior was no longer frozen) On the 16th May they lunch at Bottle Point and stay overnight. The next day they lunch at Kinoji Pakitawagon Bay and stop to look for the Indians they met there on their way to Pic earlier that month. Finding no one they continue to the next bay (Ajawawatitogan) where they go overland (portage) and still find no one. In the afternoon they are at Wassadjawong (Terrace Bay) where they find Ombimini, who was on his way to Long Lake but was stopped by the ice on the rivers and lakes. (Terrace Bay was the entrance way to Aguasabon Lake and the route to Long Lake.) Everyone decides to go to Pays Plat instead.

66. Du Ranquet and his party arrive at Pays Plat on the 18th May, 1865. Ombimini and the widow Miskobis and her children arrive that night. On May 20th Ombimini goes with Shabokang to Pays Plat River to spread nets because the fish are plentiful there. On May 23rd Morrisseau, who brings in 10 large Whitefish and two trout, tells Du Ranquet that Pays Plat Bay has the most plentiful fishing ground in the summer and is good hay land. Several people from Long Lake arrive, including Anaweish's son Peshabo. They say that their families have come down from Long Lake and are at Terrace Bay¹⁶⁵ (Pagwasabon and river Wassadjiwen). They ask to borrow a barge to get to their families at Terrace Bay. The interior is beginning to break up. On the 25th

¹⁶⁴ Apissiwisipi River is probably Steel River (also identified by Father Maynard on September 20, 1875) Journal du Père du Ranquet, S.J. de 1852 à 1877 Copie par François Maynard, S.J. Translated by William Lonc and Shelly Pearen; published by William Lonc, S.J.

¹⁶⁵ At Terrace Bay are Pagwasabon (Agasabon) Lake and River Wassadjiwen – these were the routes into Long Lake.

May Du Ranquet records the presence of three families but does not name them. On the 27th and 28th May Du Ranquet prepares again for his trip to Long Lake. On the 28th many people arrive at Pays Plat from different places. Du Ranquet leaves Pays Plat for Long Lake on May 29th, setting sail in a canoe lent him by Morrissette. At noon he is already at Wassadjiwang (Terrace Bay), where he meets some Pays Plat families: Mikisi, Nibit, the widow “The” and three orphans: Ignace, Bastien and Jacob, identified earlier as Mikisi’s grandsons.

67. On September 4th 1868¹⁶⁶ Du Ranquet leaves Pic for Pays Plat sailing with a large party that includes Indians from Pic. The trip is slow, weather is poor and they overnight often, looking for Indian camps. This route would pass directly by Peninsula Bay/Sturdee Cove. The party does not arrive at Pays Plat until the 11th September. After camping in Schreiber Bay (Misawababika) they arrive at Misabika at Pays Plat (probably Rossport Point). They camp there near the recently abandoned lodges of the Indians, where they find a trap with a partridge in it. He visits the “Pays Plat band” who are located at the end of the bay, just shy of the mouth of the Pays Plat River. There are the lodges of Mikisi, the widow Miskobis and her six children, the families of A. Dick, Nabite and Ombimini and Anaweaiash, altogether some “30 souls”, of whom half are Catholic. Du Ranquet camps there. Many from the camp go blueberry picking.

68. In mid June 1870¹⁶⁷ Du Ranquet, with a company of people from Long Lac, including the HBC Post Factor Finlayson, travels west along the coast from the HBC post on Pic River to Fort William and stops at Pays Plat. They leave Pic on June 20th and camp on Pic Island at “Kitchi Shibawiang” and later on the Big Island of Pays Plat (one of Anguros, Simpson, Wilson or Veyn Islands in the Schreiber Chanel), where they find traces of caribou. They see the Indians of Pays Plat on the Islands (Ignace or Simpson) with Andre Dick, their trader, who is waiting for the steamboat in vain. Du Ranquet visits the family of Miskobis and the orphan grandchildren of Mikisi. The people appear to be celebrating. At Burnt Point on Ignace Island he meets Ombimini and in another lodge the nephew of Misiginak. He stated that Ombinini, is a brother in law by his wife, of Oshkinansens and he has four wives. He continues his journey to Fort William passing Nipigon Bay.

