

ALGONQUIN TRIBUNAL

RE: Inquiry conducted by the Algonquin Tribunal pursuant to Article 76(d) of the Special Resolution of the Algonquin Negotiation Representatives on the Algonquins of Ontario Enrolment and Appeal Board (approved on April 20, 2021) regarding the historical person known as TOUSSAINT LARONDE (RIN #16683)

**DETERMINATION AND REASONS FOR DETERMINATION
REGARDING THE ALGONQUIN TRIBUNAL'S INQUIRY INTO
TOUSSAINT LARONDE (RIN #16683)**

Hearing Date:	April 21, 2023, Pembroke, Ontario
Date of Determination and Reasons:	July 7, 2023
Hearing Panel:	Deborah M. Moore (Chairperson), Connie Deroneth, Jan Leroux, Robin McLaren, and Robin Tinney
Legal counsel:	Ben Mills (Advisory Member) Angel Li
Persons filing written submissions:	Joan Holmes (Enrolment Officer) Heidi Kimberley Gloria Tippins on behalf of herself and her family James Hason on behalf of himself and his family Teresa Chartrand
Persons making presentations at hearing:	Joan Holmes (Enrolment Officer) Chief Clifford Bastien

**ALGONQUIN TRIBUNAL’S DETERMINATION REGARDING THE
INQUIRY INTO TOUSSAINT LARONDE (RIN# 16683)**

The Algonquin Tribunal, pursuant to the provisions of Special Resolution of the Algonquin Negotiation Representatives on the Algonquins of Ontario Enrolment and Appeal Board (approved on April 20, 2021) and at the direction of the Algonquin Negotiation Representatives’ Motion 20220422-01, has conducted an inquiry to determine whether Toussaint Laronde (RIN #16683) is identified in a historic record or document dated on or before December 31, 1921, in such a way that it would be reasonable to conclude that he was considered to be an Algonquin or Nipissing, or a sibling of such a person. A “sibling of such a person” means a person with a common Algonquin parent.

Further to its inquiry, the Algonquin Tribunal determines that Toussaint Laronde (RIN #16683) is identified in a historic record or document dated on or before December 31, 1921, in such a way that it would be reasonable to conclude that he was considered to be an Algonquin or Nipissing, or a sibling of such a person.

Deborah Moore (Chairperson)
Connie Deroneth
Jan Leroux
Robin McLaren
Robin Tinney

REASONS FOR DETERMINATION

REASONS DELIVERED BY:

**Moore (Chairperson), Deroneth, Leroux,
McLaren and Tinney.**

A. Introduction and Background

1. Tribunal's Mandate

1. The Algonquin Tribunal (the “**Tribunal**”) was established by the Algonquin Negotiation Representatives (the “**ANRs**”) pursuant to the Special Resolution of the Algonquin Negotiation Representatives on the Algonquins of Ontario Enrolment and Appeal Board (approved on April 20, 2021) (the “**Special Resolution**”).
2. By way of Motion 20220422-01, the ANRs directed the Tribunal to conduct inquiries into fourteen historical persons who are presently on the Schedule of Algonquin Ancestors with a view to determining whether those historical persons are identified in a historic record or document dated on or before December 31, 1921, in such a way that it would be reasonable to conclude that the person was considered to be an Algonquin or Nipissing, or a sibling of such a person. A “sibling of such a person” means a person with a common Algonquin parent.
3. These criteria are taken from the definition of “Algonquin Ancestor” as that term is used in the Special Resolution of the Algonquin Negotiation Representatives on the Proposed Beneficiary Criteria (approved on January 22, 2020) (the “**Proposed Beneficiary Criteria**”).¹
4. Included amongst the fourteen historic persons referred to the Tribunal for inquiry was Toussaint Laronde (RIN #16683).²

¹ Being a lineal descendant of an “Algonquin Ancestor” is one element of the Proposed Beneficiary Criteria. For the other elements, reference should be made to the Algonquin Negotiation Representatives on the Proposed Beneficiary Criteria (approved on January 22, 2020).

