



Algonquins of Ontario

Newsletter

**A JOURNEY OF SURVIVAL,
REBUILDING AND SELF SUFFICIENCY**

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From AIP to Now: Improvements to the Treaty Package

A non-binding Agreement in Principle (AIP) was executed by the Algonquins of Ontario (AOO), Ontario and Canada in October 2016. This was the culmination of many years of negotiations but it was very clear to the AOO that the package of land and cash identified in that document would not be sufficient to secure the support of Algonquins in a formal ratification vote.

Indeed, at the time of signing the AIP, then-Chief Kirby Whiteduck of the Algonquins of Pikwakanagan First Nation (Pikwakanagan) made it clear to the assembled government Ministers, Senators and other guests that significant improvements would have to be made to the package before a final agreement could be recommended to the beneficiaries of any Algonquin treaty.

At that time, the AIP identified a cash component of \$300 million and a land component of 117,000 acres. The AIP also required the AOO to repay federal negotiation loans totaling nearly \$30 million that had been incurred to fund the negotiations since the early 1990s. These loans which it was proposed would be deducted from the settlement package were also expected to continue to grow until the treaty was finalized. The AIP also contemplated that Pikwakanagan would enter into self-government arrangements whereby their existing reserve would no longer be an *Indian Act* reserve and the *Indian Act* taxation exemptions would be phased out over time.

While the AIP contained a number of very positive elements the aforementioned features were very unpopular. However, in order to negotiate improvements to the package of benefits identified in the AIP, it was patently clear that the only way forward was to sign the AIP and then resume the negotiations. It was

also made clear by Ontario and Canada that failure to sign the AIP would bring the process to an end.

Subsequent to the signing of the AIP, negotiations have continued on a broad range of issues including those noted above. We are pleased to report that as a result of those discussions the cash component of the proposed settlement package has been essentially tripled to \$820 million as of the 3RD quarter of 2018 and continues to increase with the cost of living. Currently the cash component of the offer stands at over \$900 million. The land component has also been increased to 129,500 acres. Furthermore, the government of Canada has forgiven all negotiation loans from the past and now funds the negotiations with grants rather than loans. Finally, at our insistence, Canada has a revised mandate that does not require the termination of the Pikwakanagan reserve and specifically permits the continuation of the taxation exemptions under section 87 of the *Indian Act*.

We continue to press forward with the treaty negotiations. In doing so we are confident that in the same way that we addressed the concerns arising out of the non – binding AIP we will fashion a proposed treaty package to be presented to you within the next several months that will address the needs and concerns of today's beneficiaries and those for seven generations to come.

Robert J. Potts

**Principal Negotiator and
Senior Legal Counsel**

The Algonquin Tribunal

The Algonquin Tribunal is conducting inquiries to determine whether certain historical persons should remain on the Schedule of Algonquin Ancestors. This effort is being undertaken to ensure that those enrolled as proposed beneficiaries are Aboriginal rights bearing Algonquins. The Algonquin Tribunal is made of Algonquins who originate from the various communities that make up the AOO. The Algonquin Tribunal is committed to carrying out its mandate in a fair and transparent way and to treat participants with dignity and respect.

The key issue that the Tribunal must determine is whether the historical persons at issue are identified in a historical record or document dated on or before December 31, 1921, in such a way that it would be reasonable to conclude that either or both of them was considered to be an Algonquin or Nipissing, or a sibling of such a person. "Sibling" in this context is defined as a person with a common Algonquin parent.



The details regarding the ancestors who are the subject of the Tribunal's inquiries and how you may participate in the Tribunal's process can be found on the Tribunal website:

www.tanakiwin.com/tribunal/

The Tribunal's decisions will be posted to this website.

The Algonquin Tribunal welcomes any questions related to the Tribunal's work and these inquiries.

The Tribunal's registry can be reached by email at: **tribunal@tanakiwin.com**, or by phone at: **613-401-1209**.



Kaondinoketch

François Kaondinoketch was also known as François Papino or Papineau. He was the son of Chief Joseph Laurent Kisensik (1774-1829) and Cecile Kakikekwe (1770-1857).