¹⁶⁶ September 4th to the 27th, 1868 (pp. 171-173) Journal du Père du Ranquet, S.J. de 1852 à 1877. Copie par François Maynard, S.J. Translated by William Lonc and Shelly Pearen; published by William Lonc, S.J.

¹⁶⁷ June 1870 (pp. 200-201) Journal du Père du Ranquet, S.J. de 1852 à 1877 Copie par François Maynard, S.J. Translated by William Lonc and Shelly Pearen; published by William Lonc, S.J.

69. In the summer of 1871¹⁶⁸ Du Ranquet waited at Heron Bay¹⁶⁹ near the Pic Hudson's Bay Co. Post for passage on the Steamboat *Rescue*. The *Rescue* leaves Heron Bay, on August 11th, with a number of passengers including engineers and surveyors working on the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The steamer stops at Pays Plat where A. Dick disembarks with gear for the fishing station at Pays Plat. Du Ranquet does not get off, although he sees some Indians on a point in Pays Plat and regrets that he cannot meet with them as he has not seen them for two years.

70. In mid September 1875¹⁷⁰ Du Ranquet travels to Pays Plats from Red Rock. On the 11th of September as they arrive near the Pays Plat Islands, he sees that there are no Indians in the Bay. He is advised by some young people in a canoe with sails that most of their people are camped in the 'narrows' where the water is shallower. He stays in the vicinity of Pays Plat until the 15th of September. On the 12th of September a mass is attended by 12 people, prayers at night are attended by 20. The next morning he gives a Catechism lesson to 13 children, complaining that he could not round up more. On the 15th he delivers last rites to a widow whom he does not name, and leaves for the Pic Post. He takes the usual route across the different Bays and does not meet anyone until the 20th September when he goes inland at Santoy Bay¹⁷¹, and meets Moses and his sons from Pic on the Steel River. They have just killed two enormous bears and are having trouble carrying their kill. He helps them transport the bear carcasses and travels with them to Moses' camp in the next bay west (Ashburton Bay today) at "Mashkitiwabe" river, location unknown.

71. In his travels along the north shore of Lake Superior between Pic and Pays Plat, Du Ranquet frequently encountered Moses [AKA Mowiss/Pikwange] and his family. They are described as being from Pic with a camp situated further west towards Pays Plat. The Moses family genealogy was traced back by Father Maurice, S.J., to the mid 19th Century, close to the time the treaty was made. Prior to this period there were no records of Ojibway marriages or lineages on Lake Superior, unless they had survived via oral tradition. The first recorded couple

¹⁶⁸ August 11, 1871 (pp. 221-222) Journal du Père du Ranquet, S.J. de 1852 à 1877 Copie par François Maynard, S.J. Translated by William Lonc and Shelly Pearen; published by William Lonc, S.J.

¹⁶⁹ Peninsula Bay/Sturdee Cove is situated on the northern extension of Heron Bay.

¹⁷⁰ September 11th to the 20th, 1875 (pp. 332-333) Journal du Père du Ranquet, S.J. de 1852 à 1877 Copie par François Maynard, S.J. Translated by William Lonc and Shelly Pearen; published by William Lonc, S.J.

¹⁷¹ The next bay west from Peninsula

are Moses Mowiss Pikwange and his wife Lalouise Mons Okwe.¹⁷² The family first appears on Treaty paylists in 1852, when two people are paid at Pic under the name “Mowiss”.¹⁷³ Throughout the next 20 years they continue to appear on the Pic paylists. In 1872, Moses is shown on the Pic payroll with a family of twelve.¹⁷⁴ In 1875, Moses’ daughter Angelique Pikwange Moses (b.1858) marries Michel Kebegone (AKA Goodchild). Michel and Angelique are paid on Moses’ ticket until 1884, when they move to ticket #22.¹⁷⁵ Their children are the ancestors of many Pays Plat band members today [See Oral Statements in Chapter VII].

