

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

**Report Regarding Ancestor
Thomas Lagarde dit St. Jean
(RIN #11565)
dated March 30, 2023**



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

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1. Introduction

The Tribunal received responding submissions from three individuals in support of retaining the ancestor Thomas Lagarde dit St. Jean (RIN #11565) on the Schedule of Algonquin Ancestors.

The submissions are posted on the Tribunal's website at:

<https://www.tanakiwin.com/tribunal/thomas-lagarde-dit-st-jean/>

They appear on the website as:

- Document 2 – Initial Submission by D. Scott.
- Document 3 – Initial Submissions made by L. Clouthier on behalf of Lagarde Carriere line. It was dated February 22, 2023.
- Documents 5.1 to 5.9 – Initial Submissions made by D. Chaput. This submission is in nine parts.

All three submissions are responding to the Enrolment Officer's Report which appears on the Tribunal website as:

- Document 1 – Enrolment Officer's Report Regarding Ancestor Thomas Lagarde dit St. Jean. 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 Thomas Lagarde dit St. Jean is identified in a historic record or document dated on or before December 31, 1921, in such a way that it would be reasonable to conclude that he was considered to be an Algonquin or Nipissing, or a sibling of such a person. A "sibling of such a person" means a person with a common Algonquin parent.

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 D. Scott

The Respondent D. Scott supplied a photograph of Sophie St. Jean (born 1830) and her spouse Francis Xavier Turcotte with their daughter and grandchildren. Sophie St. Jean was the daughter of subject ancestor Thomas Lagarde dit St. Jean and his spouse Sophie Emilie Carrière dite Jammes.

The Enrolment Officer has no comment on family photographs.

The Respondent submitted a copy of the decision made by Justice Chadwick in 2013. The Enrolment Officer has no comment on the 2013 decision.

The Special Resolution passed by the Algonquin Negotiation Representatives Resolution on April 20, 2021 (Motion 20210420-01) guides the work of the Tribunal. It specifies in section 77 that: "Any matter brought to the Tribunal for determination shall be heard and be determined as a new proceeding, but this does not preclude the Tribunal from considering decisions made by other decision-making bodies including with respect to past enrolment processes."

3. Document #3 – Initial Submission by L. Clouthier

The Respondent L. Clouthier submitted a report to the Tribunal in support of retaining Thomas Lagarde dit St. Jean (RIN #11565) on the Schedule of Ancestors. The submission was sent under cover of a letter dated February 22, 2023 with a 66-page report that includes explanatory text, family statements and memoirs, and some supporting genealogical summaries with supporting documents.

The submission addresses both Thomas Lagarde dit St. Jean (RIN #11565) and his spouse Emilie Sophie Carrière (RIN #11566). This reply report comments on the content that applies to ancestor Thomas Lagarde dit St. Jean. The content related to Sophie Emilie Carrière 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.

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

The Respondent notes that no document has been located that specifically names Thomas Lagarde dit St. Jean (RIN #11565) as Algonquin. The descendants wish to challenge the basis of 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.

3.2 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 Thomas Lagarde dit St. Jean meets the definition of Algonquin Ancestor and, hence is, properly included on the Schedule of Ancestors. Being a lineal descendant of an Algonquin Ancestor is 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.3 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: the Carrière-Lagarde family lived in community with people of French and Algonquin origins; had intimate knowledge of the land; increased their level of remunerative work as the area become settled; and forged connections through mutual support, resource harvesting activities, religious connection, and lifestyle. The Enrolment Officer has no basis upon which to substantiate this statement 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 Thomas Lagarde and Sophie Carrière who meet the Proposed Beneficiary Criteria (PBC), approximately 70% rely solely on Lagarde/Carrière and had no other known Algonquin ancestor(s).

3.3 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.

3.4 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.

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

Mr. Godin described the life of Alexina Marie Turcotte and Emmett Godin Sr., 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.

3.4.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.

3.4.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 describes the resource harvesting and personal memoirs of her great-grandmother including her teachings and knowledge of local medicines. Her submission included testimonies regarding the effectiveness of Ms. Lagassie's medicines.

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

3.4.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.

