

**ALGONQUIN TRIBUNAL**

**RE: Inquiry conducted by the Algonquin Tribunal pursuant to Article 76(d) of the Special Resolution of the Algonquin Negotiation Representatives on the Algonquins of Ontario Enrolment and Appeal Board (approved on April 20, 2021) regarding the historical person known as Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786)**

**DETERMINATION AND REASONS FOR DETERMINATION  
REGARDING THE ALGONQUIN TRIBUNAL'S INQUIRY INTO  
HANNAH MANNELL (RIN #18786)**

Hearing Date: June 8, 2023, Pembroke, Ontario

Date of Determination and Reasons: July 24, 2023

Hearing Panel: Deborah Moore (Chairperson), Andre Carle, Connie Deroneth, Shelley Holmberg, and Tom Vincent

Legal counsel: Ben Mills (Advisory Member)  
Angel Li

Persons filing written submissions: Joan Holmes (Enrolment Officer)  
Ron Nicholas  
Lynn Hanley  
Anthony Vincent  
Dr. Veldon Coburn  
Chief Wendy Jocko  
Cindy Dickson  
Bonnie Mackey  
Charles Yutronkie  
Craig Yutronkie  
Thomas Yutronkie

Persons making  
presentations at  
hearing:

Brooke Mackey

Wendel White on behalf of Ron Fabian

Chief Greg Sarazin

M. Lamothe

Lynn Minor Vahey

Joan Holmes (Enrolment Officer)

Lynn Minor Vahey

Lynn Hanley

Ron Nicholas

Wendell White on behalf of Ron Fabian

Darrel Leroux on behalf of AOPFN Chief and Council

**ALGONQUIN TRIBUNAL’S DETERMINATION REGARDING THE INQUIRY INTO  
HANNAH MANNELL (RIN #18786)**

The Algonquin Tribunal, pursuant to the provisions of Special Resolution of the Algonquin Negotiation Representatives on the Algonquins of Ontario Enrolment and Appeal Board (approved on April 20, 2021) and at the direction of the Algonquin Negotiation Representatives’ Motion 20220422-01, conducted an inquiry to determine whether Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786) 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.

Further to its inquiry, the Algonquin Tribunal has unanimously determined that Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786) is not 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.

Pursuant to Article 100 of the Special Resolution of the Algonquin Negotiation Representatives on the Algonquins of Ontario Enrolment and Appeal Board (approved on April 20, 2021), the Tribunal directs that Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786) be removed from the Schedule of Algonquin Ancestors.

Deborah Moore (Chairperson)  
Andre Carle  
Connie Deroneth  
Shelley Holmberg  
Tom Vincent

## REASONS FOR DETERMINATION

**REASONS DELIVERED BY:**

**Moore (Chairperson), Carle, Deroneth,  
Holmberg and Vincent**

### **A. Introduction and Background**

#### **1. Tribunal's Mandate**

1. The Algonquin Tribunal (the “**Tribunal**”) was established by the Algonquin Negotiation Representatives (the “**ANRs**”) pursuant to the Special Resolution of the Algonquin Negotiation Representatives on the Algonquins of Ontario Enrolment and Appeal Board (approved on April 20, 2021) (the “**Special Resolution**”).
2. By way of Motion 20220422-01, the ANRs directed the Tribunal to conduct inquiries into fourteen historical persons who are presently on the Schedule of Algonquin Ancestors with a view to determining whether those historical persons are identified in a historic record or document dated on or before December 31, 1921, in such a way that it would be reasonable to conclude that the person was considered to be an Algonquin or Nipissing, or a sibling of such a person. A “sibling of such a person” means a person with a common Algonquin parent.
3. These criteria are taken from the definition of “Algonquin Ancestor” as that term is used in the Special Resolution of the Algonquin Negotiation Representatives on the Proposed Beneficiary Criteria (approved on January 22, 2020) (the “**Proposed Beneficiary Criteria**”).<sup>1</sup>
4. Included amongst the fourteen historic persons referred to the Tribunal for inquiry was Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786).<sup>2</sup>
5. The ANRs referral of Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786) (and other historical persons) to the Tribunal was made pursuant to Article 76(e) of the Special Resolution, which provides that the

---

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

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

“Tribunal has jurisdiction to hear and determine ... such other matters as may be referred to the Tribunal by the ANRs or may be necessary to carry out its functions under this Special Resolution.”

6. In short, the Tribunal’s mandate is to determine whether Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786) is properly considered an “Algonquin Ancestor” for the purposes of the Proposed Beneficiary Criteria (which is also known as the “Enrolment Criteria”).
7. If the Tribunal determines that the criteria are met, then Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786) would remain on the Schedule of Algonquin Ancestors.
8. If the Tribunal determines that Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786) does not meet the above noted criteria, then Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786) would be removed from the Schedule of Algonquin Ancestors. As a consequence of that decision, the Enrolment Officer would review the Enrolment List to identify those individuals who no longer qualify for enrolment as a result of the Tribunal’s decision to remove Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786) from the Schedule of Algonquin Ancestors and remove those individuals from the Enrolment List. This would be done pursuant to Article 103 of the Special Resolution.
9. Article 101 of the Special Resolution provides that the Tribunal’s determination, its reasons for determination and any accompanying order or recommendation are to be provided to those participating in the inquiry, the Enrolment Officer and the ANRs. Also, the Tribunal is to provide these documents to the AOO Consultation Office for public posting.
10. The Special Resolution is an effort by the ANRs (and those whom they represent) to engage in self-governance and self-determination. The Special Resolution establishes a fair process by which Algonquins are making decisions regarding enrolment and membership. This is an exercise of Algonquin Indigenous rights as they exist and as they are recognized under section 35 of the *Constitution Act, 1982*. This endeavour is wholly consistent with the rights described in *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act* (S.C. 2021, c. 14).

## **2. Procedural Background**

11. Once the Tribunal was constituted and a Chair and Vice-Chair appointed, the Tribunal undertook various efforts to ensure that interested parties were informed: a) that the Tribunal was undertaking inquiries as directed by the ANRs; b) that interested parties could participate

in the inquiries; and c) how interested parties could access information relevant to the inquiry and file evidence or submissions in support of their respective positions.

12. The Tribunal's efforts to inform interested parties of the inquiries and how they could participate in the Tribunal's inquiry process include, but are not limited to, the measures described below.
13. First, the Tribunal sent a letter to all enrolled members of the AOO whose enrolment is based on them being a lineal descendant of one or more of the fourteen historical persons referred to the Tribunal for inquiry. This letter informed recipients that their enrolment as proposed beneficiaries may be affected by one or more of the Tribunal's inquiries and that they have an opportunity to participate in the inquiries. This letter directed affected persons to the Tribunal's website, which is <https://www.tanakiwin.com/tribunal/>. This letter was sent during the second week of August, 2022.
14. Second, the Tribunal sent a letter to all other enrolled members of the AOO whose enrolment is not based on them being a lineal descendant of one or more of the fourteen historical persons referred to the Tribunal for inquiry. This letter was also sent during the second week of August, 2022. This letter informed recipients of the fact that the Tribunal had undertaken the inquiries and that they may participate. This letter also noted that the removal of Algonquin Ancestors may result in persons who are presently enrolled as proposed beneficiaries no longer being eligible for enrolment. This letter also directed recipients to the Tribunal's website. This letter was sent to individuals who are enrolled through the AOO application process and to individuals who are enrolled on the basis of being members of the Algonquins of Pikwakanagan First Nation (the "AOPFN").
15. The Tribunal notes that members of the AOPFN are not directly affected by the Tribunal's inquiries because their enrolment is based on them being on the AOPFN's membership list. Nonetheless, the Tribunal wanted to ensure that members of the AOPFN were specifically informed of the Tribunal's inquiries and also understood that they are welcome to participate in the inquiries. The Tribunal recognizes that the proper and dutiful application of the Proposed Beneficiary Criteria is of great importance to everyone involved in the treaty process, including the members of the AOPFN.

16. In addition to the above noted letters, the Tribunal also undertook its best efforts to send letters to individuals who are not presently enrolled but are known to be interested in the Tribunal's inquiries. These individuals included, but are not limited to, people who sought enrolment on the basis of one or more of the above noted historical individuals but were not enrolled for some other reason. Recipients were informed of the Tribunal's inquiries and their potential interest in one or more of the inquiries and were also advised to visit the Tribunal's website for additional information.
17. The Tribunal's website was (and continues to be) publicly available. Through the website, interested parties were able to access additional information regarding the Tribunal's process, scheduling information and relevant documents. Individuals were encouraged to sign-up for updates from the Tribunal and were encouraged to state their interest in participating in one or more of the inquiries. As information became available and the Tribunal's website was updated (such as posting reports from the Enrolment Officer or submissions from participants), the Tribunal would send an email to those who indicated their interest in receiving up-dates. Also, the Tribunal maintained a telephone number so that interested parties could speak with the Tribunal's legal support team to ask questions regarding the Tribunal's process and their Algonquin ancestry. The Tribunal understands that participants in this inquiry availed themselves of these resources.

