

**Enrolment Officer's Responding Report made in response to the Initial
Submissions by Interested Parties:**

**Report Regarding Ancestor
Sophie Carrière dite Jammes
(RIN #11566)
dated March 30, 2023**



**Joan Holmes, Enrolment Officer for AOO
Prepared for the Algonquin Tribunal
March 2023**

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Enrolment Officer's Responding Report regarding Ancestor RIN #11566

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1. Introduction

The Tribunal received responding submissions from two individuals in support of retaining the ancestor Sophie Carrière dite Jammes (RIN #11566) on the Schedule of Algonquin Ancestors. The submissions are posted on the Tribunal's website at:

<https://www.tanakiwin.com/tribunal/sophie-emelie-jamme-dite-carriere/>

They appear on the website as:

- Document 2 – Initial Submissions made by L. Clouthier on behalf of Lagarde Carriere line. It was dated February 22, 2023.
- Documents 4.1 to 4.9 – Initial Submissions made by D. Chaput. This submission is in nine parts.

The Clouthier and Chaput submissions are responding to the Enrolment Officer's Report which appears on the Tribunal website as:

- Document 1 – Enrolment Officer's Report Regarding Ancestor Sophie Emilie Jamme dite Carrière (RIN #11566). It was dated December 2022.

This reply report addresses the content of the responding submissions that are relevant to the Tribunal's inquiry, which is to determine whether Sophie Emilie Jamme dite Carrière is identified in a historic record or document dated on or before December 31, 1921, in such a way that it would be reasonable to conclude that she 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.

The Clouthier and Chaput responding submissions refer to some documents and facts that are contained in the Enrolment Officer's Report (posted as Document 1). As noted in the Enrolment Officer's Report, archival documents recording a family's life events have been assigned ALG document numbers; RIN numbers have been assigned to individuals discussed in the report to aid in identification. RIN numbers, ALG numbers and/or page numbers of existing reports will be referenced in this report for ease of discussion. New documents referenced in this reply reports are listed in Appendix A and attached to Appendix B. Documents supplied by the Respondents are attached to their submissions.

2. Document #2 – Initial Submission by L. Clouthier

The Respondent L. Clouthier submitted a report to the Tribunal in support of retaining Sophie Emilie Jamme dite Carrière (RIN #11566) on the Schedule of Ancestors. The submission was sent under cover of a letter dated February 22, 2023 with a 66-page report including explanatory text, family statements and memoirs, and some supporting genealogical summaries with supporting documents.

The L. Clouthier submission addresses both Emilie Sophie Carrière (RIN #11566) and her spouse Thomas Lagarde dit St. Jean (RIN #11565). This reply report comments on the content that

applies to ancestor Sophie Emilie Carrière. The content related to Thomas Lagarde dit St. Jean is addressed in a separate report.

The Enrolment Officer comments on the content of the submission that is within the purview of the Enrolment Officer to address and is germane to the issues before the Tribunal. The issues raised by the Respondent are organized into sub-sections. Some individuals discussed by the Respondent are identified by RIN numbers for ease of identification.

2.1 Respondent's Introduction (Respondent's page 2)

The Respondent notes that no document has been located that specifically names Sophie Emilie Carrière as Algonquin. The descendants wish to challenge the basis of the Tribunal's assignment and request that this challenge be brought to the attention of the "governing body of the AOO for consideration."

The Enrolment Officer has no comment on this request.

2.2 Part One: Thomas St. Jean dit Lagarde and Emilie Sophie Carrière and Descendants (Respondent's pages 2 to 5)

The Respondent states that the descendants met the criteria of the Proposed Beneficiary Criteria (PBC). The Tribunal was established after the PBC had been applied. The issue before the Tribunal is whether or not Emilie Sophie Carrière was properly included on the Schedule of Ancestors which was a required element of meeting the PBC.

The Respondent enumerated several points to support the statement that the descendants of the subject ancestor "believe they have Algonquin heritage and identity" (respondent's emphasis). The Enrolment Officer comments on only those points within her purview.

- The Respondent noted that the family lived in the Ottawa Valley settlement area for hundreds of years. The Enrolment Officer's Report (posted as Document 1) notes in section E.2 that prior to 1845, the Carrière-Lagarde family lived in St. Eustache, Quebec where the majority of their children were baptized.
- The Respondent noted, among other points, that: they lived in community with people of French and Algonquin origins; they had intimate knowledge of the land; they increased their level of remunerative work as the area became settled; and that they forged connections through mutual support, resource harvesting activities, religious connection, and lifestyle. The Enrolment Officer has no basis upon which to substantiate these statements in comparison to other Indigenous or non-Indigenous or families living in the area at the time.
- The Respondent stated that the majority of Lagarde/Carrière descendants have more than one Algonquin ancestor. According to the Enrolment records, of those descendants of the married couple Sophie Carrière (RIN #11566) and Thomas Lagarde (RIN #11565)

who meet the Proposed Beneficiary Criteria (PBC), approximately 70% rely solely on Lagarde/Carrière and had no other known Algonquin ancestor(s).

2.3 Part Two: Lagarde/Carrière Descendants Would Like to Expand the Conversation
(Respondent's pages 5 to 8)

The Enrolment Officer has no comments on this section which addresses the nature of the treaty process and nation building.

2.4 Supplementary Documents *(Respondent's pages 9 to 19)*

The Respondent discussed a number of documents/issues under sub-headings a) to i), which will be commented on under the same sub-headings.

2.4.a Lagarde-St Jean Defense, Emmett Godin, January 2023

Mr. Godin described the life of Alexina Marie Turcotte and Emmett Godin, grandmother and father of Emmett Godin, including their connection to Algonquins and their life at Black Bay near Petawawa. The family lineage is documented in Enrolment records as described.

The Enrolment Officer has no comments on family oral history. Mr. Godin is a descendant of the Lagarde-Carrière couple through his paternal grandmother Alexina Marie Turcotte who was a great granddaughter of Thomas Lagarde and Sophie Carrière.

2.4.b Family History Submitted by Ronald Romain Sr.

Mr. Romain identified his immediate ancestors as Olivier Paquette (great-grandfather), Xavier Paquette (grandfather), and Alexina Paquette (mother) and their life at Black Bay, including resource harvesting in the area and working in Algonquin Park. This family intermarried with descendants of Sophie Carrière and Thomas Lagarde in 1889. The Paquette line is under review by the Tribunal.

The Enrolment Officer has no comments on family oral history.

2.4.c Jane Lagassie

Ms. Lagassie provided photos of five generations of the Lagassie, Biossonette, Landry/Boyer, and Turcotte women and listed details of six generation up to her link with the Lagarde/Carrière ancestors. The generations are documented in Enrolment records as described. A newspaper article described the resource harvesting and personal memoirs of her great-grandmother including her teachings and knowledge of local medicines. The submission includes testimonies regarding the effectiveness of Ms. Lagassie's medicines.