3.4.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 cites 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. The date of their conversation is not recorded so the Enrolment Officer is unable to positively identify this person.¹

Statements that Lagarde/Carrière descendants intermarried with people of Algonquin descent,

¹ Joe Lagarde is a distant relative of the descendants of the Lagarde-Carrière line. He is a descendant of a parallel line and is not in the line of direct descent of between the Lagarde-Carrière couple and individuals enrolled in that line.

if proven, do not in and of themselves show that the Lagarde/Carrière couple were Algonquin.

The Respondent identifies Thomas Lagarde dit St. Jean as a voyageur. The following records indicate Thomas Lagarde dit St. Jean worked as a voyageur in 1835 (child's baptism), 1837 (notary document), and 1843 (notary document), and in September 1845 (based on the unverified Brunet letter).² Other records identify him as a day-labourer or labourer in 1829, 1830 (two), 1832, 1834 and 1851³ and as an "artisan" in 1842.⁴ This suggests that Thomas worked a variety of jobs from 1829 to 1851.

No new information related to the possible Algonquin descent of Thomas Lagarde is provided in this section.

The Enrolment Officer has no comments on family oral history or the position taken by the Bonnechere Community regarding the ancestry of Thomas Lagarde.

3.4.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 Respondent is a descendant of the Lagarde-Carriere line.

The Enrolment Officer has no comments on family oral history.

3.4.g French-Algonquin Family Alliances

The section of the Respondent's submission addressed connections between extended family members of the Carriere-Lagarde ancestors and Indigenous people. Points specific to the Carrière family are discussed in the reply report for ancestor Sophie Emilie Carrière (RIN #11566).

Regarding Lagarde ancestors, the Respondent states that Thomas Poirier dit Deloge (born 1744, RIN #31523), the maternal grandfather of ancestor Thomas Lagarde dit St. Jean, was born at Oka on December 20, 1744. Both Indigenous and non-Indigenous families celebrated family events at this church in this time period. The entry in the Oka mission registry does not describe him as Indigenous. Some families who are recorded in the register are noted as Indigenous usually identifying their nation (e.g., Iroquois, Algonquin, Nipissing, etc.). Others, who bear French surnames, are not identified by ethnic origin.⁵ Being recorded in the Oka church registry is not, in and of itself, an indication of Indigenous descent.

² ALG-40281, ALG-40377, ALG-40503 cited in the Enrolment Officer's Report, Section E.5 on page 16. The Brunet letter and rough translation are documents ALG-40360 and ALG-40438.

³ ALG-40276 to ALG-40280, ALG-40379 cited in the Enrolment Officer's Report, Section E.5 on page 16.

⁴ ALG-40372 cited in the Enrolment Officer's Report, Section E.5 on page 16.

⁵ ALG-40570

A genealogical chart showing the ancestors in Thomas Lagarde's maternal line are found in the Enrolment Officer's Report (posted as Document 1) in Appendix 1c. The paternal line is shown in Appendix 1b. The ancestral families are discussed in section E.2.

Note also that the parents of Thomas Poirier dit Deloge (born 1744, RIN #31523) were married in 1743 at Ste. Anne de Bellevue. His father, Jacques Poirier Delage (RIN #31525), died and was buried at St. Eustache in 1798. His mother, Marie Josephe Larocque Rocbrunne (RIN #31526), was born at Pointe Claire in 1721 and died and was at buried at St. Eustache in 1799. Most significantly, the ancestors of Thomas Poirier dit Deloge are shown to have immigrated from France.

3.4.h "une robe l'indienne" and marriage contract

This section is addressed in the reply report regarding ancestor Sophie Emilie Carrière (RIN #11566).

3.4.i André Falmard – the Benefit of the Doubt

This section is addressed in the reply report regarding ancestor Sophie Emilie Carrière (RIN #11566).

4. Document #5 – Initial Submission by D. Chaput

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

4.1 Respondent's Submission 5.1 Algonquin Family Connections

4.1.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 Kamiskwabini (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.

4.1.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 is said to have spoken "French and Indian" and spent time resource

harvesting in 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.

4.2 Respondent's Submission 5.2 Chartrand Family Connections

4.2.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.

4.2.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.

4.3 Respondent's Submission 5.3 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 maps 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 at Allumette Island labelled "Somerset Reserve" and one at 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 1845.⁶ His plan of Allumette Island dated 1846 shows the "Somerset or Culbute Res." with the notation "Res. For Public Works."⁷ 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 "St. Alphonse."⁸ 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 plans 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."⁹

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 1842.¹⁰ 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 up river.

