Report Regarding Ancestor Toussaint Laronde (RIN #16683)

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A. Introduction

The Algonquin Enrolment Board and Algonquin Tribunal were established by an ANR Special Resolution of April 20, 2021 (Motion 20210420-01). The purpose of the Board and Tribunal is to consider appeals and protests resulting from Stage 1 of Enrolment under the Proposed Beneficiary Criteria (PBC). The establishment of the Board and Tribunal had been anticipated by an ANR Special Resolution of January 22, 2020 (Motion 20200122-01) which set out the details and process for enrolment under the PBC.

By way of a motion made on June 16, 2022, the ANRs referred certain historic persons that are on the Schedule of Algonquin Ancestors to the Algonquin Tribunal for the purposes of determining whether such historic 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. These references were made pursuant to section 76(d) of the ANR Special Resolution of April 20, 2021 (Motion 20210420-01).

"Algonquin Ancestor" is defined in Article 1 of the Special Resolution of January 22, 2020 and referenced in the Special Resolution of April 20, 2021, as follows:

> "Algonquin Ancestor" means a person who was born on or before July 15, 1897 and identified in an 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, and includes the persons listed in the schedule of Algonquin Ancestors, as amended by the Algonquin Negotiation Representatives from time to time and which may be viewed at the Algonquins of Ontario Consultation Office and Algonquin community offices. In this definition, a sibling of a person is a person with a common Algonquin parent" [emphasis added]

Toussaint Laronde is one of the 14 ancestors referred to the Tribunal for review. This report provides information held in the Enrolment Office regarding Toussaint Laronde.

B. Methodology and organization of report

This report is based on written documents in the possession of the Enrolment Office at the time of writing. The information contained in these documents is outlined in Sections C to F. The source of the information is footnoted by an ALG document number. ALG document numbers are randomly assigned numbers for primary documents held in the Enrolment Office database. The cited documents are listed and their images appended to this report as described below.

Note that certain historic people referred to in this report are also identified by a "RIN #". A "RIN #" is a randomly generated number assigned by the Legacy Genealogical database to each individual person entered in that database. These individuals include historic persons that have been identified as Algonquin Ancestors, persons descended from these ancestors, and various non-Algonquin people who are married to Algonquins. RIN #s also appear in the Schedule of

Algonquin Ancestors. The use of a RIN # is not indicative of whether a historic person is, or is not, an Algonquin Ancestor, as defined above, or is otherwise suspected of being Algonquin. It merely means that the historic 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.

Appendix 1 is a genealogical chart, also known as a family tree, illustrating the descendancy relationships between the subject ancestor, his parents and siblings. A chart showing the subject ancestor, his wife and their children is embedded in the narrative at page 9. It is recommended that you consult these charts when reading the report as it assists in understanding the different individuals. They can be printed out for ease of reference, although they are very large and best magnified and viewed on the screen.

Appendix 2 is a timeline identifying the major life events for this ancestor that are recorded in the documents appended to Appendix 4. The table is organized chronologically by date of event and specifies the type of event, location of event, notes on individuals involved, tribal origin, and the ALG document number of the source (archival) document. Note that some events included in Appendix 2 may not be fully described in this report but are provided for additional context.

Appendix 3 is a list of supporting documents relevant to the ancestor. The table is organized by ALG document number and specifies the date of the document, a brief document description, and the archival source of the document.

Appendix 4 is a package of supporting documents cited in this report. These are images of the actual documents. They are organized by ALG document number and thus appear in the same order as the list in Appendix 3. The images are bookmarked for ease of reference. The original archival source of the document, where available, is stamped on the document image as well as being included in the table in Appendix 3.

C. Name variations

Toussaint Laronde's surname was commonly spelled as "La Ronde" or "Delaronde", with Toussaint Laronde's children sometimes known as "Larone." These spelling anomalies commonly occurred in historic documents where individuals who created written records at the time of events used phonetic spellings to record names as they understood them. In addition, when handwritten records were transcribed, recorders often guessed at the spelling of a name, adding to the confusion. Further complications arise because individuals frequently changed their names throughout their lifetime. These anomalies can make it difficult to determine if records are referencing the same individual.

D. Original basis for including Toussaint Laronde on the Schedule of Algonquin Ancestors

The name of Toussaint Laronde was placed on the Schedule of Ancestors after a board decision on September 8, 2001 based on an applicant's request for enrolment. Toussaint Laronde was originally included on the Schedule of Ancestors alongside his wife Marie Kekgicakwoe.

E. Documents related to Toussaint Laronde and what they purport to say

The history of the Delaronde family stretches far and wide throughout Canada, from Quebec to Manitoba and beyond.

The first part of this section is a discussion of various historical documents that pertain to Toussaint Laronde, his wife and his children.

The second part of this section is a discussion of the various historical and other documents that pertain to Toussaint Laronde's parents and his siblings.

The third part of this section is a discussion of historical documents and reports that connect Toussaint Laronde and his siblings to the Lake Nipissing area.

The fourth part of this section is a discussion of historical documents that pertain to the historical person who appears to be Toussaint Laronde's mother.

<u>Part 1 - Review of Primary Historical Documents relating to Toussaint Laronde and his children:</u>

By way of introduction, it is important to note that Toussaint Laronde had numerous children and had a number of siblings.

The documentation relating to Toussaint Laronde and his family are described below.

- The earliest known documents for Toussaint Laronde (RIN #16683) would be the baptism of three of his children (being Toussaint, Euphrosine and Anne) at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec in July 1824.
    - The oldest son of Toussaint, also named Toussaint, was aged 5 years at the time of his baptism (i.e. born around 1819) and noted as being born at 'Lac Nipissing'.[1]
    - Euphrosine was aged 3 years at the time of her baptism (i.e. born around 1821) and noted as being born at 'Lac Nipissing'.[2]
    - Anne was aged 13 months at the time of her baptism (i.e. born around June 1823) and noted as being born at 'Lac Nipissing'.[3]

[1] ALG-22578 [2] ALG-22576 [3] ALG-22577

- The parents of all three children were named as Toussaint Laronde and 'd'une sauvagesse' (i.e. an Indian woman).
- No place of residence was given for Toussaint and his wife at the time of the 1824 baptism, although Toussaint was noted as being a voyageur on his daughter Anne's baptism record. The three baptismal records indicates that Toussaint and his wife were living at Lake Nipissing from at least 1819 to 1823.
- The godparents to the three children will be discussed further in this report, when discussing Toussaint's extended family.

- The marriage of daughter Angelique in April 1826 to Charles L'Archeveque in Detroit, Michigan names Toussaint and his wife, now identified as Marie, as being 'native de Lac Nipissing' (i.e. from Lake Nipissing) but resident in the parish of Detroit for the past 5 months. Angelique was a minor at the time of her marriage.[4]

- Three of Toussaint and Marie Laronde's children (being Eustache, Louis, and Paul) were baptized together at La Passe, Fort Coulonge on August 5, 1836.[5]
  - At the time of baptism, Eustache was noted as being 5 years old (i.e. born around 1831).
  - Louis as being 2 years and 8 months old (i.e. born around May 1833).
  - Paul as being 2 months and 3 days old (i.e. born in early June 1836).
  - Marie was named "Marie Sauvage" on this record.
  - In this baptismal record, Toussaint was noted as being a "cultivateur" (farmer), with the children baptized "sous condition" at Iles Allumettes.[6]
  - Baptism "sous condition" was a term used by the church to indicate that the priest was unsure if the child had been properly baptized or if they had been previously baptized in an informal or unsanctioned ceremony. A later document (cited below) states that Toussaint previously had baptized his wife and some of their children without the assistance of a priest which accounts for the use of the term 'sous condition'.

- Two days later on August 7, 1836 another son, Denis, was baptized "sous condition" again at La Passe, Fort Coulonge. Denis was aged 20 years and 8 months at the time

[4] ALG-23720 [5] ALG-22579 [6] ALG-22579

of his baptism (i.e. born around January 1815), and named as the son of Toussaint Laronde and Marie Laronde.[7]

- Two years later, Marie Laronde (who was Toussaint's wife) and Elizabeth Laronde (who was the daughter of Toussaint and Marie) were both baptized 'sous condition' at Poste des Allumettes on August 28, 1838. Marie was described as being about 45 years old (i.e. born around 1793), with Elizabeth aged about 11 years old (i.e. born around 1827).[8]
    - The named godmother of both Marie and Elizabeth was Catherine Tawabik known as Catherine Tawabik dit Wabimangokwe (RIN #7011). Catherine was the wife of Paul Ponens dit Pandikeyassang (RIN #7008) who is listed on the Schedule of Algonquin Ancestors.
- Also on August 28, 1838, Toussaint Laronde and his wife Marie had their marriage rehabilitated at 'Poste des Allumettes'.
    - On the marriage document Toussaint is described as a 'cultivateur' aged about 55 years old (i.e. born around 1783).
    - His wife Marie was described as his 'cousin germaine' (first cousin) aged about 45 years old (i.e. born around 1793). The couple was said to be living in Iles de Allumettes.
    - The marriage also legitimized and named the 13 living children of this couple.[9] The children were named as follows:
        Angelique, 25 [born around 1813];
        Denis, 23 [born around 1815];
        Marie, 22 [born around 1816];
        Toussaint, 19 [born around 1819];
        Euphrosine, 17 [born around 1821];
        Anne, 15 [born around 1823];
        Francois, 13 ½ [born around 1824];
        Elizabeth, 11 [born around 1827];
        Charles, 9 ½ [born around 1828];
        Eustache, 8 [born around 1830];
        Louis, 7 [born around 1831];
        Paul, 3 [born around 1835]; and
        Susanne, 4 months [born around May 1838].
    - The couple received a special dispensation for this marriage due to the marriage being in the 2nd degree of consanguinity. This marriage record

[7] ALG-22580 [8] ALG-40063 [9] ALG-22581

specifically states that Toussaint and Marie were first cousins ("cousin germaine").

- The marriage was also witnessed by Dominique Patwe (RIN #6781) and Joseph Pakwatchinini, known as Joseph Pakwatchinini dit Lamure (RIN #2273) both of whom are listed on Schedule of Algonquin Ancestors.

- A translation of the document is quoted in its entirety below:

"At the Post of the Allumettes on August twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, I the undersigned priest, acting by virtue of the powers granted to me, by Monsignor J. J. Lartigue bishop of Montreal in a letter dated May 18, 1838, having taken the mutual consent by words [of] the present of Toussaint Laronde farmer aged about fifty-five years, and Marie Laronde, his first cousin, aged about forty-five years, both domiciled on the island of Allumettes, ratified their marriage, which was null and void due to an impediment of spiritual affinity contracted between them (the aforementioned Toussaint Laronde having provisionally baptized the aforementioned Marie Laronde and several of her children before their marriage, which was celebrated last year before Mr Brunet, parish priest of the little nation, to whom the impediment had not been discovered. By virtue of the powers [described], I have granted to the said parties (ad cautelam) in addition to the dispensation of spiritual affinity and of any publication, that also of consanguinity to the 2nd degree of which they had already obtained dispensation at the time of their first marriage celebration.

The aforementioned spouses having had before the present marriage 14 children of which 13 are living namely Denis aged 23 years, Angelique aged 25 years, Marie aged 22 years, Toussaint aged 19 years, [Eup...] aged 17 years, Anne aged 15 years, Francois aged 13 1/2 years, Elizabeth aged 11 years, Charles aged 9 ½ years, Eustache aged 8 years, Louis aged 7 years, Paul aged 3 years, Suzanne aged 4 months, who they both recognize as belonging to them, I have legitimized them, and legitimize them (as far as necessary) by the present act in the presence of Dominique Patwe and Joseph Pakwatchinini undersigned, also witnesses of the said rehabilitation of marriage. The spouses declared that they did not know how to sign."[10]

- Toussaint and Marie's son Charles was baptized at Iles des Allumettes on September 3, 1838, aged 9 years and 6 months (i.e. born around March 1828). No residence was provided for Toussaint and Marie Laronde on this baptismal record; however, this baptism took place in the week following the rehabilitation of their marriage when they were noted as living at Allumette Island.[11]

[10] ALG-40076 translation of ALG-22581

[11] ALG-22584

- Toussaint and Marie's son Francois was baptized at Saint Gregoire de Nazaire, Buckingham in 1840, having been born on September 15, 1827. This baptism record gives the name of Toussaint's wife Marie as Marie Kekijicokoe of 'the Allumetts'.[12] This is the only record that provides a surname for Marie.

- Toussaint Laronde is named in other records, such as the marriages of his children and the baptisms of his grandchildren (1841 to 1866), however these only identify him as being from Iles des Allumettes. No death record has been located for Toussaint. We know that he was deceased by 1870 due to the marriage record of his son Francois in 1870 at Wikwemikong which names both Toussaint and his wife Marie as being deceased.[13] No death record has been located for Marie nor have any census records been located naming either Toussaint or Marie.

Taken together, Toussaint and Marie's marriage rehabilitation record and the records of the baptisms and marriages of their children show that:

- Toussaint Laronde was born around 1783. In the earliest records he was noted as being a voyageur (i.e. engaged in the fur trade business).

- Toussaint had children with and married Marie who was born around 1793.

- Marie was usually referred to either simply as an Indian woman (sauvagesse) or by her married name (Laronde). One document gives her surname as Kekijicokoe.

- Marie was said to be from Lake Nipissing.

- Toussaint and Marie were first cousins.

- Their 13 living children were born from about 1813 to 1838.

- Toussaint and Marie were living at Lake Nipissing from at least 1819 to 1823. In July 1824, they were at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec. The couple were resident at Detroit from about December 1825 to at least April 1826 and said at that time to be from Lake Nipissing. They were farming on Allumette Island from at least August 1836 to 1840. Many of their children were married at Allumette Island from 1845 to 1866, which suggests the couple were also living in the vicinity.

- Toussaint and Marie were both deceased by 1870.

[12] ALG-23721 [13] ALG-27008

The chart below shows Toussaint, Marie and their children:

16683 - Toussaint Antoine Laronde
b: Abt 1787 in Lake Nipissing
c: 02 Jul 1802 in Ste Anne de Bellevue, Bellevue, QC

16684 - Marie Kekgicakwoe
b: 1793
c: 28 Aug 1838 in Poste des Allumettes, QC
m: 28 Aug 1838 in Alumette Island, QC

18852 - Angelique Laronde
b: 1813 in Quebec
c: 28 Aug 1838 in Quebec

22679 - Charles L'archevesque
m: 28 Apr 1826 in Ste Anne, Detroit, Michigan, U.S

18646 - Denis Laronde
b: Dec 1815 in Quebec
c: 07 Aug 1836 in Fort-Coulonge, QC
bu: 21 Jan 1883 in Chapeau, QC

57586 - Marie Louise Raymond
m: 05 Sep 1839 in La Paise, ON

18853 - Marie Laronde
b: Abt 1816 in Allumette Island, QC
c: 28 Aug 1838 in Quebec
d: From 1847 to 1851

19722 - Moise Beauchamp
b: 01 Feb 1811 in Cty L'Assumption, QC
c: 01 Feb 1811 in Cty L'Assumption, QC
m: 1834

16681 - Toussaint Laronde
b: 1819 in Lake Nipissing
c: 28 Jul 1824 in St. Anne de Bellevue, Bout-de-L'Isle, QC
bu: 04 Jul 1904 in Pembroke, ON
d: 02 Jul 1904 in Pembroke, ON

16682 - Margret Cousineau
b: Abt 1829 in Aylmer, QC
m: 07 Apr 1845 in St Paul, Aylmer, QC, Canada
d: 22 Jan 1906 in Pembroke, ON

18851 - Euphrosine Laronde
b: Abt 1821 in Lake Nipissing
c: 28 Jul 1824 in St Anne de Bellevue, Quebec

18850 - Jean-Baptiste Guerard
m: 1839

18854 - Anne Laronde
b: Jun 1823 in Lake Nipissing
c: 28 Jul 1824 in St. Anne de Bellevue, Bout-de-L'Isle, QC
bu: 14 Mar 1847 in Chapeau, QC
d: 13 Mar 1847

21844 - Michael Frappin

18685 - Elizabeth Isabelle Laronde
b: 1827 in Quebec
c: 28 Aug 1838 in Postes des Allumettes, QC

16598 - Francois Xavier Gaudette
b: 1823 in Quebec
m: 1848

18855 - Francois Laronde
b: 15 Sep 1827 in Quebec
c: 15 Sep 1840 in Saint Gregoire de Nazaire, Buckingham, QC

29442 - Marianne Gamiskwabanokwe
m: 01 Jun 1870 in Wikwemikong, Manitoulin

18856 - Charles Laronde
b: Mar 1829 in Quebec
c: 28 Aug 1838 in Quebec

18857 - Eustache Laronde
b: 1831
c: 05 Aug 1836 in Pembroke, ON
d: Bef 1911

16454 - Philomene Vaillancourt
m: 30 May 1858 in Chapeau, QC

18869 - Henriette Lanthier
b: 21 Mar 1847 in L'Original (Prescott), ON
c: 25 Mar 1847 in L'Original (Prescott), ON
m: 30 Sep 1860 in Quebec
bu: 14 Jul 1911 in Mattawa, ON
d: 13 Jul 1911 in Mattawa, ON

18859 - Louis Laronde
b: Abt Dec 1833
c: 05 Aug 1836 in Pembroke, ON

22680 - Nancy Laronde

21850 - Elmire Claude
m: 10 Sep 1866 in Fort William, Sheenboro, QC

4886 - Paul Laronde
b: 02 Jun 1836
c: 05 Aug 1836 in Pembroke, residing at Alumettes Island, Fort Coulonge, QC

4887 - Elizabeth Gagnon
b: 1840 in Quebec
m: 13 Jan 1859 in Chapeau, QC

18858 - Suzanne Laronde
b: Apr 1838 in Quebec
c: 28 Aug 1838 in Quebec
bu: 01 May 1911 in Bonfield, ON
d: 29 Apr 1911

43941 - Onesime Dalbec- Belair
m: 12 Feb 1857 in Chapeau, QC
bu: 12 Apr 1907 in Bonfield, ON
d: Apr 1907 in Bonfield, ON

There is no one document that specifically identifies Toussaint Laronde as being either Algonquin or Nipissing in origin. As such further research was undertaken to prove Toussaint's parents and siblings.

Part 2 - Review of Primary Historical Documents relating to Toussaint Laronde's Parentage and his siblings

Several documents and reports name Toussaint as being the son of Louis Denys Thibaudiere Delaronde and his wife Marie Wosneswesquigigo (Lewtchikijikokwe).

- Yves Droulet, in his work 'Généalogie de la Famille Denys', identifies Toussaint as being the son of Louis Denys Thibaudiere Delaronde and his wife Marie Wosneswesquigigo (Lewtchikijikokwe).[14] This genealogical document links the various Delaronde families which spread throughout Quebec, Ontario and into Eastern Canada. The work of Yves Droulet is generally regarded as being reliable.

- A baptism record recorded at Ste. Anne de Bellevue in 1802 identifies a person named "Toussaint" as the illegitimate son of 'Wosnesquigigo' an Indian woman and an unknown father.[15] The person was reportedly born at Lac Nipissing and around 15 years old at the time of baptism. This record indicates that Toussaint was born around 1787 at Lake Nipissing to an Indian woman.

    - The translation is as follows: "In the year 1802 the 2nd July was conditionally baptized by me, the undersigned, a young man about fifteen years old, born in Lake Nipissing to a savage named Woinesquigigo and an unknown father according to the declaration which has been made. The said young man was named Toussaint by Louis la madeleine who served as godfather assisted by D'arcange dubois who declared not knowing how to sign."

- The Last Will and Testament for Louis Denys Thibaudiere De La Ronde written in 1797 names his wife as being Magdeleine Wosneswesquigigo 'demeurante au Lac Nipissing' (living at Lake Nipissing). This documents also names the following children: Cecile (spouse of Jean Bte Roussin), Francois, Eustache, Toussaint, Louis, Magdeleine, Isabelle, Angelique, Dorothee and Adelaide.[16]

    - This specific document was provided by an applicant and bears the stamp of the National Archives of Quebec but as yet this record has not been verified. However, a Notarial Index record provides proof that a Last Will and Testament of Louis Denis de la Ronde of the same date does exist,[17] and a book published by Yves Droulet entitled "La Noblesse Canadienne" notes the existence of the

[14] ALG-40064
[15] ALG-40069
[16] ALG-40070
[17] ALG-40074

Will and the names of the children of both Louis and Marie Wosneswesquigigo, such as those stated above.[18] In the Droulet publication Toussaint's birth date is given as 1783.

- A Dorothee and Leandre Delaronde were baptized at the Lake of Two Mountains/Oka mission in 1801. Leandre was aged 15 months and Dorothee was aged 5 years and 3 months. Their parents were named as Denys de la Ronde and Ne8tchikijikok8e, a sauvagesse of Lake Nipissing.[19] Note that the Droulet publication states that Toussaint's mother, Wosneswesquigigo, was also known as Newtjikijikokwe. Note also that Leandre is not listed in the August 1797 last will and testament of Denys de la Ronde as he is born after the will was written.
    - The godparents for Dorothee were named as Francois Enoassin (RIN #6842) and Suzanne Tepatchimokok8e (RIN #7682). Francois was the son of Amable Pakwakona (RIN #58180) and Suzanne was the wife of Louis Tchangi (RIN #7681), both Amable and Louis are listed on the Schedule of Algonquin Ancestors.
- Marie Magdeleine Ne8tjikijikok8e, the mother of Dorothee and Leandre, was baptized on July 29, 1801 at the Lake of Two Mountains/Oka mission. She was noted as being a sauvagesse of Lake Nipissing aged around 40 years old. Marie Magdeleine was baptized at the same time as two daughters of Denys Delaronde: Marie Magdeleine Mokotose aged around 17 years old, and Elizabeth Taiantjikoe aged around 12 years and 8 months old.[20]
    - The godfather of Marie Magdeleine Mokotose was named as Eustache Delaronde 'son frere illitere', her illiterate brother. This brother Eustache will be discussed further on in the report.
- Based on the Last Will and Testament of Louis Denys De la Ronde naming his children and his wife we can conclude that Marie Magdeleine Wosneswesquigigo was the same women as Marie Magdeleine Ne8tjikijikok8e, and therefore the mother of Toussaint, Eustache, Magdeleine, Isabelle (also known as Elizabeth), Dorothee and Leandre.
- Further proof of this familial relationship can be found in the baptism records of three of Toussaint Laronde and Marie Kekijicokoe's children at St Anne de Bellevue and witnessed by extended family members.
    - Toussaint Laronde, who was baptized on July 28, 1824 at Ste. Anne de Bellevue and named as the son of Toussaint Laronde and d'une sauvagesse, was the godson of Bernardin Gauthier and Rosalie Brunet.[21] Bernardin and Rosalie were

[18] ALG-40075
[19] ALG-06634
[20] ALG-03371
[21] ALG-22578

the parents of Bernardin Gauthier, the husband of Angelique Laronde.[22] Angelique is named as a daughter in the last will and testament of Louis Denis de la Ronde, and Denys Laronde is named as her father on her marriage record in 1816. These records show that Toussaint Laronde's godparents were the parents-in-law of his sister.

- Euphrosine Laronde who was baptized on July 28, 1824 at Ste. Anne de Bellevue and named as the daughter of Toussaint Laronde and d'une sauvagesse, was the goddaughter of Bernardin Gauthier and Marie Magdeleine Monpetit.[23] Bernardin Gauthier is likely to be the husband of Angelique Laronde mentioned above, and Madeleine Monpetit was the second wife of Alexis Sauve.[24] Alexis Sauve's first wife was Elizabeth Laronde who he married in 1810 at St. Joachim, Pointe Claire, the same location where he married his second wife.[25] According to Yves Droulet's report Elizabeth is the daughter of Louis Denys De la Ronde and Marie Wosneswesquigigo.[26]

- Anne Laronde who was baptized on July 28, 1824 at Ste. Anne de Bellevue and named as the daughter of Toussaint Laronde and d'une sauvagesse, was the goddaughter of Alexis Sauve and Genevieve Sagala.[27] Alexis Sauve is the husband of Elizabeth Laronde mentioned above.

<u>Part 3 – Records connecting Toussaint Laronde and his siblings to the Lake Nipissing area</u>

Other records and reports that connect Toussaint Laronde and his siblings to the Lake Nipissing area are outlined below.

- There are two records for Toussaint Laronde signing contracts with the North West Company. The first is in 1803 where Toussaint is recorded as living at Ste.-Anne-des-Plains and is destined for the North West on a three-year contract.[28] The second contract is in 1821 for a one-year term where Toussaint is recorded as living in Nipissing, and contracted to Lac Nipissing as an interpreter.[29] This second contract is recorded as an engagement of Toussaint Laronde and 'la Comp. du. Nord-Ouest' at Montreal on July 28, 1821. We know from the baptismal records of three of his children (Toussaint, Euphrosine, and Anne, cited above) that the family was at Lake Nipissing from at least 1819 to 1824.

- A 1992 report by the North Bay-Mattawa Conservation Authority discusses Fort Laronde and how it came into existence. Page 24 of the report discusses Toussaint Laronde and how he was in charge of the trading post in the Winter of 1821-1822, which would be consistent with the contract mentioned above and the birth place named for three of

[22] ALG-40071
[23] ALG-22577
[24] ALG-40072
[25] ALG-40073
[26] ALG-40064
[27] ALG-22576
[28] ALG-23746
[29] ALG-23745

his children.[30] Toussaint is noted as being "another son of Louis Denis – and therefore half-brother to Eustache Laronde".

- This same report discusses Eustache Laronde who resided at the Fort and was the son of an "Indian woman from Lake Nipissing named Neouatjikijikokoue – who herself was baptized at the Lake of Two Mountains mission in 1801, at the age of forty".[31] This information is consistent with baptism records at Lake of Two Mountains/Oka mission mentioned above for Marie Ne8tjikijikok8e (aka Wosneswesquigigo) and the last will and testament of Denis Louis Denys De la Ronde which named both Eustache and Toussaint as his children. Taken together the documents show that Eustache was a full brother of Toussaint.

- Please note that this 1992 report that has not been fully verified. Some primary documents which are relied upon, such as the 1801 baptism, have been reviewed and are cited above in this report. The secondary sources reference in the 1992 report have not been reviewed by the Enrolment Officer.

- An Ontario Archaeology article from 1997 discusses the trading routes around Lake Nipissing and mentions the Laronde family. Toussaint Laronde is noted as managing the merged North West Hudson's Bay company post from 1821-1824. Toussaint is noted as being a "'legitimate' son of Louis Denis, hence a half-brother to Eustache". Again, Eustache Laronde is noted in this article as being the 'son of Louis Denis de laRonde et Thibaudiere and Neouatjikijikokoue, a woman from Lake Nipissing'.[32]

  - Please note that this a modern report that has not been fully verified. This report relies on many of the sources cited in the 1992 North Bay-Mattawa Conservation Authority report cited above.

- A Ministry on Natural Resources report on the Aboriginal population of Mattawa goes into further detail as to who Eustache Laronde was in regards to Fort Laronde. He is noted as being a trader for the North West Company on Lake Nipissing from 1814 onwards, with his 'son or brother' Toussaint La Ronde in charge of the post in the mid 1820's.[33]

  - This particular report goes into detail about Eustache Laronde's family, particularly his son Alexander Aquakosh. Alexander Laronde (Aquakosh) was living on the Nipissing Reserve around 1884 and was being investigated as to whether he had the right to remain on the reserve. Alexander swears an affidavit stating that he was the son of Eustache Aquakos/Kwaie Kosh a half-breed Indian born on Lake Nipissing, and the cousin of Paul Wayasomiko (Laronde).

[30] ALG-40066
[31] ALG-40066
[32] ALG-40067
[33] ALG-40068

- Alexander later goes on to say that his father's mother belonged to the Nipissing Band and her name [was] Adyithomoga. This information is disputed by a member of the Nipissing Band called Metaquabe who stated that Alexander Laronde's grandmother was an 'Indian from Lake Temogamingue'.[34]

- Alexander Aquakosh/Laronde married Mary Ann Stokwa (RIN #5164), the daughter of Joseph Stokwa/Stoqua (RIN #11147) and Mary Barbara Pittasikeikwe (RIN #11148). Joseph Stokwa/Stoqua is listed on the Schedule of Algonquin Ancestors. Alexander and his family were listed as living on the Nipissing reserve on the 1891 Census.[35]

- Please note that this a modern report that has not been fully verified. While the information is consistent with the primary historical documents available to the Enrolment Office, all of the source documents cited in the modern report have not been reviewed.

- An 1899 Indian Affairs report on the Robinson Treaties Annuity for the Nipissing Band outlines whether Andrew, Napoleon and Oliver Laronde, descendants of Paul Laronde and Eliza Gagnon, were entitled or not to treaty annuity payments. Paul is noted as being a French half-breed of Pembroke with his brothers named as Toussaint, Eustache, Louison and Denis. His mother was named as a sister of Shabogeezhick, who was the Chief of the Nipissing Band previously. Paul's wife was named as Elizabeth Gagnier, a French half-breed from Allumette Island. Paul and his family moved to the Nipissing reservation around 1883, and the descendants of Paul took up the Indian name 'Obtageeshick'. [36] Paul Obtageeshick/Laronde is the supposed cousin of Alexander Aquakosh/Laronde, mentioned above.

    - Paul Laronde, the son of Toussaint Laronde (RIN #16683) and his wife Marie, married Elizabeth Gagnon, daughter of Jean Baptiste. and Agnes, in 1859 at St. Alphonsus Church, Chapeau.[37]

    - Paul's widow Eliza is listed as living on the Nipissing Reserve in 1891 with her sons Andrew and Oliver, as well as alongside her son Napoleon/Paul.[38]

    - We know that Toussaint Laronde (RIN #16683) and his wife Marie had children named Toussaint, Eustache, Louison and Denis, mentioned as being the brothers of Paul Laronde in the 1899 Robinson Annuity Treaty report above.

On the balance of the reports and documents, there is a basis on which to conclude that Paul Laronde and Alexander were cousins, that their fathers were Toussaint Laronde and Eustache Laronde respectively, and that Toussaint and Eustache were brothers whose mother was an

[34] ALG-40068
[35] ALG-22020
[36] ALG-22365
[37] ALG-23726
[38] ALG-22657

Indian woman from Lake Nipissing and whose father was the Toussaint Laronde who is the subject of this report and inquiry.

Part 4 – Historical documents pertaining to Toussaint Laronde's mother

In the absence of any documentation noting Toussaint Laronde as having Nipissing or Algonquin heritage, further information and documents pertaining to his mother Marie Magdeleine Ne8tjikijiko8e/Wosneswesquigio were assessed.

- The named mother of the children of Louis Denis de la Ronde in his Last Will and Testament of 1797 was Magdeleine Wosneswesquigigo reported as living at Lake Nipissing.[39] She was the mother of Cecile, Francois, Eustache, Toussaint, Louis, Magdeleine, Isabelle, Angelique, Dorothee and Adelaide.

- The July 1802 baptism record of the illegitimate son of 'Wosnesquigigo' named Toussaint, identifies her as a 'sauvage', and records her son as having being born at Lac Nipissing. The son, Toussaint, was said to be about 15 at the time of his baptism putting his birth date around 1787. [40] The August 1838 marriage rehabilitation document, cited above, stated he was about 55 years old giving him a birth year of around 1783, which is generally consistent.

- Dorothee and Leandre Delaronde were baptized at the Lake of Two Mountains/Oka mission in 1801. The parents were named as Denys de la Ronde and Ne8tchikijikok8e, a sauvagesse of Lake Nipissing.[41]

- Marie Magdeleine Ne8tjikijikok8e was baptized on the 29th July 1801 at the Lake of Two Mountains/Oka mission. She was noted as being a sauvagesse of Lake Nipissing.[42]

- The 1992 report by the North Bay-Mattawa Conservation Authority names the mother of Eustache Laronde as an "Indian woman from Lake Nipissing named Neouatjikijikokoue – who herself was baptized at the Lake of Two Mountains mission in 1801.[43] Note that information is consistent with baptism mentioned above. However, please note that this a modern report that has not been verified.

- The Ministry on Natural Resources report states that the paternal grandmother of Alexander Aquakosh/Laronde belonged to the Nipissing Band and her name [was] Adyithomoga.[44] Again, this is a modern report that has not been verified.

[39] ALG-40070
[40] ALG-40069
[41] ALG-06634
[42] ALG-03371
[43] ALG-40066
[44] ALG-40068

The information above indicates that:

- Marie Magdeleine Ne8tjikijikok8e/Wosneswesquigigo was the mother of Toussaint Laronde, that she was from Lake Nipissing and that she had ties to the Nipissing/Algonquin community at Lake of Two Mountains/Oka.

- Marie Magdeleine was herself baptized at Lake of Two Mountains/Oka and four of her children were also baptized there. Noted Nipissing/Algonquin individuals served as godparents to her daughter Dorothee.

- The 1838 marriage rehabilitation of Toussaint Laronde and Marie Kekijicokoe states that the couple are first cousins, and were given a special dispensation to marry.[45]

- The 1899 Indian Affairs report on the Robinson Treaties Annuity for the Nipissing Band notes Paul Laronde's mother as being a sister of Shabogeezhick, previous Chief of the Nipissing Band.[46] Both Marie Kekijicokoe and Marie Magdeleine Ne8tjikijikok8e/ Wosneswesquigigo were noted to have come from Lake Nipissing, as such it is possible that Marie Kekijikcokoe was the niece of Marie Magdeleine Ne8tjikijikok8e/ Wosneswesquigigo.

Taken as a whole the historical documents provide a basis to conclude that: a) Toussaint Laronde was born at Lake Nipissing the son of Marie Magdeleine Ne8tjikijikok8e/ Wosneswesquigigo; and that b) Marie Magdeleine Ne8tjikijikok8e/Wosneswesquigigo was of Nipissing origin.

F. Anomalies/Challenges

The documentation available to the Enrolment Office indicates that Toussaint Laronde was born at Lake Nipissing and spent much of his life in the historical territory of the Algonquins. The historical documentation indicates that Toussaint Laronde was the son of 'Wosnesquigigo' who is identified a 'sauvagesse' and an unknown father. The primary historical documentation available to the Enrolment Office does not explicitly identify Toussaint Laronde's heritage as Algonquin or Nipissing.

Other historical documentation, including the last will and testament of his father, indicates that Toussaint Laronde's mother was Marie Magdeleine Ne8tjikijikok8e/Wosneswesquigigo and that she was of Nipissing origin.

[45] ALG-22581

[46] ALG-22365

Appendix 1: Children of Louis Marie Denys Thibaudiere de la Laronde RIN #58243 (father of RIN #16683)

58243 - Louis Marie DENYS Thibaudiere de Laronde
b: 22 Jan 1753 in Fort Frederick, Crown Point, New York
bu: 30 May 1808 in Montreal, QC
d: 28 May 1808

58244 - Marie Magdalene Ne8tijikijikok8e
b: 1761 in Lake Nipissing
c: 29 Jul 1801 in L'Annonciation, Oka / Lake of Two Mountains, QC

29444 - Cecile Thibaudiere de Laronde
b: Abt 1779

29479 - Jean Baptiste Roussin
b: 02 Apr 1768 in Montreal, QC
m: 01 Aug 1796 in Montreal, QC

21527 - Eustache Laronde dit Kweyabach
b: 1783
bu: 14 Mar 1864 in Chapeau, QC

22315 - Elizabeth Miskwatesi
b: Oct 1810
c: 27 Jan 1833 in Oka, QC
m: 29 Jan 1833 in L'Annonciation, Oka / Lake of Two Mountains, QC

58246 - Marie Magdeleine Thibaudiere de Laronde
b: 1784
c: 29 Jul 1801 in L'Annonciation, Oka / Lake of Two Mountains, QC

29980 - Charles William Gibson

16683 - Toussaint Antoine Laronde
b: Abt 1787 in Lake Nipissing
c: 02 Jul 1802 in Ste Anne de Bellevue, Bellevue, QC

16684 - Marie Kekgicakwoe
b: 1793
c: 28 Aug 1838 in Poste des Allumettes, QC
m: 28 Aug 1838 in Alumette Island, QC

58247 - Elizabeth Thibaudiere de Laronde
b: Dec 1788
c: 29 Jul 1801 in L'Annonciation, Oka / Lake of Two Mountains, QC

29981 - Alexis Sauve
b: 18 Nov 1786 in Montreal, QC
m: 09 Jul 1810 in Pointe Claire, QC

30467 - Angelique Thibaudiere de Laronde
b: Abt 1795

30648 - Bernardin Gauthier
m: 08 Jan 1816 in Pointe Claire, QC

58245 - Dorothee Thibaudiere de Laronde
b: Mar 1796
c: 07 Jun 1801 in L'Annonciation, Oka / Lake of Two Mountains, QC

4923 - Leandre Thibaudiere de Laronde
b: Feb 1799
c: 07 Jun 1801 in L'Annonciation, Oka / Lake of Two Mountains, QC

30352 - Francois Thibaudiere de Laronde
d: Bef 18 Aug 1817

8238 - Marie Anne Kichiabanokwe
m: 08 Jul 1800

30466 - Louis Thibaudiere de Laronde

Appendix 2: Ancestor Timeline for Toussaint Laronde RIN #16683

The documents in this table are listed chronologically. The documents can be found in Appendix 3, organized by ALG document number

Date	Event	Location	Notes	Origin	Doc No.
1802-07-02	Baptism	Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec	Baptism of Toussaint, illegitimate son of Woinesquigigo aged 15 years	Born at Lac Nipissing	ALG-40069
1803-04-13	Contract	Montreal	3-year contract to North West as a Clerk	Not given	ALG-23746
1821-07-28	Contract	Montreal	1-year contract to Lac Nipissing as an Interpreter	Not given but living at Nipissing	ALG-23745
1824-07-28	Baptism	Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec	Baptism of daughter Euphrosine	Born at Lac Nipissing	ALG-22576
1824-07-28	Baptism	Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec	Baptism of daughter Anne	Born at Lac Nipissing	ALG-22577
1824-07-28	Baptism	Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec	Baptism of son Toussaint	Born at Lac Nipissing	ALG-22578
1826-04-28	Marriage	Ste. Anne, Detroit, Michigan	Marriage of daughter Angelique to Charles L'Archeveque	Native of Lac Nipissing	ALG-23720
1836-08-05	Baptism	La Passe, Fort Coulonge	Baptism of son Eustache, Louis and Paul.	From 'Iles des Allumettes'	ALG-22579
1836-08-07	Baptism	La Passe, Fort Coulonge	Baptism of son Denis.	Not given	ALG-22580
1838-08-28	Baptism	Au Poste Allumettes	Baptism of wife Marie and daughter Elizabeth	Not given	ALG-40063
1838-08-28	Marriage Rehabilitation	Au Poste Allumettes	Marriage to first cousin Marie and legitimization of 13 children.	Iles des Allumettes	ALG-22581
1838-08-28	Marriage Rehabilitation	Au Poste Allumettes	Translation and Transcription of original marriage document	Iles des Allumettes	ALG-40076
1838-09-03	Baptism	Iles des Allumettes	Baptism of son Charles	Not given.	ALG-22584
1839-09-05	Marriage	La Passe, Fort Coulonge	Marriage of son Denys to Marie Louise Raymond	Iles des Allumettes	ALG-02215*
1840-09-15	Baptism	Saint Gregoire de Naizaire, Buckingham, Quebec	Baptism of son Francis	'of the Allumettes'	ALG-23721
1841-04-02	Baptism	Aylmer, Quebec	Witness to baptism of granddaughter, Marie Guirard.	Not given	ALG-22587*

Date	Event	Location	Notes	Origin	Doc No.
1845-07-04	Marriage	Aylmer, Quebec	Marriage of son Toussaint to Marguerite Cousineau	'des Allumettes'	ALG-22726*
1846-05-19	Baptism	St. Alphonse, Chapeau, QC	Witness to baptism of granddaughter Margurit Laronde	Not given	ALG-23723*
1847-03-14	Burial	St. Alphonse, Chapeau, QC	Burial of daughter Anne Laronde	Not given	ALG-23724*
1857-02-12	Marriage	St. Alphonse, Chapeau, QC	Marriage of daughter Suzanne to Onesime Belair. Toussaint and Marie incorrectly named as Francois and Suzanne	Not given	ALG-21143*
1858-05-30	Marriage	St. Alphonse, Chapeau, QC	Marriage of son Eustache to Philomene Vallancourt	Not given	ALG-23710*
1859-01-13	Marriage	St. Alphonse, Chapeau, QC	Marriage of son Paul to Eliza Gagnon	Not given	ALG-23726*
1860-09-30	Marriage	La Passe, Fort Coulonge	Marriage of son Eustache to Henriette Lanthier; Toussaint is named as Antoine on this record	Not given	ALG-22849*
1866-09-10	Marriage	Fort William, Sheenboro	Marriage of son Louis to Elmire	Not given	ALG-00932*
1870-06-03	Marriage	Wikwemikong, Ontario	Marriage of son Francois to Marianne Jamiskwabanokwe; noted as being deceased	Not given	ALG-27008

*Document not cited in report.

Appendix 3: Supporting Document List for Toussaint Laronde RIN #16683

The documents in this table are listed by ALG number and appended in Appendix 3

Document Number	Document Date	Document Description	Reference
ALG-00932	1866-09-10	Marriage of Louis Laronde to Elmire Claude	Institut Genealogique Drouin; Ancestry.ca Ontario, Canada, Catholic Church Records (Drouin Collection), 1802-1967 F > Fort William > ALL > 1863-1888 p. 4
ALG-02215	1839-09-05	Marriage of Denys Laronde and Marie Louise Raymond	Institut Genealogique Drouin; Ancestry.ca Ontario, Canada, Catholic Church Records (Drouin Collection), 1802-1967 P > Pembroke > Mission > 1838-1842 p. 28
ALG-03371	1801-07-29	Baptism of Marie Magdeleine Ne8tjikijikok8e, Marie Magdeleine Mokotose and Elizabeth Taiantjioke	Registre de la Paroisse de L'Annonciation-de-la-Bienheureuse-Vierge-Marie de Oka [Deux Montagnes] 1786-1805 F.M. 8 G 21 Vol. 2
ALG-06634	1801-06-07	Baptism of Leandre and Dorothee de Laronde	Registre de la Paroisse de L'Annonciation-de-la-Bienheureuse-Vierge-Marie de Oka [Deux Montagnes] 1786-1805 F.M. 8 G 21 Vol. 2
ALG-22020	1891-00-00	Census for Alexander Laronde at Nipissing Indian Reserve	LAC RG 31 Reel T-6355; Ancestry.ca 1891 Census of Canada Ontario > Nipissing > Nipissing Indian Reserve p.1
ALG-21143	1857-02-12	Marriage of Suzanne Laronde to Onesime Belair	Banq; www.familysearch.org Canada, Québec, registres paroissiaux catholiques, 1621-1979, Chapeau > Saint Alphonsus > Index 1846-1876 > p. 720
ALG-22365	1899-00-00	Report on Robinson Treaty Annuities	LAC RG 10 Vol. 2832 File 170073-2 Reel C-9660
ALG-22576	1824-07-28	Baptism of Anne Laronde	Institut Genealogique Drouin; Ancestry.ca Quebec, Vital and Church Records (Drouin Collection), 1621-1968 Sainte > Ste.-Anne-de-Bellevue > Ste. Anne > 1796-1846 p.
ALG-22577	1824-07-28	Baptism of Euphrosine Laronde	Institut Genealogique Drouin; Ancestry.ca Quebec, Vital and Church Records (Drouin Collection), 1621-1968 Sainte > Ste.-Anne-de-Bellevue > Ste. Anne > 1796-1846 p.
ALG-22578	1824-07-28	Baptism of Toussaint Laronde	Institut Genealogique Drouin; Ancestry.ca Quebec, Vital and Church Records (Drouin Collection), 1621-1968 Sainte > Ste.-Anne-de-Bellevue > Ste. Anne > 1796-1846 p.

Document Number	Document Date	Document Description	Reference
ALG-22579	1836-08-05	Baptism of Eustache, Louis and Paul Laronde	Diocese of Pembroke (Ontario); www.familysearch.org 'Registres paroissiaux, 1836-1842, Catholic Church. Diocese de Pembroke, ON,' Reel 007769217 p. 25
ALG-22580	1836-08-07	Baptism of Denis Laronde	Diocese of Pembroke (Ontario); www.familysearch.org 'Registres paroissiaux, 1836-1842, Catholic Church. Diocese de Pembroke, ON,' Reel 007769217 p. 27
ALG-22581	1838-08-28	Marriage rehabilitation of Toussaint Laronde and Marie Laronde	Diocese of Pembroke (Ontario); www.familysearch.org 'Registres paroissiaux, 1836-1842, Catholic Church. Diocese de Pembroke, ON,' Reel 007769217 p. 81
ALG-22584	1838-09-03	Baptism of Charles Laronde	Diocese of Pembroke (Ontario); www.familysearch.org 'Registres paroissiaux, 1836-1842, Catholic Church. Diocese de Pembroke, ON,' Reel 007769217 p. 88
ALG-22587	1841-02-04	Baptism of Marie Guirard	Insitut Genealogique Drouin; Ancestry.ca Quebec, Vital and Church Records (Drouin Collection), 1621-1968 A > Aylmer > Missions d'Alymer (registres) > 1841-1847 p.15
ALG-22657	1891-00-00	Census for Eliza Laronde at Nipissing Indian Reserve	LAC RG 31 Reel T-6355; Ancestry.ca 1891 Census of Canada Ontario > Nipissing > Nipissing Indian Reserve and Springer and Field and Badgerow and Caldwell p. 29
ALG-22726	1845-04-07	Marriage of Toussaint Laronde and Marguerite Cousineau	Insitut Genealogique Drouin; Ancestry.ca Quebec, Vital and Church Records (Drouin Collection), 1621-1968 A > Aylmer > Missions d'Alymer (registres) > 1841-1847 p.224
ALG-22849	1860-09-30	Marriage of Eustache Laronde to Henriette Lanthier	Institut Genealogique Drouin; Ancestry.ca Ontario, Canada, Catholic Church Records (Drouin Collection), 1802-1967 L > LaPasse > ALL > 1851-1943 p.26|
ALG-23710	1858-05-30	Marriage of son Eustache to Philomene Vallancourt	Banq; www.familysearch.org Canada, Québec, registres paroissiaux catholiques, 1621-1979, Chapeau > Saint Alphonsus > Index 1846-1876 > p. 722
ALG-23720	1826-08-28	Marriage of Angelique Laronde and Charles L'archeveque	Insitut Genealogique Drouin; Ancestry.ca U.S., French Catholic Church Records (Drouin Collection), 1695-1954 D > Détroit, Ste.-Anne; Autres Registres > 1810-1831 p. 25

Document Number	Document Date	Document Description	Reference
ALG-23721	1840-09-15	Baptism of Francois Laronde	BanQ; www.familysearch.org Canada, Quebec Catholic Parish Registers, 1621-1979 Buckingham > Saint-Grégoire-de-Nazianze > Index, baptemes, mariages, sepultures 1839-1864 p. 220
ALG-23723	1846-05-19	Baptism of Margurit Laronde	Banq; www.familysearch.org Canada, Québec, registres paroissiaux catholiques, 1621-1979, Chapeau > Saint Alphonsus > Index 1846-1876 > p. 505
ALG-23724	1847-03-14	Burial of daughter Anne Laronde	Insitut Genealogique Drouin; Ancestry.ca Quebec, Vital and Church Records (Drouin Collection), 1621-1968 C > Chapeau > St-Alphonse > 1846-1856 p.50
ALG-23726	1859-01-13	Marriage of Paul Laronde and Eliza Gagnon	BanQ; www.familysearch.org Canada, Quebec Catholic Parish Registers, 1621-1979 Chapeau > Saint Alphonsus > Baptemes, mariages, sepultures 1859-1876 p. 31
ALG-23745	1821-07-28	Contract for Toussaint Laronde	http://archivesshsb.mb.ca/en/permalink/voyageurs30075
ALG-23746	1803-04-13	Contract for Toussaint Laronde	http://archivesshsb.mb.ca/en/permalink/voyageurs21306
ALG-27008	1870-06-03	Marriage of Francois DeLaronde to Marianne Jamiskwabanokwe	Institute Genealogique Drouin; Ancestry.ca Ontario Canada Catholic Church Records (Drouin Collection) 1802-1967 W>Wikwemikong>Ste.-Croix>1854-1871 p. 205
ALG-40063	1838-08-28	Baptism of Marie Kekijicokoe and daughter Elizabeth Laronde	Diocese of Pembroke (Ontario); www.familysearch.org 'Registres paroissiaux, 1836-1842, Catholic Church. Diocese de Pembroke, ON,' Reel 007769217 p. 81
ALG-40064	2014-00-00	Généalogie de la Famille Denys	http://www.audcent.com/audcent1/DENYS1.pdf
ALG-40066	1992-09-00	North Bay-Mattawa Conservation Authority Report	Totten Sims Hubicki Associates; "Parks Creek Watershed Flood Damage Reduction Study, Exhibit D' September 1992
ALG-40067	1997-00-00	Ontario Archeology article	Robertson, David A., MacDonald, Eva M., Cooper, Martin S. "Among Marshes and Gneiss Mounds: The Archaeology of La Vase Island", 1997 OA64; https://ontarioarchaeology.org/resources/publications-2/ontario-archaeology/ontario-archaeology-1990-1999/ontario-archaeology-oa064-1997/
ALG-40068	1999-09-30	Ontario Ministry of Resources report	Jones, Gwynneth C. D., "Historic Populations of Mixed Aboriginal/non-Aboriginal Ancestry in Ontario: Mattawa and Environs"; Prepared for the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, 30th September 1999

Document Number	Document Date	Document Description	Reference
ALG-40069	1802-07-02	Baptism of Toussaint, illegitimate son of Wosneswequigigo	Archives Nationales du Quebec; www.familysearch.org Canada, Quebec, Catholic Parish Registers, 1621-1979 Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue > Sainte-Anne-du-Bout-de-l'lle > Baptemes, mariages, sepultures 1796-1875 p. 49
ALG-40070	1797-09-13	Testament des Louis Denis de La Ronde	Document provided by applicant – no source reference provided.
ALG-40071	1816-01-08	Marriage of Angelique Laronde and Bernardin Gauthier	Archives Nationales du Quebec; www.familysearch.org Canada, Quebec, Catholic Parish Registers, 1621-1979 Pointe Claire > Saint-Joachim-de-la-Pointe-Claire Baptemes, mariages, sepultures 1786-1819 p. 506
ALG-40072	1817-08-11	Marriage of Alexis Sauve and Madeleine Monpetit	Insitut Genealogique Drouin; Ancestry.ca Quebec, Canada, Vital and Church Records (Drouin Collection), 1621-1968 P > Pointe-Claire > St-Joachim > 1810-1819 p.153
ALG-40073	1810-07-09	Marriage of Alexis Sauve and Elizabeth Laronde	Insitut Genealogique Drouin; Ancestry.ca Quebec, Canada, Vital and Church Records (Drouin Collection), 1621-1968 P > Pointe-Claire > St-Joachim > 1810-1819 p.7
ALG-40074	1797-09-13	Notary Index of Jean-Guillaume Delisle, Montreal. Testament de Louis De La Ronde	BanQ; Ancestry.ca Quebec, Canada, Notarial records, 1637-1935 Répertoires De Notaires (Notarial Catalogs) > Montréal > Delisle, Jean-Guillaume (1787-1819)
ALG-40075	2019-00-00	Yves Drolet Book	BanQ; Drolet, Yves "La Noblesse Canadienne – Regards d'Histoire Sur Deux Continents"; Montreal, Editions de la Sarracenie 2019; https://numerique.banq.qc.ca/patrimoine/details/52327/4004758?docpos=8
ALG-40076	1838-08-28	Transcription and translation of the 1838 Marriage rehabilitation of Toussaint Laronde and Marie Laronde	Diocese of Pembroke (Ontario); www.familysearch.org 'Registres paroissiaux, 1836-1842, Catholic Church. Diocese de Pembroke, ON,' Reel 007769217 p. 81

Appendix 4: Supporting Document Package for Toussaint Laronde RIN #16683

The documents are organized by ALG document number.
They appear in the same order as in the list in Appendix 3 and are bookmarked for ease of reference.

