

A fountain pen with a gold-colored barrel and a silver-colored nib lies diagonally across the top right of the page. Next to it is a small, ornate, silver-colored inkwell with a textured, scalloped base. The background is a piece of aged, yellowed paper with visible creases and stains, resting on a dark wooden surface.

**North Slave Métis Alliance**

**ISSUES WITH THE  
TALSTON HYDRO  
EXPANSION AND  
POWERLINE  
CONSTRUCTION  
PROJECT**

**ISSUE # 1**

**INADEQUATE  
CONSULTATION**

# **INSUFFICIENT INFORMATION**

- ∞ NO ASSESSMENT OF ECONOMIC IMPACTS ON NORTH SLAVE Métis**
- ∞ NO ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS TO NSMA HERITAGE RESOURCES**
- ∞ NO ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS TO NSMA HARVESTING ACTIVITIES**
- ∞ NO METHODOLOGY OR RATIONALE FOR IDENTIFICATION OF INTERESTED PARTIES**
- ∞ NO COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT PLAN FOR NORTH SLAVE METIS**
- ∞ NO SOCIOECONOMIC BASELINE STUDIES INVOLVING NSMA**
- ∞ NO INCORPORATION OF NORTH SLAVE METIS TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE**
- ∞ NO DESCRIPTION OF NORTH SLAVE METIS TRADITIONAL USE OR OCCUPANCY**

# **INSUFFICIENT TIME**

∞ **CHRONIC SHORT NOTICE**

∞ **INADEQUATE CAPACITY**



## **INSUFFICIENT OPPORTUNITY TO EXPRESS VIEWS**

- ∞ SECTION 4 DAR DOES NOT MENTION THE ONE BRIEF MEETING THAT DID OCCUR**
- ∞ REQUESTS TO PARTICIPATE IN BASELINE RESEARCH NOT TAKEN SERIOUSLY**
- ∞ NO PARTICIPANT FUNDING**
- ∞ CHRONIC LACK OF CAPACITY**

# **INSUFFICIENT ACCOMODATION OF VIEWS EXPRESSED**

- ∞ NO RESPONSE TO PARTICIPATION OPPORTUNITY ENQUIRIES
- ∞ NO CONFIRMATION THAT CUSTOMERS WILL ADDRESS SOCIOECONOMIC IMPACTS
- ∞ NO PROTECTION FOR NSMA HERITAGE VALUES, AND NO INVOLVEMENT IN ASSESSMENT

WHY SHOULD  
NSMA  
BE  
CONSULTED?

# **BECAUSE**

**IT IS THE NORTH SLAVE METIS **HOMELAND**,  
WHERE WE FIRST BECAME A PEOPLE,  
MORE THAN 200 YEARS AGO,  
AND BECAUSE WE WERE HERE,  
AND HAD ESTABLISHED  
OUR OWN RELATIONSHIPS WITH THE DENE  
LONG BEFORE CANADA  
IMPLEMENTED EFFECTIVE CONTROL  
AND QUITE POSSIBLY BEFORE  
THE ROYAL PROCLAMATION OF 1763**

**THE CONSTITUTION OF CANADA  
RECOGNISES AND AFFIRMS OUR EXISTING ABORIGINAL **RIGHTS**.**

**THOSE RIGHTS INCLUDE THE  
INHERENT RIGHT OF SELF DETERMINATION,  
AND THE RIGHT TO MAKE A LIVING  
FROM OUR LANDS AND RESOURCES.**



Early French-Metis *homes libres* including Beaulieu, Poitras, Cayen, and La Camarade de Mandeville, among others, “*never bothered to claim the honour and the glory of having been the first to discover and inhabit these remote and inhospitable lands (Great Slave Lake).*” (Petitot. 1891:78 *Autour du Grand Lac des Esclaves*. Nouvelle Librairie Parisienne, Paris.)

“*These mixed-blood ... nomads (were) the descendants of French and French-Canadian voyageurs and coureurs de bois who preceded the Hearnies, Frobishers and Mackenzies (sic) in these lands, and afterwards became the first servants of the Northwest (sic) Company.*” (Petitot. 1887. *En route pour la mer galciale*, Letouszey et ane, Paris, p.267, 288.)

**We know that Francois Beaulieu II, known in his later years as “Le Patriarche” and “Old Man”, is one of the most well documented and influential individuals in the history of this region. (Francois Beaulieu II: The Origins of the Metis in the Far Northwest. Hanks, Chris., in Selected Papers of Rupert’s Land Colloquium. May 24-28, 2000, Vancouver, Washington. )**

**According to Father Emille Petitot, “*He (Francois Beaulieu II) was one of the oldest witnesses of the events that have taken place in the North...(and) saw the arrival in 1780 of the first explorer of Great Slave Lake, Peter Pond; then, in 1789, of Sir Alexander Mackenzie.*” (Petitot, E. (1891:78) Autours du grand lac des Esclaves. Nouvelle Librairie Parisienne, Paris.)**

**Francois Beaulieu II has been designated as a person of national historic significance by the Historic Sites and Monuments Board for his role as one of the founding fathers of the Métis in the far north, his role in the establishment of the Roman Catholic Church in the Western Arctic, and his role in the establishment of the fur trade and early contact between the Dene and Europeans, among other things.**

FRANCOIS BEAULIEU  
CAME FROM FRANCE TO ATHABASCA/MACKENZIE REGION WITH THE COMPAGNIE DES SIOUX - AROUND COLLAPSE OF FRENCH FUR TRADE IN 1760?  
MARRIED A CHIPEWYAN AND/OR MONTAGNAIS WOMAN

FRANCOIS BEAULIEU II (1771-1872)  
AKA - LE PATRAIARCHE, OLD MAN, BORN AT SALT RIVER  
ACCOMPANIED **MACKENZIE** OVERLAND TO PACIFIC IN 1793, WAS WAS LIVING AT GREAT BEAR IN 1799 WHEN NORTH WEST CO ARRIVED, INTERPRETED FOR FRANKLIN  
**ON 1825-27 COPPERMINE RIVER TRIP. MANY WIVES INCLUDING CATHERINE ST. GERMAIN AND WAS CHIEF OF THE YELLOWKNIVES DENE**

FRANCOIS BEAULIEU  
M. CATHERINE JANVIER

FRANCIOUS BEAULIEU (THOMAS)  
MARIE BEAULIEU (HOULE)

CATHERINIE BEAULIEU (BOUVIER)

JOSEPH BOUVIER (B. 1885)  
M. 1877 TO MARGUERITE LAFFERTY B. 1859

ALEXIS BEAULIEU  
M. MARIE LAFFERTY

MARIE BEAULIEU (MERCREDI)  
M. PIERRE MERCREDI  
CATHERINE BEAULIEU  
MARGEURITE BEALIEU  
PETIT PIERRE BEAULIEU  
SOPHIE BEAULIEU (SAYINE)  
MICHEL BEAULIEU  
PIERRE BEAULIEU

MADELINE BEAULIEU (B. 1870) (LAFFERTY)  
M. ANTOINE LAFFERTY (1885-1904)

JOSEPH KING BEAULIEU (1836-1916)  
M. MARIE A. FLAMAND  
**OPENED FIRST FORT AT SMITH AND BEAULIEU (AKA SNOWDRIFT AND LUSTSELKE)**

PAUL BEAULIEU  
M. NOEMIE DESPORTES, ELIZABETH TATADIDZE, AND SOPHIE JOLIBOS

JOSEPH BEAULIEU (1859-1929)  
AKA JOSE', SOUSI, SUZIE AND JOSEPH KING BEAULIEU II  
M. FLORA KING HOPE  
**GUIDED WARBURTON PIKE IN BARRENLANDS IN 1889 AROUND LAC DE GRAS - CLASSIC BOOK "THE BARREN GROUND OF NORTHERN CANADA"**

FRANCOIS KING (B. 1910)

BAPTISTE  
FRANCOIS KING BEAULIEU  
ELISE BEAULIEU  
M. JEAN BAPTISTE CARDINAL  
LOUISE MICHEL BEAULIEU  
SON IN LAW  
ROSE BEAULIEU  
M. ALEX MERCREDI, MANDERVILLE  
MADELINE BEAULIEU  
M. MOISE MANDERVILLE  
SOPHIE BEAULIEU (1855 - )  
M. 1866 MODESTE LAFFERTY (1851-1893)

ETIENNE BEAULIEU  
**GUIDED WARBURTON PIKE IN BARRENLANDS IN 1889 AROUND LAC DE GRAS - CLASSIC BOOK "THE BARREN GROUND OF NORTHERN CANADA"**

JAQUES BEAULIEU  
**AKA NADE' WAS CHIEF OF DOGRIB DENE IN 1864**

PIERRE BEAULIEU  
M. DELPHINE CAYEN

PETIT PIERRE BEAULIEU  
M. BELLA SANDERSON  
SOPHIE BEAULIEU (SAYINE)  
M. FRANCOIS SAYINE  
MICHEL BEAULIEU  
M. ELISE SMITH  
JOHNY BEAULIEU  
M. HARRIETTE NORN  
JEAN MARIE BEAULIEU  
M. CATHERINE PETIT JEAN  
PAUL BEAULIEU  
M. HELEN SMITH  
LOUISON BEAULIEU  
M. MARIE DOSNOIR

LE DOYEN BEAULIEU - LESSER SLAVE LAKE - MONTAGNAIS MOTHER

JAQUES BEAULIEU  
IN 1786 DOGRIBS AND CHIPEWYAN SELECTED JAQUES AS SPOKES PERSON FOR ALL INDIGENOUS PEOPLE INCLUDING THE METISTO REPRESENT THEM WHEN THE "WHITE MEN" (THE ENGLISH) CAME.  
OFFICER WITH THE NORTH WEST COMPANY. MARRIED A CHIPEWYAN WOMAN.

PARTIAL FAMILY  
TREE FOR ONE  
METIS MAN  
INCLUDES  
MANY OLD AND  
RESPECTED  
NAMES

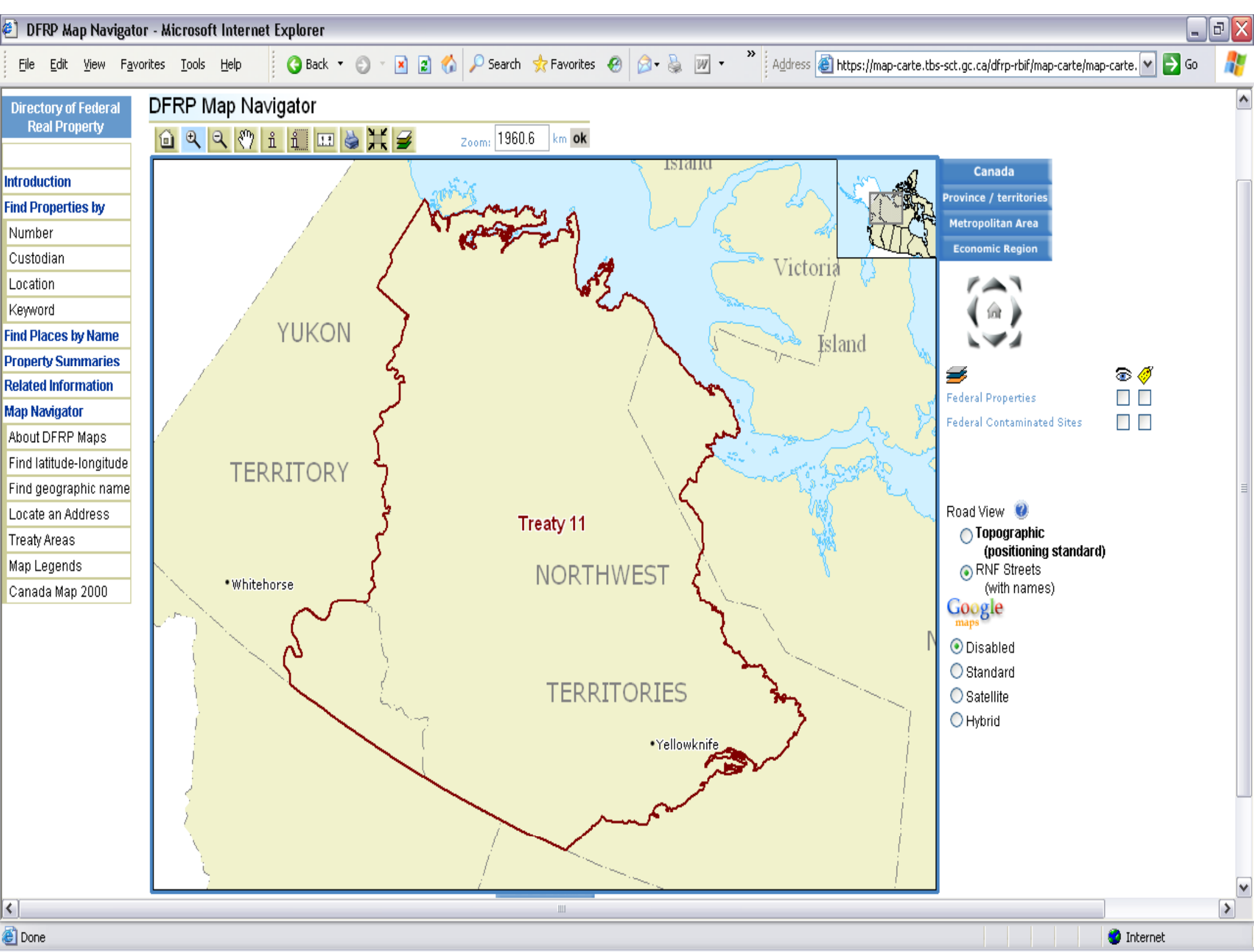
ST. GERMAIN  
BEAULIEU  
JANVIER  
THOMAS  
HOULE  
BOUVIER  
LAFFERTY  
(LAFERTE)  
MERCREDI  
SAYINE  
FLAMAND  
DESPORTES  
TATADIDZE  
JOLIBOS  
HOPE  
CARDINAL  
MERCREDI  
MANDEVILLE  
CAYEN  
SANDERSON  
SMITH  
NORN  
PETIT JEAN  
DOSNOIR







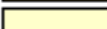



**WHY IS THE  
HISTORIC  
Métis COMMUNITY  
NOW SPLIT INTO  
NORTH SLAVE AND  
SOUTH SLAVE REGIONS?**

**AND, WHOSE TERRITORY DOES  
THE PROPOSED POWER LINE GO  
THROUGH?**







# NORTHWEST TERRITORIES BOUNDARIES

## Legend

-  DEH CHO REGION
-  GWICH'IN SETTLEMENT AREA
-  INUVIALUIT SETTLEMENT REGION
-  NORTH SLAVE REGION
-  SAHTU SETTLEMENT AREA
-  SOUTH SLAVE REGION

## Legend

-  TREATY 8(NWT)
-  TREATY 11(NWT)

-  NWT/NUNAVUT BORDER
-  NWT/PROVINCIAL BORDERS
-  NWT/YUKON BORDER
-  TREATY 8(NWT) AND 11(NWT) BOUNDARIES




NWT Centre for Remote Sensing

PRODUCED AT THE NWT CENTRE FOR REMOTE SENSING  
FOR THE MINISTRY OF ABORIGINAL AFFAIRS




IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties have caused this Agreement to be executed in their respective names by their duly authorized representatives.