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;

⁶ ALG-40565

⁷ ALG-40566

⁸ ALG-40565

⁹ ALG-40567

¹⁰ 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 Lagarde-Carriere descendants used the church on the island,¹¹ they were clearly living on the mainland. For example, Thomas' widow Sophie Laguarde dit St. Jean and her family were recorded as living in Litchfield Township, Pontiac on the 1851¹² and 1861¹³ 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.¹⁴ Her daughter Sophie St. Jean was recorded as living with her husband Xavier Turcotte in the Waltham Township, Pontiac in 1861¹⁵ and at Petawawa in 1871.¹⁶
- 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 partial payments. 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 Respondent. On the Respondent's plan this lot is shown as unoccupied.¹⁷

4.4 Respondent's Submission 5.4 Carrière Family

The section is addressed in the reply report regarding ancestor Sophie Emilie Carrière (RIN #11566).

4.5 Respondent's Submission 5.5 Josephte Jamme Dite Carrière Wedding

The section is addressed in the reply report regarding ancestor Sophie Emilie Carrière (RIN #11566).

4.6 Respondent's Submission 5.6 Father Brunet History – Letter to Bishop

The Respondents request that the letter from Brunet to Bishop Bourget¹⁸ and the Urgul St. Jean marriage document¹⁹ be “re-evaluated by a qualified and unbiased handwriting expert.” The Respondents advance the argument that the documents support each other and give credence to their authenticity.

¹¹ See chart summarizing the marriage and death records for Thomas and Sophie's children in Enrolment Officer's Report, Section E.4 pages 11 to 12.

¹² ALG-40379 cited in the Enrolment Officer's Report, Section E.3 page 10, Section .4 page 13.

¹³ ALG-40397 cited in the Enrolment Officer's Report, Section E.4 page 13.

¹⁴ ALG-40399 cited in the Enrolment Officer's Report, Section E.4 page 13.

¹⁵ ALG-40413 cited in the Enrolment Officer's Report, Section E.4 page 13.

¹⁶ ALG-40415 cited in the Enrolment Officer's Report, Section E.4 page 13.

¹⁷ ALG-40569

¹⁸ The Brunet letter and rough translation are documents ALG-40360 and ALG-40438 cited in the Enrolment Officer's Report, Section E.5 16.

¹⁹ ALG-40437 cited in the Enrolment Officer's Report, Section E.6 pages 18-19.

The Enrolment Officer notes that the Enrolment Office's genealogist made written inquiries to the Archives of Saint-Sulpice, the Archives of the Missionnaires Oblats de Marie Immaculée (Archives Deschâtelets-NDC), and the Archives for the Diocese of Montreal asking if they had this letter in their possession. All three archives replied they could not find the letter. Note that the Montreal Archives holds letters written by Bishop Bourget but did not have any incoming correspondence from Father Brunet. Attempts to locate this letter are complicated by the fact that it does not bear a date and many archives file their documents by date.

The Respondent attached the *Dictionary of Canadian Biography* (DCB) entry on Father Alexandre-August Brunet and provided a brief outline of his work. Brunet's career is summarized in greater detail in the Enrolment Officer's Report (posted as Document 1), Section E.6 based on the DCB biography.²⁰ Note that Brunet was a secular priest who belonged to the Oblate order; no documentation indicates that he was attached to the Sulpician mission at Lake of Two Mountains, whose priests belonged to the Sulpician order.

The Respondents attach a new document being an extract of the 1965 annual report of the Archives of the Province of Quebec, which contained a section on the 1845 correspondence of Bishop Ignace Bourget. The article notes the Bishop's interest in the mission in the upper Ottawa River, especially with reference to their mission in the lumber industry workcamps.

The Respondent did not address the inconsistencies or anomalies in the document as outlined in section E.5 of the Enrolment Officer's Report (posted as Document 1) such as Lagarde being a mason (maçon) or a fugitive under sentence of death.

As it presently stands, the Enrolment Officer is of the view that the Brunet letter is "unverified" as the Enrolment Office only has an electronic copy of this document and has not been able to determine where the letter originated and where the original copy of this document might be archived. Also, the letter itself includes information that appears to be inconsistent with other historical documents.