When François married Marie Anne Otickwekijikokwe in 1830 at the age of 23 he was already the Grand Chief of the Nipissings, having succeeded his father, Chief Kisensik. Pierre Louis Constant Pinesi, Grand Chief of the Algonquins, witnessed François and Marie Anne's marriage. In turn, Chief Kaondinoketch witnessed the burials of Chief Pierre Louis Constant Pinesi and his wife Marguerite Nipawikwe in 1834. François fought for the rights of the Nipissing and Algonquin people for more than twenty years, from 1830 to 1851.

Chief Kaondinoketch spoke on behalf of the Principal Chiefs of the Nipissings

and Algonquins in a council meeting in September 1841. He eloquently described the devastation of their hunting grounds and reminded the British authorities of the Royal Proclamation's promises to protect and respect Indigenous rights. Kaondinoketch spoke these words:

"Brother: We the Nipissings and Algonquins have frequently Consulted on this very Subject, and my Indian Brothers have put these Words into my Mouth to deliver to you: We have much to say Brother, do not disturb us, nor be impatient when we repeat what we have already told you, that Our Hunting Grounds, which are vast and extensive and once abounded in the richest Furs and swarmed with Deer of every description, are now entirely ruined.

We tell you the truth, We now starve half the year through and Our Children, who were formerly Accustomed to be Comfortably Clothed, are now Naked!

We own Brother, that we are partly the cause of these present misfortunes: We were too good and generous: We permitted Strangers to come and Settle on our Grounds and to Cultivate the Land; wood merchants to destroy our valuable Timber, who have done us much injury, as by burning our rich Forests, they have annihilated our Beaver and our Peltries, and driven away our Deer. Had our Hunting Grounds belonged to the Whites they would never have allowed this; But we had good hearts and took pity on our White Bretheren we know that they must live as well as ourselves. They are also the Children of Our Great Father: We never thought of futurity Brother, and we were silent at these encroachments; But now Brother we are pitiful ourselves and are obliged to crave assistance from our Father the Governor General. We have always borne in mind, the Promises and Commands of our Great and Good Father King George the Third who in His Royal Proclamation dated at St. James' the 7th day of October 1763, of which our Father Sir William Johnson gave our ancestors a Writing on parchment which we still hold. This Document tells us that we shall never be disturbed on the Hunting Grounds reserved for us. (The Vast extent of which has often been represented) that we could not make away with them to strangers, but that whenever we should wish to part with them, Our Great Father for the time being, or His Representative in America would assume the same as pay us for them, as we understand

He had done to our Brothers, His Red Children of Upper Canada. We have Brother offered these Hunting grounds to our Father The Governor General, in our Said Petition of the 9th March 1840, to which we have as yet received no answer; But Brother, in his Letter to Us (which we hold) after the delivery of the Petition, He promised to do us justice and relieve our distress: His meaning as we understand it must be, that he perceived by our Petition, that we have been unjustly dealt with and imposed upon and that He will treat us as our Bretheren in Upper Canada have been treated. They have for many years past been allowed to receive, and still enjoy, an Annual remuneration for such parts of their Hunting Grounds as have been assumed by the Government. This Brother is all we ask for in our Petition. It is what has been promised to us; what our Red Bretheren in Upper Canada have already in verily received, and what in Justice we have a right to expect."

He then recalled how the Algonquins and Nipissings faithfully supported the British during the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812, saying:

*"During the last two wars with the United States, our ancestors as well as ourselves, were called upon by our Fathers the then Governors and told that we had lands to defend, as well as our white Brethren. We obeyed, we knew it was our duty to defend our Hunting Grounds. We gave the **war whoop**, we fought, and bled, in defending the rights of our Great Father, and our Soil, and we would assure our Father the Governor General, that we are ready to do so again whenever called upon."*

Kaondinoketch then complained about the government buying their land from the Mississauga, saying:

*“Adverting to circumstances which we have represented in our said petition relative to the purchase of the portion of our hunting grounds by the Upper Canada Government, and which was clandestinely sold to them by the Mississauga Tribe of Indians **without our knowledge**, We await the results of the enquiry which our Father has promised, (in his answer of the 23rd April 1840) to institute upon our complaints upon the point.*

“We beg leave most humbly to represent to our Father, that the hunting grounds of the Mississauga extended on all the waters taking their source on the south side of certain heights of land and flowing into the St. Lawrence, and the Waters from the same Height of land which flowed into the Ottawa passed through the hunting grounds of the Algonquins and Nipissingue Indians.