1866

B. 1 Thomas Laurence Duke

Le Deux Septembre mil huit cent soixante cinq, par nous prêtre soussigné, a été baptisé Thomas Laurence, né le vingt-neuf Aout de l'année dernière, du mariage de Edward Duke et de Bridget McKenly. Le parrain a été John Flanegan et la marraine Margaret Nelan, qui n'ont pas signé

L. Lebret

M. 2. Benjamin Maurot et Catenine Skewessic

Le Dix Septembre mil huit cent soixante six, nous prêtre missionnaire soussigné, après avoir dispensé les parties des trois bans, et du troisième degré de consanguinité, avons reçu le mutuel consentement de mariage entre Ben Maurot, fils defun Maurot et de feu Catenine Waiabanite, d'une part; et de Catenine Skewessic, veuve de Micen Wabikone, et leur avons donné la bénédiction nuptiale en présence de Jean Baptiste Lemay et de Mari Minitikekwe, qui n'ont pas signé

L. Lebret

M. 3 Louis Lorande et Elmire Ployde

Le dix septembre mil huit cent soixante six après publications faites sans réclamation, avons reçu le mariage de Louis Lorande, fils majeur de Laurent et de Marie, d'une part et Elmire Ployde, fille majeure d'Antoine et de Elmire Romaine Ployde, d'autre part et leur avons donné la bénédiction nuptiale en présence de François Lorande et d'Alexis qui n'ont pas signé.

Jean Pion
ptre

1839
A
1842

PEMBROKE
CATHEDRALE
ONT

REGISTRES
PHOTOGRAPHIES
A
LA
PAROISSE

REDUCTION
18
LUMIERE
4 1/2

M. 17 A la passe dans allumettes, le cinq Septembre
Denys mil huit cent trente neuf, Nous Prêtre
Laronde soussigné agissant en vertu des pouvoirs à nous
accordés par une lettre de Monseigneur
Marie J. J. Lartigue Evêque de Mont-réal en date
Louis du 20 Avril 1839., ayant dispensé des trois
Raymond publications de Bans, ayant reçu le
mutuel consentement par paroles de
présent de Denys Laronde fils majeur de
Toussaint Laronde et de Marie Laronde
domiciliés en l'île des allumettes d'une
part et de Marie Louise Raymond fille
majeure de Antoine Raymond et de Thérèse
Thomas domiciliée en l'île des allumettes
d'autre part, après m'être assuré de leur li-
berté, et après avoir exigé toutes les conditions
et promesses requises par le St Siège en pareil
cas, les avons mariés en présence de Jean
Baptiste Gérard, de François Xavier Bégin
et de plusieurs autres amis des époux lesquels
ont déclaré ne savoir signer. C. E. Poire Ptre

B. 109. A la Passe, le deux Septembre, mil huit cent
Virginie trente neuf, nous prêtre soussigné, avons baptisé
de Virginie âgée de trois mois, fille de Hyacinthe
Hyacinthe St Louis et de Scholastique Martel. Le Parrain
St Louis fut François St Louis et la Marraine Marque-
rite Renaud qui n'ont sçu signer.
H. Moreau Ptre

B. 110. A la Passe, le deux Septembre, mil huit cent
Rose trente neuf, nous prêtre soussigné, avons
de baptisé Rose âgée de trois mois, fille de
Pierre Pierre Vaillant et de Rose Larivière. Parrain
Vaillant Jean Baptiste Larivière et la Marraine Sophie
Lemé, qui n'ont sçu signer.
H. Moreau Ptre

B. 111. A la Passe le deux Septembre, mil huit
Octavie cent trente neuf, nous prêtre soussigné
de avons baptisé Octavie âgée de quatorze
Louis Bricaud jours, fille de Louis Bricaud dit Lamarche
dit et de Marguerite Dorion. Le Parrain
Lamarche fut Louis Leveillé et la Marraine Eugénie
Lemé qui n'ont sçu signer.
H. Moreau Ptre

M
Vincent & Ne Ang.
népissings

Le vingt sept juillet mil huit cent un après la publication d'un ban à la messe paroissiale, ayant obtenu dispense des deux autres et de parenté de Mre Henry Auguste Roux vicaire général, j'ai donné la bénédiction nuptiale à Vincent Rakotch8an et à Marie Angélique Makannik8e, népissings de cette mission, après avoir reçu leur mutuel consentement en présence de François Ron8anninon, de Pierre 8abak8ssi et de Jaques Onibanako fils de l'époux, qui ont, ainsy que les époux, déclaré ne savoir signer.

MALARD, ptre

B
Joseph Sanation

Le vingt sept juillet mil huit cent un, j'ais baptisé Joseph né aujourd'hui du légitime mariage d'Ignace Sahanation et de Therese K8atarenrati de cette mission. La maraine a été Marguerite Skari-8anan8e qui n'a sçu signer.

SAUVAGE, ptre

B
Ne Magd. Neetjik

A
Marie Magd. Kok.

A
Eliz. Taiantjioke

Le vingt neuf juillet mil huit cent un j'ai baptisé Marie Magdeleine Ne8tjiktikok8e sauvagesse du lac Népissin agée de quarante ans. Le parrain a été Sr Ignace Pillet et la maraine Dlle Magdeleine Gastonguez soussignés. J'ai baptisé en même temps deux de ses filles et de Denys Delaronde commerçant, savoir Marie Magdeleine Kokotose agée de dix sept ans et Elizabeth Taiantjioke agé de douze ans et huit mois. Le parain de Marie Magdeleine a été Eustache Delaronde son frere illitéré et la maraine Dlle Clotilde St Germain soussignée. Le parain d'Elizabeth a été François Xavier St Germain soussigné et la maraine Marianne Lasarre qui a ainsy que les trois baptisées déclaré ne savoir signer.

M. Magdelaine Gastonguez
Clotilde St Germain
Frs Xavier St Germain.

I.G. Pillet

MALARD, ptre

B
Ne Marthe Kament

Le vingt neuf juillet mil huit cent un, j'ai baptisé Marie Marthe Kamentit8tchik8e du lac népissin agée de vingt ans. Le parain a été Michel Saghirotte et la maraine Marie Magdeleine son épouse qui ont ainsy que le baptisée déclaré ne savoir signer

MALARD, ptre

S
Ne Jos. Chag8a

Le vingt neuf juillet mil huit cent un j'ai inhumé dans le cimetiere de cette mission le corps de Marie Josette fille naturelle de Marie Chag8amikok8e, décédée hier agée d'un an. Ont été présents Ignace 8tessini et Gabriel Guilbaut qui ont déclaré ne savoir signer.

MALARD, ptre

S
Pierre Arak8ati

Le trente juillet mil huit cent un j'ai inhumé dans le cimetiere de cette mission le corps de Pierre décédé hier agé d'environ huit mois fils d'Eustache Arak8atienen et d'Anne Karenhatironta iroquois de cette mission. Ont étez présents à la sépulture Ignace Sahanation et Charle Kaientatiron qui ont déclarez ne savoir signer.

SAUVAGE, ptre

S
Joseph Sanamat.

L'an mil huit cent un le trente un juillet, j'ai inhumé dans le cimetiere de cette mission, le corps de Joseph décédé d'hier agé de quatre jours, fils d'Ignace Sahamatien et de Marie Therese, iroquois. Ont été présents à la sépulture Mathias et Louis Sô8naienton qui ont sçu signer.

LEDUC, ptre

L'an mil huit cent un le premier aout, j'ai baptisé Louis né hier du légitime mariage d'Ignace

S
Marg. Tedasenhta

L'an mil huit cent un le vingt huit mai j'ais inhumé dans le cimetiere de cette mission le corps de Marguerite Tedasenhta décédée hier agée de quinze ans épouse de Joseph Lotaron iroquois de cette mission. ont etez témoins François Xavier Ronsaninon et François Tonarikon qui ont déclarez ne savoir signer.

SAUVAGE, ptre

B
Ré Lse Séguin

L'an mil huit cent un le deux juin j'ai baptisé Marie Louise née de ce jour du légitime mariage de Theodore Séguin et de Marie Angélique Leduc, cultivateurs à Vaudreuil, le parain a été Augustin Leduc et la mareine Marie Angélique Quenel, lesquels ont déclaré ne savoir signer ainsi que le pere.

LECLERC, ptre

S
Claude Kanrts

Le six juin mil huit cent un j'ai inhumé dans le cimetiere de cette mission le corps de Claude Kanitskigik népissin décédé dans les lieux de chasse depuis deux mois agé d'environ soixante et dix ans. ont été présents à la sépulture François Tenarikon et Jean Baptiste Amikons qui ont déclaré ne savoir signer.

MALARD, ptre.

B
Michel Ketchisi

Le six juin mil huit cent un j'ai baptisé Michel agé de neuf mois et demi, né du légitime mariage de Louis Ketchisigabasitch et de Marie Agathe Asasse gamikoksé Népissings de cette mission. Le parrain a été Michel Leclerc forgeron et Marie Louise Lecomte qui ont déclaré ne savoir signer, le pere absent.

MALARD, ptre

B
Léandre & Dorothée delaronde

Le sept juin mil huit cent un j'ai baptisé sous condition Léandre, agé de quinze mois et Dorothée agée de cinq ans, trois mois, enfants de Denys de la ronde commandant absent et de Leotchikijikoksé sauvagesse du Lac Népissin. Le parain de Léandre a été René Lacombe soussignée et la mareine Josette Marbenne qui a déclaré ne savoir signer. Le parain de Dorothée a été François Enoassin et Susanne Tepatchimokoksé qui ont déclaré ne savoir signer.

René Lacombe.

MALARD, ptre

M
Simon & Anne iroquois

Le huit juin mil huit cent un après la publication d'un ban à la messe paroissiale sans qu'il se soit trouvé d'empechement, j'ai donné la bénédiction nuptiale à Simon Karonhiarankon et Anne Karenkahensha iroquois de cette mission, après avoir reçu leur mutuel consentement en présence de François Ronwahninon, Nicolas Oniaragehta qui ont déclarez ne savoir signer.

LECLERC, ptre

S
Josette Léveillé

Le dix juin mil huit cent un j'ai inhumé dans le cimetiere de cette mission le corps de Marie Josette Léveillé, veuve Prud'homme décédée hier agée de quatre vingt trois ans. ont été présents à la sépulture Antoine Chenies et Timothée Dicaire qui ont déclaré ne savoir signer.

MALARD, ptre

S
Cath. Karonteny

Le dix juin mil huit cent un j'ai inhumé dans le cimetiere de cette mission le corps de Catherine décédée hier agée de deux ans et demi, fille de René Karonteny et de Marianne Sagonsaskenah iroquois. ont été présents Mathias Thoniatheguen et François Xavier Onsariahtheka qui ont déclaré ne savoir signer.

MALARD, ptre

have received the mutual consent of ...
...artrand of Anselme Chartrand, son of age of Jean Bte
x Chartrand and Geneviève Demers, on the
Philomène one part and Philomène Vaillancourt,
vaillancourt minor daughter of Jean Bte Vaillancourt
and Félicité Demers and we have given
Chapeau them the nuptial benediction in presence of

James C. Lynch, Priest.

#5

No 2 February 12th 1857, we, the undersigned
Anselme priest, have received the mutual consent
Belair of marriage of Anselme Belair, son of age
x of J. Bte Belair and of Marie Mirault,
Suzanne on the one part and Suzanne La Ronde.
La Ronde François Laronde and Suzanne Laronde
and we have given them the nuptial bene-
diction in presence of Antoine Belair and
Mary Anne Carroll.

James C. Lynch Priest

No. 3 February 19th 1857, we, the undersigned priest
Laurence Stout have received the mutual consent of marriage
x of Laurence Stout, on the one part and Mary
Mary O'Keeffe O'Keeffe daughter of Timothy O'Keefe and
Johanna Savage and we have given them
the nuptial benediction

James C. Lynch, Priest

M. 4 September 1st 1857, we, the undersigned priest, ha
m. Sullivan received the mutual consent of marriage of
x Timothy Sullivan, son of age of John Sullivan
Mary Ann Hayes and Ellen Sullivan and Mary Anne Hayes daugh-
ter Michael Hayes and Teresa Meehan and we

ALG-22020

CENSUS OF CANADA, 1891. — RECENSEMENT DU CANADA, 1891.

Province Ontario — District No. 91½ Nipissing — S. District G Nipissing Ind. Reserve

SCHEDULE No. 1.—Nominal Return of the Living. Enumerated by me on the 6th day of April 1891. Alex Kellett Enumerator. PAGE 1

TABLEAU No. 1.—Dénombrement des Vivants. Enuméré par moi ce ___ jour de ___ 1891.

PAGE 1

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Line	1	2	3	4	5	6 Names	7 Sex	8 Age	9 Married or Widowed	10 Relation to Head of Family	11 Country or Province of Birth	12 French Canadians	13 Place of Birth of Father	14 Place of Birth of Mother	15 Religion	16 Profession, Occupation or Trade	17 Employer	18 Wage Earner	19 Unemployed	20 Employer number of hands	21 Read	22 Write	23 Deaf and Dumb	24 Blind	25 Unsound of Mind
1	S				1	Sarande Alexander	M	78	M	—	Ont	—	Ont	Ont	R.C.	Farmer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2						" Mary Anne	F	68	M	W	"	—	Que	Que	"	—	—	—	—	—	/	—	—	—	—
3						" Ann Jane	F	28	—	D	"	—	Ont	Ont	"	—	—	—	—	—	/	/	—	—	—
4						" Denis	M	24	—	S	"	—	"	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5						" Kate	F	9	—	G.D.	"	—	"	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6						" Philip	M	4	—	G.S.	"	—	"	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7				W ½/3	2/3	Sauvan Joseph	M	60	M	—	Que	—	Que	Que	"	Farmer	—	—	—	—	/	/	—	—	—
8						" Elizabeth	F	40	M	W	Ont	—	Ont	Ont	"	—	—	—	—	—	/	/	—	—	—
9						" Antoine	M	30	M	S	"	—	Que	"	"	—	—	/	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10						" Peter	M	27	M	S	"	—	"	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11						" Philip	M	24	—	S	"	—	"	"	"	—	—	/	—	—	/	/	—	—	—
12						" Elizabeth	F	23	M	D	"	—	"	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	/	/	—	—	—
13						" Theresa	F	21	—	D	"	—	"	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	/	/	—	—	—
14						" Catherine	F	19	—	D	"	—	"	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	/	/	—	—	—
15						" Mary	F	16	—	D	"	—	"	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	/	/	—	—	—
16						" Xavier	M	10	—	S	"	—	"	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17						" Philomene	F	9	—	D	"	—	"	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18						" Simon	M	8	—	S	"	—	"	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19						" Louisa	F	10/12	—	D	"	—	"	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	/	/	—	—	—
20						" Jane	F	18	W	Z	"	—	Scotland	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21						" Peter	M	10/12	—	G.S.	"	—	Ont	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22						Doucette Francis	M	27	M	Z	"	1	Que	"	"	Lumberman	—	/	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23						" James	M	1	—	G.S.	"	1	Ont	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24	S			V	8	McLeod Angus	M	24	M	—	"	—	Scotland	"	"	Hunter	—	—	—	—	/	/	—	—	—
25						" Catherine	F	19	M	W	"	—	Ont	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	/	/	—	—	—

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CENSUS OF CANADA, 1891. — RECENSEMENT DU CANADA, 1891.

Province Ontario — District No. 95½ Nipissing — S. District G

SCHEDULE No. 1.—Nominal Return of the Living. Enumerated by me on the ___ day of ___ 1891. Alex Kellett Enumerator. PAGE 6

TABLEAU No. 1.—Dénombrement des Vivants. Enuméré par moi ce ___ jour de ___ 1891.

PAGE 6

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Line	1	2	3	4	5	6 Names	7 Sex	8 Age	9 Married or Widowed	10 Relation to Head of Family	11 Country or Province of Birth	12 French Canadians	13 Place of Birth of Father	14 Place of Birth of Mother	15 Religion	16 Profession, Occupation or Trade	17 Employer	18 Wage Earner	19 Unemployed	20 Employer number of hands	21 Read	22 Write	23 Deaf and Dumb	24 Blind	25 Unsound of Mind
1						" Nellie G.	F	10	—	D	Ontario	—	England	England	Church of England	—	—	—	—	—	/	/	—	—	—
2						" William G.	M	7	—	S	"	—	"	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	/	/	—	—	—
3						" Christopher	M	5	—	S	"	—	"	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4				W ½	21/22	Collins Louis	M	42	M	—	Newfoundland	—	"	"	Methodist	Labourer	—	/	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5						" Margaret	F	34	M	W	Ontario	—	Ireland	Ireland	R.C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6						" Martha Jane	F	16	—	D	"	—	Newfoundland	Ontario	Methodist	General Servant	—	/	/	—	/	/	F	F	—
7						" William H.	M	11	—	S	"	—	"	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	/	—	—	—	—
8						" Elizabeth	F	5	—	D	"	—	"	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9						" George	M	1	—	S	"	—	"	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10					22/23	McRae Donald	M	44	M	—	Quebec	—	Scotland	Scotland	Presbyterian	Farmer	—	—	—	—	/	/	—	—	—
11						" Susan	F	39	M	W	Ireland	—	Ireland	Ireland	"	—	—	—	—	—	/	/	—	—	—
12						" Alexander R.	M	12	—	S	United States / Quebec	—	Que	Ireland	"	—	—	—	—	—	/	/	—	—	—
13						" Christopher	M	10	—	S	Ontario	—	"	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	/	/	—	—	—
14						" Nellie	F	8	—	D	"	—	"	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	/	/	—	—	—
15				W ½	23/24	Miller John	M	46	M	—	"	—	Germany	Germany	Methodist	Farmer	—	—	—	—	/	/	—	—	—
16						" Mary	F	44	M	W	"	—	Ireland	Ireland	"	—	—	—	—	—	/	/	—	—	—
17						" John F.	M	23	—	S	"	—	Ontario	Ontario	"	Labourer	—	/	—	—	/	/	—	—	—
18						" Patrick	M	21	—	S	"	—	"	"	"	"	—	/	—	—	/	/	—	—	—
19						" Alfred	M	18	—	S	"	—	"	"	"	"	—	/	—	—	/	/	—	—	—
20						" James	M	16	—	S	"	—	"	"	"	"	—	/	—	—	/	/	—	—	—
21						" Margaret	F	13	—	D	"	—	"	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	/	/	—	—	—
22						" Mary	F	11	—	D	"	—	"	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	/	/	—	—	—
23						" Wilfred	M	9	—	S	"	—	"	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	/	/	—	—	—
24				W ½	24	Doll Augustin	M	44	M	—	Quebec	1	Quebec	Quebec	R.C.	Farmer	1	—	—	—	/	/	—	—	—
25						" Agnes	F	40	M	W	"	1	"	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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211702

Nippissing Band.

No. 32	Goulais,	Chas. Sr.	(Naitumegabow)	5.
" 33	"	" Jr.		5.
" 34	"	Frank.		9.
" 39	"	Louis		5.
" 43	"	John Baptiste.		3.
" 51	"	Joe.		3.

Charles Goulais, Senior, whose Indian name is Naitumegabow, is the one through whom all the above claims title to the annuity. His father was Francois Goulais, formerly of Goulais Bay on Lake Superior; and his mother was Margaret Riel, of the family of that name at Goulais Bay. Charles has for long lived on Sturgeon River, which empties into Lake Nippissing, and has never resided upon the reserve. He was formerly a trader at the Hudson's Bay Company's post on Sturgeon River, but some twenty years ago he left their employment, and commenced to farm and fish for a living.

At a date considerably prior to 1868, he married Meetigwaub, a daughter of one Laronde, who was almost a pure Indian, and at his marriage he was put ypon the pay list by Superintendent Plummer, because of his wife's Indian connection.

It is my opinion that this should not have been done, as, though he married an Indian woman, it does not appear that there was any tribal relationship or residence with Indians, or that he was an Indian in the eye of the law of that time, and I am of the opinion that his offspring, if granted the annuity at all, should have been treated as the descendants of similar persons elsewhere, and have been recognized as having non-transmissible title to the annuity

Charles, Junior, is a son of the foregoing, and though he was paid for his wife in 1878, I think, such payment was improperly made, as his title should be considered non-transmissible.

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Nippissing Band.

Frank, who was first paid in 1884, married Eliza Obtaygeeshick, who was a woman, who , I think was not entitled in her own right, but as his family increased his children were paid.

Louis, who is another son of Charles Goulais, Senior, was first paid separately in 1889. His wife is not entitled to the annuity in her own right, being Maggie Constant, daughter of Harriet Constant, an Oka Indian who was brought up to Nippissing by Peter Whiteduck, an Indian of Oka, who later returned to that place leaving his wife at Nippissing Maggie is a half-breed. Their family has been paid as it increased.

John Baptiste Goulais is another son of Charle s Goulais, Senior. He has never lived on the reserve, but at Sturgeon Falls. He married Nancy Deschaineau, daughter of a Frenchman from below Quebec, by Tahwah, a daughter of a member of this band.

Joe is another son of Charles Goulais,Junior, First paid alone in 1898,in which year he married a daughter of Thomas Nummance, an Indian of the band.

I recommend that in view of the fact that none of the sons of Charles Goulais, Senior, had transmissible titles to the annuity, that the wives who are not entitled in their own right, and their children be not again paid; or that if the Department in view of the fact that they have been put upon the list, in some cases many years ago, decides as a matter of grace to permit them to continue to enjoy the annuity, then I recommend that the titles of all be declared non-transmissible.

No. 24, Obtageeshick, Andrew,		1.
" 25, "	Napoleon	6.
" 55, "	Oliver	1.

Paul Obtageeshick and a daughter married to a white man were first paid the annuity in 1886. Paul, whose French

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ALG-22365

211702

Nippissing Band .

French name is Laronde, was a French half-breed of Pembroke, where he had brothers residing, named Toussiant, Eustache, Louison and Denis. Their mother was a sister of Shabogeezhick, once chief of the Nip-issing band, and it is through this marrige that the present annuitants claim connection with the Indians of the surrendered tract. Paul's wife was Elizabeth Gagnier, a French half-breed of Allumette Island, near Pembroke, whose mother was Wabussim an Algonquin of Lake of Two Mountains, Province of Quebec. They came to the reserve sixteen years ago, and it is said were admitted to the band by Chief Koochai. They took up their residence upon the reserve, and have lived there since by farming a little, labouring &c. They both with their family received the annuity from Dr. Walton. From a letter which I have received from Chief Semo Commanda, it is quite evident that Paul's descendants are doubtful of their right to be on the reserve. Paul's family in 1892 was reduced by two marriages, one death and the adoption of a boy by No. 25. In the succeeding year his son Andrew was paid as the only surviving member of the family, under Paul's old number. and he has been paid since.

No. 25, Napoleon Obtageeshick is a son of Paul, and was first paid separately in 1888. He is a man of thirty-five, married to Bridget Constant, daughter of Simon Constant, from the Province of Quebec. Her mother was Mary Ann Murphy, an Irishwoman from Griffith, below Pembroke on the Ottawa. Napoleon lives upon the reserve and has always done so, since his family moved there, by farming and occasionally working out in winter.

No. 55, Oliver Obtageeshick is a son of Napoleon.

These people have, since they moved to the reserve, lived in association with the Indians thereon, and have as far as the Indians could cause them to do so, become members of the tribe.

I am of the

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LAC RG 10 Vol. 2832 File 170073-2 Reel C-9660

ALG-22365

211702

16.

Nippissing Band.

I am of the opinion that they have neither inherited nor acquired right to the annuity, that they should not have been paid, and I recommend accordingly that they be n not again paid.

S. Macrae

S. I. a. R.

Ottawa,

Feby. 6/99

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 2832, File 170,073-2)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

LAC RG 10 Vol. 2832 File 170073-2 Reel C-9660

ALG-22576

1796-1846

STE-ANNE DE-BELLEVUE (BOUT-DE-L'ILE) CO. JACQ-CARTIER

REGISTRES PHOTOGRAPHIES AU PRESBYTERE DE STE-ANNE

Bapt. Toussaint Laronde

Le vingt huit juillet Mil huit cent vingt quatre je prêtre soussigné ai baptisé sous condition Toussaint agé de cinq ans né au lieu sepiscingue légitime de Toussaint Laronde et Marie Sauvagesse parrain Bernardin Gauthier, marraine Rosalie Brunet, qui ont déclaré ne savoir signer

J.G. Rolin ptre

Bapt. Euphrosine Laronde

Le vingt huit juillet Mil huit cent vingt quatre je prêtre soussigné ai baptisé Euphrosine agée de trois ans née au lieu sepiscingue de Toussaint Laronde voyageur, et Marie Sauvagesse parrain Bernardin Gauthier, marraine Marie Madeleine Marsolet qui ont avec le pere déclaré ne savoir signer

J.G. Rolin ptre

Bapt. Anne Laronde

Le vingt huit juillet Mil huit cent vingt quatre je prêtre soussigné ai baptisé, sous condition, Anne agée de treize mois née au lieu sepiscingue de Toussaint Laronde voyageur, et Marie Sauvagesse parrain, Denis Sauvé marraine Geneviève Sagata qui avec le pere ont déclaré ne savoir signer

J.G. Rolin ptre

Sépult. Justine Dubreul

Le vingt huit juillet Mil huit cent vingt quatre je prêtre soussigné ai inhumé dans notre cimetière Justine fille légitime de Jean Baptiste Dubreul cultivateur et de Marie Coffin décédée depuis deux jours en cette paroisse agée de huit mois présens Bonaventure Gaudreau qui n'a sçu signer et Joachim Dubreul soussigné

Joachim Dubreul J.G. Rolin ptre

Cinquante 5e feuillet

Le deux Août Mil huit cent vingt quatre après la publication d'un ban de mariage faite au prône de la messe paroissiale par un dimanche entre Nicolas Lefaivre domicilié en la Paroisse de la Chine fils Majeur de Nicolas Lefaivre, et de défunte Marguerite Quesnel ses Père et Mère aussi de cette Paroisse d'une part; et Marie Louise Valois Domiciliée en cette Paroisse fille Majeure de feu Jean

Acte nul

Sépult. Antoine Girard

Le vingt un Août Mil huit cent vingt quatre je prêtre soussigné ai supplée les cérémonies à la Ste Antoine fils légitime de François Girard cultivateur et de Marguerite Girard décédé depuis huit jours et inhumé dans notre cimetière agé de neuf ans présens Joachim Dubreul soussigné et René Rotier qui n'a sçu le faire

Joachim Dubreul J.G. Rolin ptre

Sépult. Euphrosine Chatillon dit Gaudin

Le vingt un Août Mil huit cent vingt quatre je prêtre soussigné ai supplée les cérémonies à la sépulture d'Euphrosine fille légitime de François Chatillon dit Gaudin cultivateur, et de Agathe Neveu décédée depuis cinq jours en cette paroisse, et inhumée dans notre cimetière agée de cinq mois présens Joachim Dubreul soussigné, et René Rotier qui n'a sçu le faire

Joachim Dubreul J.G. Rolin ptre

Institut Genealogique Drouin; Ancestry.ca Quebec, Vital and Church Records (Drouin Collection), 1621-1968 Sainte > Ste-Anne-de-Bellevue > Ste Anne > 1796-1846 p.

ALG-22577

1796-1846
STE ANNE
DE-BELLEVUE
(BOUT-DE-L'ILE)
CO. JACQ-CARTIER
REGISTRES
PHOTOGRAPHIES
AU
PRESBYTERE
DE
STE-ANNE

Bapt. Toussaint Laronde

Le vingt huit juillet Mil huit cent vingt quatre je prêtre soussigné ai baptisé sous condition Toussaint agé de cinq ans né au lac Nipissingue de Toussaint Laronde et Marie Sauvagesse parrain Bernardin Gauthier, marraine Rosalie Brunet, qui ont déclaré ne savoir signer

J.G. Pontbriand

Bapt. Euphrosine Laronde

Le vingt huit juillet Mil huit cent vingt quatre je prêtre soussigné ai baptisé Euphrosine agée de huit ans née au lac Nipissingue de Toussaint Laronde voyageur, et Marie Sauvagesse parrain Bernardin Gauthier, marraine Marie Magdeleine Maspelet qui ont avec le pere déclaré ne savoir signer

J.G. Pontbriand

Bapt. Anne Laronde

Le vingt huit juillet Mil huit cent vingt quatre je prêtre soussigné ai baptisé, sous condition, Anne agée de treize mois née au lac Nipissingue de Toussaint Laronde voyageur, et Marie Sauvagesse parrain, Denis Sauvé marraine Geneviève Sagata qui avec le pere ont déclaré ne savoir signer

J.G. Pontbriand

Sépult. Justine Dubreul

Le vingt huit juillet Mil huit cent vingt quatre je prêtre soussigné ai inhumé dans notre cimetiere Justine fille legitime de Jean Baptiste Dubreul cultivateur et de Marie Coffin décédée depuis deux jours en cette paroisse agée de huit mois présens Genaventure Gaudreau qui n'a sçu signer et Joachim Dubreul soussigné

Joachim Dubreul J.G. Pontbriand

Le deux Aout Mil huit cent vingt quatre après la publication d'un ban de mariage faite au prône de la messe paroissiale par un dimanche entre Nicolas Lefaivre domicilié en la Paroisse de la Chine fils Majeur de Nicolas Lefaivre, et de défunte Marguerite Guesnel ses Pere et Mere aussi de cette Paroisse d'une part; et Marie Louise Valois Domiciliée en cette Paroisse fille Majeure de feu Jean

Acte nul

Sépult. Antoine Girard

Le vingt un Aout Mil huit cent vingt quatre je prêtre soussigné ai supplée les cérémonies à la St. Antoine fils legitime de François Girard cultivateur et de Josette Girard décédé depuis huit jours et inhumé dans notre cimetiere agé de neuf ans présens Joachim Dubreul soussigné et René Frotier qui n'a sçu le faire

Joachim Dubreul J.G. Pontbriand

Sépult. Euphrosine Chatillon dit Jaucin

Le vingt un Mil huit cent vingt quatre je prêtre soussigné ai supplée les cérémonies à la sépulture d'Euphrosine fille legitime de Jacques Chatillon dit Jaucin cultivateur, et de Agathe Neveu décédée depuis cinq jours en cette paroisse, et inhumée dans notre cimetiere agée de cinq mois présens Joachim Dubreul soussigné, et René Frotier qui n'a sçu le faire

Joachim Dubreul J.G. Pontbriand

Institut Genealogique Drouin; Ancestry.ca Quebec, Vital and Church Records (Drouin Collection), 1621-1968 Sainte > Ste-Anne-de-Bellevue > Ste Anne > 1796-1846 p.

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1796-1846

STE ANNE DE-BELLEVUE (BOUT-DE-L'ILE) CO. JACQ-CARTIER

REGISTRES PHOTOGRAPHIES AU PRESBYTERE DE STE-ANNE

Bapt. Toussaint Laronde

Le vingt huit juillet Mil huit cent vingt quatre je prêtre soussigné ai baptisé sous condition Toussaint agé de cinq ans né au Lac Nepissingue de Toussaint Laronde et Marie Sauvagesse parrain Bernardin Gauthier, marraine Rosalie Brunet, qui ont déclaré ne savoir signer

J. B. Lamothe

Bapt. Euphrosine Laronde

Le vingt huit juillet Mil huit cent vingt quatre je prêtre soussigné ai baptisé Euphrosine agée de trois ans née au Lac Nepissingue de Toussaint Laronde voyageur, et Marie Sauvagesse parrain Bernardin Gauthier, marraine Marie Madeleine Marsolet qui ont avec le pere déclaré ne savoir signer

J. B. Lamothe

Bapt. Anne Laronde

Le vingt huit juillet Mil huit cent vingt quatre je prêtre soussigné ai baptisé, sous condition, Anne agée de huit mois née au Lac Nepissingue de Toussaint Laronde voyageur, et Marie Sauvagesse parrain, Denis Sauvage marraine Geneviève Sagato qui avec le pere ont déclaré ne savoir signer

J. B. Lamothe

Sépult. Justine Dubreul

Le vingt huit juillet Mil huit cent vingt quatre je prêtre soussigné ai inhumé dans notre cimetière Justine fille legitime de Jean Baptiste Dubreul cultivateur, et de Marie Coffer décédée depuis deux jours en cette paroisse agée de huit mois présens Bonaventure Gaudreau qui n'a sçu signer et Joachim Dubreul soussigné

Joachim Dubreul

J. B. Lamothe

Cinquante 5e feuillet

Le deux Aout Mil huit cent vingt quatre après la publication d'un ban de Mariage faite au prône de la Messe paroissiale par un dimanche entre Nicolas Lefaivre domicilié en la Paroisse de la Chine fils Majeur de Nicolas Lefaivre, et de defunte Marguerite Quesnel ses Père et Mère aussi de cette Paroisse d'une part; et Marie Louise Valois Domiciliée en cette Paroisse fille Majeure de feu Jean

Acte nul

Sépult. Antoine Girard

Le vingt un Aout Mil huit cent vingt quatre je prêtre soussigné ai supplée les cérémonies à la Ste Antoine fils legitime de François Girard cultivateur et de Marguerite Girard décédé depuis huit jours et inhumé dans notre cimetière agé de neuf ans présens Joachim Dubreul soussigné et René Rotier qui n'a sçu le faire

Joachim Dubreul

J. B. Lamothe

encette paroisse

B. F.

Sépult. Euphrosine Chatillon dit Gaudin

Le vingt un Aout Mil huit cent vingt quatre je prêtre soussigné ai supplée les cérémonies à la sépulture d'Euphrosine fille legitime de François Chatillon dit Gaudin cultivateur, et de Agathe Neveu décédée depuis cinq jours en cette paroisse, et inhumée dans notre cimetière agée de cinq mois présens Joachim Dubreul soussigné, et René Rotier qui n'a sçu le faire

Joachim Dubreul

J. B. Lamothe

Institut Genealogique Drouin; Ancestry.ca Quebec, Vital and Church Records (Drouin Collection), 1621-1968 Sainte > Ste-Anne-de-Bellevue > Ste Anne > 1796-1846 p.

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de Michael Cunningham Cultivateur soussigné et de Ellen Cosgrove. Parrain Dennis Bristol, Marraine Letitia Mc Queen qui ont déclaré ne savoir signer.

Michael. Cunningham Ch.s De Bellefeuille ptre

B.121. George Menançon

Le cinq Aout mil huit cent trente six, à la Passe du Fort Coulonge, je Prêtre soussigné ai baptisé George âgé de cinq mois, du légitime mariage de Joseph Menançon cultivateur et de Henrietta Fraser soussignée de l'Ile des Allumettes B. C. Parrain François Leclerc et Marraine son Epouse Monique Nerveux qui ainsi que le Père ont déclaré ne savoir signer. Henrietta Fraser. Un mot entre ligne bon.

Ch.s De Bellefeuille ptre

B.122 Joseph Beauchamp.

Le cinq Aout mil huit cent trente six, à la Passe du Fort Coulonge, je Prêtre soussigné ai baptisé Joseph âgé de quatre mois, né du ~~légitime~~ mariage de Moïse Beauchamp Cultivateur et de Marie Laronde de l'Ile des Allumettes. Parrain Jean Baptiste Bernard et Marraine son Epouse Catharine Mc Lyne qui ont tous déclaré ne savoir signer. Un mot rayé nul.

Ch.s De Bellefeuille ptre

B.123 124 Sophia Jane et Agnès Flanagan

Le cinq Aout mil huit cent trente six, à la Passe du Fort Coulonge, je Prêtre soussigné ai baptisé Sophia Jane âgée de trois ans, et Agnès âgée d'un an et trois mois, filles nées du légitime mariage de Patrick O'Flanagan soussigné, et de Jane Read du Lac du Fort-Coulonge Haut Canada. Parrain Michel Archambault, Marraine Monique Nerveux épouse du Fr.s Leclerc qui n'ont sû signer. Un mot entre ligne bon.

B.125 126 127 Eustache, Louis, et Paul Laronde

Patrick O Flanigan Ch.s De Bellefeuille ptre

Le cinq Aout mil huit cent trente six, à la Passe du Fort Coulonge, je Prêtre soussigné ai baptisé sous condition Eustache âgé de cinq ans, Louis âgé de deux ans et ~~huit~~ mois, et Paul âgé de deux mois et trois jours Enfans de Toussaint Laronde Cultivateur et de Marie Sauvage ~~ondoyée~~ de l'Ile des Allumettes. Parrain de Eustache Augustin Bachand, Parrain de ~~Eustache~~ Louis Jacques Desmoyers, Parrain et Marraine de Paul François Leclerc et son Epouse Monique Nerveux qui ainsi que le Père ont déclaré ne savoir signer. Un mot rayé nul, un mot entre ligne bon.

Ch.s De Bellefeuille ptre

Diocese of Pembroke (Ontario); www.familysearch.org 'Registres paroissiaux, 1836-1842, Catholic Church. Diocese de Pembroke, ON,' Reel 007769217 p. 25

ALG-22580

B 134. Denis Laronde — Le sept Aout mil huit cent trente six, à la Passe du fort Coulonge, je Prêtre soussigné ai baptisé sous condition Dennis Laronde âgé de vingt ans et huit mois, fils de Toussaint Laronde, et de Marie Laronde. Parrain Ignace Manseau qui n'a su signer.

Ch.s De Bellefeuille ptre

B. 135. Susanne Hudson — Le sept Aout mil huit cent trente six, à la Passe du fort Coulonge, je Prêtre soussigné ai baptisé sous condition Susanne Hudson âgée de vingt sept ans. Parrain et Marraine François Leclerc et son Epouse Monique Nexeuy qui n'ont su signer.

Ch.s De Bellefeuille ptre

B. 136 Catherine Bernard. — Le sept Aout mil huit cent trente six, à la Passe du fort Coulonge, je Prêtre soussigné ai baptisé sous condition Catherine Bernard âgée de dix huit ans fille de Jean Baptiste Bernard et de défunte Elizabeth Shaw. Parrain Ch.s Le Page, Marraine Marguerite Nexeuy qui n'ont su signer.

Ch.s De Bellefeuille ptre

B 137 — Le sept Aout mil huit cent trente six à la Passe du fort Coulonge je Prêtre soussigné ai baptisé

Marie Anne Onissegabanokwe. — sous condition Marie Anne Onissegabanokwe âgée de treize ans, fille de défunt Otakkamikijik infidèle et de Magdelène Kapegabanokwe ondoyée. Marraine Marie Anne Angélique Kapimasikkeikwe qui n'a su signer.

Ch.s De Bellefeuille ptre

B 138 John Bell — Le sept Aout mil huit cent trente six, à la Passe du fort Coulonge, je Prêtre soussigné ai baptisé sous condition John âgé de quinze ans fils de défunt James Bell et de Mary Night, de la Paroisse de Vaudreuil. Parrain et Marraine François Leclerc et son Epouse Monique Nexeuy qui n'ont su signer. Ch.s De Bellefeuille ptre

B. 139 140 141. William Catharine & Mary de Hudson — Le Sept Aout mil huit cent trente six, à la Passe du fort Coulonge, je Prêtre soussigné ai baptisé William âgé de trois ans sept mois, Catherine âgée de quatre ans dix mois, et Mary âgé de un an et huit mois Enfans William Hudson et de Marie Kapegadjiwanokwe fille de Otinamikijik. Parrain et Marraine des trois Michel Wegabamintch et Josette Pitabanokwé qui n'ont su signer.

Ch.s De Bellefeuille ptre

Diocese of Pembroke (Ontario); www.familysearch.org 'Registres paroissiaux, 1836-1842, Catholic Church. Diocese de Pembroke, ON,' Reel 007769217 p. 27

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B. 117 + 118 +
Marie et Elizabeth Laronde

Au Poste des Allumettes, le 28 Aout 1838, je Prêtre soussigné ai baptisé sous condition Marie Laronde âgée d'environ 45 ans, et sa fille Elizabeth âgée d'environ onze ans. Maraine pour les deux Catherine Tawabik qui n'a su signer.

Ch.te Dé Bellefeuille ptre

B. 119.
Charlote de Pouins.

Au Poste des Allumettes, le vingt huit Aout, mil huit cent trente huit, je Prêtre soussigné ai baptisé Charlote âgée d'environ 9 mois fille de Paul Wabiningwan dit Pouins et de Catherine Tawabik, sauvages du Lac des 2 Montagnes. Maraine Charlote Makweyadjiwanokwe qui n'a su signer.

Ch.te Dé Bellefeuille ptre

M.
Rehabilitation du mariage de Tous.t Laronde et de Mr Laronde

Au Poste des Allumettes le vingt huit Aout mil huit cent trente huit, je Prêtre soussigné, agissant en vertu des pouvoirs à moi accordés par Monseig.r J. J. Lartigue Evêque de Montréal dans une lettre en date du 18 Mai 1838, ayant pris le mutuel consentement par paroles de présent de Toussaint Laronde Cultivateur âgé d'environ cinquante cinq ans, et de Marie Laronde, sa Cousine Germaine,

âgée d'environ quarante cinq ans, tous deux domiciliés dans l'Ile des Allumettes, ai ratifié leur mariage, lequel se trouvoit nul par un empêchement d'affinité spirituelle contracté entre eux (le dit Tous.t Laronde ayant ondoyé la dite Marie Laronde et plusieurs des ses enfants avant leur mariage célébré l'année dernière pardevant Mr Brunet curé de la petite nation, à qui l'empêchement n'avoit pas été découvert. En vertu des pouvoirs susdits, j'ai accordé aux dites parties (ad cautelam) outre la dispense d'affinité spirituelle et de toute publication, celle aussi de consanguinité au 2.d degré dont ils avoient déja obtenu dispense lors de leur première Célébration de mariage.

Les dits Epoux ayant eu avant le présent mariage 14 enfants dont 13 vivants savoir Denis âgé de 23 ans, Angélique âgée de 25 ans, Marie âgée de 22 ans, Toussaint âgé de 19 ans, Eustache âgé de 17 ans, Anne de 15 ans, François de 13 1/2 ans, Elizabeth de 11 ans, Charles de 9 ans 1/2, Eustache de 8 ans, Louis de 7 ans, Paul de 3 ans, Susanne âgée de 6 mois, les quels ils reconnoissent tous deux leur appartenir, je les ai légitimés,

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et les légitime (autant que de besoin) par le
présent acte en présence de Dominique Patwe
et Joseph Takwatchinini soussignés, également
témoins de la dite Réhabilitation de mariage.
Les époux ont déclaré ne savoir signer.
× Joseph pa swa tchinini
Dom Pâtre Ch.t De Bellefeuille ptre

B. 120 × Guillaume Minisskwawakwang. — Au Poste des Allumettes, le 28 Aout 1838, le prêtre soussigné ai baptisé sous condition Guillaume Minisskwawakwang âgé d'environ 19 ans, fils de défunt Chingosh et de Nawakkamikokwe. Parain Ignace Kitchi Pinisi qui n'a su signer.
Ch.t De Bellefeuille ptre

B. 121. × Agnès Kitchikijikokwe, — Au Poste des Allumettes, le 28 Aout 1838, je prêtre soussigné ai baptisé Agnès Kitchikijikokwe âgée d'environ 2 ans, femme de Kapisanisskang. Maraine sa Sœur Marie Wewandjikijikokwe qui n'a su signer.
Elle avoit été malgré elle 2 ans avec Mikkwakons.
Ch.t De Bellefeuille ptre

B. 122. × Madeleine Pitabanokwe — Au Poste des Allumettes, le 28 Aout 1838, je prêtre soussigné ai baptisé sous condition Madeleine Pitabanokwe âgée d'environ onze ans fille de

Patchakwabank dit Jim, et de Wekkawekijikok. Maraine Marie Wewandjikijikokwe qui n'a su signer.
Ch.t De Bellefeuille ptre

B. 123. × Anastazie de Campion Wakakijik — Au Poste des Allumettes, le 28 Aout mil huit cent trente huit, je prêtre soussigné ai baptisé Anastazie âgée d'environ 9 ans fille de Wakakijik dit Campion, et de Minonjakwe. Maraine Marie Wewandjikijikokwe, qui n'a su signer.
Ch.t De Bellefeuille ptre

B. 124. × Ignace Mayakijik — Au Poste des Allumettes, le 29 Aout 1838, je prêtre soussigné ai baptisé Ignace Mayakijik âgé d'environ 5 ans Mari de Marie Wajakamemokwe. Parain Ignace Kwetcinty qui n'a su signer
Ch.t De Bellefeuille ptre

B. 125. × François Meminanakkwahang. — Au Poste des Allumettes, le 29 Aout 1838, je prêtre soussigné ai baptisé sous condition François Meminanakkwahang âgé d'environ 15 ans, fils de Ignace Mayakijik et de Marie Wajakamemokwe, Parain Pierre Tchanana qui n'a su signer.
Ch.t De Bellefeuille ptre

B. 126. × Augustin Kapissandjigan. — Au Poste des Allumettes, le 29 Aout 1838, le prêtre soussigné ai baptisé Augustin Kapissandjigan

Diocese of Pembroke (Ontario); www.familysearch.org 'Registres paroissiaux, 1836-1842, Catholic Church. Diocese de Pembroke, ON,' Reel 007769217 p. 81

✝ Plantation de Croix au Poste des Allumettes

Au Poste des Allumettes le 2 septembre 1838, le prêtre soussigné autorisé à cet effet par Monseigneur J. J. Lartigue Evêque de Montréal ai érigé et beni une Croix nous suivant les cérémonies prescrites par le rituel du Diocèse, en présence de Dominique Patrre, de Joseph Pakwatchinini soussignés, de Ignace Kitchi-Pinesi et de plus d'une centaine de Sauvages chrétiens du dit Poste.

joseph pakwatchinini

Dominique Patrre Ch. Dr. Bellefeuille ptre

B. 147. Bapt. Mahoux

Au Post des Allumettes le deux septembre mil huit cent trente huit je Prêtre soussigné ai baptisé Jean Baptiste âgé de quatre mois fils de Edouard Mahoux Cordonnier de l'île des Allumettes et de Anne Paine. Parain Alexis Bernard soussigné.

Alexis Bernard

Ch. Dr. Bellefeuille ptre

B. 148, Mte Rachel Mc Donell

Dans l'Ile des Allumettes, le 3 septembre 1838, je prêtre soussigné ai baptisé dans la forme la plus simple et sans cérémonies Marie Rachel née le 31 du mois dernier, du légitime mariage de Alexandre Mc Donell cultivateur et de Elly Mc Farson qui n'ont su signer.

Ch. Dr. Bellefeuille ptre

B. 149 × Charles Laronde

Dans l'Ile des Allumettes, le trois septembre mil huit cent trente huit, je Prêtre soussigné ai baptisé dans la forme la plus simple et sans les Cérémonies usitées Charles âgé d'environ neuf ans six mois, fils de Foussaint Laronde et de Marie Laronde qui n'on su signer.