² As noted in the Enrolment Officer’s Report, an “RIN#” is a randomly generated number assigned by the Legacy Genealogical database to each individual person entered in that database. The use of a RIN # is not indicative of whether a historical person is, or is not, an Algonquin Ancestor or is otherwise suspected of being Algonquin. It merely means that the historical person has been entered into the Legacy Genealogical database. RIN #s are used to assist in the identification and tracing of family trees and are particularly useful when a historic person may be identified by different names or spelling conventions or when several individuals have the same or similar name.

5. The ANRs' referral of Toussaint Laronde (and other historical persons) to the Tribunal was made pursuant to Article 76(e) of the Special Resolution, which provides that the "Tribunal has jurisdiction to hear and determine ... such other matters as may be referred to the Tribunal by the ANRs or may be necessary to carry out its functions under this Special Resolution."
6. In short, the Tribunal's mandate is to determine whether Toussaint Laronde is properly considered an "Algonquin Ancestor" for the purposes of the Proposed Beneficiary Criteria (which is also sometimes known as the "Enrolment Criteria").
7. If the Tribunal determines that the criteria are met, then Toussaint Laronde (RIN #16683) would remain on the Schedule of Algonquin Ancestors.
8. If the Tribunal determines that Toussaint Laronde (RIN #16683) does not meet the above noted criteria, then Toussaint Laronde would be removed from the Schedule of Algonquin Ancestors. As a consequence of that decision, the Enrolment Officer would review the Enrolment List to identify those individuals who no longer qualify for enrolment as a result of the Tribunal's decision to remove Toussaint Laronde (RIN #16683) from the Schedule of Algonquin Ancestors and would remove those individuals from the Enrolment List. This would be done pursuant to Article 103 of the Special Resolution.
9. Article 101 of the Special Resolution provides that the Tribunal's determination, its reasons for determination and any accompanying order or recommendation are to be provided to those participating in the inquiry, the Enrolment Officer and the ANRs. Also, the Tribunal is to provide these documents to the AOO Consultation Office for public posting.

2. Procedural Background

10. Once the Tribunal was constituted and a Chair and Vice-Chair appointed, the Tribunal undertook various efforts to ensure that interested parties were informed: a) that the Tribunal was undertaking inquiries as directed by the ANRs; b) that interested parties could participate in the inquiries; and c) how interested parties could access information relevant to the inquiry and file evidence or submissions in support of their respective positions.
11. The Tribunal's efforts to inform interested parties of the inquiries and how they could participate in the Tribunal's inquiry process include, but are not limited to, the measures described below.

12. First, the Tribunal sent a letter to all enrolled members of the AOO whose enrolment is based on them being a lineal descendant of one or more of the fourteen historical persons referred to the Tribunal for inquiry. This letter informed recipients that their enrolment as proposed beneficiaries may be affected by one or more of the Tribunal's inquiries and that they are being afforded an opportunity to participate in the inquiries. This letter directed affected persons to the Tribunal's website, which is <https://www.tanakiwin.com/tribunal/>
13. Second, the Tribunal sent a letter to all other enrolled members of the AOO whose enrolment is not based on them being a lineal descendant of one or more of the fourteen historical persons referred to the Tribunal for inquiry. This letter informed recipients of the fact that the Tribunal had undertaken the inquiries and that they may participate. This letter also noted the removal of Algonquin Ancestors may result in persons who are presently enrolled as proposed beneficiaries no longer being eligible for enrolment. This letter also directed recipients to the Tribunal's website. This letter was sent to individuals who are enrolled through the AOO application process and to individuals who are enrolled on the basis of being members of the Algonquins of Pikwakanagan First Nation (the "AOPFN").
14. The Tribunal notes that members of the AOPFN are not directly affected by the Tribunal's inquiries as their enrolment is based on them being on the AOPFN's membership list. Nonetheless, the Tribunal wanted to ensure that members of the AOPFN were specifically informed of the Tribunal's inquiries and also understood that they are welcome to participate in the inquiries. The Tribunal recognizes that the proper and dutiful application of the Proposed Beneficiary Criteria is of great importance to everyone involved in the treaty process, including the members of the AOPFN.
15. In addition to the above noted letters, the Tribunal also undertook its best efforts to send letters to individuals who are not presently enrolled but are known to be interested in the Tribunal's inquiries. These individuals included, but are not limited to, people who sought enrolment on the basis of one or more of the above noted historical individuals but were not enrolled for some other reason. Recipients were informed of the Tribunal's inquiries and their potential interest in one or more of the inquiries and were also advised to visit the Tribunal's website for additional information.

