How The East Was Stolen

Research Respecting Ottawa-Gatineau's Indigenous History

Kanienkehaka of Kana:tso

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2019

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Introduction

This subject matter is regarding Indigenous heritage, the historical occupation of our Indian village and the loss of our Indian burial ground, all within Ottawa-Gatineau's geographical region of Canada. The Ottawa-Gatineau region has been used as a way of passage into Canada for exploration and trade exploitation, by European and Indigenous Nations. This research report includes and is not limited to, archaeological notes, police files, medical records, cartographic material, city directories, census collections, church records, court records and a wider variety of documented events. Take Notice, there has been reports related to Ottawa-Gatineau's Indigenous history by historians and professional research corporations that require review. While inspecting several author citations and authorities, I have personally found factual errors, misrepresentations and inconsistences that require revision. For this reason, I Jason (Rotisken'rakehte) Arbour have chosen to conduct my own inquiry, document my compilation and disclose my information. I will also share my personal experience with the Crown/Indigenous relations department of Canada throughout this report. Acknowledging my fundamental principle, that upon standard of review, comes correctness. In my onerous research report, I intend to reveal how Crown witnesses misrepresented documentation, while creating inconsistencies and factual errors. I will also describe and show you how Indian Affairs failed our communal record keeping by destroying medical and death records, that would have supported our community's existence. Niawen:kowa for your attention, I honestly believe this research report will illustrate, clarify, and support our lawful right of existence.

Geographic Locations

Ottawa River in English, Riviere des Outaouais by the French, traditionally known as the Grand River, by both Algonkian and Iroquoian tribes.

See, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ottawa_River

Gatineau, Quebec, Chaudière falls aka Kana:tso by the Iroquois and Akikodjiwan by the Algonquin; See, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chaudi%C3%A8re_Falls

Carleton Township, Ontario; See, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carleton_County, Ontario

Cumberland, Ontario, See, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cumberland,_Ontario

Buckingham, Quebec, See, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Buckingham,_Quebec

Gratton, Ontario, See, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bonnechere_Valley

Kaianerekowa-Great Law of Peace

There are several deferring opinions on how and when our Onkwehon:we democracy came to be. My perception may be different than others, this is an abbreviated version of how I perceived the oral history.

A long time ago, here in Onowarekeh, aka Turtle Island, aka North America, there existed wars between our Onkwehon:we relatives. It has been said that these wars were promoted and overseen by an evil tyrant named Tadadaho. One morning, a wise man named Tekanawita was sitting next to a cascade when he acknowledged a message from Ohne:kanos aka the water. The message Tekanawita received was that of great peace and how our world was affixed because of this natural order. Following spirit council with a good heart and mind, Tekanawita shared his vision of peace with a young man named Ironwatha aka Hiawatha. Tekanawita explained his vision of peace and requested that Ironwatha go south to those relatives living in fear and spread the word of peace. Kanienkehaka are experts in stone workmanship, a canoe was made from a slab of white stone. Ironwatha decamped and prepared to travel his directive to the people in his stone canoe. Upon arrival, Ironwatha requested fire council amongst the representative sachems of five different tribes, to which Tadadaho was present. These tribes were the Seneca, Cayuga, Oneida, Onondaga, as well as the Kanienkehaka. After gathering around the grand fire council, Ironwatha delivered his message of peace with a demonstration of weakness and strength. Ironwatha grabbed one arrow in his two hands and bent it until it broke into two pieces, he then explained that a single tribe can be broken just like a single arrow. Ironwatha then bundled five arrows together, he grabbed them with his two hands and attempted to bend them, Ironwatha was unable to break the bundled of five arrows. Ironwatha's metaphor convinced the five nations that they would be unbreakable if allied together in peace. The newly formed league of nations dug a hole in the ground and symbolically buried their war clubs. A white pine tree was planted on top, to remind each other that these nations no longer had to live in fear of Tadadaho's tyrannies. Tadadaho was no longer feared but on the other hand, loved and adored by the people for accepting Tekanawita's message of peace. From that moment, Tadadaho was chosen to oversee and govern the Iroquoian confederation of peace. Below is an image of the Ironwatha Wampum Belt that solidifies our alliance and Great Law of Peace.

Ironwatha Wampum Belt

Tribes, Bands and Traditional Lands

To be considered a tribe or a nation, the group must have their own traditional lands, as well as language. In the land of France, the nation speaks French, in the land of Great Britain or England, the nation speaks English. Archaeological evidence has confirmed that several different Indigenous tribes inhabited North America, long before European contact.

Arriving in North America, Europeans encountered and recorded several different Indigenous tribes inhabiting different geographical regions across the land. These Indigenous tribes or nations did not all live undivided in one village, these tribes were made up of smaller sub-nations called bands. These sub-nation or bands were outspread around the greater territory. Bands are smaller groups of families that hunted, fished, trapped, and harvested in a specific geographical region.

Tribal linguistics varied geographically from band to band. In the eastern woodlands of North America, the Algonkian and Iroquoian language will be found, this language is just as diverse as French is to English. The Ottawa river waterway was inhabited by both Algonkian and Iroquoian sub-nations.

Some bands travelled nomadically, usually Algonkian, while most Iroquoian bands had settled villages with palisades, small horticultural farms as well as family burial grounds. The Ottawa river has a rich history from both Algonkian and Iroquoian tribes.

Although it is said that the Algonkian and Iroquois could never agree on anything, one thing the two tribes could agree on, was that the river now known as the Ottawa, was originally known as “the Grand River”.

Jacques Cartier

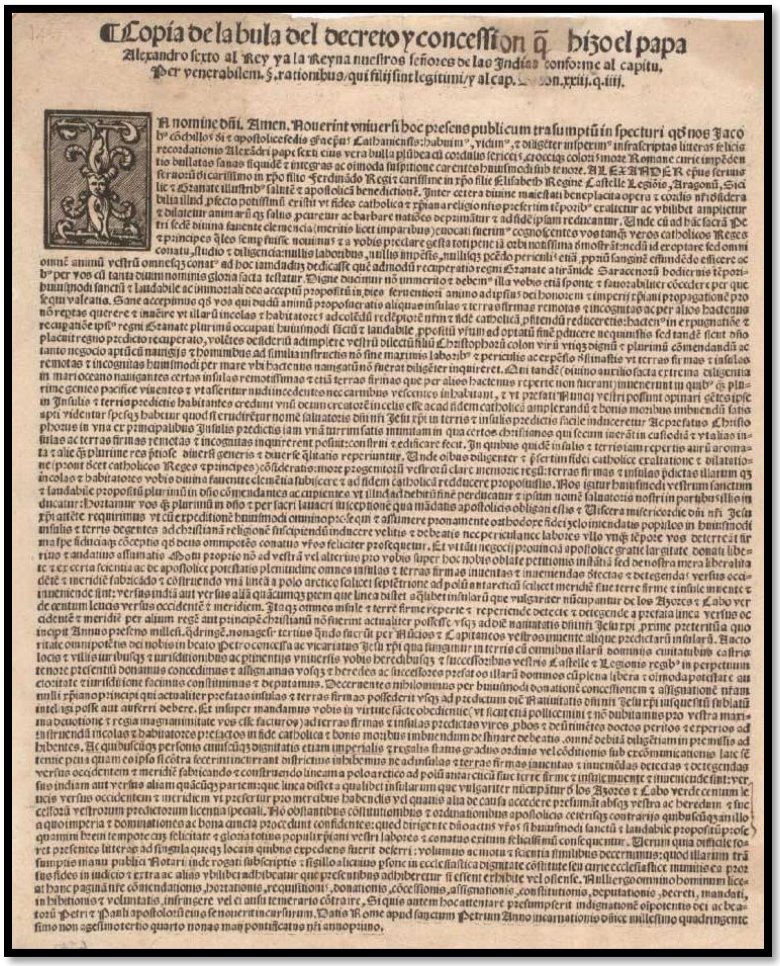
Jacques Cartier, born in 1491, also known as Jakez Karter was born in St. Malo in the Kingdom of France. In April of 1534, Jacques aimed his ship west and sailed to Onowarekeh (North America). Around July of 1534, Jacques entered a major waterway where he and his crew members encountered Indigenous people living in palisaded villages. The Indigenous inhabitants called their settlements Kanata's. One palisade was located at Stadacona, this is the location of today's Quebec City.