For NORTH SLAVE METIS ALLIANCE

  
Clem Paul  
President

Date: Dec 19/1997

For METIS NATION-NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

  
Gary Bohnet  
President

Date: 19/12/97


\* this  
organisation  
no longer  
exists, and  
is specifically  
not the  
NWT Metis Acti  
formerly known  
as the  
South Slave  
Metis Council

SG.

## SCHEDULE "B"

### MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

THIS AGREEMENT made the 19 day of December, 1997.

BETWEEN:

NORTH SLAVE METIS ALLIANCE (NSMA), a registered society duly incorporated pursuant to the laws of the Northwest Territories, having its principal place of business at 5016 - 50th Avenue, Yellowknife, NWT, P.O. Box 340, Yellowknife, NWT, X1A 2N3.

- and -

THE METIS NATION - NWT, (MN-NWT), a registered society duly incorporated pursuant to the laws of the Northwest Territories, having its principal place of business at 5125 - 52nd Avenue, Yellowknife, NWT, P.O. Box 1375, Yellowknife, NWT, X1A 2P1.

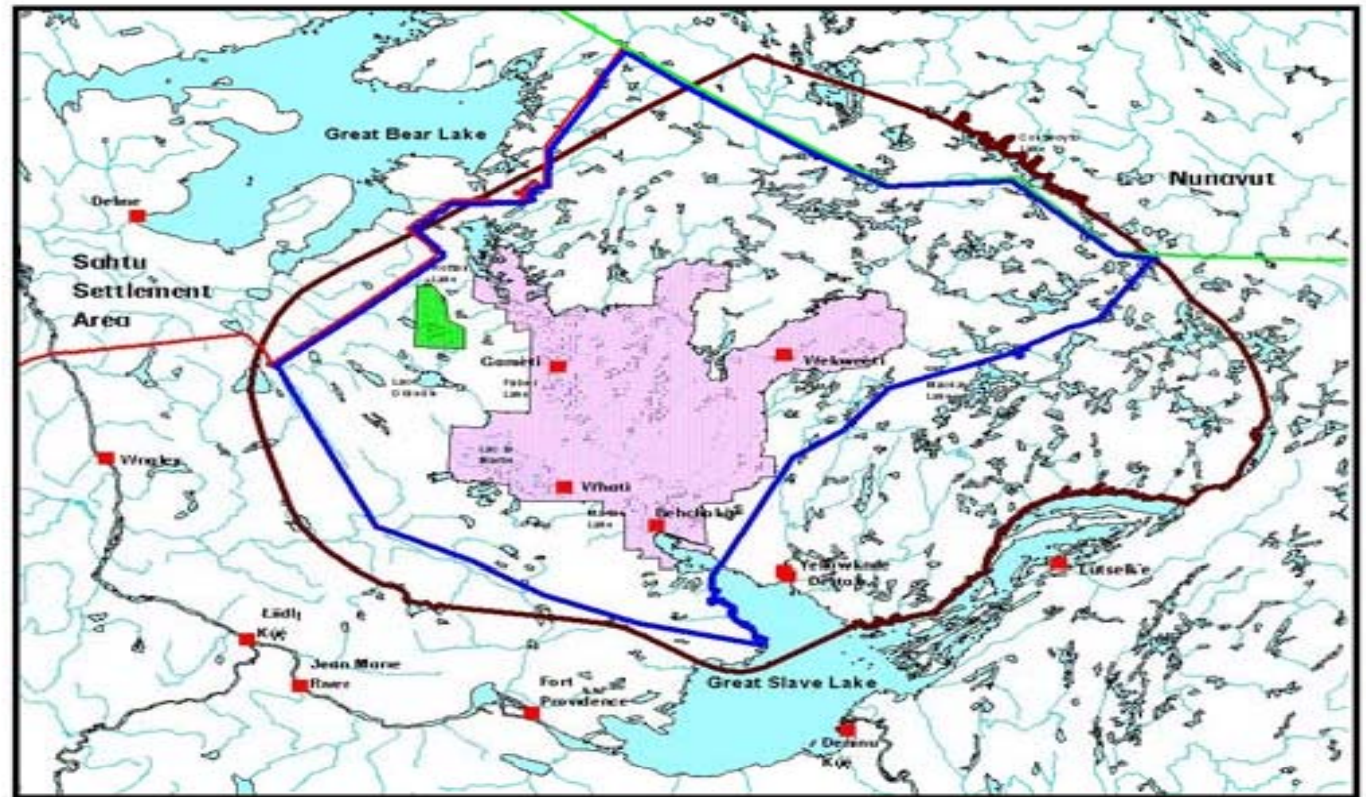
AND WHEREAS, the NSMA represents Metis people who have aboriginal rights to the land and resources in the geographic area known as the North Slave Region of the Northwest Territories and have used and occupied Treaty 11 lands in this region prior to 1921;

AND WHEREAS, the NSMA represents a portion of the membership of Local 64, Local 66, Local 77, and of the Yellowknife Metis Council;





# Mq̄whì Gogha Dè Njìtł'èe, Wek'èezhì, Tłìchq̄ lands and Ezq̄dzì tì



**The Tlicho Agreement does not include the Métis, but is completely overlapped by NSMA traditional territory.**



# **ISSUE # 2**

**SOCIOECONOMIC IMPACT ON NSMA  
DUE TO REDUCED EMPLOYMENT AND  
REDUCED BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES  
ON THE TIBBITT TO CONTWOYTO WINTER ROAD.**

**IF NSMA LOSES 300 LOADS FROM EKATI,  
700 FROM DIAVIK, AND 1000 FROM SNAP LAKE,  
THE VALUE OF BUSINESS LOST WOULD BE  
IN THE RANGE OF \$10,000,000.00 PER YEAR.**

# **ISSUE # 3**

## **NEED FOR PROJECT?**

**ALL THREE EXISTING MINES  
HAVE GONE THROUGH  
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT  
WITH PROJECT DESCRIPTIONS  
NOT INCLUDING HYDRO POWER.**

**CHANGING TO HYDRO POWER  
WOULD BE A SIGNIFICANT CHANGE  
TO THEIR PROJECT DESCRIPTIONS REQUIRING  
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT  
AND RE-NEGOTIATION OF  
IMPACT BENEFIT AGREEMENTS  
AND SOCIOECONOMIC AGREEMENTS**

# 1995 Ekati

## Environmental Impact Statement /Project Description

### 2,815 Truck loads per year including diesel 2,095 loads

Table 2.9-4  
Anticipated Annual Quantities  
of Road-shipped Supplies During Operation

Item	Shipped Annually From		
	Years 1-5 1998-2002	Years 6-7 2005-2006	Years 8-25 2007 Onwards
<b>Surface Mining</b>			
Ammonium Nitrate	10,000 t	9,500 t	10,500 t
Fuel for mobile equipment	27,000,000 L	26,000,000 L	29,000,000 L
Fuel for ANFO	1,200,000 L	1,100,000 L	1,200,000 L
Equipment mobilization	362 t	1,000 t	800 t
Mobile consumables	900 t	875 t	940 t
Mobile parts	690 t	675 t	750 t
Mobile lube	734,000 L	739,000 L	782,000 L
<b>Underground Mining</b>			
Explosives	--	320 t	385 t
Equipment mobilization and consumables	--	500 t	600 t
<b>Power Plant and Boilers</b>			
Fuel for gensets	22,000,000 L	26,750,000 L	45,000,000 L
Fuel for boilers	2,200,000 L	2,200,000 L	4,400,000 L
Lube	96,500 L	117,000 L	200,000 L
Consumables	82,000 kg	99,000 kg	169,000 kg
<b>Process Plant</b>			
Flocculant and heavy media	873 t	873 t	1746 t
Parts and consumables	472 t	472 t	944 t
<b>G and A Supplies</b>	100 t	120 t	140 t
<b>Total</b>			
Fuel	52,400,000 L	56,000,000 L	79,600,000 L
Truckloads (38,000 L/truckload)	1,380	1,475	2,095
Supplies	14,300 t	15,290 t	17,956 t
Truckloads (25,000 kg/truckload)	572	612	718



# 1998 Diavik Comprehensive Study Report Rejected Hydro

## 3.2.8 Power Supply and Fuels

A power supply system of five 5 MW diesel generator sets is proposed. Four generator sets from the construction phase (each with a 1.25 MW capacity) would be used for stand-by power. Two glycol-heat recovery and circulation systems are proposed: low heat and high heat.

Diesel fuel would be the primary fuel for the site. It would be used for a number of operations including electrical generation, pumps, and mining equipment. A diesel storage tank farm would contain tanks with sufficient capacity to supply 12 months of operation. Tanks would have secondary containment systems that include berms, release prevention barriers and a synthetic liner. Self-contained gasoline storage with secondary containment

Diavik Diamonds Project  
Comprehensive Study Report

## 4.7 POWER GENERATION

### 4.7.1 Alternatives

Diavik evaluated alternative means of providing around 20 MW of power. These included:

*Alternative #1* - Diesel generators would require about 30 ML of diesel per year to fuel six generators to provide site wide electricity;

*Alternative #2* - Wind-driven generators would involve the installation of numerous large propeller type windmills, and

*Alternative #3* - Hydroelectric generators would involve using natural water flows to power turbine generators. Locations considered include the Lockhart River (3 sites), Snare River (2 sites), Coppermine River (2 sites) and Hood River (2 sites).

## **Report of EA and Reasons for Decision on the De Beers Snap Lake Diamond Project**

the key issue is the timing of operations on the winter road, in relation to when the various wildlife species are in that area.

EBA Engineering Consultants, the company that provides consulting services to the winter road joint venture indicated that the joint venture, has recently received a renewal of their licence of occupation for the winter road and are putting into place an environmental management system, including a detailed description of environmental conditions at every portage along the road, an ice management system and a wildlife habitat assessment program, which is well underway. As part of planning for the future of the winter road, an assessment of the traffic has been completed. Without the SLDP, traffic along the winter road is predicted to increase to a maximum of twelve thousand (12,000) loads per year. The incremental increase in traffic associated with the SLDP is predicted to be in the order of four thousand (4,000) loads per year.

# **ISSUE # 4**

**NSMA HERITAGE  
RESOURCES AND VALUES  
ARE NOT THE SAME AS  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
RESOURCES  
AND ARE NOT THE SAME AS  
HERITAGE VALUES OF  
OTHER FIRST NATIONS**

# **ISSUE # 5**

**NSMA LAND USE AND  
OCCUPANCY AND  
TRADITIONAL  
KNOWLEDGE HAS NOT  
BEEN DOCUMENTED**



# Questions?

[enviromgr@nsma.net](mailto:enviromgr@nsma.net)



As Long as this Land Shall Last: A ... - Google Book Search - Microsoft Internet Explorer

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Back Address http://books.google.ca/books?id=bp4x1 Go

Google Book Search as long as this land shall last rene Search Books My library Sign in

About this book Preview this book **As Long as this Land Shall Last: A History** Page 245 Full screen

of Ewarotcho (the Big Mouth). According to the testimonies of eyewitnesses, he was the dominant figure in the negotiations with Conroy.

The witnesses' recollections of these events have been assembled to give as complete an account as possible. At Fort Rae more testimonies were collected than in any other place.\*

*Vital Thomas:* In 1921, Michel Bouvier, Louis Lafferty and myself were the only people who could speak English in Fort Rae.

*Jonas Lafferty:* Conroy, and his party arrived in Fort Rae. Well, that day, Chief Monfwi walked around and he shouted: "Why have these Englishmen come? Why do they come to bother me? They probably come for nothing. As for myself, it's no good to see Englishmen here. Us, the people, we live here, we are all right."

Then Conroy told Monfwi: "You look so pitiful, you and your people, we'll give five dollars to everyone, to help them a little bit." Monfwi said: "No, I won't take the money. At Fort Smith they signed treaty and it's no good. They said this. I hear it."

The same day Bishop Breynat told him: "My son, what the White man said, it's good for you and for all the people."

*Chief Jimmy Bruneau:* The next day, they put up a tent, outside the Catholic church, and started the meeting. Mr. Conroy told the Indian people that they have to choose one man for their Chief and some others for headmen.

*Noel Sothia:* With Chief Monfwi were the councillors: the old Germain, First Councillor and leader of the Detchilaotti (Barren land band, Snare

\*At the time of Monfwi's death in 1936, Jimmy Bruneau, born in 1881, became chief, and remained in that capacity until 1969, when he resigned his position. Jimmy Bruneau, still a resident of Fort Rae, was interviewed on October 7, 1968, by Alphonse Bronchi of Fort Rae and on December 16, 1968, by James Wah-shee.

Other testimonies, include those of Jonas Lafferty, a **Metis**, 1896-1973, and Harry (Lazare) Zoe, born in 1891, interviewed by J. Pochat, OMI, in October, 1971; Vital Thomas, born in 1904, interviewed by the author, on November 13, 1972; Elise Murphy, daughter of Chief Monfwi, born in 1909, interviewed in 1968 by Joe Drybones. The interview was transcribed and transcribed by James Wah-shee; Harry Black, born in 1888, interviewed by James Wah-shee in January, 1969; Noel Sothia (Barchia), born in 1899, interviewed by James Wah-shee on January 12, 1969; Adele Lafferty, born 1899, interviewed by Violet Cammell, 1971.

