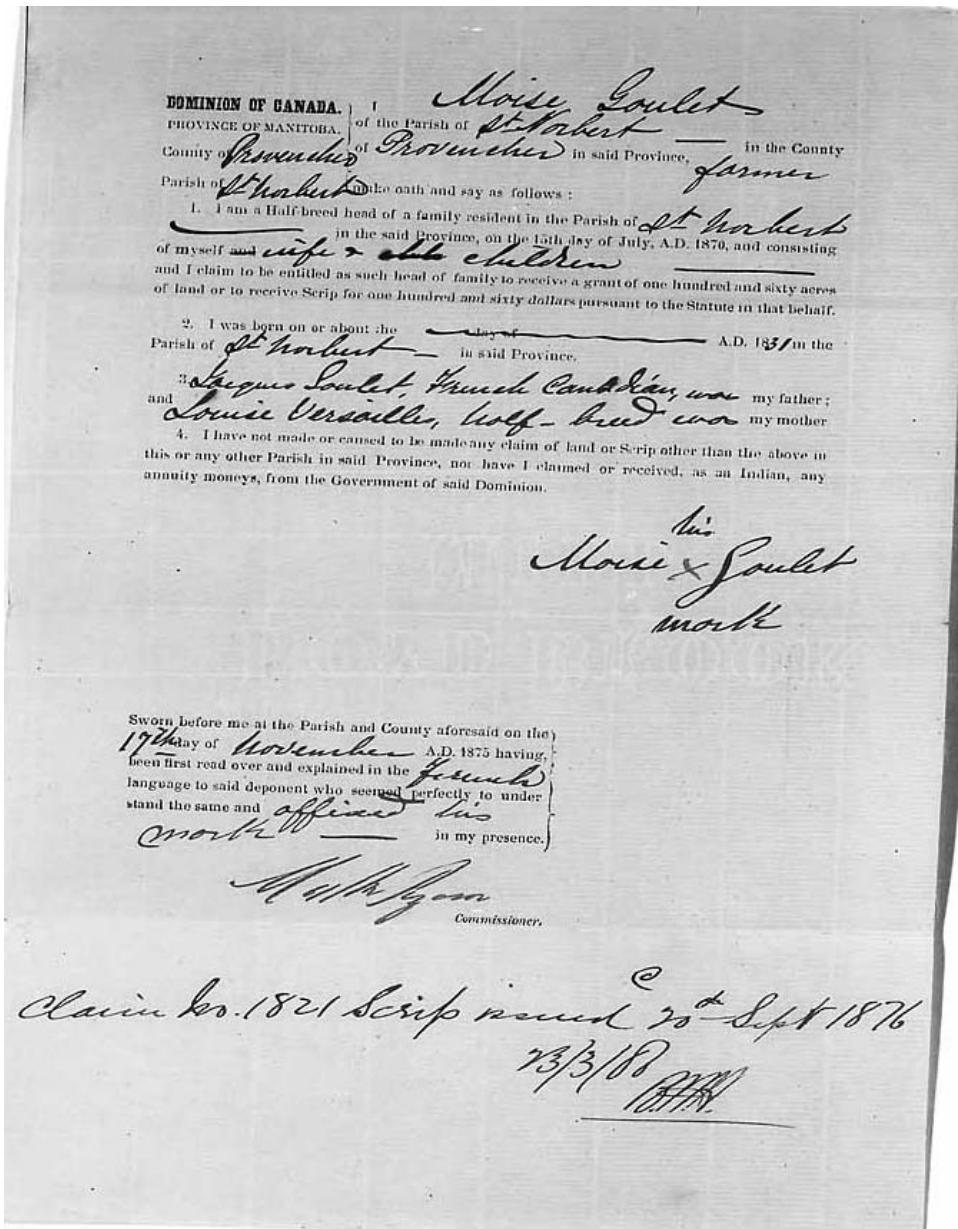


## Möise (Moyse) Goulet, (b. 1831)

Möise Goulet and his nephew Leonide Goulet were both members of the 49<sup>th</sup> Rangers, the Metis Scouts of the 1873-74 Boundary Commission. In 1872, the formal survey of the border between Canada and the United States began. The Commission surveyed from the Northwest Angle of the Lake of the Woods to the Red River over the winter of 1872-73. They used Metis guides and Chippewa men to assist them with this task. Maxime Marion, pictured below, was employed as a guide for this part of the survey. During 1873 and 1874 the Commission surveyed from Pembina to the Rocky Mountains. The British Commission employed William Hallett and 30 armed Metis guides and scouts,



Möise Goulet was born in 1831 at St. Norbert. He was the son of Jacques Goulet and and his second wife, Louise Versailles (Metis), the daughter of Louis Versailles and Madeleine Montgnaise. He married Marie Beauchamp, the daughter of Pierre Beauchamp and Marie Comtois dit Morin, before 1856. They had ten children. Möise Goulet was a wealthy Metis trader and by the late 1860s was earning upwards of \$1,000 per year in the buffalo robe trade. He had an extensive operation and had hired a number of Metis to work tanning hides for him.

His former house, the “Maison Goulet” is a historic site near Joubert Creek in St. Pierre-Jolys, which is featured on the metre certificate of the Crow Wing Trail, honouring Moïse Goulet, a freighter on the Crow Wing Trail for the Hudson’s Bay Company, in 1870. This log house, built by Moïse Goulet himself was typical of French homes in the Red River Valley at that time. The house features a double-pitched mansard roof and has been refaced with vertical board and batten siding common to early French Manitoba buildings.



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