The Enrolment Officer has no comments on photographs of family members or family oral history.

2.4.d Expanding on Bonnechere Algonquin First Nation Documented support of the Lagarde-Carrière Families as Algonquin Ancestors by Carole Turcotte

Ms. Turcotte provided a list of some descendants of the Carrière-Lagarde couple. These descendants are documented in Enrolment Office records. The census records referenced are included in the Enrolment Officer's Report as well. Family oral history recounts how the families were isolated and discriminated against because they were aboriginal people.

The Enrolment Officer has no comments on family oral history.

This sub-section also noted the descent of some individuals from the Langlois-Grenier family. An application to add Françoise Grenier as an Algonquin ancestor was denied by Justice Chadwick in May 2013 after hearing evidence from parties supporting her inclusion, those objecting to her inclusion, and evidence compiled by the Enrolment Officer. The Langlois-Grenier line has not been documented as being Algonquin.

2.4.e "The Squatters on Grand Calumet Island prior to 1845 – Author Mike Lamothe. The Gateway To This Lagardes of Calumet Island Discussion" by Carole Turcotte

This section cited an article written by Mike Lamothe posted on Facebook regarding settlers on Grand Calumet island. The article mentions a Joe Lagarde, with whom the author Mike Lamothe conversed.

This sub-section is addressed in the Thomas Lagarde dit St. Jean Report.

2.4.f History of Josephine Souliere (nee Turcotte) as told by Geoff Souliere

This section describes life experiences of Mr. Souliere's ancestors including resource harvesting, wage labour, use of medicines, and speaking a native language.

The Enrolment Officer has no comments on family oral history.

2.4.g French-Algonquin Family Alliances

The Respondent stated that the Sophie Carrière's family "shows a prevalence of French and Algonquin families being interconnected." The Algonquin connections are stated to be:

- The first marriage of Sophie's grandmother Maire Madeline Marier (1751-1825, RIN #31598) to Thomas Dicaire (RIN #31637) in 1770. Thomas's parents were documented as being Pierre Dicaire and an Iroquois mother, Cecile Annen-Harrison (RIN #57936).¹ This is not relevant to the descent of the Carrière-Lagarde line as Thomas Dicaire is not a blood relation of Sophie. Also, this would not establish an Algonquin connection.
- Sophie Carrière was the granddaughter of Maire Madeline Marier through her second marriage to Andre Falmard (RIN #31597) in 1773 at Les Cedres, Quebec. There is no Algonquin heritage through the second marriage. The information provided on the

¹ ALG-01015

extended family of Thomas Dicaire, who died before Marie's second marriage in 1773, does not demonstrate any continued relationship between Marie Madeline Marier and the Iroquois family of her first husband.

- The connections of other extended family members to individuals who married descendants of distant ancestors, such as Marie Miteoumigoukwoe/Mitewamewkwe (1631-1699, RIN #11941) who married Pierre Couc dit Lafleur in 1657 in Trois Rivières does not indicate Algonquin heritage for Sophie Carrière.
- The Lachine Massacre of 1689. The Enrolment Officer has no comment on the impact of the Lachine Massacre on the Lagarde-Carrière couple who were married in 1827 or on their descendants.

Points in this section specific to the Lagarde family are discussed in the reply report for ancestor Thomas Lagarde dit St. Jean.

2.4.h *"une robe l'indienne" and marriage contract*

This section provides an alternate interpretation of the items listed in the marriage contract between Sophie Carrière's sister, Josephthe James dite Carrière, and Jean Baptist Daragon. Bernard Turcotte responded to the interpretation given in the Enrolment Officer's Report (posted as Document 1) which stated that the "robe l'Indienne" was a reference to a dress made of India cloth.

Alternately, the Respondent reasoned that the people were poor and illiterate and the reference was to clothing typically worn by Indigenous people. While this interpretation is plausible, it should be noted that the marriage contract was not written by the parties to the marriage but by a notary, who was literate and educated.

The marriage contract dated from 1823 and was drawn up by a notary in the District of Montreal.² The contract indicated that the groom was a labourer in the Parish of St. Eustache; Josephthe was from the same parish. The "robe d'indien" is listed as being worth 7 livres and 4 sols; another dress is listed as worth 12 livre, which suggests the "robe d'indien" is of inferior quality. There are two "mouchoir d'indienne" (15 sols) listed. These are handkerchiefs. There are also two other items described as "un mentelet d'indienne" (4 livres) and another worth 1 livre 4 sols. These additional items suggest the term "d'indienne" is referring to a type of cloth from which the items are made, not that the items are of Indigenous manufacture.

Noreen Kruzich comments on the fabric supplied by the fur trade. The examples given by Noreen Kruzich all date from the eighteenth century (1700s). The marriage was contracted in 1823 at a time when there was a comparatively greater supply of imported goods.

² ALG-40504 cited in the Enrolment Officer's Report, Section E.6 pages 14 to 15.

2.4.i André Falmard – the Benefit of the Doubt

The Respondent stated that the origins of André Falmard, the second husband of Marie Madeleine Marier, who is the grandfather of subject ancestor Sophie Emilie Carrière, is unknown and therefore remains of interest. The Respondent noted that André met Marie Maier at Oka (Lake of Two Mountains). No documentation has been provided that indicates André and Marie met at Oka. As noted in the Enrolment Officer's Report (posted as Document 1), André and Marie married in 1773 at Les Cèdres which is now in the parish of Valleyfield.³ André was born in the United States around 1743. Their marriage document notes that his parents were living in Virginia and André was living in Les Cèdres at the time of the marriage.⁴

The connection of Marie's first husband, Thomas Dicaire, to Oka has been discussed above. No descendants in the Carrière-Lagarde line come from the union of Marie and her first husband. None of the derivative or primary documents supplied by the Respondent in this section connect directly to André Falmard or indicate that he was Indigenous.

3. Document #4 – Initial Submission by D. Chaput

D. Chaput filed a nine-part submission to the Tribunal in support of retaining the subject ancestor. The submission addresses both Emilie Sophie Carrière (RIN #11566) and her spouse Thomas Lagarde dit St. Jean (RIN #11565). This reply report comments on the content that applies to ancestor Sophie Emilie Carrière. The content related to Thomas Lagarde dit St. Jean is addressed in a separate report.

The Enrolment Office comments on the content of the submission that is within the purview of the Enrolment Officer to address and is germane to the issues before the Tribunal. The issues raised by the Respondent are organized into sub-sections. Some individuals discussed by the Respondent are identified by RIN numbers for ease of identification.