Other Fort Rae residents also recorded their testimonies: Henri Lafferty, 1879-1970; Ned Heron, an employee of the Hudson's Bay Co.; Sammy Football, born in 1906 and his wife Adele, born 1912; David Sangris, born in 1879; Pierre Wedzin, born in 1907; Bruno Gaudet, born in 1887.

Their interviews, although not presented here, confirm the truthfulness of the other witnesses.

245

Copyrighted material

Lake Band), Pierre Liske, leader of the Southern band; Old Tatsi and Lacorde (Etto), both from Faber Lake; Josue Beaulieu and Jeremie [or Germain] Keha, both from Lac la Martre; also Raphael Rabasca; Slim Tongue's son; Councillor Louie's father, Susie (Old Prophet); Old man Edward, from Yellowknife; Big Knife's father (Bietcho Wetra).

*Chief Jimmy Bruneau:* Mr. Conroy informed the people that he came to Fort Rae from Ottawa, on the order of His Majesty the King, to give the Peace

Indian and **Metis**. The payment in full of \$240 was ...

[Page 130](#)  
For **Metis** children, whose parents had chosen scrip, there was no payment. Rev. George Holmes, Anglican minister at Lesser ...

[Page 225](#)  
After they signed the Treaty the people never kicked about it later on. 85 Psychological factors impressed another young **Metis**. Ted Trindel, twenty years old ...

[Page 268](#)  
Indian Agent Harris reported in 1923, after his annual trip down the Mackenzie: At every post ... which I visited the **Metis** made inquiries as to when the ...

[Page 269](#)  
146 On March 26, 1924, the Governor-in-Council authorized payment of \$240 per person, for each **Metis**, adult or child, in the Mackenzie District. 147 During ...

[Page 272](#)  
He was also Half-breed Commissioner and responsible for taking evidence from the **Metis** regarding their claims to scrip. Conroy left more written documents ...

[Page 330](#)  
As time went on this caused problems for **Metis** and White residents of Fort Rae and Fort Resolution, both located within the boundaries of a preserve: ...

[Page 367](#)  
33 Forty-two **Metis** from Fort Resolution joined the Treaty in 1930. Bourget was confident that they did so of their own free will.<sup>4</sup> The following year these ...

[Page 404](#)

Nomadics' Beautiful tipis, highest [www.tipi.com](#) Sponsored Links

Native American Meet Native Americans. Get Matched On 29 [www.eHarmony.ca](#)

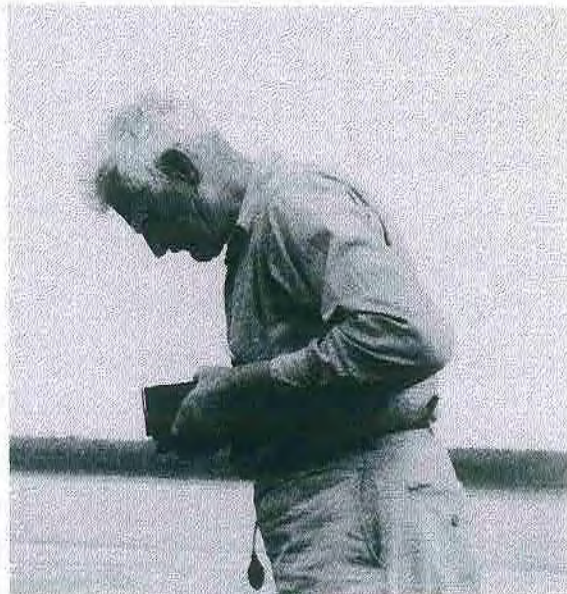
Internet

PERSON FILE

PERSON FILE

...of the boat emerged into the  
...king person ... immediately obvious.  
... snow-white hair and moustache, tanned a

PERSON FILE





gov't control.

ing or fire hazard regulations. N.S. N. W. E. codes applicable to situation. V

to build-

NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE COMPANY/INDIVIDUAL/ORGANIZATION

ONCE BUILT, THE BUILDING  
WILL BE USED FOR THE  
PURPOSE OF THE PROJECT.

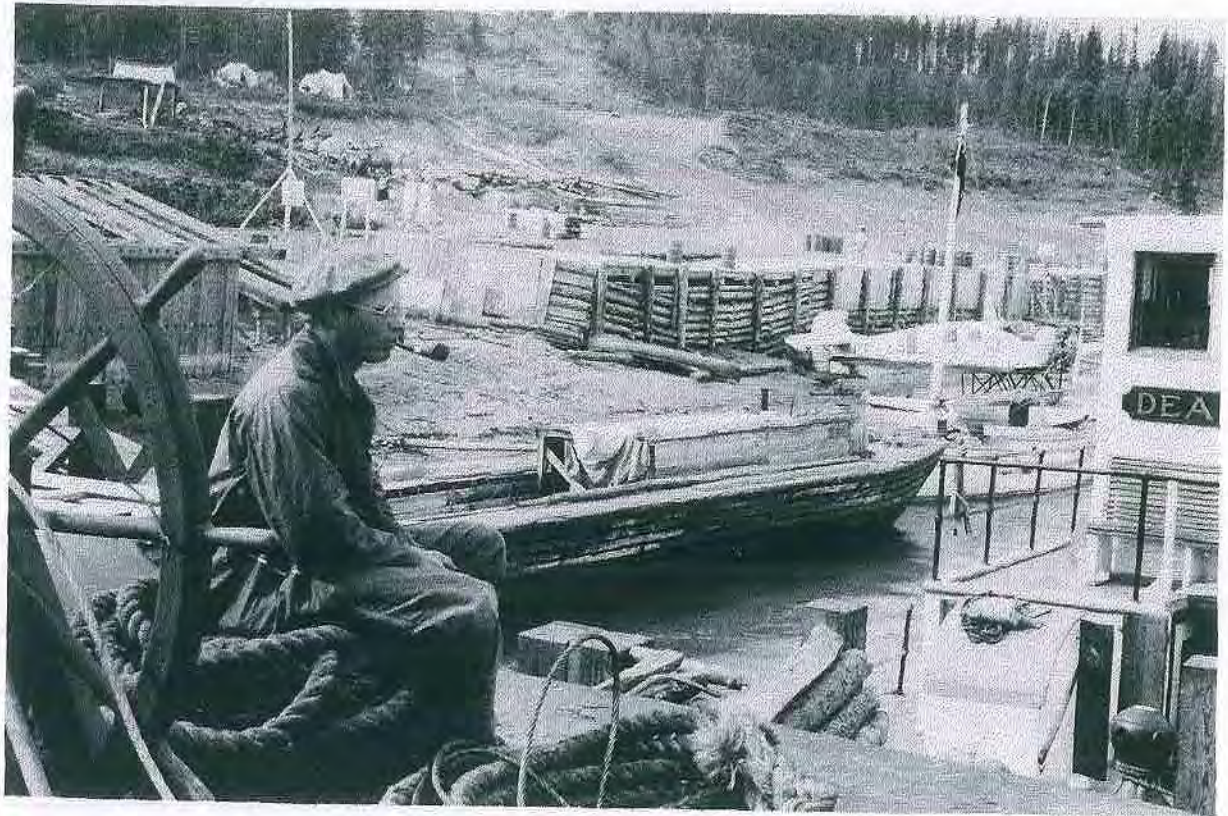


NAME

DATE

NAME

DATE









He took great pains to tell me he is 64 years old and has had 19 children.

Paul "King" Beaulieu-



...ing with a very old ... who ... amazing to say  
the Old King Beaulieu of Resolution [Fig. 107]  
Francois ... the ...



... and neat and puts me ...  
Back to Paul "King" Beaulieu. It was  
... went when his

TK - medicine

Francois Mandeville, who  
terometer from 1818 to 1820 at Great Slave Lake.

He says

Dike had reciprocated Paul's dislike:  
made the acquaintance of King Beaulieu's  
sons, Francois, José [Sousi], and Paul, each of them married  
and father of such a big family that it makes one tremble for the  
of the Great Slave Lake country when the next generation  
grown up. In character a Beaulieu

George Simpson

ne impli-  
cated Paul's grandfather (one of the N.W. Co. "Bullies" who  
caused him so much trouble at Fort Wedderburn during  
) in a matter. Paul,  
two of Paul's brothers,  
Francois and Sousi,  
moved to exclaim. "I  
shun

When Sousi, by then an old man, accompanied  
Blanchet on his survey of the headwaters of the Coppermine and  
Back rivers in 1923, Blanchet

halfbreeds, and he himself having nineteen halfbreeds (from 3  
wives), the Beaulieus had filled the country with halfbreeds to  
work for the Hudson's Bay Company. He says the present  
cent of labor from the Company. He says the present

James Cammell

Dr. Cammell

Two Cammells

The old Cammell (John Stewart) was (Chief?) of  
Simpson and married an Indian woman. Dr. Cammell is the son  
who turned out most successfully. Cammell was involved in  
Resolution and Rae.

Mandeville and 4 Indians, partner in the fur trade with the Beaulieus

Paul's  
rather  
son  
signed  
pretty

elbow  
knee

TK  
must

Meitz



Paul "King" Beaulieu = Metis  
aged 84 in 1938  
brother sousie very well - most likely

signed  
treaty

11

on  
behalf  
of  
Yellow  
knife

naïve between Cid and  
Coulton (identified as a boy) and M.

in 1938



1938





# NORTHWEST TERRITORIES BOUNDARIES

INUVIALUIT  
SETTLEMENT  
REGION

## Legend

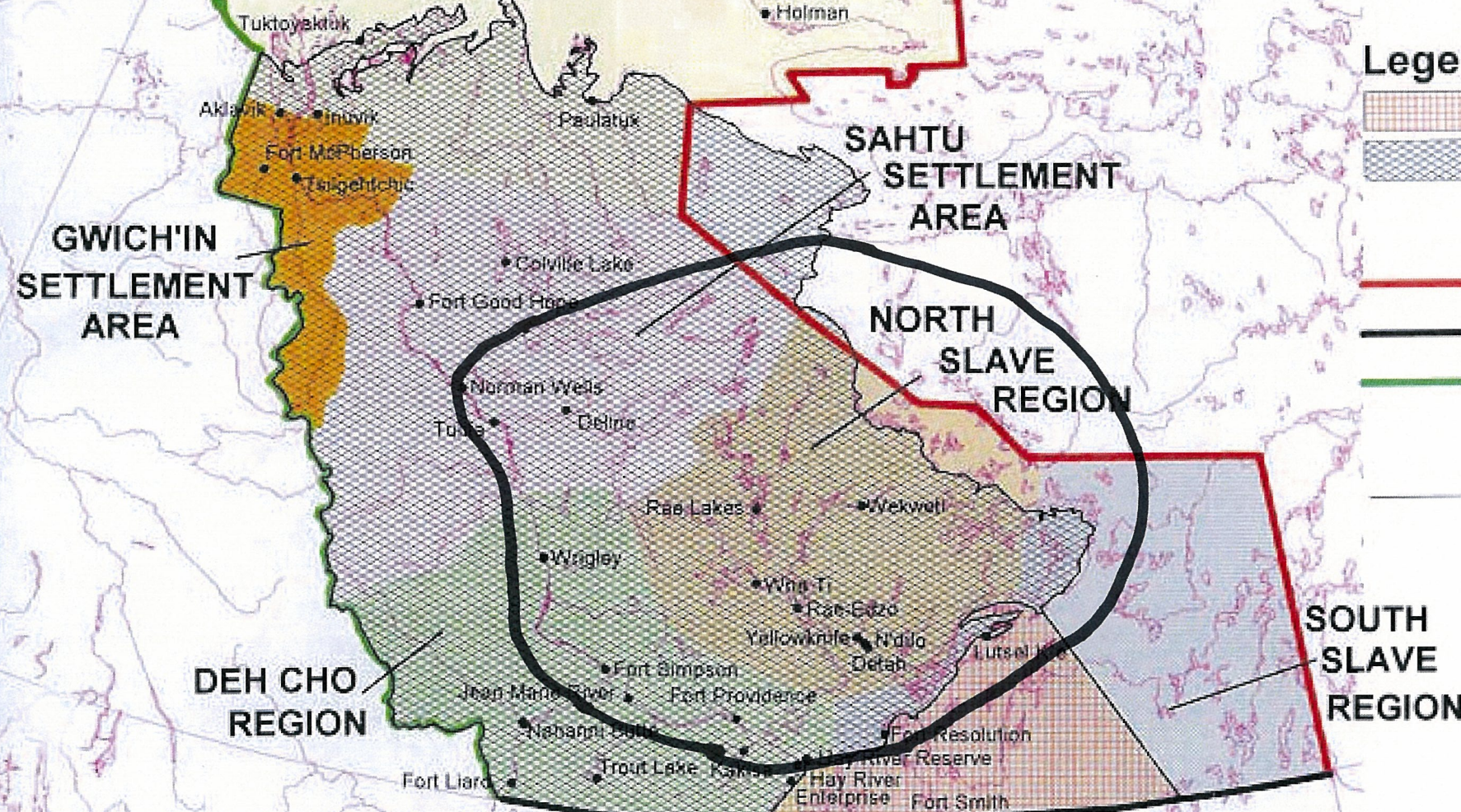
- DEH CHO REGION
- GWICH'IN SETTLEMENT AREA
- INUVIALUIT SETTLEMENT REGION
- NORTH SLAVE REGION
- SAHTU SETTLEMENT AREA
- SOUTH SLAVE REGION

## Legend

- TREATY 8(NWT)
- TREATY 11(NWT)

- EAST/WEST ARCTIC BORDER
- NWT/ALBERTA BORDER
- NWT/YUKON BORDER

— TREATY 8(NWT) AND 11(NWT) BOUNDARIES



**DRAFT**  
**NSMA**  
**NORTH SLAVE METIS**  
**Region**

75 0 750 km



# **NORTH SLAVE MÉTIS ALLIANCE**

**PO Box 2301 Yellowknife, NT X1A 2P7**



January 21, 2010

Ms. Tawanis Testart  
Mackenzie Valley Environmental Impact Review Board  
Box 938, #200 Scotia Centre  
5102-50th Avenue  
Yellowknife, NT X1A 2N7

**Re: Requirement to Consult and Recommendation of the Simpson Island Route to Significantly Improve the Net Socio-Economic and Environmental Impacts of the Talston Hydroelectric Project**

The North Slave Métis Alliance (NSMA) is pleased to support its North Slave Region Aboriginal counter-parts the Lutsel Ke Dene Indian Band and the City of Yellowknife in opposing the East Arm Transmission route for the Taltson Hydroelectric Project as this route negatively impacts on the shared cultural lands of the Lutsel Ke Dene and Metis people and, among other things, denies the residents of Yellowknife, NT, an economic and environmental benefit from the project.