16. The Tribunal's website was (and continues to be) publicly available. Through the website, interested parties were able to access additional information regarding the Tribunal's process, scheduling information and relevant documents. Individuals were encouraged to sign-up for updates from the Tribunal and were encouraged to state their interest in participating in one or more of the inquiries. As information became available and the Tribunal's website was updated (such as posting the Enrolment Officer's report or submissions from participants), the Tribunal would send an email to those who indicated their interest in receiving up-dates. Also, the Tribunal maintained a telephone number so that interested parties could speak with the Tribunal's legal support team to ask questions regarding the Tribunal's process and their Algonquin ancestry.
17. Specifically with respect to the Tribunal's inquiry into Toussaint Laronde, the Tribunal notes that the following documents were filed with the Tribunal and made available on its website:
 - a) Document 1 – Enrolment Officer's Report Regarding Ancestor Toussaint Laronde;
 - b) Document 2 – Initial Submission by H. Kimberley in relation to the Inquiry for Ancestor Toussaint Laronde;
 - c) Document 3 – Initial Submission by G. Tippins on behalf of herself and her family;
 - d) Document 4 – Initial Submission by J. Hason on behalf of himself and his family;
 - e) Document 5 – Enrolment Officer's Reply to Initial Submissions Regarding RIN 16683;
 - f) Document 6 – Enrolment Officer's Supplementary Reply re. Translation of the Will;
 - g) Document 7 – Reply Submission by T. Chartrand;
 - h) Document 8 – Enrolment Officers Reply to Reply Submission re #16683;
 - i) Document 9 – Enrolment Officers Replies to Tribunal re Laronde Report;
 - j) Document 10 – Enrolment Officers Presentation for Toussaint Laronde;
 - k) Document 11.1 – Supplement to Oral Submission from Chief C. Bastien;
 - l) Document 11.2 – Supplement to Oral Submission from Chief C. Bastien;
 - m) Document 12 – Enrolment Officer's Reply to Reply docs 11.1-2 re 16683;
 - n) Document 13 – Submission by J. Hason on behalf of himself and his family; and

- o) Document 14 – Submission by J. Hason on behalf of and his family (JH Reports 1867-97).
18. The schedule for filing materials, the hearing date and the materials noted above were all made available on the Tribunal’s website in a timely manner and were also the subject of the Tribunal’s update emails that were sent from time to time.
 19. In addition, the Tribunal held a hearing on April 21, 2023, at the Best Western Hotel in Pembroke. The hearing was open to any interested parties.
 20. At the hearing, the Enrolment Officer gave a brief oral presentation supplemented with PowerPoint visuals. She answered questions from the panel and from those in attendance. Chief Bastien did not file a written submission but spoke briefly regarding the importance of considering the census identification of Toussaint Laronde (RIN #16683)’s descendants, referenced the contents of the Enrolment Officer’s report, and provided some genealogical information to supplement his oral presentation (*Documents 11.1 - Supplement to Oral Submission from Chief C. Bastien* and *11.2 - Supplement to Oral Submission from Chief C. Bastien*).
 21. The Tribunal notes that Chief Bastien filed this supplementary genealogical information in light of the Tribunal’s questions to the Enrolment Officer, which are set out in Document 9. Document 9 was put on the Tribunal’s website the day before the hearing.
 22. No other presentations were made at the hearing despite interested parties having been invited to speak in favour or against the inclusion of Toussaint Laronde. The Tribunal, the Enrolment Officer, and the Advisory Member answered some clarification questions from the attendees present at the hearing.
 23. The materials used to supplement the oral submissions made at the hearing were made available on the Tribunal’s website after the completion of the hearing.
 24. The Tribunal also wanted any new information presented at the hearing to be vetted and verified by the Enrolment Officer to ensure that the materials were what they were purported to be and to provide any additional historical context to those materials. In response to this request, the Enrolment Officer prepared *Document 12 – Enrolment Officer’s Reply to Reply docs 11.1-2 re. 16683*.