Ch. Dr. Bellefeuille ptre

B. 150. Flavie Beauchamps

Dans l'Ile des Allumettes, le trois septembre, mil huit cent trente huit, je Prêtre soussigné ai baptisé dans la forme la plus simple et sans les Cérémonies ordinaires Flavie âgée d'un an fille légitime, de Moïse Beauchamp cultivateur et de Marie Laronde qui n'ont su signer.

Ch. Dr. Bellefeuille ptre

Diocese of Pembroke (Ontario); www.familysearch.org 'Registres paroissiaux, 1836-1842, Catholic Church. Diocese de Pembroke, ON,' Reel 007769217 p. 88

ALG-22587

DU
7 JANVIER 1841
AU
20 DECEMBRE 1851

AYLMER

EGLISE
ST-PAUL
C^e GATINEAU

REGISTRES
PHOTOGRAPHIES
AU
PRESBYTERE
LE
16 NOVEMBRE
1940

Primau Caroline Bertrand.

Allumettes, nous prêtre soussigné mission-naire autorisé à cet effet par Monseigneur Ignace Bourget évêque de Montréal, avons béni le mariage d'entre Primau, fils majeur de défunt François Primau, & de défunte Marie Langevin de leur vivant domiciliés à Châteauguay d'une part, & de Caroline Bertrand, fille mineure de défunt François Bertrand, & de défunte Monique Neveu de leur vivant domiciliés à la Petite; lequel mariage avait été validement contracté dans l'île du Grand Calumet du consentement des parents de l'épouse, en présence de Thomas Gibson-Hérel, & John Rein le dix neuf mai mil huit cent quarante; les époux ont déclaré ne savoir signer. (Signé)

H. Moran ptre

Bapt. Ste Marie Guérard.

Le quatre février mil huit cent quarante & un à la mission de St Alphonse de Liguori des Allumettes, nous prêtre soussigné avons baptisé sous condition Marie née dans le mois de décembre dernier, née de Jean Baptiste Guérard & d'Euphrosine Laronde demeurant dans l'île des Allumettes; le parrain a été Toussaint Laronde & la marraine Marie Laronde, qui ont déclaré ne savoir signer. (Signé)

H. Moran ptre

M. H. Pierre Charon Adélaïde Fauchet.

Le quatre février mil huit cent quarante & un à la mission de St Alphonse de Liguori des Allumettes, vu la publication d'une bande mariage faite à la ~~[illegible]~~ de la mission, vu aussi la dispense de deux autres bans par nous accordée, en vertu des pouvoirs à nous accordés par sa Grandeur Monseigneur Ignace Bourget évêque de Montréal, entre Pierre Charon dit Ducharmes, journalier dans les chantiers, fils majeur de défunt Joseph Charon dit Ducharmes & de défunte Madeleine Desallier, de leur vivant domiciliés en la paroisse de Berthier d'une part, & Adélaïde Faubert fille mineure de Jean Baptiste Faubert, & de défunte Marguerite Bourette de son vivant de la paroisse de Rigaud d'autre part; du consentement du tuteur de l'épouse, ne s'étant trouvé aucun empêchement audit mariage, nous prêtre missionnaire soussigné avons reçu par paroles de présent leur mutuel consentement de mariage, & leur avons donné la bénédiction nuptiale en présence de Romain Souci tuteur de l'épouse & de Jean Baptiste Poupart, amis des époux, qui assistent les époux, ont déclaré ne savoir signer.

H. Moran ptre

Bapt. 4th James McGuire.

On the fourth of February one thousand eight hundred & forty one, We the undersigned Priest baptized James born on the thirteenth of November last, of the lawful marriage of James McGuire yeoman & of Letitia Quinn, of Upper Canada; sponsors Donald McNeil, & Mary Moran, who did sign their names; the father of the present child could not do it. (Signed)

Donald McNeil. Mary McNeil

H. Moran ptre

Bapt. 38 Mr Ann McNeil.

On the fourth of February one thousand eight hundred & forty one, We the undersigned priest baptized Mary Ann born on the twenty fourth of October last, of the lawful marriage of Donald McNeil yeoman & of Mary Moran of Upper Canada; sponsors James McGuire & Letitia Quinn, none of whom could sign.

H. Moran ptre

Bapt. 39 William McBane.

On the eighth of February one thousand eight hundred & forty one We the undersigned priest baptized William aged of three years, born of the lawful marriage of William McBane & Ann McIntyre of Pembroke in Upper Canada; sponsors Levi Sirois & Odile Lemieux, none of whom could sign.

H. Moran ptre

CENSUS OF CANADA, 1891. RECENSEMENT DU CANADA, 1891.

Province Ontario District No. 96½ Nipissing S. District C

PAGE 17 SCHEDULE No. 1.—Nominal Return of the Living. Enumerated by me on the ____ day of ____ 1891. PAGE 68

TABLEAU No. 1.—Dénombrement des Vivants. Enumeré par moi ce ____ jour de ____ 1891. Alex Kellett Enumerator.

Numbered in the Order of Visitation (Numéros suivant l'ordre des visites)					NAMES. NOMS.	Sex. Sexe.	Age. Âge.	Married or Widowed. Marié ou en Veuvage.	Relation to Head of Family. Lien de parenté avec le Chef de Famille.	Country or Province of Birth. Pays ou Province de Naissance.	French Canadians. Canadiens Français.	Place of Birth of Father. Lieu de Naissance du Père.	Place of Birth of Mother. Lieu de Naissance de la Mère.	RELIGION. RELIGION.	Profession, Occupation or Trade. Profession, Occupation ou Métier.	Employer. Patron.	Employed. Employé.	Wage Earner.	Unemployed during week preceding Census. Sans emploi durant la semaine précédant le recensement.	Employed to state average number of hours worked during year. Nombre de personnes employées par les patrons durant l'année.	Instruction. Read. Lire.	Instruction. Write. Ecrire.	Infirmities. Deaf and Dumb. Sourd-muet.	Infirmities. Blind. Aveugle.	Infirmities. Unsound of Mind. Atteints d'aliénation mentale.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
					Beaucage Angus	M	1	–	Grand Son	Ont	–	Ont	Ont	R.C.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
S				252	Beaucage Major	M	27	M	–	"	–	"	"	"	Lumberman	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
					" Susan	F	26	M	W	"	–	"	"	"	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
					" Philomene	F	2	–	D	"	–	"	"	"	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
					" James	M	½	–	S	"	–	"	"	"	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
				253	Commanda Benedict	M	20	M	–	"	–	"	"	"	Fur Trapper	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6
					" Mary	F	25	M	W	"	–	"	"	"	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7
					" Lucy	F	3	–	D	"	–	"	"	"	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8
					" Angus	M	1	–	S	"	–	"	"	"	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9
				254	Sarama Eliza	F	81	W	–	Can	–	Can	Can	"	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10
					" Andrew	M	22	–	S	Ont	–	"	"	"	Lumberman	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	11
					" Julian	F	17	–	D	"	–	"	"	"	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	12
					" Selina	F	15	–	D	"	–	"	"	"	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	13
					" Olive	F	10	–	S	"	–	"	"	"	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	14
				255	Gault Frank	M	41	M	–	"	–	Ont	Ont	"	Farmer	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	15
					" Sophia	F	24	M	W	"	–	"	"	"	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	16
					" Andrew	M	8	–	S	"	–	"	"	"	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17
					" Louisa	F	6	–	D	"	–	"	"	"	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18
					" Baptiste	M	6	–	S	"	–	"	"	"	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19
					" Francis	M	3	–	S	"	–	"	"	"	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20
				256	Commanda Paul	M	29	M	–	"	–	"	"	"	Steam Boat Navvy	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	21
					" Bridget	F	21	M	W	"	–	"	"	"	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	22
					" Cecile	F	3	–	S	"	–	"	"	"	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23
					" Rose	F	½	–	D	"	–	"	"	"	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24
				257	Nelson James	M	20	–	–	"	–	Selma	Selma	Presbyterian	Steam Boat Deckhand	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	25

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CENSUS OF CANADA, 1891. RECENSEMENT DU CANADA, 1891.

Province Ontario District No. 96½ Nipissing S. District C

PAGE 60 SCHEDULE No. 1.—Nominal Return of the Living. Enumerated by me on the ____ day of ____ 1891. PAGE 60

TABLEAU No. 1.—Dénombrement des Vivants. Enumeré par moi ce ____ jour de ____ 1891. Alex Kellett Enumerator.

Numbered in the Order of Visitation (Numéros suivant l'ordre des visites)					NAMES. NOMS.	Sex. Sexe.	Age. Âge.	Married or Widowed. Marié ou en Veuvage.	Relation to Head of Family. Lien de parenté avec le Chef de Famille.	Country or Province of Birth. Pays ou Province de Naissance.	French Canadians. Canadiens Français.	Place of Birth of Father. Lieu de Naissance du Père.	Place of Birth of Mother. Lieu de Naissance de la Mère.	RELIGION. RELIGION.	Profession, Occupation or Trade. Profession, Occupation ou Métier.	Employer. Patron.	Employed. Employé.	Wage Earner.	Unemployed during week preceding Census. Sans emploi durant la semaine précédant le recensement.	Employed to state average number of hours worked during year. Nombre de personnes employées par les patrons durant l'année.	Instruction. Read. Lire.	Instruction. Write. Ecrire.	Infirmities. Deaf and Dumb. Sourd-muet.	Infirmities. Blind. Aveugle.	Infirmities. Unsound of Mind. Atteints d'aliénation mentale.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
			96½	258	Edwards Frank	M	32	M	–	Ont	–	Ont	Ont	Church of England	Steam Boat Navvy	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1
					" Elizabeth	F	28	M	W	"	–	"	Selma	"	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	2
					" Margaret	F	1	–	D	"	–	"	Ont	"	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
					Jago John	M	25	–	S	"	–	"	"	"	Steam Boat Navvy	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	4
					McNichol John	M	28	–	S	"	–	"	"	"	"	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	5
					96½																				6
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1841
à
1848

AYLMER
ST-PAUL
ST-FRS-GATINEAU
ST-ETIENNE
DE
CHICKAM

REGISTRES
PHOTOGRAPHIES
AUX
ARCHIVES
D'OTTAWA
ONT

REDUCTION
18
LUMIERE
4

Le sept Avril, mil huit cent quarante-cinq après la publication de trois bans de mariage faite au prône des messes de nos missions entre Francois Deforges domicilié à St. Alphonse des Allumettes fils majeur de François Richard et de Marie Richard mariés des Allumettes, d'une part, et Marguerite Commeau fille majeure de Michel Commeau et de Marguerite Lorange, à Aylmer d'autre part, ne s'étant découvert aucun empêchement et vu le consentement des parens et la dispense de trois bans par la Mission des Allumettes par nous accordée en vertu de nos pouvoirs, nous prêtre missionnaire soussigné avons reçu leur mutuel consentement de mariage et leur avons donné la bénédiction nuptiale en presence de Michel Commeau et Antoine Bersejour qui ainsi que les époux ont declaré ne savoir signer.

J. Durantet. ptre

Le sept Avril, mil huit cent quarante-cinq, après la publication d'un ban de mariage faite au prône des messes des missions de St. Paul d'Aylmer et St Jacques de Bytown, entre Joseph Dubreuil fils majeur de Louis Dubreuil et de Rose Cholet de Bytown d'une part, et Josephine Notin domiciliée à Aylmer fille majeure de feu Jean Charles Notin et de Marie Dupuis d'autre part, ne s'étant découvert aucun empêchement et vu le consentement des parens, et la dispense de deux bans par nous accordée en vertu de nos pouvoirs pour la Mission d'Aylmer et pour celle de Bytown par le Révérend Père Deschamps, nous prêtre missionnaire soussigné avons reçu leur mutuel consentement de mariage et leur

ALG-22849

1851 A 1943

LA PASSE
PAROISSE
N-D-DU-MONT
CARMEL
CO KENIREW
ONT

REGISTRES
PHOTOGRAPHIES
A
LA
PAROISSE

REDUCTION
18
LUMIERE
4 1/2

B. 30 — Marguerite Lepage

Le 30 juillet 1860, nous prêtre soussigné avons baptisé Marguerite née le 4 du courant du légitime mariage de Antoine Lepage et de Winifred McLaughlin. Furent parrains François Lepage, Natalie Gervais. P. de Saunhac

B. 31. — Marie Josephine Bertrand

Le 30 juillet 1860, nous prêtre soussigné avons baptisé Marie Josephine née le 25 d'avril du légitime mariage de Jacob Bertrand et Julie Simmons. Furent parrains Baptiste Paré et Henriette Bertrand. P. de Saunhac.

M. 3 — Théophile Gauthier et Caroline Boyer

Le 30 juillet 1860, nous soussigné prêtre avons uni en mariage après trois publications de bans dûment faites à la messe paroissiale entre Théophile Gauthier fils majeur de Antoine Gauthier et de Jeanne St. Denis résident dans Mansfield d'une part et Caroline Boyer fille majeure de Charles Boyer et Marie Smith résident dans Mansfield d'autre part. Ne s'étant trouvé aucun empêchement à la célébration du dit mariage nous leur avons donné la bénédiction nuptiale en présence de Antoine Gauthier et de Baptiste Lavière. P. de Saunhac

M. 4 — Celestin Primeau et Elisabeth Corbett

Le 5 d'août 1860, nous soussigné prêtre, après les trois publications de bans de mariage dûment faites à la messe paroissiale avons uni en mariage Célestin Primeau fils majeur de Célestin Primeau et de Marie Huyot résidant dans St. Martin, district de Montréal et de Elisabeth Corbett veuve de Louis Dérosbe résident dans Westmeath d'autre part ne s'étant trouvé aucun empêchement à la célébration du dit mariage nous avons reçu leur mutuel consentement en présence de John Flanagan et de James Flanagan. P. de Saunhac.

B. 32 — Thomas Brown

Le 5 d'août 1860, nous soussigné prêtre avons baptisé Thomas né le 18 de juin du légitime mariage de Joseph Brown et Mary Ward. Les parrains étaient François Brown et Marguerite Brown. P. de Saunhac

B. 33 — William Shannon

Le 5 d'août 1860, nous soussigné prêtre avons baptisé William Shannon né le 10 de juillet du légitime mariage de Richard Shannon et de Catherine Doney. Furent parrains Patrick Mulloy et Mary Doney. P. de Saunhac.

B. 34 — Patrick Joseph Mulloy

Le 6 d'août 1860, nous soussigné prêtre avons baptisé Patrick Joseph né 14 octobre 1859, du légitime mariage de Patrick Mulloy et de Mary Malaughlin. Furent parrains P. de Saunhac et Marguerite Glancy. P. de Saunhac.

B. 35 — Marie Domitille Bertrand

Le 20 d'août 1860, nous soussigné prêtre avons baptisé Marie Domitille née le 4 juillet du légitime mariage de Clement Bertrand et Delphine Leclair. Furent parrains Clement Bertrand et Domitille Bertrand. P. de Saunhac.

B. 36 — Toussaint Lacroix

Le 26 d'août 1860, nous prêtre soussigné avons baptisé Toussaint né le 13 d'août du légitime mariage de Louis Lacroix et de Elisabeth Clermont. Furent parrains John Lamerde et Délina Lamerde. P. de Saunhac

M. 5 — Norbert Thibeau et Florine Marion

Le 27 d'août 1860, nous soussigné prêtre après deux publications de bans dûment faites à la messe paroissiale, dispense ayant été accordée pour la troisième publication par nous, en vertu des pouvoirs accordés par Mgr. l'évêque de Bytown, avons uni en mariage Norbert Thibeau, fils majeur de Charles Tibeau et de Isabelle Leclair résident dans Westmeath d'une part et Florine Marion fille majeure de Norbert Marion et de Elisa Marion résident dans Westmeath d'autre part. Ne s'étant présenté aucun empêchement, avons reçu leur mutuel consentement et leur avons donné la bénédiction nuptiale en présence de Joseph Lebrun et Cyriac Marion. P. de Saunhac

B. 37. — Marie Anne Cameron

Le 2 de septembre 1860, nous soussigné prêtre avons baptisé Marie Anne née à l'âge de 21 ans. Furent présent Patrick Mulloy et Mary Nolan. P. de Saunhac.

M. 6 — James Behan et Marie Cameron

Le 5 de septembre 1860, nous prêtre soussigné après aucune publication de bans de mariage en vertu des pouvoirs qui nous ont été accordés par Sa Grandeur l'Evêque de Bytown, avons uni en mariage James Behan fils majeur de Michael Behan et de Marguerite Behan résident dans Westmeath d'une part et Marie Anne Cameron fille mineure de William Cameron et Alice Cameron résident dans Westmeath d'autre part ne s'étant présenté aucun empêchement à la célébration du dit mariage nous avons reçu leur mutuel consentement en présence de George Smith et de Toussaint Cecile et leur avons donné la bénédiction nuptiale. P. de Saunhac

M. 7. — Eustache Laronde et Henriette Lantier

Le 30 septembre 1860, nous soussigné prêtre avons uni en mariage après les trois publications de bans dûment faites à la messe paroissiale entre Eustache Laronde fils majeur de Antoine Laronde et de Marie Laronde d'une part et de Henriette Lantier fille mineure de Joseph Lantier et de Marianne Bertrand d'autre part. Ne s'étant offert aucun empêchement à la célébration du dit mariage, nous avons reçu leur mutuel consentement en présence de Clément Bertrand fils et de François Bertrand fils et leur avons donné la bénédiction nuptiale. P. de Saunhac

S. 9 — Joseph John Lamerde

Le 10 de septembre 1860 nous soussigné prêtre avons inhumé le corps de Joseph John Lamerde décédé le 9 du courant à l'âge 6 mois 9 jours. Furent témoins Hugh Brady et John McKay. P. de Saunhac

ALG-23710

1858

M. 1
Louis Courvette
x
Catherine Walsh

March 28th 1858, we, the undersigned priest have received the mutual consent of marriage of Louis Courvette, widower of late Marie Chibeau, on the one part and Catherine Walsh, widow of late Rich and Jones on the other part.

James C. Lynch, Priest.

M. 2
Louis Chaput
x
Arselie Vaillancourt

April 12th 1858, we, the undersigned priest, have received the mutual consent of marriage of Louis Chaput, son of Isidore Chaput and Pauline Codere, on the one part and Arselie Vaillancourt, daughter of age of J. B. Vaillancourt and Félicité Demers and we have given them the nuptial benediction in presence of André Vaillancourt and Louisa Chaput.

James C. Lynch Priest

M. 3
Thomas Carroll
x
Anne Collery

April 19th 1858, we, the undersigned priest, have received the mutual consent of marriage of Thomas Carroll son of Antony Carroll and Bridgit Polland, on the one part and Anne Collery daughter of Michael Collery and Jane Collery on the other part and we have given them the nuptial benediction in presence of Richard O'Neil and Rosy Brown.

James C. Lynch, Priest.

M. 4
Pat Donellan
x
Christiana Wheylan

April 27th 1858, we, the undersigned priest, have received the mutual consent of marriage of Patrick Donellon, son of James Donellon and Catherine Guerin on the one part and Christiana Wheylan, daughter of And. Wheylan and Mary McGrath, on the other part, and we have given the nuptial benediction in presence of Michael Coghlin and Maria Coghlin.

James C. Lynch Priest.

M. 5
Hugh McDonell
x
Ellen McDonell

May 24th 1858, we, the undersigned priest, have received the mutual consent of marriage of Hugh McDonell son of age and Ellen McPherson, on the one part and Ellen McDonell, daughter of John McDonell and Catherine McGuire and have given them the nuptial benediction in presence of

James C. Lynch, Priest

M. 6
Eustache Laronde
x
Philomène Vaillancourt

May 30th 1858, we, the undersigned priest, have received the mutual consent of marriage of Eustache Laronde, son of age of Toussaint Laronde and Mary Laronde, on the one part and Philomène Vaillancourt, daughter of François Vaillancourt and Marie Demers, on the other part and we have given them the nuptial benediction in presence of

James C. Lynch, Priest.

M. 7
Richard Brennan
x
Ellen Wheylan

June 1st 1858, we, the undersigned priest, have received the mutual consent of marriage of Richard Brennan, son of age of William Brennan and Mary Cavanagh, on the one part and Ellen Wheylan daughter of age of John Wheylan and Mary ann and we have given them the nuptial benediction in presence of Patrick Flood and Bridgit Mellin.

James C. Lynch Priest

M. 8
Thomas Dunn
x
Cath. Navin Nephin

July 11th 1858, we, the undersigned priest, have received the mutual consent of marriage of Thomas Dunn son of James Dunn and Suzan Cahill, on the one part and Catherine Navin daughter of John Navin and Ellen M. Gauvin, on the other part and we have given them the nuptial benediction in presence of.

James C. Lynch, Priest.

Banq; www.familysearch.org Canada, Québec, registres paroissiaux catholiques, 1621-1979, Chapeau > Saint Alphonsus > Index 1846-1876 > p. 722

ALG-23720

1810
A
1831

STE-ANNE
DE TROIT
MICHIGAN
U.S.A

REGISTRES
PHOTOGRAPHIES
A
LA
CHANCELLERIE

LUMIERE
4
REDUCTION
19

Le dix neuf janvier mil huit cent trente six le soussigné prêtre curé de Ste Anne de Détroit a publié le mariage entre Charles Lacombe veuf de Marie Louise Lacombe et Marie Louise Lacombe veuve de Joseph Lacombe tous deux de cette paroisse d'une part et Marie Louise Lacombe fille majeure de Charles Lacombe et de Marie Louise Lacombe d'autre part, tous deux de cette paroisse, les bans ont été publiés dans cette paroisse les trois dimanches consécutifs savoir le premier le dix neuf janvier courant le second le vingt du dit mois et le troisième le vingt sept du dit mois, et n'ont trouvé aucun empêchement ou opposition au mariage, nous prêtre soussigné leur avons donné la bénédiction nuptiale selon les cérémonies de l'Église catholique apostolique et romaine en présence de Joseph Lacombe, Joachim Lagarde et autres parents et amis lesquels ont déclaré ne savoir signer de ce requis et enquis

Ste Anne de Détroit

Pelletier

L'an de notre Seigneur mil huit cent trente six le vingt huitième jour de janvier avant midi après publication de mariage faite entre Charles Lachapelle fils mineur de François Lachapelle et de Marie Thérèse Pelletier de la paroisse de St Vincent de Paul de la Rivière du Chêne d'une part et entre Marie Louise Lacombe veuve de Charles Lacombe, tous deux de cette paroisse d'autre part, sans que il ait été trouvé aucun empêchement ou opposition au mariage, nous prêtre soussigné leur avons donné la bénédiction nuptiale selon les cérémonies de l'Église catholique apostolique et romaine en présence de François Pelletier et de Louis Lacombe amis qui ont signé avec les mariés et nous prêtre

D. Pelletier

Ste Anne de Détroit

L'an de notre Seigneur mil huit cent trente six le vingt huitième jour de janvier après publication de mariage entre Pierre Girou fils majeur de Pierre Girou et de Geneviève Girou de la paroisse de St Philippe de la Prairie d'une part et entre Marie Louise Lacombe fille majeure de François et de défunte Louise Lacombe de la paroisse de Ste Geneviève de Maskinongé d'autre part, tous deux de cette paroisse, les bans ont été publiés dans cette paroisse les trois dimanches consécutifs savoir le premier le dix neuf du dit mois, le second le vingt du dit mois et le troisième le vingt sept du dit mois, et n'ont trouvé aucun empêchement ou opposition au mariage, nous prêtre soussigné leur avons donné la bénédiction nuptiale selon les cérémonies de l'Église catholique apostolique et romaine en présence de Pierre Lacombe et de Pierre Girou et autres amis qui ont signé avec les mariés et nous prêtre

Ste Anne de Détroit

L'an de notre Seigneur mil huit cent trente six le vingt huitième jour de janvier après publication de mariage entre Pierre Girou fils majeur de Pierre Girou et de Geneviève Girou de la paroisse de St Philippe de la Prairie d'une part et entre Marie Charlotte Spouard fille majeure de Charles Spouard et de Geneviève Bofaret veuve de Charles Spouard de la paroisse de Ste Anne de Détroit tous deux de cette paroisse d'autre part, sans que il ait été trouvé aucun empêchement au mariage, nous prêtre soussigné leur avons donné la bénédiction nuptiale selon les cérémonies de l'Église catholique apostolique et romaine en présence de Joseph Roy et de Pierre Girou et autres amis qui ont signé avec les mariés et nous prêtre

Ste Anne de Détroit

L'an de notre Seigneur mil huit cent trente six le vingt huitième jour de janvier après publication de mariage entre Pierre Girou fils majeur de Pierre Girou et de Geneviève Girou de la paroisse de St Philippe de la Prairie d'une part et entre Marie Charlotte Spouard fille majeure de Charles Spouard et de Geneviève Bofaret veuve de Charles Spouard de la paroisse de Ste Anne de Détroit tous deux de cette paroisse d'autre part, sans que il ait été trouvé aucun empêchement au mariage, nous prêtre soussigné leur avons donné la bénédiction nuptiale selon les cérémonies de l'Église catholique apostolique et romaine en présence de Joseph Roy et de Pierre Girou et autres amis qui ont signé avec les mariés et nous prêtre

Ste Anne de Détroit

Insitut Genealogique Drouin; Ancestry.ca U.S., French Catholic Church Records (Drouin Collection), 1695-1954 D > Détroit, Ste-Anne; Autres Registres > 1810-1831 p. 25

B/134 Anne McDonnald

On the thirteenth of September one thousand eight hundred and forty we the undersigned Priest baptized Anne born on the twentieth of August last of the lawful marriage of Donnald McDonnald farmer and Anne Cave of the Allumettes. Sponsors Alexander McDonnald and Helena McPherson none of whom could sign. A. H. Truteau Ptre

B. 135 Flavie Beauchamp

On the fourteenth of September one thousand eight hundred and forty we the undersigned Priest Supplied the ceremonies of baptism to Flavie born in the month of August eighteen hundred and thirty eight of the lawful marriage of Moses Beauchamp farmer an Mary Lavoind of the Allumettes Sponsors Joseph Raymond and Adelaide Chapedeaine dite Lariviere none of whom could sign. A. H. Truteau Ptre

M. 14 Francis Xavier Bouche & Josephte Beauchamp.

On the fifteenth of September one thousand eight hundred and forty having thrice published the marriage bans of Francis Xavier Bouche labourer resident of the Allumettes, major son of Francis Xavier Bouche and of the deceased Catharine Querard of the parish of Berthier of the one part and Josephte Beauchamp minor daughter of Augustin Beauchamp and Kekijicqkoe of the Allumette of the other part and having discovered no impeachment to this marriage we undersigned Priest Missionary of the Ottawa received the mutual consent of Marriage of the parties and gave them the nuptial benediction in presence of Francis Raymond and Denis Laronde witnesses of the bridegroom and of Moses Beauchamp and Toussain Laronde witnesses of the bride. none of whom could sign. A. H. Truteau Ptre

B. 136. Francis Laronde

On the fifteenth of September one thousand eight hundred and forty we the undersigned Priest missionary of the Ottawa supplied the ceremonies of Baptisme to Francis born on the fifteenth of September eighteen hundred and twenty-seven of the lawful marriage of Toussain Laronde farmer and Mary Kekijicoqkoe of the Allumettes. Sponsors Louis Martin and Margret Cadot none of whom could sign. A. H. Truteau Ptre

G.P.

B. 137. Sophia Turcot.

On the seventeenth of September one thousand eight hundred and forty we the undersigned Priest baptized Sophia born on the fifteenth of August last of the lawful marriage of Joseph Turcot labourer and Margret Brien of the Grand Calumet Sponsors Maximus Baribau and Sophia Lamirande none of whom could sign. N. Z. Tanguay Ptre

four words interlined good N. Z. T. Ptre

B. 138 Helena McCaughin.

On the eighteenth of September one thousand eight hundred and forty we the undersigned Priest missionary of the Ottawa baptized Helena born on the seventh current of the lawful marriage of Roderick McCaughin farmer and Elizabeth Litebar of Clarendon. Sponsors Alexander McDonnald and Margret Saint Germain none of whom could sign. N. Z. Tanguay Ptre.

B. 139. John Roderick McDonnald

On the twentieth of September one thousand eight hundred and forty we the undersigned Priest missionary of the Ottawa baptized John, Roderick born on the seventeenth current of the lawful marriage of Angus McDonnald farmer and Jennet McDonell of Leitchfield. Sponsors David Ferrier and Jennet McDonnell none of whom could sign. N. Z. Tanguay Ptre.

B. 140 Stephen Dunn

On the twenty second of September one thousand eight hundred and forty we the undersigned Priest missionary of the Ottawa baptized Stephen born on the first current of the lawful wedlock of John Dunn blacksmith and Margret Connors of Leitchfield. Sponsors Andrew Saint Germain and Margret Saint Germain none of whom could sign. N. Z. Tanguay Ptre.

B. 141 William Clifford

On the twenty second of September one thousand eight hundred and forty we the undersigned Priest missionary of the Ottawa baptized William born on the eighteenth of June

BanQ; www.familysearch.org Canada, Quebec Catholic Parish Registers, 1621-1979 Buckingham > Saint-Grégoire-de-Nazianze > Index, baptemes, mariages, sepultures 1839-1864 p. 220

ALG-23723

B. 92
John Hess

May the third one thousand eight hundred and fourty six, Ste Anne Grand Calumet; we the undersigned priest of this mission, have baptized John, born March the fifteenth of the lawful marriage of George Hess, farmer of Grand Calumet and of Marguerit Bourson. The godfather was Martin Griffin and the godmother Emely Fare, who have not signed

Signed: Jas. L. Lynch Priest

M. 22
Thomas Donaghy
x
Rosy Filynn

May the fourth one thousand eight hundred and fourty six, after the banns of marriage had been thrice published between Thomas Donaghy, farmer of this mission son of age of Thomas Donaghy and of Mary Mc Cue, from Ireland, on the one part and Rosy Filyn, of this mission daughter of age of Philip Filyn and Catherine Filyn from Ireland on the other part; no impediment having been discovered, we, the undersigned priest of this mission have received their mutual consent to marriage and have given them the nuptial benediction, at Ste Anne Grand Calumet in presence of Peter Henrietty and Catherine Mrew who have not signed

Signed: James L. Lynch Priest.

B. 93
Thomas Carroll

May the seventeenth one thousand eight hundred and fourty six, we, the undersigned priest of this mission, have baptized Thomas, born April the thirtieth, of the lawful marriage of Louis Carrall farmer of Allumettes Island and of Mary Howard. The godfather was Edward Jardon and the godmother Honora Walsh who have not signed

Signed: James L. Lynch Priest

M. 23
Alexander Kennedy
x
Marcella Mc Donnell

May the nineteenth one thousand eight hundred and fourty-six, after the banns of marriage had been published, between Alexander Kenedy farmer Allumette Island son of age of deceased Donald Kenedy and Catherine Mc Donnell of the Allumettes Island on the one part and Marcella Mc Donnell of this mission minor daughter of Alexander Mc Donnell, farmer Allumettes Island and of Catherine Mc Donnell on the other part; wheas a dispensation of the two other banns had been granted by us in vertue of power granted to us, by His Lordship Right Revd J. G. Bourget, Bishop of Montreal, dated October the first one thousand eight hundred and fourty-four, no impediment having been discovered, we, the missionary priest of this mission, have received their mutual consent to marriage and have given them the nuptial benediction in presence of Hugh Mc Donnell, uncle of the bride, ~~Archibald~~ Mc Lead, who have signed, Sarah Irish and Flora Payne who have declared they cannot signed.

Signed: W. H. Mc Donnell
A. Mc Lead
James L. Lynch Priest

B. 94
Marguerit La Ronde

May the nineteenth one thousand eight hundred and fourty-six, we, the undersigned priest of this mission, have baptized Marguerit, born May the eighth, of the lawful mariage of Toussaint La-Ronde, farmer, Allumettes Island and Marguerite Cousineault; the godfather was Toussaint La Ronde and the godmother Mary Laronde who have not signed.

Signed: Jas. L. Lynch, Priest.

BanQ; www.familysearch.org Canada, Québec, registres paroissiaux catholiques, 1621-1979, Chapeau > Saint Alphonsus > Index 1846-1876 > p. 505

ALG-23724

1846
1856

ILE
AUX
ALLUMETTES
CHAPEAU
ST ALPHONSE
Co PONTIAC
P 9.

REGISTRES
PAROISSIALES
A
LA
PAROISSE

REDUCTION
18
LUMIERE
4 1/2

1846
Feb. 1 Flora

Baptised at Isle aux Allumettes January 22nd of this year Mary Josephy the legitimate child of Francis Chapeau the grandfather was Chief Chief, and have not signed

J. Lynch Ptre

1846
Feb. 1
Mary Chapeau
Sidney

Married the twenty eighth one thousand eight hundred and forty seven Mr Francis Allumettes Island and the undersigned Priest of this mission have baptised and married Sidney the legitimate child of the lawful marriage of Francis Chapeau and Marie Pierre Pierre and of Marie Pierre the grandfather was Michel Chapeau the grandmother was Marie Nomain who have not signed

J. Lynch Ptre

1846
Jesper Romain

March the fourteenth one thousand eight hundred and forty seven Mr Francis Allumettes Island and the undersigned Priest of this mission have baptised Jesper William born March the eighth of the lawful marriage of Augustin Romain and of Adrienne Desbiaux the grandfather was Louis Romain and the grandmother was Marie Romain who have not signed

J. Lynch Ptre

~~1847~~
Sept. 1
Peter Indian

March the twelfth one thousand eight hundred and forty seven Mr Francis Allumettes Island and the undersigned Priest of this mission have baptised in the church of this mission the body of Peter aged about years deceased last Sunday son of Jacob Indian and of Mary the grandmother Tanyistant Paroise and Marie Dupage who have not signed

J. Lynch Ptre

Quarante septième feuillet 47

1847
March the fourteenth one thousand eight hundred and forty seven Mr Francis Allumettes Island and the undersigned Priest of this mission have baptised Joseph born February the 24th of the lawful marriage of Edward Peche and of Marie the grandfather was Magnet Alaney who have not signed

J. Lynch Ptre

Sept. 1
Aime Lamoe

March the fourteen the eighteen one thousand ~~eight~~ forty seven Mr Francis Allumettes Island and the undersigned Priest of this mission have buried in the cemetery of this mission the body of Aimée Lamoe wife of Michael Trapier died the yesterday aged twenty nine years fourteen months present Parroise Marie Gaudette who have not signed

J. Lynch Ptre

1847
31
Margret Kelly

March the twenty first one thousand eight hundred and forty seven Mr Francis Allumettes Island and the undersigned Priest of this mission have baptised Margret born January the first of the lawful marriage of William Kelly and Anne Parker the grandfather was Kelly and the grandmother Catherine Kelly who have not signed

J. Lynch Ptre

1847
Samuel Duncan

March the sixteenth one thousand eight hundred and forty seven Mr Francis Allumettes Island and the undersigned Priest of this mission have baptised Samuel born March the fifteenth of the lawful marriage of Casimire Duncan and

Insitut Genealogique Drouin; Ancestry,ca Quebec, Vital and Church Records (Drouin Collection), 1621-1968 C > Chapeau > St-Alphonse > 1846-1856 p.50

ALG-23726

Should be 1859

B2 Marianne Sullivan

St Alphonse Allemette January 12th 1860. We the undersigned Priest of this mission have baptized Marianne born December 21st 1859 Should be 185 of the lawful marriage of Dennis Sullivan and of Catherine Carmody the sponsors were A. H. McDonell and Margaret McDonell who have not signed

Jas E Lynch Priest

M 1 Paul Laronde & Eliza Gagnon

St Alphonse Allemette, January 13th 1859 Whereas the banns of marriage have been thrice published at the Prone of mass in this Parish, between Paul Laronde, son of Faussaint Laronde, and Mary, on the one part and Eliza Gagnon daughter of J. B Gagnon and of Agnes. No impediment having been discovered we the undersigned Priest of this mission have received their mutual consent to marriage and have given them the nuptial benediction at St Alphonse, in presence J. B Lache Philomene Vielancour who have not signed

Jas E Lynch Priest

John third (2)

M 2 Joseph Venance & Mary Aird Gerard

St Alphonse January 10th 1859 – Whereas the banns of marriage have been thrice published at the Prone of Mass in this Parish between Joseph Venance son of Regis Venance and of Josette Mercier & Mary Aird daughter of John B Aird of P. Laronde. No impediment having been discovered We the undersigned Priest having received their mutual consent to marriage have given them the nuptial benediction at St Alphonse Allemette in presence of Olivier Venance & Harriette Gereaux who have not signed

Jas Lynch, Priest

B3 Alexander Kennedy

St Alphonse Allemette January 13th 1859 We the undersigned Priest have baptized Alexander born 9th inst of the lawful marriage of John Kennedy and of Catharine McGuillis the sponsors were John McDonell & Catharine McDonell who have not signed

Jas E Lynch Priest

B4 Sara Whylan

St Alphonse Allemette Jan 15th 1859 We the undersigned Priest of this Parish have baptized Sara born this day of the lawful marriage of James Whylan and of Margaret Carville, the sponsors were Ladies Carville and Anne Whylan who have not signed

Jas E Lynch Priest

BanQ;www.familysearch.org Canada, Quebec Catholic Parish Registers, 1621-1979 Chapeau > Saint Alphonsus > Baptemes, mariages, sepultures 1859-1876 p. 31

De Laronde, Toussaint

http://archivesshsb.mb.ca/en/permalink/voyageurs52173

Last Name:	De Laronde
Given Names:	Toussaint
Age:	0
Contract Date:	18210728
Contract Place:	Montréal
Length of Contract:	1
Overwintered:	Yes
Parish:	Nipissing
Destinations:	Lac Nipissing
Occupation:	NL
Functions:	Interpr?e
Function Notes:	NL
Merchant Company:	McTavish, McGillivrays & Co.
Company Representative:	Thomas Thain - Pierre de Rocheblave
Notary Name:	Griffin, Henry
Servant Signature:	Signed
Wages:	900 LIVRES
Advance at Signing:	0 LIVRES
Advance at Departure:	0 Livres
Contract Notes:	- neuf Cens livres ou chelins, ancien cours de cette province [...] et l'équipement ordinaire.
Archive Source:	BANQ, Greffes de notaires
Microfilm Number:	M620/1285
Guarantor Family Name:	NL
Guarantor First Name:	NL
Guarantor Parish:	NL
Guarantor Notes:	NL

Comment on this item

Laronde, Toussaint

http://archivesshsb.mb.ca/en/permalink/voyageurs41693

Last Name:	Laronde
Given Names:	Toussaint
Age:	0
Contract Date:	18030413
Contract Place:	Montréal
Length of Contract:	3
Overwintered:	Yes
Parish:	STE-ANNE
Parish (Standardized):	Ste-Anne-des-Plaines
Destinations:	Nord Ouest [North West]
Occupation:	NL
Functions:	COMMIS
Function Notes:	- obligé de courrir la domaine & de nager dans le canot sans été cependant compris comme engagé
Merchant Company:	MCTAVISH, FROBISHER & CO.
Company Representative:	NL
Notary Name:	Chaboillez, Louis
Wages:	1800 LIVRES
Advance at Signing:	0 NL
Advance at Departure:	0 NL
Contract Notes:	- équipement de Commis - Contribuer d'un pour cent au fond des voyageurs - chez fils Toussaint Laronde
Archive Source:	BANQ, Greffes de notaires
Microfilm Number:	M620/1201
Guarantor Family Name:	NL
Guarantor First Name:	NL
Guarantor Parish:	NL
Guarantor Notes:	NL

Comment on this item

ALG-27008

PETER L. S. CROMBIE
COMMERCIAL MICROFILMING
P. O. BOX 62 · STATION B.

VERY WEAK INK →

Du 8 octobre 1854
au 25 décembre 1871

WIKWEMIKONG
ILES MANITOULIN, ONT.
(PAROISSE STE-CROIX)
ET MISSIONS

Registres de la paroisse photographiés à l'Institut Drouin
11/12/51

1870. 403 10

S. 24 Le 12 Avril 1870 a été inhumé dans le cimetière de cette mission le corps
Jean-Baptiste Stawekijik de Jean-Baptiste Stawekijik décédé la veille à l'âge de 18 ans fils légitime
Augustin Stawekijik et de Isabelle Kapewidikwe. Étaient présents François Makatepinesi et François Pekonan.
J. Kanispara Ptre

S. 25 Louis Keiwi — Le 30 Avril 1870 a été inhumé dans le cimetière de cette Mission le corps de Louis Keiwi décédé l'avant veille, à l'âge 19 ans et demi. Étaient parents Wabagijik et Metosage.
M. Fiorent Ptre

S. 26 Pierre Makosit + par Joseph, mais William. Jos. Specht Ptre — Le 21 Avril 1870 a été inhumé dans le cimetière de cette Mission le corps de Pierre décédé l'avant veille à la brique de Manitowaning, âgé de 13 ans, fils de Joseph Makosit et de Marie Wawintanokwe. Étaient présents Joseph Makosit et Michel Wabondasse.
J. Kanispara Ptre

S. 27 François Giwaisan — Le 23 Avril 1870 a été inhumé dans le cimetière de cette Mission le corps de François Giwaisan, décédé dans la journée, l'avant veille, à l'âge de 12 ans. Étaient parents Wabagijik et Gamaniban.
M. Fiorent Ptre

S. 28 Alexis Abanon — Voyez deux pages avant celle-ci

1870. 404

B. 28 (Agnès Mect) Angélique Mect — Le 22 May 1870 a été baptisé Angélique fille légitime de Thomas Mect et d'Angélique Nebenaiwenind, âgée de 25 jours. Parrain Étienne Jean Baptiste Nebenaiwenind et Angélique Étienne.
M. Fiorent Ptre

B. 29 (Agnès Ste Anne) Anastasie Sijiboke (Nishikabowen) — Le 22 May 1870 a été baptisée Anastasie née le 6 Mai de 1869 légitime de Hyppolite Sijiboke et de Marianne Pitchagamaten. Parrain Étienne Nenaiwenind et Cécile Nishikabowen.
M. Fiorent Ptre

B. 30 (Agnès Ste Anne) Marie Joséphine Leduc † — Le 22 May 1870 a été baptisée Marie Joséphine née le 21 May dernier, légitime d'Edouard Leduc et de Victoire Dic. Parrain Étienne Henri Lefebre et Zoé Lefebre.
M. Fiorent Ptre

B. 31 (Agnès Ste Anne) Anne Levieux † — Le 22 May 1870 a été baptisée Anne née le 10 May de John Levieux et de Lucie Normandin. Parrain Hyppolite Normandin et Marie McKay.
M. Fiorent Ptre

B. 32 (Agnès Ste Anne) William Charles Mackay † — Le 22 May 1870 a été baptisé William né le 27 May dernier, légitime de John Mackay (Montreal) et de Josephine Desrande. Parrain John Buchanan, Marianne Mackay Kennedy.
M. Fiorent Ptre

B. 2 Marie de Lourdes Marianne Hippolite (Pitchagamaten) — Le 1er Jun 1870. Johannes, diaconus natus die 2 Jun. ex matrimonio legitimo Petri Pitchagamaten et Mariae Nebenaiwenind, baptizatus a me infrascripto, cum consensu parochi loci, in ecclesia Sancti Francisci Xaverii de Manitoulin, Ita testor Petrus Gaudet Ptre
M. Fiorent Ptre

Institute Genealogique Drouin; Ancestry.ca Ontario Canada Catholic Church Records (Drouin Collection) 1802-1967 W>Wikwemikong>Ste-Croix>1854-1871 p. 205

ALG-40063

B. 117 + 118 +
Marie et Elizabeth Laronde

Au Poste des Allumettes, le 28 Aout 1838, je Prêtre soussigné ai baptisé sous condition Marie Laronde âgée d'environ 45 ans, et sa fille Elizabeth âgée d'environ onze ans. Maraine pour les deux Catherine Tawabik qui n'a su signer.

Ch.te Dé Bellefeuille ptre

B. 119.
Charlote de Pouins.

Au Poste des Allumettes, le vingt huit Aout, mil huit cent trente huit, je Prêtre soussigné ai baptisé Charlote âgée d'environ 9 mois fille de Paul Wabiningwan dit Pouins et de Catherine Tawabik, sauvages du Lac des 2 Montagnes. Maraine Charlote Makweyadjiwanokwe qui n'a su signer.

Ch.te Dé Bellefeuille ptre

M.
Rehabilitation du mariage de Tous.t Laronde et de Mlle Laronde

Au Poste des Allumettes le vingt huit Aout mil huit cent trente huit, je Prêtre soussigné, agissant en vertu des pouvoirs à moi accordés par Monseig.r J. J. Lartigue Evêque de Montréal dans une lettre en date du 18 Mai 1838, ayant pris le mutuel consentement par paroles de présent de Toussaint Laronde Cultivateur âgé d'environ cinquante cinq ans, et de Marie Laronde, sa Cousine Germaine,

âgée d'environ quarante cinq ans, tous deux domiciliés dans l'Ile des Allumettes, ai ratifié leur mariage, lequel se trouvoit nul par un empêchement d'affinité spirituelle contracté entre eux (le dit Tous.t Laronde ayant ondoyé la dite Marie Laronde et plusieurs des ses enfants avant leur mariage célébré l'année dernière par devant M.r Brunet curé de la petite nation, à qui l'empêchement n'avoit pas été découvert. En vertu des pouvoirs susdits, j'ai accordé aux dites parties (ad cautelam) outre la dispense d'affinité spirituelle et de toute publication, celle aussi de consanguinité au 2.d degré dont ils avoient déja obtenu dispense lors de leur première Célébration de mariage.

Les dits Epoux ayant eu avant le présent mariage 14 enfants dont 13 vivants savoir Denis âgé de 23 ans, Angélique âgée de 25 ans, Marie âgée de 22 ans, Toussaint âgé de 19 ans, Eustache âgé de 17 ans, Anne de 15 ans, François de 13 1/2 ans, Elizabeth de 11 ans, Charles de 9 ans 1/2, Eustache de 8 ans, Louis de 7 ans, Paul de 3 ans, Susanne âgée de 6 mois, les quels ils reconnoissent tous deux leur appartenir, je les ai légitimés,

Diocese of Pembroke (Ontario); www.familysearch.org 'Registres paroissiaux, 1836-1842, Catholic Church. Diocese de Pembroke, ON,' Reel 007769217 p. 81

ALG-40064

YVES DROLET

GÉNÉALOGIE DE LA FAMILLE DENYS

GENEALOGY OF THE DENYS FAMILY

MONTREAL
2014

http://www.audcent.com/audcent1/DENYS1.pdf

On trouvera ici la descendance en ligne masculine de Mathurin Denys, qui vivait en Touraine au XVIe siècle. Cette descendance comprend les familles Denys de Bonnaventure, de Fronsac, de La Ronde, de Saint-Simon et de Vitré. Cet ouvrage complète et corrige les données compilées par de nombreux généalogistes, à commencer par David Audcent et André de La Ronde. La généalogie des premières générations est fondée sur les travaux récents de Jean-Marie Germe et Geoffrey Audcent, qui ont démontré le caractère purement spéculatif des liens établis avec d'autres familles Denys, notamment dans la généalogie fictive inventée par Frederick Gregory Forsyth à la fin du XIXe siècle. Par souci de protection de la vie privée, les données arrêtent à la onzième génération.

This document presents the male-line descendants of Mathurin Denys, who lived in Touraine in the 16th century. Those descendants include the Denys de Bonnaventure, de Fronsac, de La Ronde, de Saint-Simon and de Vitré. This work provides additions and corrections to the data collected by several genealogists, chiefly David Audcent and André de La Ronde. The genealogy of the first generations is based on recent research by Jean-Marie Germe and Geoffrey Audcent, who rightfully dismissed as mere speculations the connections made with other Denys families, particularly in the fantasy genealogy crafted by Frederick Gregory Forsyth at the end of the 19th century. To address privacy concerns, the data do not go further than the eleventh generation.