The NSMA recommends that a more rigorous and independent evaluation be made of the Simpson Island route prior to the approval of this project by the MVEIRB. That said, the NSMA would like to see a calculation undertaken by the proponent that assesses the net environmental and socio-economic benefits that would be realized by affording the City of Yellowknife and newly proposed mines in the North Slave Region, access to this new power source.

The "Deze Energy Taltson Transmission Expansion Project Transmission Alternative Routes Study Excerpts" uses qualitative words to describe the alternative routes. Little quantitative data is provided. No substantive quantitative analysis is provided on the comparative net environmental and social-economic impact of the alternative routes vis a vis the East Arm route. There is not, in addition, a comparison of the net benefits and risks to the owners, rate payers and Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT) with respect to alternative routes to the East Arm route. As noted by the proponent the alternative route analysis is a desktop study. It was completed without the benefit of field surveys, site visits, community and Aboriginal group consultations or inclusion of Aboriginal traditional knowledge.

Based on information in the public domain the NSMA, tentatively, supports the Simpson Island route because it provides: the greatest socio-economic benefits; the least environmental and cultural impacts; and fewer risks to the proponents, rate payers and GNWT.

The NSMA reiterates our fundamental positions that:

- The NSMA is an impacted Aboriginal group and that has not been consulted by the proponent



- The NSMA has been consistent, that in light of its traditional interest in the lands over which all the proposed transmission line routes cross, the NSMA must be an equal partner in this project to that of the Aboriginal groups who now enjoy that status. This position is supported by the fact that the NSMA has Impact Benefit Agreements with all three diamond mine customers that the proponent wishes to sell its power to.

The NSMA would prefer to avoid lengthy delays and costs to itself and the proponents by having to defend its Aboriginal right to be consulted and accommodated with respect to developments proposed to take place on its traditional lands. That being said, the NSMA is prepared to take action, if necessary, to ensure its Aboriginal rights are respected by the Crown and proponent. Needless to say, this project has, among other things, a significant negative environmental, and socio-economic impact on NSMA's members and cannot, therefore, be ignored by NSMA's leadership.

Some of the reasons the NSMA favours the Simpson Island route and opposes the East Arm route are as follows:

1. It respects the Lutsel K'e Dene First Nation position that no transmission lines should cross the Lockhart River or sacred and traditional lands of the most recently proposed alternate route;
2. It reduces the portion of the transmission line on the active range of the Bathurst caribou herd and the traditional hunting area of the Dene and Metis;
3. By paralleling the line with the winter road, or its proposed upgrade to a three season road; the cumulative environmental impacts would be less if built as two separate projects;
4. Paralleling the road to the mines would avoid expensive construction by helicopter and reduce maintenance, repair, inspection and operating costs;
5. Paralleling the line so that it's constructed from land rather than by helicopter significantly increases business and employment opportunities for Aboriginal businesses and people. In other words, Aboriginal businesses and people would be better positioned to meaningfully participate in the socio-economic benefits of construction and long-term businesses and employment opportunities that arise from the operation, repair, maintenance and security of the line;
6. Taltson power comes within 50km of the North Slave grid compared to 500 km with the East Arm route increasing the reliability and availability of power and potentially reducing the long-term cost of power by 50% for residents and employers in the North Slave Region;

7. By connecting the North Slave grid to the Taltson power source the cumulative socio-economic and environmental impact of dams can be reduced by deferring or eliminating the need for more dams in the North Slave Region
8. By connecting the North Slave grid to the Taltson power source, expensive diesel fuel, which is increasingly being used to make up for power short-falls in the North Slave Region, can be replaced with Taltson power, thereby, reducing green house gases and cost to customers.
9. Connecting the North Slave grid with the South Slave grid makes it possible to capture the benefits and savings to customers, the economy and the environment. This is accomplished by the system being able to balance the offset peaks and valleys of seasonal water flows and the different high and low water years between the systems.
10. Connecting the Talston grid to growing markets reduces the risk to the proponents, customers and the GNWT. This is accomplished by the proponent being able to offer affordable power to the growing communities of the City of Yellowknife, N'dilo, Dettah, some Tli Cho communities and mines under development in the North Slave Region, such as NICO (Fortunes), Nechalacho (Avalon), the Yellowknife Gold Project (Tyhee);
11. Connecting the Talston grid provides the opportunity for the NWT and each of the power users above to significantly reduce their green house gas emissions.
12. Avoids dependence on a single industry (diamond mining) whose resources are declining and whose energy demands are proven to be subject to unpredictable events in the world economy.
13. Provides for lower line losses and better economics by connecting to customers closer to the source of generation.
14. Provides the proponent with the opportunity to connect to long term users, such as the City of Yellowknife, which has a growing long term power demand profile that offsets the declining power profiles of the diamond mines;
15. Adjustments to the southern approach to the Simpson Islands could allow for the of upgraded existing transmission lines to Fort Resolution via the existing Pine Point Taltson line. This could reduce the cost and environmental impact compared to a new line for the southern approaches; and would improve the power quality in Fort Resolution and provide a number or enhanced power options for the South Slave grid.

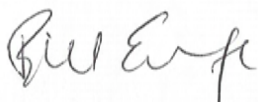


The availability of Talston power to the North Slave would decrease the carbon foot print and improve the economics and duration of proposed mines on or near the North Slave grid similar to the proponent's business case for providing hydro power to the diamond mines to extend their life by reducing their costs of diesel power. The social economic benefits flow through to communities and organizations such as the NSMA that are impacted by these new mines by extending our employment opportunities, extending subcontracting opportunities, extending the life of IBAs; and in the cases where communities take up the equity being offered in second generation IBA or Participation Agreements extends the duration and amount of profit participation.

In summary we submit that: the NSMA are impacted and that none of the NSMA's rights to be consulted, meaningfully consulted, and accommodated have been respected; that the NSMA is entitled to a share in ownership of Deze as recognized by Canada insisting the NSMA be included in the diamond IBAs for the mines that the proponent plans to serve by the project; that the NSMA opposes an East Arm routing; and that for the NSMA believes that the difference in the net socio-economic, environmental and cultural impacts between the routes are significant and favour the Simpson Island route which is supported by the NSMA.

Yours sincerely

Bill Enge  
President



William (Bill) A. Enge  
President

The Hon. Chuck Stahl, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development Canada, and  
Interlocutor for Métis and Non-Status Indians  
The Hon. Floyd Roland Premier and Minister Responsible for the Power Corporation  
The Hon. Michael Miltenberger, Minister of Environment and Natural Resources  
The Hon. Bob McLeod, Minister of Industry Tourism and Investment  
Chair and Members Infrastructure and Economic Development Committee David Ramsey MLA  
Chief and Council Steve Nitah, Lutsel k'e Dene First Nation  
Chiefs and Council Ed Sangris and Ted Tsetta, Yellowknives Dene First Nation  
Mayor and Council of the City of Yellowknife Gordon Van Tighem  
Mayor and Council Fort Resolution Elizabeth Ann McKay (fax: 867-394-5415)  
Mayor and Council Fort Smith, Jane Hobart (fax: 867-872-8401)  
President and Board of the Yellowknife Chamber of Commerce Pat Doyle  
President and Board of the Chamber of Mines  
Chair of Deze Energy Corporation Don Balsillie  
Chair of the NTPC Lou V



# **NORTH SLAVE MÉTIS ALLIANCE**

**PO Box 2301 Yellowknife, NT X1A 2P7**



January 27<sup>th</sup>, 2010

Martin Haefele, Manager,  
Environmental Impact Assessment  
Mackenzie Valley Environmental Impact Review Board  
200 Scotia Centre.  
Box 938, 5102-50th Ave  
Yellowknife, NT X1A 2N7  
Email: [mhaefele@reviewboard.ca](mailto:mhaefele@reviewboard.ca)

## Re: NSMA Objections to Deze's Proposed Transmission Routes and Lack of Consultation

The North Slave Métis Alliance (NSMA) wishes to communicate to the Environmental Impact Review Board, and to Deze, our very strong opposition to any proposal to place a major powerline across the Lockhart River or anywhere in the vicinity of Artillery Lake or Fort Reliance. The Lockhart River, Fort Reliance, and Artillery Lake are each areas of extremely high value to the North Slave Métis, for heritage, cultural, ecological and economic reasons. None of these values have received any attention at all from the proponent.

The NSMA has refrained from commenting in any significant way on the actual hydro plant upgrade associated with this project, as that portion of the proposed project is considered to be primarily within the traditional territory of the South Slave (Treaty 8) Métis, who were up until recently represented by an organization called the South Slave Métis Tribal Council (SSMTC), but which has now been renamed, somewhat confusingly, as the Northwest Territories Métis Nation (NTMN).

To alleviate some of this confusion, we have placed information on the public registry, as part of our presentation at the public hearing, and again **attached now**, an agreement between the Métis Nation of the Northwest Territories (MNNWT) and the NSMA, recognizing that the NSMA is the political representative of the North Slave region Métis, for aboriginal and treaty rights purposes.

The MNNWT no longer exists, as it was the pan-territorial organization which was formed to negotiate a comprehensive claims settlement with Canada between 1975 and 1990 on behalf of all the Métis of the NWT. The NWT, at that time, included what is now Nunavut. However, when that claims process failed, in 1990, and a regional claims process was established, the NSMA was formed to serve as the indigenous Métis political representative organization in the

---

**Ph: (867) 873-NSMA (6762)**

**Fax: (867) 669-7442**

**Email: [general@nsma.net](mailto:general@nsma.net)**



North Slave region. The SSMTC was also formed at this time to represent the South Slave region indigenous Métis.

Please note that the Métis North Slave and South Slave regions do not necessarily share the same boundaries as GNWT administrative region boundaries, or the same boundaries at the numbered Treaties, and that they do not necessarily have contiguous boundaries. There is a significant overlap, in fact, between North Slave and South Slave Métis regions or areas. A rough draft of the North Slave Métis traditional territory (region) is **attached**.

Besides the difference in traditional territory boundaries, another significant difference between the North Slave and South Slave indigenous Métis is the fact that Treaty 8 did not include Métis, while Treaty 11, in the North Slave region, did. There were about 75 Métis families included when Treaty 11, which was signed at Fort Rae in 1921, while the other 15 old, respected, and even historic Métis families were offered scrip. Treaty Commissioner Conroy's report to Ottawa is **attached** as evidence, as well as a **scrip record** of Moise Beaulieu which notes that some of his brothers, including Pierre, Francois, and Louis, took treaty.

There were at least three Métis counselors standing alongside Tlicho counselors when Treaty 11 was "made" in Fort Rae, in 1921. Information in support of this claim was included in our presentation at the public hearing and is now attached again for ease of reference. There is an **excerpt** from Rene Fumoleau's book quoting the sworn testimony of Noel Sotchia who identifies "Old Germain" as First Counselor (next to Monfwi) and as the leader of the Snare Lake Band; Josue Beaulieu was the Métis representative for Lac La Martre, and Susie the Old Prophet was the Métis representative for Yellowknife. We know that Germain and Beaulieu are historic Métis family names in this region, and the attached **article** by P.G. Downes confirms that Paul King Beaulieu was the grandson of Francois Beaulieu II; that Paul King Beaulieu was 84 years old in 1939; that he had 19 children at that time including sons François, Jose' (Susie, or Sousie) and Paul. Sousie would have been quite old at the time of Treaty 11 signing, which would qualify him for being a counselor. Also in this article, is lots of information about the Beaulieu clan and their relationships with Warburton Pike, Thomas Seton, William Bompas, George Simpson, and Guy Blanchet. They were well known self-identified Métis, and had a very large territory roughly equivalent to the NSMA traditional territory as currently mapped. All this serves to prove and demonstrate the extent of the traditional territory of the North Slave Métis, as well as proof of their existing Treaty and Aboriginal Rights.

The attached **map** shows the boundaries of the GNWT administrative regions and settlement areas along with treaty 11 and 8 boundaries, but does not define the NSMA traditional territory boundaries. The final boundary has yet to be determined through comprehensive claims negotiations with Canada. Our own draft map would be the best estimation.

If you refer back to Rene Fumoleau's book, you will learn that Treaty 11 included a number of verbal terms and conditions that were never added to the written text submitted to Ottawa. These promises were made by Commissioner Conroy; guaranteed by the solemn Word of Honor of Bishop Breynat; and witnessed by a number of officials present at Treaty 11 signing in Fort Rae, and included promises that:

- Nothing would be allowed that would interfere with their way of living,



- The old and destitute would always be taken care of, their future existence would be carefully studied, and every effort would be made to improve their living conditions,
- They would be protected, ESPECIALLY in their way of living as hunters and trappers, from white competition

There can be no doubt that the transmission line portion of the project crosses a very significant portion of the North Slave Métis traditional territory, whichever route it takes, and is therefore of significant concern. We believe the transmission line carries the highest environmental risks associated with this project, both ecological and sociological and we are distressed that no assessment of impacts to our social, economic, or cultural values has been done. We firmly believe that any reduction in ice road traffic will reduce our economic activities that were promised to us as part of the economic benefits associated with the Diamond mines operating on our lands. The existing diamond mines would have to conduct an environmental assessment of the impacts of changing their project descriptions before they could agree to be customers of the Deze' power. Competition from Deze for the business of transporting energy to the mines is in direct conflict with our Treaty Right to protection from competition, and the lack of engagement is in direct opposition to our Aboriginal Right of self determination about what is done on our traditional lands or waters. We are also opposed to any further disturbance of the caribou in the barren lands and in the vicinity of the existing and proposed Diamond Mines as they are already under stress and our ability to depend on a sustainable harvest for the future is in question.