25. At the hearing and by way of Tribunal email update, the Tribunal indicated that it would extend the time for filing written submission to address the materials that were filed just prior to the hearing or at the hearing. This extension for submissions was made in consideration of the fact that the Tribunal received *Document 9 – Enrolment Officers Replies to Tribunal re. Laronde Report* in response to some of the Tribunal’s questions just prior to the hearing and that certain materials had been filed at the hearing. On April 25, 2023, the Tribunal invited interested parties to specifically respond to *Document 9 – Enrolment Officers Replies to Tribunal re. Laronde Report* by May 5, 2023.
26. In response to this invitation, the Tribunal received submissions from J. Hason on behalf of himself and his family. These submissions were made available on the Tribunal’s website as being received on May 4 and 6, 2023 (*Document 13 – Submission by J. Hason on behalf of himself and his family* and *Document 14 – Submission by J. Hason on behalf of himself and his family (JH Reports 1867-97)* respectively). These submissions referenced and attached previous documents authored by the Enrolment Officer for purposes outside of the Tribunal’s present mandate.³ The Tribunal has considered these submissions.
27. The panel reserved its decision at the hearing until the release of these written reasons.

B. The Tribunal’s Determination

28. Upon consideration of the historical evidence and having reference to the definition of “Algonquin Ancestor”, the Tribunal has unanimously determined that Toussaint Laronde is properly considered an “Algonquin Ancestor” and should remain on the Schedule of Algonquin Ancestors.
29. In coming to its determination, the Tribunal had reference to all of the information before it. Of those materials, the Tribunal notes that the comprehensive reports provided by the Enrolment Officer and the definition of “Algonquin Ancestor” were key to making its determination.
30. The Tribunal’s reasons for its determination are set out below.

³ Joan Holmes, “Hidden Communities: Research Difficulties encountered in Researching Non-Status Algonquins in the Ottawa Valley”, *Presented at 30th Algonquin Conference* (Boston 1998); Joan Holmes, “Confederation, 1867-97” (Excerpted), *Joan Holms Reports 1867 – 1897* at paras 236-303.

C. Definition of Algonquin Ancestor

31. The starting point of the Tribunal's analysis is the definition of "Algonquin Ancestor".
32. Broken down into its components, an "Algonquin Ancestor" is:
 - 1) a person
 - 2) the person must be one who was born on or before July 15, 1897 and
 - 3) the person must be identified in a historic record or document
 - 4) this historic record or document must be one that is dated on or before December 31, 1921,
 - 5) the identification of the person must be in such a way that it would be reasonable for the Tribunal to conclude
 - 6) that the person identified in the historic record was considered to be an Algonquin or Nipissing,
 - 7) or a sibling of such a person. A "sibling of such a person" means a person with a common Algonquin parent.
33. Elements (a), (b) and (c) confirm that the "Algonquin Ancestor" must be an identifiable historical person. While this may seem somewhat trite, these elements are very important as they confirm that a determination of who is or who is not an "Algonquin Ancestor" requires the Tribunal to focus on a specific historical person who is documented as being an identifiable person who existed in a time and place. This requirement means that the claim to Algonquin ancestry for the purposes of enrolment must be grounded or based on an actual historical person.
34. Element (d) pertains to the historic record itself as opposed to the person under consideration and that the historic record must be one that is dated on or before December 31, 1921.
35. Element (e) describes the standard that Tribunal must apply when making its determination. In this regard, the Tribunal must be satisfied that it is "reasonable to conclude". As is readily apparent from the words used, this standard is obviously higher than "possible to conclude" or "may conclude" but is lower than being convinced "beyond all doubt". The "reasonable to conclude" standard requires the Tribunal to conduct a thorough analysis of the evidence and to base its determination on the evidence. In this case, the evidence on which the Tribunal

relies is found in the Enrolment Officer's detailed report and the historical documents attached to it.