ABRÉVIATIONS

ap	après
av	avant
b	baptême
cm	contrat de mariage
d	décès
m	mariage
n	naissance
N.	nom inconnu
ptre	prêtre
rel	religieuse
s	sépulture
v	vers
x	union de fait ou relation extraconjugale

ABBREVIATIONS

ap	after
av	before
b	baptism
cm	marriage contract
d	death
m	marriage
n	birth
N.	name unknown
ptre	priest
rel	nun
s	burial
v	circa
x	common-law or extra-marital relationship

PROVINCES ET ÉTATS/PROVINCES AND STATES

AB	Alberta
AK	Alaska
AL	Alabama
BC	Colombie-Britannique/British Columbia
CT	Connecticut
FL	Floride/Florida
IL	Illinois
KY	Kentucky
LA	Louisiane/Louisiana
MA	Massachusetts
MB	Manitoba
ME	Maine
MI	Michigan
MN	Minnesota
NB	Nouveau-Brunswick/New Brunswick
NE	Nebraska
NH	New Hampshire
NS	Nouvelle-Écosse/Nova Scotia
NV	Nevada
NY	New York
OH	Ohio
ON	Ontario
PE	Île-du-Prince-Édouard/Prince Edward Island
QC	Québec/Quebec
SD	Dakota du Sud/South Dakota
SK	Saskatchewan
WI	Wisconsin

PAYS/COUNTRIES

ALL	Allemagne/Germany
CUB	Cuba
ESP	Espagne/Spain
FRA	France
GB	Grande-Bretagne/Great Britain
HAI	Haïti/Haiti
IND	Inde/India
IRL	Irlande/Ireland

27 Louis Marie DENYS THIBAUDIÈRE de LA RONDE
n 22-01-1753 Fort Saint-Frédéric/Crown Point NY, d 28-05-1808 Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue QC
m Marie Louise KING, 05-07-1800 Montréal QC
b 22-02-1770 Laprairie QC, d 06-1832 QC (Jacob & Marie Catherine TESSON)

32 i. Louis
ii. Charles François, n 05-11-1802 Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue QC, d 1882 Red Rock ON
m N. Amérindienne/Amerindian
33 iii. Michel Gaspard
34 iv. Pierre Alexandre
v. Joseph Adolphe, n 13-05-1808 Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue QC

x Marie Wosneswesquigigo (Lewtchikijikokwe)
n 1761, d ap 1801

i. Cécile, n v 1779
m Jean Baptiste ROUSSIN, 01-08-1796 Montréal QC
n 04-02-1768 Montréal QC (Joseph Pascal & Marie Catherine DEMERS)
35 ii. Toussaint
iii. Madeleine, n v 1784 Lac Nipissing ON
m Charles William GIBSON
[36] iv. Eustache[1]
v. Élisabeth, n 1787/1788 Lac Nipissing ON
m Alexis SAUVÉ, 09-07-1810 Pointe-Claire QC
n 18-11-1786 Montréal (Sainte-Geneviève) QC (Louis Luc & Madeleine Geneviève DUBOIS)
vi. Adélaïde ou Adélard
[37] vii. François[2]
[38] [viii. Louis][3]
ix. Angélique, n 1795/1796 Lac Nipissing ON, d 15-05-1818 Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue QC
m Bernardin GAUTHIER, 08-01-1816 Pointe-Claire QC
(Bernardin & Rosalie BRUNET)
x. Dorothée, n 1796/1797 Lac Nipissing ON, d 03-03-1804 Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue QC
39 xi. Léandre

x N.
40 i. Jean Thibaudière (John T.)

[1] Voir la note 7 au n° 36./See note 7 at #36.
[2] Voir la note 9 au n° 37./See note 9 at #37.
[3] Voir la note 10 au n° 38./See note 10 at #38.

35 Toussaint LARONDE
n v 1783 ON
m Marie Kekijcakoe, 28-08-1838 L'Isle-aux-Allumettes QC
i. Angélique, n 1813 L'Isle-aux-Allumettes QC, d ap 1838
m Charles LARCHE, 1828 L'Isle-aux-Allumettes QC
ii. Denis, n 1815 L'Isle-aux-Allumettes QC, d 20-01-1883 L'Isle-aux-Allumettes QC
m Marie Louise RAYMOND, 05-09-1839 Westmeath ON
(Antoine & Thérèse THOMAS)
iii. Marie, n 1816 L'Isle-aux-Allumettes QC
m Moïse BEAUCHAMP, 1834 L'Isle-aux-Allumettes QC
n 1808 L'Isle-aux-Allumettes QC
57 iv. Toussaint
v. Euphrosine, n 1821
m Jean Baptiste GUÉRARD, v 1840
vi. Anne, n 1823, d 13-03-1847 L'Isle-aux-Allumettes QC
m Michel FRAPPIER
vii. François, n 1825
viii. Élisabeth, n 1827, d 11-10-1878 L'Isle-aux-Allumettes QC
m François Xavier GAUDETTE
n 29-11-1819 Saint-Hyacinthe QC (François Xavier & Marguerite Catherine BEAUNOYER)
ix. Charles, n 1829, d 19-02-1840
58 x. Eustache
xi. Louis, n 1831/1834
59 xii. Paul
xiii. Suzanne, n 04-1838 L'Isle-aux-Allumettes QC, d 29-04-1911
m Onésime Anselme BELAIR, 12-02-1857 L'Isle-aux-Allumettes QC
n 1835 Saint-Jacques-de-l'Achigan QC (Jean Baptiste & Marie MIREAULT)

36 Eustache LARONDE[7]
n v 1785 ON, d 14-03-1864 L'Isle-aux-Allumettes QC
m 1e Pemtakakotepitch
60 i. Alexander Aquakosh
m 2e Elizabeth Miskwatesi ROBERTSON[8], 29-01-1833 Oka QC
n 11-1810 Lac Nipissing ON
i. Marie, n 1831
61 ii. Louis
62 iii. Eustache

[7] Si le conjoint de Pemtakakotepitch et l'époux d'Elizabeth Miskwatesi sont le même Eustache Laronde, celui-ci était soit le fils de Louis Marie (no 27), soit le fils de Charles François (no 28). S'il y avait deux Eustache, l'un d'entre eux était le fils de Louis Marie et l'autre, le fils de Charles François./If there was a single Eustache Laronde, spouse of Pemtakakotepitch and husband of Elizabeth Miskwatesi, he was the son of either Louis Marie (#27) or Charles François (#28). If there were two Eustache, one of them was the son of Louis Marie and the other one, the son of Charles François.

[8] Elizabeth Miskwatesi, mère de Marie et de Louis, et Elizabeth Robertson, mère d'Eustache, étaient vraisemblablement la même personne./ Elizabeth Miskwatesi, mother of Marie and Louis, and Elizabeth Robertson, mother of Eustache, were probably the same person.

37 François de LA RONDE, n v 1794 ON, d 1878/1882[9]
m Geneviève Jeanne SAGALA, 08-01-1822 Pointe-Claire QC
n 1802/1805, d 22-06-1878 Fitzroy Harbour ON (Pierre & Marguerite POIRIER)
63 i. Alexandre
64 ii. Denis
iii. Henriette, n v 1827 ON, d 02-01-1884 Bromley ON
m Joseph SEELEY, 28-03-1849 Pakenham ON
(John & Mary LAMB)
iv. Élisabeth, n v 1830 ON, d 13-02-1892 Calabogie ON
m Edward DODGE, 04-08-1861 Renfrew ON
(Edward & Rosalie POTVIN)
v. Marguerite, n 1833 Fitzroy Harbour ON
m 1e Martin BURKE
m 2e Samuel James KIMBERLY, 06-09-1864 Renfrew ON
n 1835 Bastard ON, d 06-06-1917 Quyon QC
65 vi. Charles
66 vii. François
viii. Marie Jeanne, n 29-12-1844 Corkery ON, d 29-03-1897 Bromley ON
m Maxime CHARRON

38 Louis de LA RONDE, n v 1796[10]
m Madeleine BOUCHER, 05-03-1832 Saint-Boniface MB
n 26-10-1810 Peace River AB, d 20-10-1899 MB (Paul & Françoise SAINT-GERMAIN)
67 i. Louis
68 ii. Paul
69 iii. Étienne
iv. Marie, n 04-05-1838 MB
m Abraham PARISIEN
(Hyacinthe & Josephte CARRIÈRE)
v. Françoise, n 1840 MB
m Joseph TURNER
70 vi. Jean Baptiste

39 Léandre de LA RONDE, n 03-1800 Lac Nipissing ON
m Catherine HUDSON, v 1822
n 1802 ON, d v 1848 (James & Catherine GOODWIN)
i. Catherine, n 08-12-1824 Elmside QC, d 28-12-1923 Elmside QC
m Louis Abraham ROY, 08-08-1848
n 1814 Saint-Vallier QC, d 1899 (Abraham & Josephte MORENCY)
ii. Elizabeth Agnes, n 1828, d 04-05-1890
m Théodore LAROCHELLE, 15-09-1850 Île-du-Grand-Calumet QC
(Joseph & Archange FRADETTE)
iii. John, n 1830, d 03-03-1895

40 Jean Thibaudière (John T.) de LA RONDE
n v 1802 QC, d 28-03-1879 Caledonia WI
m Elizabeth Winnosheek DEKAURY, v 1834 WI
n v 1817 WI, d 27-02-1888 Caledonia WI (Anaugau & N. Amérindienne/Amerindian)
i. Marie Christine, n 25-12-1835 Portage WI, d 08-12-1909 Trempealeau WI
m Antoine GRIGNON, 04-02-1851 Long Prairie MN
n 09-01-1828 Prairie du Chien WI, d 24-07-1913 Trempealeau WI (Amable & Archange LABATHE)
71 ii. John Jerome
iii. Margaret, n 1854 WI
iv. Victoria, n 1857 WI, d 1932 Portage WI

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[9] Un François de La Ronde, conjoint de Marie Anne Kichiabanokwe, est décédé avant août 1817. S'il était le fils de Louis Marie (nº 27), l'époux de Geneviève Jeanne Sagala serait François Wabechkipinesi, fils de Charles François (nº 28)./A François de La Ronde, spouse of Marie Anne Kichiabanokwe, died before August 1817. If he was the son of Louis Marie (#27), then the husband of Geneviève Jeanne Sagala would be François Wabechkipinesi, son of Charles François (#28).

[10] Louis était soit le fils de Louis Marie (nº 27), soit le fils de Charles François (nº 28)./Louis was the son of either Louis Marie (#27) or Charles François (#28).

56 Adolphe Gaspard de LA RONDE
n 1843 Sainte-Marthe QC, d 21-01-1918 Montréal QC
m Elzire POIRIER, 27-10-1868 Sainte-Marthe QC
n 1843 QC, d 01-07-1908 QC (Alexandre & Angèle LAVIOLETTE)
i. Angèle, n 07-02-1870 Valleyfield QC
ii. Sarah, n 1872 QC
m 1e Euclide BELAIR, 15-11-1898 Valleyfield QC
(Alphonse & Philomène VALLÉE)
m 2e Joseph GAGNIER, 11-02-1911 Valleyfield QC
(Jean Baptiste & Catherine LÉGER)
iii. Rose Anna, n 1877 QC
m Alfred MAILHOT, 20-05-1902 Valleyfield QC
(Théophile & Éléonore LONGPRÉ)
87 iv. Ovila
88 v. Jules Thibaudière
vi. Marie Anne Céloron, n 1883 QC
m Napoléon JODOIN, 30-07-1907 Valleyfield QC
d 12-02-1936 Valleyfield QC (Michel & Annette Catherine BISSONNETTE)
vii. Eugénie, n 1886 QC, d 12-04-1975 Valleyfield QC
m Onésiphore GAUTHIER, 07-02-1910 Valleyfield QC
n 1884, d 14-05-1947 Valleyfield QC (François & Elzire POIRIER)

57 Toussaint LARONDE
n 1819 L'Isle-aux-Allumettes QC, d 02-07-1904 Pembroke ON
m Marie Marguerite COUSINEAU, 07-04-1844 Gatineau (Aylmer) QC
n v 1829 QC, d 22-01-1906 Pembroke ON (Michel & Marguerite LORANGER)
i. Marguerite, n 08-05-1846 L'Isle-aux-Allumettes QC, d 28-10-1880 L'Isle-aux-Allumettes QC
m Louis PARÉ, 24-02-1862 L'Isle-aux-Allumettes QC
n 15-10-1839 Buckingham QC (Louis & Geneviève BERNARD)
ii. Julie, n 29-05-1847 L'Isle-aux-Allumettes QC
iii. Élisabeth, n 28-02-1849 L'Isle-aux-Allumettes QC
m William PARÉ, 01-10-1866 L'Isle-aux-Allumettes QC
n 1845 Buckingham QC (Louis & Geneviève BERNARD)
89 iv. Toussaint
90 v. Damase Thomas
91 vi. André Jérôme
92 vii. David

58 Eustache LARONDE
n 1830 Westmeath ON
m 1e Philomène VAILLANCOURT, 30-05-1858 L'Isle-aux-Allumettes QC
(François & Marie BELAIR)
m 2e Marie Henriette LANTHIER, 30-09-1860 Westmeath ON
n 21-03-1847 L'Orignal ON, d 13-07-1911 ON (Joseph & Marie Anne BERTRAND)
i. Marie, n 30-09-1863 L'Isle-aux-Allumettes QC
ii. Philomène, n 30-06-1865 L'Isle-aux-Allumettes QC
m Azarie SOURDIF
(Benjamin & Adélaïde SAINT-PIERRE)
93 iii. Louis
iv. Joséphine, n 1868 ON
m Louis PRESSE, 12-06-1882 Mattawa ON
n 16-02-1861 Saint-Pierre-les-Becquets QC (Cyrille & Rosalie BOURBEAU)
v. Ambroise, n 1871 ON

59 Paul LARONDE
n 02-06-1836 Westmeath ON
m Élisabeth GAGNON, 31-01-1859 L'Isle-aux-Allumettes QC
(Jean Baptiste & Agnès Wabussim)
i. Marie, n 27-04-1860 L'Isle-aux-Allumettes QC
94 ii. Napoléon
iii. Élisabeth, n 28-01-1865 L'Isle-aux-Allumettes QC
m François GOULAIS, 1880 Wikwemikong ON
iv. Esther
v. André, n 10-11-1869 Wikwemikong ON
vi. Marie Célina, n 1876 Nipissing ON, d 1939 ON
m Michel RESTOULE, 1892 Beaucage ON
n 1868 ON, d 1945 ON (Joseph John & Jane SIMPSON)

60 Alexander Aquakosh LARONDE
n v 1820, d ap 1889 ON
m Mary Ann STOQUA
n v 1823 (Joseph & Mary Barbara Aquainsack)
i. Joseph, n 1844 QC, d ap 1861
ii. McGuire, n 1846 QC, d ap 1861
95 iii. Peter
96 iv. Amable
v. Francis, n 1853 Pembroke ON
m Mary CASSWELL, 06-04-1889 Thessalon ON
n 1867 Penetanguishene ON, d 1915 Pembroke ON (Nathan & Harriet N.)
97 vi. John
vii. Mary, n 04-01-1857 Pembroke ON
viii. Adeline, n 1860 Pembroke ON
ix. Anne Jacqueline, n 1863 Pembroke ON
m David DESJARDINS, 1895 ON
x. Andrew, n 17-06-1864 Pembroke ON
98 xi. Denis

61 Louis LARONDE
n 01-1834 L'Isle-aux-Allumettes QC, d 23-05-1911 L'Isle-aux-Allumettes QC
m Catherine McGUIRE, 24-01-1870 Pembroke ON
n 1851 L'Isle-aux-Allumettes QC (Francis & Elizabeth LARKIN)
i. Catherine
m Joseph Horace ALLMAN, 24-11-1896 L'Isle-aux-Allumettes QC
(Abraham & Esther Amérindienne/Amerindian)
99 ii. Louis Alexander
iii. Francis, n 24-01-1873 L'Isle-aux-Allumettes QC
iv. Thérèse Jane, n 12-1874 L'Isle-aux-Allumettes QC, d 11-09-1875 L'Isle-aux-Allumettes QC
v. Peter, n 27-08-1876 L'Isle-aux-Allumettes QC, d 01-08-1897 L'Isle-aux-Allumettes QC
vi. Marie, n 1879 L'Isle-aux-Allumettes QC
vii. Ellen Jane, n 16-08-1881 L'Isle-aux-Allumettes QC
viii. Juliane, n 06-05-1883 L'Isle-aux-Allumettes QC
ix. William, n 08-02-1885 L'Isle-aux-Allumettes QC, d 12-10-1897 L'Isle-aux-Allumettes QC
x. Thomas, n 29-01-1887 Pembroke ON
100 xi. Martin
xii. Margaret, n 30-05-1893 L'Isle-aux-Allumettes QC, d 29-05-1897 L'Isle-aux-Allumettes QC

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ALG-40066

North Bay–Mattawa Conservation Authority

PARKS CREEK WATERSHED FLOOD DAMAGE REDUCTION STUDY

EXHIBIT D
ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND REPORT

September 1992
Copy 1

totten sims hubicki associates
engineers architects and planners

Totten Sims Hubicki Associates; "Parks Creek Watershed Flood Damage Reduction Study, Exhibit D' September 1992

ends in 1776, so we have no details of his operation that year (Henry 1901).

Details on the various traders who reached Lake Nipissing are scarce. It would appear the lake was not visited every year - perhaps because traders were coming across from other locations such as Temiskaming or the posts further down the Ottawa. As we will see shortly, this may have been the case. In September of 1787, however, François Dumoulin received a licence on behalf of himself and Silvain Laurent to send 3 canoes and 25 men to Lake Nipissing, with goods valued at £700 (NAC RG4 B28, 115:2341). Dumoulin had already been trading along the "Grande Rivière" - the French name for the Ottawa - for several years (NAC RG4 B28, 115:2304).

With the following exception, the location of any of these early posts - even in a general sense - is unknown. Further archaeological investigations of Lake Nipissing may well reveal some answers.

4. "FORT" LARONDE. Several travellers in the first part of the nineteenth century noted the existence of a small trading post on the eastern side of Lake Nipissing, somewhere near the mouth of the La Vase River. The post was associated with members of the Laronde family. Its exact location, however, has never been determined. The following is a survey of the historical evidence about the Larondes and their post.

4.1 The Larondes. In the spring of 1818, Father Joseph N. Provencher travelled through Lake Nipissing on his way from Montreal to the Red River settlement. As he later reported to his Bishop:

> On the shore of Lake Nipissing we saw a few families of infidel natives. If I remember rightly, they are the first I have seen. We assembled them in the house of Mr. Eustache Laronde, who resides there, and we talked to them, or rather had someone talk to them, of the necessity of baptism for salvation, etc. And we had them promise to go to Lake of Two Mountains to be instructed (Nute 1942:113-114).

Fur trader Ross Cox had encountered the Laronde family the preceding year. Camping at the Chaudière Falls at the head of the French River, his party:

> Passed a free trader named La Ronde, on his way to Montreal, in a canoe with fourteen packs of beaver, and nearly as many children.

Heading across Lake Nipissing the next day, Cox and his party "arrived at a snug house belonging to Mr. LaRonde's son at which we breakfasted". This was shortly before the entrance to the La Vase River (Cox 1832:295).

Taken together, the two statements suggest that Eustache Laronde - the possessor of the "snug house" on Lake Nipissing - was the son of the free trader whom Cox had met near the Chaudière Falls. This is certainly a plausible interpretation of the genealogical evidence although there is another, and perhaps stronger, possibility.

The "free trader" in question was Charles François Denis de Laronde Thibaudière (1763-1840), later one of the pioneer settlers of Penetanguishene (Vaughan 1949:3,25; Osborne 1901:151). At the time Cox met him, he seems to have been operating a post on Georgian Bay at Shawanaga, near Parry Sound (Bigsby 1850, II:123). By 1817, Charles de Laronde had already been in the Indian country for many years. In June of 1818, the Sulpician missionary at Lake of Two Mountains (Oka) solemnized the marriage of Charles and his wife - an Ojibwa woman from Lake Simcoe - and retrospectively legitimized the couple's nine children, who ranged in age from a few months to twenty years (Vaughan 1949:3,34). These would have been the "many children" Ross Cox had seen in the trader's canoe on Lake Nipissing.

If Eustache Laronde was Charles's son, then it was by another relationship. Eustache's mother was an Indian woman from Lake Nipissing named Neouatjikijikokoue - who was herself baptized at the Lake of Two Mountains mission in 1801, at the age of forty

(Registres 1801:268, 292). Though Eustache's birthdate is unknown, he was likely born circa 1780, since in 1801 he acted as godfather to a seventeen-year-old sister, who was being baptized along with his mother and two still younger sisters and a brother (Registres 1801:292).

The ages of Eustache's younger siblings actually overlap with those of Charles de Laronde's children - which suggests that Charles may not have been Eustache's father. Although it was common for fur trade personnel to enter informal unions "à la façon du pays", it was far less usual for them to have more than one "country" wife at the same time (Van Kirk 1980:28-52).

There is also the question of status. In 1801, the father of Eustache and the other children was identified as "Denys delaronde" - which was certainly Charles' surname. However, that father was also described as a "commercant" - that is, a merchant or trader (Registres 1801:292). Even though Ross Cox had called Charles a free trader, the 1818 baptisms identify him as simply a "voyageur" (Vaughan 1949:34). This was a position of much lower social and economic standing in the fur trade (Van Kirk 1980:39).

It is more likely, then, that Eustache was the "country-born" son of Charles de Laronde's elder brother, Louis Denis de Laronde et Thibaudière, who was also active on Lake Nipissing in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries (Vaughan 1949:37; Arthur 1981:31). This would have meant that the elder de Laronde - like so many other fur traders - had both an Indian family and a "legitimate" family. At the 1801 baptisms, for example, the priest had noted that Eustache was illiterate - which suggests that he had spent most of his life in the Lake Nipissing region (Registres 1801:292).

By contrast, the elder de Laronde's son and namesake Louis Denis de Laronde - who served the North West Company and subsequently the Hudson's Bay Company in the Lake Nipigon region of northwestern Ontario from 1818 until his retirement in 1867 - had

received a "French education" (Arthur 1981:32). So had his younger brother Charles François Denis de Laronde - named for his uncle - who joined the Hudson's Bay Company's Lake Superior department late in life in 1872 (Arthur 1981:44). Both Louis and Charles François had been born at "St. Ann's" - now Ste Anne de Bellevue - at the western end of Montreal Island in 1800 and 1801, respectively (Arthur 1981:31,39,44,46n.1). Their father was still living there at the time of his death in 1808 (Vaughan 1949:37).

Though never wealthy, the elder Louis and Charles François Denis de Laronde et Thibaudière were full-fledged members of the French-Canadian aristocracy. "De Thibaudière" - the honorific they both employed - was the name of the original family fief in France, part of a patent of nobility which King Henri III had granted one of their ancestors in the late sixteenth century (Vaughan 1949:25). In his declining years at Penetanguishene, Charles de Laronde also prided himself on his descent from Pierre Denys, Sieur de La Ronde (1631-1708), a prominent businessman in early New France who had extensive land holdings on the lower St. Lawrence River (Osborne 1901:151; DCB II:178).

Under the French regime, the Denis de Laronde family was heavily involved in the fur trade of the upper great lakes. Pierre's son Louis Denys de La Ronde (1675-1741) - the grandfather of Charles and Louis - took part in Iberville's 1697 attack on the English posts in Hudson Bay. Later the commandant - and lessee - of the French trade post at Chequamegon (now Ashland, Wisconsin), Louis Denys is best known for his attempts to exploit the copper mines of Lake Superior in the 1730's (DCB III:176-179). On his death, the fur trade lease passed to his widow Louise and eldest son Philippe, an officer in the colonial troops. Despite financial hardships, they maintained the family link with prominent merchant suppliers in Montreal (DCB III:179).

Charles François and Louis Denis de Laronde were both born at Detroit, where their father - Philippe's younger brother Pierre-François-Paul Denis - was an officer in the garrison at Fort

Pontchartrain. He must have remained at the tiny French settlement following the British Conquest, because Charles was baptized there in 1763. In 1765, their mother was granted a separation from their father on the grounds of his "dissipation", and she - and probably the children - returned to Montreal. Pierre-François-Paul joined the British forces during the American Revolutionary War and was killed at the battle of La Colle in April of 1781 (Vaughan 1949:25).

The Laronde brothers and their descendants, therefore, were continuing a long family connection with the upper country fur trade. One other family member was involved on Lake Nipissing. A certain Toussaint Laronde was in charge of the joint Northwest Company/Hudson's Bay Company post on the lake in the winter of 1821/22, though he subsequently went into opposition (H.B.C. n.d.). This is probably the same Toussaint Laronde who served as a clerk with the North West Company in 1806 at Fond du Lac, south of Lake Superior in what is now Wisconsin (Wallace 1934:221). Given his education, Toussaint may well have been another son of Louis Denis - and therefore half-brother of Eustache Laronde. Genealogical data on him, however, are lacking.

There are a number of Larondes still living in the Nipissing region, on the Reserve of the Nipissing First Nation near Sturgeon Falls, in North Bay, and in Temagami. All are presumably descended from either Toussaint or Eustache de Laronde.

4.2 Origins of the Laronde Post on Lake Nipissing. At his death in 1808, Louis Denis de Laronde was described as a former merchant in the "pays d'en haut" - the old French term for the upper or Indian country (Vaughan 1949:37). Several documents suggest that, by that time, he and his brother Charles had been associated in the fur trade of the Ottawa Valley-Georgian Bay region for many years.

The earliest trade reference to the brothers comes from 1781. In September of that year, "Denys de la Ronde", with security

provided by Joseph Lamothe, obtained a Quebec trade licence for a place called "La prairie des François". The licence entitled La Ronde to take up a single canoe with goods worth £250 (NAC RG4 B28, 115:2304). Where this particular "la prairie" was is unclear - though it could be a reference to some portion of the French River. No trade licence was granted that year for Lake Nipissing.

In October of 1788, one or both of the Laronde brothers were working for James Grant and Richard Dobie, who owned a large post at the narrows on Lake Temiskaming. The firm also traded extensively along both sides of the Ottawa River as far west as Lake Nipissing and as far north as Lake Abitibi (Mitchell 1977:34; Cameron 8-B-26:6 Oct.1788). A year later, however, the Larondes were clearly in opposition to Dobie and Grant; they seem to have been operating out of a post somewhere between Mattawa and the entrance to Lake Temiskaming (Cameron 8-B-26:14 Oct.1789).

In May of 1790, James Grant was forced to dispatch a trader to Wanapitei Lake, where "Laronde" had been expected to appear. It is likely that Laronde was travelling from a post on Lake Nipissing, since Grant returned by way of that lake (Cameron 8-B-26:18 May 1790). Three years later, Grant was still trying to prevent Laronde from taking furs at Wanapitei (Cameron 8-B-26:16 May 1793). If the earlier surmise about Eustache de Laronde's parentage is correct, then the trader in question was probably Louis Denis de Laronde.

In her book on the fur trade of Fort Timiskaming, Mrs. Elaine Mitchell suggests that in 1800, Laronde sold out to the North West Company, who had earlier acquired the assets of Dobie and Grant (1977:62). This cannot be correct, since in 1814, Eustache Laronde was acting as an agent - not an employee - of the North West Company (HBC n.d.). Other evidence supports this conclusion.

In 1806 - and presumably for a number of years both before and after - Louis Denis de Laronde was part of a business concern known as the "Society for Nipissing Lake". His associates in this concern, apart from his brother, are unknown. Charles François

spent the winter of 1806-07 on Lake Nipissing, while Louis Denis apparently stayed at Grand Lac Victoria on the upper Ottawa River (Vaughan 1949:37).

Wills and contracts kept at the judicial archives in Montréal and among the notarial records at the Archives Nationales du Québec (Montréal office) might provide more information about the Society for Nipissing Lake and other aspects of the Nipissing fur trade. And further genealogical research - particularly in the parish records of Sainte-Anne de Bellevue and Lake of Two Mountains - would probably shed further light on the various members of the Laronde family.

Nevertheless, it seems clear that the brothers Louis and Charles François Denis de Laronde - and one or more of Louis' children - operated a trading post on Lake Nipissing from about 1790 until 1820. Where that post was located, however, is still an open question.

4.3 Location of Fort Laronde. Both Ross Cox in 1817 and Father Joseph Norbert Provencher in 1818 visited Eustache Laronde at his house. The context of their remarks suggest that the post was somewhere near the mouth of the Vase River. The clearest description is provided by John Bigsby, who passed by it in 1819:

> We embarked on the Vaz River, circulating slowly among rushes, reeds, cedars and hemlocks. After a six miles pull we entered Lake Nipissing at La Ronde, a post of the North-west Company, a decent ordinary-looking house, not stockaded, with a potato-ground close to it, among marshes and gneiss mounds (Bigsby 1850, I:164).

In 1821, however, Nicholas Garry came over the Vase portages and canoed across the southern part of Lake Nipissing without mentioning a post near the mouth of the Vase River. He did say that the North West Company "have a post on Lake Nipissing, but which we did not visit" (Garry 1900). There are really only two possibilities for what had transpired in the two years since Bigsby's visit. The first is that the post was not at, but merely

near, the mouth of the Vase. The second is that the post had moved to another location on the lake.

4.3.1 Removal of the Post. Over the course of the years 1847-48, the Hudson's Bay Company moved its Lake Nipissing trading post to a spot just up the Sturgeon River from its mouth. Until then, the post had been located on an island opposite what is now Goulais Point (Mitchell 1977:196). But how long had the Company post been in this location?

When the Hudson's Bay Company merged with the North West Company in 1821, their joint operation on Lake Nipissing was managed by Toussaint de Laronde, who continued in charge until 1823-24 (HBC n.d.). Surviving documents do not disclose where this post was situated. However, there are suggestions that it was already on the island in question.

In October of 1826, Chief Trader Allan McDonell arrived at Fort Timiskaming from what is now Manitoba to take over command of the Timiskaming district (Mitchell 1977:239). Apologizing for his late arrival to the Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, George Simpson, McDonell explained that the latter part of his trip from Georgian Bay had not been an easy one:

> continual head winds, a canoe embarrassed with family and baggage never passed a portage without making three trips and to crown the whole we got lost in the french river - Paddled backwards & forward looking for that cursed house of Lac Nipisangue and then coming across to this place through the worst country imaginable no less than thirty portages some of them very bad over rocks & prezipecs this sir is the whole cause of your disappointment and one which I am truly sorry for (HBC Arch.D5/1:306-306d).

Several conclusions can be drawn from this passage. A post near the mouth of the Vase River would have been easy to find. The fact that McDonell and his party got lost in the French River - and that this made it difficult for them to find the post - suggests that the place they were seeking was nearby. The island in question is relatively close to the many entrances to the French River.

McDonell also says that his party had come "across" to Lake Temiskaming from Lake Nipissing "through the worst country imaginable". This does not sound like a description of the route via the Vase portages, Mattawa and Lake Timiskaming, which was both well known and well travelled. It seems much more likely, therefore, that the party had taken the shorter route up the Sturgeon River. The existence of this water connection between Lakes Nipissing and Temiskaming had been noted by the French as far back as 1725 (NAC C11A Vol.47:275-277).

Although McDonell and his companions could have proceeded via Lake Temagami, they probably crossed through Red Cedar, Jumping Caribou, and Rabbit Lakes to the Matabitchuan River and Lake Temiskaming. This "short road to Nipissing", as the Timiskaming traders called it, was a commonly-used spring route - one which would have been much more difficult in fall low water (NMC 24643:1845).

There is nothing in the historical record to suggest that the Hudson's Bay Company post moved to the island in Lake Nipissing after 1826. In the fall of 1828, the trader at La Cloche Post on Lake Huron reported that opposition traders from Montreal were located on "the same island" in Lake Nipissing as the Hudson's Bay Company (HBC Arch. B109/a/2:Oct.11, 1828). One explanation, then, for Nicholas Garry's 1821 statement that the North West Company "have a post on Lake Nipissing, but which we did not visit", is that the post was already far off the main travel route to the French River, on the north side of the lake.

4.3.2 Alternate locations for Fort Laronde. If the Larondes were on Lake Nipissing in 1800 - and it certainly seems, from the information cited earlier, that they were - then the fur trader Daniel Harmon did not see a post of theirs at the mouth of the Vase River either. Harmon simply comments that he descended the Vase portages to Lake Nipissing. At a "place, called the Meadows, which constitutes the North end" of the lake, Harmon - like Alexander Henry before him - met several Indians and traded with

them (Harmon 1905).

As with Nicholas Garry, government surveyors in the mid-nineteenth century make no mention of remains of buildings or clearings at the mouth of the Vase River. William Logan of the Geological Survey descended the river in 1845, arriving at the mouth on October 9th. His published report says nothing about what he saw there (GSC 1845-46).

Alexander Murray returned in the fall of 1854 on behalf of the GSC. Again, there is nothing in his published report - although he notes that there were "several Indian habitations on Lake Nipissing, all of which are on the north and east sides". Unfortunately, he gives no exact locations for these eastern habitations (GSC 1853-56:113). It is possible that more information might be given in the survey field notes - if they have survived in the Geological Survey records (RG45) at the National Archives of Canada.

Provincial land surveyor Duncan Sinclair also crossed from Trout Lake to Lake Nipissing in November of 1847, and again in 1853. During his first visit, he and his men, who were surveying the Mattawa River, took a holiday to see the "grand inland sea" of Lake Nipissing. They went and returned on November 9th, capsizing their canoe on the way through. However, Sinclair does not give the route they followed - and it is possible that they used Parks Creek (Sinclair 1847-48:72).

Sinclair did cross the "Vaseux" portages in 1853. He left four of his men at the mouth of the river to camp. Again, he says nothing about the remains of any buildings or a clearing (Sinclair 1853:98-99).

One possible location for the Laronde post is a couple of miles down the lakeshore from the mouth of the Vase, above the corner of Callander Bay - where surveyor Alexander Niven found a clearing in 1880. If the post was here, then this would offer an alternate explanation for Nicholas Garry's 1821 remarks. Since he

would have crossed directly towards the French River, he would have bypassed a post at this location.

However, surveyors Murray and Sinclair do not seem to have noted a clearing anywhere along this shoreline. On October 9th, 1853, for example, Duncan Sinclair left his men to camp at the mouth of the Vase and:

> set off with Felix my Indian in search of our commissariat staff. After travelling the southeasterly shore for three miles we discovered our canoe turned upon a rocky point, about two miles distant & on the opposite side of a Bay.

This seems to be a reference to Callander Bay. On October 12th, Sinclair walked back along the shoreline to the bay - without making reference to any clearings or building remains that he saw there or anywhere else on his walk (Sinclair 1863:98-101).

Alexander Murray visited this point almost exactly a year later, on Oct.13, 1854 (see map). As noted above, his published report has nothing about the site - though, again, field notes might contain some such reference.

4.4 Other Fur Trade posts. From its beginnings in the area in 1821, the Hudson's Bay Company faced continual competition in the fur trade of Lake Nipissing and region. While it is conceivable that the clearings near Callander Bay might be associated with these independent traders, the dating would be open to the same objections as Fort Laronde.

Some traders followed the old voyageur highway up the Ottawa River to Lake Nipissing. The Montreal firm of Day and McGillivray was on the lake by 1828, though they had sold out to the Hudson's Bay Company by 1831 (Mitchell 1977:146).

The other route into the region was from Georgian Bay. In 1826, the separate Newmarket firms of the Robinson brothers and Borland and Roe established posts on the French River. A year later, both companies were trading on Lake Nipissing (Mitchell 1977:139-40). The Robinsons were Peter and his brother William

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AMONG MARSHES AND GNEISS MOUNDS: THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF LA VASE ISLAND

David A. Robertson, Eva M. MacDonald and Martin S. Cooper

In 1995, Archaeological Services Inc. carried out limited test excavations at the mouth of the La Vase River, on the eastern shore of Lake Nipissing in the City of North Bay. The primary objective of these investigations was to locate the remains of a small, circa 1800-1820 trade post operated by Eustache LaRonde at the terminus of a portage route, while at the same time providing hands-on volunteer opportunities in archaeology for the public. These investigations not only confirmed the presence of a late eighteenth to early nineteenth century habitation, but also yielded evidence for along sequence of activity at the river mouth, one which began at least as early as circa A.D. 600.

INTRODUCTION: LAKE NIPISSING'S PLACE IN EARLY TRANSPORTATION ROUTES

While the La Vase River, or Riviere des Vases, is a relatively minor watercourse, it assumed considerable importance in precontact and historic travel between the Ottawa River watershed and the Great Lakes drainage (Figure 1). From Lake Nipissing, travellers could proceed down the French River to Georgian Bay on Lake Huron and thence to the rest of the Great Lakes. By going up the Sturgeon River, on the other hand, they could strike out for the northern interior, ultimately reaching James Bay. From Montreal, the Ottawa - Mattawa - Nipissing - French River route to the upper Great Lakes was both shorter and less hazardous than travel via Lake Simcoe and the Severn River, or via lakes Ontario and Erie.

The pivotal location of Lake Nipissing with respect to these travel routes ensured that the Algonquian-speaking Nipissing *(Nipihsirini)* who inhabited its shores and hinterlands would play an important role in the extensive Great Lakes trade networks upon which the fur trade depended. By the early seventeenth century, the exchange systems between the Nipissing, the Odawa of the Georgian Bay and Lake Huron coasts, the Ottawa Valley Algonquin, the Ojibwa bands along the north shore of Lake Superior, and the Cree of northcentral and northeastern Ontario, as well as the Huron and Petun in Simcoe County, were already well-established (e.g., Fox 1990b; Smith 1996:92-97 Trigger 1976:62-66). In the European-oriented fur trade that was to develop subsequently, the Nipissing continued to play an important intermediary role between the Huron and the more northerly groups. The French trader Jean Nicollet de Belleborne found the Nipissing's position within this network sufficiently advantageous that he remained based in one of their settlements from 1620 to 1629 (Thwaites 1896-1901:18: 229-231). The pressures exerted upon the Huron and their Algonquian allies by the League Iroquois incursions of the 1640s and 1650s, however, forced the Nipissing to flee northwest to Lake Nipigon. Although many ultimately returned to their homelands, they remained a comparatively dispersed people, whose settlement patterns became increasingly oriented towards the Ottawa Valley and the Montreal area (Day 1978:789). During the eighteenth century the Lake Nipissing region was also occupied by Ojibwa groups (the ancestors of today's Dokis and Nipissing First Nations), which had begun to expand south and east from the Upper Great Lakes.

Despite the disruptions caused by the conflicts between the French, British and the various Aboriginal nations, the existence of the fur trade continued to depend upon the communication and exchange networks that had evolved prior to the contact period, although the importance of specific travel routes waxed and waned according to circumstances. While Lake Nipissing was an important link in many of these routes, the presence of European traders in the region remained comparatively limited, since the government of New France,

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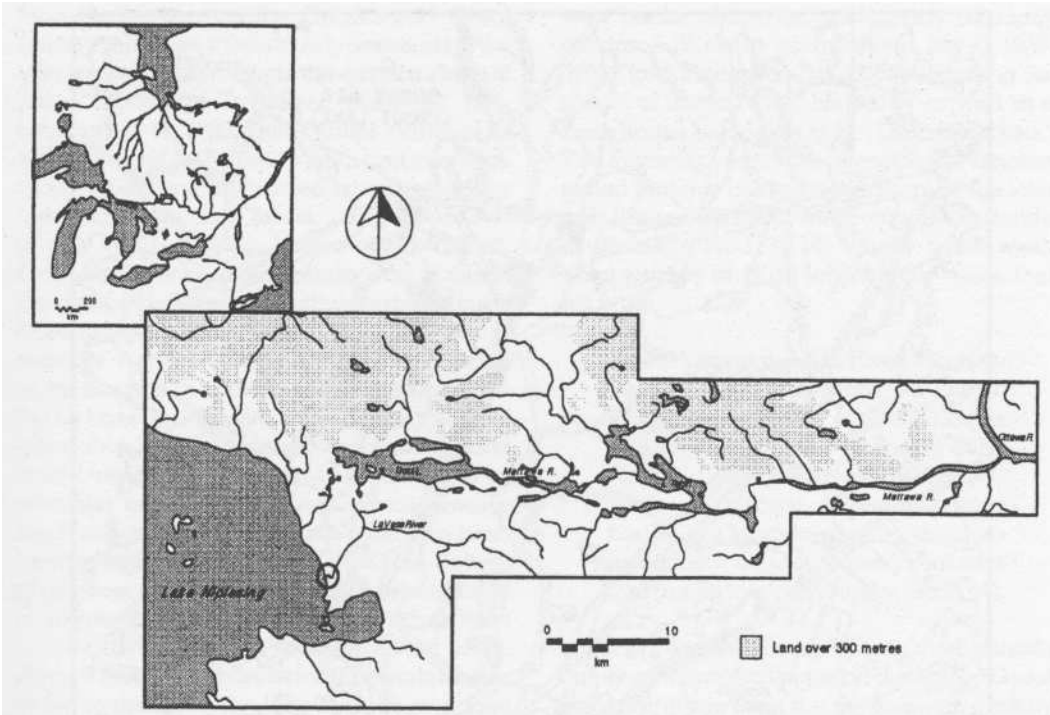

Figure 1. The Location of the **La** Vase Island Site, Relative to Lake Nipissing, and the Mattawa and **Ottawa** Rivers

under pressure from the Montreal merchants, seldom granted licences to inland traders for the Terniskarning, Nipissing and Ottawa areas, not that this necessarily prevented unlicensed trading activities on the part of independent "pedlars" or even the agents of the very same Montreal merchants. Rather, it was expected that the furs would be brought directly to Montreal by the Nipissing and Algonquin themselves, an arrangement that both the Montreal merchants and the Nipissing generally seem to have regarded as advantageous (Morrison 1992:17-19).

With the end of the French regime following the British conquest of New France, the monopolies of the established Montreal merchants began to crumble. Inland trading could be undertaken by any British subject, provided that they obtained a licence. In 1777, Alexander Henry and John Chinn received a licence for Lake Nipissing, which entitled them to outfit five men with one canoe, three "battoes," £800 worth of trade goods, 80 gallons of rum or brandy and 40 gallons of wine. Ten years later, Francois Dumoulin and Silvain Laurent were permitted to dispatch three canoes loaded with £700 in goods to Lake Nipissing (Morrison 1992:19-20). It was also in the late eighteenth century that the name of LaRonde became increasingly associated with independent trading activities in the Lake Nipissing area.

THE LA VASE PORTAGES AND EUSTACHE LARONDE'S POST ON LAKE NIPISSING

Traversing the La Vase route required negotiating three difficult portages (Figure 2). The very name of the river serves to emphasize the challenges it presented. Vase may be translated from French as "mire," while Joschkeewanicamingue, the mid-nineteenth century Ojibway name for the river, and for one of the three portages (Stewart and Shanley 1858), loosely translates as "place where the earth is slippery." From its northern terminus at Trout Lake (the headwaters of the Mattawa River), the La Vase route passes through bare rock ridges and shallow till characteristic of the Precambrian Shield via a series of small ponds. Crossing the rather modest height of

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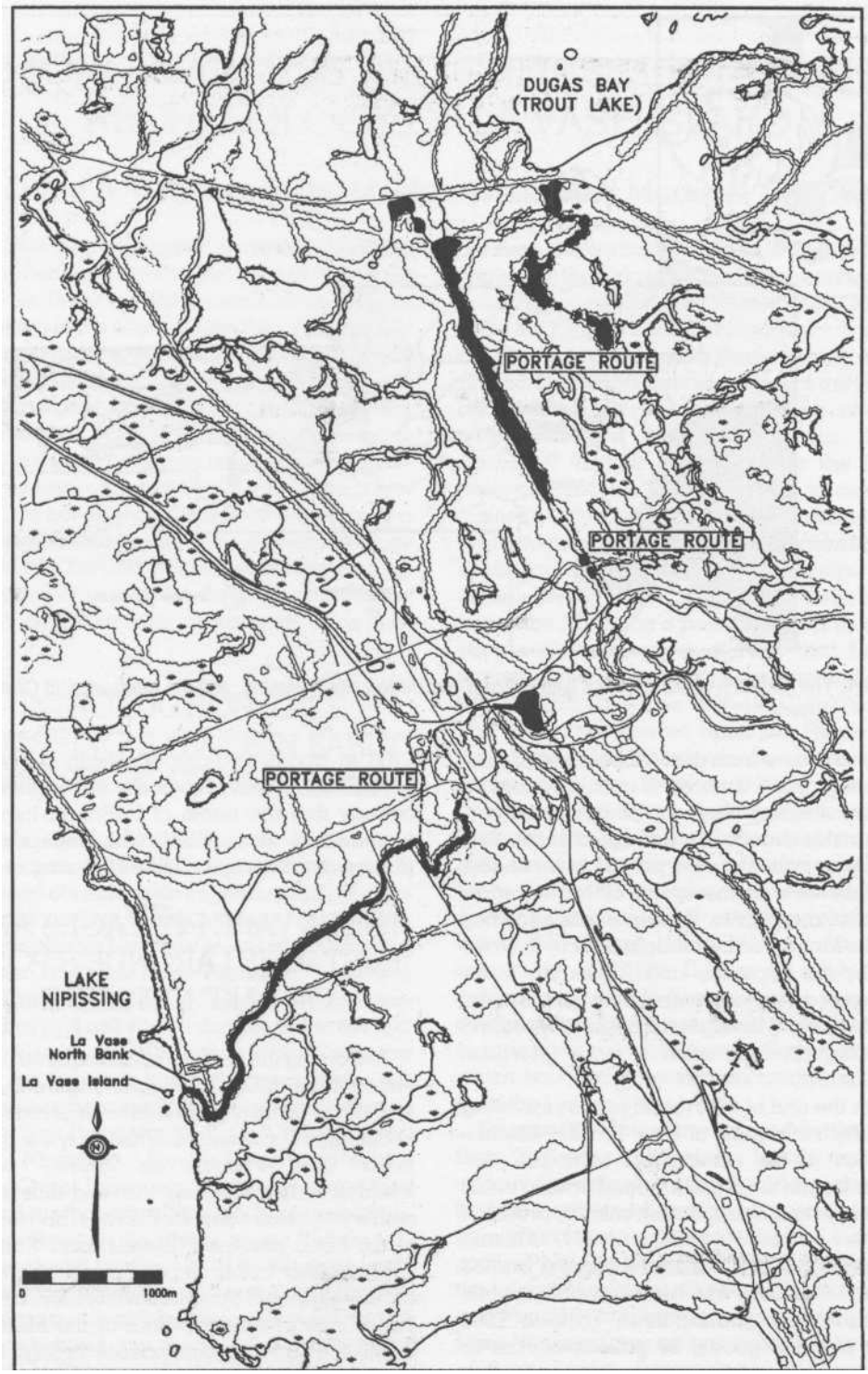

Figure 2. La Vase River Portage Route Between Trout Lake and Lake Nipissing (adapted from 1:20,000 scale Ontario base mapping)

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land that separates the Ottawa and Great Lakes drainages, it then slowly descends to the sand plain that surrounds the eastern shore of Lake Nipissing. Travellers such as John MacDonell, in 1793, and Daniel Harmon, in 1800, referred to the river mouth and shoreline area, which was dominated by an open burr oak and white pine forest, as a "meadow" (Gates [ed.] 1965:82; Haskel [ed.] 1922:8). Further upriver lay a dynamic mosaic of mixed deciduous-coniferous forests, marshes, slough forests, and beaver ponds. The activities of beavers appear to have greatly facilitated travel through the portages. Of his journey via the La Vase in 1761, Alexander Henry the Elder noted that "we saw many beaver houses and dams; and by breaking one of the dams we let off water enough to float our canoe down a small stream which would not otherwise have been navigable" (Quaife [ed.] 1923:30). Subsequent descriptions of the route, such as those of Alexander Mackenzie, in 1801, and Ross Cox, in 1817, further suggest that some of the dams were, in fact, deliberately maintained in order to minimize the length of the portages (Garvin [ed.] 1927:42; Stewart and Stewart [ed.s] 1957:295). It would also appear that some dams were tended by resident damkeepers (Stewart and Shanley 1858).

Upon achieving the southern terminus of the La Vase portage route, the traveller reached Lake Nipissing. Because it is shallow relative to its size, Lake Nipissing can be extremely unpredictable and treacherous for navigation. Given the rigours of the portages on the one hand, and the temperament of the lake on the other, the river mouth served as a natural stopping point for travellers through the ages. One individual, the fur trader Eustache LaRonde, appears to have settled at the mouth of the La Vase for more than a brief respite.

The search for LaRonde's post on the La Vase has long been a matter of local interest (e.g., Leatherdale 1975), although there are only a few references to his establishment in the primary sources (see Balmer and Campbell 1996; Morrison 1992; and Wright and Saunders 1980 for comprehensive reviews of travellers' accounts of the La Vase). The first description of the post was provided by Ross Cox who reported that while travelling eastward on the French River, in 1817, he had encountered "a free trader named LaRonde, on his way to Montreal, in a canoe with fourteen packs of beaver, and nearly as many children" (Stewart and Stewart [ed.$) 1957: 295). Cox further noted that upon reaching the mouth of the La Vase, his party "arrived at a snug house belonging to Mr. LaRonde's son." The following year, Father Joseph Provencher stated that this house on the shore of the lake was the residence of Mr. Eustache LaRonde (Nute [ed.] 1942:113-114). Finally, of his westward journey of 1819, John Bigsby wrote that his party:

> embarked on the Vaz River, circulating slowly among rushes, reeds, cedars and hemlocks. After a six miles pull we entered Lake Nipissing at La Ronde, a post of the North West Company, a decent ordinary-looking house, not stockaded, with a potato - ground close to it, among marshes and gneiss mounds [Bigsby 1969:164].

Recent detailed research into the LaRonde family — which was active in the Upper Great Lakes fur trade from the seventeenth century onwards — suggests that Eustache LaRonde was the "country-born" son of Louis Denis de LaRonde et Thibaudière and Neouatjikijikokoue, a woman from Lake Nipissing (Morrison 1992:21). Louis Denis, and his brother Charles Francois Denis, appear to have been active in the French River, Lake Temiskaming, Ottawa River, Lake Nipissing, and Lake Abitibi regions from the early 1780s onwards. The brothers were almost certainly operating a post on Lake Nipissing between 1790 and 1820, although its whereabouts prior to 1817 remain unknown (Mitchell 1977:38, 62; Morrison 1992:26). Cox's free trader on the French River, whom he identified as Eustache's father, is most likely to have been his uncle, Charles, who seems to have been based on Georgian Bay at the time (Morrison 1992:21).

Although Bigsby suggested that Eustache LaRonde's post belonged to the North West Company, it is perhaps more likely that LaRonde acted as an agent for the firm, rather than as one of its employees. Throughout the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, members of the LaRonde family appear to have entered into business arrangements opportunistically, allying themselves with, and subsequently competing against, the North West and Hudson's Bay companies and other

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independent business concerns.