#### **B. Written Submissions Received**

18. Specifically with respect to the Tribunal's inquiry into Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786), the following documents were filed with the Tribunal and made available on its website:
  - Document 1 – Enrolment Officer's Report Regarding Hannah Mannell & Appendices<sup>3</sup>
  - Document 2 – Initial Submission by R. Nicholas
  - Document 3 – Initial Submission by L. Hanley
  - Document 4 – Initial Submission by T. Vincent on behalf of C. Vincent
  - Document 5 – Initial Submission by L. Hanley

---

<sup>3</sup> The Tribunal followed an approach whereby the first substantive document produced as part of its inquiry process was an initial report prepared by the Enrolment Officer. The Tribunal took this approach as the Enrolment Officers' initial report would provide a baseline of information from which participants could make further submissions. This was done to increase transparency and fairness and with a view to establishing an orderly process to identify and debate the issues that might arise from the historical documents. The qualifications of the Enrolment Officer and her team are described in *Document 32 – Information on JHA Enrolment Team*.

- Document 6 – Submission by V. Coburn regarding Hannah Mannell
- Document 7 – Submission by Chief W. Jocko on behalf of her community
- Document 8 – Responding Submission by R. Nicholas re. V. Coburn Submission
- Document 9 – Responding Submission by C. Dickson on behalf of her family
- Document 10 – Responding Submission by W. White on behalf of R. Fabian
- Document 11.1 – Responding Submission by L. Hanley
- Document 11.2 – Responding Submission by L. Hanley
- Document 11.3 – Responding Submission by L. Hanley
- Document 11.4 – Responding Submission by L. Hanley
- Document 11.5 – Responding Submission by L. Hanley
- Document 12 – Enrolment Officer’s Responding Report to Initial Submissions #2-5 (RIN #18786)
- Document 13 – Enrolment Officer’s Responding Report to V. Coburn Submission (RIN#18786)
- Document 14 – Responding Submission by Chief G. Sarazin on behalf of his community
- Document 15 – Enrolment Officer’s Reply to submissions 7 & 14 re 18786
- Document 16 – Submission by M. Lamothe
- Document 17 – Reply Submission by R. Nicholas
- Document 18 – Reply Submission by L. Hanley
- Document 19 – Reply Submission by L. Minor Vahey
- Document 20 – Enrolment Officer’s Reply to submissions 8-11,16-19 re#18786
- Document 21 – Submission by Council of AOPFN (Mannell)
- Document 22 – Submission by R. Nicholas
- Document 23 – Enrolment Officer’s Reply to submissions 21- 22 and new information re 18786
- Document 24 – Submission by L. Hanley
- Document 25 – Submission by L. Hanley
- Document 26 – Submission by L. Minor Vahey
- Document 27 – Submission by R. Nicholas
- Document 28 – Enrolment Officer’s Reply to 24-27 re Mannell
- Document 29 – Submission by R. Nicholas
- Document 30 – Enrolment Officer’s Reply to submission 29 re 18786



- Document 31 – Submission by L. Hanley
  - Document 32 – Information on JHA Enrolment Team
  - Document 33 – Submission by L. Hanley
  - Document 34 – Submission by L. Hanley
  - Document 35 – Enrolment Officer’s Presentation for Hannah Mannell
  - Document 36 – R. Fabian Presentation Hannah Mannell
  - Document 37 – R. Nicholas Aid to Argument Hannah Mannell
  - Various other documents submitted by R. Nicholas and L. Hanley subsequent to the conclusion of the Tribunal’s hearing.
19. The Tribunal members attentively reviewed Documents 1 to 34 in preparation for the hearing. The Tribunal re-reviewed those materials, as well as the other documents filed at or subsequent to the hearing, as part of the deliberations that followed the hearing.
20. The Tribunal recognizes that this is an important matter and has considered all the materials that have been filed.
21. The schedule for filing materials and the materials noted above were all made available on the Tribunal’s website in a timely manner and were also the subject of the Tribunal’s update emails that were sent from time to time.

**C. Hearing**

22. The Tribunal held a hearing on June 8, 2023, at the Best Western Hotel in Pembroke. Interested parties could also attend the hearing via electronic video platform (i.e., Zoom). The hearing date was posted on the Tribunal’s website and was the subject of an update email.
23. The hearing was open to all interested parties.
24. Approximately 30 to 35 people attended in person and an additional 10 to 12 people attended via Zoom.
25. The hearing opened with a prayer. The Chairperson then provided an overview of the order of proceedings and the panel members introduced themselves.<sup>4</sup>

---

<sup>4</sup> The names of the Tribunal members have been posted on the Tribunal’s website for some time and the members presiding over this inquiry were impanelled in a manner required by the Special Resolution and in such a way so as to reduce the potential for conflicts of interest. No objections were made regarding the composition of the panel.

26. After providing a brief opportunity to ask questions regarding procedural issues, the Chairperson called upon the Enrolment Officer to make her presentation.
27. The Enrolment Officer gave an oral presentation supplemented with PowerPoint visuals (which are now posted on the Tribunal's website as *Document 35 – Enrolment Officer's Presentation for Hannah Mannell*). The Enrolment Officer answered questions from the panel and from those in attendance and spoke in response to submissions and comments made by others.
28. Lynn Minor Vahey made submissions in support of keeping Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786) on the Schedule of Algonquin Ancestors. Some of the topics covered in Ms. Vahey's presentation included:
  - a) her personal history and that of her grandmother, Evelyn Sunstrum, and great great grandmother, Francis Ann Sunstrum (who was Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786)'s daughter) and their respective connection to Mattawa and Golden Lake;
  - b) her father's experience growing up in Mattawa and the connection that he and his family had (and continue to have) to the network of Algonquin families in the area;
  - c) the history that was imparted to her by her father, which included that Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786)'s mother was a Temiskaming Algonquin whose family trapped and traded in and around Lake Temiskaming;
  - d) the trade implications of having a union with an Algonquin woman, as opposed to a Cree woman;
  - e) the submission that the Tribunal must distinguish Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786) from her husband, Charles Thomas, and that the Tribunal should be focused on Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786)'s ancestry;
  - f) her doubts that the woman named Prue is Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786)'s mother; and
  - g) the submission that the Tribunal should defer to the Justice Chadwick's finding in 2013.
29. Ron Nicholas made submissions that supported keeping Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786) on the Schedule of Algonquin Ancestors. Mr. Nicholas's presentation was focused on the geographic area where Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786)'s mother is said to have been born and raised.

During his presentation, Mr. Nicholas referred to a variety of maps and records that, in his submission, demonstrate that Hannah Mannell's mother is Algonquin. Mr. Nicholas's presentation reiterated many of the points made in his written submissions.

30. Lynn Hanley made submissions in support of keeping Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786) on the Schedule of Algonquin Ancestors. Ms. Hanley indicated that she has been working on her family history for 50 years. Ms. Hanley's presentation reiterated many of the points made in her written submissions. Amongst other things, Ms. Hanley's submitted that:
  - a) Aeneas Cameron introduced John Mannall (RIN #18787) to Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786)'s mother and that this woman was Algonquin;
  - b) John Mannall (RIN #18787) would not have entered into a union with a Cree woman because that would not have advanced his business or trading interests;
  - c) the Enrolment Officer's reports had errors regarding John Mannall (RIN #18787)'s whereabouts during his tenure with the Hudson's Bay Company ("**HBC**");
  - d) non-status people were not recorded as diligently as others and that censuses are not accurate;
  - e) Samuel Mannall, who was recently identified as potentially being Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786)'s brother resulted from a brief relationship with John Mannall (RIN #18787) and that Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786)'s mother is not the woman identified as Prue;
  - f) the Tribunal should not erase or marginalize Indigenous women; and
  - g) the Tribunal should reflect on the correctness of Justice Chadwick's 2013 decision.
31. Wendell White spoke on behalf of Ron Fabian, who is in support of keeping Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786) on the Schedule of Algonquin Ancestors. Mr. White's presentation reflects the contents of his PowerPoint presentation (*Document 36 – R. Fabian Presentation Hannah Mannell*). In addition to commenting on Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786)'s ancestry, Mr. White made submissions regarding the legal standard that the Tribunal should apply in this case.
32. Dr. Darryl Leroux attended the hearing as a representative of Chief and Council of the AOPFN. Due to the length of the presentations in support, Dr. Leroux was not available when it came time for the Tribunal to hear responding submissions. In an effort to ensure transparency, the

Advisory Member noted that Chief and Council of the AOPFN had made submissions in opposition to keeping Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786) on the Schedule of Algonquin Ancestors and briefly described the key points made in their written submissions. The Advisory Member also stated that the Tribunal has reviewed all of the materials filed (whether for or opposed) and will take them into consideration regardless of whether the authors of those materials made a presentation at the hearing.