As a result of travelling over the Atlantic Ocean with inadequate health care, Jacques Cartier and his crew became extremely ill from scurvy. The Indigenous people cared for the sick by giving the crew medical attention and the nutrition they needed. Shortley thereafter, infectious diseases brought from Europe killed countless Indigenous people.

Jacques Cartier and his crew continued inwards and came across another large palisade at Tiohtia:ke, today's Montreal. Jacques named this territory Canada, referring to the new Iroquoian word he had learned (Village). After finding no Christians, Jacques inserted a cross into the earth and claimed North America for the King of France. Jacques first named the waterway Des Rivière des Canada. Later, the river was named after a canonized deacon of Rome, St. Lawrence. Comparable to Christopher Columbus, Jacques Cartier had no knowledge of his true whereabouts. Example, when Jacques Cartier encountered a large set of rapids south east of Tiohtia:ke, he believed passing the rapids would lead him into China, hence the name "Lachine".

Jacques Cartier's act of conquest was solely based upon the **"Doctrine of Discovery"** that was issued by Pope Alexander VI on May 4th, 1493.

Doctrine of Discovery



Copia de la bula del decreto y concession q̃ hizo el papa
Alexandro sexto al Rey y a la Reyna nuestros señores de las Indias conforme al capitu,
Per venerabilem. §, rationibus/qui filij sint legitimi/y al cap. [illegible]on. xxiij. q. iiij.

In nomine dñi. Amen. Nouerint vniuersi hoc presens publicum transumptũ inspecturi qs nos Jacob̃ cõdullos si et apostolice sedis gracia Calhanensis: habuimus, vidimus, et diligenter inspeximus infrascriptas literas felicis recordationis Alexãdri pap̃ sexti eius vera bulla plumbea cum cordulis sericeis, croceis colori mote Romane curie impõdentis bullatas sanas siquidẽ et integras ac omoda suspitione carentes huiusmodi tenore. ALEXANDER epus seruus seruorũ dei carissimo in xpo filio Ferdinãdo Regi et carissime in xpo filie Elisabeth Regine Castelle Legionis, Aragonũ, Sicilie et Granate illustribus salutẽ et apostolicã benedictionẽ. Inter cetera diuine maiestati bene placita opera et cordis nr̃i desiderabilia illud profecto potissimũ existit vt fides catholica et xp̃iana religio nr̃a precipuis temporibus exaltetur ac vbique amplietur et dilatetur animarũq; saluo, pereant ac barbare nationes deprimãtur et ad fidẽ ipsam reducantur. Vnde cũ ad hãc sacrã petri sedẽ diuina fauente clemencia (meritis licet imparibus) vocati fuerimus cognoscentes vos tanq̃ veros catholicos Reges et principes q̃ les semp̃ fuisse nouimus et a vobis preclare gesta tot pene iã erbis notissima demostrãt: medã id eroptare sed omni conatu, studio et diligencia nullis laboribus, nullis impensis, nullisq; pcelo periculis etiã, ppter sanguinẽ effundẽdo efficere ac deo per vos cũ tanta eiusdem nominis gloria facta testatur. Digne ducimur nõ immerito et debemus illa vobis etiã sponte et fauorabiliter cõcedere per que huiusmodi sanctũ et laudabile ac immortali deo accepti propositũ in dies feruentiori animo adipisci dei honorem et imperij xp̃iani propagationẽ pro locum valeatis. Sane accepimus qs vos qui ducũ animũ proposueratis aliquas insulas et terras firmas remotas et incognitas ac per alios hactenus nõ reptas querere et inuenire vt illarũ incolas et habitatores ad colendũ redẽptorẽ nr̃m et fidẽ catholicã pstendũ reducerentis hactenus in erpugnatisẽ et recuperatisẽ ipsi regni Granate plurimũ occupati huiusmodi sanctũ et laudabile propositũ vsque ad optatũ finẽ pducere neqquamvis sed tandẽ sicut dño placuit regno predicto recuperato, voluistis de sancti adimplere vestrũ dilectũ filiũ Christophorũ colon virũ vtiq; dignũ et plurimũ cõmendandũ ac tante negocio aptũ et nauigijs et hominibus ad similia instructis nõ sine maximis laboribus et periculis se experẽs ostimastis vt terras firmas et insulas remotas et incognitas huiusmodi per mare vbi hactenus nauigatũ nõ fuerat diligenter inquireret. Qui tandẽ (diuino auxilio facta extrema diligentia in mari oceano nauigantes certas insulas et remotissimas et etiã terras firmas que per alios hactenus reperte non fuerant inuenerunt in quib̃ q̃ plurime gentes pacifice viuentes et vt asseritur nudi incedentes nec carnibus vescentes inhabitant, et vt prefatus Nuncij vestri poslunt opinari ex eo ipse in Insulis et terris predictis habitantes credunt vnũ deum creatorẽ in celis esse ac adhuc fidem catholicã amplectandũ et bonis moribus imbuendũ satis apti videntur spesq; habetur quod si erudirẽtur nomẽ saluatoris dñi nr̃i Jesu xp̃i in terris et insulis predictis facile inducerentur. Ac prefatus Christophorus in vna ex principalibus Insulis predictis iam vnã turrim satis munitam in qua certos christianos qui secum iuerãt in custodiã et vt alias insulas ac terras firmas remotas et incognitas inquirerent posset: construi et edificare fecit. In quibus quidẽ insulis et terris iam reperto aur̃ aromate (prout licet catholicos Reges et principes) cõsiderationi more progenitorũ vestrorũ clare memorie regũ: terras firmas et insulas dictas et illarum qs incolas et habitatores vobis diuina fauente clemẽtia subiicere et ad fidem catholicã reducere propositistis. Nos igitur huiusmodi vestrum sanctum et laudabile propositũ plurimũ in dño cõmendantes ac cupientes vt illud ad debitũ finẽ perducatur et ipsum nomẽ saluatoris nostri in partibus illis inducatur: hortamur vos q̃ plurimũ in dño per sacri lauacri suscepcionẽ qua mãdatis apostolicis obligatis et Visceribus misericordie dñi nr̃i Jesu xp̃i antẽte requirimus vt cũ expeditionẽ huiusmodi omnino pacẽ cum et assimere pronamente et hoc dore fidei zelo intendatis populos in huiusmodi ma spe fiducia q̃ cõceptis qs deus omnipotẽs conatus vros feliciter prosequatur. Et vt vtilitati negocii prouincia apostolice gratie largitate donati liberaliter et ex certa scientia ac de apostolice potestatis plenitudine omnes insulas et terras firmas inuentas et inuenendas detectas et detegendas versus occidẽtẽ et meridiẽ fabricando et construendo vnã lineã a polo arctico scilicet septẽtrione ad polũ antarcticũ scilicet meridiẽ siue terre firme et insule inuente et inuenienda sint: versus indiã aut versus aliã quãcumq; partem que linea distet a qualibet insularũ que vulgariter nũcupantur de los Azores et Cabo verde centum leucas versus occidentẽ et meridiem. Itaq; omnes insule et terre firme reperte et reperiende detecte et detegende a prefata linea versus occidentẽ et meridiẽ per alium regẽ aut principẽ christianũ nõ fuerint actualiter possesse vsq; ad hoc natiuitatis dñi nr̃i Jesu xp̃i, prime preteritũ quo incipit Annus presens millesimus, quadringẽsimus nonagesimus tertius. Quido fuerũt per illicitos et Capitaneos vestros inuente aliique predictarũ insularũ. Auctoritate omnipotentis dei nobis in beato Petro concessa ac vicariatus Jesu xp̃i qua fungimur in terris cũ omnibus illarũ dominijs ciuitatibus castris locis et villis earũdem insularũ et iurisdictionibus ac pertinentijs vniuersis vobis heredibus et successoribus vestris Castelle et Legionis regib̃ in perpetuum tenore presentũ donamus concedimus et assignamus vosq; heredes ac successores prefatos illarũ dominos cũ plena libera et omoda potestate ac ciuitate et iurisdictione facimus constituimus et deputamus. Decernentes nihilominus per huiusmodi donationẽ concessionem et assignationẽ nr̃am nulli xp̃iano principi qui actualiter prefatas insulas et terras firmas possederit vsq; ad predictum diẽ Natiuitatis dñi nr̃i Jesu xp̃i iusque ipsum diẽ Natiuitatis dñi nr̃i Jesu xp̃i fuisse iuste intelligi posse aut auferri debere. Et insuper mandamus vobis in virtute sãcte obedientie, vt sicut etiã pollicemini et nõ dubitamus pro vestra maxima deuotione et regia magnanimitate vos eis facturos) ad terras firmas et insulas predictas viros probos et deuinito doctos peritos et peritos ad instruendũ incolas et habitatores prefatos in fide catholica et bonis moribus imbuendum deferre debeatis omnẽ debitã diligentiam in premissis adhibentes. Ac quibuscũq; personis cuiuscũq; dignitatis etiam imperialis et regalis status gradus ordinis vel cõditionis sub excõmunicationis late sentẽtie pena quam eo ipso si cõtra fecerint incurrant districtius inhibemus ne ad insulas et terras firmas inuentas et inuenendas deiectas et detegendas versus occidentem et meridiẽ fabricando et construendo lineam a polo arctico ad polũ antarcticũ siue terre firme et insule inuente et inuenienda sint: versus indiam aut versus aliam quãcũq; partem: que linea distet a qualibet insularum que vulgariter nũcupãtur de los Azores et Cabo verde centum leucis versus occidẽtem et meridiem vt prefertur pro mercibus habendis vel quamvis alia de causa accedere presumãt absq; vestra ac heredum et successorũ vestrorum predictorum licentia special. Eo obstantibus cõstitutionibus et ordinationibus apostolicis ceterisq; contrariis quibuscũq; mandamus quatenus in premissis et quibuslibet eorum dependentibus et emanantibus ac quibuscũq; aliis quibus quomodolibet in premissis ad quamvis breuem tempore eis feliciter et gloriosius populis xp̃iani vestri labores et conatus eorum felicissimi consequantur. Verum quia difficile foret presentes literas ad singula quaq; loca in quibus expedierit deferri: volumus ac motu et scientia similibus decernimus: quod illarum trãsumptis manu publica Notarij inde rogati subscriptis et sigillo alicuius pson in ecclesiastica dignitate cõstitute seu curie ecclesiastice nunties et prout fides in iudicio et extra ac alias vbilibet adhibeatur que presentibus adhiberetur si essent exhibite vel ostense. Nulli ergo omino hominum liceat hanc paginã nr̃e cõmendationis, hortationis, requisitionis, donationis, cõcessionis, assignationis, constitutionis, deputationis, decreti, mandati, inhibitionis et voluntatis infringere vel ei ausu temerario cõtraire. Si quis autem hoc attentare presumpserit indignationẽ oipotentis dei ac beatorũ Petri et Pauli apostolorũ eius se nouerit incursurum. Datis Rome apud sanctum Petrum Anno incarnationis dñici millesimo quadringentesimo nonagesimo tertio quarto nonas maij pontificatus nr̃i anno primo.