The Enrolment Officer has not been provided with any handwriting analysis related to this document.

4.7 Respondent's Submission 5.7 Marie Emilie Carriere

The portion of this section regarding Thomas Lagarde's spouse is addressed in the reply report regarding ancestor Sophie Emilie Carrière (RIN #11566).

In this section, the Respondent states that Thomas Lagarde dit St. Jean was a fugitive under sentence of death and that he was a "courier du bois," which accounts for the fact that there

²⁰ ALG-40361 cited in the Enrolment Officer's Report, Section E.6 page 18.

are no fur trade records for him, such as a contract.²¹ As noted above in section 3.4.e. while most extant records identify Thomas Lagarde dit St. Jean as a day-labourer or labourer in 1829, 1830 (two), 1832, 1834 and 1851²² and as an "artisan" in 1842,²³ He is noted as a voyageur in 1835 (child's baptism), 1837 (notary document), 1843 (notary document), and circa September 1845 (based on the unverified Brunet letter).²⁴

No evidence has been found to substantiate the statement that Thomas Lagarde was a fugitive under a sentence of death. A Notary document dated March 4, 1843 indicates that Thomas Lagarde dit St. Jean was in prison in Montreal from February 11 of that year, after a warrant was issued for his arrest due to non-payment of a debt. The debt was paid and Thomas was subsequently released from prison. The document was witnessed by Edouard Spenard, an Inn-keeper, along with the notary Stephen MacKay.²⁵ No other notarial records have been located from this date onwards that described Thomas as having any further legal troubles.

The Respondent provided an unsourced listing for a man named Paul St. Jean who had a contract for two years from May 31, 1815 to go to Michilimackinac to work for a trading company. He was said to have been from the parish of St. Eustache. Paul St. Jean and his son Paul St. Jean are both named on the contract summary.

Paul Lagarde dit St. Jean (RIN #14681) is the father of ancestor Thomas Lagarde dit St. Jean (RIN #11565). He is documented as being born in Pierrefonds, Quebec in 1771, and dying and being buried at St. Eustache in April 1843. He was a witness at Thomas and Sophie's wedding in 1827. His son Paul Lagarde dit St. Jean was born in April 1795 at St. Eustache and married there in 1823. Given the date of the contract if these are the same men, Paul Sr. would have been 44 years old; his son Paul would have been 20, so it is possible that these are the same men.

4.8 Respondent's Submission 5.8 Lagarde dit St. Jean Family Connections

This section of the Respondent's reply refers to Joseph Lagarde "who was well known on Grand Calumet." The Respondents state that Joe Lagarde was a medicine man and an Algonquin Pipe Carrier.

Joseph (1935-2006) was the son of Hector Lagarde and Irene Derouin. According to the Respondent, Joseph Lagarde is related to subject ancestor Thomas Lagarde dit St. Jean. They had common ancestors Antoine Lagarde dit St. Jean Sr. (1736-1794, RIN #31487) and Marie Elizabeth Mondoux (1735-1815, RIN #31488). This couple had sons Antoine Lagarde Jr. (RIN #31703) and Paul Lagarde dit St. Jean (1771-1843, RIN #14681). The subject ancestor Thomas

²¹ Courier du bois is a term loosely used. Many men who worked on contracts for small fur trade companies were referred to by this term. The logic does not follow. For example, the Respondent supplied a listing for a two-year contract listing for Michel Carriere with a small trading company.

²² ALG-40276 to ALG-40280, ALG-40379 cited in the Enrolment Officer's Report, Section E.5 page 16.

²³ ALG-40372 cited in the Enrolment Officer's Report, Section E.5 page 16.

²⁴ ALG-40281, ALG-40377, ALG-40503 cited in the Enrolment Officer's Report, Section E.5 page 16. The Brunet letter and rough translation are documents ALG-40360 and ALG-40438.

²⁵ ALG-40377, ALG-40382 (translation) cited in the Enrolment Officer's Report, Section E.3 page 9.

descended from Paul Lagarde dit St. Jean, while Joseph descended from his brother Antoine Lagarde. Thomas (1801-abt 1851) was the grandson of Antoine Lagarde dit St. Jean Sr. (RIN #31487) and Marie Elizabeth Mondoux (RIN #31488).

