

# **INDIGENOUS WOMAN IWX RIN #18788**

- I would request this presentation be added to the record as part of Mr. Fabian's submission to the tribunal related to Hannah Mannell RIN# 18786 and her Mother IMX RIN# 18788



# **INDIGENOUS WOMAN RIN #18788 (IWX)**

**This presentation focus relates directly to John Mannell & his county wife referred to as IWX RIN #18788**



# THE BURDEN OF “BALANCE OF PROBABILITIES”

Is a legal standard used to decide civil & administrative law matters.

Proving or resolving a matter using this standard means in order to adjudicate / determine an outcome using this standard/ or test; acknowledges it is more likely than not to have happened or is the case.



# CONTINUE

- In this case, identified as stated by Chadwick, it is more likely than not that IWX RIN# 18788 is an Algonquin woman mother of Hannah Mannell RIN # 18786



# JOHN MANNELL & INDIGENOUS WOMAN (IWX (RIN# 18788)

## **The Objective:**

To demonstrate that on a balance of probabilities, that IWX is more likely than not, Algonquin

## **Focus**

Pre-Treaty (1906) Land Use, Occupancy & Trade 1790 - 1850



# CONTINUED

## Factual Overview

- John Mannell was at Kenogamissi Lake in 1794 – 1798 (HBC records/Journals)
- John Mannell & IWX (RIN# 18788) had a child, born Aug 1795 at Kenogamissi Lake (2 pieces of documentary evidence to that effect) child Hannah Mannell (RIN# 18786)
- Algonquins actively trapped, traded in the Abitibi , Temagami corridor
- It is a fact that there are maps that show, Ojibway Algonquin & Cree inter-mingling land usage & occupancy over vast periods of time.

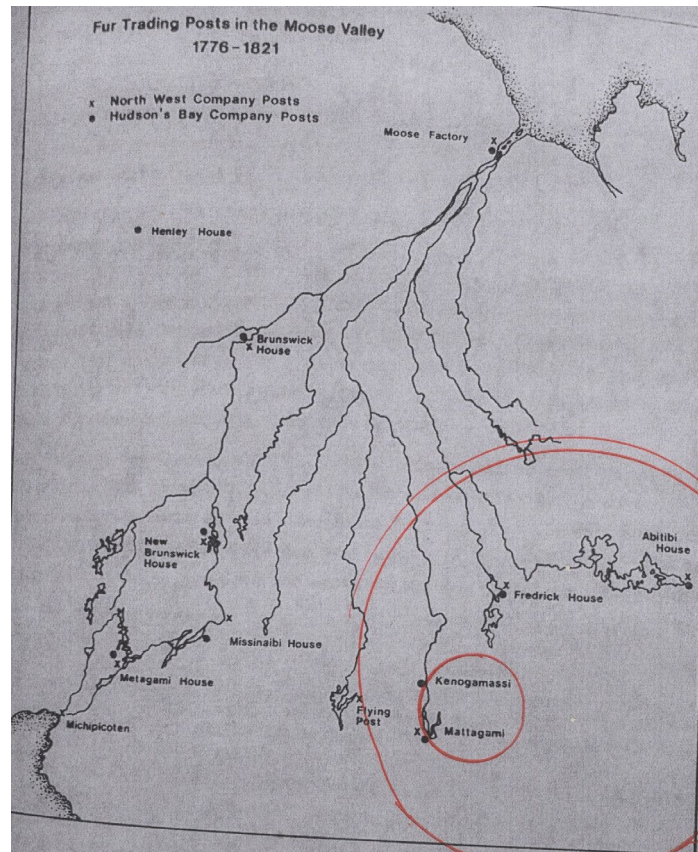


# ALGONQUIN HERITAGE IN ALGONQUIN TERRITORY / THE BONNECHERE RIVER

Oct 20 1919  
Hannah Thomas d/o Margaret  
Thomas & grt. grand-dau. of IWX  
(RIN#18788) & John Mannell



