**Gaddy, James (1771-ca.1826)**

James Gaddy joined the HBC in 1791. He was stationed at South Branch House in the summer of 1794 but was fortunately absent when the Gros Ventres attacked and killed the HBC men that were at the post. In 1796 he was employed as a canoeman in the Saskatchewan district.\(^1\)

- James Gaddy (1771-ca.1826)

**Gagnon, Joseph (1777-ca.1813)**

Joseph Gagnon was employed by the North West Company as a voyageur in the Fort des Prairies district in 1804.\(^2\)

- Joseph Gagnon (1777-ca.1813)

**Gariepy, Louis (1782-1856)**

Louis Gariepy was employed by the North West Company as a voyageur in the Upper Red River district in 1804.\(^3\)

- Louis Gariepy (1782-1856)

**Garton, John (1829-ca.1867)**

John Garton was employed in the Fort Coulange District from 1846-49. He appears to have been attached to Fort Colville as a servant from 1849 until 1852.\(^4\)

---

\(^1\)Alice M. Johnson, ed., *Saskatchewan Journals and Correspondence 1795-1802* (London: Hudson’s Bay Record Society, 1967), 38 n. 4.


- John Garton (1809-ca.1829)
- William Sinclair (1766-1818)

**Gervais, Jean Baptiste (1780-ca.1840)**

Jean Baptiste Gervais was employed by the North West Company as a voyageur in the Upper Red River district in 1804.⁵

- Jean Baptiste Bonneau (1752-1842)

**Gladman, George (1765-1820)**

George Gladman was from the parish of St. Andrew’s, Holborn, London and entered the HBC’s service as a writer in 1781. He was then about sixteen years of age and agreed to serve five years. His first two trading seasons (1781-83) were spent at Albany.⁶

- George Gladman (1765-1820)

**Gladman, George (1800-1863)**

George Gladman joined the HBC in 1815 as a clerk at Eastmain. He served in the Southern Department until 1834, and mostly at Moose Factory from 1820 to 1832. He was stationed a year at Cumberland House in 1835-36. He was appointed Chief Trader in 1836, and was attached to York Factory as general accountant of the HBC. He continued as such, living for part of the time at Oxford House, until he went on furlough in 1845 and prior to his retirement in 1846. He rejoined the service in 1850, and served at Tadoussac until 1852, when he again retired, and made his home at Port Hope, Canada West. He was engaged by the government of the province of Canada as chief of the Dawson and Hind expedition in 1857 to survey an overland route to Western Canada, and initiated the work as far as Red River.⁷

---


• George Gladman (1765-1820)
• James Sutherland (ca.1751-1797)

**Gladman, Joseph (1793-1876)**

Joseph Gladman joined the HBC in 1814, and in 1832 was in charge of New Brunswick in the Moose district. He became Chief Trader in 1847, Chief Factor in 1864 and retired in 1868.  

• George Gladman (1765-1820)
• Mathew Truthwaite (1768-ca.1800)

**Gladman, William (1807-1838)**

William Gladman joined the HBC in 1827. In 1832 he was a clerk stationed at Mingan district.  

• George Gladman (1765-1820)

**Good, Richard (ca.1778-1850)**

Richard Good joined the HBC in 1796. He was a clerk at Moose Factory from 1818 to 1839, and retired in 1843.  

• Humphrey Martin (ca.1729-1792)

**Goodwin, Robert (b.1761)**

Robert Goodwin was a native of Yoxford, Suffolk, England, and was employed in 1781 by the HBC as a Surgeon. He was originally engaged for three years.

---


10Glyndwr Williams, ed., *Hudson’s Bay Miscellany 1670-1870* (London: The Hudson’s Bay Record Society, 1975), 209 n.3

• Puckethanisk (n.d.)

**Goulet, Elzear (1836-1870)**

Elzear Goulet received some schooling in St. Boniface. He carried the mails from Pembina to Upper Fort Garry, and during this period he became an American Citizen. In 1869 he joined the forces of Louis Riel at Upper Fort Garry and became second in command of the Metis irregular armed force. He supported the imposition of the penalty of death by the court against Thomas Scott, and he acted as escort for Scott when he was taken from Upper Fort Garry and shot by a Metis firing squad.12

- John Siveright (1779-1856)
- Jacques Goulet (1779-ca. 1847)
- Jean Baptiste Letendre (1762-1827)

**Grahame, James Allan (1825-1905)**

James Allan Grahame was an HBC clerk in the Fort Vancouver sale shop in 1851-52 and became sub-commissioner (assistant to Donald Smith) at Red River Settlement in 1869, rising to be the HBC chief commissioner in 1874.13

- Pierre Legace (fl.1809)
- James Birnie (1799-1864)

**Grant, Charles (d.1784)**

Charles Grant became a merchant of Quebec, and in 1780 he made for General Haldimand a well-known report on the fur-trade.14

- Donald Grant (n.d.)

---


Grant, Charles (1784-1843)

Charles Grant entered the service of the North West Company as a clerk, and in 1816 he was stationed at Rainy Lake. He was at Grand Portage in 1821, but seems to have retired from the fur trade at that time. In 1815 he was elected a member of the Beaver Club, and in 1827 he was its acting secretary. He acquired the ownership of the fief Brueres, and during his later years he lived on a farm at Cote Ste. Catherine near Montreal.15

- Donald Grant (n.d.)

Grant, Cuthbert (d.1799)

Cuthbert Grant appears in the North West as early as 1785 when, with Laurent Leroux in opposition, he led the way to the Great Slave Lake. He probably built a temporary post on Lake Athabaska during 1785-86. In 1787-88 he was still in Athabaska, and was placed in charge of the Swan River district in 1789. He was at Swan River in 1790-91, but his later years were spent chiefly on the Assiniboine, where his residence appears to have been at River Tremblante. In 1793 he was put in charge of the Red River district. And he made his headquarters at Riviere Tremblante. He remained at Red River in 1794-95. He probably spent 1795-96 recovering his health in Canada. In the fall of 1796 Grant was back at Red River. In the fall of 1798 he was sent to the Saskatchewan River. He was made a partner of the North West Company about 1795.16

- Donald Grant (n.d.)

Grant, Cuthbert (1793-1854)

Cuthbert Grant was baptized in the Scotch Presbyterian Church in Montreal in 1798, and he was educated in Montreal. In 1812 he returned to the West with the North West Company canoe brigade and was placed in charge of a small outpost on the Qu’Appelle River. In the following year he led the attack on the HBC brigade on the Assiniboine River, and he was one of the leaders of the Metis in the affair at Seven Oaks. In 1817 he was arrested by Lord Selkirk; but in 1818 he escaped from prison in Montreal. In 1823 he was employed as a clerk by the HBC, but retired from the service in 1824, when he became a settler at the Red River Settlement. In 1828 he was given the nominal post “Warden of the Plains”, and he retained this until 1848. His duty in that


See also Hartwell Bowesfield, “Grant, Cuthbert”, Dictionary of Canadian Biography Volume IV 1771 To 1800 (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1979), 310.
capacity was to prevent the illicit trade in furs within that district. He took a leading part in the public life of the colony, being successively Justice of the Peace, Councillor of Assiniboia (to which office he was appointed in 1839), Sheriff, President of the Court in White Horse Plain district, and member of the Board of Works.  

- Donald Grant (n.d.)  
- McKay (fl.1753)  
- Angus McGillis (1775-1842)

**Grant, Richard (1793-1862)**

Richard Grant entered the service of the NWC as an apprentice clerk in 1816, and in 1820-21 wintered at Rocky Mountain House in the Fort des Prairies department. He wintered at the same post after the coalition of 1821, and he was at Edmonton House during 1822-23. Grant spent the 1823-24 season at York Factory, and he was not moved until 1827 when he was given the charge of Oxford House. He returned to the Saskatchewan district in 1828-29, being stationed at Edmonton House. In 1829-30 he served partly at Edmonton House and partly at Fort Assiniboine. He managed the business of Fort Assiniboine during 1830-31 and retained this charge until 1833 when he returned to Edmonton House. He remained in the Saskatchewan district until 1836 when he was appointed a Chief Trader and granted a year’s furlough. During 1837-38 he took over the charge of the Island Lake district, making his headquarters at Oxford House, and he retained this position until 1841, when he was transferred to the Columbia department. He spent 1841-42 at Fort Vancouver preparing to take over his new charge in the Snake Country in 1842-43. He made his headquarters at Fort Hall from 1842-51. Grant was given leave of absence during 1851-52 on account of ill-health, and he apparently spent the time at Fort Hall attending to private affairs. Leave of absence was extended until his retirement in 1853. He lived for a time at Cantonment Loring near Fort Hall, and later settled at Hellgate in the state of Idaho.

- Pierre Breland (fl.1803-1811)  
- Duncan McDonald (fl.1772-1792)

---


See also George Woodcock, “Grant, Cuthbert”, Dictionary of Canadian Biography Volume VIII 1851 To 1860 (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1985), 341-44.

18 R. Harvey Fleming, ed., Minutes of Council Northern Department of Rupert’s Land, 1821-31 (Toronto: The Champlain Society for the Hudson’s Bay Record Society, 1940) 441-42.
Grant, Robert (1752-1801)

Robert Grant came to Canada and entered the fur trade. In 1778 he was a partner with William Holmes in the North West trade. In 1779 Holmes and Grant appear as one of the partnerships in the original sixteen-share North West Company of that year, and they also appear in the twenty-share company of 1783. Grant seems to have spent most of his time in the West in the Red River district, particularly in 1785-86 and again in 1790. In 1787 he is reputed to have founded Fort Esperance on the Qu’Appelle River. His partner Holmes sold out in 1790, and in 1793 Grant retired and returned to Scotland. He acquired the estate of Kincorth and he lived there until his death.19

- Donald Grant (n.d.)

Green, James (1846-1892)

James Green farmed at Headingley and later at St. Charles. He was a member of the Municipal Council of Assiniboia and for some years was Reeve of the Municipality.20

- Mathew Cocking (1743-1799)
- Alexander Ross (1783-1856)

Griffen, Charles John (1827-ca.1863)

Charles John Griffen joined the HBC as an apprentice clerk in 1846, He was promoted to the rank of Chief Trader in 1858.21

- James Curtis Bird (ca.1773-1856)

Guiboche, Louis (1784-ca.1832)

Louis Guiboche joined the HBC in 1815. He served in the Lesser Slave district until 1818, in the


Athabaska district in 1818-19, and in the Red River district in 1819-21. He took a cargo of goods from York Factory to the Red River Settlement on his own private account in 1824, and in 1826 he was described as a Free Canadian Trader. In 1827 under a license from the HBC, he was associated with Cuthbert Grant in a trading venture in the Brandon House area and along the American boundary line. Guiboche was in charge of the HBC post at Netley Creek in the Winnipeg district in 1829-30, and he was again appointed to the charge for 1830-31. He was at the Red River Settlement at least until 1835.\textsuperscript{22}

- Louis Guiboche (1784-ca.1832)

**Gunn, Donald (1797-1878)**

Donald Gunn joined the service of the HBC in 1813, and in 1818-19 he was assistant trader at Trout Lake; in 1819-20 he held the same position at Winisk River and in 1820-21 at Severn.\textsuperscript{23}

- James Swain (fl.1791-1820)

---

\textsuperscript{22}R. Harvey Fleming, ed., *Minutes of Council Northern Department of Rupert’s Land, 1821-31* (Toronto: The Champlain Society for the Hudson’s Bay Record Society, 1940), 442-43. See also Diane Paulette Payment, “Guiboche (Gibotte), Louis”, *Dictionary of Canadian Biography Volume VIII 1851 To 1860* (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1985), 349.

Hackland, James (fl.1843-1872)

James Hackland was a native of Birsay, Orkney Islands, entered the HBC service as a sloopmaster in 1843, and served in the York Factory district until his retirement in 1848. He reengaged as a clerk in 1861, and was appointed in charge of Pembina in the Red River district. He was made a Chief Trader in 1863, and served until 1872, when he retired to Red River.¹

- James Hackland (fl.1843-1872)

Haldane, John (ca.1775-1857)

John Haldane entered the service of the XY Company about 1798. He was in Athabaska from 1802-05. In 1804 he was one of the six wintering partners to sign the agreement for union with the NWC. He was stationed at Monontague from 1806-12, at Pic in 1812-13, on Athabaska River 1813-14, and on the Saskatchewan River in 1814-15. In 1816 he was on furlough, and in 1817 he was probably transferred to the Columbia. He was at Fort George for the season 1819-20. He was made a Chief Factor at the coalition of 1821 and placed in the charge of the Columbia district. He was granted furlough during the outfit of 1822-23 and returned to England. On his return he was appointed to the charge of the Lake Superior district in 1823. There he remained in command until 1827 when he sent in his resignation. He again returned to England and retired at Haddington, Scotland.²

- Donald McKay (fl.1770-1772)

Hallet, Henry (1772-1844)

Henry Hallet entered the service of the HBC as a writer in 1793, but was dismissed from the HBC's service in 1810 because of his "atrocious cowardly murder of an Indian". He then entered the service of the North west Company as a clerk; and he was taken over as a clerk by the HBC at the coalition of 1821. He retired from the fur trade in 1822, and lived at the Red River Settlement until 1843.³

¹Margaret Arnett MacLeod, ed., The Letters of Letitia Hargrave (Toronto: The Champlain Society, 1947), 162 n.1.