We will continue to oppose the transmission line portion of this project until and unless we are adequately consulted and our rights and interests appropriately accommodated. One of the primary issues that need to be addressed through the consultation and accommodation process is the evaluation and selection of appropriate route.

We already know that we are opposed, strongly, to any route crossing the Lockhart River, and to any route that impacts our heritage and ecological values in the vicinity of Artillery Lake or Fort Reliance. We are inclined to prefer a route across the East Arm of Great Slave Lake which is capable of providing energy to both the highly likely Avalon Mine development as well as the existing City of Yellowknife and Hamlet (?) of Dettah. However, this too is in an area of very high cultural and heritage values, and a respectable level of Crown Consultation and Accommodation is still required.

Sincerely,



Sheryl Grieve  
 Environment and Resource Manager  
 North Slave Metis Alliance  
 Box 2301, Yellowknife. X1A 2P7  
 Email: [enviromgr@nsma.net](mailto:enviromgr@nsma.net)

c.c. [aehrlich@reviewboard.ca](mailto:aehrlich@reviewboard.ca)  
[pmercredi@reviewboard.ca](mailto:pmercredi@reviewboard.ca)  
[ttestart@reviewboard.ca](mailto:ttestart@reviewboard.ca)

attachments:

1. Agreement between MNNWT and NSMA regarding regional representation
2. Rough Draft map of NSMA traditional territory and land claim region.
3. Treaty Commissioner Conroy's report to Ottawa on North Slave Métis.
4. Moise Beaulieu scrip application mentioning that brother Sousie took treaty.
5. Noel Sotchia testimony quoted in Fumoleau stating who Treaty counsellors were
6. P.G Downes article with lots of info on Paul King Beaulieu and sons.
7. GNWT map of Treaty, Region, and Settlement Areas boundaries.
8. Powerpoint presentation from public hearing.



**SCHEDULE "B"**

**MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING**

THIS AGREEMENT made the 19 day of December, 1997.

BETWEEN:

NORTH SLAVE METIS ALLIANCE (NSMA), a registered society duly incorporated pursuant to the laws of the Northwest Territories, having its principal place of business at 5016 - 50th Avenue, Yellowknife, NWT, P.O. Box 340, Yellowknife, NWT, X1A 2N3.

- and -

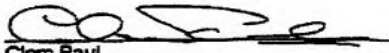
THE METIS NATION - NWT, (MN-NWT), a registered society duly incorporated pursuant to the laws of the Northwest Territories, having its principal place of business at 5125 - 52nd Avenue, Yellowknife, NWT, P.O. Box 1375, Yellowknife, NWT, X1A 2P1.

AND WHEREAS, the NSMA represents Metis people who have aboriginal rights to the land and resources in the geographic area known as the North Slave Region of the Northwest Territories and have used and occupied Treaty 11 lands in this region prior to 1921;

AND WHEREAS, the NSMA represents a portion of the membership of Local 64, Local 66,

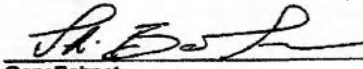
IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties have caused this Agreement to be executed in their respective names by their duly authorized representatives.

For NORTH SLAVE METIS ALLIANCE

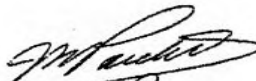
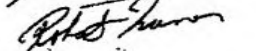
  
Clem Paul  
President

Date: Dec 19/97

For METIS NATION-NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

  
Gary Bohnet  
President

Date: 19/12/97

\* this organisation no longer exists, and is specifically not the NWT Metis Nation formerly known as the South Slave Metis Council

## To Great Slave and Great Bear: P.G. Downes's Journal of Travels North from Ile à la Crosse in 1938 [Part V]

Edited and Introduced by R.H. COCKBURN<sup>1</sup>

**ABSTRACT.** This is the final installment of the narrative of P.G. Downes's trip by canoe, boat, and plane from Ile à la Crosse to Great Bear and Great Slave lakes in 1938, in which he presents a detailed account of his feelings, thoughts, and experiences, as well as his observations on individual men and women, northern lore, and geographic characteristics of the region.

**Key words:** Ile à la Crosse, Lac La Loche, Swan Lake Portage, Clearwater River, Athabaska River, Slave River, Fort Smith, Great Slave Lake, Mackenzie River, Great Bear Lake, Eldorado, Cameron Bay, Yellowknife, Chipewyans, John Hornby, George M. Douglas, Paul "King" Beaulieu

**RÉSUMÉ.** Voici le dernier épisode du récit du voyage par canoë, bateau et avion de P.G. Downes à partir de l'Ile à la Crosse jusqu'aux Grand Lacs de l'Ours et des Esclaves en 1938, décrivant en détail ses sentiments, ses pensées et ses expériences, ainsi que ses observations sur des hommes et des femmes particuliers, le folklore du nord et les caractéristiques géographiques de la région.

**Mots clés:** Ile à la Crosse, lac La Loche, lac du Cygne Portage, rivière à l'Eau-Claire, rivière Athabasca, rivière des Esclaves, Fort Smith, Grand Lac des Esclaves, fleuve Mackenzie, Grand Lac de l'Ours, Eldorado, baie Cameron, Yellowknife, Chipewyans, John Hornby, George M. Douglas, Paul "King" Beaulieu

Traduit pour le journal par Maurice Guibord.

### September 1st Fort Resolution, N.W.T.

Beautiful, warm, clear day, slight E + S breeze. Such a magnificent day as I have not experienced for many, many weeks! We got away in the morning about 6:00 a.m. from the Con. and have run all day, 16 hours in a brilliant, hot perfectness with a light easterly, and are now at Resolution. What a lovely, perfect day to cross Great Slave Lake — one in a thousand! We kept fairly off the northeast shore and chain of islands which most of the day were a smoky low outline of infinite and strange variety as they shifted into odd, inverted mirage patterns. As the various inhabitants of the boat emerged into the daylight, one particularly striking person was immediately obvious. A very tall gentleman, with snow-white hair and moustache, tanned a leathery brown, with extraordinarily bright blue eyes under shaggy white eyebrows. A jutting chin, and beak of a nose. I recognised him immediately from a portrait painted 28 years ago — George Douglas, the hero and author of *Lands Forlorn* [1914], his account of his trip across Great Bear Lake to the Coppermine and the Arctic coast so many years ago [1911-12], an account which I prize among my northern books [Figs. 36, 37]. He was washing a pair of khaki pants, some underwear and socks, and had the biggest wrists and the kindest smile of anyone I have ever met. It was not long before we were chatting, a mutual friend, Dick Finnie, being an opening wedge. I followed him about from washtub to clothesline, which he had strung away at the forward end of the forward barge, like a dog, and must have been a perfect nuisance. Our talk was of course all North. Curiously, Douglas absolutely shut up when I asked about Hornby. Earlier this summer he had been on the south shore of Slave in the Chi-chi lake country, prospecting. He must have been a very powerful man — a very larged-boned man today but somewhat stooped with age, though very light on his feet and extremely active. He had one rig that was especially practical and neat. He had all his maps in small notebook-size photostatted reductions, and in sections, with descriptive notes alongside each. A news flash of the moment

from the skipper: N.T. has been taken over. MacKinnon of the *King* has sunk another barge, making 4 his total for the last two seasons. The new manager (HBC Mackenzie River Transport), Chesshire, is out and a chap named [D.] Hutchinson is in — from the States. All day Douglas has been climbing about, training his glasses on the islands, identifying this one and that with all the zest of a youngster. Talked with, or rather had my ears talked off by, a young, pleasant-voiced chap [Larry Alexander] who is editor of the Yellowknife "newspaper," a tidy little mimeographed sheet. Circulation has been as many as 800 copies and it has been sent everywhere. Facts on Yellowknife. One doctor, resident at the Con. 50% of residents typhoid inoculated. But one eating place boils its water. Total lack of

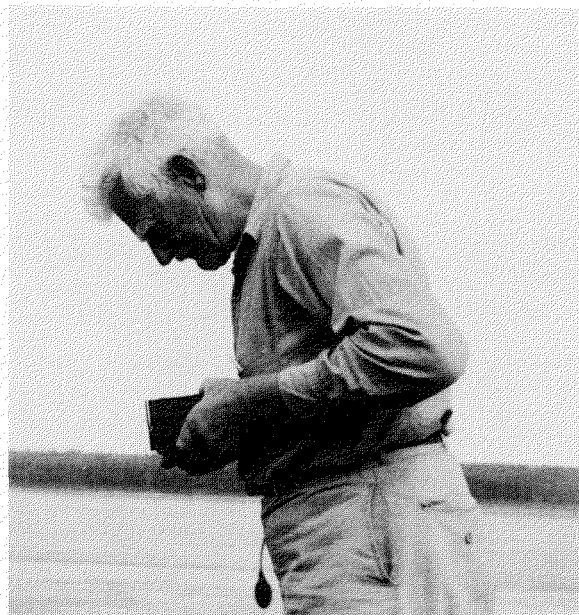


FIG. 36. George M. Douglas.

<sup>1</sup>Department of English, The University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, New Brunswick, Canada E3B 5A3  
©The Arctic Institute of North America

gov't control. Whole works admittedly speculative. No building or fire hazard regulations. No N.W.T. codes applicable to situation. Vic Ingraham (*Speed* disaster at Bear Lake) runs the Yellowknife Hotel and is unofficial bootlegger — \$10 a bottle. Douglas says [David] Hanbury [author of *Sport and Travel in the Northland of Canada* (1904)] was so painstakingly conservative as to very frequently underestimate distance. Holds out [Guy H.] Blanchet [of the Topographical Survey of Canada] very highly. Spoke with a gleam of savour in his eye of both the Hare River & Lac la Martre ventures. Spoke of two chaps starting a private school in the Seigneurie Club area — check on this. So warm; a “tropical” contrast. In here at Resolution I was greeted by some of the boys on the Brown Construction job — the chaps building the new radio station — but I had so forgotten all about them that I didn't recognise them. A comment from G.M.D. on the Con. — a typical money job in that though the various “brains” have everything of convenience, there are no adequate docks, derricks, unloading, handling of freight, or storage facilities — a “cream puff” job. As we approached the south shore the water was covered with the greenish-yellow pollen of the spruces. Sometime after 2 a.m. it began to blow and we moved off behind some islands and anchored. They say the eastern channels of the delta — like the Nagle — are blocked up. [Dr. J.H.] Riopel is the Indian Agent here now after the Amisk [Lake?] row.



FIG. 37. Douglas — “a very tall gentleman . . .”

### September 2nd

Clear, wind NW. Blowing, so we lay behind the island until well into the early afternoon. We rolled and pitched so last night, and the timbers made such a racket screeching and groaning — not to mention the empty oil drums which rolled and clanged about — that we had little sleep, and so we slept in until noon. The cook is a most generous fellow; he gave us a bowl of soup which tasted fine. Later the two barges were put on tow as we crossed to the opening of the channel. Our barge was the tail one, so we were quite exiled all afternoon. However, it was very pleasant and we did not roll and pitch anything like the other barge or, particularly, the *Dease Lake*. We made the flag buoy late in the afternoon and shifted the barges from tow to push, so John's and my period of exile was over. It was fine and warm on the placid waters of the Slave. Douglas indicated various channels as we progressed upstream. Both the Nagle and Jean Marie are almost blind openings coming downstream unless one is on the alert. The Nagle is particularly small and swings back behind an alluvial cutbank. We got in to the sawmill about nine and my good travelling companion John Paulson got off to work there this winter. They decided to leave

a barge here, so the night was made hideous with the clang of the empty steel drums being shifted into this barge and with the roar and rattle of the hoist. The barge got so filled with drums that I was forced to move out and took up quarters on the roof. For a long time I watched a brilliant display of the Aurora. Very spiral-nebulae in effect, twisting & untwisting and with a sheath of light which seemed to shift like blown smoke. I played a game of chess with D. and lost. He carries a small pocket set with him and works out chess problems. We scared up a small flock of geese on a mud flat at sunset and they went swinging away — already the geese are moving south. A gorgeous sunset. Sorry to see John Paulson leave. He has been an excellent, generous, good-hearted companion.