¹⁷² Genealogy researched by Father W. Maurice, S.J., Ste Anne’s Mission, Ft William Reserve, August 8, 1995 & June 14, 1995. See summary in C. Deroi, “Moses and Goodchild Families” (2013)

¹⁷³ 1852 Payment to Pic Indians. HBCA B.129/d/7

¹⁷⁴ 1871 Pic Paylist, page 2 “Moses”. LAC RG 10 Vol 9505.

¹⁷⁵ Named in 1886 payroll as “Goodchild Michel (Kebegona)”. 1886 Pic Paylist. LAC RG 10 Vol. 9507.

Chapter VI The Pays Plat Band Post-1877

72. In February 1884, Port Arthur Agent J. P. Donnelly wrote to the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs seeking advice about complaints made by the Pays Plat Band regarding non-Indian encroachment on their lands.¹⁷⁶ In March 1884 Lawrence Vankoughnet, Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, advised the Secretary of State that certain Indians having settlements on the north shores of Lake Superior had requested protection from encroachment by white settlers, and people interested in exploiting the resources on their lands. The specific settlements he was concerned with were at Pays Plat, Pic River, and at Long Lac. Vankoughnet also noted that “as the Canadian Pacific Railway will probably pass through that part of the country they may be disturbed in their possession of the lands occupied by them by interested parties....”¹⁷⁷

73. F. A. Chapleau, Secretary of State, subsequently wrote to the Lieutenant Governor of Ontario on March 7, 1884, asking that the Indians "resident at a point called Pays Plat, situated on the North Shore of Lake Superior between the Rivers Pic and Nipigon" be protected in their rights to the lands occupied by them.¹⁷⁸

74. In 1885 a small residential reserve of 605 acres was surveyed for the Pays Plat Band.¹⁷⁹ How the size of the reserve was determined is unknown. It is also not known whether the Pays Plat Band had any input into the extent or precise location of their reserve. However, the small size of the reserve clearly was not intended to ensure the band's subsistence hunting and fishing. These were subject to protection under the Robinson Superior Treaty. As Robinson had explained, the reserves were intended only for “residence and cultivation”; the treaty secured the Indian “rights of hunting and fishing over the ceded territory”.¹⁸⁰

¹⁷⁶ February 6, 1884 J. P. Donnelly, Indian Agent, to the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, LAC RG 10 Vol. 7750 File 27,009-1 Reel C-12,044

¹⁷⁷ March 4, 1884 L. Vankoughnet to G. Powell, Under Secretary of State, MNR OIRP Indian Lands File, #185945

¹⁷⁸ March 7, 1884 F. A. Chapleau, Secretary of State, to the Lieutenant Governor of Ontario, MNR OIRP Indian Lands File, #185945

¹⁷⁹ Dec 22, 1885, “Plan of Indian Reserve at Pays Plat River”, A.L Russell, INAC, ILRS, CLSR 493

¹⁸⁰ “Report of Mr. W. B. Robinson to the Honourable Colonel Bruce, Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, on transmitting the 'Robinson Treaty',” September 24, 1850. LAC RG 10 Vol. 191 File 2043 Reel C-11514 No. 5451 pp. 111696-111708.

75. The Indian Affairs annual report for 1888 stated the Pays Plat reserve land was of poor quality and low-lying, resulting in heavy fog and poor health for the band. Consequently, some people had moved away.