3.1 Respondent's Submission 4.1 Algonquin Family Connections

3.1.a First Family Connection

This paragraph shows that a woman who descended from ancestors Jean Baptiste Kijikomanito (RIN #6643), Joseph Pekakasiketch (RIN #6527), and Jacques Kamiskwabininch (RIN #7189) married a man who descended from the subject ancestor and her husband (the Carrière-Lagarde line). This marriage took place in Pembroke in 1952. The descendants of this couple have Algonquin descent through the bride. This does not confer Algonquin descent on any relatives or ancestors on the groom's side. The Respondent indicated that she had social connections to this family.

3.1.b Second Family Connection

This paragraph notes details of the life of Emmett Chartrand, born in 1915, a descendant of the Carrière-Lagarde line. He spoke "French and Indian" and spent time resource harvesting in

³ This village was established in 1717; the parish was established in 1752 and the first chapel built in 1771.

⁴ ALG-40487 cited in the Enrolment Officer's Report, Section E.3 pages 10 to 11.

Algonquin Park. Stories about his life are recorded in a book entitled *King of Algonquin Park*. Emmett was the great-great-grandson of Sophie Carrière and Thomas Lagarde. Emmett married Katherine Mary Jocko in 1941 at Madawaska. Katherine Mary Jocko is a descendant of ancestors Jean Baptiste Kijikomanito (RIN #6643), Denis Lavalley (RIN #4805), Joseph Pekakasiketch (RIN #6527), Louis Nikik (RIN #7652), and Pierre Louis Constant Pinesi (RIN #14169). The fact that Katherine Mary Jocko is of Algonquin descent does not confer Algonquin ancestry on any relatives or ancestors on the husband's side of the family. It does show a connection between that family line and a known Algonquin family line whose Algonquin ancestry is not subject to review.

This section includes statements from a descendant of Emmett Chartrand and Katherine Mary Jocko that states she believes her father was Algonquin and spoke Algonquin with her mother.

The Enrolment Officer has no comments on photographs of family members or family oral history.

The Respondent presented the couple David Lamure (RIN #2620) and Elisabeth Buckshot (RIN #2272) who married in 1908. Both have been documented as descending from multiple Algonquin Ancestors. Neither of them is known to have a familial connection to the Sophie Carrière and Thomas Lagarde line.

The Enrolment Officer has no information on Robert Sarazin, also presented by the Respondent, who married a woman from the Sophie Carrière and Thomas Lagarde line.

3.2 Respondent's Submission 4.2 Chartrand Family Connections

3.2.a Chartrand Family

The Respondent's submission begins with a text document describing the family tree of Emmett Chartrand beginning with his great-great-grandparents who married in 1814. The information shows that Emmett was the grandson of Elizabeth Felicite Turcotte, a granddaughter of Sophie Carrière and Thomas Lagarde.

The family information shows that Josephine Chartrand, purported to be a sister of Emmett's grandfather, who was not in the direct Carriere-Lagarde line, married Theophile Montreuil (RIN #5283) in 1880. He was the son of Marie Kakwabit (RIN #7993) and grandson of François Kakwabit (RIN #6849). This family would be very distantly related to Emmett Chartrand. Emmett Chartrand would be a first cousin once removed to the children of Josephine and Theophile. This connection would be through a non-Algonquin line, as their common ancestors would be François Chartrand and Eleanor Couturier, who have not been shown to have any Indigenous heritage.

The marriage of Emmett Chartrand to Katherine Mary Jocko is cited by this Respondent. That marriage is discussed above.

Website downloads are provided by the Respondent to support the details of the family narrative. The Enrolment Officer holds primary documents that show the familial relationships between the individuals, which are as discussed above.

3.2.b Silent Community

The Respondent's submission included an extract from a PowerPoint presentation entitled "The Silent Community: A Case Study in Cultural & Heritage Presentation in the Ottawa Valley." The presentation identifies families who were displaced by construction at Deep River in the Townships of Rolph, Buchanan, Wylie and Mckay. The area was known as the "Indian Settlement." An aerial photograph from 1938 had the names of families superimposed on Lots 4 and 5, which were within the "Indian Village." One cabin is indicated as belonging Joseph Lamure and Victoria Chartrand and another cabin is indicated as belonging to Moses Lamure and Alexina Chartrand.

Alexina Blanche Chartrand (RIN #9515) is a second cousin once removed of Emmett Chartrand. She is not in the Carrière-Lagarde direct line of descent. Alexina Blanche married Moise Joseph Lamure (RIN #5345) in 1930. Moses Lamure was a descendant of documented Algonquin ancestors such as François Kakwabit (RIN #6849) and Joseph Pekakasiketch (RIN #6527). Emmett Chartrand would be the third cousin of the children of Alexina and Moses Lamure, as their common ancestors were Ignace Chartrand and Mary Louise Meilleur, their great-great-grandparents on a non-Algonquin line.

Victoria Chartrand and Joseph Lamure could be Alexina's sister Clorince Victoria Chartrand and her husband Joseph Adams Lukus (aka Joseph Adams, nephew to Alexina's husband Moses), but again their common ancestors would be Ignace Chartrand and Mary Louise Meilleur, their great-great-grandparents on a non-Algonquin line.

3.3 Respondent's Submission 4.3 Maps

A map of Grand Calumet Island and a map of Allumette Island were provided by the Respondent. No source information was provided for the maps. They appear to be plans of the subdivision of the islands with names of persons holding patents to lots noted; however, their provenance, date, and purpose is not known.

The maps provided by the Respondent identify two "reserves": one on Allumette Island labelled "Somerset Reserve" and one on Calumet Island labelled "Reserve." The Respondent submits that these were areas meant to be set aside as Indian Reserves and that the Indigenous people were expected to live there.

This is not correct. When townships were created and subdivided for sale certain lands were "reserved" for public use or to support the clergy or schools.

Allumette was subdivided by surveyor William Teasdale in 1845.⁵ His plan of Allumette Island dated 1846 shows the "Somerset or Culbute Res." with the notation "Res. For Public Works."⁶ Teasdale's field book notes that one of his tasks was to record the "position of the settlers improvements and the division lines between them." He stated there were about 120 habitations containing a population of about 900 people. He reported a request to have land reserved for the church, which is shown on his plan as "t. Alphonse."⁷ The plan shows the "Culbute or Somerset Reserve" as a 205-acre parcel with a 5-chain strip along the shore for public purposes and 155 acres "disposable." This suggests a reserve for public purposes and sale, and not an Indian Reserve.

The Enrolment Officer did not locate Teasdale's field book and initial plan of the survey of Calumet Island but the purpose of the reserve on that island would be the same.

The Enrolment Office located almost identical plans to the ones provided by the Respondent in a collection of maps of Lanark and Renfrew Counties published in 1863. The maps were drawn from existing surveys. On those maps, the reserve on Allumette Island is marked "government reserve" and the lands of St. Alphonse Church are also shown. On Calumet Island the reserve is simply marked "Reserve."⁸

In addition to the evidence cited above that these reserves were standard reservations of land made at the time of initial subdivision of the islands, there is no record of an intention to establish a reserve for Indians on either of the islands around the time these lands were subdivided. Beginning in 1834, the Algonquin and Nipissing chiefs petitioned for lands on Allumette Island or above Calumet Island and the adjacent banks of the Ottawa River. After nearly a decade of consideration, British authorities denied their request in 1842.⁹ The main reason for denying the request was that the islands were already inhabited by numerous squatters.