33. The Enrolment Officer then provided some additional commentary to clarify certain points in her report that she believed were being misinterpreted. Most importantly, the Enrolment Officer confirmed that her reporting on the whereabouts of John Mannall (RIN #18787) was based on HBC journals as opposed to the HBC biographical sheets. This was done to ensure that the Tribunal had the source document as opposed to information captured in secondary reporting. The Enrolment Officer also indicated that the Tribunal must consider maps in context and be cognizant of who created the map, when the map was created and the purpose for which the map was created.
34. In reply, Mr. Fabian made the comment that Chief Makwa's letter was with respect to Charles Thomas and not with respect to Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786).
35. The Enrolment Officer also answered some additional questions from the Tribunal and from the audience.
36. The hearing concluded with the Tribunal indicating that it was reserving its decision so as to deliberate on this important matter and to review the written submissions again in light of the oral submissions presented at the hearing. The hearing ended with a closing prayer.

#### **D. The Tribunal's Determination**

37. Upon consideration of the evidence and the submissions made by participants, and having reference to the definition of "Algonquin Ancestor", the Tribunal has unanimously determined on the basis of the record before it that Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786) is not 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; nor is she a sibling of such a person.

38. In coming to its determination, the Tribunal had reference to all of the information before it and also considered the oral submissions that were made at the hearing.

39. The Tribunal's reasons for its determination are set out below.

**E. Definition of Algonquin Ancestor**

40. The starting point of the Tribunal's analysis is the definition of "Algonquin Ancestor".

41. Broken down into its components, an "Algonquin Ancestor" is:

a) a person

b) the person must be one who was born on or before July 15, 1897 and

c) the person must be identified in a historic record or document

d) this historic record or document must be one that is dated on or before December 31, 1921,

e) the identification of the person must be in such a way that it would be reasonable for the Tribunal to conclude

f) that the person identified in the historic record was considered to be an Algonquin or Nipissing,

g) or a sibling of such a person. A "sibling of such a person" means a person with a common Algonquin parent.

42. Elements (a), (b) and (c) confirm that the "Algonquin Ancestor" must be an identifiable historical person. While this may seem somewhat trite, these elements are very important as they confirm that a determination of who is or who is not an "Algonquin Ancestor" requires the Tribunal to focus on a specific historical person who is documented as being an identifiable person who existed in a time and place. This requirement means that the claim to Algonquin ancestry for the purposes of enrolment must be grounded or based on an actual historical person.

43. In this inquiry, the Tribunal was focused on Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786) and considered historical records pertaining to Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786). As was the case with other inquiries, the Tribunal also considered information and historical documents pertaining to historical persons who are connected with the subject ancestor. In this inquiry, the Tribunal considered historical records and other information regarding Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786)'s

mother and father and also considered historical records pertaining to Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786)'s husband and children. As explained in more detail below, this was done to determine what those documents might say about Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786) and whether she is properly considered an Algonquin Ancestor.

44. Element (d) pertains to the historic record itself as opposed to the person under consideration and that the historic record must be one that is dated on or before December 31, 1921.
45. Element (e) describes the standard that Tribunal must apply when making its determination. In this regard, the Tribunal must be satisfied that it is “reasonable to conclude”. As is readily apparent from the words used, this standard is obviously higher than “possible to conclude” or “may conclude” but is lower than being convinced “beyond all doubt”. The “reasonable to conclude” standard requires the Tribunal to conduct a thorough analysis of the evidence and to base its determination on the evidence. The Tribunal confirms that it has reviewed all of the evidence with the standard “reasonable to conclude” in mind.
46. Element (f) is the crux of the matter and requires the Tribunal to assess what the historical document or documents are telling us about the historical person at issue and how that person may have been viewed by others.
47. As with any other element of the definition, the Tribunal assumes that this element of the definition was created in a thoughtful and deliberate manner and was subject to considerable debate and discussion. On that basis, the Tribunal has to be mindful of the specific words used (or not used) in the definition.
48. For example, the use of the phrase “considered to be” indicates that the person identified in the historical document must be “considered” as being Algonquin or Nipissing by someone else. It is not enough for the person to self-identify as Algonquin or Nipissing. Rather, the identification of the historical person as Algonquin or Nipissing must be something that is recognized by others.
49. Also, the Tribunal notes that the past tense is used. This indicates that those who “considered” whether the historical person is Algonquin or Nipissing are the contemporaries of the historical person at issue.

50. As the Tribunal previously stated, the application of the phrase “was considered to be an Algonquin or Nipissing” is a fact driven exercise that requires an attentive examination of the historical documents and the historical context in which they were created. This is a highly contextual exercise that requires the Tribunal to analyze the evidence on the record before it as it relates to each matter or inquiry. The Tribunal’s task is always to determine whether it is reasonable to conclude that the historical person at issue “was considered to be an Algonquin or Nipissing” on the basis of the historical records.

**F. Review of Historical Records Pertaining to Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786) and her life with Charles Thomas (RIN #18785)**

51. At the outset, the Tribunal notes that Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786)’s surname was commonly spelled as “Mannall”, “Mannal” or “Mannel”. Her married surname was “Thomas”. For convenience and consistency, the Tribunal will refer to the subject ancestor as “Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786)” because this is the name that appears on the Schedule of Algonquin Ancestors.

52. The earliest known record pertaining to Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786) is a document in which her father, John Mannall (RIN #18787), declares his children. This record is attached to *Document 1 – Enrolment Officer’s Report Regarding Hannah Mannell & Appendices* and is identified as ALG 40222. This document provides the following information:

- a) Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786)’s father is John Mannall (RIN #18787).
- b) Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786) was born in August, 1795, in “Kenoogonesee.”
- c) On that basis, Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786) was presumably conceived around December 1794.
- d) Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786) has a younger sister named Mary, who was born in October 1797 in Moose Factory.
- e) On that basis, Mary was presumably conceived in February 1797.
- f) While not expressly stated, Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786)’s mother (and presumably the mother of her sister, Mary) is an Indigenous woman. The Tribunal is of the view that Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786)’s mother was an Indigenous woman (as opposed to being a women of mixed Indigenous and European ancestry) because she is not named. The

Tribunal recognizes that women of Indigenous descent and mixed Indigenous-European descent were in the general area at the time. The fact that Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786)'s mother was not named suggests that she was of entirely Indigenous descent and was not a child of a European fur trader because this was the prevailing practice of HBC record keeping at the time.

g) This record does not specify the Indigenous nation or area from which Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786) derives her Indigenous ancestry, whether it was Algonquin or some other nation, such as Ojibway or Cree or with reference to some specific location (such as a specific trading area or lake).

53. The HBC biographical sheet for John Mannall (RIN #18787) confirms that he was born in Suffolk, England, and that he arrived in Moose Factory in 1786.<sup>5</sup> As such, Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786)'s Indigenous ancestry could be only from her mother.
54. The historical records indicate that Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786) formed a union with Charles Thomas (RIN #18785). In 1814, Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786) and Charles Thomas (RIN #18785) moved to Vaudreuil, Quebec, along with Charles Thomas (RIN #18785)'s natal family. At the time of the move, Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786) and Charles Thomas (RIN #18785) had one child.<sup>6</sup> Vaudreuil County is located west of Montreal Island on the triangle of land that borders the St. Lawrence River, the Ottawa River, and the present-day boundary of Ontario.
55. Between 1817 and 1822, Charles Thomas (RIN #18785) was employed at various HBC posts located in western Canada, including Athabasca, Cumberland House, and Peace River.<sup>7</sup> Accompanying Charles Thomas (RIN #18785) during these postings were Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786) and their children. During this time, Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786) had more children, including sons named William and Edward.<sup>8</sup>
56. In 1822, Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786) and her family returned to the Montreal area. Charles Thomas (RIN #18785) was employed at various HBC's posts associated with the HBC's

---

<sup>5</sup> ALG 40230.

<sup>6</sup> ALG 40224.

<sup>7</sup> ALG 40225.

<sup>8</sup> ALG 40226 and ALG 40227.