The Enrolment Office has no data on Joseph Lagarde (1935-2006). However, based on relative dates the family lines descending from these two brothers (which date from the 1770s) the family connection would be very distant. The unsubstantiated family tree supplied by the Respondents indicates that Joseph Lagarde was the grandson x5 of the common ancestors Antoine Lagarde dit St. Jean Sr. (1736-1794, RIN #31487) and Marie Elizabeth Mondoux (1735-1815, RIN #31488). The intermarriages in that line have not been examined for possible Algonquin ancestors for Joseph Lagarde.

Note that the descendants from the parallel line descending from Antoine Lagarde to the man named Joseph Lagarde use "Lagarde" as the family name. The descendants of the line descending from Antoine Lagarde dit St. Jean Sr. (1736-1794, RIN #31487) to the subject ancestor and his descendants use the surname "St. Jean." See for example Thomas and Sophie's daughter Sophie St. Jean who married François Xavier Turcotte.

4.9 Respondent's Submission 5.9 Conclusions

In this section the Respondent 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 townships, 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., 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.

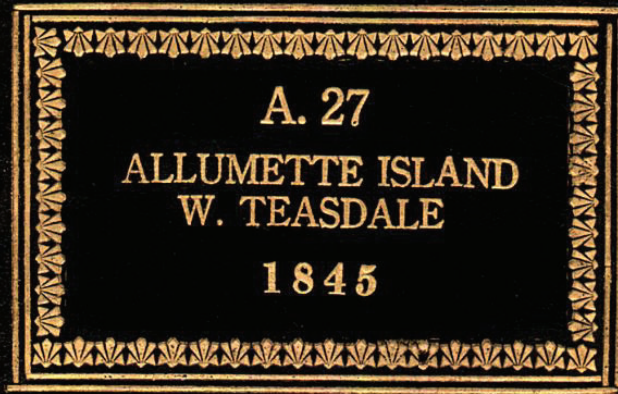
Appendix A: Supporting Document List for Thomas Lagarde dit St. Jean

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

Document Number	Document Date	Document Description	Reference
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-40570	1744-12-20	Baptism of Thomas Poirier	"Registre de la paroisse l'Annonciation-de-la-Bienheureuse-Vierge-Marie de Oka, 1721-1786," F.M. 8 G 21 Vol. 1 [Institute Drouin ISBN 2-554-03341-2 RNCD477]
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 Thomas Lagarde dit St. Jean

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.



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. 1 to 98
Journal.....	100 to 105

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

A

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



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_merger.jpg



51. J. male 1 payment -
 52. J. male 1 payment -
 53. J. male 1 payment -
 54. J. male 1 payment -
 55. J. male 1 payment -
 56. J. male 1 payment -
 57. J. male 1 payment -
 58. J. male 1 payment -
 59. J. male 1 payment -
 60. J. male 1 payment -

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

40. J. Conroy 1 payment
 41. S. Conroy 1 payment
 42. D. Cunningham 1 payment
 43. J. Cahill 1 payment
 44. J. Conroy 1 payment
 45. J. Conroy 1 payment
 46. J. Cahill 1 payment
 47. J. Conroy 1 payment
 48. J. Conroy 1 payment
 49. J. Conroy 1 payment
 50. C. Conroy 1 payment



From the Crown Land Agency
 Nov. 21st 1867

1. Thomas W. High has
 2. John Houston paid
 3. J. Russell paid
 4. William Maherull
 5. J. W. Cahill has
 6. Joseph Poirer has
 7. W. Moore has paid
 8. George Cahill has
 9. W. Moore has paid
 10. J. W. Cahill has
 11. James Cahill has
 12. Ant. Ladoucos has
 13. Joseph Dufault has
 14. W. Cahill has
 15. J. Conroy has
 16. J. Cahill has
 17. W. Cahill has
 18. J. Cahill has
 19. Th. Cahill has
 20. J. Cahill has

Joseph Brant

Common Council

Ontario, Department of Crown Lands. "Plan of the Township of Grand Calumet Island." [1987]. LAC Call Number G3453.P66:3G7G46 1867 .057