The Respondent noted that although the Lagarde-Carrière descendants were living on the islands at the time, no families by the name of Lagarde, Turcotte, or Clouthier appear on the plan. They conclude that they do not appear on the plan because as Indigenous people they were intended to live on the land shown on the islands as "reserves." Furthermore, the Respondent indicated that as Indigenous people they were barred from owning land and that due to too many Iroquois raids the families packed up and moved upriver.

There are several issues with those statements:

- As explained above, the land marked "reserve" on the islands were not intended to be Indian Reserves but were being reserved for public use or to support the clergy or schools;

⁵ ALG-40565

⁶ ALG-40566

⁷ ALG-40565

⁸ ALG-40567

⁹ ALG-90257

- Indigenous people were not prevented from buying land at this time but were prevented from claiming free homestead lands being granted to settlers. The land on the islands were not free homestead grants but locations taken up by squatters;
- The Iroquois raids up the Ottawa River pre-dated the early 1800s, being predominantly a feature of the so-called Beaver Wars of the mid-seventeenth century (1600s);
- While some of the family records show that descendants of the Carrière-Lagarde line used the church on the island,¹⁰ they were clearly living on the mainland. For example, Sophie Lagarde dit St. Jean, widow of Thomas, and her family were recorded as living in Litchfield Township, Pontiac on the 1851¹¹ and 1861¹² census returns. In 1871, Sophie was enumerated in Clarendon Township in South Pontiac living with an adult son and next door to another adult son.¹³ Her daughter Sophie St. Jean was recorded as living with her husband Xavier Turcotte in Waltham Township, Pontiac in 1861¹⁴ and at Petawawa in 1871.¹⁵
- An 1856 Crown Land Department plan of Grand Calumet Island names heads of families occupying lots on Grand Calumet Island and the status of their payment for the lots being paid in full or partially paid. The information was recorded as of November 21, 1867. Names include #36 – J Turcotte, 1 payment Lot 6 Range 3 N1/2 of 6. It is unknown if this map pre- or post-dates the maps supplied by the Respondents. On the Respondent's plan this lot is shown as unoccupied.¹⁶

3.4 Respondent's Submission 4.4 Carrière Family

The Respondent provided a text summary of Sophie Carrière's partial lineage following her father's paternal line. This section includes information on Carrière extended family members, such as siblings of persons in the line of descent between Sophie and her paternal ancestors. These individuals are parallel branches of the extended family and are not Sophie's direct ancestors. The Enrolment Officer's Report (posted as Document 1) provided a genealogical chart of Sophie's maternal and paternal lines in Appendix 1b and Appendix 1c. These are the lines of direct lineal descent between Sophie Carrière and her ancestors.

The section on the country marriage practices in the early fur trade is very colloquial. Excellent scholarly sources for the country marriage practices of fur trade officers and servants (employees) working for the Hudson's Bay Company, various short lived private companies, and the North West Company are books by Jennifer Brown and Sylvia van Kirk.¹⁷ No evidence has

¹⁰ See chart summarizing the marriage and death records for Thomas and Sophie's children in Enrolment Officer's Report E.4 on page 12.

¹¹ ALG-40379 cited in the Enrolment Officer's Report, Section E.2 page 8.

¹² ALG-40397 cited in the Enrolment Officer's Report, Section E.2 page 9.

¹³ ALG-40399 cited in the Enrolment Officer's Report, Section E.2 page 9.

¹⁴ ALG-40413 cited in the Enrolment Officer's Report, Section E.4 page 13.

¹⁵ ALG-40415 cited in the Enrolment Officer's Report, Section E.4 page 13.

¹⁶ ALG-40569

¹⁷ Jennifer S. Brown, *Strangers in Blood: Fur Trade Company Families in Indian Country*. Vancouver: University of British Columbia Press, 1980.

Sylvia Van Kirk, *"Many Tender Ties" Women in Fur-Trade Society, 1670-1870*. Winnipeg: Watson & Dwyer Publishing Ltd., 1980.

been provided that shows that people in the direct Lagarde-Carrière line engaged in country marriages or that they had extended periods of employment in the remote areas where country marriages or marriage *à la façon du pays* were common.

3.5 Respondent's Submission 4.5 Josephthe Jamme Dite Carrière Wedding

The Respondent referenced the content of the 1823 marriage contract between Josephthe James dite Carrière, and Jean Baptist Daragon which was drawn up by a notary in the District of Montreal. The sister of the bride, "Sophie James" was present at the signing of the contract.¹⁸ The bride, Josephthe James dite Carrière, and the subject ancestor Sophie Emilie Carrière (aka Sophie Emilie Jammes dite Carrière, RIN #11566) are sisters. Both are documented as being the daughters of Michel Gammes dit Carrière (RIN #55712) and Genevieve Falmard.

Sophie is noted on her baptismal record, dated June 2, 1807, as "Marie Sophie Gammes dite Carriere." Her parents were identified as being "Michel Gammes dit Carriere" (RIN #55712), a Labourer, and "Genevieve Falmard" (RIN #55713). The baptism took place at St. Eustache, which was her parent's parish.¹⁹ On the marriage record for Sophie and Thomas Lagarde dit St. Jean, Sophie is named as "Marie Emelie James dite Carrière" and was identified as the minor daughter ("fille mineur") of the deceased "Michel James dit Carrière" (RIN #55712) and "Genevieve Falmard" (RIN #55713), also "de cette paroisse." They were married in August 1827 at St. Eustache.²⁰

The Respondent states that: a) the Sophie James who attended the signing of the marriage contract was the sister of the bride Josephthe; and b) the Sophie Carrière dite James that married Thomas Lagarde was not the girl baptized on June 2, 1807.

The 1807 baptismal record of Sophie Carrière's (RIN #11566), her 1827 marriage record, and her sister's 1823 marriage contract all provide the names of her parents as "Michel James dit Carrière" (RIN #55712) and "Genevieve Falmard" (RIN #55713) with various spellings. Taken together these documents indicate that this Sophie is the subject ancestor and wife of Thomas Lagarde dit St. Jean and not some other person.

The Respondents state that they take the position that some of the items listed in the contract such as the "robbe l'indienne" are Indigenous items. See also this discussion in section 2.4.h above. This is in support of their statement that "a few of the Carriere Family Members were involved with and married Algonquin women."

3.6 Respondent's Submission 4.6 Father Brunet History – Letter to Bishop

This subsection is addressed in the Thomas Lagarde dit St. Jean Report.