“The Mississauga never attempted to hunt near our grounds, neither have we encroached on their lands, this course was observed in the consequence of a treaty between the Chief, of the Mississaugas and us, of which the Iroquois Tribe are perfectly cognizant: When our Father the Governor General is made acquainted with this fact, he will certainly render justice to his red children, and order that the remuneration which is now paid to the Mississaugas for the said land may from henceforth be withheld

from them and paid to us the Nipissings and Algonquins, who are the only tribes entitled to receive the annuity above mentioned.

“These are our real sentiments and the truth, which we wish to make known to our Father, and at the same time we would entreat His Excellency once more to glance over our petition, and according to his promise to render us justice, and to relieve our distress.”



Papino Dodem

Kaondinoketch concluded his address by repeated their request to have Allumette Island reserved for the exclusive use of the Algonquins and Nipissings, saying:

“Brother, we must tell you in conclusion that we have no choice to make. We must one and all become Tillers of the ground, otherwise we must starve.



“Brother, Isle Aux Allumettes is the place we have selected for the settlement of our families, we have already mentioned this in our Petition to our Father of the 9th March 1840, and we earnestly hope he will approve of our several demands therein made, and that he will also approve of our receiving the same amount of assistance, while engaged in the performance of the necessary settling duties, as we understand our brethren of the Ottawa tribe of Indians are at present receiving at the settlement at the Manitoulin Island in Lake Huron. Say to our Great Father that we have a small place of worship erected at Isle aux Allumettes where one of our missionaries generally resides during a month or two in the summer season. This, brother is all we have to say at present. You see our miserable situation and so no doubt will make it fully known.”

“Under the circumstances stated we humbly pray that our Great Father the Governor General will be pleased to grant us our early answer to our petition above mentioned.”

Chief François Kaondinoketch and Marie Anne Otickwekijikokwe had eleven children. Most of them died as children. Only one daughter, Marie Catherine Papino, who lived from 1833 to 1923, is known to have descendants. She married Bernard Narisson, an Iroquois man, at Lake of Two Mountains in 1851. Their children took the name Narisson or Bernard, married other Algonquins, and established their families around Maynooth and Mattawa. Present-day descendants of Kaondinoketch and his sister, Marie Angélique Nakijikokwe, belong to the Antoine, Mattawa, Greater Golden Lake, and Bonnechere communities.

Bon Echo Archaeology Day and Bonnechere Archaeology

Bon Echo Provincial Park is well known for its exposed rock formations, most notably Mazinaw Rock. Mazinaw Rock is a sheer cliff-face that runs for approximately 1.5 km along the eastern edge of Upper and Lower Mazinaw Lakes. Bon Echo Creek runs through Bon Echo Provincial Park in an approximately west to east orientation. This creek enters Lower Mazinaw Lake just southwest of The Narrows.

There is a Historic Sites and Monuments plaque which is located in the park. It is dedicated to the Mazinaw Pictographs and reads, *"Mazinaw, named for an Algonquin word meaning "picture" or "writing," is the largest rock art site on the southern Canadian Shield and the only major pictograph site in southern Ontario. Along the base of this cliff, more than 260 painted images or pictographs attest to the significance of this place and the storytelling techniques of the Algonquin and other Indigenous peoples who created them. The red ochre images depict human and animal figures, as well as a remarkable number of abstract and geometric symbols. The Algonquin people of today remain proud of their ancestral link to this special place."*

In order to properly serve and work on behalf of Algonquins, all AOO Staff should understand the values that are important to Algonquins. Given the high significance of this cultural resource and its importance for Indigenous peoples, particularly the Algonquins, an AOO Staff day where staff could appreciate this site was valuable.

Archaeological Liaisons had a chance to engage with PRAS as well as the AOO Consultation Office and Ontario Parks Staff.



Stage 2 Fieldwork at Bonnechere Provincial Park

Who: from left to right: Jason Mask (Park Superintendent), Kathleen Forward (Cultural Heritage Advisor, AOO), Aiden Cruchet (Bonnechere Provincial Park Staff), Kelly Draves (Bonnechere Provincial Park Staff, Randy Chafer (Bonnechere Provincial Park Staff), and Ken Swayze (Archaeologist, Kinickinick Heritage Consulting)

What: Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment work for new facilities (picnic pavilion and washrooms)

Where: Bonnechere Provincial Park

When: June 9, 2022

Why: Areas of Bonnechere Provincial Park marked for high archaeological potential during a Stage 1. Therefore, Stage 2 required upon disturbance of soil in certain areas. This project involves Bonnechere PP putting in new bathrooms and another area for a picnic shelter/gazebo. We tested the area with test pits. No archaeological material found.