Montreal Department such as Lake of Two Mountains and Chats.<sup>9</sup> Charles Thomas (RIN #18785) is recorded in the 1825 Census for Vaudreuil County, Lower Canada, as living in a household with a total of 17 people.<sup>10</sup> The historical records confirm that Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786) and her family resided at Vaudreuil, Quebec, between 1822 and 1832.<sup>11</sup>

57. Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786) was baptized at Christ Church, St. Andrew's Parish, in Vaudreuil, Quebec on February 16, 1824. The document recording Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786)'s baptism identifies Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786) as being the "daughter of John Mannall of Ipswich Suffolk England Farmer and Mary his wife" and states that she was born in 1794.<sup>12</sup>
58. The birthyear provided in Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786)'s baptismal record is different from the birthdate given in AGL 4022, which is the document whereby John Mannall RIN (#18787) declared his children. ALG 4022 is made close in time to Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786)'s birth and was presumably based on information provided by John Mannall RIN (#18787). As such, the Tribunal sees ALG 4022 as being a more reliable source of information regarding Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786)'s birthdate than a baptismal record made when Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786) was an adult. Also, the baptismal record is not consistent with the information recorded in the Thomas Family Bible, which also provides a birthdate of August 1795.<sup>13</sup>
59. The baptismal record for Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786) does not provide any information regarding her Indigenous origins or the Indigenous origins of her mother.
60. In 1832, Charles Thomas (RIN #18785) and Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786) moved to Golden Lake, Ontario. Charles Thomas (RIN #18785)'s HBC biography states that Charles Thomas (RIN #18785) retired from HBC in 1831, but secondary resources suggest that he moved to Golden Lake to operate an HBC outpost in 1832.<sup>14</sup> The Tribunal accepts that Charles Thomas

---

<sup>9</sup> ALG 40225.

<sup>10</sup> ALG 40054.

<sup>11</sup> See pages 9 to 11 of *Document 28 – Enrolment Officer's Reply to 24-27 re Mannell* and the historical records referred to on those pages and attached to both *Document 1* and *Document 28*.

<sup>12</sup> ALG 40682.

<sup>13</sup> See page 11 of *Document 10 – Responding Submission by W. White on behalf of R. Fabian*.

<sup>14</sup> See page 12 of *Document 1 – Enrolment Officer's Report Regarding Hannah Mannell & Appendices*.

(RIN #18785) moved to Golden Lake after retiring from HBC and established a stopping place of his own accord.

61. Charles Thomas (RIN #18785) kept a journal describing his activities at Golden Lake. This journal includes entries that describe Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786), and various members of their family, including himself, interacting with Algonquins known to live in the area that later became known as the Algonquins of Pikwakanagan First Nation.<sup>15</sup>
62. Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786) is recorded ALG 14709 as having died on April 6, 1868.
63. The Tribunal observes that Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786) is not identified in any historical document as being either Indigenous or Algonquin. The Tribunal fully recognizes Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786) has an Indigenous mother. The Tribunal makes this inference with certainty on the grounds that Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786) results from a union between John Mannell (RIN #18787) and an unnamed woman in a time and place where there were no women solely of European ancestry.
64. Also, the Tribunal observes that Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786) is not identified in any historical records as participating in the life events of known Algonquins, despite the fact that Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786) lived adjacent to Algonquins and appears to have shared social relations with Algonquins for 36 years, from 1832 to 1868.
65. The Enrolment Officer's report also attaches a document identified as ALG-14788. This document purports to be a type-written document that summarizes information relating to the formalization of Charles Thomas (RIN #18785) and Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786)'s marriage on February 16, 1824 in St. James Anglican Church, which is located in Hudson Heights, Vaudreuil. It also provides the names and birth dates of their children.<sup>16</sup> The information in this document appears to be confirmed by other sources<sup>17</sup> and was not contested by any interested parties. This document identifies Charles Thomas (RIN #18785) and Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786)'s the children as follows:

---

<sup>15</sup> See ALG 50987 attached to *Document 20 – Enrolment Officer's Reply to submissions 8-11,16-19 re#18786*.

<sup>16</sup> ALG 14788.

<sup>17</sup> See: ALG 40226, ALG 14709 and pages 10 and 11 of *Document 28 – Enrolment Officer's Reply to 24-27 re Mannell* (and the historical records referenced on those pages).

- a) Elizabeth – born October 2, 1812
  - b) Charles – born May 1, 1815
  - c) John – born August 10, 1817
  - d) Edward – born November 18, 1819
  - e) William – born February 1822
  - f) Margaret – born November 10, 1824
  - g) Thomas – born June 24, 1827
  - h) Hannah – born June 6, 1830
  - i) Frances Ann – born July 23, 1832
  - j) Alexander Christie – born November 9, 1834 (note that he was born at Golden Lake)
  - k) Richard Story – born June 14, 1838 (note that he was also born at Golden Lake)
66. The Enrolment Officer reviewed census records to determine how Charles Thomas (RIN #18785) and Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786)'s children are described in those records. The results of the Enrolments Officer's review are set out on page 15 of *Document 1 – Enrolment Officer's Report Regarding Hannah Mannell & Appendices* and the source documents are attached there. On the basis of her research, the Enrolment Officer states none of Charles Thomas (RIN #18785) and Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786)'s eleven children were identified as Metis, Indian, Half-Breed or Algonquin. Only one of Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786)'s descendants, John Thomas, was identified as "Indian" in the 1921 Census.<sup>18</sup>
67. The Enrolment Officer goes on to note that no documents have been located that record Charles Thomas (RIN #18785) and Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786)'s children as having supported Algonquin families in significant life events, such as witnessing baptisms, marriages or burials.<sup>19</sup>
68. The participants in support of keeping Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786) on the Schedule of Algonquin Ancestors: a) did not refute the Enrolment Officer's observations regarding the

---

<sup>18</sup> See PDF page 18 of *Document 5 – Initial Submission by L. Hanley*.

<sup>19</sup> See page 17 of *Document 1 – Enrolment Officer's Report Regarding Hannah Mannell & Appendices*.

manner in which Charles Thomas (RIN #18785) and Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786)'s children were described in census documents but argued that census records often contain errors; and b) did not provide any historical documents indicating that Charles Thomas (RIN #18785) and Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786) themselves or their children supported Algonquin families in significant life events, such as witnessing baptisms, marriages, or burials.

69. Also, the participants in support of keeping Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786) on the Schedule of Algonquin Ancestors did not provide any historical document in which Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786) or her mother is specifically identified as Algonquin. Rather, as discussed below, participants in support of keeping Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786) on the Schedule of Algonquin Ancestors submit that the Tribunal should infer that Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786) is Algonquin on the basis of where her mother originated.

## **G. Review of information regarding Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786)'s mother**

### **1. Introduction**

70. Very little is known about Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786)'s mother. Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786)'s mother is not named in the historical document in which John Mannall (RIN #18787) declares his children.<sup>20</sup>
71. Due to the lack of documentation regarding Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786)'s mother, the only available analytical method to assess the Indigenous origins of Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786)'s mother is to consider John Mannall (RIN #18787)'s work history with the HBC.

### **2. Prue or Mary**

72. At the commencement of the inquiry, Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786)'s mother was understood as being an unnamed Indigenous woman who formed a union with John Mannall (RIN #18787) while he was working in northern Ontario for HBC.
73. Through the course of the inquiry, the Enrolment Officer was able to locate additional historical records that potentially name Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786)'s mother.
74. In this regard, the Enrolment Officer was able to locate records recording the baptism of Samuel Mannall.<sup>21</sup> These records indicate that the child identified as Samuel Mannall was

---

<sup>20</sup> ALG 40222.

<sup>21</sup> ALG 40638, ALG 40639 and ALG 40607.

born in Moose Factory on September 4, 1792, and is the son John Mannall (RIN #18787) and a woman named Prue. As explained by the Enrolment Officer in *Document 28 – Enrolment Officer’s Reply to 24-27 re Mannell* and at the hearing, these records, as well as others, raise the possibility that the child identified as Samuel Mannall, may be the full sibling of Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786). If this were the case, then Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786)’s mother would be named “Prue” and she would have entered into a union with John Mannall (RIN #18787) sometime on or before January 1792, which is the presumed date on which Samuel Mannall was conceived.

75. Also, in an effort to confirm the time period that Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786) and her family spent in Vaudreuil, Quebec, the Enrolment Officer was able to locate the document recording Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786)’s baptism and marriage. This record indicates that Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786)’s mother was named “Mary”.<sup>22</sup>
76. Neither of these documents expressly identify the Indigenous nation or the geographic area from which Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786)’s mother originates.
77. However, these documents would provide an indication of when John Mannall (RIN #18787) met Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786)’s mother. If Prue and Mary are the same person, then John Mannall (RIN #18787) would almost certainly have met Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786)’s mother some time on or before January 1792. If Prue and Mary are not the same person, then they could have met as late as November 1794.
78. Those in support of keeping Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786) on the Schedule of Algonquin Ancestors argue that the woman named “Prue” is not Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786)’s mother and that there is insufficient evidence to make that inference.<sup>23</sup>
79. The Tribunal recognizes that people’s names (and, in particular, the names of Indigenous people) changed over time or were recorded incorrectly. Still, there is not a reasonable basis on which the Tribunal can reconcile these two documents so as to so as to infer that the two women referenced are actually the same person.