36. Element (f) requires the Tribunal to assess what the historical document or documents are telling us about the ancestor and how that ancestor may have been viewed by others.
37. As previously stated by the Tribunal, the application of the phrase "consider Algonquin or Nipissing" is a fact driven exercise that requires an attentive examination of the historical documents and the historical context in which they were created. The Tribunal notes that this is a highly contextual exercise that requires the Tribunal to analyze the evidence on the record before it as it relates to each matter or inquiry. The Tribunal's task is always to determine whether it is reasonable to conclude that the historical person at issue "was considered to be an Algonquin or Nipissing" on the basis of the historical records.

D. Review of Historical Records pertaining to Toussaint Laronde (RIN #16683)

38. The Enrolment Officer's report is based on historical documents in her possession. No issues were raised with the respect to the authenticity of the documents and their reliability. The records and documents appended to the Enrolment Officer's report have been verified as being authentic copies and as coming from well-known and reputable sources.
39. As indicated on page 4 of the Enrolment Officer's report, Toussaint Laronde (RIN #16683)'s name was sometimes spelt as "La Ronde" or "Delaronde" and his children are sometimes known as "Larone". For ease of reference, the Tribunal will refer to the subject ancestor as "Toussaint Laronde (RIN #16683)".
40. In her report, the Enrolment Officer confirms that Toussaint Laronde (RIN #16683) was added to the Schedule of Algonquin Ancestors on the basis of a board decision on September 8, 2001. This board decision added both Toussaint Laronde (RIN #16683) and his wife, Marie Kekgicakwoe. The Tribunal notes that Marie Kekgicakwoe is not subject to review and continues to be considered an "Algonquin Ancestor" as that term is defined in the Proposed Beneficiary Criteria. While Marie Kekgicakwoe is not the subject of review, the Tribunal notes that documents included in the record of this inquiry confirm that Marie Kekgicakwoe is an Indigenous woman from Lake Nipissing.

41. On the basis of the available historical documentation (which documentation is appended to the Enrolment Officer's report and has been analyzed by the Tribunal members), the Enrolment Officer makes the following observations.
42. The earliest record that clearly identifies Toussaint Laronde (RIN #16683) are the baptismal records of his three children, Toussaint, Euphrosine and Anne at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec, in July 1824. The other parent on these records was an unnamed indigenous woman who is simply referred to as "d'une sauvagesse". These baptismal records did not provide a place of residence for Toussaint Laronde (RIN #16683), although he is noted on his daughter Anne's record as being engaged in the fur trade business as a "voyageur". In these baptismal records, each of Toussaint Laronde (RIN #16683)'s children (being Toussaint aged 5, Euphrosine aged 3, and Anne aged 13 months) are noted as having been born at "Lac Nipissing".⁴
43. In April 1826, Toussaint Laronde (RIN #16683) was identified in the marriage record of his daughter Angelique to Charles L'Archeveque, in Detroit, Michigan. This marriage record identifies "Marie" as being the wife of Toussaint Laronde (RIN #16683) and that Marie is from Lake Nipissing.⁵
44. On August 5, 1836, three of Toussaint Laronde (RIN #16683) and Marie's children (Eustache, Louis, and Paul) were baptized together at La Passe, Fort Coulonge. Marie was named "Marie Sauvage" on this baptism record. Toussaint Laronde (RIN #16683) was noted as being a "cultivateur". These three children were noted as being baptized "sous condition" (a term used by the church to indicate uncertainty of whether the children had been informally baptized in a previous ceremony) at Iles Allumettes.⁶ Two days later, on August 7, 1836, Denis was also baptized "sous condition" at La Passe, Fort Coulonge. In this record, Denis was named as the son of Toussaint Laronde (RIN #16683) and Marie.⁷
45. Marie (who is Toussaint Laronde (RIN #16683)'s wife) and Elizabeth Laronde (who is Toussaint Laronde (RIN #16683)'s daughter) were both baptized "sous condition" at Poste des

⁴ ALG-22578, ALG-22576 and ALG-22577.