AOO Archaeology Day at Bon Echo



Bon Echo Archaeology - Staff Participation



Bon Echo Archaeology - Ceramics



Bon Echo Archaeology - Point

Who: Past Recovery Archaeological Services (PRAS), Ontario Parks, AOO Consultation Office Staff and Archaeological Liaison from AOPFN, Derek Amikons

What: AOO Staff Archaeology Day

Where: Bon Echo Provincial Park

When: October 2022

Why/What happened: Bon Echo Provincial Park is a place of great significance to Algonquins. There are several archaeological sites within the park, most notably the Mazinaw Pictographs National Historic Site of Canada. A Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment was triggered due to development at the park. Ontario Parks contracted archaeologists and Past Recovery Archaeological Services (PRAS) to conduct work throughout the park. This supported AOO team building and learning initiative, where AOO Staff had the opportunity to learn more about Algonquin culture and archaeology.

Wateridge Summary

The Algonquins of Ontario (AOO) worked in partnership with Canada Lands Company (CLC), ERA Architects Inc., and the Dept of Words & Deeds to create the commemoration program for Wateridge.



On unceded Algonquin territory is a 310-acre (125 hectare) plot of land east of Ottawa's downtown core, previously known as the Rockcliffe Airbase. Now called Wateridge Village, is a mixed-use community and the AOO has been involved in the associated commemoration program that recognizes the history of the land on which the community lies. The commemoration program recognizes the stories of Algonquins, military, and francophone people.

The commemoration program consisted of the gathering of stories. Through Talking Circles, Elders Tours, and historical research, the AOO and CLC compiled information which resulted in a commemoration handbook. This handbook includes the collected histories

from Algonquins, military, and francophone people that resulted in ideas for design principles and guidelines to be used in public spaces for development. Commemorative features may include community signage, public art, design of street benches or other "furniture", pavement and interlock design, display of artwork, and lights.



[This handbook](https://wateridge.ca/wp-content/uploads/2022/11/CLCL_Wateridge_Commemoration_Handbook_ENGLISH_WEB_FINAL-s_1555333.pdf)¹ may be used for any future development as it contains Algonquin design principles and ideas within it.



¹ https://wateridge.ca/wp-content/uploads/2022/11/CLCL_Wateridge_Commemoration_Handbook_ENGLISH_WEB_FINAL-s_1555333.pdf

Indigenous Business Directory - Algonquins of Ontario Business

The AOO Consultation Office is working with Indigenous Services Canada (ISC) to get AOO Businesses listed on the Indigenous Business Directory (IBD). The IBD is designed to assist and support Indigenous businesses in the pursuit of business opportunities, including federal procurement. This directory is a resource available to all levels of government, as well as the private sector to identify Indigenous businesses.

Upcoming personalized information and support sessions will be facilitated by the AOO Consultation Office and Public Services and Procurement Canada (PSPC). If you or anyone you know is an aspiring or existing Algonquin Business in Ontario and are interested in these opportunities, please contact Haleigh Cox, Project Consultation Advisor at hcox@tanakiwin.com or **343-999-3840**.

Employment Opportunities

Stay updated with employment opportunities with The Algonquins of Ontario (AOO) and other organization. Exciting employment prospects for our community members are continuously posted on our website to join the share and further develop your professional capacity and become involved in the continued growth, long-term management and success of the Algonquin Nation and our communities.

All employment opportunities listed on the AOO website contributes to the ongoing efforts to rebuild and revitalize the Algonquin Nation and also enhance the Algonquin presence across the unceded AOO Settlement Area.



Stay Informed, Stay Connected

If you have moved, provide your up-to-date contact information to ensure that you continue to receive updates on our efforts and are made aware of upcoming meetings. Contact your local ANR or the AOO Consultation Office Toll-free at **1-855-735-3759** or **613-735-3759**.

This publication as well as information about other initiatives can be found at www.tanakiwin.com. Also visit the website for information on current initiatives by the AOO, Algonquin history and upcoming events, as well as employment, training, youth and volunteer opportunities.