### September 3rd

Bright & fair. A marvellous day. Light westerly breeze. Slept until late on the roof of the barge. In the afternoon played chess with D. and won one game, lost two; he is a deliberate, careful player. Later we talked a bit on many things. It developed, to my surprise, that contrary to the book [Waldron, 1931], Hornby was no monk. When Douglas was at Dease Bay Hornby was living with the woman now D'Arcy Arden's wife. [For as accurate details as we shall ever have concerning Douglas's association with Hornby and other points about Hornby raised by Downes, see Whalley, 1962.] On his trip down the year he was to winter with [J.C.] Critchell-Bullock, he came down the Peace with [Malcolm] Stewart & [Matt] Murphy, the trappers who saved Bullock and Hornby that year [1924-25], and wrote D. a long, doleful letter about how he was sick of the North (because of an affair with a girl in Edmonton [Olwen Nowell]). Hornby & Bullock never hit it off at all. Bullock's diary was read by Douglas and is full of invective against Hornby. However, Hornby never said a word against Bullock outside. D. thinks that after the war H's eccentricities were definitely on the decline. Douglas and Boblett, a friend and intimate of Hornby's, were at Snowdrift some time back and [Helge] Ingstad was there also (the year he went in with the Caribou Eaters [1928]). D. & B. were talking of Hornby and the book he had planned to write (at one time all of Hornby's notes were left with Douglas). Douglas thought Ingstad was some sort of anthropologist. But anyway, there he was, drinking it all in, and of course stole the title outright for his own book [*Land of Feast and Famine*, 1933]. When one reads Ingstad's book one is again and again reminded of his huge size — attention is drawn by him to this repeatedly. Actually, says Douglas, and oddly enough, he was a small man about my size [5'7"], and smaller than the band he was with, which was a group of big men. That band is almost dead to a man today from the “flu.” Douglas's views are very refreshing — frank and extremely humorous. The story of Hornby, D'Arcy Arden and “What the hell are you doing with my wife?” is an excellent one. Again and again as we moved on up river we started up flocks of geese, which would rise and wheel away, honking and crying. Occasionally I saw a thin line of ducks hurrying south. Most of the birches are tinged with yellow. [Major L.T.] Burwash is not the discoverer of Yellowknife, nor is his mine producing a thing; as Douglas says, the North is an extraordinary place for money to be made without a thing actually coming out of the country. The fact remains that tremendous sums of money have been poured into mining ventures here by the investing public, & to save its face the Con. had to find something or lose out. If precedent is followed, the values will



not increase in depth in this northern area. The year H. & Bullock went in they had a falling-out, and Hornby went down the Peace R. to avoid him. They hitched up somehow at Smith. D. says Hornby's brother was a proper son of a bitch. Hornby's mother died and left £50,000 to H., which reverted to the brother and sister, as [Edgar] Christian's diary established his prior death. As I have observed elsewhere, the diary [Christian, 1937] was very poorly edited. No mention of [H.S.] Wilson & his party at all. [Dr. Wilson and his three companions discovered the bodies of Hornby, Adlard, and Christian in a cabin on the Thelon River in June 1928: see Dewar, 1978.] Wilson started from Resolution and went right through, passing Douglas, who was also eastbound, by going through a series of lakes to Snowdrift. Douglas is a great one for camp gadgets and such. Designs his tents, sleeping bags, food bags. His grub supply numbers all manner of selected things such as hominy grits, Demerara sugar, various dehydrated vegetables, a special breed of hardtack, erbwurst, and such. D. was asked to write a life of Hornby at the height of the excitement but turned it down for lack of data. It is now 7 pm. There is a beauty and a peace at this time here which passes all human understanding. A golden sunset; the birches just touched with yellow; this broad silent river; the tall, straight, sombre spruces; the golden, golden light; somewhere a wild goose calling; the deepening purple of the horizon: one might well wait all summer for a day like this. Later: a beautiful clear night with aurora and many shooting stars. I lay for hours on my back watching the heavens. Every time I see a shooting star I send a message to someone. It was so warm I could not sleep, though toward morning I finally managed to drop off. Temp. 72°.

#### September 4th

Bright & fair, warm, slight breeze. We ran all last night and got in here to Fort Smith about 3 pm [Fig. 38]. One could not ask for a more pleasant trip; cloudless skies, hot, brilliant sun, and excellent company. Douglas — I must remember the address: George M. Douglas, Lakefield, Ontario — is a most extraordinary man, active as a cricket, always on the move, and *so keen*. He told me of the first time he met Hornby. They were going downriver on the *Distributor* (?) [no: on the *Mackenzie River*, in 1911] and were having breakfast when Hornby and his companion, [Cosmo Dobrée] Melvill, an Englishman, adventurer, and big-game hunter, came aboard. Douglas says it was impossible to get Hornby to talk consecutively on anything. Melvill was very reserved, the typical British big-game hunter, but, says Douglas, Hornby was just like a monkey, and as he chattered he kept digging filthy fingers into the sugar bowl, much to the growing annoyance of the captain, Mills. Hornby never had any really concrete objective. His notes, such as they were, were absolutely incoherent and without sequence. Once he undertook the mission to write up something on the caribou, but it finally amounted to but a page and a half (typewritten) of material already well known. Hornby's mother told D. that he had been pointed for the diplomatic corps, had indeed had one job as aide of some sort, but receiving no further post turned to the North. With his faults, says D. — the impossibility of living with him — he had great qualities of extreme generosity and was a perfect gentleman. (Note: Jim Cornwall — Labyrinth Lake — the Grease River route and the unknown headwaters of the Thelon.) In here now, I went up to see if I had any mail from



FIG. 38. P.G. Downes, 1938, at Fort Smith.



E.G., but there was nothing. I was bitterly disappointed, and cannot understand why none was ever sent. You imagine all sorts of things. It is particularly upsetting when one is on the way back after the long trail, and particularly too, after the tenor of the letters on the outside; disappointments of nature are enough, without the complicating human element. One rather amusing thing re the mail. When I left Prince Albert, Keith [HBC] sent my clothes to the District Office at Edmonton. The Edmonton office of course did not know me. They, with usual thoroughness, sent word up north to notify me that a "brown zipper-bag bearing the name P.G. Downes, Belmont Hill School, Belmont, Mass." was in their office. Meanwhile, I had left in *Sequoia*, while they assumed I was on the *Distributor*. Here at Fort Smith I slipped through unknown and went down on the *Radium King*, of course — an entirely different outfit. The question all summer has been, where was P.G. Downes and how to get hold of him — further, what to do about the mysterious brown zipper bag. To the HBC I had disappeared off the face of the Globe. All this I discovered when I went in to the Transport Office to see about mail. Douglas, who was at one time a great pistol & rifle enthusiast, approves highly of the Mannlicher 6.5 for the Barrens. A variety of trips presents possibilities for another year. The names of the chaps starting the school [Sedbergh School, Montebello, P.Q.] are Messrs [Frank] Duxbury & [Tom] Wood. Both are northern travelers, Duxbury having done the Porcupine-Yukon route, Upper Finlay, and Albany. These chaps might prove of value sometime. Here is all the damnable vagueness about boats. Theoretically, the *Beaver Lake* should leave Fitzgerald tomorrow, but no one knows where she is. If I do not get off tomorrow I will be put back a whole week and be late. This I shall not countenance, to the extent of paying \$65 and flying to Edmonton. I am particularly determined to get to Milwaukee and find out what the situation is. We stopped at Bell Rock to take on some stove wood. Bell Rock, named after Doctor [Robert] Bell [G.S.C.], is one of the few exposures (3) of Devonian limestone on this lower river; there is no other exposed rock over the whole course. The rapids here are caused by granite ledges. I chatted with a fellow in a scow bound for Reliance to trade. He was forced to jettison 500 lbs of flour owing to low water and wind at the delta of the Athabaska. Here is an example of the extraordinary spry activity of D. We stopped at the mouth of the Slave to take on stove wood. The crew, of course, undertook this task; when up the narrow board walk slowly comes D. lugging a huge log on his shoulder. An amazing old gentleman, and absolutely no one's fool. Still no word on the *Beaver Lake*, which is assumed to have hung itself up on some sand bar (it has not reached Chipewyan). Later went calling with Mr. Douglas. We were going to the Conibears', but detoured to visit Billy Cook, an old timer who used to be at Norman and now runs a store here. Chatted for hours, particularly on the MacAlpine affair and the heroic part played by Geoffrey [no: Walter] Gilbert. [In September 1929 Col. C.D.H. MacAlpine and his Dominion Explorers party were lost when their aircraft went down near Dease Point. The aerial search that followed was the most famous of the pre-war years. MacAlpine and his group survived. See Blanchet, 1930.] Douglas said one thing which stuck in my mind because of its concurrence with my own view. He had been at Reliance when the trappers were going in to their camps. There is a small group who all pool in and charter the big *Bellanca* to fly in. Said Douglas: "The real aristocracy of the North, the only ones who really bring something out of the

country." Millions have been spent on mining, but a gold brick has yet to be brought out. For 10-12 years now, the money has been poured in, with nothing coming out except profit on speculation. Steffanie [sic] is, according to these two competent judges, an extraordinary man. One year he went in with 50 lbs of flour, 3 lbs of hardtack, a pound of tea, and plenty of ammunition. The flour was used by being scattered from the plane to see which way the wind was blowing; the next spring the hardtack was eaten, but he still had the tea. He is the chap I talked with at Yellowknife. It was from him that Matt Berry got the most accurate and productive hypothesis as to the location of the MacAlpine party. Later I went back to the boat to get my outfit and make a camp. As I went down from the dock I saw an Indian girl — so dark I could not distinguish well — but I looked, and she said, "Oh, are you back again so soon?" I could not for the life of me recall who she was. I went back after making my camp to find her, but she was gone. Camped in the same spot in the spruce overlooking the water. The river is extremely low and rocks are exposed far below the rapids — right in line with my camp. Some important information: for lone travelling, D. says [fish] net 35', 4½" mesh. Also, Indian method of floats is superior, as the net does not tangle so badly. I examined some floats, and they use wedges, or at least pieces of wood which bob up vertically and are tied by a short line to the net. Furthermore, stones or leads attached by lines are much superior.

#### September 5th

Clear. Bright & Fair. A day of great annoyance. Theoretically, and expectantly, I was scheduled to go over to Fitz. and take the *Beaver Lake* back to Waterways. Along with two carpenters from Vancouver I waited impatiently all forenoon for word of the boat's arrival. Getting word, I packed up (rolled my sleeping robe) and got ready to go over. At the last minute I was informed that *no passengers* were allowed on the boat (she is strictly freight). This unusual edict simply spoils my chances entirely. I argued in vain. They were very prim and prissy here, and I could not get over to Fitz. to see them over there. So here I am. It looks as if I will be forced to fly out, for no boats are due in for some time, the end of the week at least, and this would make me far too late. I was quite annoyed and upset about the whole matter. However, there seemed nothing I could do about it. Examined Douglas's flotilla. He has two gigantic canoes, 20'-21' Peterboroughs. Really enormous affairs. Two smaller, varnished canoes, one 16' basswood, one 15' cedar & canvas. All of them are in beautiful shape, glistening and unmarred. He is shipping out the two wooden ones. He has a great store of miscellaneous foodstuffs, etc. stored in the HBC warehouse. What an amazing man. What vitality. All the wrangling and what-not about the boat took up most of the day. Finally, in disgust and high dudgeon I grabbed my stuff and went down the river a piece and made a camp. Later I went up to visit the Conibears and had a pleasant time. Coming back, I ran into Douglas, who was out walking. We repaired to the porch of the hotel and passed a pleasant hour chatting. Several interesting facts developed. My map of Dease Arm (Great Bear Lake sheet) shows no major islands; other editions show a very large island. It appears that this "island" was on the [aerial] photo plates. D. was sure there was no island there and informed them of such in Ottawa. Examination of the plates established that there was something, and though the pictures were made well on in

August, the "island" was in fact a large field of floating ice. Later a flight by D. over Dease Arm established conclusively the fact that there was no island there. Curiously enough, Jack Raymond, who wintered at Caribou Point, claimed to me that there was an island there. ["The Great Bear Lake country is for the most part still unknown, unexplored, and unmapped. The lake itself, though one of the great fresh water lakes of the world, has not been fully delineated; the northwestern arm has not even been penetrated to its full limits" (Camsell, 1937).] Douglas says he certainly would have liked to have more excerpts from Bullock's diary. Apparently it was not until reaching the portage [Pike's Portage from McLeod Bay, Great Slave Lake to Artillery Lake, September 1924] that Bullock realised what he was in for, as up to that time they had been travelling with trappers. There he began to run into a few of H's eccentricities — and the latter's refusal to take or have various things [Bullock's scientific gear] taken over the portage. Outstanding error in Ingstad's job is the quite erroneous geographical and directional data. He insists on talking of travelling north (for in a book on the north one must always be travelling north), where in reality he was travelling southwest. This is obvious if one checks his locations on the map. The meeting with Douglas has certainly been the high point of the return and an extraordinary break of fortune for me. Retired to my bower and was considerably occupied by mice or a mouse. First the mouse, one of the microtas probably, ran across the top of my sleeping robe to my chest, then jumped off in surprise when I shook in protest. Then he attacked the grub bag. Not getting anywhere, he or she suddenly jumped onto my head, much to the surprise of both of us. This last act was his or her final act of the evening. I wish I had kept some record of my dreams; lately they have been most unusual and revert back to people of so many years ago.

#### September 6th

Bright & fair in a.m. Up and about at a reasonable hour. Curious fact of these regions: the Indians differentiate between a "white man" and a Frenchman, always distinguishing the two. For instance, a chap was trapping on Hay River and the Indians at Resolution were asked by someone, "Was he a whiteman?" "No, not a whiteman, a Frenchman." I talked for hours this morning with a very old man who, amazing to say, turned out to be Old King Beaulieu of Resolution [Fig. 39]. [His grandfather, Francois Beaulieux, was one of the *voyageurs* who accom-



FIG. 39. Paul "King" Beaulieu.

panied Alexander Mackenzie on his voyage across the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific in 1793. In 1820, when a North West Company interpreter at Fort Chipewyan, he provided John Franklin with "some satisfactory information which we afterwards found tolerably correct, respecting the mode of reaching the Copper-Mine River. . . . He sketched on the floor a representation of the river, and a line of coast according to his idea of it" (Franklin, 1924).] He took great pains to tell me he is 84 years old and has had 19 children. He speaks an extremely garbled English, though he tells me he is fluent in Dogrib, Chipewyan, Cree, Slavey, Yellowknife. He says he cannot speak Loucheaux or Husky. I shall deal with him anon. As Old King — or, as his name really is, Paul "King" Beaulieu — and I were talking, Douglas paddled down in his canoe. This was a striking picture — the bright, varnished canoe and the erect, white-haired Douglas. King wanted to know his age, which is 61 years. Afterward King said to me, "He is just a boy." D. invited me down to his old camp where he was going in order to do some washing. He paddled down, and I went up to the Post Office to mail off Volume III of the summer's diaries. I do hope Mr. Rand has received the other two all right and has them stored in a safe place. I worry more about my diaries than anything else. With the years they will become increasingly precious. They are packed with small details interesting to no one, I suppose, except myself. After this I walked down along the shore for about two miles to D's camp [Fig. 40]. This was an interesting walk. The shore is covered with driftwood; it is



FIG. 40. George Douglas's camp below Fort Smith.