• Henry Hallet (1772-1844)

**Hardisty, Richard (ca.1832-1889)**

Richard Hardisty entered the HBC’s service as an apprentice postmaster in 1849. He served the HBC as a clerk, Chief Trader in the Saskatchewan district, and Chief Factor for many years at Edmonton. He became a Chief Factor in 1872, and was called to the Senate of Canada in 1888.4

• Richard Hardisty (fl.1822-1841)
• George Millwood McDougall (1821-1876)

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

William Lucas Hardisty was educated at Red River Academy, and in 1842 entered the HBC as a postmaster. He was posted to the Mackenzie River district, and in 1843 was sent to Frances Lake (Yukon). In 1846 he was left in charge of Frances Lake, and in 1848 he had the temporary charge of Peel River. In 1851 he assumed the charge of Fort Yukon, and he was promoted to the rank of Chief Trader in 1858. After spending 1860-62 at Fort Liard, Hardisty moved to Fort Simpson and took charge of the Mackenzie River district. He was promoted to Chief Factor in 1868 and retired from the HBC in 1878.5

• Richard Hardisty (fl.1822-1841)

**Hargrave, James (1798-1865)**

James Hargrave joined the North West Company in 1820, and entered the service of the HBC at the coalition of 1821. He spent most of his service at York Factory. He became a Chief Trader in 1833, a Chief Factor in 1844, and retired in 1858.6

---


See also Shirlee Anne Smith, “Hardisty, Richard Charles”, *Dictionary of Canadian Biography Volume IX 1881 To 1890* (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1982), 383-84.


Lachlan McTavish (fl.1778)

**Hargrave, Joseph James (1841-1894)**

Joseph James Hargrave was educated at Madras College, St. Andrew’s, Scotland. He completed his studies as a surveyor in 1859 and later returned to British North America as an employee of the HBC. He arrived at the Red River Settlement in 1861 and became an apprentice clerk. Two years later he was promoted clerk and secretary to his uncle William McTavish, governor of Assiniboia and Rupert’s Land. His career as a journalist began in 1869 when he contacted the *Montreal Herald* about writing a series of articles on the northwest and the anticipated transfer of Rupert’s Land from the HBC to Canada. Using his experience as clerk and secretary and his access to fur trade and colonial documents, Hargrave produced in 1871 his major contribution to western Canadian history, *Red River*. In the season 1877-78 he was granted a temporary position as cashier before finally being commissioned in 1878 a Chief Trader in the Red River district. In 1884 he was transferred to Edmonton, where he served until his retirement five years later. He moved to Montreal in 1889, and returned to Scotland in 1894.7

**Harper, John (1767-1810)**

John Harper entered the service of the HBC as a labourer in 1787 and passed the first five years in the Saskatchewan River country. In 1793 he accompanied David Thompson on a journey of discovery to Reindeer Lake via the Burntwood/Churchill river system. He passed the next two years at Reed Lake, and assumed the charge of that post for the 1795-1796 season. In 1796 Harper was transferred to the Nelson River district and spent the remaining years with the HBC as an Assistant Trader at Three Point Lake.8

---


7Glen Makahonuk, “Hargrave, Joseph James”, *Dictionary of Canadian Biography Volume XII 1891 To 1900* (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1990), 408-09.

Harper, John (1836-ca.1881)

John Harper entered the service of the HBC as an apprentice tinsmith in 1847 for seven years. In 1858 he was engaged as a tinsmith and was stationed at York Factory. In 1860 he retired to the Red River Settlement, and returned to the HBC’s service in 1865 as a labourer at York Factory. He continued to serve at York Factory and in 1881 he was a listed as a freeman living at Trout Lake in the Severn district.⁹

- John Harper (1767-1810)
- Antoine Lapierre (1781-ca.1838)

Harper, Magnus (1806-1858)

Magnus Harper began his career with the HBC in 1821 as a labourer in the New Churchill district. He remained in the Nelson River district until the 1827-28 season. In 1828 he was transferred to the Island Lake district and was stationed at Oxford House. He continued to be employed there as a labourer, guide and fisherman. In the early 1840's he also assumed the charge of the Oxford House boat brigade during the freighting season until 1848. Thereafter, he was employed as a fisherman¹⁰

- John Harper (1767-1810)
- Antoine Lapierre (1781-ca.1838)

Harper, Magnus (1835-1891)

Magnus Harper entered the service of the HBC in 1849 as an apprentice cooper for seven years. He served the entire time at York Factory. After he head served his apprenticeship he entered into a three-year contract as a cooper. In 1860 he retired from the HBC and settled in the Red River Settlement.¹¹

- William Flett (1809-ca.1845)
- John Harper (1767-1810)
- Antoine Lapierre (1781-ca.1838)


**Harper, Thomas (1807-1877)**

After the death of his father, John Harper, in 1810 Thomas Harper lived among his Cree mother’s people in the Split Lake area of what is now northern Manitoba. He entered the service of the HBC as an apprentice employee in 1826, and was then engaged as a middleman in 1829. He passed most of his career stationed at Berens River in the Norway House district. He was promoted to the rank of guide in 1838, but was reduced to the rank of steersman in 1841. Despite his rank, he had the charge of the Berens River outpost at the Little Saskatchewan River. Harper retired from the HBC in 1857 and settled in the parish of St. Peter’s in the Red River Settlement.12

- Robert Cumming (1795-1863)
- John Harper (1767-1810)

**Harper, Thomas (1837-ca.1874)**

Thomas Harper entered the service of the HBC as an apprentice joiner in 1853 for seven years. He was stationed at York Factory, and after his apprenticeship was over he retired to the Red River Settlement.13

- George Prince (1800-ca.1854)
- George Taylor (fl.1800-1807)
- Antoine Lapierre (1781-ca.1838)

**Harper, William (1802-1834)**

William Harper began his career with the HBC in 1818 as a labourer. He was stationed in the New Churchill district and passed the 1818-1819 season at Split Lake, and the following season at Net Lake, an outpost of Split Lake. He passed the 1820-21 season at Split Lake, and in 1823 he renewed his contract with the HBC as a labourer. He remained in the Nelson River district until 1828 when he was transferred to the Winnipeg (later Norway House) district. Harper probably served at Berens River about 1831. In 1832 he was an Interpreter and Steersman, and he assumed the charge of Sandy Narrows, an outpost of Berens River, in 1834.14

---


• George Taylor (fl.1800-1807)
• John Harper (1767-1810)

**Harriott, John Edward (1797-1866)**

John Edward Harriott entered the service of the HBC in 1809 as an apprentice, and spent the winter 1809-10 at York Factory. During the trading seasons 1811-12 and 1812-13 he was stationed in the Saskatchewan district. For the season 1813-14 he was stationed at Carlton House in the same district, and he remained there until the end of the outfit 1821-22. He was promoted to the rank of clerk during the season 1816-17. In the summer of 1822 Harriott left Carlton House to join the Bow River Expedition, and was himself the leader of an exploring party sent from the headquarters of the expedition to the Marias or Bear River in November. He was back at Carlton House in May 1823 and remained there until the end of the trading season 1825-26. He had the charge of Fort Assiniboine from 1826-28, and in 1828 he left for the Columbia district. In 1829 he was promoted to Chief Trader. He remained in the Columbia district until 1832 when he was reappointed to the Saskatchewan district and placed in charge of Piegan Post on Bow River. He was in charge of the post until 1834 when he was obliged to abandon it. He reestablished Rocky Mountain House, where he was in charge until the end of the outfit 1840-41. He then had the charge of the Saskatchewan district for 1841-42, and afterwards returned to the charge of Rocky Mountain House, remaining there until the end of outfit 1845-46. Harriott was then allowed leave of absence for one year. He was appointed a Chief Factor in 1846, and in 1847 returned to Edmonton House to take charge of the Saskatchewan district. For the outfit 1848-49 Harriott was appointed to the charge of Pembina district at Pembina, but he was again in charge of Rocky Mountain House during 1849-50, and remained there until he availed himself of his rotation of furlough in 1853-54. He was then granted leave of absence during the season 1854-1855 and retired from the service in 1855. He retired to the Red River Settlement.¹⁵

• William Sinclair (1766-1818)
• Edward Umfreville (b.1755)
• John Peter Pruden (1778-1868)
• John McNab (d.ca.1820)

**Henry, Alexander (1739-1824)**

Alexander Henry was one of the first English traders to reach Michilimackinac after the British conquest of Canada, and he narrowly escaped being murdered by the natives during Pontiac’s Conspiracy in 1763. From that date to 1780 he was one of the pioneers of the Canadian fur trade.

---

For several years he was a trader on Lake Superior, and in 1775 he reached Cumberland House in the valley of the Saskatchewan and wintered on Beaver Lake. He was not included in the original North West Company in 1779, and in 1781 he settled in Montreal as a general merchant. Some time after 1787, however, he sold out his interests to the North West Company, and became a dormant partner in that firm until 1796.\textsuperscript{16}

- Henry Family (fl.1739)

**Henry, Alexander (d.1814)**

Alexander Henry entered the service of the North West Company as a clerk in 1792, and during the next twenty-two years he travelled all over the North West from the Great Lakes to the pacific. He became a partner of the North West Company between 1799 and 1802.\textsuperscript{17}

- Henry Family (fl.1739)

**Henry, Alexander (1785-1813)**

Alexander Henry became a clerk in the North West Company. He was at Fort Nelson on the Liard River in the Mackenzie River Department in 1813.\textsuperscript{18}

- Henry Family (fl.1739)

**Henry, Robert (1778-1859)**

Robert Henry entered the service of the North West Company as a clerk, and became a partner of the Company in 1810. From 1810 to 1811 he was on the Churchill River, and from 1811 to 1815 he was in the Athabaska department. He was one of the officers in Fort Chipewyan when John

---


\textsuperscript{17} W. Stewart Wallace, ed., *Documents Relating to the North West Company* (Toronto: The Champlain Society, 1934), 456.

Clarke was made prisoner there in 1815-16, and became Clarke’s surety on terms that crippled HBC operations that season. In 1815 he was elected a member of the Beaver Club in Montreal. In 1817 he retired from the fur trade, and settled in Cobourg, Upper Canada. Here he pursued for many years the business of banking.\(^{19}\)

- Jean Etienne Waddens (1738-1782)
- Henry Family (fl.1739)

**Henry, William (1783-1864)**

William Henry entered the service of the North West Company as a clerk in 1801, and from 1801 to 1809 he was employed in the Red River district. In 1810 he was at Cumberland House, and in 1811 he was on the Athabaska River. In 1812 he was transferred to the Columbia Department, and until 1816 he was in charge of a post on the Willamette River. In 1817 he returned to Fort William, and he was sent to Lesser Slave Lake. He was retained as a clerk in this district at the coalition of 1821, but in 1823 he appears to have retired to Canada. Here he became a surveyor and civil engineer. About 1848 he settled in Newmarket, Upper Canada.\(^{20}\)

- Henry Family (fl.1739)

**Heron, Francis (1794-1840)**

Francis Heron entered the service of the HBC in 1812. He was stationed at York Factory and was the steward there in 1813. From 1815 to 1818 he was master at Cumberland House, and from 1818 to 1821 he was district master at Fort Edmonton. During 1821-1822 he was at Cumberland House district, and in 1823 he was employed on the Bow River or South Branch expedition. In 1823-1824 he was master at St. John’s in the Mackenzie River district. From 1824 to 1828 he was clerk at Fort Garry in the Red River district, becoming Chief Trader in 1828. He took charge of Brandon House, on its reestablishment in 1828-29, when he was transferred to the Columbia department. Here he remained until 1835; and from 1835 to 1839 he was in Europe on furlough.


He retired from the HBC in 1839, and returned to Europe.\textsuperscript{21}

- Heron Family (fl.1794)

**Heron, James (fl.1812-1832)**

James Heron entered the service of the HBC as a writer in 1812, and was first stationed in the Winnipeg district. After three years’ service he deserted to the North West Company in 1815. He was at Fort Alexander in 1817. After the coalition of 1821 he again joined the HBC, and was stationed in the English River department from 1821 to 1827. He was at Fort Chipewyan from 1818 to 1831. In 1832 he was discharged from the HBC’s service, but reentered the HBC’s service in 1839 and was employed as Post Master, first at Osnaburgh and later at Martin Fall in the Albany River district until 1845, when he retired to Canada. He settled at what came to be known as Heron’s Isle in the parish of St. Martin, Lower Canada.\textsuperscript{22}

- Heron Family (fl.1794)
- James Keith (fl.1779-1782)

**Hodgson, John (ca.1763-1833)**

John Hodgson entered the service of the HBC as an apprentice in 1774. He spent the winter 1774-75 at Albany, and from the season 1775-76 to 1777-78 he was employed at Henley House. He returned to Albany during 1778 and remained there until 1781, being employed in writing and keeping accounts except for a brief period early in 1779 when he was sent inland to take observations at Henley and Gloucester Houses. Another exception was made in June, 1780 when he accompanied Philip Turnor, newly appointed surveyor of the HBC, from Albany to Gloucester and back. In the autumn of 1781 Hodgson was sent to Henley House as second, and in early 1782 he had the temporary charge of Albany. In 1783 he assumed the temporary charge of Severn, abandoned the post and returned to Albany in September. During the next three trading seasons he served as second at Henley House, and during each summer he had charge of the post while the master took the returns of trade to Albany. With the beginning of the trading season 1786-87 Hodgson was master at Henley and retained this position for the next seven years. He returned to


England for 1793-94, and upon his return for 1794-95 he established Ernest House at Martin Fall on the Albany River. In February, 1795 he was obliged to leave for Albany to take charge. He remained at Albany until the summer of 1796, and he then returned to the charge of Martin Fall, remaining there until 1800. In 1800 Hodgson was master at Albany. He was appointed Chief Factor at Albany in 1803, and he remained in that capacity until 1807 when he left for England. In the summer of 1808 he returned and resumed his former charge until the summer of 1810 when his services were no longer required. He purchased a farm and settled in the vicinity of the Lac des Chats on the Ottawa River.23

- Puckethwanisk (n.d.)