By 1821, the accounts of travellers over the La Vase portage no longer mention the presence of the LaRonde post at the mouth of the river. The fact that 1821 also marked the amalgamation of the North West and Hudson's Bay companies may not be coincidental. The joint operations of the two companies on Lake Nipissing were managed by Toussaint de LaRonde (possibly a "legitimate" son of Louis Denis, hence a half-brother to Eustache) from 1821 to 1824 (Morrison 1992:24, 27). It would appear that the post itself was moved to an island on the north shore of the lake — most probably Garden Island near the mouth of the Sturgeon River from whence it was relocated further upriver in 1848 (Balmer and Campbell 1996:30; Dibb and Sweetman 1995:6).

THE 1995 EXCAVATIONS AT THE LA VASE ISLAND SITE

Along the sandy eastern shore of Lake Nipissing, the bedrock outcrop on the west side of a small island at the mouth of the La Vase stands out as a distinctive feature, marking the La Vase Island site as the most likely location of Eustache LaRonde's post set among "gneiss mounds" (Figure 3). Today, the La Vase Island site (CbGu-5) lies 60 metres offshore, measures approximately one-third of a hectare in size and is occupied by a small cottage. Originally, however, the island formed a small point of land on the north side of the river mouth (Figure 4). Since the early twentieth century, Lake Nipissing's waters have been maintained at about 1.5 metres above their natural level between April and November, resulting in the seasonal inundation of much of the original site area and its burial beneath substantial quantities of lacustrine sands that are continually reworked by wave action. Artifacts have frequently been recovered from submerged deposits lying off the beach on the inland side of the island, to the northwest of the river channel. On the basis of cores extracted from this area, it would appear that this material is derived from primary deposits buried by the shifting sands (Patrick Julig, personal communication 1996).

Archaeological deposits are also present on the modern mainland, at the La Vase North Bank site (CbGu-1). While twentieth century landscaping has severely damaged much of this portion of the site, 22 one-metre square units excavated in this area, in 1995, yielded precontact aboriginal material, mid to late nineteenth century artifacts, a possible hearth, and some structural debris, in the form of burnt daub (Cooper and Robertson 1996). The significance of this latter material is further explored below.

Together, the island, mainland and submerged archaeological deposits represent the vestiges of a series of short term occupations at the river mouth. The artifacts recovered from the island and mainland indicate that these occupations occurred over a 1,500 year period, beginning at least as early as the fifth or sixth century A.D. Investigations of the sites completed since 1995 by the City of North Bay, Laurentian University and Settlement Surveys Limited may reveal an even more lengthy history.

The 1995 investigations entailed the complete excavation of the A-horizon within 14 one-metre square test units and its partial excavation in one other case (Unit 309-400) on the level central part of the La Vase Island site to the east of the exposed bedrock outcrop (Figure 5 and 6). These excavations resulted in the documentation of 11 subsurface settlement features (five of which were not excavated due to their limited exposure) and the recovery of over 5,000 artifacts (Robertson 1996a).

In terms of site structure, the majority of the excavation units revealed the presence of a 15-30 cm thick stratum of homogeneous, refuse-laden soil, which has accumulated as a result of repeated use of the site. The soil profiles of the majority of the units consisted of a black organic A-horizon underlain by a B-horizon of sand or silt, or by bedrock (e.g., Figure 7a-b). As no significant stratigraphic distinctions were visually apparent within the A-horizon, this deposit was trowel-excavated at arbitrary five centimetre intervals and all finds were horizontally and vertically plotted on floor plans. The vertical distribution of prehistoric versus historic artifacts within the A-horizon indicates that this layer has undergone a fair degree of mixing over time. Perhaps this is not surprising, given the intensive and long-term use of the site.

Two units exhibited more complex stratigraphy. In one case (Unit 315-395), a deeply buried A-horizon, representing a former ground surface, was encountered (Figure 7c). The

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Figure 3. Bedrock Along the Northwest Shore of La Vase Island: the only Significant Exposure in the Vicinity of the River Mouth

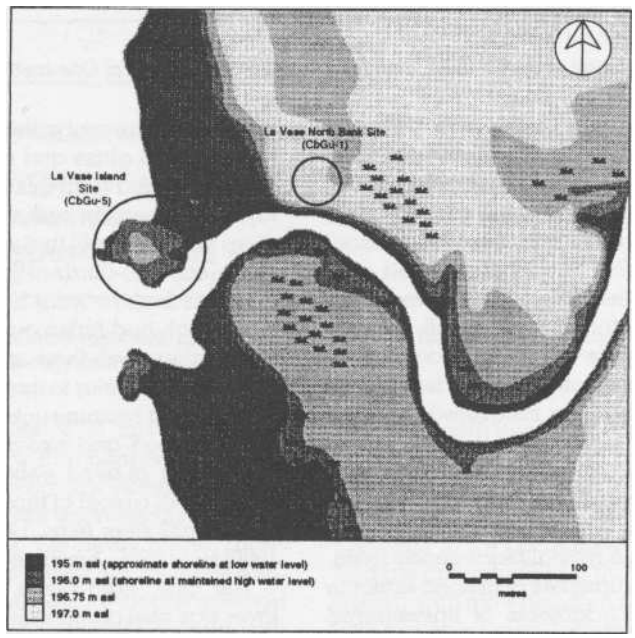

Figure 4. The Changing Appearance of the River Mouth Resulting From Modern Fluctuations in Water Levels. Adapted from Stewart and Shanley (1858), Clarke (1860) and Canadian Hydrographic Service (1987)

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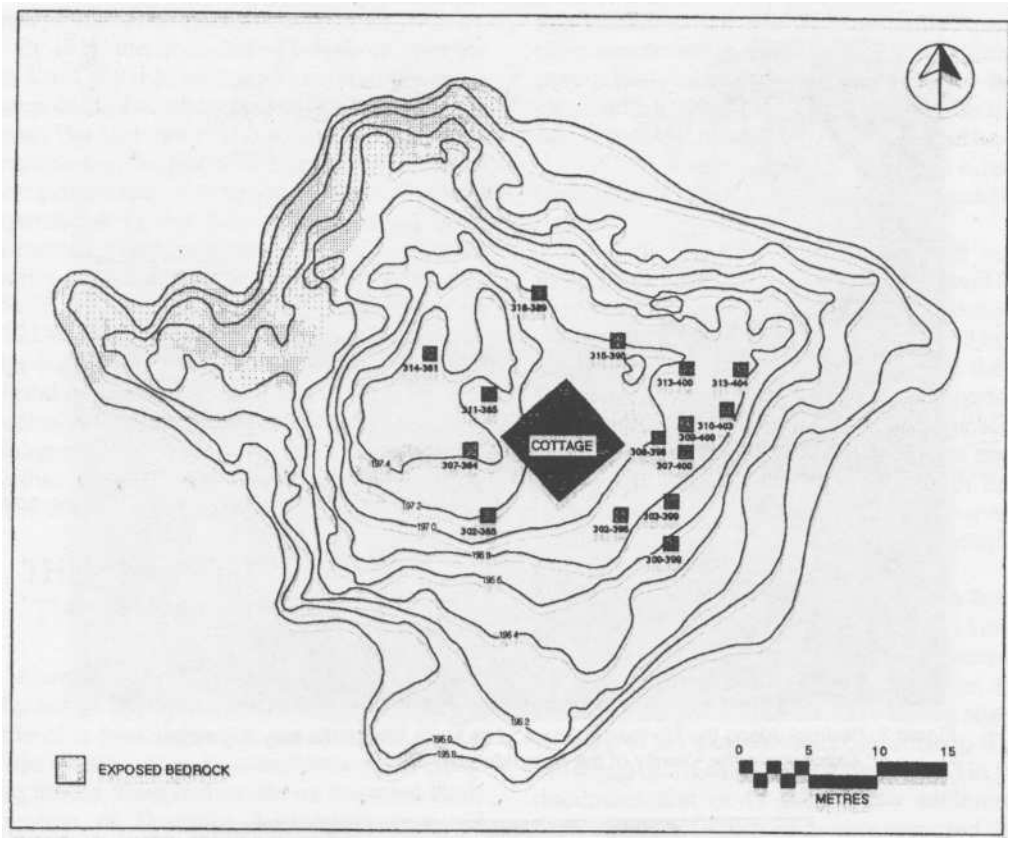

Figure 5. The Topography of the La Vase Island Site and the Distribution **of One-metre Test Units**

artifacts recovered from this paleosol, included the remains of a ceramic vessel dating to the late Middle Woodland period, circa A.D. 400 to 600. This vessel represents the earliest diagnostic material found during the 1995 season. A small pit (Feature 5) and associated post encountered at the interface between the paleosol and the underlying subsoil, may be related to the Middle Woodland occupation, however, no material other than a few pieces of fire-cracked rock was recovered from the feature.

The second unit (313-400) provided some of the most intriguing indications of the LaRonde occupation (Figure 7d). The uppermost layer of soil consisted of the typical black sandy loam, containing small quantities of historic artifacts and hundreds of fragments of untempered fired clay (Figure 8). This layer sat above a stratum of dense brown clay containing large quantities of fired clay, and large granite rocks. In excess of 12 litres of burnt clay fragments were present in this deposit. A few small fragments of glass and corroded metal were also recovered from this layer. The lowermost layer had been cut by the excavation of a large deep pit (Feature 6) that was partially exposed in the unit. Two-thirds of the artifacts recovered from this feature were hand wrought nails, a type which had fallen out of use by the 1830s, suggesting that they were derived from a structure built prior to that date. The function of this large pit remains unknown since it was not fully exposed and excavated, but it may be part of an in-filled cellar or large subfloor storage pit, typical of those found on many fur trade post sites (e.g., Dawson 1969; Arthurs 1980; Reid 1980; Karklins 1983).

The clay, fired daub, and granite rubble layer was also present as a substantial deposit in Unit 313-404, while daub fragments were recovered in secondary contexts in several other units (302-395, 308-398, and 310-403), as well as on the mainland at the La Vase North

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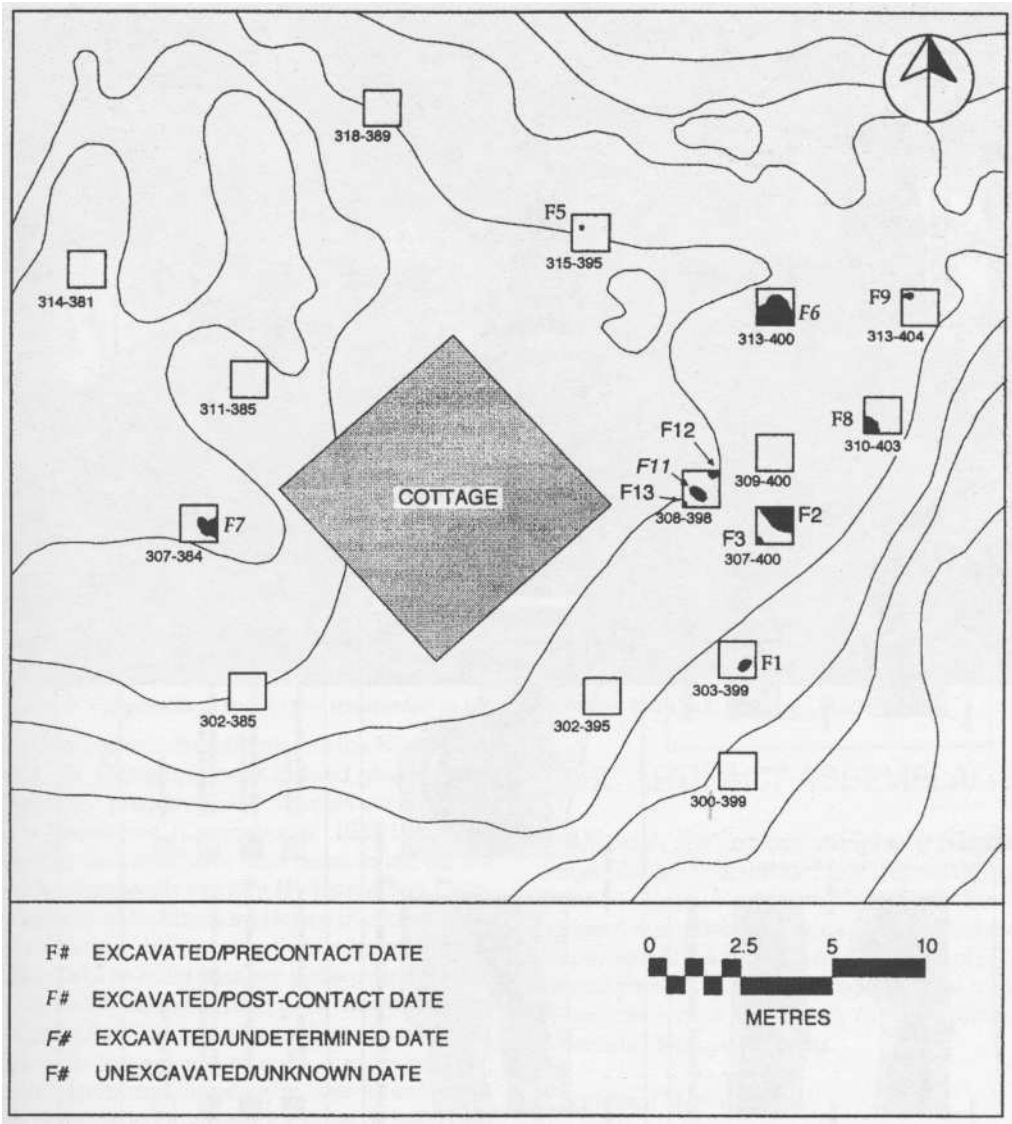

Figure 6. Settlement Patterns Revealed by the Test **Excavations.** Note that the A-horizon of Unit 309-400 was not completely excavated.

Bank site. This presence of this material is likely to be the result of the collapse and decay of a substantial architectural feature. Much of the fired clay preserves impressions of grass-like fibres and twigs. On many of the larger fragments, the impressions left by more size-able branches or saplings are clearly oriented at right angles to one another, forming an interlaced or woven pattern. This strongly suggests the presence on the site of a structure made from a framework of wooden poles plastered with mud. The construction of chim-neys using this "wattle and daub" method was relatively common on early nineteenth century fur trade sites. In general, these were not intended to be permanent features, but they had the advantage that they could be erected quickly with materials that were ready to hand. The explorer David Thompson left an account of building a similar type of chimney at Bedford House in the Northwest territories during the winter of 1810-1811:

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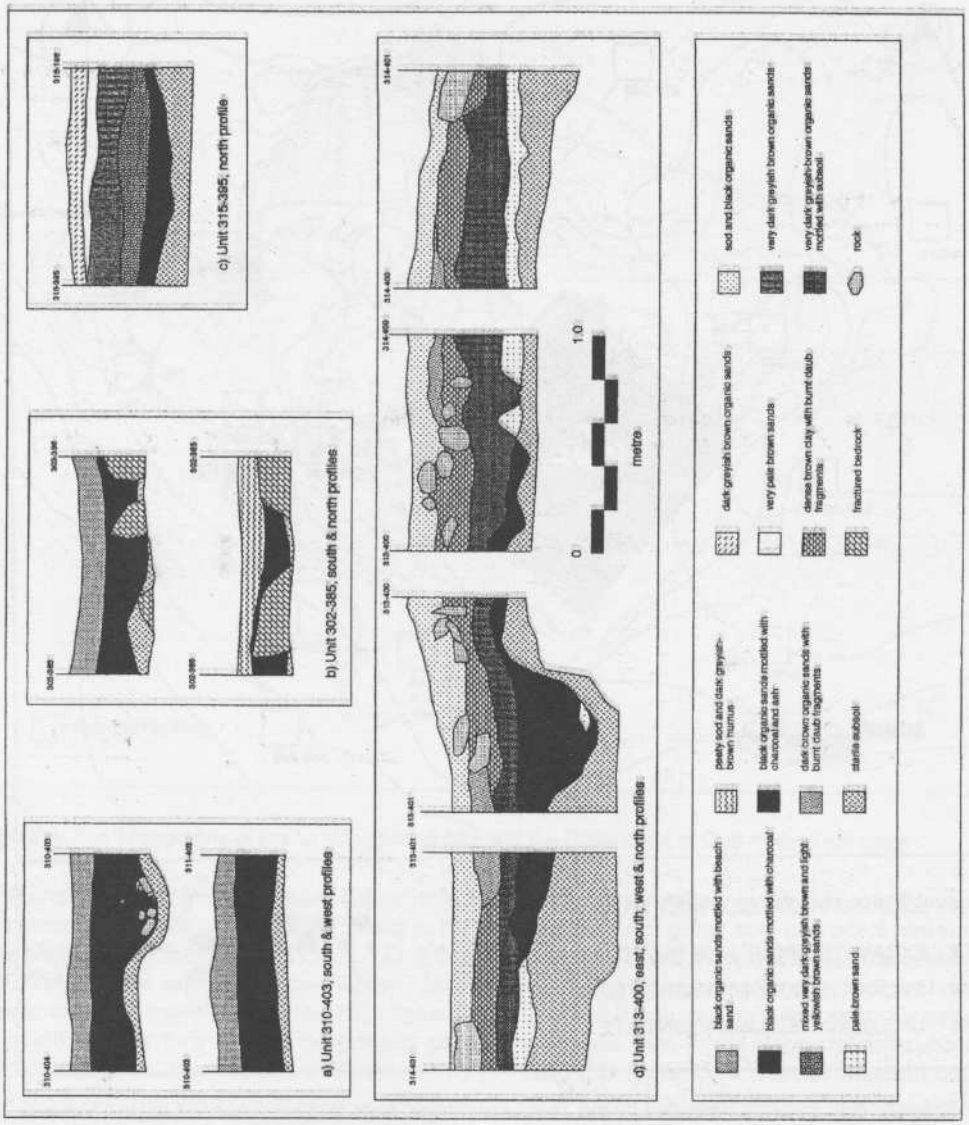

Figure 7. Representative Stratigraphic Profiles at the La Vase Island Site

> We builded [sic] log Huts to pass the winter.... The chimneys were of mud and coarse grass, but somehow did not carry off the smoke, and the Huts were wretched with smoke, so that however bad the weather, we were glad to leave [quoted in Ross 1970: 110].

Another contemporary description of these features is provided in the journal of George Nelson, a clerk for the XY Company in 1802-1803, who wintered at a post on the Yellow River in Wisconsin. Nelson noted that although stone was used in chimney construction when it was available, it was also a common practice to use "earth made into mortar" and wrap it with grass (cited in Oerichbauer 1982:182). Similarly, the walls and roof joints of cabins were well plastered, the latter "carefully covered by about a foot thick with grass... & four or five inches of ground thrown on to prevent its being blown off, also as a preservative against fire" (cited in Oerichbauer 1982:182). The

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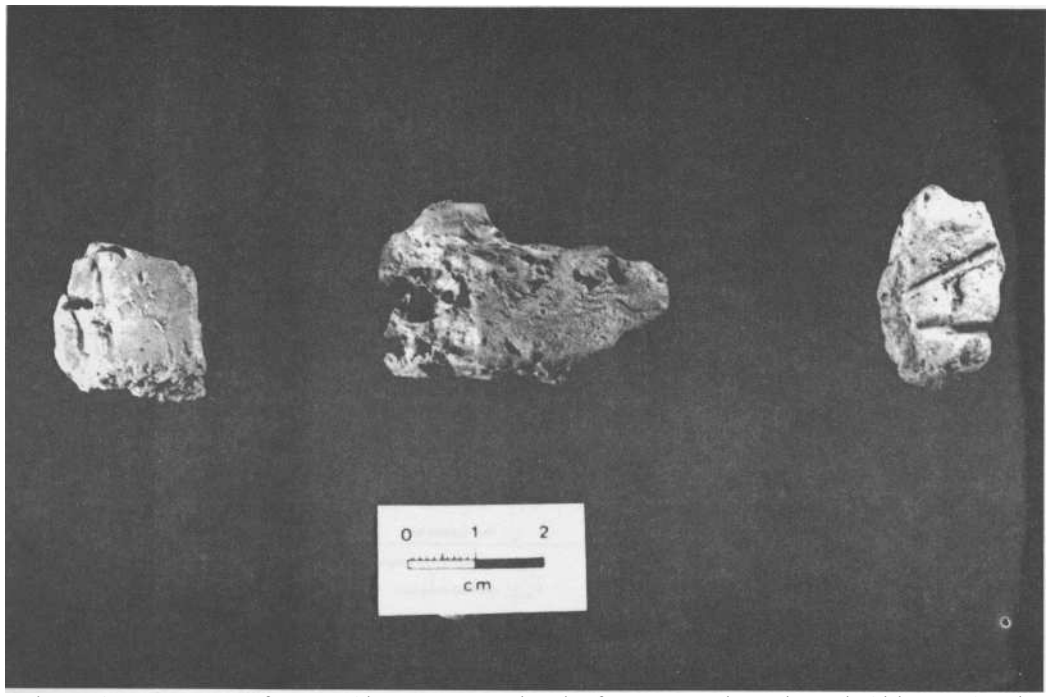

Figure 8. Fragments of Burnt Clay Interpreted to be from a Wattle and Daub Chimney Stack

archaeological investigation of the North West and XY Company post indeed yielded evidence for prepared clay mantles surrounding two fireplaces (Oerichbauer 1982:174, 180). Similar remains have also been found on the early nineteenth century Hudson's Bay Company site at Nottingham House (Karklins 1983: 41). Comparable construction techniques were also used to build exterior bake ovens (Noble 1984:92-94; Kenyon 1995:2, 3), however, it is unlikely that the decay of such a feature would result in the spread of such a massive clay, burnt daub and stone layer over as extensive an area as is indicated by Units 313-400 and 313-404.

Nine other subsurface settlement features were documented during the test excavations (Figure 6). In general, however, only those features that were fully exposed within a one-metre unit, or which were deemed to have exceptional interpretive value for the test excavations were excavated. Those features that were excavated include two Late Wood-land refuse pits (Feature 1, Unit 303-399; Feature 8, Unit 310-403), a hearth of probable postcontact date (Feature 7, Unit 307-384), a refuse pit of undetermined date (Feature 11, Unit 308-398), and a small pit of presumed precontact date (Feature 9, Unit 313-404).

THE ARTIFACT ASSEMBLAGE

Although the artifact sample is relatively large (Tables 1-2), the fact that it is not derived from contiguous units prohibits more than a general discussion, as does the fact that over 98 percent of the artifacts and 96 percent of the faunal sample was recovered from the mixed A-horizon rather than from more potentially "discrete" feature contexts.

Aboriginal *Material*

Ceramic Vessels. The aboriginal ceramic vessel sample, consisting of a total of 1,058 sherds (Robertson 1996c), includes the late Middle Woodland vessel recovered from the buried paleosol in Unit 315-395. This collarless vessel (Figure 9b) has an outflaring rim with cord-roughened exterior and interior surfaces and lip motifs of cord-wrapped stick impressed obliques. Portions of a single transitional Middle-Late Woodland vessel (Figure 9c), dating between circa A.D. 700 and 900 (Fox 1990a) were also recovered from Unit 307-384. This collarless vessel has combed interior and exterior surfaces, and is decorated with exterior punctates and linear stamped obliques on

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Table 1. Summary Data on the Precontact Period Artifact Assemblage.

		No	Comments
Middle Woodland Ceramic	*Vessel Sherds*		single vessel: collarless plain cord roughened interior & exterior, cord-wrapped stick impressed lip
	Rim Sherds	2	
	Rim Sherd Fragment	3	
	Shoulder Sherds	1	
	Body Sherds	14	
Transitional Woodland Ceramics	*Vessel* Sherds		single vessel: collarless, exterior punctates, combed interior & exterior, linear stamped lip
	Rim Sherds	2	
	Body Sherds	2	
Late Woodland Ceramics	Vessel Sherds		
	Rim Sherds	12	represent 9 analyzable vessels: 3 Sidey Notched 1 Warminster Crossed 1 High Collar 1 Pound Necked 1 Middleport Oblique (variant) 1 untyped 1 juvenile
	Rim Sherd Fragments	17	all from collared vessels
	Castellation Fragments	1	unanalyzable form
	Neck Shads	22	19 plain; 1 cord-roughened; 1 combed; 1 Incised horizontal decoration
	Neck/Shoulder Sherds	1	punctate decoration
	Shoulder Sherds	10	1 plain, 9 decorated: 4 have a single row of linear punctates; 1 has a band of incised obliques over a row of punctates; 1 has an incised horizontal over a row of punctates, 1 has multiple rows of incised horizontals; 1 has a band of incised verticals; 1 has a band of linear stamped oblique.
	Body Sherds	201	all plain
	Smoking Pipe Fragment		
	Bowl Fragments	2	1 coronet type; 1 trumpet type
	Stem Fragment	5	all plain, smoothed; 1 heavily ground & ochre encrusted
Unanalyzable Precontact Ceramics	*Vessel* Sherds		
	Fragmentary/Exfoliated	772	
Late Woodland Chipped Stone Tools	Complete Projectile Point	2	*1 projectile point expanding stem; blunt tip; shoulder tangs; basal thinning with straight base & rounded corners; bi-convex profile; convex blade; Balsam Lake Chert * 1 projectile point; unifacially worked flake; contracting stem; base of stem is thinned and rounded; plano-convex profile; convex blade; unidentified chert
	Fragmentary Projectile Points	2	*1 side-notched projectile point base and medial section: bi-convex profile: crudely fashioned: Kettle Point chert * 1 projectile point tip; Hudson Bay Lowland chert
Non-Diagnostic Chipped Stone Tools	Scrapers	3	*1 end scraper, steep unifacial retouch; Hudson Bay Lowland chert; thermally altered *1 end scraper, cone. on proximal end; Hudson Bey Lowland chert *1 side scraper, retouch on lateral edges; use wear on distal edge; formed on secondary knapping flake of Knife River flint
	Bifaces	2	*1 biface tip fragment unidentified chert *1 biface fragment portion unidentified; unidentified chert
Non-Diagnostic Chipped Stone Debitage	Bipolar Cores	3	
	Bipolar Flakes	4	
	Secondary Knapping Flakes	5	
	Secondary Retouch Flakes	11	
	Debitage/Shatter	117	
Late Woodland Ground Stone Pipe Fragments	Bowl Fragments	3	1 bulbous type; 2 unanalyzable lip fragments

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Table 2. Summary Data on Selected Past-Contact Period Material

Artifact Type/Class		No	Comments
Architectural	Window Glass Fragments	**58**	
	Identifiable Nails	**63**	*13 hand-wrought (head forms incl. round & square flat, irregular L-shaped, & four-facetted varieties)* •**38** machine-cut (c. **1630-1910)** ***34** wire (post c. 1910)
	Plaster, Brick. Shingle Fragments	**36**	majority relate to existing cottage on site
Household	Ceramic Sherds	69	•1 tin glazed coarse earthenware* * 5 dark blue underglaze transfer-printed sherds (possible pearlware)* *56 mid-19th century refined white earthenware sherds (incl., hand-painted, stamped, coarse sponged, straight edge, red-purple, & blue underglaze transfer-printed) *3 late 19th century ware sherds (plain semi-porcelain & turquoise underglaze transfer-printed)
	Bottle Glass Fragments	40	various colours; no analyzable fragments predate late 19th century
	Bottle Closure Devices	13	all post-date c. 1890
	Lamp Chimney Fragments	3	post c. 1880
	Glass Tablewares	1	tumbler base fragment reworked into a scraper
	Unanalyzable Glass Fragments	46	
	Flowerpot Fragments	11	unglazed coarse buff or red earthenware
	Tin Can Fragments	2	
Smoking Pipes	Plain Bowl Fragments	36	
	Unmarked Stem Fragments	111	
	Marked Bowl and/or Spur Fragments	25	incl.'TD", 'WG", & "CW" with crown'
Furniture	Cast Iron Swinging-Bale Type Handle Fragments*	2	from portable trunk (7)
Arms & Activities	Glass Beads	61	see Table 4
	Metal Ornaments	4	•1 openwork brooch fragment (punched or cut from thin silver sheet)* •1 flat silver fastening pin from annular brooch* •1 rolled & soldered tinkling cone (pewter or tinned brass)* •1 ear bob fragment (hollow silver sphere)*
	Copper Scrap*	13	cut from kettles
	Tin Scrap*	2	cut from kettles
	Firearms	58	•52 lead shot •2 musket balls* •2 brass bullet cases (post c. 1880) *1 gunflint (dark grey English flint: prismatic blade: used as fire flint or strike-a-light)* •1 shotgun shell (modern)
	Other		•1 pocket knife bolster* *1 cast brass Jew's Harp* •1 scissors blade fragment*

*denotes items interpreted as related to the seventeenth to early nineteenth century occupations at the site, based on technological or stylistic attributes and/or stratigraphic provenience

Although the decorative motifs on the Late Woodland vessels have traditionally been regarded as most characteristic of the Iroquoian-speaking populations of southern Ontario, it is more likely that these pots were manufactured, used and discarded by the Algonquian-speaking Nipissing and their ancestors. The presence of these "Iroquoian" ceramics at the La Vase Island site, within an area recognized as having been inhabited by Algonquian-speaking peoples, highlights the need to re-evaluate assumptions concerning a direct link between ethnicity and material culture (von Gernet 1992:122-123, 1993:77). This is particularly so since the occurrence of such "Iroquoian" material in northern Ontario is comparatively common. Other ceramic assemblages from Lake Nipissing, such as those from the Frank Bay, Campbell Bay, and Frank Ridley sites, have proved to be predominantly "Iroquoian" (Ridley 1954:45-49; Brizinski 1980:52-62, 91-98, 151-168). Similar patterns have been found in many portions of the Canadian Shield — particularly in the Ottawa River Valley-Algonquin Park region, along the north shores of Lakes Huron and Superior, and on Lake Nipigon — as well as on sites scattered throughout the southern Hudson Bay Lowlands in Ontario and Quebec (Dawson 1979:14-21; Fox 1990b:463). Despite the abundant evidence of interaction and exchange between Algonquians and Iroquoians (Tooker 1991:25; Trigger

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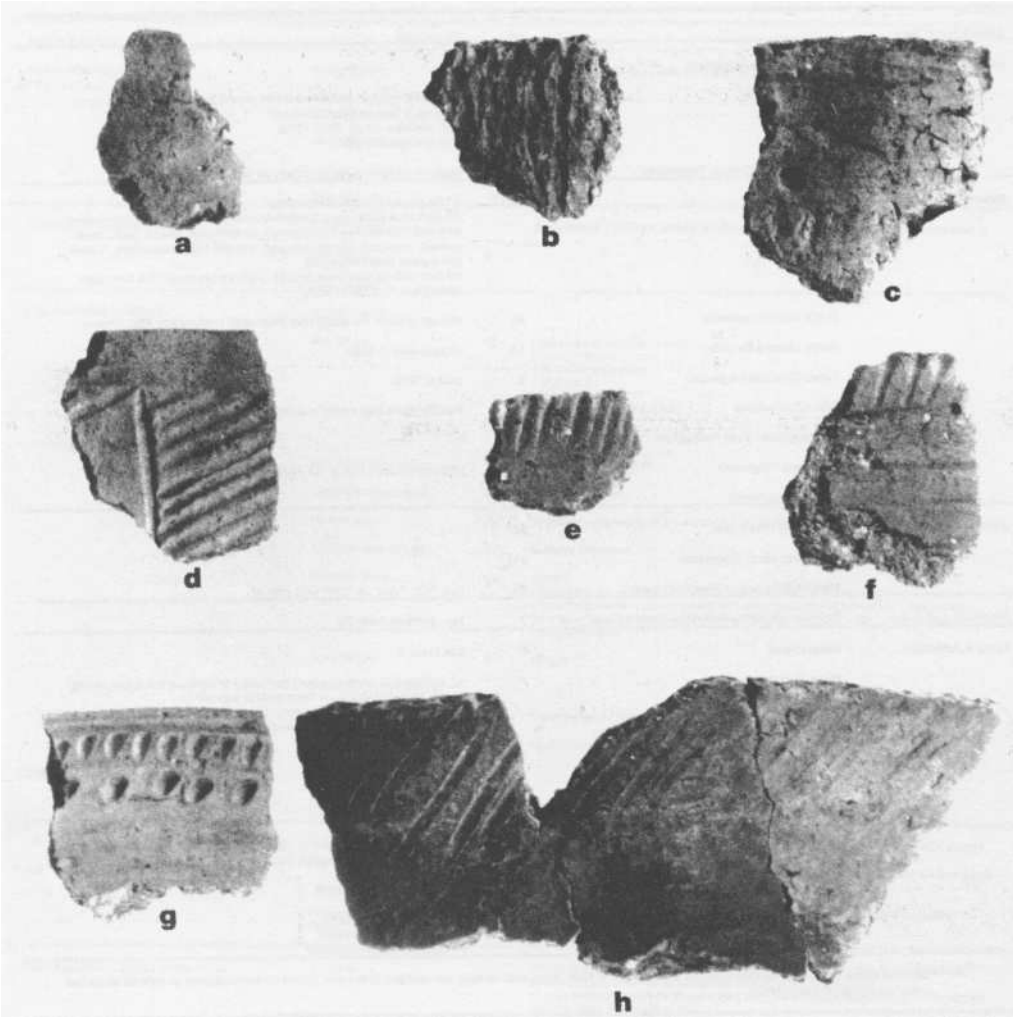

Figure 9. Precontact Period Ceramic Vessel Rim Sherds: Probable Late Woodland Juvenile Vessel (a), Middle Woodland Period Vessel (b), Transitional Middle to Late Woodland Period Vessel (c), High Collar Type Vessel (d), Sidey Notched Type Vessels (e, h), Middleport Oblique Type Variant Vessel (f), **Untyped** Vessel (g)

1976: 166-171), the occurrence of "Iroquoian" ceramics on sites throughout much of northern Ontario cannot be explained simply on the basis of intermarriage, trade, or as a result of the movements of Iroquoian hunting parties (Dawson 1979:27). Rather, it underscores the fact that Iroquoians and Algonquians alike participated in a tradition of ceramic vessel manufacture that enjoyed comparatively widespread currency throughout much of the Northeast (e.g., Moreau et al. 1991:58; von Gernet 1992:122-123, 1993:77).

Smoking Pipes. Nine fragments of Late Woodland smoking pipes, made from ceramic and stone, were recovered. These include portions of a finely made and highly burnished ceramic coronet bowl decorated with incised horizontal and vertical motifs (Unit 303-399, Feature 1; Figure 10a) and a trumpet pipe decorated with incised horizontal elements (Figure 10b) that was recovered from the submerged portion of the site. The most interesting specimens, however, include one of the five ceramic stem fragments and one of the

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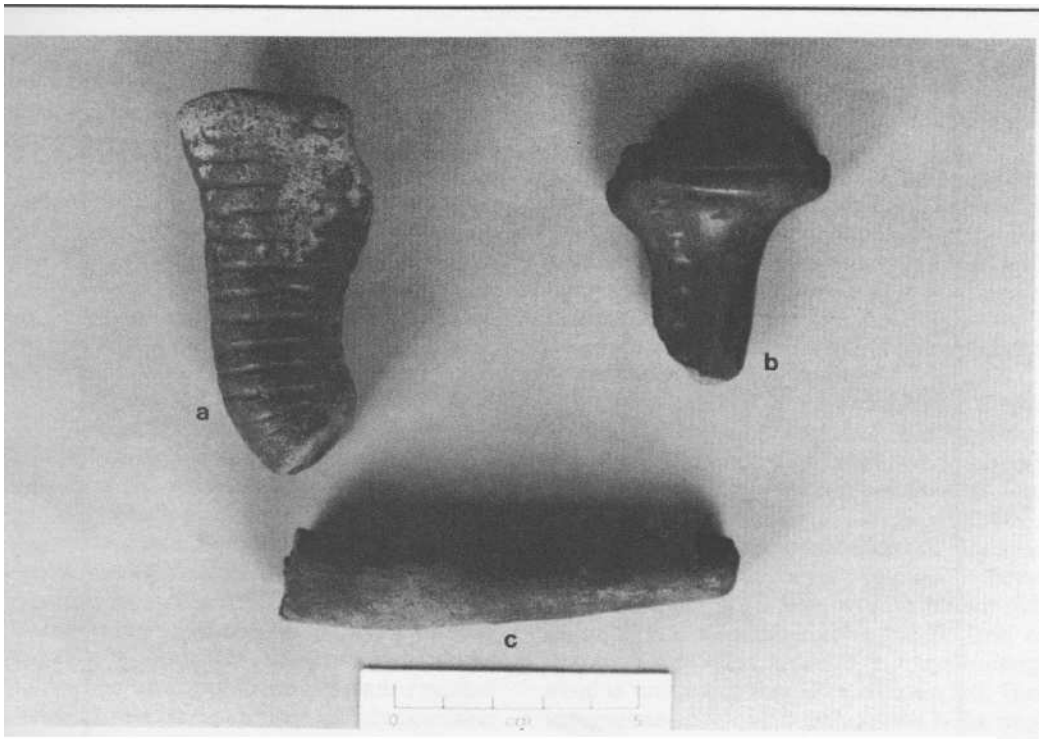

Figure 10. Late Woodland Ceramic Smoking Pipes: Coronet Pipe Bowl Fragment (a), Trumpet Pipe Bowl (b), Pipe Stem Encrusted With Red Ochre (c)

three ground stone bowl fragments.

The finely tempered ceramic pipe stem (Unit 303-399; Figure 10c), was originally highly burnished. Subsequently, however, the distal portion of the stem was heavily ground, resulting in the removal of the burnished surface from approximately two-thirds of its surviving length. This modification gives the piece a markedly asymmetrical appearance and seems to have occurred prior to the fracture at the elbow, as the edges of the break are neither chipped nor abraded. A thick, dark reddish-brown encrustation covers the burnished surface close to the mouth and extends over most of the stem's circumference. This encrustation, which appears to be red ochre mixed with an organic medium, is clearly not decorative. It is not a diluted slip or wash, which is a treatment that appears in minor frequencies on some Iroquoian sites in Simcoe County (e.g., Ridley 1952:209; Latta 1976:80; MacDonald 1996a:81), as well as along the north shore of lakes Ontario and Erie (e.g., von Gernet 1982:Tables 3.8 and 3.27; MacDonald 1995; Wright 1986:Figure 31), nor does it seem to represent the remains of a more extensive application of paint similar to that noted on a specimen recovered from a mid-fifteenth century context at the Michipicoten site on the north shore of Lake Superior (Wright 1969:27, Plate 11). Rather, this encrustation is more likely to indicate use of the pipe stem as a tool, either to prepare a substance containing red ochre, or to apply it to another surface. The latter explanation is perhaps more likely, as the mouth of the pipe stem does not exhibit any of the wear that would be expected to result from grinding the mineral into a fine powder. Given the location of the site between a river that contained three difficult portages and the notoriously treacherous waters of Lake Nipissing, perhaps the most likely use of this artifact would be in the repair of a canoe (Robertson 1996b). Melted spruce gum, tempered with animal fat and finely powdered charcoal, was the most common means by which the seams of the birch bark canoes were waterproofed, although red ochre was occasionally added to this sealing agent as well (Adney and Chapelle 1983:25).

The ground stone specimen is a fragment of a bulbous-shaped pipe bowl (Unit 302-395; Figure 11a), a form that occurs in greatest frequency during the late sixteenth and early

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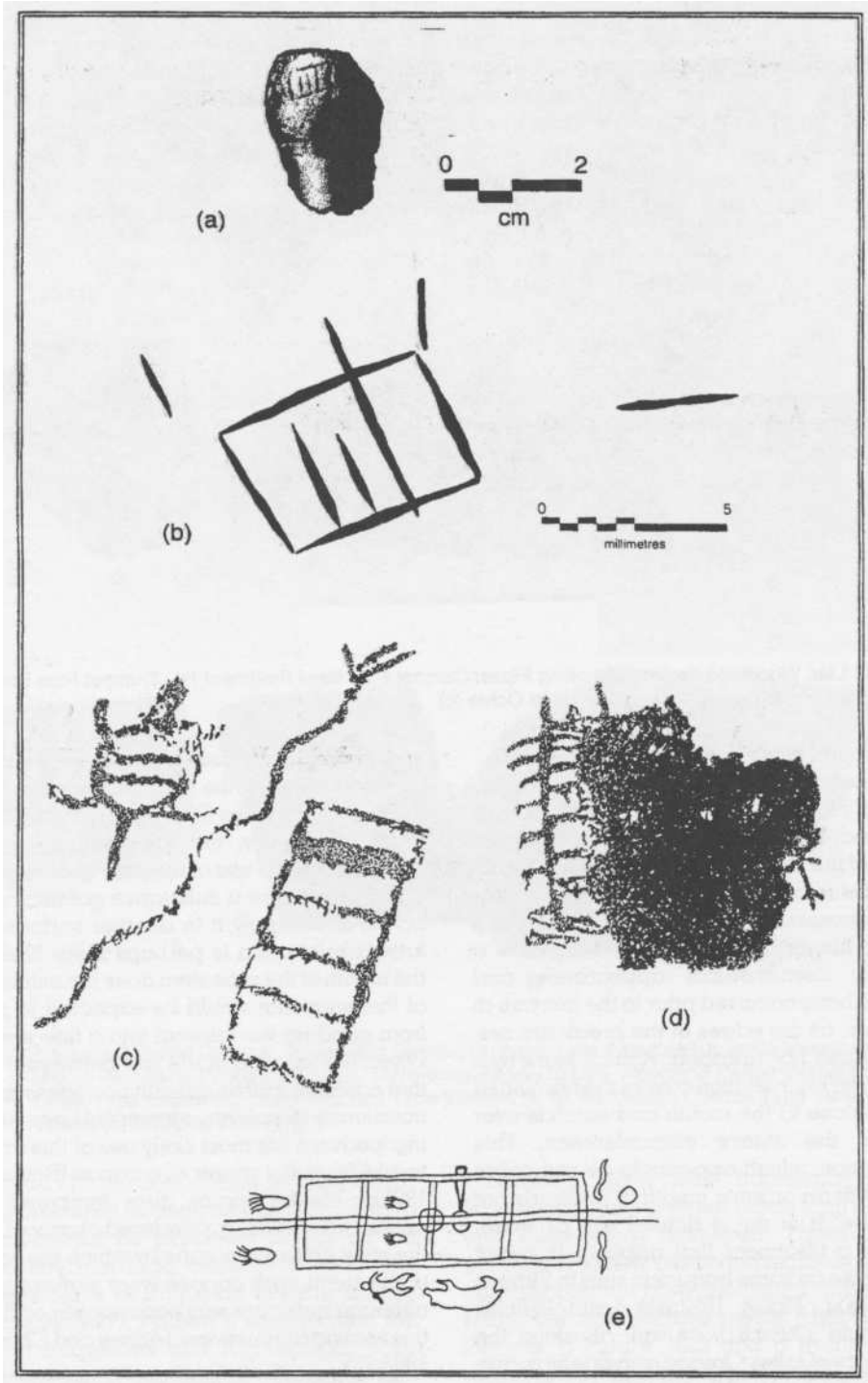

Figure 11. Bulbous-shaped Stone Pipe Bowl Fragment (a), Detail of Inscribed Decorative Motif on the Bowl (b), Painted Lattice Figures from Whitefish Bay, Lake of the Woods (c) and Keso Point, French River (d), Representation of *Midewiwin* Lodge on *a Mide* Scroll from Northern Minnesota (e). Rock Art Images Adapted from Rajnovich (1994)

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seventeenth centuries (Lennox and Fitzgerald 1990:419; Ramsden 1990:369). Made from black steatite, argillite or a similar material, the bowl is decorated with an inscribed rectilinear motif (Figure 1 lb). While it is possible that this device is part of a larger image, it is strikingly similar to a lattice figure that occurs in rock paintings throughout the Canadian Shield region (Rajnovich 1994:28-32; Arsenault 1995: 37, Figure 16), including an example from the French River to the west of the La Vase (Figure 10c-d).

The fact that the same motif is also present on a number of birch bark scrolls (Figure 1 le) has led to the suggestion that this image is a symbol of the *Midewiwin*, representing the lodges in which the *Mide* carried out many of their ceremonies (Rajnovich 1994:29-32). Members of the *Midewiwin* (the Society of Good Hearted Ones) were important religious figures among many Algonquian groups, as they possessed great medicinal power and spiritual knowledge. The appearance of such a symbol on a Late Woodland artifact should occasion little surprise. While it has been asserted that the *Midewiwin* represents the development of a religious movement only in the late eighteenth or early nineteenth centuries, one which arose directly as a result of contact and conflict with European ideologies (e.g., Hickerson 1970:52-63; Vastokas and Vastokas 1973:37-38), it is clear that many aspects of *Miele* ritual and belief were firmly rooted in longstanding Algonquian symbolic, mythological and iconographic traditions (Vecsey 1984:445, 464-465; Cleland 1985:131, 139). It is also equally likely that the institution itself is one that has a much longer history than ethnohistorians such as Hickerson (1970) have allowed. This view is based upon various lines of evidence. In the first place, a sample of birch bark, from the remains of numerous scrolls found in a cave on Burntside Lake in Quetico Provincial Park (Kidd 1965), has been radiocarbon dated to 390±70 B.P. (GaK-1489) (Kidd 1981:41), yielding a calibrated date of A.D. 1441-1530. The similarity of the symbols found on Jununten phase (circa A.D. 1250-1400) slate discs (Cleland 1985; Cleland et al. 1984) and those of the scrolls must also be taken into account. Finally, it has been suggested that the Nipissing "Feast of the Dead" held on the shore of Georgian Bay in 1641 and witnessed by Jerome Lalemant, the first Jesuit missionary to reach northern Algonquian territory, more closely corresponds to the *Midewiwin* funeral ceremony known as the "Ghost Lodge" than to the Huron Feast of the Dead (Rajnovich 1994:52).

Lithics. The chipped stone assemblage, consisting of a total of 149 items, includes nine tools: two complete Late Woodland projectile points, two point fragments, three formal scrapers and two crude biface fragments (Austin and Robertson 1996:129). No ground stone tools were recovered, but one fragment of red ochre was collected.

One complete projectile point (Unit 307-400; Figure 12a), manufactured from Balsam Lake chert, has an expanding stem and thinned stem base with rounded corners. The blade is convex, with a bi-convex profile and a blunt tip. The second complete specimen (Unit 311-385; Figure 12b) is a unifacially retouched flake point manufactured from a dark brown-red chert. It has a plano-convex profile and a convex blade. The base of the contracting stem is unifacially thinned and rounded. The incomplete specimens include the base and medial section of a crudely fashioned side-notched point made from Kettle Point chert (Unit 302-395) and the tip of a point manufactured from Hudson Bay Lowland chert (Unit 310-403).

The two formal end scrapers in the sample, which were recovered from a test pit and from Unit 315-395 respectively, are both made from Hudson Bay Lowland chert. Both exhibit steep unifacial retouch and one is thermally altered. A side scraper made from a secondary knapping flake of Knife River flint was recovered as well. This specimen (Unit 300-399; Figure 12c) bears steep unifacial retouch along both lateral edges and use wear along its distal edge. The remaining formal tools consist of three crude biface fragments, two made from unidentified cherts and one from Hudson Bay Lowland chert.

The remainder of the lithic sample is comprised of three exhausted bipolar cores (two of quartz and one of an unidentified chert), five secondary knapping flakes (one of which has been utilized), 11 secondary retouch flakes (one of which has been utilized), four bipolar flakes, 100 chert, quartz or quartzite flake or shatter fragments (seven of which were utilized), as well as 17 fragmentary slate flakes (one of which is retouched).

Most of the raw material represented in the

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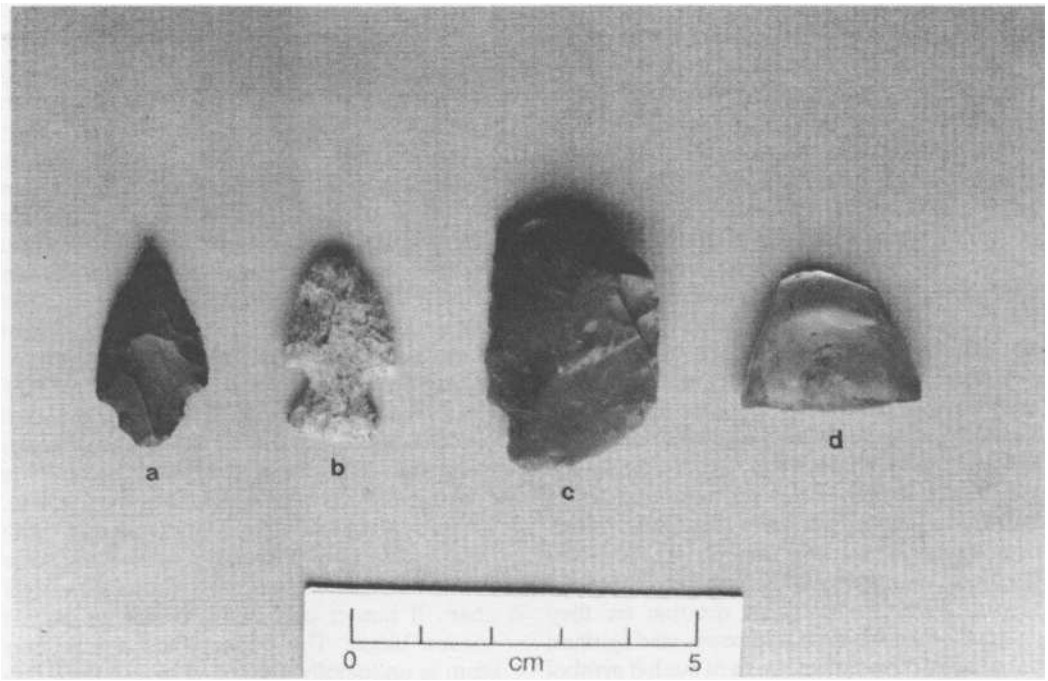

Figure 12. Projectile Points Made From an Unidentified Chert (a), and Balsam Lake Chert (b), *Side* Scraper Made from Knife River Flint (c), Scraper Made from Base of a Glass Tumbler (d).

sample (Table 3) was probably obtained locally. Nevertheless, the higher quality materials in the assemblage, such as the Knife River flint and the Onondaga and Kettle Point cherts, suggest ties to both the upper and lower Great Lakes. In general, however, the overall character of the remainder of the assemblage suggests that great care was taken to conserve scarce raw materials. The difficulty in procuring suitable stone for tool manufacture also continued into the post-contact period, as is demonstrated by the recovery of a fragment from the base of a glass tumbler that has been made into a scraping tool (Unit 311-385; Figure 12d). This item is discussed in greater detail below.