The Indians living on this river are but few in number. The river is noted for the finest lake trout and whitefish on the Lake Superior coast, and these fish are the principal subsistence of the Indians. The land is poor, being of light sandy soil and not productive. Although the Indians have worked industriously, yet, they have failed to get good crops. Several deaths occur among these Indians every year, and the band is decreasing in number. The health of the Indians suffers on account of the land being low, and heavy fogs hanging about it. On this account, some families, this summer, have moved away.¹⁸¹

76. During the 1880s construction of the CPR began on the north shore of Lake Superior. Angler appears on the schedule for 1911 (see p.62). It continues to be listed as a station until at least 1950 (see p.63). It was the third stop west of Heron Bay, the distance between being approximately twelve miles; and the first stop west of Peninsula, at a distance of approximately three and a half miles. Peninsula and Angler were situated on Peninsula Bay (AKA Peninsula Harbour), the outlet of Angler Creek. As well as fostering closer ties with the communities east of Pays Plat, particularly at Pic and in the study area, the railway provided work for band members, on the construction of the line, and subsequently as guides, canoemen and packers for the mining and lumber companies and also travellers who began to frequent the area. Most of the mining and lumbering, as well as associated projects such as road construction and mills, took place east of Pays Plat.¹⁸²

77. As early as 1897, the Indian Department's Annual Report described the occupations of the Pays Plat Band as "farming, fishing and exploring for minerals."¹⁸³ Subsequent reports, in 1901, 1904 and 1905, also stated that Pays Plat Band members were working at mining.¹⁸⁴

¹⁸¹ September 8, 1888, J. P. Donnelly, Indian Agent, Northern Superintendency, 4th Division, to John A. Macdonald, Superintendent General of Indian Affairs Canada, Annual Report of The Department of Indian Affairs For The Year Ended 31st December 1888, pp. xxvii, 9-11. [online at www.collectionscanada.gc.ca]

¹⁸² See Epp, "The Pays Plat First Nation, A History", pp.50-53 and 58-79 for detailed discussion of this subject

¹⁸³ Annual Report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the Year Ended 30th June 1897, p.16

¹⁸⁴ Annual Report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the Year Ended June 30 1901, p.27; Annual Report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the Year Ended June 30 1904, p.28; Annual Report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the Year Ended June 30 1905, p. 27

TIME TABLE No. 23—OCTOBER 8th, 1911.