The Doctrine of Discovery was based upon the perception of spiritual supremacy. This paper permitted Christians to encroach on other parts of the world and ignore traditional Indigenous lawful order. As a result, any lands that were not inhabited by those of Roman faith were seized. Some Indigenous people were slaved, and some Indigenous people were murdered. Approximately four decades later, this Doctrine of Discovery was outmoded.

https://upstanderproject.org/firstlight/doctrine

Sublimis Deus

The Doctrine of Discovery was superseded by Sublimis Deus, written by Pope Paul the 3rd. This Papal Bull named "Sublimis Deus," was written and affirmed in June of 1537. This Doctrine issued by the Roman Vatican Empire, disallowed the slavery of Indigenous people while acknowledging Indigenous rights to freedoms as well as their lands, regardless of religious beliefs.

Europeans were legally bound by Sublimis Deus. Catholics could be expelled from their own religion if this law was not respected. However, Sublimis Deus was generally ignored by imperialism while the Doctrine of Discovery was more suitable for the European inroad. People should be aware that our law does not come from abroad, but our own customary traditional lawful order.

http://www.papalencyclicals.net/paul03/p3subli.html

Samuel des Champlain

Samuel des Champlain was born in France in 1567. Champlain immigrated to North America in 1603 and began exploring the land with his uncle, François Gravé Du Pont (a fur trader). There is an abundance of sources to support Champlain's violent excursions in North America. Samuel des Champlain first established a trading relationship with the Montagnais and Innu on the St. Lawrence River. Champlain then found himself trading with the north western Algonkian tribes of the Ottawa River and northern Great Lakes. The tribes that established a friendly trading relationship with Champlain were inhabiting the Superior/Illinois and Lake Huron shorelines. Also, Lake Nipissing, the Mattawa river, and the northern area of the Grand River. Champlain met Tessouat, the Chief of the Kichesipirinis, which is translated into "People of the Grand River". Tessouat's Algonkian band inhabited Allumette Island and land around Pembroke, Ontario on the northern section of the Grand River. In those days there was wars on the Grand River between certain Algonkian and Iroquoian tribes. Champlain and Tessouat devised a violent excursion against the less welcoming Iroquois who were residing south of the Allumette Island on the Grand River and St. Lawrence region. Around 1609, just south of Tiohtiake (Montreal), Champlain described firing his arquebus and killing two Iroquoian Chiefs with a single shot, after declaring one of his friends killed the third. As heroic as Champlain may claim to be, this tale of killing two unnamed Iroquoian men with one shot, had most likely been fabricated to boost his character as a colonial soldier.

The reason I state this, is due to the lack of the individual's identity. Stating the Algonquin did something to the Iroquois, or the Iroquois did something to the Algonquin is simple, but without putting any name to an individual, it becomes exceedingly difficult to substantiate.

The French have been known to fabricate their stories, and it is a lot easier to lie about killing two people with one shot than is would be to do so. In 1600, we Yroquois had no penmanship

or paper to describe our experiences with the French. One thing that can be confirmed without pen and paper through archaeological findings is, the French battled the Iroquois on the Ottawa river just west of the City of Ottawa, circa 1600.