East Side of Sharbot Lake, off Fall River Road

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITIES

ZIBI

- ▶ Partners in Design of World Class Sustainable Community
- ▶ Collaborative Benefits Agreement
 - Permanent and meaningful recognition
 - Restoring the heritage landscape
 - Employment and economic development opportunities
 - Youth mentorship and job skills development
 - Investment opportunities
 - Algonquin dedicated investment fund

TEWIN

- ▶ Joint Venture Agreement with Taggart Group of Companies
 - Algonquin principles and teachings to guide the planning, consultation, design and development process
 - Employment and economic development opportunities
 - Youth mentorship and job skills development
 - Fall 2021 – 12 scholarships to be offered through Indspire

PUBLIC SERVICE AND PROCUREMENT CANADA

- ▶ Timiskaming Quebec Dam-Bridge Replacement Project
- ▶ Algonquin Knowledge and Land Use Study
- ▶ Alexandra Bridge Replacement and National Capital Region Crossings
- ▶ Employment Hubs
- ▶ Set Aside Program
- ▶ Consultation and Engagement

RECOGNITION

- ▶ Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission
- ▶ Impact Assessment Agency of Canada
- ▶ Algonquin Park, Totem, Visitor Centre
- ▶ Algonquin Park Cottage Leases Reform
- ▶ Forest Industry
 - Five forest management units
 - Relationships with sustainable forest license holders
 - Algonquin First Nations reports inform forest management planning
- ▶ Ontario Power Generation
- ▶ Consultation Project Proponents
 - Developers, aggregate pits and quarries
- ▶ Settlers / Citizens Outreach
 - To learn and connect with Algonquin culture and people
- ▶ Algonquin Naming

ARTS & CULTURE

ELDERS CIRCLES – ENGAGEMENT

- ▶ Lansdowne
- ▶ Pimisi Station
- ▶ Portage Power - Hydro Ottawa
- ▶ Wateridge
- ▶ Zibi
- ▶ Documenting Contributions

HERITAGE CULTURE

- ▶ AOO Guidelines for Archaeologists
- ▶ Birch Bark Crafting Revival
- ▶ Ceremonies
- ▶ Community Classes and Workshops
- ▶ Research
 - Historical presence
 - Way of life
 - Connections

ART

- ▶ 'Critical Mass' Art Show
- ▶ Ottawa Light Rail Transit – Confederation Line
 - Pimisi Station
 - Celebration of Algonquin culture through design and art
 - Pimisi sculpture
 - Māmawi: Together
 - 100 paddles hand-painted by Algonquin-Anishinabe artists
 - Inspired by the Algonquin teaching that it takes many people to paddle a canoe

CITY OF OTTAWA

- ▶ 1010 Somerset – Gladstone Village Redevelopment
 - Collaborative Benefits Agreement in progress
 - Space for Algonquin artists
 - Employment and economic development opportunities
 - Youth mentorship and job skills development

PORTAGE POWER - HYDRO OTTAWA

- ▶ Redevelopment of Hydroelectric Generating Station at Chaudière Falls
- ▶ Viewing Platforms of Chaudière Falls, a Sacred Indigenous Meeting Place
- ▶ Integration of Safe Eel Passage