Post-Contact *Material*

One thousand and five Euro-Canadian artifacts were recovered from the site (MacDonald 1996b). Their description is organized according to the functional classes defined by Stanley South (1977).

Architectural Class. The most frequent artifacts within the assemblage are from the architectural class (32.4 percent), including 58 window glass fragments, 223 nails, eight miscellaneous hardware, and 36 plaster, shingle or brick fragments. As a cottage has stood on the site for several generations, it is not surprising that the architectural class should comprise almost one third of the total assemblage.

It is possible, however, to associate a small portion of this artifact class with the late eighteenth-early nineteenth century occupation. Eight hand forged nails were recovered from Unit 313-400 (including four from Feature 6), while an additional four were found in Unit 307-384. One of the Feature 6 nails has an L-shaped head, and may be of a type used to tie the corners of log-built structures (e.g., Kenyon 1986:32; Oerichbauer 1982:188).

Household Class. The next most common artifacts are from the household class (20.4 percent), including 69 ceramic sherds, 40 bottle glass fragments, 13 bottle closure devices, 49 lamp chimney and other glass fragments, 11 flowerpot fragments, two tin can fragments and 20 pieces of coal slag.

The majority of ceramics in the assemblage are decorated refined white earthenwares characteristic of domestic sites dated to the mid-nineteenth century (e.g., Figure 13c-d), including four stamped, one coarse sponged, two straight edge, and 35 sherds of a red-

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Table 3. Raw Materials Used in Chipped Stone Tool Manufacture.

RAW MATERIAL	FORMAL TOOLS	BIPOLAR CORES/FLAKES	SECONDARY RETOUCH FLAKES	SECONDARY KNAPPING FLAKES	DEBITAGE/SHATTER	TOTAL
Hudson Bay Lowland	3	4	7	1	12	27
Onondaga			1	1	9	11
Knife River	1	1	1		2	5
Kettle Point	1					1
Gordon Lake				1		1
Balsam Lake	1					1
Unidentified Chert	3		2	2	16	23
Quartz		2			51	53
Quartzite					10	10
Slate					17	17
Totals	9	7	11	5	117	149

purple underglaze transfer-printed ware that have been reconstructed into several portions of a bowl. One example of a brown stamped ware is of the same pattern as a specimen recovered from the La Vase North Bank site. Two turquoise underglaze transfer-printed sherds and one semi-porcelain teacup rim that were recovered are more characteristic of the late nineteenth century.

Five dark blue underglaze transfer-printed sherds (Figure 13b) found in Unit 302-395 may be examples of early nineteenth century wares as they were found in the same level as nine glass trade beads, however, the sherds are too small and exfoliated to identify the patterns or ware types conclusively. As ceramics comprised only a small percentage of the artifacts recovered from the circa 1802 North West and XY Company Post in Wisconsin (Oerichbauer 1982:213), the dearth of early refined white earthenware ceramics may not be surprising.

A thermally altered tin glazed earthenware sherd with a short everted rim (Figure 13a), which was recovered from the 15-20 cm level of Unit 314-381, appears to be from a small vessel with a globular form, perhaps an apothecary's jar. A number of similar containers were found at the seventeenth century Hudson's Bay Company post of Fort Albany (Kenyon 1986:55). The present specimen was found in association with a Dutch smoking pipe fragment that is also tentatively dated to the late seventeenth century (see below).

The bottle glass is comprised of 40 body fragments of various colours; no finishes or bases with attributes that pre-date the late nineteenth century were recovered. The closure devices include five metal bottle caps, post-dating 1892 (Jones and Sullivan 1985:79), and one plastic and four metal screw tops with internal threads.

Glass tablewares include one clear tumbler fragment (Figure 12d) with a shallow concave base and an unfinished pontil mark that was recovered from the 10-15 cm level of Unit 311-385. In glass bottle manufacture, the presence of the pontil mark is a datable attribute, as these features precede the 1850-1870 changeover to machine made bottles. Whether this terminus ante quem date applies equally to table glass, however, is largely undocumented (Jones and Sullivan 1985:129). This specimen is of interest because it has been made into a scraper. It exhibits steep retouch at the proxi-

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mal edge and has been intentionally dulled by grinding at the distal end. This grinding may have been done to allow the artifact to be hand-held, or may have resulted from being placed in a handle. Abrasion on the dorsal surface may also be related to hafting. A glass scraper was also documented at the Garden Island Trading Post site (CbGx-9), dated to between 1820 and 1850 (Dibb and Sweetman 1995:27, 32), and which may be the successor to the La Vase post.

Three thin glass lamp chimney fragments and forty glass fragments too small to identify have also been included in the household class. Glass lamp chimney fragments are typically associated with kerosene lighting which was not widespread in North America until the 1860s (Woodhead et al. 1984:58).

Smoking Pipe Class. White ball clay smoking pipe fragments constitute a major portion of the total site assemblage (17.1 percent) as 172 fragments were recovered. Thirty-six fragments are from bowls, 111 fragments are unmarked stems, and 25 fragments are portions of marked pipe bowls and/or spurs.

The most common type is the TD pipe, originally attributed to Thomas Dormer of London, England (1748-1770), but widely copied in the nineteenth century (Walker 1983:37). The TD pipe was also the most common type at the North West and XY Company Post excavated in Wisconsin (Oerichbauer 1982:220). The TD pipes are represented by five complete heel fragments with the letters "T" and "D" placed horizontally on opposite sides of the flat heel and one upper bowl fragment (Units 302-395, 307-384 [two specimens], 308-398, 311-385; e.g., Figure 14b-c). Unfortunately, the upper portion of the bowls are missing, and it is not possible to distinguish whether the overall form is characteristic of the eighteenth or early nineteenth centuries. Nevertheless, pipe bowls with broad, flat heels, such as those in the La Vase Island assemblage, were discontinued after 1830 (Herold 1992:126). In addition, the style of impressed cartouche on the upper portion of the bowl fragment (Figure 14b) has been identified as the earliest version of the TD mark and is, in fact, attributable to the eponymous Thomas Dormer. One of the specimens has a modified stem that has been whittled to make a new mouthpiece after the original had been broken. This is an interesting example of recycling, considering that it was found in the same stratigraphic level and unit as the glass scraper.

The second most common marked pipe identified in the assemblage is the WG pipe, represented by one flat heel marked with these letters, and two partially reconstructed bowls with flat heels and cartouches similar to the TD pipes (Units 303-399, 307-384 and 308-398; Figure 14d-f). On one of the specimens, the letters have been placed upside down on the bowl. Tentatively identified with William Golding of London, England, WG pipes first appear on mid- to late eighteenth century sites (Herold 1992:130; Walker 1983:37), and the two La Vase bowls exhibit the form characteristic of this time period.

The third marked pipe bowl fragment (Unit 314-381; Figure 14a) is identified as being of Dutch origin based on a number of attributes, including its highly polished surface, and the placement of the maker's initials (CW) below a crown mark on the base of the wide, round heel (Walker 1983:29-30). Although the specific maker of this pipe is not known, examples of this mark have been recovered from an Onondaga site in New York State dated to 1682-1696 (Bradley and DeAngelo 1981:129), and from Place Royale in Quèbec City (Savard and Drovin 1990:88-89), where it has been dated to circa 1680-1720. While it is not known how long this mark was in existence, this specimen, like the apothecary jar recovered from the same stratigraphic level of the unit, together with a few of the glass beads discussed below, may provide evidence of continuity in use of the site from the Late Woodland/early contact period through to the late eighteenth century.

Furniture *Class Artifacts.* The furniture class is limited to two cast iron swinging-bale type handle fragments found in the bottom of Feature 6. It is possible that they are from a portable trunk.

Arms and Activity *Class* Artifacts. The arms and activity class is primarily represented by items associated with the fur trade, as determined by the analysis of goods mentioned specifically on trading post requisition lists from the 1780s to 1819 in the Great Lakes region (Ferris et al. 1985:Table 2).

The 61 glass beads recovered from the site are perhaps the most important means of establishing the presence of an early nineteenth century component at the site, although the sample is comparatively small and, in fact,

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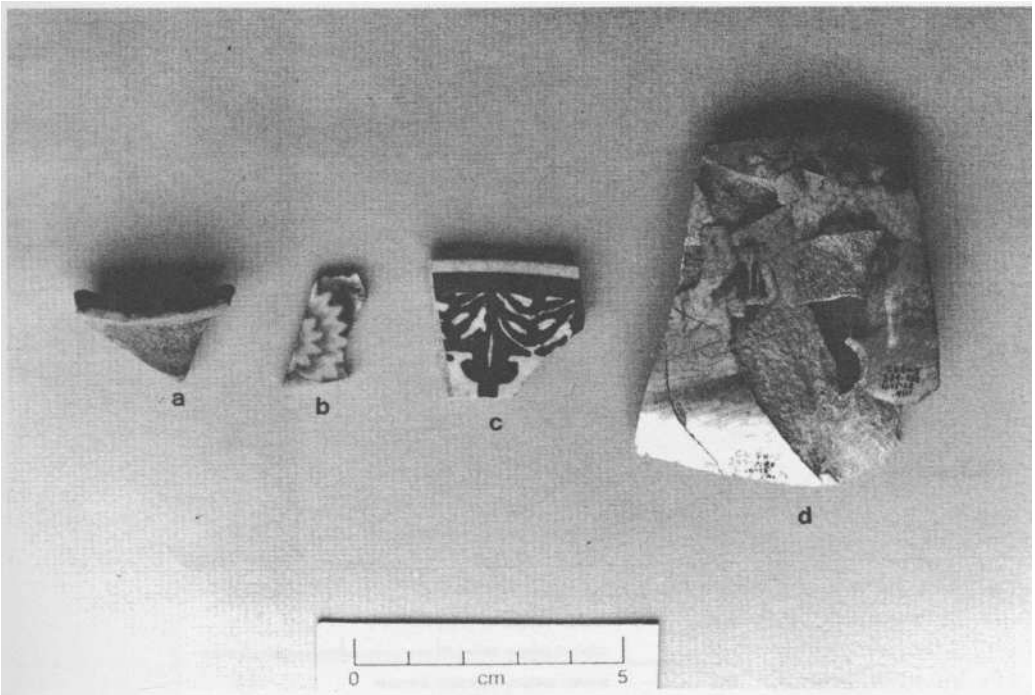

Figure 13. contact Period ceramics: Probable Late Seventeenth century Earthenware Apothecary Jar (a), Possible Tin Glazed Sherd (b), Mid-nineteenth Century Refined White Earthenware Sherds with Underglaze Transfer Prints (c-d).

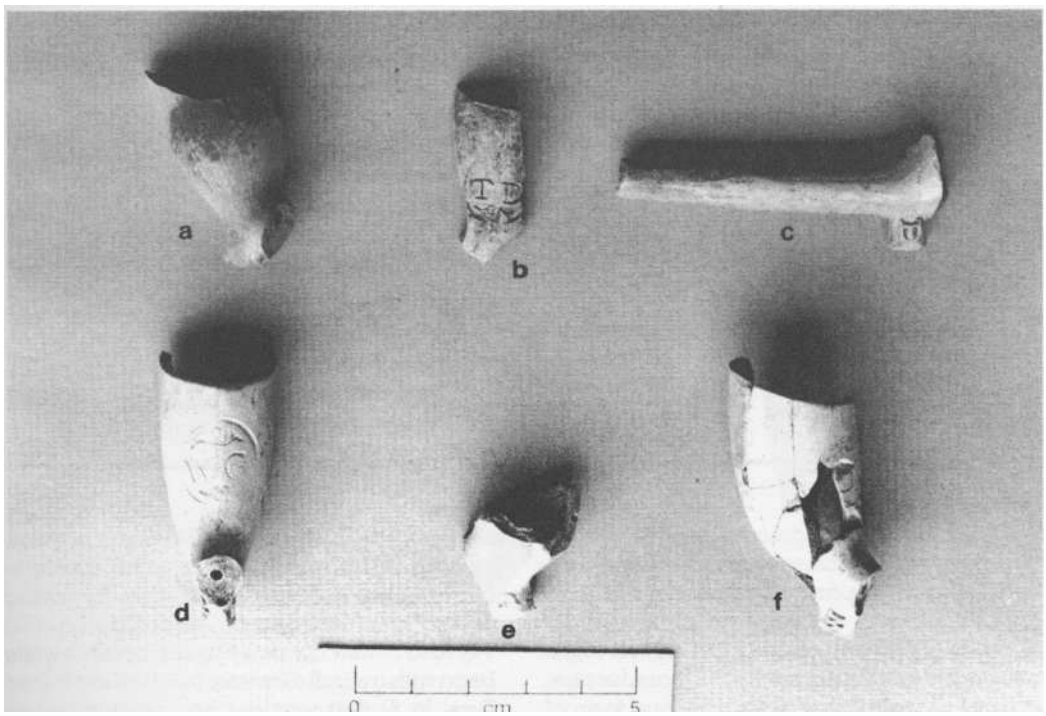

Figure 14. Contact Period Smoking Pipe Fragments: Possible Late Seventeenth Century Dutch Bowl Fragment (a), Late Eighteenth Century TD **Bowl** Fragment and Stem (b-c), Late Eighteenth Century WG **Bowl** Fragments (d-f).

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Table 4. The Glass Trade Bead Assemblage.

Quantity	Provenience	Kidd & Kidd	Description
1	Test Unit B (offshore)	IIa "long"	tubular, translucent, bright turquoise, 8 mm long, small diameter, hot tumbled finish
1	300-399 10-15cm	IIa "long"	barrel, opaque, white, 10 mm long, split in half, projected diameter 8 mm, hot tumbled finish
2	302-39 10-15cm	IIa 14	circular, opaque, white with clear glass coating, small diameter
5	302-395 15-20cm	IIa 14	circular, opaque, white with clear glass coating, small diameter
1	302-395 15-20cm	Ia 5	tubular, opaque, white with clear glass coating, small diameter, 4 mm long
1	302-395 15-20cm	Ia 5	tubular, opaque, white, small diameter, 13 mm long
1	302-395 15-20cm	IIa Type	circular, translucent, dark turquoise, small diameter
1	302-395 15-20cm	IIa Type	circular, opaque, neon orange-red, small diameter
1	302-395 wetscreen	Ia 5	tubular, opaque, white with clear glass coating, small diameter, 5.5 mm long
1	302-395 wetscreen	IVa 3	circular, opaque, redwood outside/clear light grey core, small diameter
1	302-395 wetscreen	IIa 14	circular, opaque, white, very small diameter
11	302-395 wetscreen	IIa 14	circular, opaque, white with clear glass coating, small diameter
1	302-395 wetscreen	IIa *Type*	circular, opaque, grey-blue, very small diameter
1	302-395 wetscreen	Ia 5	tubular, opaque, white with clear glass coating, small diameter, 2 mm long
1	308-398 10-15cm	IIa 14	circular, opaque, white with clear glass coating, small diameter
1	310-403 15-20cm	WIIIb	barrel, translucent, cobalt blue, combed loop inlay has fallen out, 8 mm long, split in half
1	311-385 10-15cm	Ia 5	tubular, opaque, white with clear glass coating, small diameter, 11 mm long
1	311-385 10-15cm	IIa 6	elliptical, opaque, black, large diameter
4	311-385 10-15cm	IIa 13	elliptical, opaque, white with clear glass coaling, medium diameter
1	311-385 wetscreen	IIa 7	circular, opaque, black, large diameter
2	311-385 wetscreen	IIa Type	circular, translucent, bright turquoise, small diameter
2	311-385 wetscreen	Ia 19	tubular, clear, bright navy, small diameter, 4 mm long
1	311-385 wetscreen	IIa long"	tubular, opaque, white with clear glass coating, 4 mm long, small diameter, hot tumbled finish
1	311-385 wetscreen	IIa 14	circular, opaque, white, small diameter
1	314-381 5-10cm	IVa 3	circular, opaque, redwood outside/clear light grey core, small diameter
1	314-381 5-10cm	IIa Type	circular, opaque, bright mint green, small diameter
1	314-381 5-10cm	Ia 5	tubular, opaque, white with clear glass coating, small diameter, 2.5 mm long
1	314-381 5-10cm	IIa 14	circular, opaque, white with clear glass coating, small diameter
1	314-381 10-15cm	Ia 5	tubular, opaque, white, small diameter, 2.5 mm long
1	314-381 10-15cm	Ia 5	tubular, opaque, white, small diameter, 4 mm long
1	314-381 wetscreen	IIa 7	circular, opaque, black, large diameter
2	314-381 wetscreen	Ia 5	tubular, opaque, white, small diameter, 3-4 mm long
2	314-381 wetscreen	IVa 3	circular, opaque, redwood outside/clear light *grey* core, small diameter
1	314-381 wetscreen	IIa 14	circular, opaque, white, small diameter
1	314-381 wetscreen	IIa Type	circular, translucent, bright turquoise, small diameter
1	314-381 wetscreen	IIa Type	circular, translucent, dark turquoise, small diameter
3	314-381 wetscreen	IIa 14	circular, opaque, white with clear glass coating, small diameter
61			

contains material representative of several time periods. The assemblage has been classified using an expanded version of the Kidd and Kidd (1970) typology as presented by Karklins (1981) and Ross (1990), which takes into consideration the method of manufacture, opacity of the glass, colour, size and form of the bead (Table 4). Sixty of the beads were manufactured from drawn glass. The most frequent type identified (n=25) was a circular, opaque white bead with a small diameter between two and four millimetres, frequently coated with clear glass (Kidd & Kidd Type IIa 14). Also common was a tubular, opaque white bead with a small diameter (n= 10; Kidd & Kidd Type Ia 5) that was cut into short cylinders ranging in length between 2.5 and 13 mm. Two tubular, clear glass, bright navy blue beads

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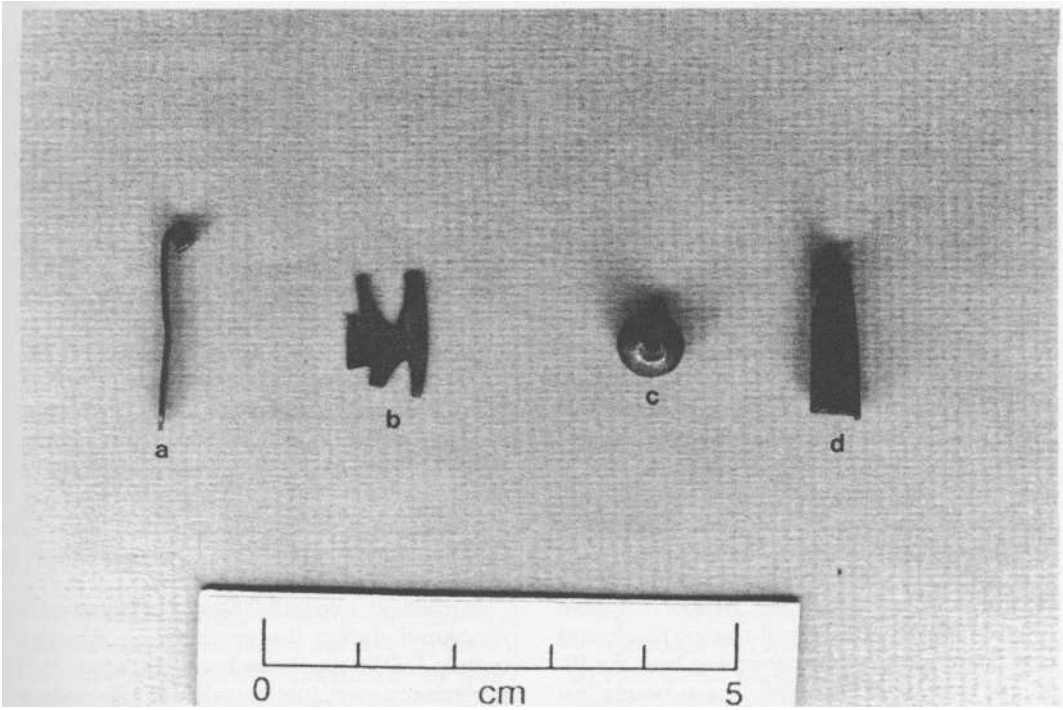

Figure 15. Decorative Metal Items: Brooch Pin (a), Brooch Fragment (b), Ear Bob Piece (c), Tinkling Cone (d).

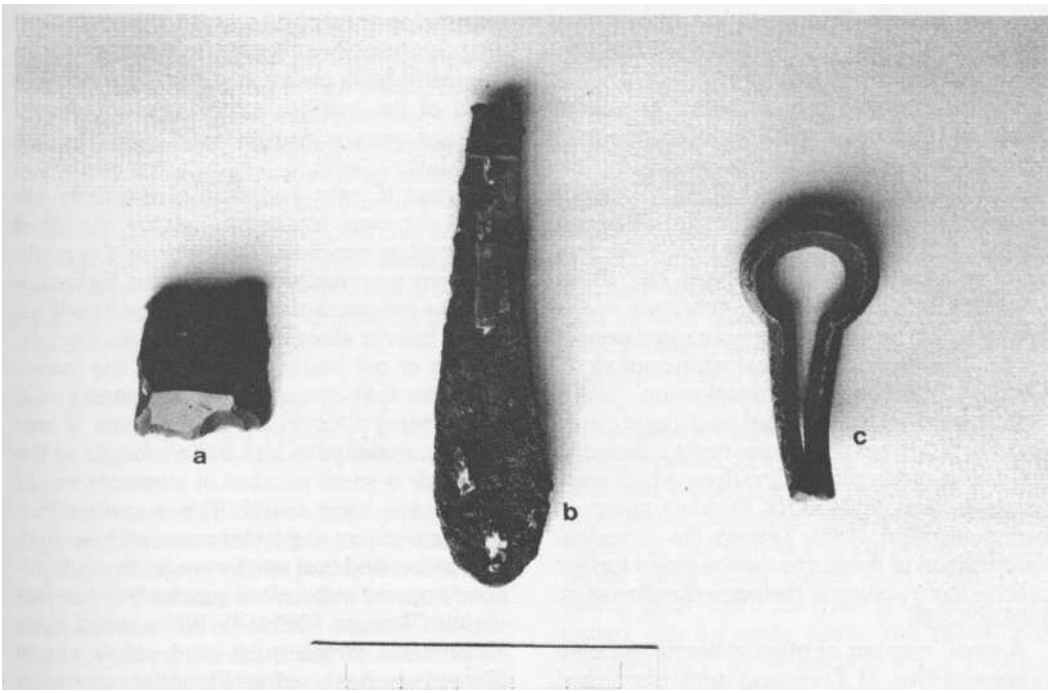

Figure 16. Prismatic English Gunflint (a), Clasp Knife Handle (b), Jew's Harp (c).

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(Kidd & Kidd Type Ia 19) have small diameters and have been cut into four millimetre lengths. Four circular beads with small diameters have a clear grey glass core and a redwood coloured glass exterior (Kidd & Kidd Type IVa 3). The circular beads, sometimes called seed beads, were used in embroidery work while the short tubes were fashioned into necklaces or were used in place of the white and purple shell wampum (Ferris et al. 1985:13; Wray 1983:47). This portion of the sample is largely consistent with trade bead assemblages from early nineteenth century sites (Ian Kenyon, personal communication 1996), such as Old Birch Island Cemetery near Manitoulin Island (Greenman 1951:48-53), the Bellamy site in southwestern Ontario (Ferris et al. 1985:13), and the North West and XY Company post in Wisconsin (Oerichbauer 1982:202).

A period of trade that pre-dates the La Ronde post is represented by four elliptical opaque white, one elliptical opaque black, and one opaque white tube excavated from the 10-15 cm level in Unit 311-385. These beads are typical of George Quimby's Middle Historic Period (1670-1760) in the Upper Great Lakes (Karlis Karklins, personal communication 1996; Quimby 1966:7). This period is also represented within the ceramic and smoking pipe assemblages as noted above.

The only wirewound bead in the assemblage is half of a barrel-shaped, translucent cobalt blue glass bead (Kidd & Kidd Type Wlllb) that is missing its combed loop inlay. A similar specimen is reported from Fort Vancouver, a Hudson's Bay Company post in Washington State occupied between 1829 and 1860 (Ross 1990:Plate 4k). Similarly, four turquoise beads are typical of those used by aboriginal people on the Plains in the mid-nineteenth century (K. Karklins, personal communication 1996). Finally, two beads, which are bright mint green and neon orange-red respectively, appear to have been made with aniline dyes, which were not developed until 1880 (K. Karklins, personal communication 1996). Testing the chemical composition of these specimens could further resolve the question of their age (Kenyon et al. 1995:335-336).

A small number of other artifacts are also representative of European and aboriginal trade. These include portions of two silver brooches (Figure 15a-b), one a fragment of an open work disk (Unit 303-399), and the other a fastening pin (Unit 311-385); part of a silver ear bob (Unit 303-399; Figure 15c); a pewter or tinned brass tinkling cone (Unit 303-399; Figure 15d), a type of item commonly used to decorate clothing, pouches and headbands; a cast brass Jew's harp (Unit 315-385; Figure 16b), a metal pocket knife bolster with a silver handle ornament (Unit 311-385; Figure l6c); the bevelled tip of a scissors blade (Unit 307-384); 13 pieces of copper and two pieces of tin scrap cut from kettles; as well as lead shot, musket balls and a prismatic English gunflint (Unit 308-398; Figure 16a) of the type common after 1800 (Gilman 1982:12; Ferris et al. 1985:15). Judging by the wear pattern on the heel of the blade, this latter item was probably used as a strike-a-light (Kenyon 1982).

Faunal Remains

In addition, almost 2,300 animal bones were recovered during the excavations. Approximately 1,900 items have been subjected to a preliminary examination, while a full analysis has been made of material sampled from two of the most productive units (309-400 and 313-400) (Thomas 1996:145-154). The majority of the assemblage probably relates to the nineteenth century component, based on the overall high degree of bone preservation and the fact that most of the butcher marks present on the remains were made with metal tools (Thomas 1996:148).

Beaver *(Castor* canadensis) elements account for over 60 percent of the identified mammalian remains. At first glance, this might not seem surprising for a trade post. Nevertheless, the presence of elements from all portions of the beaver skeleton, together with the patterning of cut marks on many of the bones indicates that carcasses were skinned, and their bodies disarticulated on the site. If only the processed pelts had been brought to the site, only a small number of elements would likely have been found. This suggests that beaver were an important source of meat as well as fur, and that most were probably hunted or trapped within close proximity to the river mouth (Thomas 1996:154). White-tailed deer (Odocoileus virginianus), and either wapiti *(Cervus* elephas), caribou *(Rangifer tarrandus)* or moose (Alces alces), were also important subsistence resources. The fact that all portions of the bodies are represented in the

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analyzed sample suggests, as was the case for beaver, that the majority of the animals were taken locally and butchered at the site (Thomas 1996:152-154).

Not surprisingly, fishing was also an important activity. Lake sturgeon (Acipenser *fulvescens)* and northern pike *(Esox lucius)* were the most commonly identified species (Thomas 1996:152). Only one element from a European domesticate was identified: the tooth of a pig, which was recovered from the 21-25 cm level of Unit 310-403 (Thomas 1996:148). Swine would have been the most suitable domesticate to introduce into the wilderness given their ability to forage among the mast-producing oaks that would have predominated along the shores of the lake.

Plant Remains

While soil samples were collected from all of the excavated features, as well as from several A-horizon contexts, only those from Features 7 and 11 have been examined to date. In terms of subsistence remains, however, neither analyzed sample yielded more than a few bramble *(Rubus* sp.) seeds (Monckton 1996: 144). Favouring disturbed soils at forest edges, bramble plants would have flourished on the margins of the clearing established around a trade post cabin, or for that matter, on the site of a precontact campsite that was repeatedly occupied. Tree species identified among the wood charcoal include white pine (Pinus strobus), oak (probably red oak [Quercus *rubra]* or bur oak *[Q. macrocarpa]),* paper birch *(Betula papyrifera),* maple (Acer sp.), ash *(Fraxinus sp.),* and ironwood *(Ostrya virginiana)* (Monckton 1996:144-145).

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The lives and activities of many of the protagonists in the early fur trade in the Lake Nipissing region remain poorly documented; the life of Eustache LaRonde is no exception. That he operated a post at the mouth of the La Vase is certain, even if this fact is only recorded anecdotally in the accounts of three travellers who passed through the area between 1817 and 1819. That the long sequence of settlement activity at the river mouth, as revealed by the archaeological investigations, includes an early nineteenth century component is also clear. In the absence of reliable and unambiguous cartographic evidence, however, the suggestion that a specific archaeological site may be identified as the precise location of a specific historically-attested site should not be made lightly. Any attempt to make such a correlation must first take into account three classes of evidence (cf. Trigger 1969):

Site Form: the topographical position and size of the candidate site;

Temporal Placement: the estimated date for the occupation of the candidate site, and the nature of the evidence upon which this date is based; and

Site Content: the constituent artifact assemblage of the candidate site, and its assumed or demonstrated associations with other site(s).

With respect to site form, the location of the La Vase Island site and its immediate environment closely match Bigsby's description of the LaRonde post, in 1819, as being situated amongst gneiss mounds and marshes. Despite the alterations that the river mouth has undergone in the twentieth century, the bedrock outcrop forming the western portion of the site continues to stand out as a distinctive physiographic feature along the sandy shore of Lake Nipissing.

Temporal placement and site content are largely overlapping criteria, and may be considered jointly. Although an apothecary's jar and a Dutch-manufactured pipe may relate to a late seventeenth century presence at the site, and several glass beads may indicate late seventeenth to mid-eighteenth century activity (perhaps related to an aboriginal occupation, or the activities of clandestine or merely undocumented traders), the most substantial historic period occupation appears to have occurred during the late eighteenth to early nineteenth centuries. Diagnostic artifacts related to this period include white ball clay pipes, glass trade beads, and metal ornaments, all of which are types of material associated with fur trade posts. The percentage contribution of these items to the overall historic period artifact assemblage is impressive, considering both the limited scale of the excavations, and the fact that, in comparison to textiles and clothing, such material makes up

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a comparatively small proportion of the trade goods that typically appear in requisition lists and invoices (e.g., White 1987; Anderson 1994).

Further evidence of a late eighteenth to early nineteenth century structure is provided by the dense clay layer and large quantity of untempered fired clay, which was likely used in the construction of a hearth and chimney. This type of construction is associated with structures contemporary with the LaRonde post and was often used in the absence of bricks or stone. Further excavations are likely to provide additional structural evidence, possibly footings or a foundation. The structure itself was probably moved to Garden Island when the Lake Nipissing operations were transferred to the Sturgeon River area in the early 1820s. The practice of dismantling structures for relocation has been documented for other contemporary fur trade posts (Balmer and Campbell 1996:29; Oerichbauer 1982:184). The relocation of the cabin might explain the lack of any reference to a structure at the mouth of the La Vase River after 1821, although the chimney stack or its ruins may have remained visible at the centre of the clearing established around the site.

Based on metallic cut marks on many of the animal bones and the overall high degree of bone preservation, the majority of the faunal remains from the site probably relate to the nineteenth century occupation and may be associated with the LaRonde establishment. The large amounts of beaver bone in the faunal assemblage is certainly indicative of fur-trade related activity. A single domestic pig element may indicate that the early nineteenth century inhabitants kept a least one farm animal. Bigsby's description of the LaRonde household suggests that some vegetables were cultivated, so they may also have kept some livestock, as was often the case at such establishments (cf. Moodie 1980:272).

Thus, the archaeological excavations at the La Vase Island site appear to confirm the presence of Eustache LaRonde's post in this precise locale at the mouth of the river. Although testing this possibility was the primary objective of the project, the archaeological evidence has demonstrated that the aboriginal occupation of the site began at least as early as A.D. 500 or 600 and continued through to the 1600s. While the limited quantity of diagnostic Middle and transitional Middle to Late Woodland material recovered is suggestive of transitory occupations between roughly A.D. 600 and 1000, the predominance of Late Woodland material may be indicative of more substantial use of the site. The majority of Late Woodland ceramics can be associated with the A.D. 1200-1600 period. Similar to many other Late Woodland sites in northeastern Ontario, the La Vase Island ceramics may be placed in the "Ontario Iroquoian" ceramic tradition. It should not be assumed, however, that the manufacturers of these ceramics were Iroquoians. While some vessels may have been obtained through trade with Huron, they were most likely used and deposited by resident Algonquian-speaking Nipissing and their ancestors.

Sites such as La Vase Island, which demonstrate both considerable antiquity and virtually continuous reuse, are extremely important elements of the settlement-subsistence systems of the Canadian Shield. Their investigation is crucial if we are to achieve a more complete understanding of the peoples who occupied them, whether locally-based Algonquian bands, pursuing a traditional seasonal round, small parties of travellers crossing the Ottawa River-Great Lakes divide, or a single independent fur trader and his family.

Despite the fact that these sites are fundamental to our understanding of the past, however, they are also extremely fragile. Their comparatively shallow soils preserve the remains of centuries of human activity, evidence that can be irrevocably lost as a result of even small-scale disturbance. Given that the majority of sites such as La Vase Island are located in areas that continue to be the most favourable locations for development today, many have been lost. An equally significant threat is the damage brought about by changing water levels over the past 100 years. Large scale engineering projects have resulted in the seasonal or permanent flooding of many sites, while others that have escaped inundation have nevertheless felt the effects of erosion.

The La Vase Island site, formerly attached to the mainland, and undoubtedly related to the archaeological deposits found there, is a mere fraction of its former size. The burial and inundation of the expanse between the island and the mainland has considerably reduced the area of the river mouth accessible for investigation. It is also likely that erosion, past efforts

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at shoreline stabilization, and dredging of the river channel have also resulted in the loss of archaeological deposits. Like many similar sites, the La Vase Island and North Bank sites represent the remains of repeated small-scale occupations over the course of many centuries, but in the past 100 years they have become much smaller. As sites such as these shrink, so do our chances of recognizing and understanding the complexity of the history of Lake Nipissing.

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DISCLOSED

Draft Report

Historic Populations of Mixed Aboriginal/non-Aboriginal Ancestry in Ontario

Mattawa and Environs

Prepared for the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources

Gwynneth C. D. Jones
Consultant

30 September 1999.

FOR DISCUSSION PURPOSES ONLY

This draft historical report presents the historical facts which are known at this time concerning the above-noted subject. Other historical facts may be found after the date of this report which may be considered relevant to this subject. This draft historical report does not constitute a Government of Ontario position.

Jones, Gwyneeth C. D., "Historic Populations of Mixed Aboriginal/non-Aboriginal Ancestry in Ontario: Mattawa and Environs"; Prepared for the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, 30th September 1999

overlapping or conflicting information and some individuals or their characteristics are not captured by the database as a result of gaps in the source documents. Instead, the data sorts possible with this research tool should be interpreted to highlight trends and patterns in the population under study. (For further information on the database and sources, see appendix "A Note on Sources and the Database").

Two types of sorts were done to produce the results reported in this paper. The first was a sort by name for four large and prominent families supposed to be of mixed ancestry in the study area (Antoine, Bastien, Grandlouis and Laronde). Two of these families (Antoine, Bastien) can be traced with some certainty back to an identifiable Aboriginal signatory of the Robinson-Huron Treaty of 1850, while a third (Grandlouis) is likely linked to an unidentified signatory. The fourth family (Laronde) can be linked to one of the first Europeans known to have settled in the area. The family name sort helps to illustrate the origins and movement of these families, providing insight into the origins, relationships and migrations of the historic mixed-ancestry population of the area as a whole.

The second type of sort was geographically-based, selecting all the individuals related in the sources to Mattawa and its immediate area (Mattawan and Papineau townships). This sort cuts across many families to identify those who were specifically linked to Mattawa at various times in the nineteenth and early twentieth century; hence the nickname "cross-section". This selection was examined to describe the composition of the mixed-ancestry population in Mattawa, and can be related to the results of the family sort to gain an insight into the possible origins and development of that population.

While references to documents are provided in the text of the discussions of the tables, detailed source references may be more easily located in the tables. It may be helpful for the reader to have the tables at hand while reading Sections IV.C and IV.D.

Section IV.C: Four Founding Families

This section will describe the results of the family name sorts of the larger database. The four families selected were chosen because they were large and well-documented in the area, with ancestry traceable back to the time of first European permanent settlement and/or the signing of the Robinson Treaty in 1850. The term "founding families" is not intended to imply that these four families alone are the basis of the Mattawa mixed-ancestry population, but rather that they have demonstrably deep roots in the territory and supplied many members of that population by the turn of the twentieth century. A very rough estimate would be that between one-third and one-quarter of the individuals in the database identified as or connected with mixed-ancestry families were somehow related to the four families.

Family 1: Laronde

Murray Leatherdale, in his history of the Lake Nipissing area, quotes North West Company

records referring to the presence of Eustache de la Ronde trading for the Company on Lake Nipissing in 1814. By 1817, he was described by North West Company officers as a "free trader", still on Lake Nipissing. Leatherdale describes his wife as a "Nipissing Indian". Contemporary observers remarked on the large number of his children, of which the sons eventually became traders at Penetang, Georgian Bay, and Lake Nipissing (Doc. #194, pp. 138 - 142). This Lake Nipissing "post", which appears to have been moved from the south to the north shore of Lake Nipissing some time between 1814 and 1821, was taken over by the Hudson's Bay Company after the merger of the two companies, and renamed from Fort Laronde (or De la Ronde) to Nipissing Lake Post (Doc. #194, p. 151). Toussaint La Ronde, who may have been a son or brother of de la Ronde, was in charge of this post in the mid-1820s, but later became an independent trader on Lake Nipissing (Doc. #194, p. 154).

The subsequent history of some branches of the de la Ronde (standardized for the database to Laronde) family, complete with some conflicting information as is to be expected, was well-described in the course of an investigation of the family's right to live on the reserve in the late nineteenth century. In this case, one can first hear the family story as told by the family members and those who knew them firsthand, and then compare the story to other sources in the database to get an overall picture.

Joseph Laronde was asked in the winter of 1886 to leave the Nipissing Reserve with his family, and appealed to a friend of his in the Militia Department at Ottawa to intervene on his behalf with the Department of Indian Affairs. He gave his friend, E. Edmond Lemeiux, the following information:

> ...i came up to the reserve with the consent of my Father Alexander Laronde and Jocko Coucha chief of the band. I made improvements on the reserve by building a house and clearing two acres of land now they want me to leave...i claim to belong to the band...[Doc. #50]
>
> ...my name in indian is Joseff Quiqcosh my wife is Sawpot Casqua than sa bosune the reserve is situated on north Shore of lake Nipissing Starting at LeShaniy creek and running west 20 miles the Chiefs name is Jocko Coucha my Father did live on reserve when young but left over 50 years ago my grandFather was in the employ of Hudson Bay Cy and went to Lower Canada to live with consent of chief and my Father came back with consent of present Chief who is a [cut off] blood red Indian I have no ritten document conserning the mater no we are not Full Indian as i do not think there is many on the reserve my wife is half indian...
>
> reasons for turning me off The reason because i improve the Land and he say i do not belong to the Band but i claim to belong to it as my Father is one of them...[Doc. #51]

On being asked to investigate by the Department of Indian Affairs at Ottawa, Indian Agent

Walton's first reaction was that "I do not know anything of the man nor do I remember his ever claiming to belong to the Nipissing Band" (Doc. #52). The "second chief" of the Nipissing Band, Semo Commanda, then told Walton that "Joseph Laronde does not belong to our Band but...I do not see why he should be put off the Reserve" (Doc. #53). Walton was instructed by the Department to make a "careful personal inquiry" into the case (Doc. #54), and then reported that

> Joseph LaRonde claims to be a Cousin to Chief Cochai of the Nipissing Band but I found that his relationship and nearly all his Indian Blood comes through his mother and maternal grandmother. His male ancestors were all white except his Father who was born of an Indian woman by a White Father...[Doc. #55]

Although the Department decided to take no action, believing the dispute between Laronde and the Chief Couchai to be resolved, Laronde wrote again in October of 1888 to report that he was once again being threatened with eviction after four years on the reserve, and asked for "some kind of paper" to establish his right to live on the Reserve and collect Treaty money. He (or his father) signed his name "Alex Aquakook [or Aquakosh] (Joseph Laronde)" to this letter (Doc. #61). His friend Lemieux once again took up his case with the Department of Indian Affairs, recommending Laronde as "an industrious and now a most temperate man, with a large family" (Doc. #63). Walton submitted a report on the conflict as follows:

> On the Nipissing Reserve there reside three Indians named Alex Aquakosh alias Larone, his son Joseph Larone and Joseph Lariviere[5] none of whom belong to the Band. The dispute is entirely confined to these three men...I investigated the matter in the presence of 14 members of the Band when Alex Larone distinctly stated that he simply complained that Jos. Lariviere had had a quarrel with him and had ordered him off the Reserve.
>
> I explained the fact that all three resided on the Reserve on sufferance and that they could not have given to them any legal right to remain but that so long as they were peaceable and industrious I did not see any reason why they should be disturbed...[Doc. #64]

However, the next year there were more disputes between the Laronde families and Nipissing Band members. The Chief and Councillors of the Nipissing Band presented a petition to the Department, supported by the Indian Agent, asking for the removal of the two Laronde families and the Lariviere family, citing their frequent quarrels and unauthorized sale of cordwood from their locations on the Reserve (Doc. #68). The Larondes, however, would not go without a fight. In support of his right to stay on the Reserve, Alex Laronde (or Aquakosh, as he identified himself) swore an affidavit outlining his connections to the area:

[5] Referred to in another Departmental file as a "half-breed Carpenter and a resident on the Reserve". RG10, Vol. 2310, file 61938.

> I, Alexander Aquakosh generally known as Alexander Laronde of the Nipissing Reserve, and one of the Nipissing Band of Indians occupying the reserve known as the Nipissing Reserve, make oath and say
>
> That I am son of Eustache Aquakosh of the above named Band. That I was born at the mouth of the stream known as La Vase That I am a second cousin of the late chief Couchai That my cousin Paul Wayasomiko known as Paul Laronde has lived on the above named Reserve and his family are now living on it and participating in the benefits allowed by Government to the Indians of the Reserve
>
> That Chief Couchai and band at a meeting held in the month of July or August of 1884 gave me permission to return to the Reserve with my family That at said meeting Semo Commanda was appointed Second Chief That Dr Walton was present when a vote was taken admitting me without a dissentient on to the Reserve That on or about the 23rd September 1884 I moved my family here and have continuously resided here since and have my family here.
>
> That my son Joseph has moved here and built a house and that the late Chief and a part of the Band assisted him in erecting the building That more of my family are likely to return to the Reserve That I am now going on seventy seven years of age and desire to have my family live on said Reserve That I am in all justice entitled to their privileges That myself and son have chopped and logged at least ten acres of land and have a portion of it seeded down and a portion of it under crop in rye...[Doc. #72]

A friend of Laronde's living in North Bay provided more information in a letter to the Department dated 6 March 1889:

> [Alexander Laronde] said 'My Father ½ Indian and ½ French my mother full Blood Indian, me am three parts Indian'.
>
> In support of this lineage there is now living on the reserve an Uncle of Quakosh's his mothers Brother of course a very old Indian and also a Bounty Indian. This Uncle and the old chief Koshi's Father were Brothers – Lerones mother and the late chief Koshi's Father would be first cousins and thus Alex Quakosh and the late or last Chief Coshi second cousins...[Doc. #71, 1889/03/06]

As well as the blood relationship, Laronde's friend stated in his opinion the Laronde family had "a sort of proprietary claim to a home in this part of the country", as Alex.'s father had been born on Lake Nipissing on or near the Reserve and had "always lived in and about here", and Alex. had spent "the greater part of his life in this neighbourhood" (Doc. #71, 1889/03/06).

Walton, after making some inquiries on the Reserve, came back with the following information:

Regarding the lineage of Alexander Laronde or Aquakosh it was clearly established that the Uncle of Alex Laronde, mentioned in Mr. Gregory's letter to your Department dated the 6th March last, is Metigonem a member of the Dokis Band residing, like other members of that Band on the Nipissing Reserve. The statement in Mr Gregorys letter above mentioned that this Uncle, Metigonem, and the Father of the late Chief Cochai were brothers is not correct. They were only very distantly related. The relationship was estimated as 3rd or 4th cousinship. All relationship between the Larondes and the Cochais is repudiated and denied by the present representatives of the latter family and by the other members of the Band.

The lineage of Alex Laronde or Aquakosh as learned during the investigation may perhaps be best shown by the following Diagram

		Father Laronde – a Frenchman
	Father Eustache Aquakosh Born about 1785	Mother Indian – Name Unknown
Alex Laronde or Aquakosh		
	Mother Sister of Metigomin of the Dokis Band	Parents both Indian but names unknown

There is no doubt but what Larondes parents were married as they reared a family of seven children

Without a dissentient voice the Band refused to reconsider their request that the Larondes be removed from the Reserve and Acting Chief Commanda gave as a reason the litigious character of the younger Laronde...[Doc. #75]

The Department at Ottawa responded by asking for more information on the Band affiliation of the Laronde family's Indian antecedents, and observing that

> It is quite evident...that he [Alex.] is three-quarters Indian...He appears to have been born in or about the year 1817 and if that was the case, it is probable that at that time the law or the custom observed by the Indian Bands in regard to membership would establish his right of membership in some Band of Indians, the only question being as to the particular Band of which he would be entitled to be considered a member. [Doc. #76]

Alexander Laronde then furnished the following additional information about his family:

> My Father's Mother belonged to the Nipissing Band and her name Adyithomoga.

> My Grand Father's name was Gitchi Anishanaba Laronde. My Mothers name Pimatakokotabis and belonged to the Nipissing Band and lived and died here and all her parents belonged to the Nipissing Band. My uncle Louis Metigonine living now on Dokis Reserve but born on the Nipissing Reserve...[Doc. #77, 1889/05/21]

Agent Walton, however, cautioned the Department at Ottawa that "it was quite evident during my late investigation that he failed to understand what is meant by the term 'belonging to the Nipissing Band'" (Doc. #77, 1889/06/03).

In the fall of 1889, Walton made further inquiries about the Larondes. Still more of the family history then came to light:

> Matequabe, a member of the Nipissing Band – a very old man – testified that the paternal Grandfather of Laronde came from France and his Grandmother, an Indian, from Lake Temogamingue. To these was born Eustache Laronde, the father of the Applicant, who with his Father went to Montreal. Subsequently Eustache Laronde returned from Montreal and like his Father worked for the Hudson's Bay Company. While so engaged he had living with him at the same time two wives both of whom were sisters of Metigomein now a member of the Dokis Band. By both of these women he had children Alex Laronde was born of the younger At a later period Eustache Laronde again went to Montreal, took up land at Madawaska and never returned. Matequabe further stated that the Grandfather of Metigomem and consequently of Laronde's mother came from Lake Superior. – that none of them ever belonged to the Nipissing Band and that as Metigomem married the sister of Chief Dokis he (the Chief) enumerated him in his Band.
>
> Metigomem a member of the Dokis Band testified that he and his sisters the youngest of whom was the mother of Alex Laronde should by right have belonged to Shabogeshic's Band (Nipissing Band). He further said that the Grandfather spoken of by Matequabe did come from Lake Superior but that he was the progenitor of himself and many members of the Nipissing Band. When asked, however, he could not name any of his descendants now living.
>
> During my recent visit to the Nipissing Band I read to Laronde, in presence of the Band, my notes of the above investigation and asked him if he had anything further to add. He replied that as far as he knew the facts I had gathered were correct and fairly stated and that he would rest his case on them. None of the Band had anything to add except that they did not consider he had any claim. [Doc. #79, emphasis in the original]

If the Laronde lineage as described by Matequabe is accurate, the Laronde family could have been

trading in the Lake Nipissing or Lake Temagami area by 1785 or even earlier.