¹⁸ ALG-40504 cited in the Enrolment Officer's Report, Section E.6 pages 14 to 15.

¹⁹ ALG-40439 cited in the Enrolment Officer's Report, Section E.1 page 5.

²⁰ ALG-11688 cited in the Enrolment Officer's Report, Section E.2 page 6.

3.7 Respondent's Submission 4.7 Marie Emilie Carriere

In this submission, the Respondent addressed a document regarding the baptism of a girl named Marie Emilie, the daughter of Michel Carriere (Voyageur) and a woman whose name was transcribed as Marie Magdeleine Catherine Fournier dite (Norgeil or Longeil). The Respondents claim that Marie Magdeleine was an Algonquin from Lac de Deux Montagne. This document is discussed in the Enrolment Officer's Report (posted as Document 1) in Section E.5 on page 14.

The respondents state that the document is legitimate based on comparison to other documents signed by Father Felix and asked the Tribunal to have this document assessed by a qualified unbiased handwriting analyst.

The Respondent has provided multiple documents and arguments supporting the theory that Michel Carriere, the voyageur, and father of Marie Emilie took an Algonquin wife *à la facon du pays*.

The difficulty with this line of reasoning is that the woman who married Thomas Lagarde dit St. Jean in August 1827 at St. Eustache was documented as being "Marie Emelie James dite Carrière" and was identified as the minor daughter ("fille mineur") of the deceased "Michel James dit Carrière" (RIN #55712) and "Genevieve Falmard" (RIN #55713), of the parish.²¹ Furthermore, it is Sophie (RIN #11566) and Thomas (RIN #11565) who are documented as the progenitors of the Carrière-Lagarde line from which the respondents descend.

The Enrolment Officer's Report (posted as Document 1) referenced the baptismal document of Emilie Carrière the daughter of Michel Carrière and Marie Magdeleine Catherine Fournier dite (Norgeil or Longeil) or Morget at Section E.5.²² In brief:

- the document has not been sourced; its provenance is unknown;²³
- the year of the baptism is obscured and can not be verified;
- the place where the baptism took place is not shown;
- the form of the record is not in a church register as is the norm, but as an extract;
- the record specifically names the parents, Michel Carrière and Marie Magdelaine Catherine Bournier/Fournier dite Morget, as being a legally married couple. Note the Respondent's show her name as "Fournier dite Norgeil or Longeil;" and
- the parents are noted on the record as being from this parish; however, the parish is unknown.

There is no record on the PRDH website for a "Marie Emilie Carrière" born circa 1808 or a couple called Michel Carrière and Marie Magdelaine Catherine Bournier/Fournier dit Morget or any variation. In addition, a search of Ancestry.ca did not yield any records related to those names.

²¹ ALG-11688 cited in the Enrolment Officer's Report, Section E.2 page 6.

²² ALG-40502 cited in the Enrolment officer's Report, Section E.5 pages 13 to 14.

²³ This document is difficult to read. If the source was known a better copy would likely be accessible.

The Respondent provided a document on PDF page 104 of the submission which lists Michel Carriere as having had a contract for two years from February 5, 1805 to go to Michilimackinac, which was a fur trade center located in the Straits of Mackinac between Lakes Huron and Michigan. On this listing he was said to have been from the parish of St. Benoit Grand Brulé.

A girl christened as "Marie Sophie Gammes dit Carriere" was known to have been baptized on June 2, 1807. Her parents were identified as being "Michel Gammes dit Carriere" (RIN #55712), a Labourer, and "Genevieve Falmard" (RIN #55713). The baptism took place at St. Eustache, which was her parent's parish.²⁴ Furthermore, Sophie James and her sister Josephte are shown on Josephte's marriage contract as the daughters of Michel James dit Carrière and "Geneviève Fermer dite [oine?]".²⁵ Thus we have the record of the 1827 marriage of the subject ancestor Sophie Carrière (RIN #11566), her 1807 baptism, and her sister's marriage contract all naming the same parents. Thomas Lagarde dit St. Jean and Sophie Carrière are documented as being the progenitors of the family line to which the respondents are descendants.

The Respondent's suggestion that the Emilie Carrière, daughter of Michel Carrière, named in the unreferenced document is the woman who married Thomas St. Jean dit Lagarde is difficult to sustain as this Emilie Carriere has different parents (Michel Carrière, voyageur, and Marie Magdeleine Catherine Fournier dite [Norgeil or Longeil or Morget]) than the woman who married Thomas. On the marriage record Thomas's bride is named as the daughter of Michel Gammes dit Carriere, a Labourer, and Genevieve Falmard.

Comments regarding Lagarde men being involved in the fur trade are addressed in the Thomas Lagarde dit St. Jean report.

3.8 Respondent's Submission 4.8 Lagarde dit St. Jean Family Connections

Comments regarding Joe Lagarde are addressed in the Thomas Lagarde dit St. Jean report.

3.9 Respondent's Submission 4.9 Conclusions

In this section, the Respondents states that census records only show indigenous people who lived on reserves and at trading posts, and that church records do not identify Indigenous status.

The Enrolment Officer disagrees with this position. While census records obscure or misrepresent the identity of the many Indigenous people, census records throughout the Ottawa Valley from 1861 to 1921 have noted many Indigenous families who live in remote households, small clusters of Indigenous families in different township, and those living within non-Indigenous settlements. These individuals have been recorded by many terms used at the time to indicate their Indigenous status including: "Indian," Algonquin, French breed, etc.,

²⁴ ALG-40439 cited in the Enrolment Officer's Report, Section E.1 page 5.

²⁵ ALG-40504 cited in the Enrolment Officer's Report, Section E.6 pages 14 to 15.

Enrolment Officer's Responding Report regarding Ancestor RIN #11566

which enables experienced researchers and genealogists to locate and identify indigenous families.

Church records, particularly those from the 19th century very often recorded people as "Indian," Algonquin, or Nipissing. This is particularly true for records generated by the mission at Oka (over 2,500 are held in the Enrolment Office database), the mission at Allumette Island, and at numerous churches throughout the valley.

The Enrolment Office has no comment on the concerns expressed by the Respondent's on correspondence and actions in 2022-23.