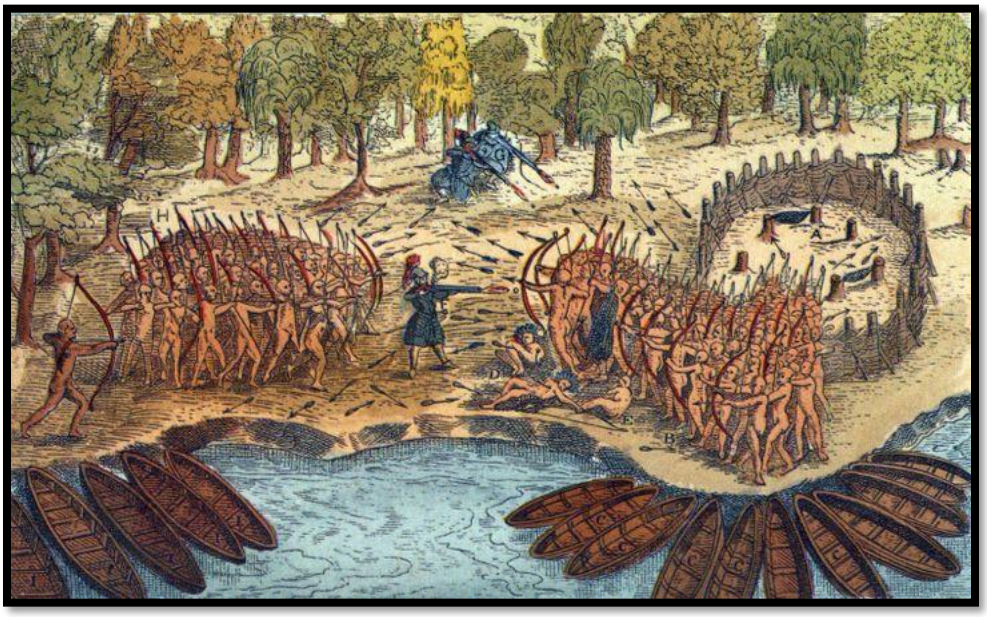
Tessouat

Chief Tessouat and the Kichesipirini Algonquin lived around the northern passage of the Grand River. The Kichesipirini Algonquin village, was situated just north of Pembroke, Ontario on an Island on the Grand River. The French named the Grand Rivere “La Rivier des L'Outaouais” because the river connected the French with their allies from the “Outaouais tribe”, who lived at Missilmakinak. On the Allumette island, the Algonquin tribe had gardens with pumpkins, beans, and peas. The Kichesipirini also had their own burial ground. Champlain named the tribes land “Isle des Alqoumequins” aka L'Isle-aux-Allumettes. The Algonquin Island is 12 kilometers wide and 22 kilometers in length, thus making this the largest island within the River. The location of the Algonquin village was beneficial, as it helped the Algonquin maintain trade control between the French and the Huron on the northern passages of the Ottawa River. Unfortunately, prehistoric wars had taken place before European contact between Iroquoian and Anishinaabe nations on the Ottawa River. A wampum belt called the Dish with One Spoon was created to support peace between these waring nations. This alliance permitted each nation to hunt without the fear of war. However, attacking war parties of French had continued their assault on the Iroquois who resided on the lower sections of the Ottawa river.

http://www.biographi.ca/en/bio/tessouat_1603_13_1E.html

The French and Iroquois Wars

(1603-20??)



There have been several stories written regarding French and Iroquois wars, that arose in Onowarekeh (Turtle Island/North America). In most cases, the Iroquois have been avowed the enemy or invader. However, in most cases, the stories were written by a French person who may have a partisan opinion while creating a tendentious novel.

For example, Samuel de Champlain writes about his encounter with some Iroquois in 1609. Samuel des Champlain states he killed two Iroquois Chiefs with one shot from an arquebus on the shores of a Lake Champlain, A lake that he named after himself. This act of violence supports the fact, that the French led by Champlain, demonstrated no respect for the Iroquois or the Indigenous laws of the land. The aggression from the French colonists advanced, killing and plundering Iroquoian settlements across the north western hemisphere. Only a short google earth map length of 190 kilometers separates the Ottawa-Gatineau region of Canada (Kana:tso) and Lake Champlain in New York. My investigation through archaeological reports and collections will support French and Iroquois battles in the Ottawa-Gatineau region of Canada. What follows is evidence to substantiate French and Iroquoian wars had taken place on the lower portion of the Ottawa River. These wars happened around 1603 to 1660. Approximately, a century later, the Royal Proclamation of 1763 was declared by King Goerge the 3rd, this was well before Europeans had first settled in the Ottawa-Gatineau region of Canada.

Archaeology in Ottawa-Gatineau

The Ottawa-Gatineau region of Canada has been occupied by Indigenous people since time immemorial. There is an abundance of local archaeological sites in the Ottawa-Gatineau region. Our research will focus on three archaeological sites, the sites are listed below.

1. Torbolton, Ottawa, Carleton, Ontario, aka Kanata.

2. Brewery Creek, Hull, Gatineau, Quebec aka Kana:tso.

3. Jacque Cartier Park, Hull, Gatineau, Quebec, aka Kana:tso.

Torbolton, Ottawa-Carleton, Ontario

The Museum of History supports that Big Sand Point in Torbolton, Ontario was excavated by Thomas Walter Edwin Sowter. T.W.E. Sowter was born in Aylmer, Quebec around 1860. The Museum of History states, T.W.E. Sowter had a keen sense of curiosity about the world that surrounded him and a love for the past. As a result, Thomas became an amateur archaeologist, as well as a paleontologist.

https://www.historymuseum.ca/cmc/exhibitions/archeo/sowter/palaeonte.html

After T.W.E. Sowter's archaeology at Big Sand Point in Torbolton, Ontario. T.W.E. Sowter writes his perception in the Ottawa Naturalist, dated July 1909, this is published in Volume 23, #4.

https://www.canadiana.ca/view/oocihm.8_04906_251/12?r=0&s=1

T.W.E. Sowter gave details to the possibility that Algonquins assisted the French in thier violent attack on a sleeping Iroquoian population in Ottawa, Carleton. Sowter also described certain details that cannot be confirmed through archaeology alone. Details like the French intention, the time, the direction of foot travel, all without any written record. This is a copy of Sowter's unrestrained chronicle.

A great many years ago, so the story goes, a party of French fur-traders, together with a number of friendly Indians, "possibly Algonkin and Huron allies", went into camp one evening at Pointe à la Bataille. Fires were lighted, kettles were slung and all preparations made to pass the night in peace and quietness. Towards midnight, the attacking party left Pointe à la Bataile

proceeded stealthily southward, in their canoes along the eastern rim of Sand Bay, crossed the outlet of Constance Creek and landing on the western shore of the bay advanced towards Big Sand Point through the pine forest that clothed, as it does to-day, the intervening sand hills. This long detour, of about two miles, was no doubt a necessity, as, on still nights, the most trifling sounds, especially such as might have been produced by paddles accidently touching the sides of canoes, are echoed to considerable distances in this locality.

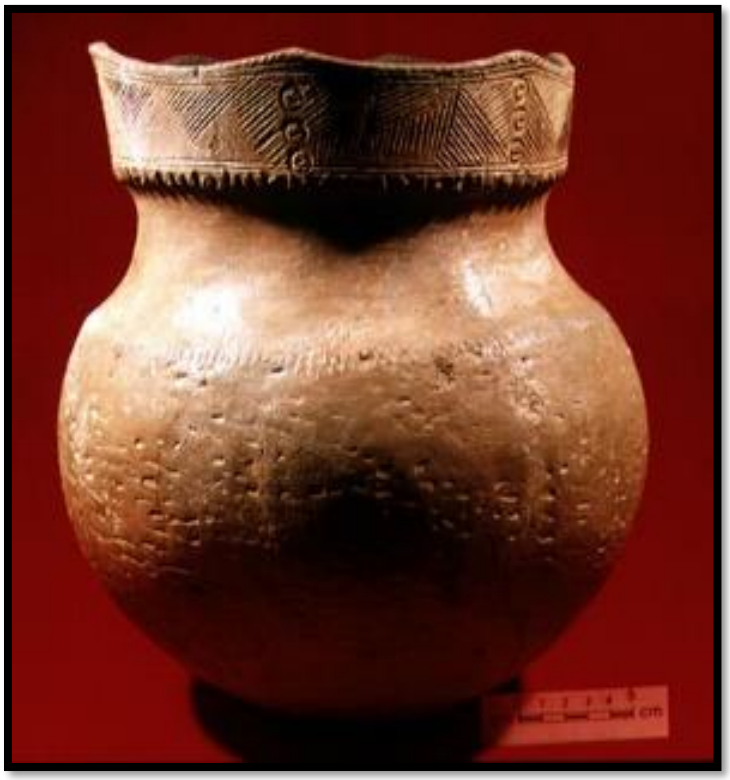
The advance of the expedition was the development of Indian strategy, for, by getting behind the enemy, it enabled the French and their allies to rush his barricades and strike him in the back, while his sentinels and outliers were guarding against any danger that might approach from the river front.

The attack was entirely successful, for it descended upon and enveloped the sleeping camp like a hideous nightmare. Many of the Iroquois died in their sleep, while the rest of the party perished to a man, in the wild confusion of a midnight massacre.