⁵ ALG-23720

⁶ ALG-22579

⁷ ALG-22580

Allumettes on August 28, 1838. On this baptismal record, the named godmother for both Marie and Elizabeth Laronde was identified as Catherine Tawabik dit Wabimangokwe (RIN #7011). Catherine Tawabik dit Wabimangokwe (RIN #7011) is the wife of Paul Ponens dit Pandikeyassang (RIN #7008), who is listed on the Schedule of Algonquin Ancestors.⁸

46. Toussaint Laronde (RIN #16683) and Marie Laronde had their marriage rehabilitated (legitimized by the church) at Poste des Allumettes on August 28, 1838. Toussaint Laronde (RIN #16683) is described as a “cultivateur”, aged about 55 years. Marie was described as his first cousin, aged about 45 years old. Toussaint and Marie Laronde were said to be living in Iles des Allumettes. This marriage rehabilitation record also named their 13 living children. This marriage rehabilitation was witnessed by Dominique Patwe (RIN #6781) and Joseph Pakwatchinini (who is known as Joseph Pakwatchinini dit Lamure (RIN #2273)), both of whom are listed on the Schedule of Algonquin Ancestors.⁹
47. Charles, the son of Toussaint Laronde (RIN #16683) and Marie, was baptized at les des Allumettes on September 3, 1818.¹⁰
48. Francois, the son of Toussaint Laronde (RIN #16683) and Marie, was baptized at Saint Gregoire de Nazaire, Buckingham in 1840, having been born on September 15, 1827. In this record Marie, the wife of Toussaint Laronde (RIN #16683), is identified as Marie Kekijicokoe of “the Allumettes”.¹¹
49. The Enrolment Officer’s report indicates that she was not able to locate a death record for Toussaint Laronde (RIN #16683) or his wife Marie. However, it appears that he had died by 1870 as the marriage record of Francois, the son of Toussaint Laronde (RIN #16683) and Marie, indicates that both Toussaint Laronde (RIN #16683) and his wife Marie were deceased.¹²

⁸ ALG-40063

⁹ ALG-22581

¹⁰ ALG-22584

¹¹ ALG-23721

¹² ALG-27008

50. The Enrolment Officer's report indicates that Toussaint Laronde (RIN #16683) was the son of Louis Denys Thibaudiere Delaronde and his wife, Wosneswesquigigo (Lewtchikijikokwe). This is confirmed by a number of sources.
51. First, the scholarly work undertaken by Yves Droulet in " Histoire généalogique de la famille Denys" identified Toussaint Laronde (RIN #16683) as being the son of Louis Denys Thibaudiere Delaronde, and his wife Wosneswesquigigo (Lewtchikijikokwe). This work is generally regarded as being a reliable resource and links various Delaronde families throughout Quebec, Ontario, and Eastern Canada.¹³ This secondary source was also referenced by J. Hason in *Document 4 – Initial Submission by J. Hason on behalf of himself and his family*, and T. Chartrand in *Document 7 – Reply Submission by T. Chartrand*, noted above.
52. Second, an 1802 baptismal record at Ste. Anne de Bellevue identifies "Toussaint", aged 15 years, as the illegitimate son of "Wosnesquigigo", an Indigenous woman and an unknown father.¹⁴ The "Toussaint" identified in this record would have been born around 1787 at Lake Nipissing, which is consistent with information taken from the historical records that pertain to Toussaint Laronde (RIN #16683) as discussed above.
53. Third, the Last Will and Testament for Louis Denys Thibaudiere De La Ronde, written in 1797, names his wife as being Magdeleine Wosneswesquigigo living at Lake Nipissing ("demeurante au Lac Nipissing"), and his children as being Cecile, Francois, Eustache, Toussaint, Louis, Magdeleine, Isabelle, Angelique, Dorothee, and Adelaide. As indicated in *Document 6 – Enrolment Officer's Supplementary Report re. Translation of the Will*, the Enrolment Officer has verified that the will comes from the National Archives of Quebec and that there are no concerns regarding it being an authentic copy of the will. Also, as indicated in *Document 1 – Enrolment Officer's Report Regarding Ancestor Toussaint Laronde*, the names of the children listed in the will are consistent with, and corroborated by, other historical documents pertaining to them.¹⁵