Appendix A: Supporting Document List for Sophie Jamme dite Carriere

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

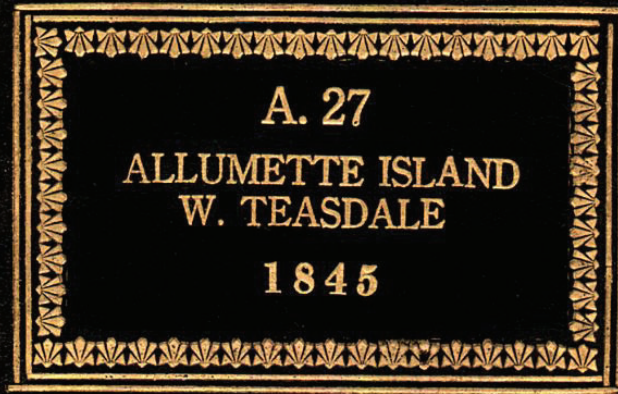
Document Number	Document Date	Document Description	Reference
ALG-01015	1743-02-07	Marriage of Pierre Dicaire and Cecile Annen-Harrison	Registre de la Paroisse de L'Annonciation-de-la-Bienheureuse-Vierge-Marie de Oka [Deux Montagnes] 1721-1786 F.M. 8 G 21 Volume 1
ALG-40565	1845-05-01	William Teasdale Fieldbook Letter	BAnQ Quebec E21, S60, SS3, PA27 Carnet A27, île Allumette William Teasdale 1845-05-01, Accessed March 23rd 2023 https://www.banq.qc.ca/
ALG-40566	1846-00-00	Plan of the Township of Allumette Island	BAnQ Quebec E21, S555, SS1, SSSS1, PA.9A Plan of the Township of Allumette Island William Teasdale 1846
ALG-40567	1863-00-00	"County Map Lanark and Renfrew"	"County Map Lanark and Renfrew." The Ontario Historical County Maps Project, accessed March 24 2023 at https://maps.library.utoronto.ca/hgis/countymaps/lanarkrenfrew/Lanarkrenfrew_merge.jpg
ALG-40569	1867-11-21	"Plan of the Township of Grand Calumet Island"	Ontario, Department of Crown Lands. "Plan of the Township of Grand Calumet Island." [1987]. LAC Call Number G3453.P66:3G7G46 1867 .O57
ALG-90257	1942-07-12	Proceedings of a Council between the Algonquins and Nipissings of the Lake of the Two Mountains, Captain Ducharme, Interpreter and James Hughes, Superintendent, Indian Department	LAC RG 10 Vol. 6 File 39556-58 Reel C-10,998

Appendix B: Supporting Document Package for Sophie Jamme dite Carriere

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

- 7 -

- M. Lafeuillade & Onontaha. 1 janvier 1743, mariage de Louis Lafeuillade, fils de Louis Lafeuillade et de Marie Pafard, avec Marie Onontaha, nipissigne de nation, lesquels nouveaux mariés ont reconnu pour leur légitime enfant le nommé Louis, baptisé de 25 juin 1742.
- M. Dicaire & Harrison. 7 février 1743, mariage de Pierre Dicaire, fils de Louis Dicaire et de Susanne Lorrain, et Cécile Annen-Harrison, fille de Julien Annen-Harrison (Rissi), anglais de nation, et de Marie Angélique, Iroquoise de nation.
- B. Leduc. 4 mars 1743, baptême de Charles Leduc, fils de Pierre Leduc et de Pélagie Tongas, demeurant dans cette mission.
- B. Sabourin. 12 mars 1743, baptême de Pierre Sabourin, fils de J.-Bte Sabourin, capitaine de milice de la seigneurie de Vaudreuil, et de Marie-Catherine Euson.
- B. Dicaire. 23 avril 1743, baptême de Jean-Marie Dicaire, fils de Louis Dicaire et de Susanne Lorrain; parrain, Pierre Dicaire, fils aîné de dit Louis, marraine, Marie-Anne, sa fille.
- B. St-Germain. 24 mai 1743, baptême de Marie-Amable St-Germain, fille du sieur François St-Germain, seigneur de Bellevue, demeurant à d'Alleboust, et de Marie-Joseph Perrin.
- B. Legault. 1 juin 1743, baptême de Marie-Anne Legault dit Deslauriers, fille de François Legault dit Deslauriers et de Marie-Louise Braseau.
- S. Dumais. 1 juillet 1743, sépulture de Marie-Jeanne Dumais, femme de Jacques Sabourin, habitant de Vaudreuil, décédée le 7 du mois de juin, âgée de 37 ans.
- S. St-Germain. 15 juin 1743, sépulture de Angélique St-Germain, fille de François St-Germain et de Marie-Joseph Caras-Perrin, son épouse légitime.
- S. Fortin. 20 juin 1743, sépulture de René Fortin, âgé de 72 ans.
- S. Lafeuillade. 25 juin 1743, sépulture de Louis Lafeuillade, fils de Louis Lafeuillade et de Marie Onontaha, son épouse, âgé d'un an environ.
- S. Leduc. 26 juin 1743, sépulture de Charles Leduc, 4 mois, fils de Pierre Leduc et de Pélagie Tongas. Témoin, Cadieux, habitant de l'anse Vaudreuil.



A 27

A27

ALLUMETTE ISLAND

A. 27

Teasdale

1845

[Faint, mostly illegible handwriting in the upper section of the page.]

Index

Report.....	Pages
Sealing of the Allumette Island...	A.B.C.
Journal.....	1 to 98
	100 to 105

[Faint, mostly illegible handwriting in the lower section of the page.]

A

14

Tegand 1st May 1845

Honorable Sir

Pursuant to an order in Council, bearing date, the 21st August 1844, accompanying the Commissioner of Crown Lands' letter of the 29th of that month, ordering a survey of the Allumette Island, situated in the Ottawa River, and conformably to instructions to me directed by Thomas Parke Esquire, Surveyor General, dated 29th January 1845. I have duly proceeded to the survey of said Island; by making a surround of the same, performing the two-fold operation, of taking the angles on the limb; and bearings by the needle of the shores or outlines of said Island; and furthermore, I have carefully remarked the position of the Settlers' improvements, the extent in breadth intended to be occupied by each, and the points and bearings of their division lines

as

B

as far as was practicable from personal examination and the information obtained from persons interested and others.

The shores for the most part, of the said Island, rise with a gentle acclivity from the water's edge, and in those places where water falls and rapids occur, the shores bordering thereto are rough, rocky and mountainous. The number of inhabited houses, is said to be about 120 - containing a population of about 900, their improvements and buildings are in many instances extensive, good, and substantial; upwards of two thirds of the inhabitants profess the Roman Catholic religion, their place of worship being a large and commodious wooden Chapel situated at the north eastern extremity of the island, upon a high sandy plain. In an interview with the

C

principal missionary, the Reverend Mr. Lynch, he expressed a desire that the Government would be pleased to reserve or appropriate fourteen or more acres of land adjoining the Chapel, for the use and purposes of the Church.

For further description and information, I beg leave that reference be made to the plan, field-book &c.

All which is humbly submitted

By
Your most obedient & humble Servant

Wm Teasdale

By J. P. Lavoie

To
The Honorable
D. O. Papineau
Commissioner of Crown Lands
Montreal

Field Book
of the Sealing of the
Allumette Island

Surveyed March 1845

by

W. Teasdale

Sy. P. Sur

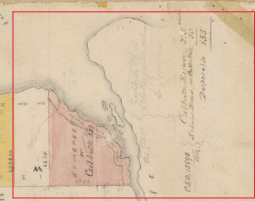


Copy of the original plan

PLAN
OF THE TOWNSHIP OF
ALLUMETTE ISLAND



Surveyed by
Wm. Teasdale
1846



Showing the location of the
Township of Allumette
in the Province of Quebec

Allumette Island.