T. W. E. Sowter's tale is confirmation bias, he states friendly Indians vs large war-party of Iroquois in a barricaded encampment, in the heart of enemies' territory. Not one French, or Indian individual has been identified in the violence that took place just west of Ottawa on a sleeping Iroquoian population. Without written records of this battle, the only thing Thomas Walter Edwin Sowter can verify, is that French relics of war were collected at an Indian village site just west of Ottawa. This assertion will be confirmed with documentation in chronological order. In T.W.E. Sowter's written chronical, he never mentioned the continuity of Iroquois occupation in the Ottawa-Hull region. At the very least, Thomas never described the Indian

Village of Hull, or the small population of Iroquoian hunters still occupying their traditional hunting lands at Big Sand Point in Torbolton, Ontario in 1881.

Kana:tso



See page 92 of the link below for source location of pot.

This figure represents a clay vessel, which was found by Mr. James Lusk, on his farm, Lot 20, Range XI, Township of Eardley, Quebec. This pot was found directly across the river from Torbolton, Ontario, the site of the alleged Iroquoian massacre. This pottery was purchased from Mr. Lusk in the year 1903 and is now in the Archaeological Section of the Geological Museum at Ottawa, where it is indexed as No. 3282A. The vessel is 11 inches in height and 33 inches in circumference.

Although my report makes references to the collection of pottery and archaeological findings in the Ottawa-Gatineau region. This action of referencing items does not mean that this report agrees with or supports the Museums of History's perception on the findings. Although the writer is convinced that these camp sites are of Algonkian origin, the evidence of Iroquoian pottery and Iroquoian occupation may suggest that the writer for the Museum of History is not reflecting reality.

https://www.historymuseum.ca/cmc/exhibitions/archeo/sowter/1909/sowter1909e.html

Hull, Quebec

In 1843, just a short length below Brewery Creek in Hull, Quebec, workers were digging sand for constructing piers for a suspension bridge when they came across our Indian burial. This act of digging for sand instantly became profane, however, the excavation was not terminated, and the desecration continued. Dr. Van Courtland who resided on the south side of the river in Bytown, received word of an Indian burial ground in Hull. Swiftly, he attended the scene. Upon arrival, Dr. Van Courtland noticed that the location of the Indian burial ground was located just a short walk below "their" Indian encampment. Again, this did not interrupt the shameless act of desecration. Recovered from the excavation was twenty or so skeletal remains, stone tools, a war club and two canine skulls. Dr. Van Courtland's very own written account of the desecration follows. His chronicle was published in "the Canadian Journal, a repertory of industry, science and art, and can be examined chronologically as follows.

Brewery Creek

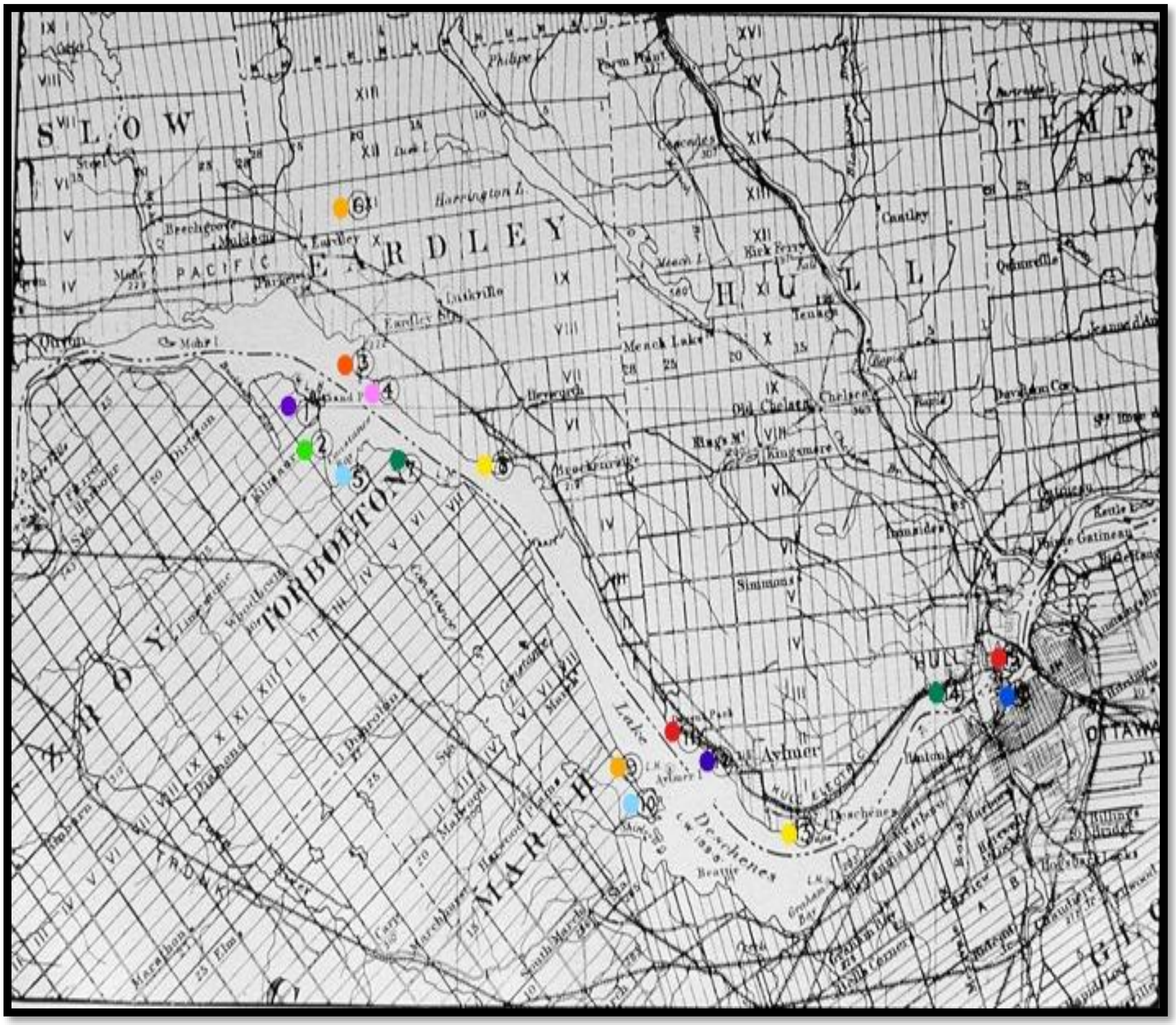
Brewery Creek encircles the island of Hull and is located on the north shore of the Ottawa river just above the Chaudière falls. In the fall of 1859 and the spring of 1860, the late Edward Haycock built a residence in the City of Hull, on the point now occupied by Gilmour's Mill. While making excavations for the foundation of a summer house, the workers laid bare several ash-beds, at a depth of from two to three feet below the surface. Among other things, these beds contained fragments of Indian pottery in great abundance. This excavation was abundant with pottery, arrow heads, as well as artifacts that are identical to Indian artifacts collected in the state of New York.

Written in 1909, T. W. Edwin Sowter consciously omitted essential information regarding the Iroquoian Indian Village adjacent the Chaudière falls in the Township of Hull. The writer has included vilifying and detraction words to represent the Iroquoian occupants from Kana:tso. Vilifying specifications are not limited to, "Lurking War Parties," "Tireless Scalp Hunters," "Ambushing River Pirates." This writer has clearly shown bias towards the Iroquois. In his fable, he detracts by stating, "There is no doubt the place having been used as an Indian camping ground, at least in prehistoric times". Stating prehistoric times while there was an identified Iroquoian Village in Hull that was disbanded 6 years before his publication in 1909, will show that his narrative was created to erase our Iroquoian legacy.

https://www.historymuseum.ca/cmc/exhibitions/archeo/sowter/1909/sowter1909e.html

Indian Village Sites

Museum of History



INDEX OF MAP-COLOUR ADDED

1.-Big Sand Point. **Purple**

2.-Little Sand Point. **Green**

3.-McCook's Wharf, Black Bay. **Red Orange**

4.-The Haunted House. **Pink**

5.-Nest of Copper Kettles found here. **Pastel-Blue**

6.-Lot 20, Rge. 11, Township of Eardley. Mr. James Lusk found the clay vessel. now in Museum at Ottawa. **Orange**