Holmes, John Pocock (1783-ca.1858)

John Pocock Holmes entered the service of the HBC as a surgeon in 1805. He was stationed at Churchill Factory during the season 1805-06; at Nelson House on Churchill River in 1806-07; in the neighbourhood of Reindeer River in 1807-08; and at Fish Weir Lake in the Churchill River district in 1808-09. In the summer of 1809 Holmes, in the capacity of inland trader, established Bedford House on Egg Lake, Churchill River district, and he had charge there during the seasons 1809-10 and 1810-11. He then had the charge of Nelson House until the summer of 1814. He passed the winter 1811-12 at Indian Lake, and during the season 1815-16 he took charge of the Nelson River district with headquarters at Split Lake House. In 1816-17 he wintered at Rock Depot, and during the seasons 1817-18 and 1818-19 he was in charge at Pelican Lake post in the Cumberland House district. During the outfit 1819-20 Holmes had charge of Cumberland House, and he spent the season 1820-21 as master of Sandy Bar House in the Berens River district. In 1821 he left for England and retired from the service. He subsequently practised as a surgeon in London for many years.24

- Mathew Cocking (1743-1799)

Hope, James (1813-ca.1850)

James Hope was a native student who was at the Missionary School at the age of nine. In 1832 he entered the service of the HBC as a middleman and labourer, and was employed in the Mackenzie River district. He reengaged as a bowsman in 1838, and during the outfit 1839-40 he was

---


attached to the HBC Arctic Discovery Expedition commanded by Peter Warren Dease and Thomas Simpson. Hope remained in the Mackenzie River district and renewed his contract. His contract was again renewed in 1843, and during outfit 1847-48 he was stationed at Fort Simpson. He was also a member of John Rae’s boat crew of the summer of 1849. He appeared to have retired to the Red River Settlement after spending the winter of 1849-50 at Big Island, Great Slave Lake.25

- William Hope (d.1836)

**Hope, Thomas (1820-ca.1868)**

Thoms Hope joined the HBC as an apprentice labourer in 1844. He was sent to the Mackenzie River district and spent the seasons 1846-47 and 1847-48 at Fort des Liards. He was attached to Sir John Richardson’s expedition of 1848-49, and in 1849 at Fort Confidence, he entered into a contract to accompany John Rae down the Coppermine River in the following summer. On his return he wintered 1849-50 at Big Island, Great Slave Lake, and was then employed in the Mackenzie River district until he retired to the Red River Settlement in 1851.26

- William Hope (d.1836)
- William Spence (1795-1883)

**Howse, Joseph (1774-1852)**

Joseph Howse entered the service of the HBC as a writer in 1795. He was stationed at York Factory until 1797 when he passed the 1797-98 season at Gordon House on Hayes River. He returned to York Factory for the 1798-99 season. In the summer of 1799 went inland to take charge of Carlton House and he remained there until the summer of 1801. About that time Carlton House was abandoned, but it was reestablished in 1803 and Howse was reappointed to the charge. During the season 1804-05 he was master at Chesterfield House. He was in charge of the new Carlton House on the South Saskatchewan during 1805-06 and 1806-07. In the summer of 1807 he had charge of Paint Creek House on the North Saskatchewan and returned as master of Carlton House for the seasons 1807-08 and 1808-09. Accompanied by one man and a native, Howse made a journey into the Rocky Mountains in the summer of 1809. Howse then spent the season 1809-10 at Edmonton House, in all probability making preparations for an important

---

25E.E. Rich and Alice M. Johnson, eds., *John Rae’s Correspondence with the Hudson’s Bay Company on Arctic Exploration 1844-1845* (London: The Hudson’s Bay Record Society, 1953), 359.

26E.E. Rich and Alice M. Johnson, eds., *John Rae’s Correspondence with the Hudson’s Bay Company on Arctic Exploration 1844-1845* (London: The Hudson’s Bay Record Society, 1953), 360.
journey he was to begin in the summer of 1810. Howse was the first HBC officer to cross the Rocky Mountains and penetrate into the region to the westward to the Flathead country. After his return from the Columbia, Howse spent the trading season 1811-12 in charge of Paint Creek House, and in the following autumn he left for England. In the summer of 1813 he returned and spent the winter 1813-14 in the Saskatchewan district. In 1814-15 he reestablished Isle a la Crosse. In May, 1815 he was appointed a councillor of Rupert’s Land, but Howse retired to Cirencester, England in the following autumn.\textsuperscript{27}

- Joseph Howse (1774-1852)

**Hughes, James (1772-1853)**

James Hughes entered the service of the North West Company about 1791, and in 1793 was a clerk at Fort de l’Isle on the Saskatchewan. From 1798 to 1817 he was almost continuously in the Fort des Prairies department; and he was made a partner in the North West Company between 1799 and 1802. He retired from the fur trade in 1821; but during the next nine years he ran through his savings, and in 1830 he was engaged as a clerk by the HBC. He retired to Canada again in 1833; and he was in his later years an officer of the Indian Department with the rank of major.\textsuperscript{28}

- James Hughes (1772-1853)

**Hunter, James (1817-1882)**

After studying at the Church Missionary Society College at Islington, England, James Hunter was sent to Rupert’s Land in 1844 as a missionary to the natives. He was stationed at Cumberland House, and later established a native mission at The Pas. There he ran a school and a mixed farm and built Christ Church. Hunter studied the Cree language, translating portions of the hymn book, the Book of Common Prayer and the Bible into Cree. After a year’s furlough in England in 1854, he was appointed the next year to the charge of St. Andrew’s, Red River, headquarters of the Church Missionary Society’s work, where he served as secretary to the Society, and later was appointed to the newly created post of Archdeacon of Cumberland. In 1859 he visited the Mackenzie River district and established a permanent mission organization there. He returned to England in 1864, and was appointed to the charge of St. Matthew’s, Bayswater, London, which


pastorate he held until his death.

- Alexander McBeath (1740?-1848)

---


See also Bruce Peel, “Hunter, James”, *Dictionary of Canadian Biography Volume XI 1881 To 1890* (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1982), 436-37.
Inkster, John (1799-1874)

John Inkster came to Canada in 1821 as a stone mason in the service of the HBC. Shortly after arriving he bought himself out of the service and farmed on the west side of the river. Later he became a free trader and merchant, importing goods from England by way of Hudson Bay and American goods through St. Paul, Minnesota by Red River cart. He served as Justice of the Peace, Magistrate and Councillor of Assiniboia. He was a rector’s warden of St. John’s Cathedral.¹

- William Sinclair (1766-1818)

Irvine, John (1770-ca.1795)

John Irvine had joined the HBC in 1785. In 1795 he was employed as a steersman.²

- John Irvine (1770-ca.1795)

Isbister, Alexander Kennedy (1822-1883)

Alexander K. Isbister was educated at St. John’s College, Red River Settlement, and in Scotland. He returned to the Red River Settlement 1837 and entered the service of the HBC, serving at Norway House, Fort Simpson and Peel’s River. In 1842 he returned to Scotland to study at Aberdeen and Edinburgh universities, receiving his M.A. degree from the latter in 1858. After studying law he was called to the Bar in 1864 and received his L.L.B. degree from the University of London in 1866. From 1849 until his death he was active in the field of education as a teacher, a prolific writer of text-books, and editor of the Educational Times. Though absent from his native land from 1842, he never lost interest in its well-being. In 1847 he headed a deputation to the British Government presenting the petition of 1846 from the settlers of Red River, and in 1857 was called to testify before the House of Commons Committee investigating the HBC Territories. Throughout his career Isbister was an opponent of the HBC and an early advocate of

---


See also Irene M. Spry, “Inkster, John”, Dictionary of Canadian Biography Volume X 1871 To 1880 (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1972), 376-77.

the inclusion of Rupert’s Land in Confederation.\(^3\)

- Alexander Kennedy (1781-1832)

**Isham, Charles Thomas (1754-1814)**

Charles Thomas Isham was sent to England in 1763 to be educated. He returned to Hudson Bay in 1766 as an HBC apprentice, and in 1796 he was listed as being a trader.\(^4\)

- James Isham (ca.1716-1761)

**Isham, James (ca.1716-1761)**

James Isham joined the HBC in 1732 as a writer, and was stationed at York Factory until 1741. In that year he received a commission as Chief Factor of Fort Prince of Wales and remained there until 1743. He was granted a year’s leave of absence due to ill-health for the 1745-46, and he returned to assume the charge of York Factory in 1746. In 1748 he returned to England. In 1750 Isham returned to York Factory, and assumed the charge there until 1758 when he returned to England. He returned to York Factory in 1759 and remained there until his death in 1761.\(^5\)

- James Isham (ca.1716-1761)

---


Johnston, James (1810-1859)

James Johnston joined John Rae's Arctic expedition of 1850-51 at the Red River Settlement, and after wintering at Fort Confidence returned to Red River. In 1853 he entered into a contract to accompany Rae's 1853-54 expedition as a middleman, labourer and fisherman. At the end of the expedition he returned to the Red River Settlement.¹

- Peter Fidler (1769-1822)
- Richard Stevens (1793-ca.1838)

Jones, David Thomas (1796-1844)

David Thomas Jones studied for two years at Lampeter seminary in Wales. He was accepted by the Church Missionary Society as a missionary candidate, was ordained deacon in 1822 and was priested in 1823. In that same year he was sent as an Anglican missionary to the Red River Settlement. He established in 1832 the Red River Academy, the first English-speaking high school in the northwest. In 1838 he returned to England and served at Lampeter as curate and as professor of Welsh at St. David's College. From 1843 to 1844 he was rector at Llandoedmor.²

- David Thomas Jones (1796-1844)

¹E. E. Rich and Alice M. Johnson, eds., John Rae's Correspondence with the Hudson's Bay Company on Arctic Exploration 1844-1845 (London: The Hudson's Bay Record Society, 1953), 361.

Kauffman, Ulric (1785-1865)

Ulric Kauffman was seized by soldiers and conscripted at the age of fifteen. He was in Canada with the Des Meurons regiment when it disbanded after the War of 1812. In 1816 he joined the forces recruited by Lord Selkirk to protect the Red River Colony. Nearly all of the Swiss soldiers recruited for the Settlement left for the United States after the 1826 flood. Kauffman remained.¹

- Ulric Kauffman (1785-1865)

Keith, George (1779-1859)

George Keith entered the service of the North West Company between 1799 and 1806, when he appears as a clerk in the Athabaska department. From 1806 to 1815 he was in the Mackenzie River department. In 1813 he was made a partner of the North West Company. From 1817 to 1821 he was in charge of the Athabaska department. At the coalition of 1821 he was made a Chief Factor of the HBC. From 1821-26 he was in charge of the English River district at Isle a la Crosse. He was then granted a year’s leave of absence, being appointed on his return to the charge of the Lake Superior district at Michipicoten, where he remained until 1832. He was then granted furlough for one year, and on his return resumed the charge of the Lake Superior district until 1835, when he was transferred to Moose Factory, where he remained during the next three years. After a year’s furlough he returned in 1839 to Michipicoten. Here he remained until 1843, when he was then granted furlough for two years prior to his retirement in 1845. He became a Councillor of the Governors of the HBC territories in 1822 and a Councillor of Rupert’s Land in 1839.²

- James Keith (fl.1779-1782)

Keith, James (1782-1851)

James Keith entered the service of the North West Company about the beginning of the 1800's, and became a partner in 1814. From 1813 to 1816 he was on the Columbia. In 1821 he was made


a Chief Factor of the HBC. During 1821-22 he was granted a year’s leave of absence on account of ill-health. On his return he was placed in charge of the Severn district for a year, subsequently assuming control of the Athabaska district at Fort Chipewyan until 1826. In 1826 he was placed in charge of the Montreal department, with headquarters at Lachine and where he was superintendent of the HBC affairs at Lachine almost continuously until 1843. He was then granted furlough, returned to Scotland, and retired from the HBC in 1845. He became a Councillor of the Governors of the HBC territories in 1822, and a Councillor of Rupert’s Land in 1839.3

- James Keith (fl.1779-1782)

**Kennedy, Alexander (1781-1832)**

Alexander Kennedy entered the service of the HBC in 1798 as a writer. For the trading seasons 1798-99 to 1803-04 he was a writer at York Factory and he served as master at Cumberland House during 1804-05. During 1805-06 he was master at Cumberland House, and he was master at Moose Lake in the same district for the season 1806-07. The trading season 1807-08 was spent in charge of Brandy or Drunken Lake in the neighbourhood of the Poplar River. In 1808-09 he was stationed at Fort Hibernia. He remained in the Swan River district until the end of the outfit 1810-11, and in 1811-12 he was master and trader at Brandon House. He returned to the Swan River district for the 1812-13 season, and proceeded to the Red Deer River where he built a post. From the trading season 1813-14 to 1818-19 Kennedy had the charge of Cumberland House, and in the autumn of 1819 he left for England. He returned in 1820 and had the charge of Norway House during the season 1820-21. On the coalition of 1821 he was appointed a Chief Factor and given the charge of Cumberland House during the trading season 1821-22. In the autumn of 1822 he took charge of Spokane House in the Columbia district. He was then appointed to spend the winter of 1823-24 at Fort George to assume the management of the district. He was given leave of absence for 1825-26 when he returned to England. From 1826-27 to 1828-29 he had the charge of Albany. Kennedy retired to England in 1829. In 1830 he proceeded to the Red River Settlement. He returned to Europe for the last time in 1831.4

---


See also Philip Goldring, “Keith, James”, *Dictionary of Canadian Biography Volume VIII 1851 To 1860* (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1985), 454-55.


• Alexander Kennedy (1781-1832)

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

William Kennedy was sent at the age of thirteen to be educated in the Orkney islands. In 1836 he entered the service of the HBC and was stationed on the Ungava Coast. He left the HBC's service in 1848 and went to Canada West where he engaged in his own business, and began to lobby for the expansion of Canada into the north-west. In 1850 he offered his services to Lady Franklin to help in the search of the Franklin expedition. He commanded two of the Franklin search expeditions and discovered the Arctic passage known as Bellot Strait. In 1856 with George Brown's support, he resumed his efforts to link the Red River Settlement and Canada by a northern route. About 1860 he settled at Fairford, on Lake Manitoba, as an Anglican missionary and teacher to the natives. In 1861 he settled at St. Andrew's on the Red, where he was for a time employed by the HBC as a storekeeper at Lower Fort Garry. Crippled by arthritis for most of his remaining years, he lived a very retired life at St. Andrew's.  