---

<sup>22</sup> ALG 40682.

<sup>23</sup>See *Document 24 – Submission by L. Hanley, Document 31 – Submission by L. Hanley*, the oral submissions made at the hearing by Lynn Hanley and Lynn Minor Vahey and the written submission from Ron Nicholas that was received after the hearing.

80. In light of these considerations, the Tribunal will proceed on the basis favoured by those in support; namely, that Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786)'s mother is not necessarily the woman named Prue.

81. This means that Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786)'s Indigenous mother could have met John Mannall (RIN #18787) as late as November 1794.

**3. Timeline of John Mannall (RIN #18787)'s work locations**

82. The Enrolment Officer prepared a timeline showing where John Mannall (RIN# 18787) worked during this employment with the HBC. This timeline is based HBC documents, including entries in the journals for Frederick House and Kenogamissi, which were HBC trading posts.<sup>24</sup>

83. The timeline is as follows:

Date	Location	Comments
August 19, 1786	Moose Fort	John Mannall arrives at Moose Fort and begins his tenure with HBC
September 12, 1786, to August 7, 1787	Brunswick House	
August 11, 1787, to September 11, 1787	Moose Fort	
September 17, 1787, to March 23, 1788	Brunswick House	
March 29, 1788, to May 28, 1788	Moose Fort	
June 24, 1788, to May 20, 1790	Frederick House	Note that this period also included trips: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Abitibi &amp; Return from April 16, 1789, to May 9, 1789</li> <li>• Abitibi &amp; Return from May 25, 1789, to June 6, 1789</li> <li>• Abitibi &amp; Return with Aeneas Cameron from</li> </ul>

<sup>24</sup> See Appendix 3 to Document 1 – Enrolment Officer's Report Regarding Hannah Mannell & Appendices

Date	Location	Comments
		May 4, 1790, to May 12, 1790
May 20, 1790, to June 14, 1790	Trip to Moose Fort	
July 4, 1790, to June 19, 1791	Frederick House	
June 19, 1791, to June 25, 1791	Frederick House to Moose Fort	
September 27, 1791, to October 13, 1791	Moose Fort to Brunswick House and return	
October 13, 1791, to March 14, 1792	Moose Fort	<p>Note that this period also included side trips:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maidmans Creek to hunt from October 31, 1791, to November. 5, 1791;</li> <li>• “Northwards” to hunt from November 21, 1791, to December 10, 1791;</li> <li>• Albany from December 19, 1791, to January 12, 1792</li> <li>• "Up river" from January 23, 1792, to February 28, 1792</li> </ul> <p>To the extent that Samuel Mannall is viewed as the son of John Mannall and, presumably, the woman named Prue, Samuel would have been conceived sometime between December 1791 and January 1792 based on a birthdate of September 4, 1792.</p>
March 14, 1792, to March 27, 1792	Moose Fort to Frederick House	
March 14, 1792, to June 27, 1793	Frederick House	This period included a side trip to Sowwewamican and back from June 13, 1793, to June 23, 1793.

Date	Location	Comments
		Assuming that John Mannall and Prue are the parents of Samuel Mannal, he would have been born at Moose Fort on September 4, 1792.
June 27, 1793, to July 2, 1793	Frederick House to Moose Fort	
July 2, 1793, to September 9, 1793	Moose Fort	
September 18, 1793, to October 7, 1793	Moose Fort to Frederick House	
October 8, 1793, to April 27, 1794	Frederick House	<p>This period also included side trips:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “Westward to survey and Return” from April 28, 1794, to May 15, 1794</li> <li>• Abitibi and Return from May 21, 1794, to June 2, 1794</li> </ul>
June 15, 1794, to June 22, 1794	Frederick House to Moose Fort	
June 30, 1794, to July 20, 1794	Moose Fort to establish post at Kenogamissi	
July 20, 1794, to June 11, 1796	Kenogamissi	<p>This period also included a side trip to Wenush Lake to intercept trade from April 26, 1794, to May 25, 1794.</p> <p>On the basis of Hannah Mannell having a birthdate of August 1795 (see AGL 40222), she would have been conceived sometime around November and December 1794.</p> <p>Also, Hannah Mannell was born in August 1795 at Kenogamissi</p>
June 11, 1796, to June 20, 1796	Kenogamissi to Moose Fort	
June 20, 1796, to June 22, 1796	Moose Fort	



Date	Location	Comments
September 22, 1796, to October 12, 1796	Moose Fort to Kenogamissi	
October 4, 1796, to July 24, 1797	Kenogamissi	On the basis of Mary Mannall being born in October 1797, she would have been conceived around February 1797.
July 24, 1797, to July 31, 1797	Kenogamissi to Moose Fort	
September 22, 1797	John Mannall leaves Moose Fort for England	
		Mary Mannall is born at Moose Fort in October 1797
May 23, 1798	John Mannall returned to the Moose District from England and continued his employment with HBC until his retirement in 1814.	

84. On the basis of his work history, John Mannall (RIN #18787) likely met and formed a union with Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786)'s mother while he was posted at Frederick House or at Kenogamissi.
85. In the Tribunal's view, Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786)'s mother is most likely from the Kenogamissi area because: a) John Mannall (RIN #18787)'s mandate from the HBC was to establish a post at Kenogamissi; b) John Mannall (RIN #18787) spent a significant amount of time at that post in the months and years immediately following Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786)'s birth; c) this is the post at which Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786) was most likely conceived; and d) this is the post at which Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786) was born and, on the basis of John Mannall (RIN #18787)'s work history, spent her infant years.
86. The Tribunal recognizes that it is possible that Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786)'s mother could be from Moose Fort or Brunswick House. It is also possible that Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786)'s mother originates from a location where John Mannall (RIN #18787) travelled, or from the various areas inhabited by Indigenous nations who were trading with the HBC posts where John Mannall (RIN #18787) was stationed. Notably, the fur trade was very active in this

period, which meant the many Indigenous nations travelling to trade with HBC makes pinpointing nationality based on geography more problematic.

#### **4. Post Locations and Territories of Indigenous Peoples**

87. On the basis of the Historical Atlas of Canada attached to *Document 1 – Enrolment Officer’s Report Regarding Hannah Mannell & Appendices* as ALG 40170 and the Enrolment Officer’s presentation at the hearing, the Tribunal understands that the HBC post at Frederick House was located around what is presently identified as Frederick House Lake and its outflow into Frederick House River. Frederick House Lake flows out northerly into the Frederick House River, which flows northward as part of the Moose Drainage Basin and joins the Abitibi River, which in turn, joins the Moose River, and drains into James Bay.
88. Also, on the basis of the Historical Atlas of Canada attached to *Document 1 – Enrolment Officer’s Report Regarding Hannah Mannell & Appendices* as ALG 40170 and the Enrolment Officer’s presentation at the hearing, the Tribunal understands that the HBC’s Kenogamissi Post was located on what is now known as Kenogamissi Lake, which flows out into the Mattagami River. The Mattagami River flows northerly as part of the Moose Drainage Basin and joins the Moose River, which, ultimately, drains into James Bay.
89. While these documents give the Tribunal good reason to believe that Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786)’s mother is most likely from the Kenogamissi area, the Tribunal recognizes that there are other possibilities, including the Abitibi area as indicated by at least one party in support of keeping Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786) on the Schedule of Algonquin Ancestors.
90. On that basis, the Tribunal has attentively reviewed the materials submitted by the various participants to assess the Indigenous nations that populated the relevant areas at the relevant time.
91. The Enrolment Officer summarized her views regarding the Indigenous nations who lived in the various locations that John Mannell is recorded as having worked at or otherwise visited as follows:

<b>Post Locations</b>	<b>French Dominance Map (being ALG-40557 attached to Document 12 – Enrolment Officer’s Responding Report to Initial Submissions #2-5 (RIN #18786))</b>	<b>Various scholarly articles reviewed and referenced in Document 12 – Enrolment Officer’s Responding Report to Initial Submissions #2-5 (RIN #18786) and Document 20 – Enrolment Officer’s Reply to submissions 8-11,16-19 re#18786</b>	<b>Native Peoples 1823 Map (being ALG-40175 attached to Document 1 – Enrolment Officer’s Report Regarding Hannah Mannell &amp; Appendices)</b>
Moose Factory	Cree	Cree	Cree
Frederick House	Cree (Piscoutagami)	Ojibway (Northern Saulteaux)	Ojibway (Matawagamigue)
Kenogamissi	Cree (Piscoutagami)	Ojibway (Northern Saulteaux)	Ojibway (Flying Post)
Brunswick House <sup>25</sup>	Cree (general area)	Ojibway (Northern Saulteaux)	Ojibway
Lake Abitibi	Cree	Ojibway (possibly Algonquin)	Algonquin
Timiskaming	Cree with Algonquin	Algonquin	Algonquin

92. The above chart accurately summarizes the differing perspectives, and the Tribunal understands the information to be verified in reliable sources. As is evident from the chart, the areas most frequented by John Mannall (RIN #18787) and where he spent almost all his time in the years before and after Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786)’s birth are not considered as “Algonquin” areas. Rather, historians view them as being areas dominated by Cree or Ojibway people.