# THE TERRITORY





# A FACT

NAME: MANNAL, John (Mannall, Mannel)		PARISH: Kelsale, Suffolk (after 1797 Stockton, Norfolk)		ENTERED SERVICE: 1786	DATES:
<b>Appointments &amp; Service</b>					
Outfit Year*	Position	Post	District	HBCA Reference	
<i>*An Outfit year ran from 1 June to 31 May</i>					
1786 - 1788	Writer	Moose Fort	Moose	A.30/3, fo. 74d-75; A.30/4, fo. 7d-8	
1788 - 1792	Writer	Brunswick House	Moose	A.30/4, fo. 34d-35, 63d-64; A.30/5, fo. 8d-9, 35d-36	
1792 - 1794	Writer & Master	Frederick House (F.H.)	Moose	A.30/5, fo. 60d-61	
1794 - 1795	Master	Frederick House (F.H.)	Moose	A.16/16, fo. 25d-26; A.30/6, fo. 17d-18, 62d-63	
1795 - 1797	Master	Kenogamissi Lake (K.L.)	Moose	A.16/16, fo. 25d-26; A.30/7, fo. 17d-18, 62d-63; A.30/8, fo. 17d-18, 60d-61	
1797, 22 September	home			A.16/16, fo. 25d-26; A.30/8, fo. 60d-61	
1798, 23 May	back			A.16/16, fo. 25d-26; A.30/8, fo. 60d-61	
1798 - 1799	Trader, Second		Moose	A.30/9, fo. 16d-17	
1799 - 1803	Inland Master	Kenogamissi Lake	Moose	A.30/10, fo. 16d-17	
1803 - 1812	Inland Master & Second		Eastmain	A.16/13, fo. 102d-103; A.16/16, fo. 61d-62, 100d-101	
1812 - 1813	Second		Moose	A.30/11, fo. 13d-14	
1813 - 1814	District Master		Moose	A.30/12, fo. 9d-10; A.30/13, fo. 14d-15	
1814	retired				

**John Mannall**

"52 A Map of the Interior from Moose Fort containing some new discoveries. John Mannal." (HBCA, A.64/45, p. 131)

Letter from Cordelia Mannall, John's wife, to Hudson's Bay Company, London, dated Beccles, 17 August 1837 (HBCA, A.10/5, fo. 76)  
 This letter is a request for support from the Company. Mrs. Mannall mentions that her husband served 28 years with the Company and left 8 children. Two of Mannall's sons, one 16, the other 13, have taken employment on coasting vessels from Beccles to London. Mrs. Mannall asks that they be considered for employment with the Company.



# ASCRIBING LAND USE TO AN INDIGENOUS GROUP IS TRICKY RELATED TO A CONCLUSIVE DETERMINATION

*Doc. 20 p.7 Dated April 27, 2023 Enrolment Officer's Reply Report made in Response to Responding Submissions by Interested Parties*

*“With regard to the subject area, Bishop states that it is not possible “to determine the exact geographic demarcation between the Cree groups living near Lake Superior and the neighboring non-Cree groups, the Ojibwa and Algonquin proper to the southeast.”<sup>5</sup> Anthropologist R. F. Ritzenthaler agrees that the period of intense competition between the mercantile fur trade companies in the later decades of the 18th century (late 1700s) led to shifts in territory. By the opening of the 19th century (early 1800s) he notes the expansion of the northern Ojibwa into the territory north of the Great Lakes where they were “considerably influenced by the Eastern Cree.”<sup>6</sup>*



# ASCRIBING LAND USE TO AN INDIGENOUS GROUP IS TRICKY RELATED TO A CONCLUSIVE DETERMINATION

- *“The body of anthropological and ethnohistorical publications concerning the study region presents conflicting opinions regarding the identity of Indian people(s) who lived at and in the environs of Lake Abitibi. That some debate exists concerning the identity of occupants in the early contact period (mid 17<sup>th</sup> to mid 18<sup>th</sup> centuries) is not a problem unique to this region, as scholars have presented different opinions concerning the pre-contact and early contact location and the extent of territory of certain Algonquin speaking peoples, such as the Ottawa and Ojibwa (cf. Praxis Research Associates 1998a:15-30) However, the problem is more pronounced in the Abitibi region due to several discernable factors. Theses include the multiplicity of positions advanced by different scholars, the more endemic of reliable data concerning tribal identities and to some extent, an English-French dichotomy (for English-Canadian and American v. Quebec academic dichotomy) in the assignment of tribal identities to Aboriginal occupants of the region.*
- *The anthropological and ethnohistorical publication consulted and cited in this report present in total no fewer than six distinct position and argument concerning the tribal identity of Aboriginal groups in the Abitibi region at contact.*



# ASCRIBING LAND USE TO AN INDIGENOUS GROUP IS TRICKY RELATED TO A CONCLUSIVE DETERMINATION

*The area was primarily occupied by Cree (Bishop 1972; Parent 1978; Viau 1995a);*

- *The area was primarily occupied by Ojibway (Jenkins 1939);*
- *The area was primarily occupied by Algonquin (Chamberlain 1913; Couture 1983);*
- *The Abitibi formed an independent tribal group affiliated with neither Cree, Ojibwa nor Algonquins (Ratelle 1996; Trudelle 1937)*
- *The Abitibi region appears as social and cultural cross-roads where tribal boundaries between Cree, Ojibwa and Algonquin cannot be determined (Day and Trigger 1978; Bishop 1981; McNulty and Gilbert 1981)”*

*Ibid*



# ABITIBI RESERVE #70

Treaty 9/70 June 7, 1906

Apitipi Anicinapek  
Nation



## **HOW DO WE KNOW THAT IWX IS MORE LIKELY THAN NOT AN ALGONQUIN WOMAN**

- It is agreed that IWX is an indigenous woman the “Country Wife” of John Mannell a HBC Trader
- It is established that her daughter Hannah Mannell was born at Kenogamissi Lake [2 pieces of solid documentary evidence to that effect]
- It is a fact that in the Pre-Treaty period (1906 - 1600) Algonquins actively traversed north and west of Abitibi Lake to trade, to seasonally settle, to create family bonds, relationships with Ojibwe, Cree and 2<sup>nd</sup> Nation traders.