CANADA LANDS

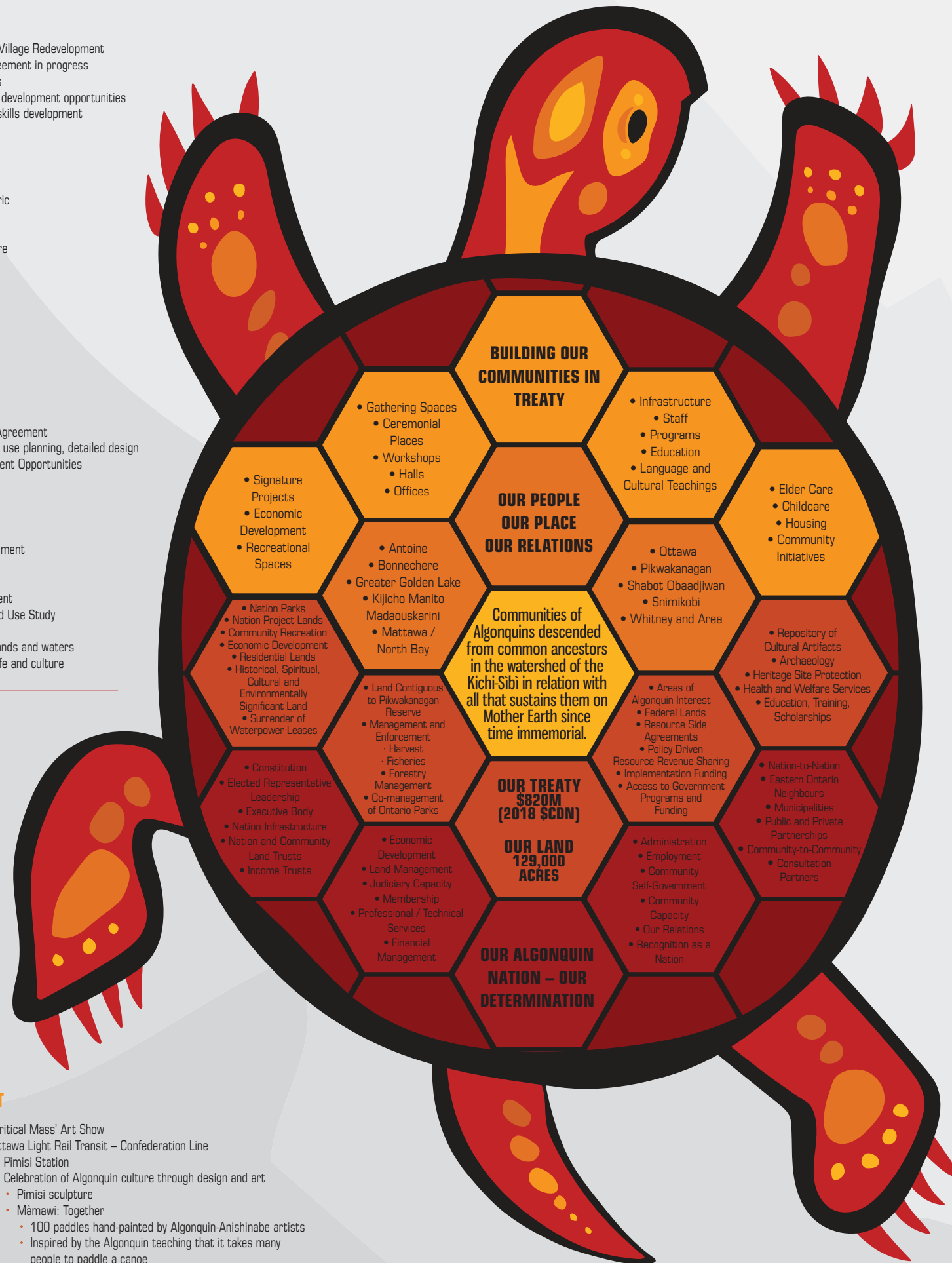
- ▶ Wateridge Village
 - Financial partnership
 - Commemoration program
- ▶ 299 Carling – Joint Venture Agreement
 - Concept development, land use planning, detailed design
- ▶ Training, Mentoring, Employment Opportunities
- ▶ AOO Project Potential

CNL AECL

- ▶ Long-term Relationship Agreement
 - Business opportunities
 - Employment and training
 - Consultation and engagement
- ▶ Algonquin Knowledge and Land Use Study Story Map
 - Our relationship with the lands and waters
 - Celebration of our way of life and culture

NATION GATHERINGS

- ▶ Building Presence and Community



OPPORTUNITIES

COMMUNITY

- ▶ Staffing
- ▶ Participation
 - Archaeological Liaisons
 - Fisheries and habitat monitoring
 - Moose management

ARCHAEOLOGY

- ▶ Training Workshops
- ▶ Employment
 - Algonquin archaeological liaisons

ALGONQUIN PARK

- ▶ Co-management
- ▶ Harkness Labs Fisheries Monitoring
- ▶ Guardianship Program
- ▶ Employment
 - Ongoing Algonquin-specific hiring
 - Seasonal staffing

INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY

CONSULTATION OFFICE

- ▶ Highly Competent, Knowledgeable Staff
- ▶ Serving Communities
- ▶ Creating Opportunities
- ▶ Administering and Coordinating Nation Business
- ▶ Creating and Preserving Information
- ▶ Protection of Natural World, Water / Land Resources
- ▶ Advanced Information Technology Capacity
- ▶ Protection of Cultural Heritage Information
- ▶ Building Connections, Partnerships and Agreements