7.-Old fashioned bayonets, found by Mr. Jacob Smith and now in the collection of Lt.-Col. Jarvis, of Ottawa. **Dark Green**

8.-Broken tomahawks, or celts or greenstone, with some arrowheads and fragments of pottery found at this point. **Yellow**

9-Flat Rock: Cache of bullets found here. **Orange**

10-Group of points, smothered with chipped flints all about large boulders, only one fragment of crudely made pottery without markings so far discovered. **Pastel-Blue**

11.-Newman's Bay: Chipped flint, arrowheads, but no pottery. **Red**

12.-Greenstone tomahawks, complete and broken. **Purple**

13.-Bell's Bay: Worked flints and arrowheads. **Yellow**

14.-Squaw Bay: Worked flints and arrowheads. **Green**

15.-Village Site: The sand for the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa was taken from this place. It is now occupied by the sulphite mills of the E. B. Eddy Co. Mr. George Millen, manager of the company, has informed me that many Indian relics have been found during excavation. **Red**

16.-Ossuary on the site of Capital Brewery, corner of Wellington and Bay Streets. **Blue**

(Unnumbered.) Aylmer Island: Large Ossuary found here when the lighthouse was in course of erection.

https://www.historymuseum.ca/cmc/exhibitions/archeo/sowter/1917/sowter1917e.html

Jacque Cartier Park, Hull, Quebec

In 2012, the NCC (National Capital Commision) entered a partnership with the Algonquin communities of Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg, who are located approximately 150 kilometers north of Jacques Cartier Park, and the Algonquins of Pikwàkanagàn, who are located approximately 150 kilometers to the west. This collaboration was for the joint management of our Kanienkehaka nation's archaeological remains. This partnership ensures the direct collaboration of these two Algonquin communities in the protection and management of the archaeological remnants on federal lands in the Capital Region. Although an environmental assessment to ensure the project would not adversely impact the environment, they have however, had an enormous impact on the truth, as well as the personal stake of our Iroquoian Indians from Kana:tso.

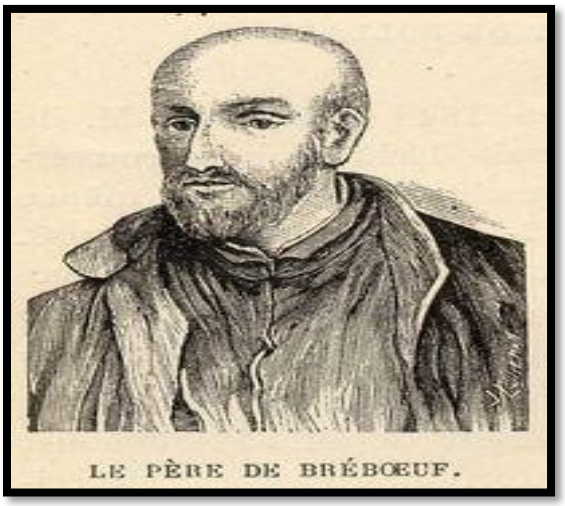
Located at Jacques Cartier Park, you can find strong historical evidence of Indian occupation. Some of the artifacts are 100 to 8,000 years old. The archaeological relics collected from today's Jacque Cartier park have been left behind from our Iroquoian community. To date, the federal government has ignored my family's Indigenous rights and title to our communal burial grounds. Unknowingly or deliberately, the NCC has not consulted with any of the remaining Indians from the said land at Jacques Cartier park.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jacques-Cartier_Park

Archaeological Meeting Point Gatineau

In 2014, I had attended a meeting with City of Gatineau officials regarding Indigenous artifacts that were excavated at the confluence of the Ottawa and Gatineau Rivers. Certain artifacts that were unearthed were displayed, and a question period began. My question was, can archaeologist positively identify what nation created arrow heads, stone tools and certain relics collected in the Ottawa-Gatineau region? According to the professional Archaeologist Daniel Chevrier, shown above holding a serpent staff, Daniel said “With 100% certainty, archaeologist could not identify what nation created arrow heads and stone tools”. Unlike certain stone tools, pottery could speak volumes regarding the local inhabitants, and the pottery found in great abundance around Ottawa-Gatineau region was Iroquoian in nature.

Jean-de-Brébeuf



Jean-de-Brébeuf was born on March 25th, 1593 in Condé-sur-Vire, Normandy, France. In 1625, Jean de Brébeuf was hand selected by the Provincial of France, Father Pierre Coton. Brébeuf was a French Jesuit under the IHS, forgoing his first mission to Canada. Jesuit relations state, Jean-de-Brébeuf lodged his first few months with an Algonkian tribe from North Eastern Quebec, this Algonkian tribe are called the Montagnais. After his short stay with the Montagnais, Jean worked amongst the Huron, who are an Iroquoian people. After staying with the Montagnais, Jean-de-Brébeuf paid his weight in trade to Indigenous river guides. This trade was made for transportation to missions in Huronia. While taking notes and travelling up to the mission in the Lake Huron region, Jean labeled the lower Ottawa river "The Enemy River." Jean-de-Brébeuf sojourned at Kana:tso in the month of August in 1626, there he rested with his Iroquoian guides. After Jean's departure, Smallpox and Tuberculosis spread amongst the Indigenous population of Ottawa-Gatineau, killing many men, women, and children. Historians suggest Jean-de-Brébeuf was later captured by the Iroquois and killed circa March of 1649, somewhere around the middle land of Ontario. Although some people assume Jean-de-Brébeuf was killed in Midland, Ontario, Midland was not founded until 1871. However, it was most definitely in the middle land of Ontario.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jean_de_Br%C3%A9beuf

Jean-de-Brébeuf at Kana:tso - 1626

Jean-de-Brébeuf Statue at Kana:tso

Plaque of Commemoration at Hull

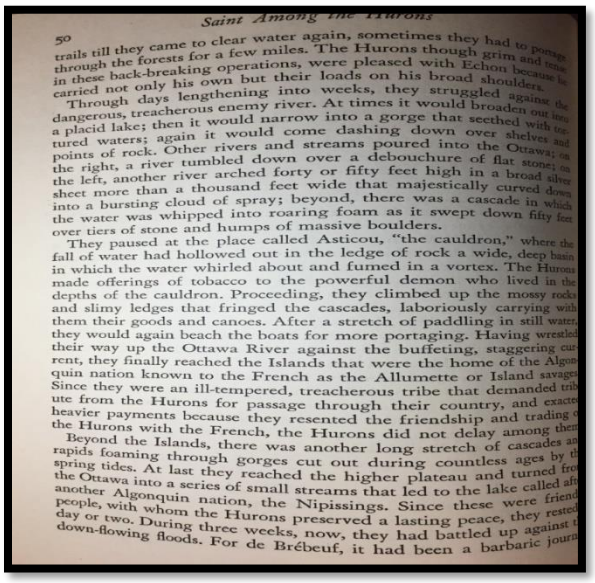
Above left image is a statue to remined people that Jean-de-Brébeuf lodged at Kana:tso aka Chaudière falls, in August of 1626. The above right image is a plaque that states. “Jean de Breboeuf Jesuit Priest who passed through and sojourned here in August of 1626, born at Conde-Sur-Vire, Normandy, France, March 15th, 1593. Tortured by the Huron, died martyred by the Iroquois March 16th, 1649. Beatified by H.H. PIUS X1 June 21st, 1925. The City of Hull Grateful August 15th, 1926.” The City of Hull, named a park on the banks of the Enemy river to honor Jean-de-Brébeuf.

https://www.denismassie.com/en/project/jean-de-brebeuf%E2%80%8C-%E2%80%8C-park/

Jean-de-Brébeuf Jesuits Relations

Chapter 3, Herald of Faith to the Huron 1626

Enemy River



Saint Among the Hurons

50

trails till they came to clear water again, sometimes they had to portage through the forests for a few miles. The Hurons though grim and tenac in these back-breaking operations, were pleased with Echon because he carried not only his own but their loads on his broad shoulders.