• Alexander Kennedy (1781-1832)

**Kirby, John (1772-1846)**

John Kirby came to North America from Yorkshire with his parents in 1774 and settled near Fort Ticonderoga, New York. In the 1780s he moved to Kingston where he gradually established himself as a merchant. By the early 1820s he was financially secure to conduct his general forwarding and merchandising business, together with other diverse interests. He was also one of Kingston's most successful and respected businessmen, and was active in promoting the union of the Canadas.  

• Jean Etienne Waddens (1738-1782)

---


See also Edward Charles Shaw, "Kennedy, William", *Dictionary of Canadian Biography Volume XI 1881 To 1890* (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1982), 470-71.

**Kittson, Alexander (1853-1883)**

Alexander Kittson was educated at St. Boniface College. He was a member of the Board of Education for Manitoba. He was elected to the Manitoba Legislature Assembly in 1879 and served until 1883 for the constituency of Ste. Agathe as a Liberal Conservative. 

- Francois Marion (1781-1863)

**Kittson, Norman Wolfred (1814-1888)**

Norman Wolfred Kittson joined the American Fur Company in the west in 1830, and by 1843 he had become a partner in that Company, located in the Pembina area. In 1860 he established a line of steamers and barges on the Red River and in company with James J. Hill gradually obtained a monopoly of the transportation between St. Paul and the Red River Settlement. The Company was later known as the Red River Transportation Company.

- Francois Marion (1781-1863)

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

William Kittson served in the war of 1812, and entered the service of the NWC as an apprentice clerk in 1817. He was at Fort Walla Walla in 1819, and was stationed at Spokane House in 1820-21. His services were retained by the HBC after the coalition of 1821, and during 1824-25 he accompanied Peter Skene Ogden on the Snake Expedition. From 1826-29 he was clerk in charge of the Kootenay Post, in 1830-31 in charge of the Flathead Post, and he again had the management of the Kootenay Post from 1831-34. In 1834 he was given the management of the farming, stock raising and fur trading operations at Fort Nisqually, and he retained this charge until 1840 when he was obliged to go to Fort Vancouver on account of ill-health.

---


See also Henry C. Klassen, "Kittson, Norman Wolfred", *Dictionary of Canadian Biography Volume XI 1881 To 1890* (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1982), 476-77.


See also Eric J. Holmgren, “Kittson, William”, *Dictionary of Canadian Biography Volume*
Pierre Breland (fl.1803-1811)
Jean Etienne Waddens (1738-1782)
Duncan McDonald (fl.1772-1792)

**Klyne, Michel (1781-ca.1835)**

Michel Klyne entered the service of the NWC in or about 1798. He was a voyageur in the Athabaska River Department in 1804. He was retained by the HBC after the coalition of 1821, and during 1822-23 he was employed as an interpreter in the Lesser Slave Lake district. He was in charge of Jasper House in 1824-25. In the course of his career Klyne served as labourer, canoe builder, gentlemen’s servant, interpreter, fisherman and postmaster. He was appointed to the charge of Jasper House from 1829-34, and he retired to the Red River Settlement in 1835.10

- Michel Klyne (1781-ca.1835)

---

10R. Harvey Fleming, ed., *Minutes of Council Northern Department of Rupert’s Land, 1821-31* (Toronto: The Champlain Society for the Hudson’s Bay Record Society, 1940), 443-44.
Ladoueaur, Joseph (fl. 1804-1839)

Joseph Ladoueaur was employed by the North West Company as a voyageur in the Fort des Prairies district in 1804.¹

- Joseph Ladoueaur (fl. 1804-1839)

Laframboise, Maurice (1821-1882)

Maurice Laframboise was a lawyer, politician, newspaper proprietor and judge. In 1871 he established Le National. He was appointed in 1878 judge of the Superior Court for the Gaspe district.²

- Blondeau (n.d.)

Lagemonier, Jean Baptiste (1778-1855)

Jean Baptiste Lagemonier was first employed by the NWC but became a freeman. He was in the Red River district as early as 1801, and in 1807 brought his Canadian wife to Pembina. In 1810 he was at Paint Creek on the Saskatchewan. In 1812 he was retained by Miles McDonell as a buffalo hunter for the Red River Colony. He remained at Red River with his family when in October, 1815 Colin Robertson dispatched him with letters to Lord Selkirk in Montreal informing him of the reestablishment of the colony. To avoid the NWC along the route he passed through the United States territory to Fond du Lac. He accomplished the journey by March 1816 and was sent back by Selkirk. He was intercepted at Fond du Lac by the NWC and taken prisoner to Fort William, but was released and returned to Red River. He received a grant of land from Lord Selkirk in the Red River Settlement, and he continued as a messenger for the HBC.³

- Jean Baptiste Lagemonier (1778-1855)


Laliberte, Alexis (1822-ca.1868)

Alexis Laliberte enlisted at the Red River Settlement as a bowman for John Rae’s Arctic expedition of 1850-51. He spent the winter of 1850-51 at Fort Confidence and at the close of the expedition remained in the Mackenzie River district. He appeared to have spent the winter of 1851-52 at Fort Resolution and to have returned to the Red River Settlement in 1852. In the following year he joined the HBC’s service and he appeared to have been employed as a bowman and later as a labourer in the Athabaska and Red River districts until he again returned to the Red River Settlement in 1865.4

- Jean Baptiste Robillard (1781-ca.1848)

Lambert, Antoine (1782-ca.1826)

Antoine Lambert was employed by the North West Company in the Lake Winnipeg district in 1804.5

- Antoine Lambert (1782-ca.1826)

Lane, Richard (1816-1877)

Richard Lane was appointed an apprentice clerk with the HBC in 1837, and was employed in the Red River district until 1845. In that same year he was transferred to the Columbia district. He was employed in the counting-house at Fort Vancouver. He continued to be stationed in the Columbia district until he retired from the HBC service in 1851. For about a year thereafter he acted as the HBC’s agent at Champoeg. He served as county judge of Vancouver in 1847 under the Provisional Government, and for some time lived at Oregon City, and afterwards at Olympia, where he held several offices under the territorial legislature of Washington.6

---

4E.E. Rich and Alice M. Johnson, eds., John Rae’s Correspondence with the Hudson’s Bay Company on Arctic Exploration 1844-1845 (London: The Hudson’s Bay Record Society, 1953), 361-62.


John McNab (d.ca.1820)

**Lane, William Fletcher (d.1863)**

William Fletcher Lane entered the service of the North West Company as a constable in 1820. At the coalition of 1821 he became a clerk of the HBC, and he was employed first on the Ottawa River, and later in New Caledonia. He retired from the service of the HBC, still with the rank of clerk, in 1863.7

John McTavish (fl.1750)

**Laplanne, Antoine (1807-1864)**

Antoine Laplante entered the service of the HBC as a middleman in 1844. He was listed as a middleman in the Saskatchewan district during outfit 1846-47, and in the two following seasons he was attached to Sir John Richardson’s Admiralty Arctic Expedition. He was one of the men who wintered at the fishery on Big Island, Great Slave Lake during the winter of 1848-49, and in the summer of 1849 he retired to the Red River settlement.8

Antoine Laplante (1807-1864)

**Larocque, Francois Antoine (1784-1869)**

Francois Antoine Larocque entered the service of the XY Company as a clerk in 1801, and was stationed successively on the Churchill River, at Fort des Prairies, and on the Red River. He was a clerk on the Red River when the union of the XY and the North West Companies took place in 1804. In the autumn of that year he made a journey to the Mandans. He retired from the fur trade before 1815, and settled in Montreal, where he was elected a member of the Beaver Club. He was unfortunate in business, and spent his last days, at an advanced age, in the convent of the Grey Nuns at St. Hyacinthe, Quebec.9

---


8E.E. Rich and Alice M. Johnson, eds., *John Rae’s Correspondence with the Hudson’s Bay Company on Arctic Exploration 1844-1845* (London: The Hudson’s Bay Record Society, 1953), 362.


See also Andre L.J. Lamalice, “Larocque, Francois-Antoine”, *Dictionary of Canadian
Larocque, Joseph (ca.1787-1866)

Joseph Larocque entered the service of the XY Company in 1801, and in 1804 he was a clerk of the North West Company on the Churchill River. Later he was transferred to the Pacific slope, and in 1813 he was present when the Nor Westers received the surrender of Astoria. He remained for several years on the Pacific slope, but he was back at Fort William in the summer of 1817. Between 1817 and 1820 he was made a partner of the North West Company, and at the time of the coalition of 1821 he became a Chief Trader in the HBC. In 1825 he left the West, and for several years he was in charge at Mingan, on the lower St. Lawrence. He resigned from the HBC about 1830. From 1837 to 1851 he lived in France, then spent several years at Montreal, and in 1857 he went to spend his last years with the Grey Nuns in Ottawa.  

- Pierre St. Germain (fl.1789)
- Germain Leroux (d.1792)

Laronde, Louis (1825-ca.1870)

Louis Laronde entered the service of the HBC in 1846 as a middleman. He was sent to the English River district and in the following year he was attached to the advance party of the Admiralty Arctic Expedition commanded by Sir John Richardson. In the autumn of 1848 Laronde and another person carried Richardson’s dispatches from Fort Confidence to Isle a la Crosse where they both wintered during 1848-49. While there he entered into a new engagement as a steersman. He continued to serve at Isle a la Crosse in the English River district until the end of outfit 1853-54, when he came out to pass the winter of 1854-55 in the Red River Settlement. Laronde entered into a new contract in 1854. He was stationed in the Lower Red River district and retired to the Red River Settlement at the end of outfit 1856-57.  

- Pierre St. Germain (fl.1789)

---

Biography Volume IX 1861 To 1870 (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1976), 455-56.


11E.E. Rich and Alice M. Johnson, eds., John Rae’s Correspondence with the Hudson’s Bay Company on Arctic Exploration 1844-1845 (London: The Hudson’s Bay Record Society, 1953), 362-63.
Laronde, Louis Denis (1796-1868)

Louis Denis Laronde entered the HBC service in 1815. He first served in Athabaska and was at Fort Wedderburn, 1816-17; in 1817-18 he was transferred to the Cumberland district; in 1818-19 he was at Colvile House, Peace River, in 1819-20 in the Athabaska district; and in 1820-21 he was in charge of the post at Colvile House. He retired in 1822 and subsequently joined the South Branch or Bow River Expedition as a hunter.\textsuperscript{12}

- Pierre St. Germain (fl.1789)

Lavallee, Ignace (1760-1836)

Ignace Lavallee was employed as a voyageur by the North West Company in English River in 1805. He was probably the same man who was employed by the Nor’Westers during 1811-21, and was one of the HBC servants for 1821-22. He later retired to the Red River Settlement.\textsuperscript{13}

- Ignace Lavallee (1760-1836)

Laverdure, Joseph (1760-ca.1805)

Joseph Laverdure was engaged by the North West Company to winter three years at Great Slave Lake. A Laverdure, probably the same, carried a letter from Roderick McKenzie to Alexander McKenzie in 1788. A Joseph Laverdure, voyageur, was at English River in 1805.\textsuperscript{14}

- Joseph Laverdure (1760-ca.1805)

Leask, Hugh (1761-ca.1802)

Hugh Leask entered the service of the HBC in 1782 as a labourer. Shortly after his arrival at York


Factory he was taken prisoner by the French. He returned to York Factory in 1783, and from 1783 to 1802 he was employed as a labourer, canoeman, steersman and bowsman inland from York Factory. He returned to Europe in 1802.\(^{15}\)

- Hugh Leask (1761-ca.1802)

**Leblanc, Pierre (1782-1838)**

Pierre Leblanc joined the NWC in 1810 and after the coalition of 1821 he remained with the HBC. In 1825 he was acting as a painter, glazier, carpenter and foreman at York Factory. He retired to Montreal in 1827, but rejoined the HBC in 1828. He was stationed at York Factory in 1829-30 as a postmaster and conductor of tradespeople, and in 1830-31 he was transferred to the Lower Red River district. In 1838 he was appointed a post master disposable in the Columbia district.\(^{16}\)

- Charles Jean Baptiste Chaboillez (1736-1808)
- Lachlan McTavish (fl.1778)

**Lepine, Jean Baptiste (1824-ca.1869)**

Jean Baptiste Lepine was appointed in 1869 by a group of metis to organize a patrol whose duty was to scrutinize the movements of the Canadians in the Red River Settlement and to warn of strangers suspected of designs of metis lands. In 1870 he was a member of the military council which condemned Thomas Scott to death. However, he was one of two members who opposed the death penalty. He had closely associated with the metis supporters of Louis Riel.\(^{17}\)

- Jean Baptiste Lepine (1792-ca.1840)

**Leroux, Laurent (1759-1855)**

Laurent Leroux first appeared in the fur trade as a clerk in the service of Gregory, McLeod and Co. In 1784. On the union of this company with the North West Company in 1787, he became a


clerk in the service of the North West Company, and was chiefly employed in the Athabaska district. In 1791 he was employed on the Great Slave Lake. He returned to Lower Canada in 1796 and settled at L’Assomption. From 1827 to 1830 he represented the constituency of Leinster in the Legislative Assembly of Lower Canada.\(^1\)

- Germain Leroux (d. 1792)

**Letendre, Jean Baptiste (1762-1827)**

Jean Baptiste Letendre may be traced as a freeman on the Saskatchewan and later at Red River between 1804 and 1827.\(^2\)

- Jean Baptiste Letendre (1762-1827)

**Lewes, Adolphus Lee (d. 1856)**

Adolphus Lee Lewes was engaged by the HBC in 1839 as Surveyor and Clerk. He sailed for Columbia River in 1840 and served there until the expiration of his contract in 1844, when he was allowed to retire. He seems to have remained in the country and taken up farming some distance below Fort Vancouver. In 1847 he applied for readmission into the HBC service. He was allowed to reenter the service in 1848, and he served as a clerk in the Columbia district until he retired in 1853.\(^3\)

- John Ballendine (1780-ca. 1836)

---


Lewes, John Lee (1791-ca.1853)