---

<sup>25</sup> Note that this is a reference to Brunswick House, which is not to be confused with New Brunswick House. The biography for John Mannall and the underlying HBC journal entries for Brunswick House confirm that John Mannall worked at Brunswick House.

93. The Tribunal recognizes that the Lake Abitibi and Temiskaming areas are considered “Algonquin” in the Native Peoples 1823 Map (being ALG 40175). However, the Tribunal also notes that John Mannall (RIN #18787) is only recorded as visiting those areas for short periods. In comparison, John Mannall (RIN #18787) was responsible for Kenogamissi from July 20, 1794, until July 24, 1797, during which period Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786) was conceived and born, and her sister, Mary Mannall, was conceived.
94. The Tribunal also recognizes that the parties in support (and in particular Ron Nicholas) submit that the Abitibi area is Algonquin. As noted above, the Enrolment Officer acknowledges that certain academic literature and research indicates that there was an Algonquin presence in the Abitibi area.
95. In support of his position, Mr. Nicholas has also put before the Tribunal a summary of information from the 1901 census in which certain people primarily identify themselves as “Algonquin”<sup>26</sup> and a map where the Apitipi Anicinapek claim various territories.
96. The Tribunal does not attach any material weight to the 1901 census as helping resolve the nationality of Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786)’s mother because: a) it occurred at least 105 years after John Mannall (RIN #18787) would have met Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786)’s mother; b) the intervening 105 year period involved significant population movements by Indigenous people; and c) it is not clear from the information provided how the data was compiled so as to determine percentages.
97. While the Tribunal recognizes this map was apparently created by a First Nation, the Tribunal does not attach much weight to the map because it is not to scale, and it is not clear that this map is making a claim for exclusive occupation and use of the territory to the exclusion of other First Nations, including the Cree and Ojibway during the relevant time period. Further, other versions of this map exist seem to exist,<sup>27</sup> which lead the Tribunal to doubt whether to confide in the map as determinative of the population distribution at the relevant.

---

<sup>26</sup> See page 32 of PDF of *Document 2 – Initial Submission by R. Nicholas*.

<sup>27</sup> See page 11 of *Document 6 – Submission by V. Coburn regarding Hannah Mannell*.

## 5. Tribunal's concerns regarding the submissions by those in support

98. The Tribunal recognizes that those in support of keeping Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786) on the Schedule of Algonquin Ancestors maintain that her mother is from an Algonquin area.
99. However, the information included in their own submissions is not as determinative as their arguments would suggest. For example, in the conclusion section of *Document 2 – Initial Submission by R. Nicholas*, Mr. Nicholas states that:<sup>28</sup>
- a) “the Abitibi Region is where boundaries between Cree, Ojibway and Algonquin cannot be determined (Day & Trigger 1978 Bishop 1981, McNulty and Gilbert 1981)”
  - b) “Honigmann’s map shows (Cree) territory includes part of the upper Mattagami and Abitibi Rivers, but stops short of Lake Abitibi”
  - c) “Viau (1995 A:101) resists labeling as (Cree). Viau (19994:145) argues that because of the Fur Trade and movement and migrations of Bands, the Historic Abitibi acquired a partial Ojibwa membership and its predominant mixed Ojibwa - Cree character. Viau says that Clans among the Abitibi stem from contact with the incoming Ojibwa as they expanded their territory through migration and involvement with the Fur Trade.”
100. Also, in *Document 10 – Responding Submission by W. White on behalf of R. Fabian*, Messrs. White and Fabian state that:

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.

- The area was primarily occupied by Cree (Bishop 1972;Parent1978; 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).<sup>29</sup>

---

<sup>28</sup> See page 34 of 59 using the pagination of the PDF document.

<sup>29</sup> See page 9.

101. In addition, Lynne Hanley included a map in *Document 11.2 Responding Submission by L. Hanley* that distinguishes the area traditionally inhabited in the seventeenth century by the Abitibi (who are identified as “Cree” on this map) from the Timiskaming/Témiscamingues (who are identified “Algonquin” on this map).
102. Also, those in support have not been consistent when identifying the specific area from which Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786)’s mother may originate.
103. For example, it appears that Mr. Nicholas took the position before Justice Chadwick (discussed in more detail below) that Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786)’s mother was from the Abitibi Lake area. This position is repeated in *Document 2 – Initial Submission by R. Nicholas*.<sup>30</sup>
104. Lynne Hanley also takes a similar position in *Document 5 – Initial Submission by L. Hanley*<sup>31</sup> and in *Document 11.3 Responding Submission by L. Hanley*.<sup>32</sup>
105. However, in *Document 25 Submission by L. Hanley*, Ms. Hanley argues that “Hannah being born in Kenogamassi means nothing when her mother was Algonquin from Timiskiming” and goes on to state that “The EO has not produced a detailed report of Hannah’s mother that even considers Timiskiming and work should have been done on that long ago.”<sup>33</sup>
106. Also, in contrast to the position taken by Mr. Nicholas and the initial position taken by Ms. Hanley (which is that Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786)’s mother is from the Lake Abitibi area), Lynn Minor Vahey states that “Hannah Mannall’s mother, RIN# 18788, was an Algonquin woman from Fort Temiskaming.”<sup>34</sup>
107. The Lake Temiskaming area is approximately 100 kilometers south of Lake Abitibi and in a different watershed. Lake Abitibi is part of the Moose River basin that flows northerly into James Bay. Lake Temiskaming is part of the Ottawa River watershed that drains southerly into the Saint Lawrence River.
108. Further, those in support have not been consistent in their submissions regarding the basis of the union between John Mannall (RIN #18787) and Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786)’s mother.

---

<sup>30</sup> See page 35 of the PDF document.

<sup>31</sup> See page 3 of PDF document.

<sup>32</sup> See page 18 of PDF document.

<sup>33</sup> See page 3 of PDF document.

<sup>34</sup> See page 3 of *Document 19 – Reply Submission by L. Minor Vahey*.

The submissions made by Mr. Nicholas and in the initial submissions made by Ms. Hanley state that the union between John Mannall (RIN #18787) and Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786)'s mother was based on John Mannall (RIN #18787) wanting to develop better relations with the community from which Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786)'s mother originates so as to advance his commercial and trading interests. In support of that argument, they both suppose that Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786)'s mother must have been the daughter of an Indigenous chief associated with the Lake Abitibi area.<sup>35</sup>

109. However, in the submission that Ms. Hanley filed later in the proceeding<sup>36</sup> and in the submission that Ms. Minor-Vahey filed,<sup>37</sup> it is alleged that the union between Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786)'s mother and John Mannall occurred as a result of Aeneas Cameron trafficking in women from the Lake Temiskaming area.<sup>38</sup>
110. It is difficult for the Tribunal to reconcile these various positions so as to find a basis on which to make a reasonable, evidence-based inference regarding the geographic origins of Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786)'s mother.

#### **H. Putting it all together**

111. As noted above, the Tribunal has concluded that Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786) is not 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.
112. In summary, the Tribunal has come to this conclusion for the following reasons.
113. While it is clear that Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786) is a woman of Indigenous descent, she is not documented in any way as being “Algonquin”. Indeed, apart from being the daughter of an unnamed woman in northern Ontario at a time when no European women were in the area, there is no document that specifically identifies her as being Indigenous.

---

<sup>35</sup> See *Document 2 – Initial Submission by R. Nicholas, Document 5 – Initial Submission by L. Hanley, and Document 11.2 – Responding Submission by L. Hanley and Document 11.3 – Responding Submission by L. Hanley.*

<sup>36</sup> *Document 24 – Submission by L. Hanley.*

<sup>37</sup> *Document 19 – Reply Submission by L. Minor Vahey.*

<sup>38</sup> Also, to the extent that Aeneas Cameron was not trafficking women, it is not clear why he would introduce a representative of his main competitor and who has been tasked with capturing trade to an Indigenous woman who could facilitate those efforts.