"County Map Lanark and Renfrew." The Ontario Historical County Maps Project, accessed March 24 2023 at https://maps.library.utoronto.ca/hgis/countymaps/lanarkrenfrew/Lanarkrenfrew_merge.jpg



51. J. male 1/2 payment -
 52. J. male 1/2 payment -
 53. J. male 1/2 payment -
 54. J. male 1/2 payment -
 55. J. male 1/2 payment -
 56. J. male 1/2 payment -
 57. J. male 1/2 payment -
 58. J. male 1/2 payment -
 59. J. male 1/2 payment -
 60. J. male 1/2 payment -
 61. J. male 1/2 payment -
 62. J. male 1/2 payment -
 63. J. male 1/2 payment -
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 65. J. male 1/2 payment -
 66. J. male 1/2 payment -
 67. J. male 1/2 payment -
 68. J. male 1/2 payment -
 69. J. male 1/2 payment -
 70. J. male 1/2 payment -
 71. J. male 1/2 payment -

21. Ed. Brown has made
 22. Michael Griffin 1/2 payment
 23. Th. Kennedy 1/2 payment on
 24. J. Brown 1/2 payment on lot
 25. J. Marshall 1/2 payment
 26. J. Bailey 1/2 payment
 27. Th. M. Lewis 1/2 payment
 28. same as (27)
 29. R. Richard 1/2 payment
 30. John Abbott 1/2 payment
 31. David C. Adams 1/2 payment
 32. J. Bertrand 1/2 payment
 33. Michael Sullivan 1/2 payment
 34. P. Sullivan 1/2 payment
 35. B. M. O'Brien 1/2 payment
 36. J. Linnell 1/2 payment
 37. F. Linnell 1/2 payment
 38. Ant. Beland 1/2 payment
 39. J. M. O'Leary 1/2 payment

40. J. Linnell 1/2 payment
 41. S. Linnell 1/2 payment
 42. D. Cunningham 1/2 payment
 43. J. Cahill 1/2 payment
 44. J. Dineen 1/2 payment
 45. M. Dineen 1/2 payment
 46. J. Cahill 1/2 payment
 47. M. Dineen 1/2 payment
 48. J. Dineen 1/2 payment
 49. J. Dineen 1/2 payment
 50. E. Dineen 1/2 payment

From the Crown Land Agency
 Nov. 21st 1867

1. Thomas W. High has paid the 1, 2 & 3rd instalments -
2. John Houston paid in full for the N.W.E.
3. J. Russell paid in full for lots 2 & 3.
4. William Maher paid in full for lots 2 & 3.
5. J. W. O'Brien has made 1/2 payment on lot 1 - 31, 32 -
6. Joseph Prior has paid 1/2 instalment on lot 22 - North Range -
7. W. Moore has paid in full for lots 2 & 3 - 29 & 30 in 1st range -
8. George Cahill has paid in full for the S.E. 1/4 of lot 16 in 6th range -
9. W. Linnell has paid in full for lot 12 - 4th range -
10. J. Linnell has made 1/2 payment on lot 25 - 29 north range -
11. James Cahill has made 1/2 payment on the N.W. 1/4 of lot 10 - 6th range -
12. Ant. Linnell has made 1/2 payment on lot 14 - 2nd range -
13. Joseph Dineen has made 1/2 payment on lot 10 - 1st range -
14. M. Dineen has made 2 payments on the N.W. 1/4 of lot 9 - 10 - 7th range -
15. J. Dineen has made 1/2 payment on lot 18 - 1st range -
16. J. Dineen has made 1/2 payment on the N.W. 1/4 of lot 9 & 10 - 7th range -
17. M. Linnell has made 1/2 payment on lot 16 - 8th range -
18. J. Cahill has made 1/2 payment on lot 17 - 5th range -
19. Th. Dineen 1/2 payment on lot 5 - 1st range -
20. J. Dineen has made 1/2 payment on the N.W. 1/4 of lot 16 - 2nd range -

Crown Land Agent
 Toronto 25th Dec 1867

Joseph Brant

TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS OF COUNCIL OF ALGONQUINS & NIPISSINGS AT LAKE OF TWO MOUNTAINS, JULY 12, 1842

After the usual ceremonies on such occasions, Francis Ka-on-di-no-ketch, a Nipissing Chief got up and addressed me on behalf of the Two Tribes in nearly the following words:

Brother,

We have been consulting amongst ourselves on the words of our new Father the Governor General, which you delivered to us yesterday ---concerning the proposed Settlement on Isle aux Allumettes, which Spot forms part of our hunting grounds & on which our ancestors had long ago pitched upon to settle, when nothing could be procured from the Chase. But it appears that now our Father does not think it expedient to assist his red Children the Nipissingues and Algonquins. Therefore, we shall trouble him no more on that subject.

Brother,

We know your good heart, and we have long experienced the great interest you have always taken in the Welfare of your Indian Bretheren and we are persuaded, you will render us this last service which we are about to demand of you. We have sent many Memorials, Brother, to our late Fathers, the different Governors of Canada. Fair promises were always made us but were never performed. You know Brother that formerly we were rich and independent but now we are miserably poor and pitiful. Had we the means of paying our expenses we (the Chiefs) would go and throw ourselves at the feet of Our Father the Governor General, and open our Hearts to him. But our poverty and the fear of not being admitted to his presence (as was the case with our late Father his predecessor) is the reason that we have this day sent for you, to explain to you, The wishes of your Bretheren the Nipissingues and Algonquins & to pray of you to repeat them to our new Father.

First---Brother, tell our Father, that although we have not had the pleasure of seeing Him, we have heard a great deal about him. We are told that he is just, a good charitable man and that he will render the same Justice to his red as to his white children. That Brother is all we ask for.

Secondly---tell him that we his red children the Nipissingues and Algonquins are destitute of the common necessities of life, that we have no one but him (our Father) to look up to for Protection, and that we are persuaded from what we hear of him that he will take pity on us, and see that justice be rendered us.

Thirdly---Tell him, that we beseech Him to have reference to our Joint Petition on the 9th March 1840 to the address of our late Father His Predecessor and to his short answer thereto dated 23rd April same year (which we have in our possession) in which he promises to render us Justice, and we have not the least doubt, that had the Great Master of Life spared him, He would have kept his word. - But He Being no more, we pray of our new Father, to take these same writings into his most serious consideration. For we are certain, and have every reason to expect that when he has carefully examined them, He will find that the demand, of His red children the Nipissingues and Algonquins are just & moderate. Tell him that we only ask to be treated in the same manner as our bretheren of Upper Canada who receive an annual remuneration for such part of their hunting grounds, as have been assumed by Government, in conformity to the Proclamation of Our Good Father of Blessed Memory---King George the Third-- dated St. James's 7 October 1763 of which we have a copy given to our Tribes by our late Father Sir William Johnson.