WESTBOUND TRAINS— INFERIOR DIRECTION.							Miles from White River.	Telegraph Offices.	SCHREIBER SUBDIVISION.	Telegraph Calls.	EASTBOUND TRAINS— SUPERIOR DIRECTION.			
Fourth Class.				First Class.							First Class.			Fourth Class.
953	951	73	71	3	5	1					2	6	4	952
O. & M. Freight / Daily	Western Freight / Daily	Freight / Daily	Fast Freight / Daily	Van-couper Express / Daily	Western Express / Daily	Imperial Limited / Daily	Imperial Limited a Daily	Eastern Express a Daily	Toronto Express a Daily	Eastern Freight a Daily				
P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.			
6.55	4.00	6.50	1.45	4.55	12.45	12.15	.0	D N	.....WHITE RIVER.....	W R	7.20	5.32	8.15	9.20
7.10	4.10	7.11	2.00	5.01	12.52	12.22	3.5	.....	.....TARPON.....	A P	7.11	5.25	8.06	9.00
7.25	4.21	7.30	2.15	5.14	1.02	12.31	8.0	.....	.....DENISON.....	D N	7.01	5.14	7.56	8.46
7.49	4.32	7.40	2.28	5.20	1.09	12.37	11.6	.....	.....REDLITE.....	D R	6.54	5.07	7.49	8.35
8.05	5.00	7.52	2.40	5.28 f	1.18	12.45	16.1	D	.....BREMNER.....	W V R	6.47 f	5.00	7.42	8.24
8.20	5.15	8.10	3.00	5.40 f	1.34	12.58	23.5	.....	.....MOBERT.....	M R	6.33 f	4.46	7.28	8.10
8.35	5.28	8.30	3.20	5.52 f	1.49	1.10	29.8	D N	.....TRUDEAU.....	W R U	6.20 f	4.32	7.15	7.46
8.45	5.36	8.40	3.30	5.57	1.57	1.16	33.7	.....	.....STRUTHERS.....	J R	6.13	4.25	7.08	7.26
9.00	5.55	8.55	3.45	6.10 f	2.11	1.27	40.2	D	.....HEMLO.....	CH	5.58 f	4.10	6.53	7.01
9.15	6.08 6.42	9.10	4.00	6.18	2.20	1.35	44.5	.....	.....PRINGLE.....	P	5.47	3.59	6.42	6.46
9.38	6.55	9.26	4.16	6.30	2.31	1.45	50.1	.....	.....MELGUND.....	W M U	5.35	3.49	6.30	6.24
10.00	7.10	9.40	4.30	6.39 f	2.42	1.56	55.7	D N	.....HERON BAY.....	B	5.23 f	3.36	6.17	6.04
10.15	7.24	9.54	4.44	6.47	2.50	2.04	60.6	.....	.....CRAIGS.....	R B	5.13	3.26	6.06	5.48
10.28	7.36	10.14	5.06	6.53	2.59	2.10	64.1	.....	.....PENINSULA.....	W A U	5.06	3.19	5.57	5.36
10.42	7.54	10.29	5.21	7.01	3.12	2.16	67.5	.....	.....ANGLER.....	A N	4.58	3.12	5.49	5.21 4.48
11.10	8.24	10.59	5.51	7.18 s	3.32	2.33	74.9	D N	.....COLDWELL.....	W O A	4.40 s	2.54	5.30	4.20
11.30	8.44	11.19	6.11	7.29	3.40	2.43	78.3	.....	.....NEYS.....	N S	4.30	2.43	5.18	4.05
11.50	9.00	11.39	6.31	7.40 f	3.54	2.55	83.3	N	.....MIDDLETON.....	W M O	4.20 f	2.33	5.08	3.40
A.M. 12.03	9.14	11.52	6.47	7.49	4.03	3.04	87.8	.....	.....RIPPLE.....	R P	4.12	2.25	4.59	3.25
12.16	9.28	P.M. 12.05	7.00	7.57	4.12	3.12	92.0	.....	.....STEEL.....	S K	4.05	2.18	4.49	3.12
12.33	9.45	12.25	7.15	8.07	4.22	3.22	97.1	.....	.....SANTOY.....	S A	3.55	2.08	4.37	2.48
12.50	10.05	12.40	7.34	8.13 s	4.32	3.28	99.9	D N	.....JACK FISH.....	W J	3.50 s	2.04	4.32	2.30
1.10	10.25	12.55	7.54	8.23	4.42	3.40	104.4	.....	.....NOSLO.....	S O	3.40	1.54	4.23	2.03
1.45	11.00	1.43	8.24	8.39	5.00	3.59	110.6	.....	.....BLACK.....	B S	3.27	1.43	4.12	1.45
2.00	11.17	1.55	8.41	8.47	5.09	4.08	114.5	.....	.....BLUEJAY.....	A Y	3.19	1.35	4.05	1.25
2.20	11.50	2.20	9.10	9.00	5.20	4.20	118.9	D N	.....SCHREIBER.....	W S	3.10	1.28	3.58	1.10
A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.					A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.
a Daily	a Daily	Freight a Daily	Fast Frt a Daily	a Daily	a Daily	a Daily					f Daily	f Daily	f Daily	f Daily
953	951	73	71	3	5	1					2	6	4	952

EASTERN TIME.

Bulletin Points,
Registering Points,
Comparison Clocks, } White River and Schreiber

All trains will approach and pass through Schreiber and White River yards prepared to stop unless the main track is seen or known to be clear.

Trains will not exceed 25 miles per hour between M.P. 68 and 74.
" " " 30 " " " " " 81 and 82 and between M.P. 102 and 103.