114. Furthermore, neither Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786) nor her children are recorded as participating in the life events of known Algonquins and known Algonquins are not identified as participating in their life events. For example, neither Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786) nor her children are documented as witnesses to the baptisms or marriages of Algonquins. Also, none of Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786)'s children are known to have married Algonquins. There is an absence of documented life events despite the fact that Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786) and her children lived at Golden Lake for decades.
115. While John Mannell (RIN #18787)'s historical travel records suggest that Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786) was most likely Ojibway, the Tribunal recognizes it is possible to speculate that Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786) is Algonquin on the basis that John Mannell (RIN #18787) visited areas that some consider to be "Algonquin" for the purposes of trade. However, the mere possibility that Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786) originated from an area populated, at least in part, by Algonquins does not provide a reasonable basis to make that inference.
116. Further, the Tribunal's mandate is to determine whether Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786) is properly considered an "Algonquin Ancestor" as that term is defined in the Proposed Beneficiary Criteria. Understanding the areas from where Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786)'s mother originates is part of the analysis, but it is not determinative. Different Indigenous nations occupied various locations from which John Mannell (RIN #18787) may have chosen a "country wife." Even so, the transient nature of the fur trade, which was very active at this time, meant that Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786)'s mother may have originated somewhere other than where John Mannell (RIN #18787) travelled or was posted.
117. As noted above, the definition of "Algonquin Ancestor" consists of multifaceted and nuanced criteria. In this case, the Tribunal has, at best, indeterminate information as to the geographic origins of Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786)'s mother and has no historical document that suggests Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786) "was considered to be an Algonquin" by her contemporaries. Indeed, there would have been plenty of opportunity for such "consideration" to have occurred because Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786) lived in Golden Lake and adjacent to the community that became the AOPFN for the last 36 years of her life.
118. Finally, the Tribunal notes that the definition of "Algonquin Ancestor" indicates that there must be some positive evidence on which to make a finding that a historical person "was



considered to be an Algonquin”. The record before the Tribunal does not provide a reasonable basis on which to make such a finding.

**I. Evidence suggesting that Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786)’s family was not “considered to be Algonquin”**

119. The lack of evidence on the Tribunal’s record on which it could reasonably conclude that Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786) was considered to be Algonquin is sufficient to justify the Tribunal’s determination in this inquiry.
120. However, in addition to there being a lack of evidence, there is positive evidence in the form of the petition from Chief Makwa in ALG-90196 to suggest that Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786)’s family (including her children) were not considered to be Algonquin.
121. ALG 90196 is a briefing from the Indian Affairs officer in Montreal to the Secretary of Indian Affairs in Quebec reporting on a complaint made by Chief Makwa regarding Charles Thomas (RIN #18785). According to the information in ALG 90196, Chief Makwa made his complaint to the Indian Department interpreter in Lake of Two Mountains, who then relayed it to an Indian Affairs officer in Montreal.
122. Chief Makwa is also known as Jean Baptiste Otiskwekijik dit Makwa (aka Jean Baptiste Otiskwekijik, RIN #7277), a Nipissing Chief whose name was listed on the 1833 petition requesting land for the Algonquin and Nipissing people. He is also listed on the Schedule of Algonquin Ancestors.
123. Charles Thomas (RIN #18785) is Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786)’s husband.
124. In this document, Chief Makwa is noted as objecting to Charles Thomas (RIN #18785) having “taken possession of part of his hunting grounds” and, despite Chief Makwa’s requests, Charles Thomas (RIN #18785) has refused to vacate the land Chief Makwa claimed as his hunting grounds. The Tribunal notes that this complaint is made in the winter of 1843, which is shortly after Charles Thomas (RIN #18785) and Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786) moved to Golden Lake from Vaudreuil, Quebec.
125. The briefing goes on to state that:

“Macwa as well as the others of his Tribe Beg and Pray of me to represent this act of Injustice to their Father at Quebec and hope that he may take Pity on his poor red Children and give such orders and commands that the said Chs Thomas and family may be made to

quit these lands - and their Good Father will also Prohibit all White Hunters and other Interlopers, from trespassing on their hunting Grounds in any manner whatsoever and His red children the Algonquins and nipissingues will as in duty Bound ever pray for their Good Father.”

126. This excerpt indicates that Chief Makwa is identifying himself, his family, and others as Algonquin and nipissingues and is identifying Charles Thomas (RIN #18785) and his family as not being Algonquin or Nipissing. Essentially, Chief Makwa is saying that Charles Thomas and his family are not part of his group, which are identified as “Algonquins and nipissingues”.
127. The Tribunal is fully cognizant of the fact that Chief Makwa’s complaint is directed at Charles Thomas (RIN #18785) and his sons as opposed to being directed at Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786). Nonetheless, this historical document is a strong indication that Charles Thomas (RIN #18785) and his family (which includes Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786) and the couple’s children) were not considered “Algonquin or Nipissing” by their contemporaries.
128. Despite the suggestion by a party in support, the Tribunal finds no basis to say that Chief Makwa was being “racist” when he complained about Charles Thomas (RIN #18785) and requested that the Indian Department “give such orders and commands that the said Chs Thomas and family be made to quit these land”. Rather, Chief Makwa was asking that someone who is not considered part of the group of “Algonquins and nipissingues” living on that land be made to leave. Further, the argument advanced by a party in support that Chief Makwa did not own the land and had no right to insist that Charles Thomas (RIN #18785) and his family leave does not detract from Chief Makwa’s concerns.
129. In addition, the lack of documentation recording Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786) or her children as having witnessed life events of Algonquins and vice versa or, in the case of her children, intermarrying is not due to a lack of opportunity. In this regard, Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786) lived at Golden Lake and had eleven children. Nine of these children are recorded on census records as having lived for significant periods in places such as North Algona Wilberforce, Renfrew County, Renfrew, Bonnechère, Mattawan West, Mattawa and Papineau.<sup>39</sup> However, the Enrolment Officer was not able to locate, and the participants did not provide, any documents showing connections between Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786) or

---

<sup>39</sup> See pages 15 and 16 and the census records identified on pages 28 to 32 of *Document 1 – Enrolment Officer’s Report Regarding Hannah Mannell & Appendices* and attached thereto.

her children and Algonquins, such as participating in baptisms, marriages, burials, etc. This isolation from Algonquin life events, despite the apparent close proximity and joint use of the Mission church at Pikwakanagan for decades, supports that Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786)'s contemporaries did not consider her to be Algonquin.

130. Moreover, the census records do not identify Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786) or her children as being Indigenous or Algonquin. Through its work, the Tribunal has reviewed many census records that record people as being Indigenous by using terms “Red” or Indian” or “French Breed” or “Scotch Breed” etc., or specifically identifying them as Algonquin, Cree, etc.
131. This is not to deny the Indigenous ancestry of either Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786) or Charles Thomas (RIN #18785) and their lineal descendants. The Tribunal fully recognizes that Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786), Charles Thomas (RIN #18785) and their descendants are of Indigenous ancestry. Rather, it is to note that they were not identified in such way by their contemporaries.
132. The Tribunal recognizes that Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786) and her family are documented in the journals of Charles Thomas (RIN #18785) as having shared a social connection with known Algonquins (particularly those who lived in the area that became known as the AOPFN). However, the relevant journal entries do not indicate that Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786) “was considered to be an Algonquin”. Rather, the relevant journal entries are consistent with Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786) and her family being socially connected by way of proximity (i.e., they were neighbours and, potentially, friends) as opposed to being considered “Algonquin”.

#### **J. Consideration of Chadwick Decision**

133. The Tribunal is aware that the Honourable James B. Chadwick, a retired Justice of the Ontario Superior Court of Justice, heard an application to add Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786) to the Preliminary List of Algonquin Ancestors. This application was made and determined pursuant to Schedule 15.5 of the Preliminary Draft Agreement-in-Principle. In a decision dated May 2, 2013, Justice Chadwick decided that Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786) meets the definition of Algonquin Ancestor because the record before him suggested, on the balance of probabilities, that her mother was from Algonquin territory.
134. The Tribunal has attentively reviewed Justice Chadwick's decision.

135. The Tribunal is not obligated or bound to adhere to Justice Chadwick’s decision, rather it is obliged to weigh the evidence on its record.
136. Article 77 of the Special Resolution provides 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.
137. Justice Chadwick’s decision is a decision made by another decision-making body and falls within Article 77 of the Special Resolution.
138. The Tribunal members have great respect for those who have participated in the difficult task of making decisions regarding enrolment and the identification of Algonquin Ancestors, including Justice Chadwick. As such, the Tribunal does not lightly depart from Justice Chadwick’s conclusion. However, the Tribunal must make decisions on the basis of the evidence before it and in accordance with the requirements of the Special Resolution and the criteria set out in the definition of “Algonquin Ancestor”.
139. As set out above, the evidence before the Tribunal does not provide a sufficient basis on which to reasonably conclude that Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786) meets the criteria set out in the definition of an Algonquin Ancestor.
140. In addition, it appears to the Tribunal that the arguments advanced before Justice Chadwick and the record before him were different from those put before this Tribunal.
141. In terms of the record, the Enrolment Officer has confirmed that her initial report in this inquiry (being *Document 1 – Enrolment Officer’s Report Regarding Hannah Mannell & Appendices*) was much more detailed and relied on more documents than the report that was before Justice Chadwick.<sup>40</sup> Further, all of the participants (including the Enrolment Officer, those in support and those opposed) have made significant contributions to the record by providing documents and submissions that were not before Justice Chadwick.
142. In this regard, the Tribunal notes that Justice Chadwick made no mention of the declaration of children in which Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786)’s birthplace is confirmed as being Kenogamissi. Furthermore, at paragraphs 22 to 23, it appears that Justice Chadwick understood

---

<sup>40</sup> Page 12 of *Document 28 – Enrolment Officer’s Reply to 24-27 re Mannell*.