Fourthly---We pray our Father not to lose sight of the clandestine manner in which we have been treated by the Mississaugas (as represented in our above mentioned Petition) as reported to us by the late Chief Superintend of Indian Department at Toronto, Col. Givins, and that our Father will be pleased to enquire into the business.

Fifthly---We also beseech our Father to be pleased to cast his Eye on the long list of squatters (sent to our Father His Predecessor by his order 27th April 1841) and to be pleased to acquiesce to our demands, in our Petition above alluded to, on this subject.

Sixthly---We pray of our Father, to be pleased after he has carefully examined our said Petition & to have the goodness to give his red children the Nipissingues and Algonquins de detailed answer thereto, which we are persuaded, from our moderate & Just demands can be but favourable to us. We ask what has been granted to all Tribes of Indians in similar cases and what we are Justly Entitled to.

Brother---This is all we have to say. Tell our Father that the wishes and Prayers of his Red Children the Nipissingues and Algonquins are the Great Master of Life may long protect Him and His family and assist him in all his undertakings.

[Document No. 1842/07/12]

Mijisiquin, Chief
 Frome, Kamodina, Hatch.
 Misk, Ma, ka, the witch.
 Uman, Mewy, quatto -
 Misk, My, a poor wretch
 Caluwa - mu, Oress -
 Al, quino.
 Kamigis, Ma, watah
 J. B. Kisona
 J. B. Kojic, o, amari, too
 Pa, ka, ma, watah -
 Kewey, cum

3153 110
 Proceedings of a Council held at
 the Village of the Lake of the Five
 Mountains on the 11 July 1842
 at which were present the Sup^t
 of the Department, Capt^d Desbarreaux
 Interpreter, and the Indians
 mentioned in the Narrative -
 After the usual Ceremonies on
 such occasions - Frome, Ma, o, vi -
 mo, Kela, a Mijisiquin Chief
 got up and addressed me on
 behalf of the Five Tribes, in nearly
 the following words -

Brother,

We have been consulting amongst
 ourselves on the words of our men Frome, The Governor
 General, which you delivered to us yesterday - concerning
 the proposed settlement on the river Kamodina, which
 spot forms part of our hunting grounds, & on which our
 Ancestors had long ago pitched upon to settle, when
 nothing could be proposed from the other -

But it appears that our men Frome, do not think
 it expedient, to yield this real Abode to the Mijisiquin
 and Al, quino - Therefore we shall trouble them no
 more on that Subject -

Brother - We know your good heart, and we
 have long experienced the great Interest you have
 always taken in the Welfare of your Indian Brethren,
 and we are persuaded, you will mention no other service
 which we are about to demand of you -
 We.

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We have sent many Memorials, Brothers, to our late
 Father, The different Governors of Canada & our promises
 were always made us, but were never performed -
 You know Brothers that formerly we were made
 Independent, but now we are miserably poor and
 pitiful - And wth the means of paying our Expenses
 We (the Chiefs) would go and throw ourselves at the feet
 of our Father The Governor General, and open our
 Hearts to Him - But our poverty and the fear of not being
 admitted to His presence (as was the case with our late
 Father His Majesty) is the reason that we have this
 day sent for you, to explain to you the wishes of your
 Brethren The Mississaugas and Allegouans, & to pray
 of you to report them to our new Father -

First - Brothers, Tell our Father, that although we have not
 had the pleasure of seeing Him, we have heard a great
 deal about Him - We are told that He is just, a good &
 charitable Man, and that He will stand for the same
 Justice to His red as to His white Children - That
 Brother is all we wish for -

Secondly - Tell Him that we His red Children (The Mississaugas
 and Allegouans, are destitute of the Common Necessaries
 of life, that we have no one but Him (our Father)
 to look up to for Protection, and that we are perma-
 =nent, from without us, fear of Him, that He will take
 pity on us, and see that Justice be rendered us -

Thirdly - Tell Him, that we beseech Him to have
 reference, to our Joint Petition of the 9th March 1740
 to the Lords of our late Father His Majesty's Council to
 His

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His short answer thereto dated 23 April same year
 (which we have in our possession) in which He informs us
 to extend no further, and we have not the least doubt,
 that had the Great Master of Life, Spiritual World, He
 would have respect His word - But He being no
 more - We fancy of our own Brother, to take these
 same matters, into His most serious consideration -
 From the well known, and true reasons to expect
 that when He has carefully examined them, He
 will find that the demands of His real children
 The Missions, and Aborigines are just & moderate.
 - Tell Him that we only wish to be treated in the
 same manner as our Brethren of the same
 who receive our annual remuneration, for such part
 of their hunting grounds, as have been assumed by
 Government in conformity to the Constitution of
 our good Father of Blessed Memory - King George
 The Third - dated 8 James 7 October 1763 -
 of which we have a copy given to our Father - by our
 late Father Sir William Johnson -

Fourthly - We fancy of our Father not to be slight of the same
 manner, in which we have been treated by the
 Missions (as represented in our above mentioned
 Petition) as reported to us by the late Chief Superintendent
 of Indian Affairs at Toronto (Col) Grahams -
 and that our Father will be pleased to enquire into
 the same -

Fifthly - We also beseech our Father to be pleased to cast his
 Eye on the long list of signatories, (sent to our Father
 His Excellency by His order 27 April 1841) - and to be
 pleased to enquire to our chambers, in our Petition
 above alluded to - on this subject - -

Sixthly -

Worthily - The Pray of our Father, to be pleased, after He
 has carefully examined our said Petition &
 to have the Goodness to give His new Children
 The Mississaugas and Algonquins desired answers,
 there to - which We are persuaded, from our
 moderate & just demands could be but favorable
 to us - We will, what has been granted to all
 Tribes of Indians in similar case - and what
 We are justly Entitled to -

Brother - This is all We have to say - Tell our Father
 that the Wishes and Prayers of His new Children
 The Mississaugas and Algonquins, are that
 The Great Master of Life - may long Protect them
 and His Family - and assist them in all
 His undertakings -

Verify that the above is a true Interpretation of the
 words delivered by Pimane & Ka-on-di-ou-Hetch
 Mississaugas Chief - as being the best and sentiments
 of the whole of the Mississaugas & Algonquin Tribes -

W. Gusharm
 Interpreter
 J. G. [Signature]

Sally of Two Mountains.
 12 July 1842

Delivered in our presence
 J. G. [Signature]
 J. G. [Signature]

(Corrected)
 J. G. [Signature]
 recd in Sept -