Source: kos.net

CPR SCHEDULE 1950

TABLE 4

MONTREAL—OTTAWA—NORTH BAY—TORONTO—SUDBURY—PORT ARTHUR—FORT WILLIAM

WEST—READ DOWN				DOMINION Daily				EAST—READ UP								
551 Sun.	557 Ex. Su.	555 Daily	1 Daily	7	3	9	Miles	TABLE 4	Altitude	8	4	10	2 Daily	556 Ex. Su.	558 Daily	550 Sun.
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.		Eastern Time		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
8:15	4:15	8:05	12:45	8:15	7:45	7:45	0.0	Lv. MONTREAL Windsor Stn. Jr	109	9:05	..	10:15	6:45	..	..	..
9:20	5:20	9:05	1:50	8:22	7:52	7:52	2.0	Westmount	152	8:57	..	10:07	6:37	..	..	..
10:25	6:25	10:10	2:55	8:30	8:00	8:00	4.7	Montreal West	158	8:50	..	10:00	6:30	..	..	..
11:29	7:29	11:08	4:03	8:35	8:05	8:05	11.4	Lv. OTTAWA, ONT	200	9:00	..	10:10	6:40	..	..	..
11:50	8:30	12:00	5:10	8:40	8:10	8:10	43.0	Lv. CARLETON PLACE 47, 48 Jr	255	9:05	..	10:15	6:45	..	..	..
				8:45	8:15	8:15	84.7	Ar. ANNAPRIOR 48	300	9:10	..	10:20	6:50	..	..	..
				8:50	8:20	8:20	119.7	Ar. RENTFORD 41, 48	353	9:15	..	10:25	6:55	..	..	..
				8:55	8:25	8:25	149.7	Ar. PEMBRIDGE 48	418	9:20	..	10:30	7:00	..	..	..
				9:00	8:30	8:30	184.7	Ar. PETAWAWA 48	477	9:25	..	10:35	7:05	..	..	..
				9:05	8:35	8:35	224.2	Ar. CHALK RIVER 48	522	9:30	..	10:40	7:10	..	..	..
				9:10	8:40	8:40	241.2	Lv. CHALK RIVER	522	9:35	..	10:45	7:15	..	..	..
				9:15	8:45	8:45	250.2	Wylie	524	9:40	..	10:50	7:20	..	..	..
				9:20	8:50	8:50	252.2	Base Lake	529	9:45	..	10:55	7:25	..	..	..
				9:25	8:55	8:55	256.2	Moor Lake	531	9:50	..	11:00	7:30	..	..	..
				9:30	9:00	9:00	259.0	Stoncliffe	537	9:55	..	11:05	7:35	..	..	..
				9:35	9:05	9:05	278.9	Bissett	547	10:00	..	11:10	7:40	..	..	..
				9:40	9:10	9:10	292.5	Deux Rivieres	559	10:05	..	11:15	7:45	..	..	..
				9:45	9:15	9:15	302.8	Klock	560	10:10	..	11:20	7:50	..	..	..
				9:50	9:20	9:20	309.3	Mattawa 64	563	10:15	..	11:25	7:55	..	..	..
				9:55	9:25	9:25	325.5	Eau Claire	593	10:20	..	11:30	8:00	..	..	..
				10:00	9:30	9:30	330.5	Rutherglen	595	10:25	..	11:35	8:05	..	..	..
				10:05	9:35	9:35	335.5	Benfil	595	10:30	..	11:40	8:10	..	..	..
				10:10	9:40	9:40	343.4	Neobonling	596	10:35	..	11:45	8:15	..	..	..
				10:15	9:45	9:45	349.2	Corbell	597	10:40	..	11:50	8:20	..	..	..
				10:20	9:50	9:50	356.9	Lv. NORTH BAY 63	622	10:45	..	11:55	8:25	..	..	..
				10:25	9:55	9:55	358.9	Lv. NORTH BAY	622	10:50	..	12:00	8:30	..	..	..
				10:30	10:00	10:00	364.9	Yalek	662	10:55	..	12:05	8:35	..	..	..
				10:35	10:05	10:05	368.9	Beausage	668	11:00	..	12:10	8:40	..	..	..
				10:40	10:10	10:10	373.4	Meadowside	668	11:05	..	12:15	8:45	..	..	..
				10:45	10:15	10:15	382.3	Sturgeon Falls	689	11:10	..	12:20	8:50	..	..	..
				10:50	10:20	10:20	392.8	Coches Bay	692	11:15	..	12:25	8:55	..	..	..
				10:55	10:25	10:25	397.2	Verner	673	11:20	..	12:30	9:00	..	..	..
				11:00	10:30	10:30	401.9	Kirk	678	11:25	..	12:35	9:05	..	..	..
				11:05	10:35	10:35	407.7	Warren	678	11:30	..	12:40	9:10	..	..	..
				11:10	10:40	10:40	414.0	Hagar	682	11:35	..	12:45	9:15	..	..	..
				11:15	10:45	10:45	421.7	Markstay	690	11:40	..	12:50	9:20	..	..	..