John Lee Lewes entered the service of the HBC as a writer at Churchill Factory, where he remained until 1809. He was at Nelson House, 1809-10, and at Deer’s Lake in the following year. He was at Cumberland House from 1812 to 1814, and at Isle a la Crosse in 1814-15. He was stationed at Slave Lake in 1815-16 and at Lesser Slave Lake during the five succeeding years. On the coalition of 1821 he became a Chief Trader in the Columbia department. In 1823 he was transferred to the Cumberland district, where he was appointed in charge of the Moose Lake post. He remained in the Cumberland district until 1826, when he returned to Europe on leave of absence. On his return in 1827 he was appointed to Moose Factory. In the autumn of 1827 Lewes received instructions to proceed by sea from Moose Factory in the summer of 1828 with the object of forming an establishment near the mouth of the South River in Ungava and also for the purpose of exploring the country inland from that point. He was unable to carry out these instructions on account of the Union sloop, which had been set aside for this expedition, proved unseaworthy. In 1829 Lewes assumed control at Cumberland House, and in the following year he was given charge of the Island Lake district with headquarters at Oxford House. While he was there he was entrusted with the arrangements for the construction of the Winter Road from York Factory to Lake Winnipeg. He remained at Island Lake until 1835, with the exception of a few months in 1834, when he took charge at Churchill. He proceeded to Europe on furlough during 1835-36. From 1837-40 he was in charge at Cumberland House, and subsequently at Fort Simpson (Mackenzie River district) until 1844, when he was allowed one year’s leave of absence for the benefit of his health. From 1845-47 he was in charge at Fort Colvile in the Columbia district and was then granted leave of absence. From 1849-51 he assumed control at Cumberland, and was subsequently granted furlough prior to his retirement from the service in 1853. He spent his last years at St. Andrew’s in the Red River Settlement. Lewes was promoted to Chief Factor in 1830, and was appointed a Councillor of Rupert’s Land in 1839.21

- John Ballendine (1780-ca.1836)

Lillie, Alexander (fl. 1857-1861)

Alexander Lillie was promoted in 1857 from apprentice clerk to clerk with the HBC, and eventually to Chief Factor. He saw long service in the Lower Red River district, at Cumberland House and at Lac la Pluie.22

- John McNab (d.ca.1820)


Linklater, Magnus (1820-ca.1865)

Magnus Linklater joined the HBC as a labourer in 1836. He was a storekeeper at Fort Garry from 1841-46 and then retired. He rejoined the HBC’s service as warehouseman at Fort Garry in 1849. He became a clerk in 1855 and a Chief Trader in 1865.23

- John Flett (1784-1865)

Livingston, Samuel Henry Kirkwood (1831-1897)

Samuel Livingston left Ireland for the United States, and in 1850 he reached the gold fields of California. In the early 1860s he travelled and prospected in the Washington Territory and southern British Columbia. By 1865 he was panning for gold along the North Saskatchewan River near Fort Edmonton. Around that time he adopted a more settled way of life and established a business trading for buffalo skins. In 1876 he moved closer to Fort Calgary and began cultivation. The Livingston farm prospered and became an example of the region’s agricultural potential. In 1882 he brought the first threshing machine into the region, the following year he introduced the first binder, and in 1886 he imported 350 fruit trees from Minnesota. Livingston is also credited with pioneering the cultivation of different types of grass and the raising of cattle.24

- Joseph Howse (1774-1852)
- Magnus Spence (1765-1845)

Logan, Alexander (1841-1894)

Alexander Logan was educated at St. John’s College. He was an Alderman for many years, and Mayor of the City of Winnipeg in 1879-80, 1882 and 1884.25

- Robert Logan (1773-1866)
- John McNab (d.ca.1820)

---


Logan, Robert (1773-1866)

Robert Logan served with the NWC many years before joining the HBC. In 1806 he was a clerk at Sault Ste. Marie, where he remained until 1814. In that year he left the NWC and was persuaded to join the HBC. During the winter 1814-15 he had charge of packing the outfit at Montreal for Colin Robertson’s expedition to Athabaska. He accompanied the brigades in the spring of 1815 as second in command. He was in charge of Isle a la Crosse in 1815-16. In 1816-17 he was in charge of Rock Depot. In 1818-19 he was at Lac la Pluie and was then appointed to look after Lord Selkirk’s affairs at Red River. Logan remained at Red River and was the first settler to operate a windmill for grinding grain at the colony. He became a Councillor of Assiniboia in 1823 and retained that office until 1839. In 1835 he was appointed Deputy Chairman of the Public Works Committee and a Justice of the Peace for the Third District. In 1837 he was appointed magistrate for the Middle District, and in 1844 was appointed Chairman of the Board of Works.26

- Robert Logan (1773-1866)

Lussier, Joseph (fl.1803-1804)

Joseph Lussier was employed by the North West Company as a voyageur in the Fort des Prairies district in 1804.27

- Joseph Lussier (fl.1803-1804)

---


Marcellais, Jean Baptiste (1820-ca. 1860)

Jean Baptiste Marcellais entered the service of the HBC in 1835 as a middleman, and was stationed in the Mackenzie River district. In 1840 he was reengaged as a bowsman. He retired to the Red River Settlement in 1843, but two years later he rejoined the service as a guide. He wintered at Fort Selkirk for the 1846-47 season, and at Fort des Liards during 1847-48. Marcellais retired to the Red River Settlement. In 1850 he joined John Rae’s Arctic Expedition as a guide and wintered at Fort Confidence. In the summer of 1851 he retired once again to the Red River Settlement.¹

- Baptiste Marcellais (1767-ca.1820)
- Pierre St. Germain (fl.1789)

Martelle, Jean Baptiste (1765-1862)

Jean Baptiste Martelle was employed by the North West Company as a voyageur in the Fort des Prairies district in 1804.²

- Jean Baptiste Martelle (1765-1862)

Martin, Humphrey (ca. 1729-1792)

Humphrey Martin was engaged by the HBC as a writer in 1750 at York Factory, and for a few years after was employed as clerk and steward. In 1759 he was master at Severn and “Second” at York Factory until 1761 when he was appointed to the command of the post. Martin was then transferred to Albany in 1762 where he served as “Second”. He became Chief in 1764 and remained there for four years. In 1768 he was granted a year’s leave of absence to Europe on account of ill-health, and in the following year he returned to assume the charge of Albany. He once again returned to Europe on account of ill-health in 1774. Martin returned to York Factory in 1775 and was appointed as Chief of the post until 1781, and again from 1782-1786. In 1786 he returned to England.³


Humphrey Martin (ca.1729-1792)

**Matheson, Alexander (1827-1911)**

Alexander Matheson was educated in the school at St. John’s. From 1849 to 1853 he taught in the first school house in Kildonan, and in 1850 he organized the first Sunday School. In 1853 he went to Toronto to attend Knox College and in 1860 he entered the ministry. Her served in pastorates in Ontario and at Little Britain in Manitoba. He was instrumental in the formation of the Lord Selkirk Settlers’ Association and acted as chaplain.\(^4\)

- Alexander Polson (1777-1857)

**Matheson, Donald (1835-1907)**

Donald Matheson began his career as a farmer in Kildonan and also entered into partnership with J.H. Bell as a contractor and builder. Before the coming of the railroad he travelled extensively throughout the West to the Rocky Mountains. In 1858 he worked for the Palliser Expedition. In 1859 he accompanied the Earl of Southesk on his travels. He was an elder of the Bird’s Hill Road Presbyterian Church and for several years he served on the Kildonan School Board as well as on the municipal council.\(^5\)

- Angus Matheson (1783-1874)
- Alexander Sutherland (1808-ca.1848)

**Matheson, John (1814-1898)**

John Matheson arrived at the Red River Settlement as an infant with the Selkirk Settlers. In his early years he was a constable of the HBC and one of the most prominent and prosperous of settlers. He settled in West Kildonan where he lived until 1875 when he moved to the Stonewall

---


See also F. Pannekoek, “Marten (Martin), Humphrey”, *Dictionary of Canadian Biography* Volume IV 1771 To 1800 (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1979), 517-19.
vicinity. He was a Presbyterian and a Conservative in politics.\textsuperscript{6}

- Alexander Matheson (1779-ca.1814)
- John Pritchard (1777-1856)

\textbf{Miles, Robert Seaborn (1795-1870)}

Robert Seaborn Miles entered the service of the HBC in 1818 as an accountant and writer at Fort Wedderburn. He passed the winter of 1819-20 at Fort St. Mary’s, Peace River, being again employed at Fort Wedderburn during the winter 1820-21. From 1821 to 1823 he was accountant at York Factory. During 1823-24 he obtained leave of absence to England, subsequently resuming duties at York Factory, where he remained until 1833. He took charge of York Factory in the autumn of 1833. He obtained furlough during 1834-35, and on his return he resumed control of the Rupert’s River district at Rupert’s House until 1843. From 1843 to 1857 he was in charge at Moose Factory. He then obtained one year’s leave of absence, subsequently taking charge of the Lake Huron district at la Cloche from 1858 to 1860. He retired in 1861 to Brockville, Canada West. Miles was appointed a Chief Trader in 1828 and a Chief Factor in 1844. He became Sheriff of Rupert’s Land in 1839.\textsuperscript{7}

- William Sinclair (1766-1818)

\textbf{Minnie, Jean Baptiste (1780-ca.1805)}

Jean Baptiste Minnie was employed by the North West Company as a voyageur in the Upper Red River region in 1804.\textsuperscript{8}

- Jean Baptiste Minnie (1780-ca.1805)


Moar, John (1761-ca.1833)

John Moar was from Stromness, Orkney Islands and entered the service of the HBC in 1795. He had joined the HBC as a boatbuilder for three years.  

- Malcolm Ross (1755-1799)

Montour, Nicholas (1756-1808)

Nicholas Montour went to the West in 1777 as clerk to Barthelmi Blondeau. In 1792 he was described as a clerk to “Messrs. Frobisher”. He became a partner in the North West Company in 1784. He seems to have spent most of his time on the Saskatchewan. In 1788 he was at Riviere au Pas. He retired from the fur trade about 1792, and in 1795 he bought the seigniory of La Pointe-du-Lac, Lower Canada where he built a manor house. He was elected a member of the Beaver Club in 1790, and from 1796 to 1800 he represented the county of St. Maurice in the Legislative Assembly of Lower Canada.  

- Nicholas Montour (1756-1808)

Montour, Nicholas (fl. 1804-1841)

Nicholas Montour was a clerk in the service of the North West Company at Fort des Prairies in 1804-06, was at Fort Vermilion, Saskatchewan River in the summer of 1810, and was in the Columbia during the following autumn. He was stationed among the Kootenay Indians during 181. After the coalition of 1821 he served with the HBC in the Saskatchewan district. In 1824 he joined the Snake Country Expedition as a freeman, and was placed in charge of the remainder of the Saskatchewan freemen in the party on account of his influence over them. He deserted from the Snake Country Expedition in 1825, and was listed as a Columbia freeman in 1827-28 and as a servant in the Columbia district in 1828-30. Montour was in charge of the Kootenay Post during the winter of 1830-31, but his status after this date is rather uncertain. In 1834-35 he was associated with W.A. Ferris, and he was equipped to trade with the American trappers at their rendezvous and with natives beyond the reach of the HBC employees. During 1840-41 he was

---


listed as a Columbia freeman.  

- Nicholas Montour (1756-1808)
- Edward Umfreville (fl.1755)

**Morin, Etienne (1777-ca.1813)**

Etienne Morin was employed by the North West Company as a voyageur contre-maitre in the Rat River country on 1804.  

- Etienne Morin (1777-ca.1813)

**Morin, Francois (b.1784)**

Francois Morin was employed by the North West Company as a voyageur contre-maitre in the Upper Red River district in 1804.  

- Donald Grant (n.d.)

**Morrison, William (1785-1866)**

William Morrison entered the service of the North West Company about 1802, and for a number of years after the union of 1804 he was a clerk in the service of the North West Company in the Fond du Lac and Nipigon departments. In 1816 he entered the service of the South West Company, and was for many years in charge of the Fond du Lac department. He retired from the fur trade about 1826, and settled at Morrison’s Island near Berthier, Lower Canada.  

---


Jean Etienne Waddens (1738-1782)

Morwick, James (1778-1865)

James Morwick joined the HBC in 1794 and was employed as a labourer. In 1796 he was stationed in the Saskatchewan district.\(^{15}\)

- James Morwick (1778-1865)

Mowat, Edward (1786-1862)

Edward Mowat entered the HBC in 1806 and served for many years as labourer and assistant trader in the Churchill district. He was at Nelson House in 1814 and was in charge of it in 1819. After the coalition of 1821 he was stationed in the Nelson River district, and from 1824 to 1827 he was employed as an interpreter there, from 1828 to 1833 as a fisherman at Norway House. In 1833 he retired to the Red River Settlement and was one of the principal freighters by York boat between the Red River Settlement and Hudson Bay.\(^ {16}\)

- Edward Mowat (1786-1862)

Munroe, George (1797-1864)

George Munroe learned his trade as a weaver in Paisley, Scotland and was brought to the Red River Settlement in 1830 to teach the settlers to weave and also to give instruction in farming methods. He settled on Lot 55 in Kildonan on the east side of the Red River. He was an elder of Kildonan Church.\(^ {17}\)

- George Munroe (1797-1864)

---

\(^{15}\) Alice M. Johnson, ed., *Saskatchewan Journals and Correspondence 1795-1802* (London: Hudson's Bay Record Society, 1967), 39 n.3.