# HOW DO WE KNOW THAT IWX IS MORE LIKELY THAN NOT AN ALGONQUIN WOMAN

- It is a fact that Indigenous numbers declined significantly due to starvation, disease, conflict with Iroquois Confederacy, changes in migratory resources affecting hunting ... + 2<sup>nd</sup> nation influences; lumbering, & 2<sup>nd</sup> nation settlement.
- It is a fact that Algonquins migrated / dispersed to form more established collectives; Mattawa, Arden, Bancroft Bonnechere River corridor, Golden Lake and Wahgoshig F.N. (treaty 70) an Algonquin community
- It is a fact that there is significant academic dispute over which Indigenous groups [Cree Ojibwe, Algonquin] were predominate users & when



# FACTUAL BASIS CONTINUED

## New Information

- It is noted in **Elaine Allan Mitchell's** writings “Cameron’s of Timiskaming” notably Aeneas Cameron , Trader NW Co. in Fort Abitibi & its out posts. In 1798 Aeneas Cameron became a partner in the NWC “commanding the Timiskaming District”





# FACTUAL BASIS CONTINUED

- “... Simpson’s high regard for his character and ability is revealed in his letters to the Board and to Cameron himself, as well as his famous book. “A very active useful man and steady, regular and economical in business” he noted in 1832 “possesses a description of firmness ..... [qualities] sensible correct man .... excellent management in any business entrusted to his charge, **speaks Algonquin** has much influence with Indians and is generally respected ...”



# WHY IS IT SIGNIFICANT THAT CAMERON SPOKE ALGONQUIN -

Reasonable speculation! [the basis upon which to speculate]

He did not marry an Algonquin woman while in the district though believed to have a daughter who married Chief Factor Allan McDonnell.

There had to be a significant portion of the local population who were Algonquin for him to learn that language

He was regarded as a successful NWC trader of his time. In order to be successful he choose to speak the language of the trading population; the Algonquins



# THESE ALGONQUIN PEOPLE LIVED IN ALGONQUIN TERRITORY

Picture taken Oct 20 1919  
Hannah Thomas d/o  
Margaret Thomas & grt.  
grand-dau. of IWX  
(RIN#18788) & John  
Mannell



# IT IS A FACT

- IWX has blood descendants in Algonquin Territory / the Bonnechere River
- Hannah Thomas nee. Mannell mixed with the Algonquins in Algonquin Territory & specifically at Golden Lake
- In census records Hannah and children are identified as white and we know this is wrong information as she was known to be indigenous
- census records could be and were subject to errors
- IWX's blood descendants can tell stories, share spirituality, traditions and customs like hunting, fishing, berry picking. Their oral history is about Algonquin presence and perseverance in the Algonquin Territory
- The descendants **do not share** Cree, Ojibwe, customs, traditions, or spiritual ethos, or oral history
- It is a fact, identified by Holmes, that native women like Hannah Mannell were written out of HBC & NWC record / history which accounts in part for the lack of documentary evidence related to IWX in the historical period in question.



# ALGONQUIN HERITAGE ON THE BONNECHERE RIVER

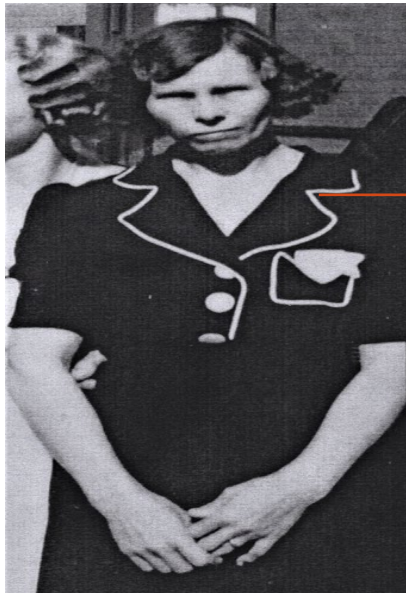
Based on a Balance of Probabilities, it is more reasonable than **Not** to believe that IWX, the person upon whom this dispute is predicated, was an Algonquin woman and mother of Hannah Mannell



# ON A BALANCE OF PROBABILITIES IWX IS ALGONQUIN

If the belief is that Hannah Mannell is Cree or Ojibway

Who do you know claims IWX  
or Hannah Mannell as Cree or Ojibway?



IWX RIN #18788

= Lineage known to exist

claiming IWX & Hannah Mannell  
as an Algonquin ancestor.