- 9 -

- S. Cadieux 16 août 1744, sépulture d'Angélique Cadieux, fille de Pierre Cadieux et de Marie Laviolette, son épouse. La dite Angélique est âgée d'environ sept ans.
- B. Larocque 19 novembre 1744, baptême de Pierre Larocque, fils de Jean-Baptiste Larocque et de Marie-Charlotte Séguin, son épouse légitime.
- B. Poirier 20 décembre 1744, baptême de Thomas Poirier, fils de Jacques Poirier et de Marie Larocque, sa femme.
- B. Valade 7 janvier 1745, baptême de Jeanne Daniel, fille de Nicolas Valade dit Lajeunesse et de dame Jeanne Danielle Brazeau, sa légitime épouse.
- B. Sabourin 4 janvier 1745, baptême de Marie-Catherine Sabourin, fille légitime de Jacques Sabourin et de dame Angélique Ladouceur, habitants de cette paroisse.
- S. Sabourin 9 janvier 1745, sépulture de Marie Catherine Sabourin, âgée d'à peine une semaine, fille issue du légitime mariage de Jacques Sabourin et de dame Angélique Ladouceur.
- B. Lafeuillade 18 février 1745, baptême d'angélique Lafeuillade, fille de Louis Lafeuillade dit Annibichi, en algonquin, et de Marie Onontaha. La dite Angélique, âgée de 36 jours, est née dans les bois; parrain, Jean-Baptiste Onontaha, son oncle, marraine, Félicité Lafeuillade, sa tante, française.
- S. Valade 7 mars 1745, sépulture de Jeanne Valade dit Lajeunesse, fille de Nicolas Valade dit Lajeunesse et de Jeanne Daniel Brazeau, habitants la seigneurie de Vaudreuil.
- B. Dicaire 11 mars 1745, baptême de Pierre Dicaire, fils de Pierre Dicaire et de Cécile Risse, (Ammen-Harrison), sa légitime épouse.
- B. Sabourin 26 avril 1745, baptême suppléé à Elisabeth Sabourin, fille de Jean-Baptiste Sabourin, capitaine de la côte, et de dame Catherine Ennson, son épouse légitime.
- B. Besset 28 avril 1745, baptême de Pierre Besset, fils de Jean Besset, tonnelier, et de Marie-Marguerite Dicaire; marraine, Suzanne Lorrain, veuve Dicaire alors.
- B. Legault 8 mai 1745, baptême de Catherine Deslauriers, fille de François Legault-Deslauriers et de dame Marie-Rose Brazeau, sa femme légitime, habitants de Vaudreuil.
- B. Décarie 29 juin 1745, baptême de Jacques Décarie, fils naturel de Joseph Décarie, habitant sur les Côteaux St-Pierre, et de Marie Kichichiabenckwe, nipissigne de nation, âgé d'environ un an.

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 necessaries 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, Chup
 Frome, Kamodina, Hoteh.
 Misk, Ma, ka, the, witeh.
 Uman, Mewy, giatto -
 Misk, Mij, a, paomuteh
 Eshuwa - mu, Oess -
 Al, quino.
 Kamigis, Ma, witeh
 J. B. Kisona
 J. B. Kojic, o, amari, too
 Pa, ka, ma, witeh -
 Kewey, cam

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 Department, Capt^d Desbaron
 Interpreter, and the Indians
 mentioned in the Narrative -
 After the usual ceremonies on
 such occasions - Frome, Ma, o, a,
 ma, 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 shelter 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.

3154

We have sent many Memorials, Brothers, to our late Father, The different Governors of Canada. Their promises were always made us, but were never performed. You know Brothers that formerly we were made an 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 Excellency) is the reason that we have this day sent for you, to explain to you the wishes of your Brethren The Mississaugas and Ojibwegians, & to pray of you to present 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 Ojibwegians) 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 distressed from without us (our Father), 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 Excellency's Council to
His

His short answer thereto dated 23 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, Spiritual World, He
 would have respect His word - But He being no
 more - We pray of our dear Father, to take these
 same matters, 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 demands of His dear 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 Europe & America,
 who receive our annual remuneration, for such part
 of their humane governers, 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 pray 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) G. Johnson -
 and that our Father will be pleased to enquire into
 the same -

Fifthly - We have beseech our Father to be pleased to cast his
 Eye on the long list of signatories, (sent to our Father
 His Majesty by His Majesty 27 April 1741) - 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 -