The Department's response was that Laronde "has no right to reside on the Reserve of the Nipissing Band without their consent and he certainly has no claim to share in their annuity" (Doc. #80). Laronde resisted this decision, and submitted another sworn affidavit as to his family history, including the additional facts that

a. I am an Indian son of one Kwaie Kosh (also named Eustache Laronde), a half-breed Indian born on Lake Nipissing and a full blooded Squaw anem Pena Ta-Ka-Kote-Pitch also born on Lake Nipissing.

b. I was born on the said Reserve in 1811 and resided there with my parents until 1814 when they brought me to Ste Annes near Montreal to be christened.

c. On our return journey an epidemic broke out among the Indians of our party and my Father and family were left behind because they were ill and after they recovered he finally settled on the Ottawa River near Pembroke.

d. I continued living there until about six years ago when the Canadian Pacific Railway being constructed past Lake Nipissing I was enabled to return there intending to take up my residence again upon the said Reserve....[Doc. #81]

By the winter of 1890, even the father Alex. Laronde was complaining of harassment from his son Joseph and asking for Joseph to be removed from the Reserve (Doc. #86, 1890/10/28). In February of 1891, Joseph was forcibly evicted from the Nipissing Reserve, although his family was allowed to stay in their house until spring (Doc. #87, see also Doc. #88).

Some time between 1891 and 1897, Alex. Laronde died, leaving his widow in the house on the Nipissing Reserve (Doc. #114). Another investigation was launched when she applied for relief from the Department of Indian Affairs and the new Agent on the Reserve, W. B. McLean, held a meeting with the Nipissing Band to consider her situation. He reported that

(2) Mrs Laronde is an Indian woman who originally lived at the Lake of Two Mountains
(3) She left there some 13 years ago + removed to the Nipissing Reserve, where she has resided ever since...[Doc. #121]

It appears that Mrs. Laronde was allowed to stay on the Reserve, but was not considered entitled to any benefits as a member of the Nipissing Band.

During investigations into the Robinson-Huron Treaty annuity paylists in 1899 the family history of Alexander Laronde's cousin Paul came under scrutiny (see file RG10, Vol. 2832, file 170073-2). Paul, who if really a cousin of Alexander's would have been a child of a brother (?) of the

1814 - 1817 Lake Nipissing trader Eustache Laronde, was identified by Department of Indian Affairs as a "French half-breed of Pembroke", married to a "French half-breed of Allumette Island" whose mother in turn had been an Algonquin from Lake of Two Mountains. Paul was also noted as having four brothers still resident near Pembroke. Paul and his family had taken the Indian name Obtagesic and had two grown children living on the reserve (plus three others, location uncertain) (Doc. #131). One of these children had taken a wife of Algonquin and Irish origin from the Ottawa Valley, another married a member of the Commanda family from Mattawa,[6] a third married a Treaty Indian with the Dokis Band (Doc. #96), and a fourth married Treaty Indian Louis Beaucage of the Nipissing Band.[7] The Obtagesic families were allowed to stay on the reserve, although Departmental officials decided that they and several other Nipissing Band families had no legal entitlement to Robinson-Huron treaty annuities. However, annuities were paid to them to avoid undue conflict in the short term, under a category known as "non-transmissible title" (Docs. #134, 138). This was a term devised by Departmental officials for individuals who had been receiving Treaty annuities, but who for various reasons (often because they had non-Aboriginal antecedents on the paternal side) were not considered to have a legal claim that could be transmitted to their children (see Doc. #210, pp. 23 - 25). The practice of designating families as "non-transmissible" was discontinued in the second decade of the twentieth century, and many children of those families were eventually reinstated on Treaty payment lists.

Other female Larondes were known to have married into other families in the Nipissing Band in the latter half of the nineteenth century and the first part of the twentieth century, especially the Commanda, Goulais and Couchi families (Doc. #212). The Goulais family were descended from a trader at the Sturgeon Falls Hudson Bay Company post, originally from Goulais Bay on Lake Superior. The ethnic origin of these family is not clear, although a Department of Indian Affairs official expressed doubt in 1899 as to whether the senior Goulais was ever "an Indian in the eye of the law" and his wife's maiden name was that of a Batchewana Bay mixed-ancestry family (Doc. #131).

As well as the contingent of Larondes becoming intertwined with the Indian community near their place of origin on Lake Nipissing, there were significant numbers of Larondes still located near

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[6] The Commandas were of Algonquin, Iroquois or possibly Ottawa origin from Lake of Two Mountains, at least one of the founders of the Nipissing Band branch having emigrated to Lake Nipissing in the 1830s (Doc. #211, pp. 107, 109). The family name Commanda was well-represented among the Algonquins at Maniwaki in the 1901 Census. According to former Nipissing Band chief Semo (Simon) Commanda, a member of the founding Commanda family at Nipissing who died in 1938 at the age of 110, this family traces its ancestry to his grandfather, a Chief Rotten-Wood of the "Ottawa tribe of Iroquois" who was given the name "Commander" for his leadership of Indian troops for the British in the War of 1812 (Doc. #211, p. 110).

[7] The Beaucage family on the Nipissing (Beaucage) reserve may be descendants of the chief Beaucage described by Leo Morel after Father Nedelec as being dominant in this area in the mid-nineteenth century.

Pembroke at the turn of the twentieth century. Three male Laronde heads of large families can be located on Allumette Island from the 1901 Census, married to non-Aboriginal spouses, and another also married to a non-Aboriginal spouse in Pembroke Township. Another group had settled in Mattawa and Mattawan Township by 1901, represented in the Census by two male family heads. A third family, also composed of a mixed-ancestry Laronde husband and a non-Aboriginal spouse with their children, had established themselves in the township immediately to the east of the Nipissing Indian Reserve (Widdifield) (see 1901 Census, Doc. #141, and Laronde family table).

Conclusions as to the self-identity of this family, or any of the other families, are risky in the absence of more direct evidence. The Laronde family members resident on the Nipissing Reserve tended to emphasize their connections to the Indian community, including adopting Indian names in preference to their French one. This behaviour might be expected of people not wanting to be evicted from their homes and deprived of a cash benefit, although their remaining on the reserve could also be construed as genuine self-identification with the area and the people among which they already had deep roots. Other residents of the Nipissing Reserve at the turn of the century apparently identified at least some Larondes as not part of the Band, although there was apparently no hesitation in marrying into the family. In the 1901 Census, one Laronde family head resident on reserve was identified as "Chippewa m[etis] f[rancais]", while the other was called Algonquin. As is discussed in the Appendix on Sources and Methodology, it is unclear to what extent these Census identifications are self-ascribed or assigned by the census-taker.

Of the Laronde families resident off the reserve, the Widdifield family head was identified in the 1901 Census as "O[ther] B[reed]", and the Pembroke/Allumette Island family heads were labelled "Algonquin F[rench] B[reed]", "Indian O. B." (2 family heads), and "Indian" (although his children were identified as "Indian F. B.", despite their Irish mother). The Mattawa/Mattawan family heads were called "Iroquois" and "Algonquin F. B.". At most, one might conclude that the Indian component of the Laronde family identity in those families located was strong around the turn of the century, even if the family was living off-reserve and intermarried with non-Indians.

Occupationally, the Larondes were identified in the records as traders, farmers, woodcutters, shanty labourers, skilled tradesmen (a carpenter in Pembroke and a stonemason in Mattawa), and general labourers.

Family 2: Antoine

This family has links traceable to another very early mixed-ancestry year-round resident of the Mattawa/Nipissing area, as well as to an identifiable recipient of the first Robinson-Huron Treaty payments made in 1850. It is not yet clear what the relationship of this group is to the chief Antoine Kiwiwisens mentioned by Leo Morel and Father Nedelec, said to have his traditional territory near Mattawa north of the Mattawa river around the middle of the nineteenth century, although the Kiwiwisens family is known to have adopted the surname Antoine.

ALG-40069

B.
Dubreuil
Catherine

L'an mil huit Cent deux le douze de juin a été baptisée par moi prêtre soussigné Catherine Dubreuil née d'aujourd'hui du legitime mariage de Louis Dubreuil cultivateur de cette paroisse et de marie Cécile thabor le parrain a été joseph robillard cultivateur de cette paroisse la maraine Catherine Dubreuil tante de l'enfant qui ont déclaré ne scavoir signer.

p Gibert
ptre

B.
Sophie
robillard

L'an mil huit Cent deux le dix sept de juin a été baptisée par moi prêtre soussigné Sophie robillard née d'aujourd'hui du legitime mariage de Louis robillard voyageur de cette paroisse et de marie la roque. le parrain a été étienne vallée cultivateur de cette paroisse la maraine anne marguerite la roque tante de l'enfant qui ont déclaré ne scavoir signer.

p Gibert
ptre

B.

L'an mil huit Cent deux le deux de juillet a été baptisé sous condition par moi prêtre soussigné un jeune homme agé d'environ quinze ans né au lac qu'iling d'une sauvagesse nommée Kpoinesquigigo et d'un père inconnu suivant la déclaration qui m'a été faite ledit jeune homme a été nommé toussaint par lavis la maitresse qui a servi de parrain assistée d'anange du bois qui ont déclaré ne scavoir signer

toussaint. illegitime d'une sauvagesse nommée kpoinesquigigo

p Gibert
ptre

Guarante 3e feuillet
L'an mil huit Cent deux le trois de juillet a été inhumé dans le Cimetiere de cette paroisse par moi prêtre soussigné le Corps de pierre brunet fils de michel brunet cultivateur de cette paroisse ledit enfant etant décédé hier agé deux ou trois mois en presence de michel brunet pere dudit defunt et de hubert sauvé bedeau qui ont déclaré ne scavoir signer

J.
pierre
brunet

p Gibert
ptre

B.
Marie louise
thomas

L'an mil huit Cent deux le six de juillet a été baptisée par moi prêtre soussigné marie louise thomas née hier du legitime mariage de francois thomas dit tranchemontagne cultivateur de cette paroisse et de charlotte portier le parrain a été joseph rabot cultivateur de sainte Geneviève la maraine Catherine monette qui ont ainsi que le pere de l'enfant present déclaré ne scavoir signer.

p Gibert
ptre

B.
Marie
agathe
petit

L'an mil huit Cent deux le quinze de juillet a été baptisée par moi prêtre soussigné marie agathe petit née hier du legitime mariage d'edmond petit dit marchetto menuisier de cette paroisse et de marie Claire Spenard le parrain a été antoine Crevier domestique de cette paroisse la maraine agate benoit qui ont déclaré ne scavoir signer.

p Gibert
ptre

Archives Nationales du Quebec; www.familysearch.org Canada, Quebec, Catholic Parish Registers, 1621-1979 Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue > Sainte-Anne-du-Bout-de-l'Ile > Baptemes, mariages, sepultures 1796-1875 p. 49

ALG-40070

No 2486

Le 13.e Septembre 1797

Testament de Louis —

Denis de La Ronde Ecuier

Délivré une Expédn. collaté aux Exécuteurs, par ordre de Mr. La Ronde.

Signé

1 Copie

ARCHIVES NATIONALES DU QUÉBEC MONTRÉAL

Provided by applicant - no source reference provided.

ALG-40070

par devant les Notaires publics pour la province de
Bas-Canada, résidants en Montréal soussignés

+ demeurant actuellement au Faubourg St Joseph
hors cette ville

Fut présent Louis Denis De la Ronde Quinan Marchand
Voyageur +, sain de corps, esprit et entendement ainsi qu'il est
apparu aux dits Notaires ; lequel dans la vue de la mort
et craignant d'en être prévenu par son inattendue, sans avoir
disposé de ses dernières volontés, tels qu'il pense devoir le faire
de Me Jean Guillaume Delisle, ou son confrère a cet mandé
lequel dit St De la Ronde, a fait, dicté et nommé aux dits
Notaires ses présents testament en la forme et manière
qui suit...

1o Comme Chrétien a recommandé et recommande son
ame a Dieu, supplient sa divine miséricorde de lui
pardonner ses péchés et de la placer dans son royaume
éternel...

2o Veut et ordonne que ses dettes soient payées et toute
si aucun se trouvent reposant par ses héritiers testamentaires
cy après nommés.

3o Laisse a ses funérailles et frais pour le repos de son
ame, et s'en rapporte entièrement a cet égard a la prudence
et discrétion de son dit héritier.

4o Donne et lègue le dit St Testateur a Marie Madeleine
wonnaswesquigige demeurante au Lac Nipissingue et a ses
enfants nommés, [illegible], Pantaleon, Gonfrant, Louis +, Madeleine,
Isabelle, angélique, Dorothée et adélaïde, tous les biens
meubles et immeubles qui se trouvent appartenir au dit
sieur Testateur au jour de son décès, en quelque endroit
comprises et en quelque lieux qu'ils se trouvent dû et
situés, pour par eux en jouir, user, faire et disposer en
toute propriété, comme bon leur semblera au moyen des
présentes, les instituant ses légataires universels ; a la

+ Cécile Epouse de Jean Bte Toupin

ARCHIVES NATIONALES DU QUÉBEC MONTRÉAL

Archives Judiciaires de MONTREAL

Provided by applicant - no source reference provided.

ALG-40070

5° Veut et ordonne que son dit heritier testamentaire pourra faire vendre les effets mentionnés du dit Testateur, et tout actellement chez lui, et Linge et en provenant en faire dire des messes hors de repos de son ame

D. L.

Charge toutes fois par la dite Magdelaine Warnes wesquigéo faire nourrir ses dits enfants et leur procurer autant tout dépendra d'elle une Education convenable tant Ecclesiastique que Civile en.

Et pour Executer les susdits Testaments, le dit St Testateur a Nommé la personne de St Joseph Bénard dit Michon demeurant au faubourg St Joseph près cette ville, seul lui donner, lui prendre la peine, en Main duquel Saisine de tous ses Biens suivant la loi.

Ce fait ainsi fait, Dicté et Nommé par le dit Testateur aux dits Notaires, et a lui lu et relu qui l'a dit bien entendre et y a pensé, renouvellant par ce présentes tous autres Testaments ou Codicile tant pourroit y avoir fait, s'arretant aux présentes dispositions tant doivent être absolument ses intentions et ordonnances de dernière volonté.

Fait et passé au dit Montreal en l'Etude du dit Me Delisle l'un des dits Notaires, l'an Mil huit cent huitante vingt dix sept le treize de Septembre avant midi, et a le dit St Testateur signé avec nous Notaires lecture faite et refaite.

Denys de Saronde

P. Lukin Me Jean Guill. Delisle

ALG-40071

N 1 Le huit janvier mil huit cent seize après la publication de trois bans de mariage faite aux prones de nos messes paroissiales entre Bernardin Gauthier fils mineur de Bernardin Gauthier cultivateur de Sainte Anne et de Rosalie Brunet ses pere et mère de Sainte Anne d'une part et Angelique Laronde fille naturelle majeure de feu Denys Laronde de son vivant de Sainte Anne d'autre part. vu le consentement des parens des Epoux et ne s'étant découvert aucun empêchement nous prêtre curé de la Pointe claire desservant Sainte Anne soussigné avons reçu leur mutuel consentement et leur avons donné la bénédiction nuptiale, en présence de Bernardin Gauthier père et Joseph Gauthier frère de l'époux et Basile Sauvez et François Guérard amis de l'épouse qui ont déclaré ne savoir signer.

Bernardin Gauthier

Angélique Laronde

J.Th. N. Provencher ptre

B 2 Le dix janvier mil huit cent seize nous prêtre soussigné avons baptisé Bernardin né ce matin du légitime mariage de Bernardin Gauthier cultivateur de Sainte Anne et d'Angelique Laronde, parein Bernardin Gauthier grand père de l'enfant marein Marie Louise Lamagdeleine qui ont déclaré ne savoir signer. le pere absent

Bernardin Gauthier

J.Th. N. Provencher ptre

B 3 Le onze janvier mil huit cent seize nous prêtre soussigné avons baptisé Julie née ce matin du légitime mariage de Charles Normandeau forgeron en cette paroisse et de Marie Josephte Pregard parein François Coutrelle fils marein Marie Sophie Normandeau soussignée avec le pere le parein a déclaré ne savoir signer

Julie Normandeau

Charles Normandeau

Sophie Normandeau J.Th. N. Provencher ptre

N 2 Le quinze janvier mil huit cent seize après la publication de trois bans de mariage faite aux prones de nos messes paroissiales entre François Pilon cultivateur domicilié à Ste Anne fils majeur de François Pilon cultivateur et d'Angelique Brabant ses pere et mere aussi de Sainte Anne d'une part et Catherine Lanthier fille mineure de Joseph Lanthier et de Marie Josephte Orsepu ses pere et mere de cette paroisse d'autre part vu le consentement des parens des Epoux et ne s'étant déclaré aucun empêchement nous prêtre curé de la Pointe claire soussigné avons reçu leur mutuel consentement et leur avons donné

François Pilon

Catherine Lanthier

Archives Nationales du Quebec; www.familysearch.org Canada, Quebec, Catholic Parish Registers, 1621-1979 Pointe Claire > Saint-Joachim-de-la-Pointe-Claire Baptemes, mariages, sepultures 1786-1819 p. 506

ALG-40072

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EGISTRES
OTOGRAPHIES
AU
PRESBYTERE

Sépult. M. Louis Sauvé

Le premier Aout Mil huit cent dix sept nous prêtre soussigné avons inhumé dans le cimetière de cette paroisse Marie Louise, fille légitime de Marie Sauvé cultivateur et de Marie Louise Lamachelaine, décédée depuis trois jours en la paroisse ste Anne, agée de dix huit mois, présens François Gerard et Théodore Gerard qui n'ont sçu signer

B. Portier ptre

Bapt. Hélonie Sebeau

Le trois Aout Mil huit cent dix sept nous prêtre curé soussigné avons baptisé Hélonie, née ce jour du légitime mariage de Barthélemy Sebeau, cultivateur de cette paroisse et de Marguerite Denis, parrain Jean Baptiste Decampe et Marraine Geneviève Sebeau de Lacorne, qui avec le père ont déclaré ne savoir signer

B. Portier ptre

Bapt. M. Edmire Sadaucour

Le dix Aout Mil huit cent dix sept nous prêtre curé soussigné avons baptisé Marie Edmire, née ce jour du légitime mariage d'Albert Sadaucour journalier de la paroisse de ste Anne et de Catherine Bilocheau parrain Louis Denis, Marraine Marie Louise Renger qui avec le père ont déclaré ne savoir signer

B. Portier ptre

Mar. Alexis Sauvé & Madeleine Monpetit

Le onze Aout après la publication d'une seule de mariage faite au prône de notre messe paroissiale et la dispense des deux autres entre Alexis Sauvé dit Laplante, journalier veuf d'Elisabeth Saronde de la paroisse de ste Anne d'une part et Madeleine Monpetit, majeure, veuve de François Sayale dit Sanchagrin aussi de la paroisse de ste Anne d'autre part, ne s'étant découvert aucun empêchement nous prêtre curé soussigné avons reçu leur mutuel consentement et leur avons donné la bénédiction nuptiale en présence de leur famille frère de l'épouse, de David Sauvé aussi frère de l'épouse et François Vallé amis de l'épouse, de Pierre Vallé aussi amis de l'épouse et de plusieurs autres

dont le mari ont signé les autres avec les époux ne le savoir faire

A Lefebvre Chanier

141

Pierre Vallé

A. Delalay ptre Mon
B. Portier ptre

Sépult. M. Reine Rose

Le onze Aout Mil huit cent dix sept nous prêtre soussigné avons inhumé dans le cimetière de ste Anne Marie Reine Rose, épouse de François Gratonneau tailleur, décédée depuis trois jours en la paroisse de ste Anne, agée d'environ vingt six ans, présens Antoine parroissien et Joseph Piet, qui n'ont sçu signer

B. Portier ptre

Sépult. Arsène Piet

Le onze Aout Mil huit cent dix sept nous prêtre soussigné avons supplée les cérémonies à la sépulture d'Arsène Piet, fils légitime de Joseph Piet cultivateur et de Jeanette Moreau, décédé depuis environ dix jours en la paroisse ste Anne agé de quatre mois présens Antoine parroissien et Joseph Piet qui n'ont sçu signer

B. Portier ptre

Sépult. Delaide Baisson

Le seize Aout Mil huit cent dix sept nous prêtre curé soussigné avons supplée les cérémonies à la sépulture d'Adelaide, fille légitime de feu Baisson journalier et de Jeanette Prevost, décédée depuis quinze jours en la paroisse de ste Anne agée de quinze années présens Charles Forgues et Jean Marie Chantal qui n'ont sçu signer

B. Portier ptre

Bapt. Hyacinthe Cuisset

Le seize Aout Mil huit cent dix sept nous prêtre curé soussigné avons baptisé Hyacinthe né le jour précédent du légitime mariage de Jean Baptiste Cuisset et Marguerite Lavigueur demeurant en la paroisse de ste Anne et de Marie Anne Boatte parrain Jean Louis, Marraine Marie Louise Boatte soussignée, le parrain a déclaré ne le savoir faire, le père absent

Marie Louise Boatte B. Portier ptre

Insitut Genealogique Drouin; Ancestry.ca Quebec, Canada, Vital and Church Records (Drouin Collection), 1621-1968 P > Pointe-Claire > St-Joachim > 1810-1819 p.153

ALG-40073

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GISTRES
OGRAPHIES
AU
SBYTERE

B.
Marie Emilie Rousse

Le deux juin mil huit cens dix marie Emilie née le jour
precedent de legitime mariage de Joseph Rousse laboureur de cette paroisse
et de Susanne Clement a été baptisée par moi prêtre soussigné
le parrein François Viau marreine Rosalie Thérèse Lepel
qui ont signés enquis

Raimbault

B
Paul Pilon

Sept juin mil huit cens dix Paul né le jour de legitime
mariage de François Pilon laboureur de cette paroisse et de
Charlotte Parent a été baptisé par moi prêtre soussigné le parrein
Pechalpilon marreine Marguerite Denis le pere presente
qui ne signent enquis

Raimbault

B.
Anastasie Pinel

Le sept juin mil huit cens dix anastasie née avant hier de
legitime mariage de Jacques Pinel laboureur de la paroisse
de St Anne et de Marguerite Sauvé a été baptisée par moi
prêtre soussigné parrein François Pilon la marreine Angélique
Lecompte qui ne signent enquis

Raimbault

B.
Marguerite James

Le quatorze juin mil huit cens dix marie Marguerite née de
ce jour de legitime mariage de Paul James laboureur de
cette paroisse et d'Angelique Lemay a été baptisée par
moi prêtre soussigné le parrein Michel James la marreine
Marguerite James le pere present qui ne signent enquis

Raimbault

B.
Adelaide Gautier

Le dix neuf juin mil huit cens dix le corps de Adelaide
fille d'Isaac Gautier laboureur de la paroisse de
St Anne decedée hier agée de vingt ans a été inhumé
par moi prêtre soussigné presence de Louis Demers et de
François Morel qui ne signent enquis

Raimbault

B.
Luc Cardinal

Le dix neuf juin mil huit cens dix le corps de Luc
Cardinal fils de Dominique Cardinal laboureur de cette
paroisse decedé hier agé d'environ deux mois a été inhumé
par moi prêtre soussigné presence de François Morel et de Louis
Demers qui ne signent enquis

Raimbault

B.
François Lefebre

Le vingt deux juin mil huit cens dix François né le jour de
legitime mariage de Jean Baptiste Lefebre et de Marguerite
Plouffe conjoints de cette paroisse parrein François Plouffe
la marreine Catherine Pelletier le pere present qui ne
signent enquis

Raimbault

B
Julie Robillard

Le vingt quatre juin mil huit cens dix Julie née le septieme jour
de ce mois de legitime mariage de Michel Robillard
laboureur de la paroisse de St Anne et de Catherine Brosseau
a été baptisée par moi prêtre soussigné parrein Jean Baptiste
Pilon marreine Marie Charlotte Langlois le pere present qui ne
signent enquis

Raimbault

B.
Marie Pilon

Le cinq juillet mil huit cens dix est née le troisieme jour
de ce mois de legitime mariage de Joseph Pilon laboureur de cette
paroisse et de Scholastique Parent marie a été baptisée
par moi prêtre soussigné le parrein Joseph Pilon la marreine
Susanne Melanche le pere present qui ne signent enquis

Raimbault

B
Adelaide Thibaudeau

Le huit juillet mil huit cens dix est née hier de ce mois
de legitime mariage de Louis Thibaudeau notaire de cette
paroisse et de Marguerite Bro a été baptisée par moi
prêtre soussigné parrein Barthelemi Thibaudeau marreine
Marguerite Pelletier Thibaudeau qui ne signent enquis de
le pere soussigné

Louis Thibaudeau

Raimbault

Ct.
Elizabeth Lacourse

Le neuf juillet mil huit cens dix après la publication des
bans de future mariage entre Elizabeth Lacourse fille majeure
de Simon Lacourse et de Magdeleine de Lino d'une part et
entre Elizabeth Lacourse aussi majeure tous deux de la paroisse
de St Anne faite au prone de la messe paroissiale pour
trois dimanches consecutifs en tems de droit sans opposition ni
empêchement que nous soussigné curé de la point claire ai
reçu leur consentement mutuel de mariage lesquels ont donné
la benediction nuptiale suivant les ceremonies de la sainte eglise
presence et du consentement de Joseph Lacourse pere de
François Pelletier de Marie Pelletier mere de l'epouse et de
Basile Lacourse qui ne signent enquis sy mot rayés nuls.
lu en intelligence approuvé.

Raimbault

Ct.
Julie Robillard

Le dix huit juillet mil huit cens dix est le corps de Julie fille
de Michel Robillard laboureur de la paroisse de St Anne
decedée hier agée d'environ un an a été inhumée par moi
prêtre soussigné presence de Jean dit Jolicoeur et de Louis Demers
qui ne signent enquis ce mot rayé nul ou en intelligence approuvé.

Raimbault

Insitut Genealogique Drouin; Ancestry.ca Quebec, Canada, Vital and Church Records (Drouin Collection), 1621-1968 P > Pointe-Claire > St-Joachim > 1810-1819 p.7

ALG-40074

No. 2484 -	Le 30e Aout 1797 - Vente des Mobiliers de feu Nr. Mathurin Bourg pretre -	1797 No. 2496
~~2484 1/2~~	~~7 septembre 1797. Obligation for a sum of 25 pounds by C. Johanot to P. Lukin.~~	
2485 -	Le 12e Septembre 1797 - Vente par Dle Therese Genevieve Coutlée Superieure de L'hopital Genl. - a Joseph Coté. —	2497
2486 -	Le 13e Septembre 1797 - Testament de Louis Denis De La Ronde Ecuier -	2498
2487 -	Le 14e Septembre 1797 - Vente par Sr. Samuel David Negt - a Marguerite Deguire -.	2499
2488 -	Le 15e Septembre 1797 - Engagement D. Alexandre Gunn - a Nr. Edwd. Edwards - .	2500
2489 -	16th September 1797 - Lease of a house by Nr. Joseph perrault To - Allan Grant -.	2501
2490 -	Le 16e Septembre 1797 - Transaction Entre Messrs Patrick Langan, George King & Jean Bte D'Estimauville Ecuier -	2502
2491 -	Le 19e Septembre 1797 - Depot de L'Inventaire, Vente des Mobiliers de feu Nr. paschal pillet pere, Ensemble Les comptes et recus des heritiers -	2503
2492 -	Le 19e Septembre 1797 - Vente de Droits Successifs par Sr. Charles Chenier a Louis Ch. Foucher Ecuier Coll. Genl. - .	2504
2493 - ↑	7th Septr. 1797 - Obligation for a Sum of Twenty five pounds due by Cesar Johanot To Peter Lukin hgr. - VOIR No 2484 1/2	2505
2494 -	Le 20e Septembre 1797 - Obligation de Nr. Ignace Le Maire St Germain a Jean Bte Duvocher Ecuier -	2506
2495	Le 21e Septembre 1797 - Mariage de Louis Laurian & Marguerite Chalifoux - .	2507

L.L.D

BanQ; Ancestry.ca Quebec, Canada, Notarial records, 1637-1935 Répertoires De Notaires (Notarial Catalogs) > Montréal > Delisle, Jean-Guillaume (1787-1819)

ALG-40075

YVES DROLET et ROBERT LARIN

LA NOBLESSE CANADIENNE
REGARDS D'HISTOIRE SUR DEUX CONTINENTS

ÉDITIONS DE LA SARRACÉNIE

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https://numerique.banq.qc.ca/patrimoine/details/52327/4004758?docpos=8

ALG-40075

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En couverture :

Portrait de Luc de Lacorne Saint-Luc (env.1712-1784)
Huile sur toile (30,8 cm sur 26 cm) par Henry Richard S. Bunnett
© Musée McCord, M729

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Notamment par les mêmes auteurs

Yves Drolet :

(Avec Réjean Bergeron) « Les questions internationales dans les premiers inédits de Lionel Groulx (1895-1909) », *Revue d'histoire de l'Amérique française*, 34 (1980), p. 245-255.

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Préface

C'est avec grand plaisir que j'ai accepté l'invitation d'Yves Drolet et de Robert Larin à rédiger la préface de ce nouvel ouvrage sur l'histoire de la noblesse canadienne. Depuis plusieurs années déjà, les noms de Larin et Drolet sont étroitement associés à la recherche et à la connaissance du groupe nobiliaire canadien. Les travaux qu'ils ont réalisés, individuellement ou en commun, ont largement contribué au dynamisme renouvelé de cet objet d'histoire, auquel nous assistons depuis quelques années. Comme le soulignent à juste titre les auteurs dans leur introduction, si la noblesse a suscité de longue date la curiosité des historiens et érudits, en particulier au tournant du XXe siècle, les travaux d'histoire sur ce groupe ont dû attendre la fin de ce siècle et la thèse (puis le livre) de Lorraine Gadoury, *La noblesse de Nouvelle-France* (Hurtubise 1991), est longtemps demeurée comme un ilot isolé et une référence incontournable en la matière. Sans doute que la querelle historienne relative à l'impact socio-économique de la Conquête ne fut pas sans influence sur l'abandon relatif de cette question par les historiens de la fin du XXe siècle. Il faut sans doute aussi imputer cette léthargie de l'histoire de la noblesse à la velléité bien légitime de l'histoire sociale à faire l'histoire des masses et des anonymes et non plus seulement l'histoire des élites et des dominants.

Au commencement du nouveau millénaire, deux événements ont contribué à redonner une place de choix à l'histoire du fait nobiliaire canadien. Au premier chef, il faut saluer l'œuvre monumentale que représente le *Dictionnaire généalogique de la noblesse de la Nouvelle-France* réalisé de manière autonome et désintéressée par le généalogiste Yves Drolet. En effet, Drolet a réalisé diverses moutures d'un outil généalogique de première importance afin de répertorier l'ensemble des familles de la noblesse canadienne d'ascendance française et leur postérité jusqu'à l'aube du XXe siècle. Cet outil a été rapidement mis à la disposition des chercheurs, notamment par l'intermédiaire du Centre Roland-Mousnier à Paris-Sorbonne, mais aussi au Québec par le biais de Bibliothèque et Archives nationales du Québec. À la publication de cette somme de travail, il faut ajouter les commémorations, entre 2009 et 2013, du 250e anniversaire de la fin du régime français (notamment celle du Traité de Paris). De nombreux colloques et publications collectives sont venus raviver les études sur la période de la Conquête, au point mort ou presque depuis plusieurs décennies. Cette combinaison, conjuguée à l'intérêt d'un certain nombre de chercheuses et chercheurs émergents (mentionnons Sophie Imbeault, Isabelle Tanguay ou Karine Pépin) a eu pour effet de redonner à la noblesse sinon la première place, à tout le moins *une place* au sein de l'historiographie. Ce renouveau s'observe actuellement, de part et d'autre de l'Atlantique, sous l'impulsion d'historiens (j'en suis !) qui encadrent mémoires et thèses sur différentes facettes de ce groupe. La récente thèse de Virginie Chaleur-Launay (Sorbonne, 2019) portant sur la famille Salaberry en amont et en aval de la Conquête illustre cette tendance. D'autres travaux, notamment la thèse de Karine Pépin sur le devenir de la noblesse canadienne de la Conquête à la Grande Guerre, sont aussi en cours et s'appuient entre autres sur le *Dictionnaire de la noblesse.*

Pour toutes ces raisons, on ne peut que saluer l'initiative de Larin et Drolet de mettre en commun leurs contributions et de rendre accessible à un plus grand nombre leurs *Regards d'histoire* sur la noblesse. Si Drolet nous a donné un outil de première importance à partir duquel s'ouvrent de nombreuses pistes de recherche et que Larin a été l'un des rares à tenir le cap des études sur les effets démographiques de la Conquête, l'un et l'autre ont apporté au fil des dernières années plusieurs pierres significatives à l'édifice de l'histoire de la noblesse canadienne. Plusieurs de ces contributions, dont certaines publiées dans de prestigieuses revues d'histoire (*Histoire sociale*, *Histoire, économie & Société*…) et d'autres parfois demeurées dans les tiroirs des auteurs, sont possiblement passées sous le radar et le présent volume vise à les réunir pour leur offrir une seconde (voire une première) vie.

L'érudition et la plume élégante des auteurs sont au rendez-vous dans cet ouvrage qui conduira les lecteurs des fondements de la noblesse de la Nouvelle-France jusqu'au devenir du groupe sous la domination britannique, voire jusque dans le Québec du XXe siècle où persiste chez certains, malgré la modernisation de

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la société, une évidente nostalgie d'Ancien Régime digne de Philippe Aubert de Gaspé ! En chemin, la question cruciale de l'émigration en France de plusieurs des membres du groupe, au lendemain du changement d'Empire, occupe une part non négligeable du propos. Enfin, quelques parcours familiaux singuliers sont mis de l'avant en fin de volume.

Que l'on soit étudiant, historien professionnel ou passionné par notre histoire nationale, on trouvera dans ces pages de multiples angles d'analyse à propos d'un groupe privilégié mais néanmoins mal connu et le plus souvent ramené à une simple caricature. On ne saurait trop remercier Yves Drolet et Robert Larin de nous fournir l'occasion à plus amples réflexions et d'offrir aux chercheurs, actuels et futurs, un état de la connaissance sur l'histoire de la noblesse canadienne-française.

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INTRODUCTION

La noblesse canadienne s'invite périodiquement à l'attention des historiens. Au début du XXe siècle, elle a passionné les érudits québécois gravitant autour du *Bulletin des recherches historiques* qui cherchaient dans les archives de la Nouvelle-France des pages glorieuses à insérer dans le récit national canadien-français. De cette époque nous sont notamment restés les monographies familiales de Pierre-Georges Roy[1], l'armorial de Massicotte et Roy[2] ainsi qu'une apologie de la noblesse canadienne par l'abbé Couillard-Després[3]. Plus d'un demi-siècle s'est ensuite écoulé avant que les historiens se reprennent d'intérêt pour les nobles canadiens, dans le cadre d'un débat sur les causes du retard ressenti de la société québécoise par rapport au reste du monde occidental. Fidèles à leurs thèses respectives, les tenants d'une cause endogène de ce retard, comme Fernand Ouellet, ont attribué le déclin de la noblesse canadienne à son inadaptation à la modernité[4], tandis que les tenants d'une cause exogène, comme Michel Brunet, l'ont expliquée par la conquête anglaise[5].

Passé ce débat, la noblesse canadienne est pratiquement sortie du radar des historiens, au point que Lorraine Gadoury a longtemps fait figure d'isolée avec son étude sur les comportements démographiques et sociaux des membres de cette noblesse parue en 1992[6]. Il a fallu attendre les premières années du XXIe siècle pour que la liste raisonnée des nobles canadiens publiée dans cet ouvrage serve de fondement à des recherches plus systématiques sur un sujet qui restait mal connu et mal aimé. Dans un bel exemple de synchronicité, les historiennes québécoises Isabelle Tanguay et Sophie Imbeault se sont penchées sur de grandes familles nobles[7], tandis que François-Joseph Ruggiu, historien français spécialiste de l'étude comparative des noblesses de l'espace atlantique, publiait des articles refondateurs sur le phénomène nobiliaire en Nouvelle-France[8].

Parallèlement, un généalogiste formé à l'histoire médiévale entreprenait de doter la noblesse canadienne d'un dictionnaire généalogique semblable à ceux dont bénéficient les noblesses européennes[9]. Dans le cadre de ce travail, il a fait appel aux lumières d'un historien spécialiste des mouvements migratoires engendrés par la conquête anglaise du Canada, auxquels les nobles ont pris une part importante. Il en est résulté une collaboration fructueuse qui a notamment abouti à un article sur les États de la noblesse canadienne dressés par les autorités britanniques au lendemain du transfert de souveraineté de la colonie[10]. Par la suite, ces deux chercheurs ont publié séparément, tout en se consultant, de nombreux articles[11]. Il a paru opportun de les réviser à la lumière des découvertes récentes et de les réunir dans la présente publication. Jetant chacune un regard particulier sur la noblesse canadienne, ces études composent une description d'ensemble particulièrement intéressante renouvelant notre connaissance des nobles canadiens et de l'image sociale qu'ils ont projetée et dont nous suivons les transformations du XVIIe siècle jusqu'à nos jours.

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[1] Notamment La famille Taschereau (1901) et La famille Juchereau Duchesnay (1903).
[2] Édouard-Zotique Massicotte et Régis Roy, *Armorial du Canada français*, Montréal, Beauchemin, 1915-1918, 2 vol.
[3] Azarie Couillard-Després, *La noblesse de France et du Canada*, Montréal, Le Pays Laurentien, G. Malchelosse, 1916.
[4] Notamment Fernand Ouellet, *Le Bas-Canada, 1791-1840 : changements structuraux et crise*, Ottawa, Éditions de l'Université d'Ottawa, 1976.
[5] Notamment Michel Brunet, *La présence anglaise et les Canadiens. Études sur l'histoire et la pensée des deux Canada*, Montréal, Beauchemin, 1964.
[6] Lorraine Gadoury, *La noblesse de la Nouvelle-France : familles et alliances*, LaSalle (Montréal), Hurtubise HMH, 1992.
[7] Isabelle Tanguay, *Destin social d'une famille noble canadienne : les Boucher et leurs alliés (1667-1863)*, mémoire de maîtrise (histoire), Université de Montréal, 2000 et Sophie Imbeault, *Les Tarieu de Lanaudière. Une famille noble après la Conquête 1760-1791*, Québec, Septentrion, 2004.
[8] François-Joseph Ruggiu, « La noblesse du Canada aux XVIIe et XVIIIe siècles », *Histoire, économie et société*, 27 (4/2008), p. 67-85 et « Le destin de la noblesse du Canada, de l'Empire français à l'Empire britannique », *Revue d'histoire de l'Amérique française*, 66 (2012), p. 37-63.
[9] Yves Drolet, *Dictionnaire généalogique de la noblesse de la Nouvelle-France*, 3e édition, Éditions de la Sarracénie, Montréal, 2019, 894 p. (première édition parue en 2015).
[10] Robert Larin et Yves Drolet, « Les listes de Carleton et de Haldimand. États de la noblesse canadienne en 1767 et 1778 », *Histoire sociale/Social History*, 41 (2008), p. 563-603.
[11] Robert Larin prépare un ouvrage synthèse sur les membres de la noblesse canadienne passés en France à la Conquête en marge duquel il a produit les articles publiés dans ce livre.

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Les études présentés ici sont regroupés selon qu'elles concernent les nobles de la Nouvelle-France, les nobles canadiens qui ont choisi de quitter le pays pour rester sujets français après la conquête anglaise et ceux qui ont décidé d'y rester en devenant sujets britanniques. La première section commence par un article sur la difficulté de définir la noblesse de la Nouvelle-France aux confins d'un ordre légal et d'un corps social aux contours indéfinis et poreux. Cette étude théorique est suivie d'un examen systématique de l'ascendance noble ou roturière des habitants de la Nouvelle-France qui prétendaient à la noblesse en prenant la qualité d'écuyer. Enfin, deux textes se penchent sur les origines des frères Crisafy, nobles siciliens servant la France au Canada, et celles de l'officier Pierre Philippe d'Aubrespy de la Farelle qui à brièvement servi au pays pendant la guerre de Sept Ans.

La deuxième section traite des efforts d'intégration de sept nobles canadiens dans la société française après la cession de la colonie à la Grande-Bretagne. On y apprend comment Louis Le Gardeur de Repentigny s'est approprié les états de service de son frère aîné pour faire mousser sa carrière, comment Jean Baptiste Philippe Testard de Montigny a usé de ses relations pour bonifier sa pension et comment sa sœur a bénéficié de la solidarité nobiliaire pour échapper à la misère. On apprend aussi comment Christophe de Sabrevois de Sermonville et Thérèse de Saint-Ours ont volontairement noirci leur situation, l'un pour faire augmenter ses émoluments, l'autre pour procurer à ses fils des emplois dignes de leur rang nobiliaire. Il est ensuite question de la façon dont Jean François Marie de Vassan a été injustement puni faute d'appuis à la Cour et, à l'inverse, de la manière dont Michel Chartier de Lotbinière a profité de ses amitiés haut placées pour décrocher un titre de marquis en récompense de services pour le moins douteux, notamment sur la foi d'affabulations généalogiques qui ont également fait croire que son fils naturel Michel Alain d'Allainville s'était établi à l'île Maurice. Enfin, un article aborde les origines mystérieuses de Catherine Drouet, orpheline qui a traversé la Révolution française en croyant à tort descendre de la noblesse canadienne.

La troisième section aborde la situation des nobles canadiens devenus sujets britanniques. Il est d'abord question des officiers qui se sont mis au service des nouvelles autorités pour réprimer un soulèvement autochtone avant même que soit complété le transfert de souveraineté en 1764. Suivent des textes sur l'identité confuse des frères Denys Thibaudière de La Ronde, très liés au milieu autochtone, et les armoiries des Saveuse de Beaujeu, très entés sur la France. L'article suivant montre comment de nombreuses familles issues de la noblesse canadienne se sont maintenues dans l'élite sociale québécoise jusqu'au milieu du XXe siècle, et un autre retrace le parcours inverse des d'Ailleboust de Manthet qui se sont prolétarisés vers la fin du XIXe siècle. Enfin, deux textes traitent de l'énigmatique vicomte de Fronsac, un Américain mythomane qui a falsifié la généalogie de la famille Denys et créé un Ordre seigneurial qui a réuni des descendants de la noblesse canadienne jusqu'en 1937.

Une quatrième section retrace le parcours de trois familles de la noblesse canadienne sur toute la période étudiée, en guise d'illustration de l'extraordinaire diversité des destins des membres de cette noblesse de part et d'autre de l'Atlantique. Ces textes reprennent certains éléments des chapitres précédents, d'où quelques redites que les lecteurs voudront bien excuser.

Les auteurs tiennent à remercier tout particulièrement les professeurs François-Joseph Ruggiu, de l'Université de Paris-Sorbonne, et Benoît Grenier, de l'Université de Sherbrooke, pour le soutien indéfectible qu'ils ont apporté à leurs recherches au fil des ans ; Hélène Lamarche, directrice des *Mémoires de la Société généalogique canadienne-française* qui ont publié la version originale de la majorité des études réunies ici ; ainsi que Hervé Hamon pour son graphisme des armoiries des Liénard de Beaujeu. Leurs remerciements s'étendent aussi aux archivistes, généalogistes et historiens qui les ont aidés dans leurs travaux, à commencer par Isabelle Aubuchon, Jean-Luc Brazeau, Christiane Brisson, Michaël Dicaire, Peter Gagné, Cécile de Lamirande, André LaRose, Henri de Manteht, Johanne Parent et Albert Smith (Québec), Marie Fraser et Tory Tronrud (Ontario), David Audcent et David Flint (Royaume-Uni), Robert McLellan et Roger Chylinski-Polubinski (États-Unis), Arnaud Clément, Olivier Codevelle de Vincens-Foch, Xavier Denys de Bonnaventure, Jean-Yves Parent de Curzon et Jean-François Pellan (France), ainsi que Pierre-Claude Laude et Henri Maurel (île Maurice).

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L'ÉNIGME THIBAUDIÈERE : LOUIS DENYS DE LA RONDE ET SA FAMILLE[1]

La présence d'enfants homonymes dans une famille est souvent source de confusion et si en plus, la tradition familiale vient brouiller les pistes, on risque fort de s'enfoncer dans un dédale inextricable. C'est ce qui est arrivé dans le cas de Louis Denys Thibaudière de La Ronde établi à Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue qui a épousé Marie Louise King le 5 juillet 1800 à Montréal. On le fait naître en 1750 ou 1753 et mourir en 1808 ou 1818 ; on lui attribue pas moins de 18 enfants découlant de deux mariages légitimes et d'unions libres avec une ou plusieurs Autochtones. L'imbroglio s'étend aussi à son père, ses oncles et certains de ses fils. Sans prétendre élucider tous les points obscurs de ce cas complexe, nous allons tenter de rétablir les faits à partir de sources fiables, puis de retracer l'origine des mythes qui ont peu à peu enjolivé la réalité et donné lieu à bien des spéculations.

Les parents de Louis

L'acte de mariage de 1800 précise que l'époux était le fils de « feu Denis Thibaudière Laronde et de Suzanne De Selle »[2]. Il s'agit de Pierre François Paul Denys Thibaudière de La Ronde, dont la famille a été anoblie en 1668, et de Marguerite Suzanne de Celles Duclos née le 6 août 1721 à Montréal, elle aussi considérée noble au Canada, mariés le 29 juillet 1749 à Montréal. Pierre François Paul est né le 13 juillet 1722 à l'île Saint-Jean — aujourd'hui Île-du-Prince-Édouard — où séjournait son père Louis (1675-1741), capitaine dans les troupes de la Marine qui avait notamment commandé le poste de Chagouamigon au lac Supérieur[3]. Embrassant la carrière militaire à laquelle le destinaient ses origines, Pierre François Paul n'a pas dépassé le grade subalterne d'enseigne. Il a perdu l'usage d'un œil à la bataille d'Oswego en 1756. Établi à Détroit avec sa famille en 1757, il est rentré à Montréal après la conclusion du Traité de Paris. Le 16 juillet 1765, Marguerite Suzanne a obtenu une séparation de corps, motivée notamment par les infidélités de son mari[4]. Elle est décédée le 30 juillet 1773 à Montréal.

Le Canada devenu colonie britannique, Pierre François Paul se met au service des nouvelles autorités. Dans une supplique adressée au gouvernement en 1819 pour obtenir une pension de veuve[5], Marie-Louise King mentionne que son beau-père — qu'elle appelle par erreur le capitaine Louis Denys de La Ronde — a participé à la répression du soulèvement autochtone de Pondiac dans la région de Détroit et de Michillimakinac en 1764[6]. Elle ajoute qu'on le comptait aussi parmi les volontaires qui se sont portés à la

[1] Version révisée d'un article publié par Yves Drolet dans les *Mémoires de la Société généalogique canadienne-française*, 64 (2013), p. 147-159.
[2] Bibliothèque et Archives nationales du Québec (BAnQ), Registre de Notre-Dame de Montréal, bobine 790.
[3] Donald J. Norton et Bernard Pothier, « Louis Denys de La Ronde », *Dictionnaire biographique du Canada en ligne* (*DBC en ligne*), http://www.biographi.ca.
[4] Mentionné dans un acte de tutelle de 1773 : Minutes notariales repérées dans *Parchemin, banque de données notariales du Québec ancien (1626-1794)*, sous la direction d'Hélène Lafortune et Normand Robert, Montréal, Archiv-Histo, 1993-2011, BAnQ, CN601, S290, Greffe de Pierre Mézières, 24 août 1773.
[5] Petition of Louise King, Centre de référence de l'Amérique française. Archives du Séminaire de Québec. Fonds Viger-Verreau, P32/019/025.
[6] Voir *supra*, p. 116, note 2.

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défense du fort Saint-Jean contre les *insurgents* américains en 1775. Il s'agit du *De La Ronde* qui figure au nombre des gentilshommes canadiens faits prisonniers à cette occasion et libérés après quelques mois de captivité en territoire américain[7].

En 1777, Pierre François Paul émigre en France dans l'espoir d'être admis aux Invalides, ce qui ne lui sera pas accordé, et de toucher une pension qu'il obtiendra en 1778[8]. Son dossier conservé aux Archives nationales d'outre-mer (ANOM)[9] renferme les demandes d'aide financière qu'il n'a cessé d'adresser aux autorités françaises, dans lesquelles il se présente comme un antibritannique qui avait dû rester au Canada pour s'occuper de sa femme et de ses enfants. A beau mentir qui vient de loin ! D'après un document versé à ce dossier, il résidait à Paris en 1792 avec sa femme malade, ce qui suppose qu'il s'était remarié en France, et il est décédé en 1794.

On raconte que Pierre François Paul aurait été fait capitaine en 1750 et chevalier de Saint-Louis en 1760, qu'il aurait servi en Guyane et que son frère aîné Philippe Louis aurait été tué à la bataille de Sainte-Foy en 1760[10]. En réalité, c'est Philippe Louis qui a été capitaine et chevalier de Saint-Louis[11] et c'est le fils de ce dernier, Philippe Ambroise, qui a servi en Guyane de 1768 à 1777 ; Philippe Louis se trouvait en France en 1760 et c'est un troisième frère, Charles, qui est tombé à Sainte-Foy[12].

Les enfants de Pierre François Paul

Pierre François Paul et son épouse Marguerite Suzanne de Celles Duclos ont eu sept enfants[13] :

- Louis, *(appelé ici Louis l'aîné),* né le 7 juin 1750 à Montréal
- Louis Marie, *(appelé ici Louis le jeune),* né le 22 janvier 1753 au fort Saint-Frédéric (Crown Point NY)
- Pierre Jean, né le 11 avril 1755 au même endroit et décédé le 8 janvier 1756 à Montréal
- Angélique Louise, née vers 1756 et décédée le 1er février 1767 à Saint-François-de-la-Rivière-du-Sud
- Marie Archange, baptisée le 17 septembre 1757 à Détroit et décédée en bas âge
- Élisabeth, baptisée le 29 septembre 1760 à Détroit et décédée le 4 juillet 1779 à Québec
- Charles François, né le 9 juin 1763 à L'Assomption-du-Détroit (Windsor ON) et décédé le 19 février 1840 à Penetanguishene (Ontario)[14].