Through days lengthening into weeks, they struggled against the dangerous, treacherous enemy river. At times it would broaden out into a placid lake; then it would narrow into a gorge that seethed with fo tured waters; again it would come dashing down over shelves and points of rock. Other rivers and streams poured into the Ottawa; on the right, a river tumbled down over a debouchure of flat stone; on the left, another river arched forty or fifty feet high in a broad silver sheet more than a thousand feet wide that majestically curved down into a bursting cloud of spray; beyond, there was a cascade in which the water was whipped into roaring foam as it swept down fifty feet over tiers of stone and humps of massive boulders.

They paused at the place called Asticou, "the cauldron," where the fall of water had hollowed out in the ledge of rock a wide, deep basin in which the water whirled about and fumed in a vortex. The Hurons made offerings of tobacco to the powerful demon who lived in the depths of the cauldron. Proceeding, they climbed up the mossy rocks and slimy ledges that fringed the cascades, laboriously carrying with them their goods and canoes. After a stretch of paddling in still water they would again beach the boats for more portaging. Having wrestled their way up the Ottawa River against the buffeting, staggering cur rent, they finally reached the Islands that were the home of the Algon quin nation known to the French as the Allumette or Island savages Since they were an ill-tempered, treacherous tribe that demanded trib ute from the Hurons for passage through their country, and exacte heavier payments because they resented the friendship and trading the Hurons with the French, the Hurons did not delay among them

Beyond the Islands, there was another long stretch of cascades an rapids foaming through gorges cut out during countless ages by t spring tides. At last they reached the higher plateau and turned fro the Ottawa into a series of small streams that led to the lake called af another Algonquin nation, the Nipissings. Since these were frien people, with whom the Hurons preserved a lasting peace, they reste day or two. During three weeks, now, they had battled up against t down-flowing floods. For de Brébeuf, it had been a barbaric journ

This 1626 Jesuit Relation was located at Carelton University's Library

This Jean-des-Brébeuf's Jesuit Relation speaks about his journey, while he travelled up the Ottawa River in 1626. On page 50, it is written, "*they struggled against the dangerous, treacherous, enemy river.*" Referencing the lower Ottawa river as the "Enemy River" will support that the Ottawa River was home of the French enemy, the Iroquois. Brébeuf and his Iroquoian river guides stopped at a place they called Asticou, "the Caulderon." Jean des Brébeuf wrote that his Iroquoian river guides (The Huron) made offerings of tobacco to the "Demon" who lived in the hole of the falls. After continuing to travel up the enemy river, they "*finally reached the Islands that were the home of the Algonquin nation known as to the French as the Allumette or Island Savages*."

I would like to state, at Kana:tso, we offer Tobacco to the "Thunder Beings" who live within our waterfalls; these beings are not Demons, but on the contrary, Sacred Spirits.

Jean-de-Brébeuf

Martyrs' Shrine in Midland, Ontario

Martyr's' Shrine, Midland, Ontario	Jean-de-Brébeuf

The image above on the left is Martyr's Shrine in Midland, Ontario. The above right image is said to be the skull of Jean de Brébeuf. The Town of Midland, Ontario now displays this skull for worship and tourism, this church was built around 1907-1925.

"Visits and pilgrimages to the Martyrs' Shrine continue to grow, bringing 110,000 to 120,000 people to the grounds each season, between May and October."

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Martyrs%27_Shrine

https://www.simcoe.com/community-story/8749873-more-than-110-000-people-a-season-visit-martyrs-shrine-in-midland/

Adam des Ormeaux des Dollard encounters

Iroquois up the Grand River 1660

The Adam Dollard hypothesis is growing rapidly. Several people have made a legend out of Adam with their proposed bold fables regarding his life and death, but what of these tales can be *confirmed*? Adam Dollard was born on the 23rd of July, in the year 1635, in Lumigny-Nesles-Ormeaux, France, *is confirmed*. Adam immigrated to Canada around 1659, this was during the French and Iroquois Wars, *is confirmed*. Scripts have implied that, in 1660 Adam Dollard had left Ville Marie our Tiohtiake, today's city of Montreal. Adam was a garrison commander of sixteen men, and his small militia traveled west up the Ottawa river in 1660, *is confirmed.* Some historians state, Adam Dollard planned to steal Iroquoian furs and take over Iroquoian land for settlement, *not confirmed*. Other historians state that Adam and his militia was created to protect Ville-Marie from Iroquoian war parties located up the enemy river, *not confirmed*. This operation, as well as Adams true intentions, ended when he as well as his militia lost their lives in an unrecorded battle on the Ottawa during the era of the French/Iroquois wars. Whether Adam was attempting to pillage fur from trading Iroquois descending the Ottawa River, or whether Adam was attempting to protect Ville-Marie from an attacking Iroquoian war party, whatever his intention, this tale does support the fact that you would find Iroquois up and on the Ottawa River, aka Enemy River.

Unlike the spun Sowter tale of a French massacre on a barricaded Iroquois band in Torbolton, Ontario. Adams Dollard's French militia had names, these individuals are listed by age: Louis Martin 21, Jacques Boisseau 23, Robert Jurie 24, François Crusson 24, Jacques Brassier 25, Nicolas, Tiblemont 25, Simon Grenet 25, Nicolas Josselin 25, Christophe Augier 26, Jean Lecompte 26, Étienne Robin 27, Jean Valets 27, Roland Hébert 27, Jean Tavernier 28, René Doussin 30 and Alonié Delestre 31.

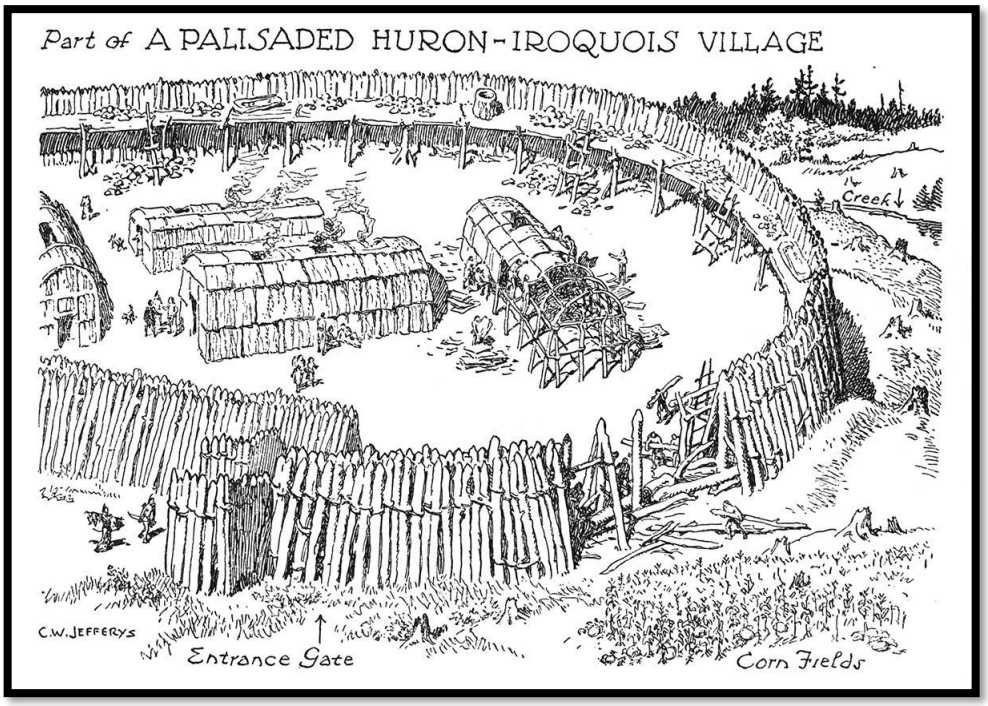
Regardless of if you believe Adam Dollard was protecting Montreal from the Iroquois with sixteen men, or if you believe Adam was a plundering thief, this hypothesis regarding the Battle of Long Sault will confirm that the Iroquois were living up and on the Ottawa River circa 1660.

http://www.biographi.ca/en/bio/dollard_des_ormeaux_adam_1E.html

Historical Rights Bearing Communities

Indian Reserves and Interim land Base

A historical rights-bearing community is considered a location where a tribe or a band have inhabited a traditional village before European contact. Most Algonkian and Iroquoian villages had fortified encampments as well as large populations. The longhouses and storage units were usually enclosed behind a stockade called palisades; most villages had their own burial grounds. Some villages were erected on hill tops to avoid flooding, also a hilltop village would allow good viewing of their territory, animal migrations and attacking war parties from other tribes. Having fortified encampments gave the community members a sense of security and allowed better preservation of harvest and personal properties like tools, toys, and clothing. One other especially important reason for the stockades, was to inform other tribes that the land was an occupied territory.