				11:20	10:50	10:50	426.0	Stinson	867	11:45	..	12:55	9:25	..	..	..
				11:25	10:55	10:55	431.1	Wanapitei	800	11:50	..	13:00	9:30	..	..	..
				11:30	11:00	11:00	431.1	Comiston	821	11:55	..	13:05	9:35	..	..	..
				11:35	11:05	11:05	437.9	Romford	857	12:00	..	13:10	9:40	..	..	..
				11:40	11:10	11:10	437.9	Lv. SUDBURY 52, 62, 66	857	12:05	..	13:15	9:45	..	..	..
				11:45	11:15	11:15	445.2	Royal York Hotel, Toronto	874	12:10	..	13:20	9:50	..	..	..
				11:50	11:20	11:20	450.2	Lv. TORONTO 52	874	12:15	..	13:25	9:55	..	..	..
				11:55	11:25	11:25	450.2	Lv. SUDBURY 52	874	12:20	..	13:30	10:00	..	..	..
				12:00	11:30	11:30	452.2	Lv. SUDBURY 52, 62, 66	857	12:25	..	13:35	10:05	..	..	..
				12:05	11:35	11:35	455.2	Azilda	893	12:30	..	13:40	10:10	..	..	..
				12:10	11:40	11:40	455.2	Chalmersford	890	12:35	..	13:45	10:15	..	..	..
				12:15	11:45	11:45	455.2	Larchwood	891	12:40	..	13:50	10:20	..	..	..
				12:20	11:50	11:50	455.2	Levack	891	12:45	..	13:55	10:25	..	..	..
				12:25	11:55	11:55	464.9	Windy Lake	934	12:50	..	14:00	10:30	..	..	..
				12:30	12:00	12:00	471.9	Ar. CARTIER	378	12:55	..	14:05	10:35	..	..	..
				12:35	12:05	12:05	471.9	Lv. CARTIER	378	13:00	..	14:10	10:40	..	..	..
				12:40	12:10	12:10	479.9	Geneva	381	13:05	..	14:15	10:45	..	..	..
				12:45	12:15	12:15	491.8	Pogamasi	381	13:10	..	14:20	10:50	..	..	..
				12:50	12:20	12:20	508.5	Metagama	268	13:15	..	14:25	10:55	..	..	..
				12:55	12:25	12:25	526.3	Biscotasing	334	13:20	..	14:30	11:00	..	..	..
				13:00	12:30	12:30	532.7	Ramsay	398	13:25	..	14:35	11:05	..	..	..
				13:05	12:35	12:35	542.7	Waman River	440	13:30	..	14:40	11:10	..	..	..
				13:10	12:40	12:40	558.0	Sultan	457	13:35	..	14:45	11:15	..	..	..
				13:15	12:45	12:45	574.5	Ridout	364	13:40	..	14:50	11:20	..	..	..
				13:20	12:50	12:50	579.9	Kormak	369	13:45	..	14:55	11:25	..	..	..
				13:25	12:55	12:55	582.4	Kingama	419	13:50	..	15:00	11:30	..	..	..
				13:30	13:00	13:00	608.3	Namagon	446	13:55	..	15:05	11:35	..	..	..
				13:35	13:05	13:05	608.3	Ar. CHAPLEAU	411	14:00	..	15:10	11:40	..	..	..
				13:40	13:10	13:10	630.3	Lv. CHAPLEAU	411	14:05	..	15:15	11:45	..	..	..
				13:45	13:15	13:15	630.3	Nicholson	472	14:10	..	15:20	11:50	..	..	..
				13:50	13:20	13:20	644.5	Dalton	155	14:15	..	15:25	11:55	..	..	..
				13:55	13:25	13:25	652.2	Misasauble	197	14:20	..	15:30	12:00	..	..	..
				14:00	13:30	13:30	676.7	Lochalsh	175	14:25	..	15:35	12:05	..	..	..
				14:05	13:35	13:35	689.7	Frans	580	14:30	..	15:40	12:10	..	..	..
				14:10	13:40	13:40	718.1	Amoyt	580	14:35	..	15:45	12:15	..	..	..
				14:15	13:45	13:45	738.2	Lv. WHITE RIVER	223	14:40	..	15:50	12:20	..	..	..
				14:20	13:50	13:50	738.2	Lv. WHITE RIVER	223	14:45	..	15:55	12:25	..	..	..
				14:25	13:55	13:55	759.4	Regan	200	14:50	..	16:00	12:30	..	..	..
				14:30	14:00	14:00	760.5	Mohert	1088	14:55	..	16:05	12:35	..	..	..
				14:35	14:05	14:05	777.9	Hemlo	976	15:00	..	16:10	12:40	..	..	..
				14:40	14:10	14:10	795.2	Haron	703	15:05	..	16:15	12:45	..	..	..
				14:45	14:15	14:15	801.2	Marathon	703	15:10	..	16:20	12:50	..	..	..
				14:50	14:20	14										