¹³ ALG-40064

¹⁴ ALG-40069

¹⁵ In this regard, the Tribunal notes that Toussaint Laronde (RIN #16683)'s siblings are identified in a variety of documents, including ALG-06634, as being associated with his mother.

54. The Enrolment Officer observes, and the Tribunal agrees, that the available historical records indicate that Toussaint Laronde (RIN #16683) was born at Lake Nipissing as the son of Marie Magdeleine Ne8tjikijikok8e/Wosneswesquigigo, an indigenous woman from Lake Nipissing.
55. Furthermore, the following historical documents indicate that Marie Magdeleine Ne8tjikijikok8e/Wosneswesquigigo is Nipissing:
- a) Marie Magdeleine Ne8tjikijikok8e/Wosneswesquigigo’s children, Dorothee and Leandre, were baptized at the Lake of Two Mountains/Oka mission. In this record, the godparents of Dorothee are identified as being Francois Enoassin (RIN #6842) and Suzanne Tepatchimokok8e (RIN #7682).¹⁶ As indicated in *Document 9 – Enrolment Officers Replies to Tribunal re Laronde Report*, historical records confirm that Francois Enoassin (RIN #6842) was Algonquin¹⁷ and that Suzanne Tepatchimokok8e (RIN #7682) was Nipissing.¹⁸ In *Document 9 – Enrolment Officers Replies to Tribunal re Laronde Report*, the Enrolment Officer also states that:

In general, the mission records from Lake of Two Mountains show that most Algonquin and Nipissing people had other Algonquins/Nipissings as witnesses to life events such as baptisms, marriages and burials. There are some instances of Algonquin/Nipissing individuals having persons of other nations witnessing their events; however, the predominant pattern was both to marry within the Algonquin/Nipissing community and to have other Algonquin/Nipissing individuals as witnesses. In cases where Algonquins/Nipissings had witnesses from other nations, the witnesses were almost always Iroquois from the mission.

- b) Marie Magdeleine Ne8tjikijikok8e/Wosneswesquigigo herself was baptized at the Lake of Two Mountains/Oka mission and is identified in that record as being a “sauvagesse” of Lake Nipissing.¹⁹
- c) Francois Laronde (RIN #30352), who is also known as Francois Misona8at and is the brother of Toussaint Laronde (RIN #16683), married at Oka in 1800 and is identified as being of Nipissing origin in that document. This wedding was witnessed by Medard

¹⁶ ALG-06634

¹⁷ ALG-03380

¹⁸ ALG-03365

¹⁹ ALG-403371

Ik8alangao (RIN #7725) who is known to be Algonquin.²⁰ In addition, Francois Laronde (RIN #30352) is identified as Algonquin in the baptismal record for his daughter, Elizabeth. This baptism took place at Oka in 1801.²¹