Munroe, George F. (1849-1912)

George F. Munroe was educated in Kildonan, later at St. John’s College, and in 1881 he received his B.A. from Manitoba College. He taught briefly in Kildonan, but studied for administration to the Bar at the same time. He formed the firm of Munroe, Mackenzie and Macqueen. He served as Secretary-Treasurer of the East Kildonan school board and also of the Municipality of Kildonan for many years. He was an active member of the Kildonan Presbyterian Church and of various fraternal organizations. He was associated with various pioneer journeys to St. Paul and across the prairies.\(^{18}\)

- William Bannerman (ca. 1757-1837)
- George Munroe (1797-1864)

Munroe, Hugh (1789-1893)

Hugh Munroe came to the west in 1812 or 1814. After a period of service with the HBC, including the Bow River expedition, 1822-23, helping to build Piegans Post (Old Bow Fort), he spent most of the rest of his life wandering with the Blackfoot, as a sub-chief known as Rising Wolf. He was one of Governor Steven’s interpreters.\(^{19}\)

- Hugh Munroe (1789-1893)

Murray, Alexander (1839-1913)

Alexander Murray was educated at St. John’s College under Bishop Anderson and won a scholarship in 1857. He was elected to the Manitoba Legislature in 1874 and re-elected in 1878 for the constituency of St. Charles. He vacated his seat to serve as Police Magistrate in East Marquette, but remained in the position briefly. In 1879 he was elected to the Legislature for Assiniboia, and re-elected in 1883 as a Liberal-Conservative. He was appointed Speaker of the House in which capacity he served until 1886. He was appointed Minister of Municipal Affairs in 1887, and remained in office until 1888. He then accepted a post in the Municipal Commissioner’s office which he held for many years.\(^{20}\)


\(^{19}\)Irene M. Spry, The Papers of the Palliser Expedition 1857-1860 (Toronto: The Champlain Society, 1968), 603.

\(^{20}\)The Manitoba Library Association, comp., Pioneers and Early Citizens of Manitoba: A Dictionary of Manitoba Biography from the earliest times to 1920 (Winnipeg: Peguis Publishers,
• George Flett (1817-ca.1839)
• James Murray (1802-ca.1839)

**Murray, Alexander Hunter (1818-1874)**

Alexander Hunter Murray emigrated to the United States where he served with the American Fur Company on the Missouri before coming to Fort Garry, where, in 1846 he entered the HBC service as senior clerk. After a pioneer trip of exploration to the Yukon, to establish an HBC post, he was promoted Chief Trader in 1857. He served at Pembina for many years, at Fort Ellice, at Georgetown, at Fort Alexandria, at Fort Pelly and at Fort Garry.  

• Alexander Campbell (fl.1773-1787)
• Farquhar McGillivray (fl.1777)

---


McAllum, John (1806-1849)

John McAllum attended King’s College, Aberdeen from 1820 to 1824, and received an MA from this institution in 1832. The next year he was hired to teach at the Red River Academy, and in 1837 he became headmaster of the school. In 1844 he was ordained a priest and was assigned to St. John’s parish. He was made assistant chaplain in 1845 and continued to devote himself to the students of the academy.¹

- William Auld (ca.1770-1830)

McBean, John (1778-1854)

John McBean entered the service of the North West Company prior to 1804, when he was a clerk and interpreter at Fond du Lac. He became a partner of the Company about 1816; and on the coalition of 1821 he was made a Chief Factor of the HBC. From 1821 to 1836 he was in charge of the Lake Huron district; and in 1837 he retired to Canada. He settled at Berthier, Lower Canada.²

- John McBean (1778-1854)

McBeath, Alexander (1740?-1848)

Alexander McBeath was a member of the 73rd Regiment and one of the 23 survivors of the Black Hole of Calcutta. He and his family came to Red River in 1815 with a party of Selkirk Settlers. They settled on property which is now the site of St. John’s Park and St. John’s Cathedral. In 1817, at the request of Lord Selkirk, he exchanged his property for land further north, now Lot 33, Old Kildonan.³

- Alexander McBeath (1740?-1848)


McBeath, Robert (1800-1886)

Robert McBeath engaged in farming, conducted a general store, and ran a freighting service between Winnipeg and York Factory, operating his own boats and superintending the operation of boats owned by others. For many years he served as Magistrate, and received a commission as Justice of the Peace from the HBC in 1862. He was appointed to the Council of Assiniboia in 1853. He served on a committee to regulate the importation of spirituous liquors, and in 1863 on a committee to mark out the public roads of the Settlement. He belonged to the Presbyterian congregation at Frog Plain.

- Alexander McBeath (1740?-1848)
- Hector McLean (1788-ca.1812)

McBeath, Robert (1848-1914)

Robert McBeath was educated in Kildonan public schools. He operated the store founded by his father, and later engaged in farming. He was interested in the welfare of the City of Winnipeg, and served as a member of council for twelve years, a member of the Winnipeg School Board for twenty-one years and its secretary-treasurer for eighteen years. He was a member of Kildonan Presbyterian Church and served as the clerk of session for thirty-eight years. He was president of the Kildonan and St. Paul’s Agricultural Society, a member of the Order of Foresters, and a supporter of the Conservative Party.

- Alexander McBeath (1740-1848)
- Hector McLean (1788-ca.1812)

McDermott, Andrew (1789-1881)

Andrew McDermott came with the second group of Selkirk colonists in 1812 as a clerk with the HBC. He severed his connection with the HBC in 1825 and became an independent fur trader based at the Red River Settlement. As his business prospered he branched into other lines, including merchandise imported from England and the United States. The success of his business

---


See also Barry E. Hyman, “McBeath (McBeth), Robert”, Dictionary of Canadian Biography Volume XI 1881 To 1890 (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1982), 539-40.

enabled him to become a large land holder, and at the time of his death he was one of the largest individual taxpayers in Winnipeg. He was invited to join the Council of Assiniboia in 1835, and was appointed member of the Committee for the management of Public Works in 1835, and Councillor of Assiniboia in 1839. He was ex-officio President of the Court in the Lower District in 1850-51. He was active in the work of St. John’s Cathedral and was one of the founders of Holy Trinity Church.\(^6\)

- John McNab (d.ca.1820)

**McDonald, Angus (fl.1834-1877)**

Angus McDonald was a legendary figure west of the Rocky Mountains where he served as clerk and Chief Trader in both the Oregon and Western departments of the HBC.\(^7\)

- Michel Klyne (1781-ca.1833)

**McDonald, Archibald (1790–1853)**

Archibald McDonald was engaged for the HBC service by Lord Selkirk in 1812, and prior to leaving Scotland was employed to recruit clerks and servants for the HBC. He came out to Red River from Scotland in 1813, in charge of a party of Lord Selkirk’s colonists. After spending the winter at Churchill he proceeded to the Red River Settlement in the spring of 1814. He was Deputy Governor of the Red River Settlement under Miles McDonell, and was present at the capture of Fort William by Lord Selkirk in 1816. It appears that he remained at the Red River Colony until 1820, when he became a clerk at Isle a la Crosse. Shortly after the coalition of 1821 he was sent to Fort George in the Columbia department where he was employed as accountant during the next five years. He was in charge at Kamloops (Thompson’s River) during 1826-27. In 1828 he accompanied Governor George Simpson on a journey from York Factory to the Columbia. He was promoted to the rank of Chief Trader in 1828, and from 1828 to 1833 he was in charge at Fort Langley. From 1834 to 1844 he was in charge at Fort Colville, and in 1842 he was made a Chief Factor. In the winter of 1844-45 he was granted leave of absence on account of ill-health, when he passed the time at Fort Edmonton. In the following year he availed himself of his rotation on furlough and was subsequently a further two years’ furlough prior to his retirement.

---


See also Barry E. Hyman, “McDermott, Andrew”, *Dictionary of Canadian Biography Volume XI 1881 To 1890* (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1982), 545-46.

in 1848. When he retired from the HBC service, he settled at St. Andrew’s, Canada East.\(^8\)

- Michel Klyne (1781-ca. 1833)
- Comcomly (d. 1830)

**McDonald, Ewen (1839-1909)**

Ewen McDonald joined the HBC in 1859, serving at Norway House and Swan River. After retiring in 1873 he purchased a farm near Portage la Prairie. He rejoined the HBC in 1875, serving at Isle a la Crosse and Norway House, Lesser Slave Lake, Peace River, Michipicoten and Lake Superior. He retired from the service in 1905, residing first at Prince Albert and later at Victoria.\(^9\)

- Alexander Campbell (fl. 1773-1787)
- Farquhar McGillivray (fl. 1777)

**McDonald, Finnan (1782-1851)**

Finnan McDonald entered the service of the North West Company in 1804, and was with David Thompson on the Columbia from 1807 to 1812. In 1813 he was among the Flatheads. He was taken over as a clerk by the HBC in 1821, and he remained in the Columbia department. He was in charge of the Snake country trappers in 1821, and evidently visited that district before. He retired from the HBC service in 1827 when he settled in Upper Canada. He was at Williamstown in 1835, and at Lancaster in 1843.\(^10\)


\(^10\)W. Stewart Wallace, ed., Documents Relating to the North West Company (Toronto: The Champlain Society, 1934), 463, and Richard Glover, ed., David Thompson’s Narrative 1784-
McDonald, John (1770-1828)

John McDonald emigrated to Glengarry, Canada with his parents and family in 1786. He was a clerk at Lachine in 1791, and in 1798 he became a wintering partner in the XY Company. He was one of six wintering partners of the XY Company who became partners of the North West Company in 1804; and in 1806 he was stationed in the Fort des Prairies district. In 1816 he was one of the partners arrested by Lord Selkirk at Fort William, and he afterwards stood trial at York but was acquitted. In 1821 he was made a Chief Factor with the HBC. From 1821 to 1822 he was in charge of the upper Red River, and from 1823 to 1826 of the Winnipeg River district at Fort Alexander. He was granted furlough in 1827.\textsuperscript{11}

- Duncan McDonald (fl.1772-1792)

McDonald, John (ca.1771-1866)

John McDonald came to Canada in 1791 and was apprenticed to the North West Company as a clerk. By 1800 he had become a partner in the Company, and in 1799 he built Rocky Mountain House. He was in charge at Fort des Prairies in 1806-08, and in 1807 he established Fort Gilblarter at the junction of the Red and Assiniboine Rivers. He was at Upper Red River in 1809-11, and on the Columbia in 1811-12 and 1813-14. In 1813 he received the surrender of Astoria. He retired from the fur trade in 1815, and settled at Gray’s Creek, Glengarry, Upper Canada\textsuperscript{12}

- John McDonald (fl.1771)
- Patrick Small (d.1810)

\textsuperscript{11}W. Stewart Wallace, ed., \textit{Documents Relating to the North West Company} (Toronto: The Champlain Society, 1934), 463-64.


See also C.M. Livermore and N. Anick, “”McDonald, John”, \textit{Dictionary of Canadian Biography Volume IX 1861 To 1870} (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1976), 481-83.
McDonald, John (1822-1912)

John McDonald moved with his family to Red River in 1834. After several trips to York Factory he became an experienced voyageur and was chosen by Dr. John Rae to join the crew of the Franklin search in 1853 and 1854. As a member of this crew he was awarded the octagonal silver medal of Queen Victoria for Arctic exploration. Later he farmed at St. Andrew’s. ¹³

- Donald McDonald (1794-ca.1846)
- Donald McDonald (1797-ca.1843)

McDonald, Kenneth Nathaniel L. (1851-1905)

Kenneth Nathaniel L. McDonald joined the HBC and served in various capacities from clerk to Chief Trader. He retired from the HBC in 1903. He served on the Winnipeg City Council at one time. An active member of the Manitoba Historical Society, he served on the Archaeological Committee for a number of years. ¹⁴

- Robert Logan (1773-1866)

McDonald, Murdock (1830-ca.1866)

Murdock McDonald was engaged at the Red River Settlement in 1853 as a middleman and labourer for John Rae’s Arctic expedition of 1853-54. He was one of the men who returned from Chesterfield Inlet to York Factory when Rae had to arrange to winter during 1853-54 at Repulse Bay. McDonald returned to the Settlement. ¹⁵

- John Jones (fl.1795)


¹⁵E.E. Rich and Alice M. Johnson, eds., John Rae’s Correspondence with the Hudson’s Bay Company on Arctic Exploration 1844-1845 (London: The Hudson’s Bay Record Society, 1953), 364.
McDonald, Ranald (1824-1894)

Ranald McDonald was educated in Upper Canada, served as bank clerk in Ontario, ran away to sea from New York, was cast away on the shores of Japan, and as one of the first foreigners allowed upon that island, assisted in opening the way for communication between Japan and the rest of the world, and ended his days in the Columbia.\(^{16}\)

- Michel Klyne (1781-ca.1833)
- Comcomly (d.1830)

McDonald, Robert (1829-1913)

Robert McDonald attended the Red River Academy until the age of fifteen, and spent the next four years working on his father's farm. At the age of nineteen he went to Norway House to teach at the Methodist mission. In 1850 he returned to Red River and entered the ministry. He was ordained deacon in 1852, and priest in 1853. In that same year he took charge of the Islington Mission on the Winnipeg River. While there he mastered the Ojibwa language and translated the minor prophets into Ojibwa. In 1862 he was selected to establish a Church Missionary Society mission at Fort Yukon. In 1863 he translated the decalogue into Tukudh, the native language. The same year he discovered gold in the Yukon valley and was later the first missionary to visit the Klondike. In 1870 he moved to Porcupine River, and in 1871 to Fort McPherson on the Peel River. He remained there until 1904 when he retired from the CMS and settled in Winnipeg. He was appointed Archdeacon of Mackenzie River in 1876. He translated into Tukudh the Book of Common Prayer, a hymnal and the New and Old Testament. In 1911 he published a grammar and dictionary in the Tukudh language. His translations have tended to unify the different peoples of the Tiniyoo nation.\(^{17}\)

- Robert Logan (1773-1866)

McDonell, Allan (1776-1859)

Allan McDonell entered the service of the XY Company at Fort Dauphin in 1799, and in 1804 was in the service of the NWC at Fort Dauphin. He was attached to an expedition to the Mandans