SYSTEMS

- ▶ Grounded in Seven Grandfather Teachings, Natural Law, and Fairness
- ▶ Process
 - Logical, clear, predictable, fair
- ▶ Beneficiary Criteria / Membership / Appeals
- ▶ Archaeology
- ▶ Policies, Processes and Procedures
- ▶ Harvest Management

FUNDS AND TRUSTS

- ▶ Trust Funds in Place
- ▶ Income Trusts
 - \$820M (2018 \$CDN)- earnings fund opportunities
- ▶ Protection of Treaty Settlement Funds

SOVEREIGNTY

- ▶ Relations with Neighbours
 - Robinson / Huron
 - Williams Treaty
 - Mohawks
- ▶ Protecting Infringement on Algonquin Rights and Interests
 - Metis

FORESTRY

- ▶ Employment and Contracts
- ▶ Training

OPG

- ▶ M. Sullivan & Son Ltd. - Calabogie Generating Station Redevelopment Project - Employment

ONTARIO PARKS

- ▶ Creating Whiteduck Provincial Park
- ▶ Co-management Level 3 Algonquin Park, Bellows Bay, etc.
- ▶ Co-management of various Ontario Parks

PARKS CANADA

- ▶ Rideau Canal Storyboards
- ▶ No Lock Fees

MAPPING

- ▶ Technical Capacity
- ▶ Algonquin Values
- ▶ Algonquin Knowledge, Land Use Study and Story Map

FORESTRY

- ▶ Engagement in Forest Management Planning
- ▶ Identification of White Birch Sources
- ▶ Protection of Heritage and Archaeological Resources
- ▶ Lightening the Ecological Footprint in Algonquin Park

AMERICAN EEL

- ▶ Returning Kichi-Sibi Pimisi
 - Call to Action and Traditional Knowledge Reports
- ▶ Advocate for Restoration to its Historical Range

COMMUNITY-TO-COMMUNITY RELATIONSHIPS

- ▶ Celebrations
 - Feasts
- ▶ Renfrew and BAFN Culture Centre
- ▶ Shabot Obaadjiwan Cultural Centre
- ▶ Partnerships
 - Community / community workshops, meetings
- ▶ AOO Nation Gatherings
- ▶ All Nations Gathering – Whitney, Pikwakanagan Pow Wow, Silver Lake Pow Wow
- ▶ Coordinated COVID-19 Response
 - PPE, thousands of masks and sanitizer
 - Food services for communities and seniors
 - Hundreds of meals and food boxes

TRANSITIONS

- ▶ From Marginalization to Participation
 - From hiring expertise to training and employing Algonquins
- ▶ From Isolation to Community

RESOURCES

- ▶ New Mining Act (Based on 2012 AOO Mining Protocol with MNDM)