56. These records confirm that Toussaint Laronde (RIN #16683)'s mother, Marie Magdeleine Ne8tjikijikok8e/Wosneswesquigigo, was an indigenous woman from Lake Nipissing. In an effort to confirm that Marie Magdeleine Ne8tjikijikok8e was of the Nipissing people, as opposed to being from Lake Nipissing. The Tribunal asked the Enrolment Officer to comment on what Indigenous nations occupied the area around Lake Nipissing. The information provided by the Enrolment Officer in response to that question provides a solid basis on which the Tribunal may conclude that the relevant area was occupied by the Nipissing at the relevant time when Marie Magdeleine Ne8tjikijikok8e (and a young Toussaint Laronde (RIN #16683)) lived there.²²
57. Furthermore, these records (and others²³) indicate that Toussaint Laronde (RIN #16683)'s mother and certain of his siblings travelled to and had life events recorded at the Algonquin and Nipissing villages at Oka.
58. Also, Lois Laronde, who is Toussaint Laronde (RIN #16683)'s grandson, is identified on the 1901 census as being "Algonquin FB".²⁴ This provides an indication that the connection to Algonquin people in the territory extended beyond the lifetime of Toussaint Laronde (RIN #16683) and Marie Kekgicakwoe.
59. In addition to the above, Toussaint Laronde (RIN #16683) was under a contract in 1821 for a one-year term where he is recorded as living in Nipissing and contracted to Lac Nipissing as an interpreter. This second contract is recorded as an engagement of Toussaint Laronde (RIN #16683) and 'la Comp. du. Nord-Ouest' at Montreal on July 28, 1821.²⁵ Indeed, his presence in Lake Nipissing is also confirmed by the baptismal records of three of his children (Toussaint,

²⁰ ALG-03356

²¹ ALG-03371

²² This analysis is set out in *Document 9 – Enrolment Officers Replies to Tribunal re Laronde Report* and, as evidenced by *Document 10 – Enrolment Officers Supplement Presentation for Toussaint Laronde*, was further explained by the Enrolment Officer at the hearing on April 21, 2023.

²³ See ALG-03371, ALG-07543, ALG-40602 and ALG-40603

²⁴ See page 4 of *Document 12 – Enrolment Officer's Reply to Reply docs 11.1-2 re 16683*.

²⁵ AGL-23745

Euphrosine, and Anne, cited above), which put him at Lake Nipissing from at least 1819 to 1824.

E. The Crux of the Matter

60. In the present case, the Tribunal recognizes that no single historical record specifically identifies Toussaint Laronde (RIN #16683)'s ancestry as Algonquin or Nipissing.
61. However, as noted above, the definition of "Algonquin Ancestor" is more sophisticated and nuanced than prompting a simple search for a document with the word "Algonquin" or "Nipissing" next to a historical person. Rather, the Tribunal must analyze the available historical records to determine whether a person was "considered to be Algonquin".
62. The historical documents that are on the record in this inquiry confirm that Toussaint Laronde (RIN #16683):
 - a) was the son of an indigenous mother who was of Nipissing origin;
 - b) lived, worked, and had children in Algonquin territory and spent almost the entirety of his life in Algonquin territory;
 - c) married an Indigenous woman who is identified as being from Lake Nipissing and who is also on the Schedule of Algonquin Ancestors;
 - d) had life events (such as his marriage rehabilitation and the baptism of three of his children) witnessed by Algonquins or Nipissing people;
 - e) had siblings who were either identified as Algonquin or being from Lake Nipissing and who had life events at the Algonquin and Nipissing villages the Lake of Two Mountains, which events were witnesses by individuals where were identified as being Algonquin or Nipissing; and
 - f) had at least one grandchild who is identified as Algonquin on a Census record.
63. When taken together, these historic documents provide a strong basis on which the Tribunal may reasonably conclude that that Toussaint Laronde (RIN #16683) was considered to be an Algonquin or a Nipissing person.

F. Confirmation of Determination

64. For the reasons stated above and on the basis of the record before the Tribunal, the Tribunal determines that Toussaint Laronde (RIN #16683) is properly considered an “Algonquin Ancestor” and should remain on the Schedule of Algonquin Ancestors.

TO: Algonquin Negotiation Representatives

AND TO: Enrolment Officer

AND TO: Algonquins of Ontario Consultation Office (for public posting)

AND TO: Registered Participant:

Chief C. Bastien (Mattawa and North Bay
Community)
Heidi Kimberley
Gloria Tippins
James Hason
Teresa Chartrand