frequently clay which, packed and bedded, projects out into the river from beneath the sand, and these tongues of clay are beds for the most perfect specimens of concretions I have ever seen — hundreds and hundreds of them; they are mostly of a flat-bottomed knob-like form. I had a nice lunch with Douglas and then we paddled up again. He handles the canoe very skilfully. Later he went up on the hill to dry his clothes. He is remarkably clean and neat and puts me and my Indian habits to shame. Back to Paul "King" Beaulieu. It was very difficult to get what he said except when his son interpreted for him. He said that the trouble with the doctors today is that the medicine they use is too old. In the old days the medicine men would go out and get *fresh* medicine each summer. Now they leave it in bottles and it loses its power. He said that in the old days when a man had something wrong with a particular part of his body, the "doctor" (medicine man) would treat that part to cure it. He would bleed (he described the quartz flake lancet on a stick) that part where the pain was and cure it. Now, he says, You have a pain in the chest, in the head, anywhere — the doctor gives you something to put, not on the pain, but in your mouth, and you

"have lots shits" which "is no good, only make you weak." He says when they rowed down river [in the 1880s] with Bishop [William C.] Bompas (whom he commends highly) they never worked on Sunday — because Jesus said to work only six days. The road here (a government job) collapsed because they worked all the time on it and Jesus did not like it. He says [Warburton] Pike was a bad one — a liar. He says Pike claimed he shot the five musk-oxen when actually it was the Indians who did. [See Pike's *The Barren Ground of Northern Canada* (1892/1917). Pike had reciprocated Paul's dislike: "It was now that I made the acquaintance of King Beaulieu's sons, Francois, José [Sousi], and Paul, each of them married and father of such a big family that it makes one tremble for the future of the Great Slave Lake country when the next generation has grown up. . . . In character a Beaulieu [exhibits] a sort of low cunning more like that of an animal than a human being. . . . The only way to treat him is as you would treat a dog; if you are kind to him he takes it as a sign that you are afraid of him, and acts accordingly." George Simpson might have concurred: some seventy years earlier, in his Athabaska journal, he implicated Paul's grandfather (one of the N.W. Co. "Bullies" who caused him so much trouble at Fort Wedderburn during the winter of 1820-21) in a murder plot (see Rich, 1938). Ernest Thompson Seton, who travelled with two of Paul's brothers, Francois and Sousi, in the Great Slave country in 1907, was moved to exclaim, "Oh, why did I not heed Pike's warning to shun all Beaulieus; they rarely fail to breed trouble" (Seton, 1911). The family traits seem not to have diminished noticeably with age. When Sousi, by then an old man, accompanied Guy Blanchet on his survey of the headwaters of the Coppermine and Back rivers in 1923, Blanchet detected "a certain truculence" in his behaviour (Blanchet, 1964).] Paul made the observation that his grandfather, the original Beaulieu, had 7 wives until he travelled far south and met the priest at Portage La Loche, who told him it was wrong, that Jesus did not approve, and that he should give them all up for Jesus except one. He said his grandfather gave up all of them except the oldest one, who had no teeth, for, said King, his grandfather did not think Jesus would want an old woman without teeth. Beaulieu observed that his grandfather having seven women, his father having many halfbreeds, and he himself having nineteen halfbreeds (from 3 wives), the Beaulieus had filled the country with halfbreeds to work for the Hudson's Bay Company, yet he could not get one cent of debt from the Company. He says the priest and the Bishop are bad because they say Jesus was a poor man, yet they are always asking for money, money, money for him. He says they travelled 67 days for muskox one time. Says they got 15 & had to pack the bones as well as the skins, for which he got the equivalent of 25¢ a skin. (Was this for Pike? — although paid for it by the HBC?) [See Pike, 1917:121, 139, 147.] He described a sort of muskox pound for me along these lines: When a muskox was sighted, men would take up positions and set up stones with a shirt or bit of clothing on them, and at the end of the corridor would be a small lake into which they would drive the animal. Once in the lake, they would not let it get to shore, and eventually it would drown. I could not make out one part of the recital — something about one man who would call or direct the muskox. (Among the Dogribs it was a common belief that these animals understood an Indian's language.) [Among the Yellowknives, too: see Pike, 1917:183-184.] On the Pike expedition [1889] he was accompanied by his brother [sic] Manville and 4 Indians. [Mosie Mandeville was the brother of

Michael Mandeville, the interpreter at Fort Resolution; Pike admired him as a canoeman. Presumably, these brothers were descended from Francois Mandeville, who served the HBC as an interpreter from 1818 to 1820 at Great Slave Lake and in the Athabaska district (see Rich, 1938:113). Pike, a hardbitten, idiosyncratic Englishman, was known as "Dirty Pike" by his closest acquaintances (McTavish, 1963).] The old gentleman called on me again in the evening. He was in a great rage against the world in general and his wife in particular, who wishes to stay at Smith while he wishes and intends to go to Rocher River. He is also very much in a religious fervor. He says that at Smith "The Devil is the boss; in the bush, Jesus the boss." The old man is most remarkable, considering the misadventures he must have had. One finger on his right hand is twisted almost in reverse from being caught in a flywheel. One wrist has been broken and is badly misshapen. He was shot through the groin, yet he gets about in good shape with the aid of a cane. He wears spectacles. He went to great pains to explain that the name "King" was bestowed by the Queen on his father (who went to England?), who also received a medal. [One doubts that King Beaulieu visited England, let alone his Queen. The medal would almost certainly have been one of those awarded by the HBC for loyal service.] There was also some incoherent business about someone being lost and his father travelling all over to look for him (Franklin?). It was late when he finally scrambled off and I turned in. More dreams, and still earlier premonitions in my life.

### September 7th

Very clear, wind strong easterly, cold — like a fall day. Douglas has the most complete outfit one could imagine. He is an authority on and connoisseur of camping outfits. He has a set of copper kettles he obtained some years ago at one of the old posts. They are quite superior because of their high degree of heat conductivity. The Indians at Rae were all kicking that they could no longer get copper kettles, which melt snow so much faster. D. says his idea of the perfect kettle would be one of solid silver — high conductivity, no rust, no danger of the tin melting off, infinite wear. Douglas unpacking, packing various maps, photographs, etc. He has a bewildering array of maps, plans, aerial photographs; knapsacks, haversacks, packsacks, sacks. He told me Charles Camsell (I forget just what his official position is — one of the big bugs on the N.W.T. Commission — Head of Dept. of Mines & Resources?) [Deputy Minister] was in town and that he had spoken to him on my wanderings. Later Camsell himself came down to fly south in his C.A. charter plane, and D. introduced me with: "Dr. Camsell, I wish to introduce Mr. Downes; he knows more of the history of the north country than J.B. himself." (J.B. Tyrrell) Incidentally, J.B. is in the North for the first time since his last trip of 1894. Dr. Camsell told me he studied physiography under [W.M.] Davis & [Isiah] Bowman at Harvard. He suggested that I drop in to see him when I come to Ottawa. The Camsells are an interesting lot and intimately bound with the Mackenzie District. The old Camsell [Julian Stewart] was Chief Factor at Simpson and married an Indian woman. Dr. Camsell is the son who turned out most successfully — there are brothers at Resolution and Rae. The old man, from accounts, was an autocrat of the old order. When the Indians brought in their fur at Christmas & Easter, so the tale goes, he sat on a sort of pedestal and each Indian deposited his bundle of fur before him. No price



was asked or given. He approved the catch by silence, and disapproved in no uncertain terms. Eventually I went up to the HBC to buy a pound of hardtack and to telephone [A.A.] Holliday at Fitz. *not* to sell my canoe. He says Sid Porter has a deal on with a guy at Yellowknife, but I told him to call it off unless he had committed himself. To anyone interested in camp menus: since the day of my arrival at Yellowknife I have been living on straight hardtack and tea, with occasional jam. A one lb. can of jam costs 40¢. The dialogue between Old King Beaulieu (he pulled out today) and Douglas was most amusing. Said D. to B. (indicating me), "This fellow is a great traveller. He is like Diogenes, who travelled only with a cup and who, when he saw a man drinking from a river, threw away the cup." The Old King looked rather mystified, but grinned a snaggle-toothed grin anyway. Well, my days of the North for 1938 are almost over. While this extraordinary fine weather lasts I cannot bear to leave — but the geese are moving on and so must I. I truly dread the long train ride. Someday, if I should ever have a son, or if someone should ever read these pages, I suppose they would be struck by a vein of conceit — but it is a curious thing, and one needs to experience this type of wandering to understand it. One *needs* it in the face of the world about him. It does him good. Hornby, after reading D.'s book, *Lands Forlorn*, allowed that it was a pretty good account but that D. had made one grave mistake. Where D. had said he had packed in 120 lbs of meat, D. was wrong, for he (Hornby) had packed in 220 lbs! This is an exaggerated case of something one feels very intimately [see Whalley, 1962:331]. I have been happy as a bird in my little camp here. For just these few short days the North has been at its very best — clear, warm, no flies. Someday, shackled down somewhere, how I will think longingly of this little camp on the Slave at the 60th parallel [Fig. 41]. The fishing is becoming good, with conies, jacks, and whitefish daily in the nets off the little points below my camp.



FIG. 41. "Last camp — 1938."

#### September 8th

Overcast, wind E. Appropriately enough, this entry, and I expect it to be my last in the Northwest Territories this year, is made in the firelight of what I expect is my last camp. I have every expectation of flying out tomorrow — the summer of 1938 is over. I roamed around all day, but mostly spent my time right here in my camp. It has been very grey and overcast, and I

expect the brief loveliness of the last of summer is over. The birches are all yellow, and here and there are bright bits of red foliage of some bush or other. Douglas is packing too. He says Blanchet and I would hit it off fine, the way we both travel. He says January is a good time to visit him. Both he and his wife [Frances] are very fond of skating. What a remarkable, fine man he is! Late in the afternoon the one-legged Indian lad I have seen hopping about with a single crutch dropped in on me and I shared the last of my grub with him. Then we paddled across the river to his net — one large "cony" (*inconnu*), the first of that species I have seen — and visited his family. We had a supper of excellent dried moose meat. They have a tipi put up, the first I have seen in this country. It was a fitting farewell to my stay in the North. After this we took down his own tent, gathered up his dogs, piled them into the canoe, and paddled back across the river in the darkness amidst the rocks at the foot of the rapids. I intend to pull out tomorrow. I shall stop over at McMurray to see if I can buy a pair of white caribou moccasins I saw there. E.G. said that is what she would like, and though I have scoured the North I cannot find any. However, I remember a pair a trader had at Waterways, so I shall see if I can pick them up. If nothing happens to alter my plans, it is away to the south, then, tomorrow. I have one brown book left, cached at Edmonton, and may use that for a general summary. The firelight is flickering out. The south wind is in the trees and all that can be heard is the thundering roar of the "Rapids of the Drowned."

#### September 9th

[Downes made topographical and geographical notes of what he could see below during the flight.] Reflections at McMurray (we can go no further because of bad weather to the south). This summer like no other has passed like a dream. Back here in civilisation I cannot believe that it is all over, that it was all over when I stepped into the plane at Smith. Last year I tried to make adjustments, to center my living outside. But I know now it is no use. This is my life — the wandering and tough living of the north country. I ask for no understanding, no companion, no reason. I hope I do a good job at school and earn enough to get back soon. I do not fit.

#### September 10th

Overcast, variable southerly winds. A day of great annoyance and indecision. No one seemed to be able to make up their minds about the weather. I sat around restlessly for hours waiting to be notified and at length was. Halker did not send over the white caribou slippers as he had promised me he would, so I could not get them for E.G. I went down to the M.A.S. dock and squatted there, waiting. Ran into Eric, the carpenter who sold me "Sequoizi." He said it was built by a chap at Chipewyan. The Canadian Airways fellows flew off. Stan McMillan brought in the Beechcraft, a very fast-looking, trig little job. At length, Al Brown, our pilot, had orders to go north, and Archie Van Hec brought in the big Bellanca — "Radium Express" from Edmonton. We all piled into this, eight of us, as our number had been augmented by Goldfields arrivals. We finally were up and away about 2 p.m. The windows were very dirty, so it was difficult to see much or get any pictures. Over the prairie — marvellous carpet of squares & quadrangles and unbelievably straight roads. Country approaching Edmonton more forested and irregular. Landed at Cooking Lake. As we landed, thousands of ducks rose and fled before us. I am "outside." It is all pretty unreal — sudden, and I feel as if I am in a dream. As I rode into Edmonton

(23 miles) from the Air Base, I had a deep feeling of sadness and a longing to go back. Other years I haven't minded coming out and looked forward to it, wanted love & a flagon — but I have not the slightest wish that way — only a wish to go back again. Soon we were in Edmonton, and I rescued my clothes. I went to the King Edward Hotel, and now I have a ticket in my pocket which has "Boston" stamped on one end.

#### SEQUEL

Preserved between the pages of Downes's journal is the following piece of correspondence: "Fort Norman Wells, N.W.T. August 8th/39. Mr. P.G. Downes, Kind sir I'm sorry I didn't have any time to answer to your lovely letter. but now I have a couple hours to write to all my friends I'll give you the first answer to thy kind letter. you ask me about the Hottah Lake country Behold the news about it, it was sure a lovely trip, the most I enjoyed was sailing on that Lake going threw the Rocky hills for three days and half. the summer travelling in that country is sure lovely, try to come back sometimes again. good night good Luck From Mâlo A. Beueulé."

On the day Mâlo wrote, Downes was waiting to be rescued from South Knife Lake, Manitoba, where the plane in which he was flying from Windy Lake, N.W.T., to Churchill had landed after the pilot became lost and ran out of fuel. Downes never returned to the Great Bear country. In the years that followed, he and George Douglas became close friends. They corresponded regularly — always about the North — until Downes's death in 1959.

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I wish to thank both Fred Peet and Archie Hunter, with whom I corresponded before and after the publication of their books, for providing answers to questions, for verifying certain matters, and, above all, for sharing with me their recollections of the North as they knew it so many years ago. I am also grateful to Bob LeBlanc of The Pas for putting me in touch with the late Father A. Chamberland, who served with the Oblate Mission in the Ile à la Crosse country in the 1920s and '30s, and to Father Chamberland himself for a wealth of information about his fellow missionaries and for the photograph of Father Ducharme. I am especially indebted to Mrs. E.G. Downes for her generosity and her encouragement.