\(^{16}\)Richard Glover, ed., David Thompson’s Narrative 1784-1812 (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1962), 361-62 n.2

in 1806. In 1816 he was made a partner of the NWC, and in the same year he was arrested by Lord Selkirk. He probably wintered at Carlton House, a few miles above the elbow of the Assiniboine River in 1819. At the coalition of 1821 he was made a Chief Trader, and during two seasons he had the charge of Swan River district, at Lower Swan River House. He spent the 1823-24 season in charge of the Swan River district with headquarters at Fort Pelly, and in 1826 he was transferred to the Southern Department. During 1826-27 he shared the management of the Timiskaming district with Chief Trader Angus Cameron whom he had been appointed to succeed. In 1827 McDonell had the sole charge of the district with headquarters at Timiskaming House. He retained this position until 1834 when he was granted a year’s furlough, and on his return in 1835 he was again appointed to the Northern Department in charge of the Rainy Lake district. He made his headquarters at Fort Frances from 1835-37 and at Fort Alexander from 1837-38. He was granted leave of absence during 1838-39 on account of ill-health, but he resumed his charge of the Rainy Lake district in 1839, making his headquarters at Fort Frances until 1841, except for a short period in 1840 when he was in charge of the Red River Settlement. McDonell was granted two years’ furlough prior to his retirement in 1843. He was promoted to Chief Factor in 1828 and in 1839 he was made a Councillor of Rupert’s Land.\textsuperscript{18}

- Alexander Cameron (fl.1757)

\textbf{McDonell, John (1768-1850)}

John McDonell came to America with his father in 1773, and at the close of the American Revolution came to Canada. Between 1788, when he was gazetted an ensign in the militia battalion at Cornwall and Osnabruck, and 1793, when he first appears in the West, he became a clerk in the service of the North West Company. He was made a partner of the North West Company about 1796, and in 1799 he was in charge of the Upper Red River department. He was employed in this department almost continuously until 1809, when he was placed in charge of the Athabaska department. In 1808 he was elected a member of the Beaver Club of Montreal. He retired as a partner of the North West Company in 1812 and returned to Canada. He settled at Point Fortune, on the Ottawa River, and here he opened a store, and for many years a boat service on the Ottawa River.\textsuperscript{19}

- John McDonell (fl.1767-1768)

\textsuperscript{18}R. Harvey Fleming, ed., \textit{Minutes of Council Northern Department of Rupert’s Land, 1821-31} (Toronto: The Champlain Society for the Hudson’s Bay Record Society, 1940), 445-46. See also Elaine Allan Mitchell, “McDonell, Allan”, \textit{Dictionary of Canadian Biography Volume VIII 1851 To 1860} (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1985), 537-38.

McDonell, Miles (1767-1828)

Miles McDonell was at Carleton Island on the Upper St. Lawrence River with his father, John McDonell, a loyalist refugee from New York who was a captain in the King’s Royal Regiment of New York. McDonell received his commission as an ensign in the same unit in 1782 and served until its reduction in 1784. He returned to Scotland and later returned to Canada and settled near Cornwall. In 1794 he was appointed lieutenant in the 2nd Battalion of the Royal Canadian Volunteers, and in 1796 he was commissioned as captain. From 1800 until its reduction in 1802 he was stationed at Fort George (Niagara). He lived on his land grant but was more interested in plans to form a regiment of Highland Fencibles in Glengarry. In correspondence with Lord Selkirk in 1809 and early in 1810 he was urged to go to London to discuss an appointment. As a result he became Lord Selkirk’s agent and superintendent of the Red River Colony, and was appointed the first Governor of Assiniboia. He wintered with the colonists at the Nelson Encampment near York Factory during 1811–12, and arrived at Red River in August 1812. His inability to cooperate with the HBC officers caused considerable trouble at this time. In the “Pemmican War” with the NWC he was taken prisoner in June, 1815 and sent to Montreal. He set out once more for the Colony in the spring of 1816 and during the winter led an expedition overland from Lac la Pluie, capturing Fort Douglas from the NWC in January, 1817. He returned to Montreal in 1818 and spent his later years in Upper Canada.²⁰

- John McDonell (fl.1767-1768)

McDougall, Alexander (1759-1821)

Alexander McDougall became a partner of the North West Company prior to 1799. He signed the agreements of 1802 and 1804; and he does not appear to have been ever at Grand Portage or Fort William. He was in charge of the Timiskaming and Abitibi districts. He seems to have retired from the fur trade about 1813, and in 1814 he was elected a member of the Beaver Club of Montreal.²¹

- McDougall (fl.1759)

---


McDougall, Duncan (d.1818)

Duncan McDougall joined the Pacific Fur Company of J.J. Astor as a partner in 1810, and took part in the founding of Fort Astoria in 1811. He was in charge of the fort when it was handed over to the North West Company in 1813, and he then entered the service of the Company, apparently as a partner. He remained on the Pacific Coast until 1817 when he went east to Fort William.\(^{22}\)

- Comcomly (d.1830)
- Shaw (fl.1788)
- McDougall (fl.1759)

McDougall, George (fl.1815-1849)

George McDougall came out to the Peace River in 1815 as a clerk in the HBC’s party commanded by John Clarke. He left the HBC at Fort Vermilion, and crossed the mountains to visit his brother James. At Stuart’s Lake, in 1816 he took service with the North West Company, and he remained in New Caledonia. He was taken over as a clerk by the HBC in 1821, and remained in the New Caledonia district until 1830. He was then appointed in charge of Great Slave Lake, and in the next year was transferred to Lesser Slave Lake, where he remained in charge from 1831 to 1846. In 1846-47 he was in charge at Rocky Mountain House, but in 1847 he returned to Lesser Slave Lake and remained there until 1849, when he retired. He appears never to have been promoted above the rank of clerk.\(^{23}\)

- McDougall (fl.1783)

McDougall, George Millward (1821-1876)

George Millward McDougall served with the Royal Foresters during the Rebellion of 1837. In 1842 moved to Owen Sound, receiving a licence to serve as a preacher. He attended Victoria College at Cobourg in 1848-49. The following year he was sent to Alderville as assistant, and in 1851 to Garden River, near Sault Ste. Marie to establish a mission. From 1857 to 1860 he served


at Rama, moving in 1860 to Rossville, near Norway House. At the same time he was appointed chairman of Methodist missions for the entire Northwest. In 1863 he established a mission at Pakan, near Edmonton, and in 1873 a mission at Morley for the Stoney Indians. He spent the winter of 1874-75 addressing meetings in Ontario, Quebec, and the Maritimes in the interests of missions, and visited Great Britain in 1875. On his return to the West that summer he was commissioned by Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba to undertake negotiations with the natives, which eventually led to Treaty No. 6 with the Plains and Wood Cree in 1876.²⁴

- George Millward McDougall (1821-1876)

McDougall, James (1783-1851)

James McDougall entered the service of the North West Company in 1798. He was a clerk in the Athabaska department in 1799, and from 1808 to 1816 he was employed either in New Caledonia or on the Peace River. He was taken over as a clerk by the HBC in 1821, and the rest of his service was spent entirely in New Caledonia. He was superannuated in 1832.²⁵

- McDougall (fl.1783)

McDougall, John Chantler (1842-1917)

John Chantler McDougall received his early education at native missionary schools at Newash and Alderville, where he learned the Ojibwa language, and at Garden River on Lake Huron. He attended Victoria College, Cobourg, Canada West from 1857 to 1860, and he joined his father at the Rossville mission near Norway House in 1860. Here he taught school, learned the Cree language, and travelled throughout what is now northern Manitoba. He entered the ministry in 1866 and was ordained in the Methodist Church in 1874. In addition to his missionary work he rendered valuable services to the Crown at various times, particularly as a diplomat and commissioner after the rebellions of 1869-70 and 1885, and in connection with the making of treaties with the natives.²⁶

---


²⁶The Manitoba Library Association, comp., *Pioneers and Early Citizens of Manitoba: A Dictionary of Manitoba Biography from the earliest times to 1920* (Winnipeg: Peguis Publishers,
• George Millward McDougall (1821-1876)

*McDougall, John George (1825-ca.1851)*

John George McDougall entered into a contract in 1853 to accompany John Rae’s forthcoming Arctic Expedition as a middleman and labourer. When Rae found it necessary to spend the winter of 1853-54 at Repulse Bay, McDougall was one of the men who returned from Chesterfield Inlet to York Factory. He returned to the Red River Settlement.  

• McDougall (fl.1783)

*McFarlane, John Stewart (1797-ca.1822)*

John Stewart McFarlane entered the service of the HBC as a writer in 1810. He spent the winter 1810-11 at Acton House, the season 1811-12 in the Saskatchewan district; and during the winter of 1812-13 he was stationed at Paint Creek. During the spring of 1813 he spent a few weeks at Edmonton House, and from the summer of that year until the summer of 1816 he was master and trader of Paint Creek. In 1816 McFarlane requested to be transferred to the Athabaska district, and during the season 1816-17 he was stationed at Fort Wedderburn. During the seasons 1817-18 and 1818-19 he served in the English River district. After failing to establish Lac la Ronge in the summer of 1819 he spent the outfits 1819-20 and 1820-21 in charge of the Green Lake post. He spent another season in the English River district and in the autumn of 1822 he returned to Europe. He retired to Glasgow.  

• Benjamin Bruce (1775-ca.1827)

*McGillivray, Duncan (ca.1770's-1808)*

Duncan McGillivray entered the service of the North West Company some time prior to 1793, and in 1793-95 he was stationed in the Upper Fort des Prairies department. He remained in this

1971), 138.


*27* E.E. Rich and Alice M. Johnson, eds., John Rae’s Correspondence with the Hudson’s Bay Company on Arctic Exploration 1844-1845 (London: The Hudson’s Bay Record Society, 1953), 364.

department until 1799 when he returned to Montreal, was elected a member of the Beaver Club, and became a partner in the firm of McTavish, Frobisher and Co. As such, he returned to the West in 1800, and made an attempt, only partially successful to cross the Rocky Mountains. He left the West finally in 1802, and from 1802 to 1807 he was one of the agents of the North West Company at Fort William.29

- John McTavish (fl.1750)

**McGillivray, John (1777-1855)**

John McGillivray came to Canada with his brother Duncan and entered the service of the North West Company about 1796. He rose rapidly in the Company’s service, and was made a partner in 1801. He was in charge at Athabaska River from 1806 to 1810, and at Dunvegan from 1810 to 1815. He was one of the partners of the Company arrested by Lord Selkirk in 1816, and tried at York in 1817. He retired from the fur trade in 1818, and settled at Williamstown, Upper Canada. From 1839 to 1841 he was a member of the Legislative Council of Upper Canada; and in 1852 he fell heir to the estate at Dunmaglass, near Inverness, Scotland, the home of the head of the clan. He never himself came into possession of the estate, for there was prolonged litigation over it.

- Farquhar McGillivray (fl.1777)

**McGillivray, Joseph (1791-1832)**

Joseph McGillivray was made a partner of the North West Company in 1813, and from 1813 to 1817 was at Fort Okanagan in the Columbia district. He was at Fort William in the summer of 1817, but evidently returned to the Columbia department. In 1821 he was promoted to the rank of Chief Trader. He was at Vermilion, 1821-22 and at Norway House, 1822-23. In 1823 he was appointed to York Factory, and in 1824 he was granted leave of absence for a year for the benefit of his health. In 1825-26 he was appointed in charge of Trout Lake (Severn district), and from 1826-28 he was in the New Caledonia district - mainly at Alexandria. In 1828-29 he was on furlough, in 1829-30 he was appointed to Fort Good Hope, and in 1830-31 he was at Split Lake. He retired from the fur trade in 1831.30

---


McGillivray, Simon (1783-1840)

Simon McGillivray was educated at his uncle’s, Simon McTavish, expense, but lameness precluded him from entering the fur trade. In 1805 he became a partner in the London firm of McTavish, Fraser and Co., and in 1813 he became also a partner in the Montreal house of McTavish, McGillivrays, and Co. He played a leading part in bringing about the union of the HBC and the North West Company in 1821, and in the summer of 1821 he made a journey to Fort William to oversee the details of the union. In 1822 he became a member of the new firm of McGillivrays, Thain and Co., and from 1821 to 1824 he was one of the special joint committee for the oversight of the fur trade. In 1824, he and his brother William accepted stock in the HBC in lieu of their rights, but in 1835 the firms of McTavish, McGillivrays and Co. And McGillivrays, Thain and Co. Were declared insolvent, and Simon McGillivray was forced to go to Montreal to attempt to straighten out their tangled finances. In this, however, he was unsuccessful, and in 1829 he accepted an appointment as one of the commissioners appointed by the United Mexican Silver Mining Company to reorganize the management of their silver mines. He was in Mexico from 1830 to 1835. On his return to London he became one of the proprietors of the Morning Chronicle.31

McGillivray, Simon (1791-1840)

Simon McGillivray served with the Canadian Chasseurs in 1812, and entered the service of the North West Company as a clerk about 1813. He was stationed in the Columbia district for some years and was for a number of years employed in the Athabaska department. He was made a partner of the North West Company before the coalition of 1821. He was made a Chief Trader of the HBC in 1821, and during 1821-22 he was granted leave of absence on account of indifferent health. After spending the summer of 1822 at Fort William, he was appointed to the Lac La Plue (Rainy Lake) district, where he remained until 1830. During 1831 and 1832 he took charge at Fort Nez Perces, and later he was stationed in the New Caledonia district until his retirement in 1834. He reentered the HBC service in the capacity of clerk in 1836, when he was appointed to establish the Esquimaux Bay district, where he remained until 1838. He again became a Chief

---

Trader in 1837 and was later in charge of Chicoutimi on the Saguenay River.\footnote{W. Stewart Wallace, ed., \textit{Documents Relating to the North West Company} (Toronto: The Champlain Society, 1934), 471-72.}

- John McTavish (fl.1750)
- John McDonald (fl.1771)

\textit{McGillivray, William (1764-1825)}

William McGillivray was educated at his uncle’s, Simon McTavish, expense, and in 1784 he came to Canada, and entered the service of the North West Company as a clerk. In 1785-86 he was in the Red River department, and in 1786-87 he was in charge of the post at Lac des Serpent, and with Roderick McKenzie, was mainly responsible for bringing about the union of the North West Company and the Gregory, McLeod Company in 1787. He became a partner in the North West Company in 1790, and a member of the firm of McTavish, Frobisher and Co. in 1793. On the death of his uncle in 1804 he became a Chief Director of the North West Company. Fort William was named after him in 1807. He directed the policy of the North West Company in regard to the Selkirk Settlement at the Red River, and in 1816 he was arrested by Lord Selkirk at Fort William and sent down to Canada for trial. With his brother Simon, he helped to negotiate the coalition of the North West Company and the HBC. After 1821 he became one of the joint board for consulting and advising on the management of the fur trade. He bought the estate of Peine-au-Ghael in the Isle of Mull, Scotland, but did not appear to have lived there.\footnote{See also Fernand Ouellet, “McGillivray, William”, \textit{Dictionary of Canadian Biography Volume VI 1821 To 1835} (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1987), 454-57.}

- John McDonald (fl.1771)
- John McTavish (fl.1750)

\textit{McGillivray, William (1800-1832)}

William McGillivray entered the service of the North West Company in 1816. During the trading season 1820-21 he wintered at Fort Vermilion, Peace River. After the coalition of 1821 was a second-class clerk with the HBC. In 1822 he served in the Athabaska district, and his apprenticeship ended in 1823. He continued to serve in the Athabaska district until 1828. He was
then transferred to New Caledonia.  