Ron Nicholas (a participant in the application proceeding before Justice Chadwick and a participant in this inquiry) to be arguing that Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786) was born at Frederick House (as opposed to Kenogamissi) and that Frederick House was most likely Algonquin territory.

143. In light of the declaration of children (being document ALG 40222), there is no dispute in the present inquiry that Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786) was born at Kenogamissi.
144. Furthermore, the parties making the application before Justice Chadwick appear to have taken the position that Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786)'s mother was from Lake Abitibi. Certain participants in support of keeping Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786) on the schedule of ancestors in this inquiry seem to have abandoned that argument and now argue that Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786)'s mother was from the Lake Temiskaming area (which is approximately 100 kilometers to the south of Lake Abitibi and in a different watershed).<sup>41</sup>
145. Furthermore, it does not appear that Justice Chadwick considered the fact that some scholars and maps identify Frederick House, Kenogamissi and Lake Abitibi as being Cree and/or Ojibway.
146. Finally, the Tribunal notes that Justice Chadwick did not expressly consider all elements of the definition of "Algonquin Ancestor". For example, he did not consider how Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786)'s mother being from an area that, at most, may be "Algonquin territory" equates with Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786) being identified in a document dated on or before 1921 in such a way that it is reasonable to conclude that she was considered to be an Algonquin or Nipissing.
147. As a final comment, the Tribunal recognizes that Justice Chadwick is a well respected and accomplished arbitrator and judge. However, Justice Chadwick's decision was not a "legal" decision that was based on his understanding and appreciation of the statutory, regulatory, or common law that applies in Ontario or Canada. Rather, it was a factual decision based on his understanding and appreciation of the facts on the record before him. Justice Chadwick holds no particular expertise in matters that pertain to Algonquin enrolment or ethno-historical issues

---

<sup>41</sup> See for example *Document 18 – Reply Submission by L. Hanley* and *Document 19 – Reply Submission by L. Minor Vahey*.

that pertain to the Algonquin Nation. This Tribunal is in an equal, if not better, position to assess the facts associated with this matter.

**K. Comment on Oral History**

148. One of the parties in support of keeping Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786) on the Schedule of Algonquin Ancestors argued that the Tribunal did not make any accommodation for oral history.

149. There is no basis for that argument.

150. The Special Resolution defines Oral History as “information that is said to have been passed down from one generation to another (including subsequent generations) by some means other than by way of written document.”

151. Article 8 of the Special Resolution provides that:

8. When the Tribunal is asked to consider the probative value of evidence presented as Oral History, the Tribunal shall assess whether the Oral History is reliable and what weight is properly assigned to such Oral History by considering all the circumstances relevant to the Oral History and the matter that is sought to be proven by the Oral History, including:

a) the original source of the Oral History;

b) how the Oral History has been recorded and transmitted to others over time;

c) whether the person presenting the Oral History is a reasonably reliable source for the Oral History;

d) the degree to which the Oral History is known to members of the Algonquin Collective from which the Oral History is said to originate or otherwise relates; and

e) the degree to which the Oral History is corroborated by or consistent with other evidence that is available to the Tribunal.

152. Furthermore, in light of the requirements associated with Article 8, the Tribunal’s website provided the following guidance regarding the presentation of Oral History:

Please note that submissions and documents must be filed in writing in accordance with the schedule set by the Tribunal. This also applies to persons wishing to present Oral History (as defined in the Special Resolution) in support of their positions. Any Oral History should be outlined in written format so that other parties may appreciate the contents of that evidence and, if so desired, provide any reply. Parties should also consider section 8 of the Special Resolution, which provides the Tribunal with direction regarding its assessment of the reliability of any Oral History that may be presented and what weight may be attributed to that Oral History.

153. The Tribunal considered all of the evidence that was on the record before it, including that evidence which purports to be “Oral History”.
154. As is clear from the above, this case focused on the origins of Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786)’s mother. The Tribunal did not identify any Oral History to which it could attribute any measurable weight in light of the considerations set out in Article 8 of the Special Resolution. As discussed above, the parties in support of keeping Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786) on the Schedule of Algonquin Ancestors disagreed on the area from which her mother is said to have originated and their positions changed during the course of the inquiry.
155. Given the lack of consensus between the parties and within one parties' own submissions, there is not reliable oral history for the birthplace of Hannah Mannell's mother.
156. As noted above, there is no consensus between those in support regarding the geographic origins of Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786)’s mother or how she came to form a union with John Mannall (RIN #18787).
157. There also appears to be a lack of consensus with respect to other matters pertaining to Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786)’s life prior to 1832. For example, one party took issue with the Enrolment Officer’s statement that Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786) and her family resided at Vaudreuil, Quebec, between 1822 and 1832.<sup>42</sup>
158. The Enrolment Officer’s statement that Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786) and her family resided at Vaudreuil, Quebec, between 1822 and 1832 was based on typewritten document prepared by a descendant of Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786)<sup>43</sup> and provided to the Enrolment Officer. Furthermore, the Enrolment Officer was able to confirm the family’s presence in Vaudreuil, Quebec, between 1822 and 1832 by reference to church records.<sup>44</sup>
159. This raises a significant concern regarding the reliability of statements that purport to be oral history but have not been verified by other descendants or documents, particularly with respect to matters that occurred prior to Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786)’s move to Golden Lake.

---

<sup>42</sup> *Document 25 – Submission by L. Hanley.*

<sup>43</sup> See page 9 of *Document 28 – Enrolment Officer’s Reply to 24-27 re Mannell.*

<sup>44</sup> See page 10 and 11 of *Document 28 – Enrolment Officer’s Reply to 24-27 re Mannell* and the historical records referenced therein.

**L. The connection that individuals have with Algonquin culture and ways**

160. Those in support described their connection with Algonquin culture and ways and how being identified as part of the Algonquin community is important to them.
161. The Tribunal accepts these statements as being genuine. The Tribunal also accepts that those who were enrolled on the basis of being a lineal descendant of Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786) did so in good faith.
162. The Tribunal recognizes that its determination may result in individuals being removed from the Enrolment List. This is the reality of the Tribunal's inquiry process and the fact that this process is being undertaken to ensure that beneficiaries to the treaty being negotiated with the Governments of Ontario and Canada are Aboriginal rights-bearing Algonquins.
163. However, the Tribunal notes that its determination is only with respect to Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786). It is possible that those who rely on Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786) may have an alternative Algonquin Ancestor or may be a descendant of another historical person who may qualify as an Algonquin Ancestor. These are considerations for those affected by this decision to explore and research. The Tribunal's present ruling does not preclude Algonquin ancestry by some other historical person.
164. Also, as noted above, it is clear that Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786) was an Indigenous woman and that her descendants share in her legacy.

**M. Conclusion**

165. The Tribunal has unanimously determined that Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786) is not 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.
166. Pursuant to Article 100 of the Special Resolution, Hannah Mannell (RIN #18786) will be removed from the Schedule of Algonquin Ancestors.
167. Pursuant to Article 103 of the Special Resolution, the Enrolment Officer will undertake a review of the Enrolment List to identify those individuals who no longer meet Article 2.1(b)(ii) of the Enrolment Criteria and remove the names of those individuals from the Enrolment List.



The Enrolment Officer will also provide the names of those individuals to the Tribunal Chairperson who will notify those individuals that they are no longer Enrolled.

**TO:** Ron Nicholas  
Lynn Hanley  
Anthony Vincent  
Dr. Veldon Coburn  
Chief Wendy Jocko  
Cindy Dickson  
Bonnie Mackey  
Charles Yutronkie  
Craig Yutronkie  
Thomas Yutronkie  
Brooke Mackey  
Wendel White on behalf of Ron Fabian  
Chief Greg Sarazin  
M. Lamothe  
Lynn Minor Vahey  
Darrel Leroux on behalf of AOPFN Chief and Council

**AND TO:** Algonquin Negotiation Representatives

**AND TO:** Enrolment Officer

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