#### BIBLIOGRAPHY

- ANONYMOUS. 1939. John Firth of Fort McPherson. *The Beaver* 270(3):48.  
 BELL, J.M. 1931. *Far Places*. Toronto: Macmillan of Canada Ltd. 174 p.  
 BLANCHET, G.H. 1930. Searching the Arctic by aeroplane. *Canadian Geographical Journal* 1(8):641-662.  
 ———. 1964. Exploring with Sousi and Black Basile. *The Beaver* 295 (Autumn):34-41.  
 BRIGGS, G. 1939. Waterways. *The Beaver* 270(2):28-29.  
 BURPEE, L.J. 1935. Where rail and airway meet. *Canadian Geographical Journal* 10(5):239-245.  
 CAMSELL, C. 1937. Great Bear Lake: an exploration and its sequel. *Canadian Geographical Journal* 14(3):127-144.  
 ———. 1939. The Yellowknife mining district. *Canadian Geographical Journal* 18(6):311-315.  
 ———. 1954. Son of the North. Toronto: Ryerson Press. 244 p.  
 CHRISTIAN, E. 1938. *Unflinching: A Diary of a Tragic Adventure*. New York: Funk & Wagnalls. 159 p.  
 COCKBURN, R.H. 1982. Prentice G. Downes (1909-1959). *Arctic* 35(3):448-449.  
 ———. 1983. North of Reindeer: the 1940 trip journal of Prentice G. Downes. *The Beaver* 313 (Spring):36-43.  
 ———. 1983. Prentice G. Downes's Eastern Arctic journal, 1936. *Arctic* 36(3):232-250.  
 ———. 1984. To Reindeer's far waters: P.G. Downes's journal of travels in northern Saskatchewan, 1936. *Fram: The Journal of Polar Studies* 1(1):130-176.

- . 1984. Like Words of Fire: Lore of the Woodland Cree from the Journals of P.G. Downes. *The Beaver* 315 (Winter):37-45.  
 DEWAR, K.M. 1978. I found the bodies of the Hornby party. *Canadian Geographic* 97(1):18-23.  
 DOWNES, P.G. 1943. *Sleeping Island: the Story of One Man's Travels in the Great Barren Lands of the Canadian North*. New York: Coward-McCann, Inc. 296 p.  
 ———. 1954. First Comers. In: Wilson, C., ed. *North of 55°: Canada from the 55th Parallel to the Pole*. Toronto: Ryerson Press. 21-31.  
 DOUGLAS, G.M. 1914. *Lands Forlorn: a Story of an Expedition to Hearne's Coppermine River*. New York: G.P. Putnam's Sons. 273 p.  
 ELLS, S.C. 1936. Portage La Loche. *Canadian Geographical Journal* 12(3):135-142.  
 ENERGY, MINES AND RESOURCES. 1975. McLean River, Saskatchewan, 1:50,000, 74C/11 Edition 1. Ottawa: Surveys and Mapping Branch.  
 FETHERSTONHAUGH, R.C. 1940. *The Royal Canadian Mounted Police*. New York: Garden City Publishing Co., Inc. 294 p.  
 FINNIE, R. 1936. Modern pioneering in Canada's western subarctic. *Canadian Geographical Journal* 13(5):241-255.  
 ———. 1942. *Canada Moves North*. New York: Macmillan Company. 227 p.  
 FRANKLIN, J. 1924. *Narrative of a Journey to the Shores of the Polar Sea in the Years 1819-20-21-22*. London: Everyman's Library. J.M. Dent & Sons Ltd. 434 p. (Originally pub. 1823.)  
 GODSELL, P.H. 1934. Old trails to the arctic. *Canadian Geographical Journal* 8(4):151-162.  
 HANBURY, D.T. 1904. *Sport and Travel in the Northland of Canada*. New York: Macmillan Co. 319 p.  
 HEMING, A. 1921. *The Drama of the Forests*. Toronto: Doubleday, Page & Company. 324 p.  
 HOARE, W.B. 1939. Sanctuary. *The Beaver* 270(1):38-41.  
 HUNTER, A. 1983. *Northern Traders: Caribou Hair in the Stew*. Victoria: Sono Nis Press. 151 p.  
 INGSTAD, H. 1933. *Land of Feast and Famine*. Toronto: Ryerson Press. 332 p.  
 KEMP, H.S.M. 1956. *Northern Trader*. Toronto: Ryerson Press. 253 p.  
 KIDD, D.F. 1936. G.S.C. Memoir 187: Rae to Great Bear Lake, Mackenzie District, N.W.T. Ottawa. 44 p.  
 LAMB, W.K., ed. 1970. *The Journals and Letters of Sir Alexander Mackenzie*. Toronto: Macmillan of Canada. 551 p.  
 LAYTHA, E.M. 1938. Flying North for Radium. *The Saturday Evening Post*. 23 July 1938:18-19.  
 ———. 1939. North Again for Gold: Birth of Canada's Arctic Empire. New York: Frederick Stokes. 360 p.  
 McTAVISH, G.S. 1963. *Behind the Palisades: An Autobiography*. Sidney, B.C.: Gray's Publishing Canada. 249 p.  
 OSGOOD, C. 1953. *Winter*. New York: W.W. Norton & Co. 255 p.  
 PEET, F.J. 1983. *Miners and Moonshiners: A Personal Account of Adventure and Survival in a Difficult Era*. Victoria: Sono Nis Press. 203 p.  
 PETTY, H.N. 1939. Mackenzie River transport. *The Beaver* 269(4):48-50.  
 PIKE, W. 1917. *The Barren Ground of Northern Canada*. New York: E.P. Dutton & Co. 334 p. (Originally pub. 1892.)  
 PRICE, R. 1967. *Yellowknife*. Toronto: Peter Martin Associates Ltd. 308 p.  
 RICH, E.E., ed. 1938. *Simpson's Athabaska Journal*. Toronto: The Champlain Society. 498 p.  
 ROBINSON, J.L. 1945. Water transportation in the Canadian northwest. *Canadian Geographical Journal* 31(5):236-256.  
 ROBINSON, M.J., and ROBINSON, J.L. 1946. Exploration and settlement of Mackenzie district, N.W.T. (Part I). *Canadian Geographical Journal* 32(6):246-255.  
 ———. 1946. Exploration and settlement of Mackenzie district, N.W.T. (Part II). *Canadian Geographical Journal* 33(1):43-49.  
 SETON, E.T. 1911. *The Arctic Prairies: a Canoe-Journey of 2000 Miles in Search of the Caribou; being the Account of a Voyage to the Region North of Aylmer Lake*. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 415 p.  
 TWOMEY, A., and HERRICK, N. 1942. *Needle to the North: the Story of an Expedition to Ungava and the Belcher Islands*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. 360 p.  
 TYRRELL, J.B. 1896. Report of the Doobaunt, Kazan and Ferguson Rivers and the North-West Coast of Hudson Bay. G.S.C. Annual Report (New Series). Vol. IX.  
 WALDRON, M. 1931. *Snow Man: John Hornby in the Barren Lands*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. 292 p.  
 WATT, F.B. 1980. *Great Bear: a Journey Remembered*. Yellowknife: Outcrop Ltd. 231 p.  
 WHALLEY, G. 1962. *The Legend of John Hornby*. Toronto: Macmillan of Canada. 367 p.  
 ———. 1969. Notes on a legend. *Queen's Quarterly* 76(1):613-634.

RG15 , Interior , Series D-II-8-d  
, Volume 1372 , Reel C-15011 ,  
Access code: 90

**File Title:** Beaulieu, Moise - Concerning his Metis claim - Address, Resolution NWT - Born, August 15, 1899, Fort Rae - Occupation, trapper - Father, Beaulieu, Moise, (Metis) - "Marie", (Indian) - Married, 1918 in Resolution to Celine Beaulieu - Children, three - Pascal, July 3, 1922, Lucienne, August 26, 1920, Fred, November 1919 - Claim no. 57



57  
Moise Beaulieu within named,  
make oath (or declare) and say that the within answers given by me are true in every particular. So help  
me God.

Sworn (or declared) before me, at Resolution Moise Beaulieu  
this fifteenth day of July A. D. 1924  
having been first read over and explained in the  
English language to the deponent, who  
seemed perfectly to understand the same.

John S. Moran  
A Commissioner for taking affidavits  
in and for the Hawaiian Islands.



3 G. Bouquet of Resolution  
make oath (or declare) and say that I know Moise Beaulieu, who has  
made oath to the correctness of the within answers, and so far as his answers to questions numbered  
1-21 are concerned, I know them  
to be correct, and so far as the remainder are concerned, I believe them to be true and correct in every  
particular. So help me God.

Sworn (or declared) before me, at Resolution G. Bouquet  
this fifteenth day of July A. D. 1924  
having been first read over and explained in the  
English language to the deponent, who  
seemed perfectly to understand the same.

John S. Moran  
A Commissioner for taking affidavits  
in and for the Hawaiian Islands.

G. Bouquet  
Let sign

3 Raf. Ocho of Resolution  
make oath (or declare) and say that I know Moise Beaulieu, who has  
made oath to the correctness of the within answers, and so far as his answers to questions numbered  
1-21 are concerned, I know them  
to be correct, and so far as the remainder are concerned, I believe them to be true and correct in every  
particular. So help me God.

Sworn (or declared) before me, at Resolution Raf. Ocho  
this fifteenth day of July A. D. 1924  
having been first read over and explained in the  
English language to the deponent, who  
seemed perfectly to understand the same.

John S. Moran  
A Commissioner for taking affidavits  
in and for the Hawaiian Islands.

Indorse

81057

37  
MOISE BEAULIEU

**NOTE.**—If the application is made on behalf of an absentee or on account of a deceased person, the questions should be so altered as to obtain information relating to such absentee or deceased person. In the case of a deceased person, in addition to the date and place of death it should be stated whether or not the deceased left a will; if so, it should be produced, if not, full particulars should be furnished as to who are the heirs and their full names, respective ages and places of residence should be given.

[illegible]

Approved *[Signature]* J. M. D.  
June 1946

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.  
MACKENZIE RIVER DISTRICT HALF-BREDS.

\$240.00

Application No. 547 .....

RECEIVED from the Minister of the Interior the sum of  
TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY DOLLARS (\$240.00) in satisfaction  
of my claim. Wolfe, Hamilton, son of Wolfe, Hamilton

arising out of the extinguishment of the Indian title, in accordance with the terms of the Order in Council of the 12th April, 1921, and Section 8, 13-14 George V, Chap. 44, (1923).

Signed at Proletia on fifteenth  
day of June 1924

WITNESS:

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

WITNESS: P. J. [Signature] Signature: Moira [Signature]



57  
MISE DE LA LIGNE

*Amos*  
*R*

do 87

Halfbreed  
or  
Indian  
  
Residence July '21  
  
Name in Indexes  
  
Did Mother get Scrip?  
  
Did Father get Scrip?

*Hdd.*  
  
*Resolution*  
  
*no*  
  
*no*  
  
*no.*

*3*

*1 Allen for  
2 R. for App. C. 9  
St. Lawrence & R. 1*

*Job*  
*10/27/20*

File No. \_\_\_\_\_

Department of the Interior.  
Land Patents Branch

20 57

Memorandum:-

Re Half-breed Claim of

3 Monsieur Beaulieu Born 1897  
Lucienne " Born 1919  
Lucienne " Born 1920

The following Indexes of Half-breed Claims have been examined namely:-

- |                                      |   |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| ✓ (1) Heads of Families (Man.)       | ✓ (10) Alberta Commission 1901              |
| ✓ (2) Children (Man.)                | ✓ (11) Saskatchewan Commission 1900         |
| ✓ (3) Manitoba Supplementary         | ✓ (12) Athabasca Commission 1899            |
| ✓ (4) Original White Settlers (Man.) | ✓ (13) Athabasca Claims 1900 (Conroy)       |
| ✓ (5) Commission 1885 (N.W.T.)       | ✓ (14) Athabasca Claims 1903 (Conroy)       |
| ✓ (6) Commission 1886 do             | ✓ (15) Athabasca Claims 1905 (Conroy)       |
| ✓ (7) Commission 1887-99 do          | ✓ (16) Rejected on Preliminary Examination. |
| ✓ (8) Commission 1904                | ✓ (17) Commission 1907 Northwick            |
| ✓ (9) Alberta Commission 1900        | ✓ (18) Admission to Treaty No. 5 Semmens    |
|                                      | ✓ (19) Athabasca Claims 1907 Conroy         |

Remarks Admission to Treaty No. 5

*[Signature]*  
25  
51

Date ..... Examined by .....

57  
MISE BEAULIEU







336 877

Records  
Plan. File

545833

In making Treaty with the Indians along the McKenzie river, it will be necessary to treat with the half-breeds. This problem is a little different from the one which confronted the Commissioners at the time Treaty 8 was made. At present I do not think that there are more than fifteen families who will have to be dealt with by scrip, and these are old and respected families in that country, who could not be expected to enter into Treaty. I might even say that some of these families are historic. The names include the following: Cammell, Gaudet, Desurieu, Gafferty, McDonald, Smith and Kirth. These families and possibly some others will have to be given scrip.

I do not propose to extend the difficulties and the abuses which were practiced when scrip was given out before. In Treaty 8, two kinds of scrip were given, first land, second money. It is in the former that most of the abuses occurred. I would now propose to treat with the families enumerated above, in money scrip only, as there is no land in that part of the country, which is valuable for immediate settlement for agricultural purposes. I estimate that there will be fifteen families to be dealt with in this manner. The other half-breeds in this country are mostly living the Indian mode of life, and I feel confident that I shall be able to take them into Treaty, as it is in their own interests to have this done. I do not think that there will be more than 75 families of half-breeds whom it will be necessary to take into Treaty. It is a curious thing that the half-breeds in this country are either whites or Indians and that there is no medium course such as we find in other provinces. I shall, of course, use my best efforts to induce all people of Indian blood living the Indian mode of life to accept Treaty.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 1012, file 336,877)

I would like to point out, in conclusion, the very, very small number of half-breeds in this district who will insist on scrip, and also the fact that there will be no abuses such as followed previous treaties, if my recommendation to pay money scrip only is adopted. There are some half-breeds in that country who have already been dealt with as such in other parts of the country. As I know all these people intimately, it will not be a difficult matter to segregate these from the ones to whom scrip is due.

*HA Coward*

*HR*