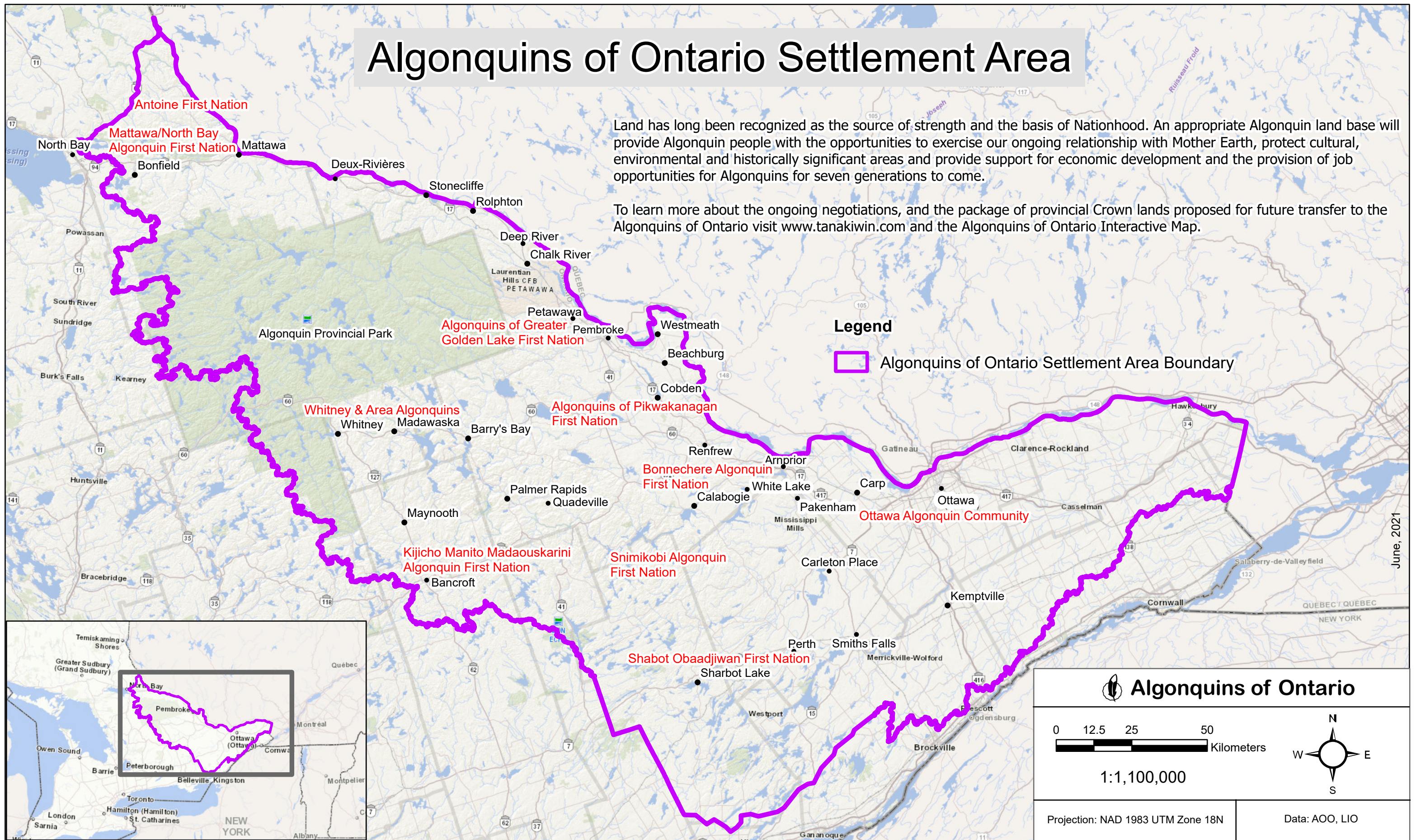
ENERGY

- ▶ Green Energy Opportunities

Algonquins of Ontario Settlement Area

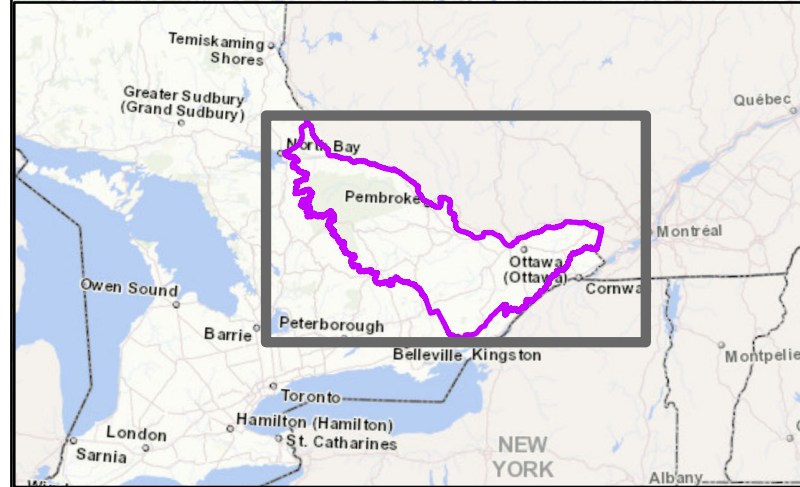
Land has long been recognized as the source of strength and the basis of Nationhood. An appropriate Algonquin land base will provide Algonquin people with the opportunities to exercise our ongoing relationship with Mother Earth, protect cultural, environmental and historically significant areas and provide support for economic development and the provision of job opportunities for Algonquins for seven generations to come.

To learn more about the ongoing negotiations, and the package of provincial Crown lands proposed for future transfer to the Algonquins of Ontario visit www.tanakiwin.com and the Algonquins of Ontario Interactive Map.



Legend

Algonquins of Ontario Settlement Area Boundary



Algonquins of Ontario

0 12.5 25 50 Kilometers

1:1,100,000

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N Data: AOO, LIO

June, 2021