Conclusion

The Pays Plat First Nation is not asserting an exclusive interest in the study area but, rather, a shared or overlapping traditional use that existed before Contact and was clearly recognized by the Crown when Commissioners Vidal and Anderson investigated and identified the traditional territories of the Lake Superior tribes in 1849. The genealogy of the Pays Plat First Nation and the geography of their on-going traditional pursuits demonstrate that their interest in the study area is vital and contemporary. The anticipated effects of the Stillwater Mine project will have a direct and damaging impact on the First Nation.



Lake 26 (on Stream 6 Watershed)

Source: www.acee-ceaa.gc.ca/050/documents [Appendix 1-Photographic Records of the Marathon PGM-Cu Project Site]

APPENDICES

On 24 June 2013 members of the Pays Plat FN [REDACTED] [REDACTED] visited and photographed their traditional campsite/settlement on Angler Creek. They verified the exact location at the following co-ordinates:

Angler Settlement



The following photographs show the settlement location and the outlet of Angler Creek at Sturdee Cove:

- 002 - Settlement at Angler – [REDACTED]
- 004 – Settlement at Angler – [REDACTED]
- 007 – Angler Visit – (near settlement) – [REDACTED]
- 011 – Angler (Mouth) – Lunch following offering of tobacco – [REDACTED]
- 017 – Angler (Mouth) – [REDACTED]
- 023 – Angler (Mouth) – [REDACTED]

ANGLER CREEK SETTLEMENT SITE (S angle)



Photographer - Gary A. Bouchard

ANGLER CREEK SETTLEMENT SITE (SW angle)



Photographer - Gary A. Bouchard

Angler Visit – (near settlement)



Photographer - Gary A. Bouchard

Angler (Mouth) – Lunch following offering of tobacco



Photographer - Gary A. Bouchard

MOUTH OF ANGLER CREEK



Photographer - Gary A. Bouchard

MOUTH OF ANGLER CREEK



Photographer - Gary A. Bouchard