- John McTavish (fl.1750)
- Alexander Stewart (fl.1810-1840)

McIntosh, William (1782-1842)

William McIntosh entered the service of the North West Company, and was stationed at Lesser Slave Lake in 1803. In 1805 he was transferred to the Peace River, and in 1815 he made a successful defence of Fort Vermilion against the HBC men under John Clarke. He was made a partner of the North West Company in 1816, and in 1819 he was one of the Nor'-Westers arrested by William Williams. At the time of the coalition of 1821 he was made a Chief Trader, and he was promoted to the rank of Chief Factor in 1823. He served at Dunvegan from 1821 to 1824 and in the Athabaska district 1824-25. From 1825 to 1829 he was in charge at Nelson House, from 1829 to 1832 at Cumberland House, and from 1832 to 1834 at Dunvegan. He was obliged to leave Dunvegan in 1834 on account of ill-health, and was subsequently granted furlough for the years 1835-136. He retired from the fur trade in 1837. 

- Charles Gladu (1776-ca.1830)

McKay, Alexander (ca.1770-1811)

Alexander McKay entered the service of the North West Company before 1791, and accompanied Sir Alexander McKenzie on his overland journey to the Pacific Ocean in 1793. He was at Portage la Prairie in 1794-95, and he was made a partner of the North West Company in 1799. He was in charge at Lake Winnipeg in 1806, and he retired in 1808. In 1807 he was elected a member of the Beaver Club of Montreal. In 1810 he became a partner in the Pacific Fur Company of J.J. Astor,

---


and sailed to Astoria.  

- Jean Etienne Waddens (1738-1782)
- Donald McKay (fl. 1770-1772)

**McKay, Angus (1836-ca. 1894)**

Angus McKay settled in St. Charles Parish, later in St. Francois Xavier Parish, and then in St. Boniface. He was elected to the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba by acclamation in 1870, for Lake Manitoba, reelected 1874, and resigned in 1876. He was elected to the House of Commons at a special election in 1871 for Marquette. He sat until the dissolution of the first Parliament. He was a Conservative. He served as Indian Agent at Norway House in 1894.  

- Charles Gladu (1776-ca. 1830)

**McKay, Donald (1753-1833)**

Donald McKay entered the service of the North West Company, and was on the Saskatchewan in 1786, when he passed Cumberland House. He entered the service of the HBC in 1790. He was stationed at Osnaburgh House in 1792, and on the Red River in 1794. In 1799 he left York Factory for England.  

- McKay (fl. 1753)

---


See also Jean Morrison, “MacKay, Alexander”, *Dictionary of Canadian Biography Volume VI 1801 To 1820* (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1983), 532-34.


See also Sarah Carter, “McKay, Angus”, *Dictionary of Canadian Biography Volume XII 1891 To 1900* (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1990), 640-41.


See also John C. Jackson, “Mackay, Donald”, *Dictionary of Canadian Biography Volume VI 1821 To 1835* (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1987), 463-64.
McKay, James (1828-1879)

James McKay was educated at Red River, and joined the HBC. After leaving the employ of the HBC he became a trader and hunter on his own account. He mastered several native languages and gained confidence of the natives in the Northwest. He served as guide on several scientific, missionary and pleasure expeditions and assisted the Canadian Government in the negotiating of Indian Treaties Numbers 1, 2, 3, 5 and 6. Before Manitoba entered Confederation he served as a member of the Council of Assiniboia and President of the White Horse Plain District Court. He was a member of the Legislative Council of Manitoba until its abolition in 1876, and served as Speaker from 1871 to 1874. He was President of the Executive Council from 1871 to 1874, and served as Minister of Agriculture from 1874 until his resignation in 1878. He was returned by acclamation for Lake Manitoba constituency in the bye election of 1877.\(^{39}\)

- Edward Umfreville (b.1755)
- Charles Gladu (1776-ca.1830)

McKay, John (d.1810)

John McKay entered the fur trade in 1788 working for Alexander Shaw at Lake Nipigon. In 1790 he joined the HBC and returned to Lake Nipigon for the 1791-92 season. The next four years he was stationed at Rainy Lake, and in 1797 he was master at Brandon House. Three seasons at Osnaburgh House and Martin Falls followed, and in 1801 he was posted back to Brandon House where he remained in charge until his death in 1810.\(^{40}\)

- McKay (fl.1753)

McKay, John Richards (1792-1877)

John Richards McKay was sent from Albany Factory to London in the autumn of 1800, presumably to be educated, and he returned to Hudson Bay in the summer of 1808. He was stationed at Albany Factory during 1808-09. During the season 1809-10 he joined his father, who was in charge of Brandon House, and served under him as a writer. After the death of his father at Brandon House, McKay remained at the post until the end of the 1810-11 season when he went


See also Allan R. Turner, “McKay, James”, Dictionary of Canadian Biography Volume X 1871 To 1880 (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1972), 473-75.

to Pembina River. He returned to the Brandon House area in 1812-13, and he was stationed at Riviere Qu’Appelle during 1814-15. After the HBC left Qu’Appelle with the trade returns in April 1815, their post was burnt by the NWC, and in the autumn of 1815 McKay was sent to rebuild the fort. For the season 1816-17 he was a writer and trader at Fort Hibernia in the Swan River district, and in the autumn of 1817 he built a post at Beaver Creek, and he spent the winter 1817-18 there. He was assistant trader at Beaver Creek during 1818-19, and was also stationed there during 1819-20. At the time of the coalition McKay was in charge of Brandon House, where he remained until he retired to the Red River Settlement in 1824. After an unsuccessful attempt to open an academy to teach, he joined the American traders in the autumn of 1830. However, he was again given employment by the HBC in 1831 when he was appointed post master in charge of the new post to be established at Portage la Prairie, and in subsequent years, until he was discharged in 1844 and appointed to the management of Fort Ellice. In 1845 he was described as a freeman in the Red River Settlement, and in 1846 he was again in the HBC’s service in charge of the Partridge Crop in the Swan River district. In 1847 he was in charge of Partridge Crop and Riviere Poule d’eau, and from 1848-54 he was appointed to the charge of Shoal River post in the same district. In 1855 and 1856 McKay was appointed to the management of both Touchwood Hills post and Cree Camps in the Swan River district, in 1857 to the charge of Cree Camps, and in 1858 to the Touchwood Hills post again. He retired in 1859.41

- John Ballendine (1780-ca.1836)
- McKay (fl.1753)

**McKay, Thomas (1798-1848)**

Thomas McKay was baptized in the Scotch Presbyterian Church at Williamstown, Glengarry in 1804, aged six years. He entered the service of the Pacific Fur Company in 1810, and accompanied his father to Astoria. On the capture of Astoria in 1813 he took service with the North West Company, and he remained a clerk in the Columbia department, first with the North West Company, and after 1821 with the HBC, almost continuously for about twenty-five years. In 1824 he was attached to James McMillan’s expedition to the mouth of the Fraser River, and aspired to the leadership of the 1825 Umpqua expedition. McKay spent the winter of 1826-27 in the Klamath Country, and accompanied Peter Skene Ogden in 1827-28 in the Snake Country. In the fall of 1828 he left with a party on a journey to the Umpqua for the purpose of recovering property belonging to Jedediah Smith which had been stolen during the previous summer when his men were massacred, and McKay afterwards went on an expedition to the Bonaventura (Sacramento) Valley. The men returned to Fort Vancouver in Feb. 1830 and in the following autumn he was part of another expedition that explored the headwaters of the Willamette River. In 1834 he was appointed a clerk at Fort Vancouver, and was outfitted to trade with the

---

American trappers at their annual rendezvous. It appears that some time during this expedition McKay built Snake Fort, later known as Fort Boise. He returned to the Snake Country in the autumn of 1835. On the expedition of 1836-37 McKay again returned to the Snake Country, and he spent the winter of 1837-38 in charge of Fort Hall. In the winter of 1838-39 he was a clerk at Fort Hall and some time after this he retired from the HBC service. He took part in the Cayuse War, and during the Californian gold rush he was leader of the wagon train from Oregon. He appears to have settled on a farm in Oregon and to have become a citizen of the United States.42

- Nicholas Montour (1756-1808)
- Donald McKay (fl.1770-1772)
- Edward Umfreville (fl.1755)
- William Sinclair (1766-1818)
- Jean Etienne Waddens (1738-1782)

**McKay, William (1772-1832)**

William McKay entered the service of the North West Company in 1790, and was made a partner in 1796. He was in charge at Lake Winnipeg in 1799, and in 1805 was at Portage la Prairie. He retired from the fur trade in 1807, and was elected a member of the Beaver Club of Montreal. In the War of 1812 he commanded the British force which captured Prairie du Chien, and after the war he became an officer of the Indian Department with the rank of lieutenant-colonel.43

- Donald McKay (fl.1770-1772)

**McKenzie, Alexander (1767-1830)**

Alexander McKenzie was a trader near Detroit from 1790 to 1796, and in 1798 he entered the service of the XY Company as a wintering partner. He became a partner of the North West Company on the union of the two companies in 1804, and from 1804 to 1808 he was in charge of the Athabaska department. From 1809 to 1810 he was at the Pic, on Lake Superior, and from 1811 to 1812 he was agent of the Company at Fort William. He was one of the North West

---


partners arrested by Lord Selkirk in 1816, and was tried at the assizes in York in 1818 but was acquitted. He appears to have become a retired partner about this time, but was at Fort William in the summer of 1821 as an agent of McTavish, McGillivray and Co.  

- John McBean (1778-1854)

**McKenzie, Alexander (1794-1828)**

Alexander McKenzie entered the service of the North West Company as an apprentice clerk in 1812 or 1823. He was stationed at Fort George, the depot for the Columbia department in 1820-21. After the coalition of 1821 he became a clerk in the service of the HBC, and was stationed in the Columbia district. During 1823-24 he acted as Surgeon, Trader and Clerk at Fort George. In 1827 he left Fort Vancouver to carry despatches to Fort Langley on Fraser River. He arrived there in December, and on the return journey in January, 1828 he and four companions were murdered for their clothes and arms.  

- Comcomly (d.1830)

**McKenzie, Benjamin (1807-1837)**

Benjamin McKenzie was educated at Montreal and unofficially assisted his father, Chief Factor Roderick McKenzie, in the Lake Superior district from 1823-25. He entered the HBC service in 1827 when he was appointed a post master in the Southern Department, and during the trading seasons 1827-28 and 1828-29 he served under his father at Fort William and at Lac la Fleche, an outpost. From 1829-31 he was stationed at La Cloche in the Lake Huron district, and in 1831 his services were transferred to the Northern Department. He was stationed at Fort St. James in New Caledonia in 1831-32, and about 1833 he was promoted to the rank of clerk. The remainder of his service was spent west of the Rocky Mountains, and in 1835-36 he was at Fort Vancouver, Columbia River. He left that place in 1837 for the Sandwich Islands on account of ill-health, but died in Honolulu in the same year.

---


45R. Harvey Fleming, ed., Minutes of Council Northern Department of Rupert’s Land, 1821-31 (Toronto: The Champlain Society for the Hudson’s Bay Record Society, 1940), 447.

• Alexander Campbell (fl.1773-1787)
• Roderick McKenzie (1772-1859)
• Farquhar McGillivray (fl.1777)

McKenzie, Charles (1778-1855)

Charles McKenzie entered the service of the North West Company in 1803, and in 1804 he was a clerk on the Assiniboine. He made four trading expeditions in the years 1804 to 1806 to the Missouri Indians. In 1807 he was transferred to the region between Rainy Lake and Albany, and here he spent most of the rest of his service. He was taken over as a clerk by the HBC in 1821, and he was still a clerk when he retired from the service in 1854. 47

• William McKay (1775-ca.1795)

McKenzie, Donald (1783-1851)

Donald McKenzie came to Canada in 1800 and entered the service of the NWC, and by 1806 he was a clerk at Fond du Lac. In 1809 he joined J.J. Astor and made the overland journey to Astoria in 1811. He remained there until 1813 when he took a prominent part in the negotiations through which Astoria was purchased by the NWC. He became a partner of the NWC, returned to the Columbia, and reached Fort George in October, 1816. For his success in the Snake River fur trade he was appointed a Chief Factor at the coalition of 1821. In 1822 he was placed in command of the Bow River Expedition, From 1822-23 he was appointed to the charge of the Red River district, and from 1823-35 he was Governor of Assiniboia. For the trading season 1833-34 he was appointed to Fort William, and in 1834-35 he was on furlough preparatory in 1835. He settled in Mayville Chautauqua County, New York. 48

• Alexander McKenzie (fl.1761-1783)
• William Sinclair (1766-1818)
• Jean Etienne Waddens (1738-1782)
• Donald McKay (fl.1770-1772)