Louis l'aîné

Il y avait donc deux Louis. À une exception près[15], les généalogistes qui se sont intéressés à la famille Denys affirment que c'est l'aîné qui a épousé Marie Louise King. Or, tous les documents relatifs aux deux frères, y compris le propre témoignage de Marie Louise, prouvent le contraire.

Louis l'aîné apparaît très tôt comme le véritable chef de la famille. Le 24 août 1773, après la mort de sa mère, il est nommé tuteur de ses frères et de sa sœur, au lieu de son père[16]. À Montréal, le 13 août 1776, il épouse Marie Angélique Godefroy de Lintot — née le 1er janvier 1741 à Montréal — dont la famille avait été anoblie

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[7] Jacques Castonguay, *Les défis du fort Saint-Jean*, Saint-Jean, Éditions du Richelieu, 1975, p. 116.
[8] Robert Larin, *Banque de données des émigrants de la Conquête* (inédite).
[9] Archives nationales d'outre-mer (ANOM), col. E 119, dossier, Denis de La Ronde Thibaudiere, François Paul, (référence Internet : ark:/61561/up424e2z3xv).
[10] Louis Lejeune, *Dictionnaire général du Canada*, vol. 2, Ottawa, Presses de l'Université d'Ottawa, 1931, p. 81 et Pierre-Georges Roy, *À travers les Mémoires de Philippe Aubert de Gaspé*, Montréal, G. Ducharme, 1943, p. 71-72.
[11] Ægidius Fauteux, *Les Chevaliers de Saint-Louis en Canada*, Montréal, Éditions des Dix, 1940, p. 175-176.
[12] Robert Larin, *loc.cit*.
[13] Programme de recherche en démographie historique (PRDH) de l'Université de Montréal, *Dictionnaire général des familles 1621-1799*, www.genealogie.umontreal.ca, fiche 89 148 ; Marthe Faribault-Beauregard, *La population des forts français d'Amérique (XVIIIe siècle)*, vol. 1, Montréal, Bergeron, 1982, p. 28 ; Christian Denissen, *Genealogy of the French Families of the Detroit River Region 1701–1936*, vol. 1, Detroit Society for Genealogical Research, 1987, p. 693.
[14] David Audcent, *Genealogy of the Family Denys*, http://www.audcent.com/audcent4/denys.htm.
[15] Mabel Laronde, *Laronde Family Genealogy Forum, 22 février 2001*, http://genforum.genealogy.com/laronde/messages/66.html.
[16] Minutes notariales repérées dans *Parchemin*, BAnQ, CN601, S290, Greffe de Pierre Mézières, 24 août 1773.

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la même année que les Denys. Le couple n'aura qu'une fille nommée Louise, née le 23 juin 1777 et décédée huit jours plus tard à Montréal.

Louis l'aîné a suivi la tradition familiale et opté pour la carrière militaire. Devenu lieutenant, il s'engage dans le corps expéditionnaire du général Burgoyne parti de Montréal pour lutter contre les Américains dans l'État de New York à l'automne 1777. Il n'est jamais revenu. Le 12 janvier 1780, Angélique Godefroy demandait des secours au gouverneur Haldimand parce qu'on avait cessé de lui verser la paye de son mari disparu depuis la bataille de Saratoga le 19 septembre 1777 et désormais présumé mort[17].

Malgré l'absence d'inhumation — compréhensible sur un champ de bataille où près d'un millier d'hommes ont péri —, le décès de Louis l'aîné à Saratoga est indubitable. Dès le 19 octobre 1777, Charlotte Marie Anne Aubert d'Albergati, cousine de Pierre François Paul, écrit à la sœur de ce dernier : [sic] « L'on dit le fils de Mr. Tibaudière léné [l'aîné] tué c'est malheureux c'est un jeune homme de mérite dont vous serez touchez[18] ». Le 12 juillet 1781, Angélique Godefroy procédait au partage des biens de son défunt mari entre ses frères Louis et Charles François et un créancier[19]. Elle obtient une pension de veuve en 1787[20]. Son acte de sépulture du 18 mars 1791 la dit « veuve du sieur Louis Thibaudière de Laronde[21] ». Enfin, dans sa supplique de 1819, Marie Louise King elle-même confirme que le frère aîné de son mari a été tué dans l'armée du général Burgoyne, deux ans après avoir prêté main-forte à son père au siège du fort Saint-Jean[22].

Louis le jeune

Après avoir rappelé les exploits militaires de son beau-père et de son beau-frère, Marie Louise King décrit en ces termes les faits d'armes de son mari :

> La pétitionnaire expose […] que feu Louis Denys Thibaudière de Laronde, écuyer, son époux, a lui aussi servi comme volontaire lors du siège de Saint-Jean et dans l'armée de feu Son Excellence le général Burgoyne et que, répondant au besoin du gouvernement, il s'est volontairement rendu dans les Pays d'en haut pour en ramener plusieurs tribus autochtones qu'il a dirigées à titre de capitaine tout au long de la Guerre d'indépendance américaine[23].

Faute de corroboration indépendante, nous ignorons à quel point ce récit est véridique et dans quelle mesure Marie Louise n'a pas exagéré la participation de son mari à la guerre pour augmenter ses chances d'obtenir une pension (en tout cas, son argumentation a dû convaincre les autorités puisqu'on lui concède une terre à Saint-André-d'Argenteuil[24]). Cependant, dans une procuration du 22 janvier 1777, Louis l'aîné confirme que son frère Louis se trouvait alors dans les Pays d'en haut, l'actuel nord de l'Ontario[25]. Louis le jeune s'y est d'ailleurs établi et, pendant une vingtaine d'années, il a exploité à son compte un poste de traite des fourrures aux environs du lac Nipissing[26] et vécu maritalement avec une Autochtone du nom de Newtjikijikokwe (aussi appelée Marie-Madeleine Wosneswesquigigo). En 1800, il vend son poste à la Compagnie du Nord-Ouest[27] à laquelle il s'était rattaché[28]. La même année, il épouse Marie Louise King, veuve du négociant Frédéric Goedicke, et s'établit à Sainte-Anne-du-Bout-de-l'île (aujourd'hui *de Bellevue).* Le 1er juin 1807, il est nommé aide-major à la Division de Vaudreuil de la milice sédentaire du Bas-Canada[29]. Il est décédé à Sainte-

[17] Pierre-Georges Roy, *La famille Godefroy de Tonnancour*, Lévis, 1904, p. 28-29.
[18] ANOM, *loc. cit*.
[19] Minutes notariales repérées dans Parchemin, BAnQ, CN601, S290, Greffe de Pierre Mézières, 12 juillet 1781.
[20] Monongahéla de Beaujeu, *Documents inédits sur le colonel de Longueuil*, Montréal, Desaulniers, 1891, p. 32.
[21] BAnQ, Registre de Notre-Dame de Montréal, bobine 789.
[22] Petition of Louise King, *loc. cit*.
[23] *Idem*. Traduction de l'auteur.
[24] Musée de Thunder Bay, A26/1/4, fonds de la famille De La Ronde, acte de concession.
[25] Minutes notariales repérées dans Parchemin, BAnQ, CN601, S158, Greffe d'Antoine Foucher, 22 janvier 1777.
[26] Elaine Allen Mitchell, *Fort Timiskaming and the Fur Trade*, Toronto, University of Toronto Press, 1977, p. 38.
[27] *Ibid*., p. 62.
[28] Maximilien Bibaud, *Le panthéon canadien*, Montréal, Cérat et Bourguignon, 1858, p. 79.
[29] Luc Lépine, *Les officiers de milice du Bas-Canada 1812-1815*, Montréal, SGCF, 1996, p. 156, où il est appelé Louis-Thomas au lieu de Louis Thibaudière.

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Anne-de-Bellevue le 28 mai 1808, comme le confirme l'acte de sépulture noté dans le registre de Pointe-Claire[30].

L'identité de l'époux de Marie Louise King est donc évidente. Avant de chercher à comprendre pourquoi elle a échappé à la quasi-totalité des généalogistes, il convient de présenter les enfants de Louis le jeune et le rôle qu'ils ont joué dans l'élaboration d'une légende familiale qui a fortement contribué à induire les chercheurs en erreur.

Tableau 1

La descendance des deux Louis Thibaudière de La Ronde

Pierre François Paul Thibaudière Denys de La Ronde (1722-1794)

Louis l'aîné (1750-1777)	Louis le jeune (1753-1808)		
m			
Angélique Godefroy	&	&	m
	Newtjikijikokwe	Inconnue	Marie Louise King
Louise (1777 - ?)	Cécile (1779 - ?)	John T. (1802-1879)	Louis (1801-1868)
	François (1780 - ?)		Charles-François (1802-1882)
	Eustache (1782-1864)		Michel-Gaspard (1804-1882)
	Toussaint (1783 - ?)		Pierre-Alexandre (1806-v1888)
	Madeleine (1784 - ?)		Joseph-Adolphe (1808 - ?)
	Louis (1789 - ?)		
	Angélique (1795-1818)		
	Dorothée (1796-1804)		
	Adélaïde (1797 - ?)		
	Léandre (1800 - ?)		

Les enfants de Louis le jeune et de Newtjikijikokwe

Louis et sa conjointe autochtone ont eu onze enfants. Les dix premiers sont nommés dans l'ordre suivant dans un testament que Louis a fait le 13 septembre 1797 et que le généalogiste Albert Smith a retrouvé aux archives de Montréal : François, Eustache, Toussaint, Louis, Cécile, Madeleine, Élisabeth, Angélique, Dorothée et Adélaïde. Le onzième, Léandre, est né en 1799/1800. Une fois marié et établi à Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue, Louis a fait venir auprès de lui sa famille autochtone, suivant un usage répandu à l'époque. Son ex-conjointe — âgée de 40 ans — et quatre de leurs enfants (Madeleine, Élisabeth, Dorothée et Léandre) ont été baptisés à Oka les 7 juin et 29 juillet 1801[31].

Parmi les filles du couple, Cécile a épousé Jean Baptiste Roussin le 1er août 1796 à Montréal. L'acte de mariage la dit « âgée de 17 ans[32] », ce qui la fait naître vers 1779. Madeleine, née vers 1784 d'après l'âge indiqué à son baptême, a été la conjointe de William Gibson, négociant d'origine écossaise qui faisait la traite des fourrures dans le comté de Pontiac ; le couple s'est établi dans le canton d'Eardley et a laissé une postérité en Outaouais[33]. Élisabeth, née vers 1788 d'après l'âge indiqué à son baptême, a épousé Alexis Sauvé le 9 juillet 1810 à Pointe-Claire[34]. Angélique a épousé Bernardin Gauthier le 8 janvier 1816 à Pointe-Claire et est décédée le 15 août 1818 à Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue ; les registres la disent « âgée de 22 ans au décès », ce qui la fait naître vers 1795[35]. Dorothée, née vers 1796 d'après l'âge indiqué à son baptême, est décédée le 3

[30] BAnQ, Registre de Saint-Joachim de Pointe-Claire, bobine 427.
[31] BAnQ, Registre de L'Annonciation-de-la-Bienheureuse-Vierge-Marie d'Oka, Fonds Drouin, bobine 51.
[32] BAnQ, Registre de Notre-Dame de Montréal.
[33] John Riviere, 17 novembre 2005, http://boards.ancestry.co.uk/localities.northam.canada.quebec.outaouais.pontiac/1144/mb.ashx.
[34] BAnQ, Registre de Saint-Joachim de Pointe-Claire, ci-dessus.
[35] *Idem*.

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mars 1804 à Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue[36]. Nous ne savons rien d'Adélaïde sinon qu'elle a dû naître en 1797 puisque son nom figure en dernier dans le testament où les filles sont nommées dans l'ordre chronologique de leur naissance.

Logiquement, les fils du couple sont eux aussi indiqués dans l'ordre chronologique dans le testament. On en conclut que François était le frère aîné d'Eustache, lequel est né vers 1782 puisqu'il avait 81 ans à son décès à Chapeau le 14 mars 1864[37], et de Toussaint, lequel est né vers 1783 puisqu'on le dit âgé de 55 ans dans l'acte de réhabilitation de son mariage avec sa cousine Marie Kekjicakoe à l'île aux Allumettes le 28 août 1838[38]. François est donc né vers 1780 et doit être le François de la Ronde conjoint de Marie Anne Kichiabanokwe mort avant août 1817. Il ne doit pas être confondu avec son cousin François Wabichkipinesi Laronde (fils du frère cadet de Louis le jeune, Charles François né en 1763), qui est né vers 1794 et qui a épousé Geneviève Sagala le 8 janvier 1822 à Pointe-Claire[39].

Quant à Eustache, il s'est d'abord adonné à la traite des fourrures avant de s'établir dans le canton de Bristol dans l'actuel comté de Pontiac, où il vivait avec sa conjointe et quatre enfants en 1829[40]. L'un des enfants était Alexandre Aquakosh Laronde, qui a vécu à Pembroke (Ontario) et dans la réserve indienne de Nipissing et qui affirmait en 1889 être le fils d'Eustache Laronde et de Pemtakakotepitch[41]. Eustache a épousé Elizabeth Miskwatesi en secondes noces à Oka le 29 janvier 1833.

De son côté, Louis, né entre 1789 et 1794, est entré au service de la Compagnie de la Baie d'Hudson en 1815. Établi ensuite à Saint-Laurent (Manitoba), il a épousé Madeleine Boucher en 1832 à Saint-Boniface et a laissé une descendance métisse dans l'Ouest canadien[42]. Enfin, Léandre s'est établi dans le canton de Bristol avec son frère Eustache et a laissé une descendance de son union avec Catherine Hodgson, la fille de John Hodgson, un employé de la Compagnie de la Baie d'Hudson[43].

Les enfants de Louis le jeune et Marie Louise King

Le 13 août 1808, Marie Louise King a été nommée tutrice des enfants qu'elle avait eus avec Louis ; l'acte de tutelle mentionne dans l'ordre Louis (né le 22 juillet 1801), Charles-François (né le 5 novembre 1802), Michel-Gaspard (né le 16 octobre 1804), Pierre-Alexandre (né le 19 mai 1806) et Joseph-Adolphe (né le 13 mai 1808)[44]. Une recherche dans les registres de Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue, de Pointe-Claire et de Vaudreuil a permis de retrouver les actes de baptême des quatre plus jeunes.

Les deux premiers fils ont suivi les traces de leur père dans le nord de l'Ontario. La fiche biographique de Louis, conservée aux archives de la Compagnie de la Baie d'Hudson[45], le dit originaire de la paroisse de Sainte-Anne au Canada, ce qui semble confirmer sa naissance à Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue. La fiche précise qu'il a été apprenti commis à la Compagnie du Nord-Ouest de 1818 à 1821, puis commis à la Compagnie de la Baie d'Hudson dans la région du lac Supérieur jusqu'à sa retraite en 1866 ; nous savons par ailleurs qu'il est décédé à Sault-Sainte-Marie le 23 août 1868[46]. Marié à une Autochtone dont on ignore le nom, il a eu sept enfants ; nous reparlerons de son fils Henry. Son frère Charles-François a aussi fait carrière à la Compagnie

[36] BAnQ, Registre de Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue, bobine 423.
[37] BAnQ, Registre de Saint-Alphonse-de-Liguori de l'Île-aux-Allumettes, bobine 934.
[38] Pauline Kasunich, http://www.gencircles.com/users/paulinekasunich/1/data/367.
[39] BAnQ, Registre de Saint-Joachim de Pointe-Claire, bobine 428.
[40] Courriel d'Albert Smith.
[41] D. Audcent, *loc.cit*.
[42] Nicole St-Onge, *Saint-Laurent, Manitoba : Evolving Métis Identities*, 1850–1914, Regina, CPRC Press, 2004, p. 18-19.
[43] http://www.tgoodwin.f2s.com/Genealogy/everything%20in%20my%20records/pafg55.htm.
[44] Thelma Deschamps, http://familytreemaker.genealogy.com/users/d/e/s/Thelma-Deschamps-/WEBSITE-0001/UHP-0231.html
[45] Archives publiques du Manitoba, Archives de la Compagnie de la Baie d'Hudson (HBCA), B 135-g-4, http://www.gov.mb.ca/chc/archives/hbca/biographical/d/delaronde_louis-denis,1818-1866.pdf.
[46] Pour sa biographie, voir Elizabeth Arthur, « The de Larondes of Lake Nipigon », *Thunder Bay Historical Museum Society Papers and Records*, 9 (1981), p. 31-48.

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de la Baie d'Hudson, prenant sa retraite en 1878. Célibataire, il est décédé à Red Rock, près de Nipigon en 1882[47].

Les deux frères suivants ont vécu au Québec. Michel-Gaspard était notaire dans le comté d'Argenteuil. Il a épousé Julia Teasdale le 8 février 1829 à Montréal et est décédé à Valleyfield le 8 juin 1882, laissant une descendance surtout anglophone[48]. Son frère Pierre-Alexandre était cultivateur à Sainte-Marthe de Rigaud et a épousé Isabella Cuthbertson, laissant une descendance surtout francophone. Nous ignorons ce qu'est devenu Joseph-Adolphe.

On dirait que les frères Denys de La Ronde étaient condamnés à être confondus, même lorsqu'ils n'avaient pas le même prénom. En effet, le notaire Joseph-Edmond Roy a rencontré Pierre-Alexandre au greffe de Québec en 1888 et a toujours cru qu'il s'agissait de Michel-Gaspard, dont il ignorait visiblement le décès. Dans son histoire du notariat, il s'étonne que Michel-Gaspard se soit présenté à lui sous le nom de Pierre-Alexandre ; il conclut que le notaire avait la manie de changer de nom et ajoute qu'il négligeait sans doute sa pratique puisqu'il devait cultiver une terre à Sainte-Marthe[49]. On excusera les généalogistes d'avoir eu du mal à s'y retrouver.

Titres de noblesse et héritages fabuleux

Très jeunes au décès de leur père, les fils de Marie-Louise King semblent avoir transformé ce dernier et leurs ancêtres en personnages tutélaires sur lesquels ils ont reporté tous leurs rêves.

En Ontario, Charles-François né en 1802 s'intitulait « sir Charles de La Ronde, comte de Saint-Simon »[50], du nom d'une branche éteinte de la famille Denys dont les Thibaudière revendiquaient la succession. Son neveu Henry se disait « comte Thibaudière », titre qu'il affirmait tenir de son aïeul « Pierre de La Ronde, comte Thibaudière », qui n'est autre que Pierre François Paul. Au journaliste qui les interviewait en 1950, les petits-enfants d'Henry précisaient que ce dernier avait été le premier Métis admis au sein de la noblesse française. Ils espéraient un héritage qui ne s'est jamais concrétisé, mais trouvaient du réconfort dans le fait de savoir que leur famille « était l'une des plus nobles de France »[51].

Les frères demeurés au Québec se paraient aussi de titres mirifiques. Le notaire Michel-Gaspard signait « Gaspard de Coligny », du nom d'un amiral français du XVIe siècle, et le cultivateur Pierre-Alexandre se qualifiait de « duc de Saint-Simon ». En plus de rechercher l'héritage des Denys de Saint-Simon, les deux frères auront passé leur vie à tenter de se faire reconnaître des droits qu'ils croyaient tenir de leurs ancêtres, au prix de coûteuses démarches judiciaires. Le 20 avril 1842, Michel-Gaspard obtient un jugement favorable pour lui et ses frères, de sir James Stuart de la Cour du Banc de la Reine ; ce jugement n'a toutefois jamais été exécuté et, le 2 mars 1857, « ruiné par ce procès […] il a été réduit à demander à la Législature une indemnité de 500 £ pour émigrer aux États-Unis[52] ». Le notaire n'ayant pas obtenu cette indemnité, il n'a pas émigré, mais il ne s'est pas découragé, puisqu'aussi tard que le 18 février 1875, lui et son frère présentaient une demande à l'Assemblée législative du Québec pour obtenir les revenus de la seigneurie de Lacolle dont leur famille aurait été injustement dépossédée[53]. En fait, cette seigneurie concédée à Louis Denys de La

[47] D. Audcent, *loc. cit*.
[48] Cyrus Thomas, *History of the Counties of Argenteuil Que., and Prescott, Ont., from the earliest settlement to the present*, Montréal, J. Lovell, 1896, p. 94.
[49] Joseph-Edmond Roy, *Histoire du notariat au Canada depuis la fondation de la colonie jusqu'à nos jours*, vol. 2, Lévis, Revue du notariat, 1900, p. 311-313.
[50] E. Arthur, « The de Larondes… », *loc. cit*., p. 44.
[51] D. Deplante, « Castle In England », *Toronto Telegram*, 28 décembre 1950. Article mis en ligne par André de La Ronde, http://www.myheritage.fr/person-1000042_22143881_22143881/pierre-francois-paul-denys-delaronde.
[52] Maximilien Bibaud, *Le panthéon canadien…, op. cit*. et *Journaux de l'Assemblée législative de la Province du Canada depuis le 26 février jusqu'au 10 juin 1857*, Toronto, L. Perrault, 1857, p. 27.
[53] *Journaux de l'Assemblée législative du Québec*, 8 (1874-1875), p. 211.

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Ronde en 1733 avait simplement été réunie au domaine royal à son décès en 1741[54]. Le rêve était cependant plus fort que la réalité, comme le note Joseph-Edmond Roy :

> Le notaire Thibaudière de La Ronde se mit en tête de redorer son blason et de tâcher de reprendre les biens que la malchance des temps avait enlevés aux siens. […] De La Ronde usa son temps, sa santé et le peu de biens qu'il pouvait avoir à cette chasse à l'héritage qui était devenue pour lui une douce et inoffensive manie. […] [Parlant ensuite de Pierre-Alexandre qu'il prend pour Michel-Gaspard] Hélas ! Après tant de travaux, tant de recherches, il lui manquait encore un papier, rien qu'un misérable papier pour compléter son dossier, et la fortune était à lui. Il accusait alors les bureaucrates, les Grant, les Lymburner, les Sewell d'avoir dérobé ce document. C'est ainsi que Thibaudière de La Ronde mena une vie de rêves et d'illusions, aspirant après le jour où il mettrait enfin la main sur ce papier qui fuyait toujours[55].

Le dernier document du dossier ANOM de Pierre François Paul est une copie de la réponse du ministère français de la Marine à une demande de renseignements datée du 11 décembre 1840. Le correspondant, qui n'est pas nommé, cherchait à savoir ce qu'était devenu Pierre François Paul qu'il disait passé de Québec en France en 1777, décédé vers 1794 et héritier des Denys de Saint-Simon. Nul doute que le demandeur était Michel-Gaspard, qui préparait le procès de 1842.

D'autres membres de la famille se sont laissé prendre au mirage des titres et des trésors cachés. L'oncle Charles François né en 1763 se faisait appeler Chevalier Thibaudière de La Ronde et ses descendants le disaient apparenté aux Bourbons et de noblesse pontificale. Le 13 août 1808, il avait donné procuration à Jean Mackay pour faire valoir ses droits dans la succession de son frère Louis, qui lui devait « 9831 livres, ancien cours, pour valeur reçue de lui en espèces » au titre d'un billet à ordre signé le 15 septembre 1806[56]. Au fil des décennies, cette succession de Louis a gonflé dans l'imagination des ayants droit présumés. Dans les années 1940, un certain George Laronde, descendant de Toussaint né en 1783, retient les services du généalogiste E. Bacon Vaughan pour prouver ses droits à un « patrimoine substantiel » à Montréal[57]. Dans les années 1950 à 1965, la généalogiste Ida Schneider entreprend à son tour de vastes recherches, à titre bénévole, pour des descendants de Charles François voulant toucher un héritage qui ne s'est évidemment jamais matérialisé ; la documentation qu'elle a recueillie constitue l'essentiel du Fonds de la famille de La Ronde au Musée de Thunder Bay[58].

Un autre fils de Louis le jeune

Les descendants de Louis le jeune et de ses conjointes ont beaucoup embelli leur histoire familiale, mais, à ce chapitre, la palme de l'imagination revient à l'énigmatique John T. de La Ronde, pionnier du Wisconsin dont l'autobiographie a été publiée dans une revue historique de cet État en 1876. Voici une première traduction du récit qu'il fait de son enfance :

> Mon père, Louis Denys, chevalier de La Ronde, est né à Détroit, Michigan, alors que son père, François Paul Denys de La Ronde, officier au service de la France, y était stationné, plusieurs années avant la reddition finale du Canada et de ses dépendances aux Anglais, en 1760. Après le décès de ma grand-mère, mon grand-père est retourné en France et a été tué avec un de mes oncles à Lacolle en 1785, dans la bataille où le général Blackstone a perdu la vie.
>
> Mon grand-père était le fils de Louis Denys de La Ronde, l'un des premiers commandants à Chegoimegon, sur le lac Supérieur ; retournant au Québec, il y est mort des suites des blessures reçues dans deux engagements différents. Un de mes oncles, Philippe Louis

[54] Pierre-Georges Roy, *Inventaire des concessions en fief et seigneurie, fois et hommages et aveux et dénombrements conservés aux Archives de la province de Québec*, vol. 4, Beauceville, L'Éclaireur, 1928, p. 263-264.
[55] J.-E. Roy, *Histoire du notariat…*, *op. cit*.
[56] E. Bacon Vaughan, *The History of Denis de Laronde Family, Fifteenth to Twentieth Century*, Windsor, 1949, p. 37.
[57] Thelma Deschamps, *loc. cit*.
[58] Repéré à http://www.thunderbaymuseum.com/wp-content/uploads/2012/07/De-La-Ronde-Family-fonds.

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> Denys de La Ronde, est mort à la chute de Québec, le 13 septembre 1759. Il était capitaine dans les troupes de la Marine et a servi sous Montcalm.
>
> Après le décès de mon grand-père, mon père, qui était colonel dans l'Armée française, est resté en France jusqu'à la bataille de Waterloo. Après la défaite de Napoléon, ne désirant pas vivre sous le gouvernement de Louis XVIII, il est venu au Canada avec toute sa famille et a été reçu associé de la Compagnie du Nord-Ouest. Il est décédé peu après, et a été inhumé dans l'église catholique de Sainte-Anne, à Montréal, le 12 mai 1818.
>
> Je suis né à Bordeaux, en France, le 25 février 1802. Après avoir quitté le Collège de Montréal, en 1816, j'ai étudié la médecine sous la direction du docteur Robert Nelson V. Smith ; je ne suis demeuré avec lui qu'un court moment après le décès de mon père. Ayant rencontré des commis de la Compagnie du Nord-Ouest, je me suis engagé pour sept ans auprès de cette compagnie en 1819. Durant ce temps, je suis allé à Londres, en Angleterre, comme témoin dans le différend qui opposait la Compagnie de la Baie d'Hudson et la Compagnie du Nord-Ouest[59].

John T. poursuit en racontant sa vie de négociant en fourrures au milieu des Autochtones et des Métis du Haut-Canada et du Midwest américain. Il est décédé le 27 février 1888 à Caledonia (Wisconsin), et a laissé une descendance de son union avec Elizabeth Winnosheek Dekaury[60].

Qui était John T. ? Rien ne permet de douter du fait qu'il est un Denys de La Ronde. Son nom français était vraisemblablement Jean Thibaudière et il connaît trop de détails sur l'histoire familiale pour être un imposteur. Il sait que son arrière-grand-père était commandant à Chagouamigon. Il a entendu dire que son « oncle » — en réalité son grand-oncle — Philippe Louis était tombé aux Plaines d'Abraham et, malgré que ce soit inexact, nous avons vu qu'un autre grand-oncle a été tué à la bataille de Sainte-Foy. Il sait que Pierre François Paul était à Détroit en 1760 et qu'il est parti pour la France après le décès de son épouse, mais il a eu connaissance d'une légende familiale qui le faisait périr durant la guerre d'Indépendance américaine. C'est alors qu'il invente : son grand-père serait revenu de France pour être tué à Lacolle en 1785. Or, la guerre d'Indépendance américaine a pris fin en 1783, elle n'a donné lieu à aucun affrontement à Lacolle et le général Blackstone est inconnu au régiment. Pourquoi John T. mentionne-t-il Lacolle ? Peut-être avait-il entendu parler des prétentions de la famille sur cette seigneurie, qui se trouvait sur la route menant du fort Saint-Jean à Saratoga. Dans son histoire de la famille Denys, le généalogiste E. Bacon Vaughan se fait l'écho d'une variante de cette invention, qui circule encore sur Internet : Pierre François Paul aurait été tué à la bataille de Lacolle le 23 avril 1781 avec le général James Abercrombie de Stirling Castle[61]. Vérification faite, le général Abercrombie est bien décédé le 23 avril 1781… à 75 ans, mais dans son lit, au château de Stirling en Écosse[62] !

Imaginatif sur ce qui s'était passé avant son temps, John T. l'est encore plus à l'égard de son enfance. La naissance en France relève de la fantaisie. Aucun colonel de La Ronde n'a laissé de trace dans les armées napoléoniennes. John T. aurait-il eu vent de la carrière de son petit-cousin Philippe Ambroise en Guyane ? Rentré en France, ce dernier s'est rallié à la Révolution, a été nommé général en 1793 et est décédé en Bretagne en 1813[63]. Quoi qu'il en soit, on imagine mal un fervent bonapartiste choisir de s'établir dans une colonie du pays qui avait été l'ennemi juré de l'empereur. La suite du récit nous apprend seulement que John T. a probablement vécu à Montréal, puisqu'il connaissait l'existence du Collège de Montréal et du docteur Robert Nelson — qui ne s'appelait d'ailleurs pas V. Smith. Ses études au collège et auprès du médecin paraissent pure invention, tout comme le rôle qu'il s'attribue dans le conflit qui a opposé les deux grandes compagnies de fourrures.

John T. dit être le fils d'un Louis Denys de La Ronde qui serait né à Détroit, devenu associé de la Compagnie du Nord-Ouest en 1815, décédé à Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue en 1818, et dont le frère serait mort au combat

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[59] John T. De La Ronde, « Personal Narrative », *Report and Collections of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin*, 7 (1876), p. 345-346, en ligne dans Google Books.
[60] D. Audcent, *loc.cit*.
[61] E. B. Vaughan, *The History …*, *op. cit*., p. 26.
[62] *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/1117/James-Abercrombie.
[63] Robert Larin, *Canadiens en Guyane, 1754-1805*, Québec, Septentrion et PUPS, 2006, p. 211.

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durant la guerre d'Indépendance américaine. La seule personne répondant de près ou de loin à ce signalement est Louis le jeune ; ce dernier a passé son enfance à Détroit, s'est joint à la Compagnie du Nord-Ouest — sans que lui ou un autre La Ronde figure dans la liste des associés[64] — et est le seul Louis Denys de La Ronde à être mort à Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue et dont le frère a été tué à Saratoga. De plus, il était le seul Louis Denys de La Ronde en âge d'avoir un enfant au début du XIXe siècle. John T. a simplement modifié les dates pour les faire cadrer avec sa fable. S'il est bien né en 1802 comme il le prétend, son père étant à ce moment marié à Marie-Louise King, il serait donc issu d'une liaison extraconjugale, sans doute avec une Autochtone, et pourquoi pas avec Newtjikijikokwe dont Louis ne s'était séparé qu'en 1800 et qui était venue le rejoindre en 1801. Est-ce pour dissimuler les circonstances de sa naissance qu'il retarde la mort de son père de dix ans et qu'il ne dit pas un mot de sa mère, grande absente de cette autobiographie prolixe ? Alors que ses demi-frères s'inventaient des titres, il s'est inventé une enfance dont le récit a dû faire rêver ses proches dans les plaines du Wisconsin, mais a surtout mené les généalogistes sur de fausses pistes.

Les généalogistes entre fiction et réalité

Jusqu'à une époque assez récente, les sources qui nous ont permis de reconstituer la généalogie des Thibaudière de La Ronde n'étaient ni publiées, ni même répertoriées. Les généalogistes ont donc dû se tourner vers la tradition familiale pour combler une documentation lacunaire. Or, comme nous l'avons vu, cette tradition s'est fortement mythologisée tout au long du XIXe siècle. Il en a résulté de nombreuses erreurs d'interprétation.

Ainsi, la légende familiale qui faisait mourir Pierre François Paul avec un de ses fils lors de la guerre d'Indépendance américaine, déjà observée dans le récit de John T., trouve un écho chez un historien qui écrit, visiblement sur la foi des souvenirs très approximatifs des enfants de Michel-Gaspard, que « le dernier des ancêtres paternels distingués [du notaire Michel-Gaspard] était le général de la Ronde, qui, au sein de l'armée de Burgoyne, est tombé à la bataille de Ticonderoga en 1777[65] ». Après une nouvelle déformation, cette légende a fait dire que le Denys de La Ronde mort en 1777 était un fils de Pierre François Paul appelé Paul. Cette version est parvenue à Cyprien Tanguay, qui écrit que Pierre François Paul avait eu deux fils, Louis et Paul, ce dernier « tué à la Guerre américaine, sous le pavillon anglais » en 1777[66]. Les généalogistes n'ont jamais trop su quoi faire de ce Paul. On le suppose né en 1752 et on a émis l'hypothèse qu'il était mort à la bataille de Saratoga à l'automne 1777[67]. En réalité, Paul n'a jamais existé. Il n'apparaît dans aucun registre paroissial ou document notarié. De plus, Pierre François Paul a indiqué avoir laissé trois fils et une fille au Canada à son départ pour la France[68] et nous savons qu'il s'agit des deux Louis, de Charles François et d'Élisabeth, mentionnés dans la procuration du 22 janvier 1777[69].

La légende familiale a aussi empêché les généalogistes de bien identifier les deux Louis. Le dictionnaire Tanguay mentionnait un seul Louis, aîné des enfants de Pierre François Paul, mais dès 1904, Pierre-Georges Roy le disait présumé mort à Saratoga en 1777[70], ce qui laissait planer une interrogation sur son mariage en 1800 et son décès en 1808. En 1982, la publication des registres paroissiaux du fort Saint-Frédéric[71] a confirmé la naissance d'un deuxième Louis en 1753, et les généalogistes auraient dû arriver à la conclusion logique — et véridique — que c'est lui qui avait épousé Marie Louise King. Malheureusement, le récit fantaisiste de John T. parlait déjà d'un deuxième Louis et le faisait vivre en France jusqu'en 1815 et mourir en 1818. Faisant trop confiance à John T., on s'est dit que ce Louis le jeune ne pouvait s'être marié au Canada en 1800 et être mort en 1808. On a donc supposé que Louis l'aîné, dont le corps n'avait pas été retrouvé, avait déserté à Saratoga et s'était fait oublier pendant une vingtaine d'années au fin fond des Pays d'en haut

[64] *Documents Relating to the North-West Company*, Toronto, The Champlain Society, 1934, p. 155–156.
[65] C. Thomas, *History …*, *op. cit*.
[66] Cyprien Tanguay, *Dictionnaire généalogique des familles canadiennes depuis la fondation de la colonie jusqu'à nos jours*, vol. 3, Montréal, Eusèbe Sénécal, 1887, p. 345.
[67] ANOM, col. E 119, dossier Denys de La Ronde, tableau généalogique de la famille fait par le lieutenant-colonel Laronde au Canada en 1982 (référence Internet : ark:/61561/up424rpmrpi).
[68] ANOM, dossier *Denis de La Ronde Thibaudiere, François Paul*, ci-dessus.
[69] BAnQ, CN601, S158, Greffe d'Antoine Foucher, 22 janvier 1777.
[70] P.-G. Roy, *La famille Godefroy…*, *op. cit*.
[71] M. Faribault-Beauregard, *La population …, op. cit*.

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avant de rentrer à Montréal[72]. Cette hypothèse posait pourtant de sérieuses difficultés à sa face même : si Louis l'aîné avait déserté, il aurait fait défection chez les Américains au lieu de revenir en territoire britannique où il encourait la peine de mort ; s'il avait épousé Marie Louise King, l'acte de mariage n'aurait pas mentionné le nom de ses parents, mais l'aurait dit veuf d'Angélique Godefroy. Malgré tout, c'est cette version erronée de l'histoire qui a prévalu jusqu'à maintenant.

Conclusion

Deux siècles de légendes et d'hypothèses ont abouti à une généalogie très éloignée de la réalité. Il aura fallu tout l'arsenal des registres paroissiaux, actes notariés et documents d'archives désormais accessibles pour dégager les faits des concrétions mythiques qui les recouvraient et dénouer l'écheveau d'erreurs tissé au fil des décennies.

Nous espérons avoir fait œuvre utile en réhabilitant la mémoire de Louis l'aîné, qui n'était pas un déserteur, mais un « jeune homme de mérite » tombé au champ d'honneur, et en permettant aux innombrables descendants de Louis le jeune de connaître enfin leurs véritables ancêtres. Il appartiendra à d'autres chercheurs de répondre aux questions demeurées sans réponse sur la carrière militaire de Louis le jeune durant la guerre d'Indépendance américaine et sur l'enfance de John T.

[72] Joan McKay, citée par André de La Ronde, http://www.myheritage.fr/person-1000277_22143881_22143881/louis-adithomoga-denys-delaronde.

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CONCLUSION

Trois siècles se sont écoulés entre l'arrivée du premier groupe de nobles et d'agrégés à la noblesse à Québec (les Le Gardeur et Leneuf en 1634) et la dissolution du Conseil armorial de Québec, également composé de nobles et d'agrégés, en 1937. Durant toute cette période, la vallée du Saint-Laurent a compté des personnes se réclamant de la noblesse française.

Cette conscience nobiliaire a même persisté durant la deuxième moitié du XXe siècle, surtout à l'intérieur d'une nébuleuse familiale rattachée aux Juchereau Duchesnay et aux Taschereau. En 1992, des membres de ce cercle et d'autres familles issues de la noblesse canadienne ont fondé un regroupement vaguement modelé sur les associations nobiliaires françaises. Alors que ce regroupement atteignait son apogée vers l'an 2000, son président Roger Le Moine (1933-2004), professeur de lettres à l'Université d'Ottawa, en a résumé l'éthos en ces termes :

> Certes, on peut déplorer que la noblesse canadienne ait cessé d'exister en tant que groupe. Et nul ne pourrait modifier le cours des choses en rétablissant ce qui a été. Mais des descendants demeurent. Parmi ces derniers, nombreux sont ceux qui connaissent leurs origines par la tradition familiale et qui se conforment à une certaine façon d'être. Dans leur cas, il n'y a pas eu rupture. Nombreux également sont ceux qui, par des recherches en généalogie plus qu'en histoire, découvrent leur passé voire aussi leur propre nom de famille dans toute sa plénitude. Si les uns et les autres se perçoivent comme les descendants d'une classe disparue, ils savent qu'ils lui ont appartenu par leurs ancêtres et ils en éprouvent une juste fierté. C'est ainsi que, par la tradition orale et par la recherche, la noblesse subsiste, mais d'une autre manière. Si elle a constitué une classe, elle est devenue une conscience de classe, c'est-à-dire qu'elle se retrouve dans une situation d'impunité, à l'abri de l'évolution de la société et des décisions des autorités.[1]

Pourtant, contrairement à ce qu'espérait le professeur Le Moine, cette impunité n'a pas résisté à l'évolution de la société et le regroupement s'est dissous en 2018, faute de relève dans la génération suivante chez qui la conscience nobiliaire semble s'être effacée.

Sensible à cet effacement, l'historien Benoît Grenier a recueilli les témoignages des derniers porteurs de cette conscience, qu'il a déposés au Musée de l'histoire vivante aménagé dans le manoir restauré des Aubert de Gaspé à Saint-Jean-Port-Joli[2]. Il a également été à l'initiative d'un colloque de chercheurs intéressés par la noblesse canadienne lors d'une journée d'étude à l'Université de Sherbrooke en 2015[3]. Lui et d'autres universitaires comme les professeurs François-Joseph Ruggiu et Olivier Hubert dirigent les travaux d'une nouvelle génération d'historiens (d'historiennes, surtout[4]) qui portent un regard neuf sur un groupe social

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[1] Roger Le Moine, « Considérations sur la noblesse canadienne », *Les Cahiers des Dix*, 54 (2000), p. 58-59.
[2] Benoît Grenier, « Sur les traces de la mémoire seigneuriale au Québec : identité et transmission au sein des familles d'ascendance seigneuriale », *Revue d'histoire de l'Amérique française*, 72 (2019), p. 5-40.
[3] Les communications présentées à cette occasion ont été résumées dans « La noblesse de la Nouvelle-France jusqu'au XXe siècle », *Cap-aux-Diamants*, n° 126, été 2016.
[4] Anne-Catherine Bélanger-Catta et Karine Pépin, « Vers un renouveau de l'étude de la noblesse canadienne ? Pour une coopération entre histoire et généalogie », dans *Le Québec sous toutes ses échelles : 20 ans de recherche au CIEQ*, actes des 19e et 20e colloques

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singulier qui appartient désormais au passé. L'avenir nous dira si ce regain d'intérêt des historiens pour la noblesse canadienne va retomber, comme naguère, ou si les études nobiliaires vont s'inscrire durablement dans le paysage historiographique québécois.

étudiants du CIEQ, Québec, 2016, p. 10-17 ; Karine Pépin, *Mariage et altérité : les alliances mixtes chez la noblesse canadienne après la Conquête (1760-1800)*, mémoire de maîtrise (histoire), Université de Sherbrooke, 2016 ; Marie Zissis, *La noblesse montréalaise devant les tribunaux (1750-1793*), mémoire de maîtrise (histoire), Université de Montréal, 2016.

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[1] Cette bibliographie ne mentionne que des études publiées depuis 1990.

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Environ 250 pionniers français arrivés dans la vallée du Saint-Laurent entre 1608 et 1760 portaient la qualité d'écuyer réservée en principe aux seuls membres de la noblesse. Les descendants de ces nobles authentiques et roturiers autoanoblis en traversant l'Atlantique ont aisément fusionné et formé un groupe social disparate que les premiers gouverneurs britanniques du Canada ont appelé la *Canadian Noblesse*.

Les études réunies dans cet ouvrage retracent l'itinéraire historique de familles et d'individus représentatifs de cette « noblesse canadienne ». Elles nous les montrent provenant d'origines diverses, vivre, faire carrière et essaimer à l'échelle de la Nouvelle-France jusqu'à ce que la conquête de 1760 vienne bouleverser leur existence. Certains, pour rester fidèles à leur condition, sont passés en France où ils ont prospéré ou décliné selon qu'ils ont su, ou non, faire jouer des relations haut placées et se concilier la bienveillance de l'administration royale. D'autres ont plutôt choisi de rester au Canada, devenir sujets britanniques et tenter de faire leur place dans un nouvel univers institutionnel, culturel et religieux auquel ils se sont adaptés inégalement.

Cet ouvrage les retrouve dispersés sur deux continents, chacun luttant pour survivre à leur naufrage collectif. Dans la foulée de la Conquête, malgré quelques cas de prolétarisation, la majorité des nobles canadiens et leurs descendants ont su tirer leur épingle du jeu et se maintenir jusqu'à nos jours dans l'élite sociale au Canada, en France et ailleurs dans le monde.

Ayant complété une scolarité de doctorat en histoire à l'Université de Montréal, Yves Drolet s'intéresse à la généalogie nobiliaire, aux idéologies élitaires et à l'histoire du collectionnement. Il a notamment publié le *Dictionnaire généalogique de la noblesse de la Nouvelle-France, The Aryan Order of America ans the College of Arms of Canada (1880-1937), Notice historique sur les philatélistes du Québec à l'époque victorienne* et *The Montreal Philatelist : Anatomy of a Philatelic Journal (1898-1902)*. Il prépare actuellement un essai sur la première association philatélique canadienne créée à la fin du XIXe siècle.

Docteur en histoire de l'Université de Montréal, Robert Larin s'intéresse à l'histoire coloniale et aux mouvements migratoires. Il a notamment publié *La contribution du Haut-Poitou au peuplement de la Nouvelle-France*, *Brève Histoire des protestants en Nouvelle-France et au Québec*, *Brève histoire du peuplement européen en Nouvelle-France*, *Canadiens en Guyane, L'exode de Canadiens à la Conquête, le Petit-Canada de la Touraine* et, conjointement avec Marie-Joëlle Larin-Lampron, *Le Manoir Rioux-Belzile à Trois-Pistoles. Histoire d'une maison, d'une famille, d'une société et d'un village*. Il prépare actuellement un essai sur les membres de la noblesse canadienne passés en France à la conquête de la Nouvelle-France.

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TRANSCRIPT OF M. RÉHABILITATION DU MARIAGE DE TOUSSAINT LARONDE ET DE MARIE LARONDE, DATED AUGUST 28, 1838

[page 1 – left side]

[marginalia: M. Réhabilitation du mariage de Toussaint Laronde et de Marie Laronde]

Au Poste des Allumettes le vingt-huit août mil huit cent trente-huit, je prêtre soussigné, agissant en vertu des pouvoirs à moi accordé par Monseigneur J. J. Lartigue évêque de Montréal dans une lettre en date du 18 mai 1838, ayant pris le mutuel consentement par paroles [du] présent de Toussaint Laronde cultivateur âgé d'environ cinquante-cinq ans, et de Marie Laronde, sa cousine germaine,

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âgée d'environ quarante-cinq ans, tous deux domiciliés dans l'ile des Allumettes, ai ratifié leur mariage, lequel se trouvait nul par un empêchement d'affinité spirituelle contractée entre eux (le dit Toussaint Laronde ayant ondoyé la dite Marie Laronde et plusieurs de ses enfants avant leur mariage célébré l'année dernière par-devant [Mr] Brunet curé de la petite nation, à qui l'empêchement n'avait pas été découvert. En vertu des pouvoirs [décrits], j'ai accordé aux dites parties (ad cautelam) outre la dispense d'affinité spirituelle et de toute publication, celle aussi de consanguinité au 2e degré dont ils avaient déjà obtenu dispense lors de leur première célébration de mariage.
Les dits époux ayant eu avant le présent mariage 14 enfants dont 13 vivants savoir Denis âgé de 23 ans, Angélique âgée de 25 ans, Marie âgée de 22 ans, Toussaint âgé de 19 ans, [Eup…] âgée de 17 ans, Anne de 15 ans, Francois de 13 1/2, Elizabeth de 11 ans, Charles des 9 ans ½, Eustache de 8 ans, Louis de 7 ans, Paul de 3 ans, Suzanne âgée de 4 mois, lesquels ils reconnaissent tous deux leur appartenir, je les ai légitimés,

[page 2 – left side]

et les légitime (autant que de besoin) par le présent acte en présence de Dominique Patwe et Joseph Pakwatchinini soussignés, également témoins de la dite réhabilitation de mariage. Les époux ont déclaré ne savoir signer.
Joseph Pakwatchinini

TRANSCRIPT OF M. RÉHABILITATION DU MARIAGE DE TOUSSAINT LARONDE ET DE MARIE LARONDE, DATED AUGUST 28, 1838

Dom Patwe Cht de Bellefeuille ptre

Diocese of Pembroke (Ontario); www.familysearch.org 'Registres paroissiaux, 1836-1842, Catholic Church. Diocese de Pembroke, ON,' Reel 007769217 p. 81.

TRANSLATION OF REHABILITATION OF THE MARRIAGE OF TOUSS+ LARONDE AND MIE LARONDE, DATED AUGUST 28, 1938

[page 1 – left side}

[marginalia: Rehabilitation of the marriage of Touss+ Laronde and Mie Laronde]

At the Post of the Allumettes on August twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, I the undersigned priest, acting by virtue of the powers granted to me, by Monsignor J. J. Lartigue bishop of Montreal in a letter dated May 18, 1838, having taken the mutual consent by words [of] the present of Toussaint Laronde farmer aged about fifty-five years, and Marie Laronde, his first cousin,

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aged about forty-five years, both domiciled on the island of Allumettes, ratified their marriage, which was null and void due to an impediment of spiritual affinity contracted between them (the aforementioned Toussaint Laronde having provisionally baptized the aforementioned Marie Laronde and several of her children before their marriage, which was celebrated last year before Mr Brunet, parish priest of the little nation, to whom the impediment had not been discovered. By virtue of the powers [described], I have granted to the said parties (ad cautelam) in addition to the dispensation of spiritual affinity and of any publication, that also of consanguinity to the 2nd degree of which they had already obtained dispensation at the time of their first marriage celebration.
The aforementioned spouses having had before the present marriage 14 children of which 13 are living namely Denis aged 23 years, Angelique aged 25 years, Marie aged 22 years, Toussaint aged 19 years, [Eup...] aged 17 years, Anne aged 15 years, Francois aged 13 1/2 years, Elizabeth aged 11 years, Charles aged 9 ½ years, Eustache aged 8 years, Louis aged 7 years, Paul aged 3 years, Suzanne aged 4 months, who they both recognize as belonging to them, I have legitimized them,

[page 2 – left side]

and legitimize them (as far as necessary) by the present act in the presence of Dominique Patwe and Joseph Pakwatchinini undersigned, also witnesses of the said rehabilitation of marriage. The spouses declared that they did not know how to sign.

TRANSLATION OF REHABILITATION OF THE MARRIAGE OF TOUSS[+] LARONDE AND M[IE] LARONDE, DATED AUGUST 28, 1938

Joseph Pakwatchinini

Dom Patwe Cht de Bellefeuille ptre