This image shows a small tribal village or band of 30 residents in one palisade. This small Indigenous group would indeed constitute a band and their palisade would constitute a historical rights-bearing community.

Smaller encampments were set up for hunting and harvesting produce like vegetation, faunal, fish, sugars, and berries. These smaller encampments would not require stockades, but most likely be located in between and around the geographical region of the palisade. These smaller camps were temporarily used during harvesting and hunting periods. The property of smaller encampments could easily be packed up while the encampment itself was left for later dates. These smaller hunting and fishing encampments are still considered historical rights-bearing communities. Historical rights-bearing community populations varied and there is technically no law regarding population figures to qualify as a band, for example, many First Nations bands are exceedingly small indeed:

The Kwiakah band had 22 registered members, the New Westminster band had 14, and the Popkum band only had 10, however, these bands are recognized as such.

Many historical rights-bearing communities had been destroyed by wars with other tribes, but most were destroyed by Europeans. A majority of the historical rights-bearing communities were enveloped by European settlers and eventually disbanded through several different actions. Some historical rights bearing communities relocated to newly created Indian Reserves on the outside of their historical community. Other historical rights-bearing communities were not forced to relocate and had become recognized as Interim Land Bases.

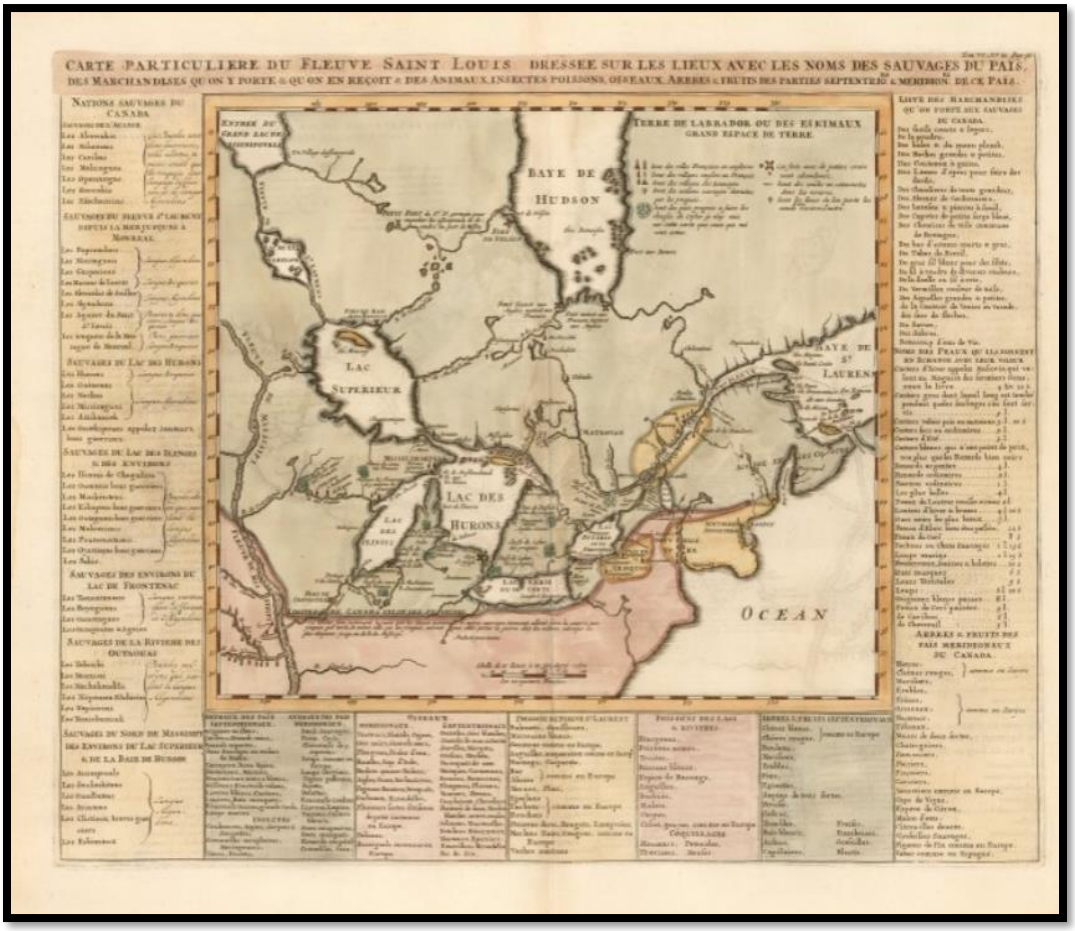
The historical rights-bearing community of Kanesatake, located at Lake of Two Mountains, had never surrendered their lands. French colonists set up an Indian mission there adjacent the Indian community around 1721. This was arranged by the Sulpician Order to gain control over the Indigenous people's land and convert them to Roman Catholic faith.

With word of a new mission adjacent Kanesatake, several Indigenous people from different tribes and bands travelled to Lake of Two Mountains to work or trade goods. A large population of Iroquoian and Algonkian fur traders frequently travelled to and from this mission from all directions. Most Indigenous merchants that travelled to Oka came from their traditional territories around the St. Lawrence and Ottawa River water ways. Although the Kanienkehaka settlement had been there since time immemorial and has become a major trading center, some Algonkian and Iroquoian people settled at the mission and became permanent residents. Other Indigenous people returned home to their communities along the St. Lawrence and Ottawa river waterways.

The Oka mission created at Kanesatake in 1721 was later considered an Interim Land Base by the Europeans. Interim land bases constitute lands recognized for Indians and were later acknowledged within the 1867 Canadian Constitution and class (24) of section 91 within the meaning of the 1876 controversial Indian Act.

Cartographic material of 1719 lists several Algonkian tribes on the Ottawa river. This map also recorded Christian missions, as well as their historical locations. Most of which are located and shown hundreds of kilometers away from Lake of Two Mountains. Northern Ottawa River Tribes are listed as; Les Monzoni, Les Machakandibi, Les Nopemen D'Achirini the Nepiserini band, now called Nippising, the Tabitibi band now called Abitibi and the Temiskaminc band, now called Timiskaming. Some members of these Algonkian tribes travelled and settled at Lake of Two Mountains. The Iroquoian village in west Ottawa was omitted from this map by the French. However, this map lists the lower portion of the Ottawa river as the Hunting grounds of the Iroquois.

1719 Cartographic Material



https://www.raremaps.com/gallery/detail/52519/carte-particuliere-du-fleuve-saint-louis-dressee-sur-les-lieux-avec-les-noms-des-sauvages-du-pais-chatelain

This map labeled the land on the lower portion of the Ottawa river, "*Chasse des Castor des Yroquois*", this translates into "*Beaver hunting grounds of the Yroquois*". This map also contradicts historians and anthropologist claims that the Iroquois lived south of the St. Lawrence river. The lower portion of the Ottawa River does not show any Catholic Missions. Take Notice, this map does not show the Gatineau or Rideau River, this is due to the French and Iroquois conflicts in Ottawa-Gatineau. Also take notice that the French labeled the hunting grounds west of the great lakes "*Chasse des Castor des Amis des Francois*," this translates into "*Beaver hunting grounds of the French Friends.*" This map will support that in 1719, without a doubt, sub-nations of Iroquois inhabited the lower portions of the Grand River, which is now known as the Ottawa.

Seven Year War or French Indian War

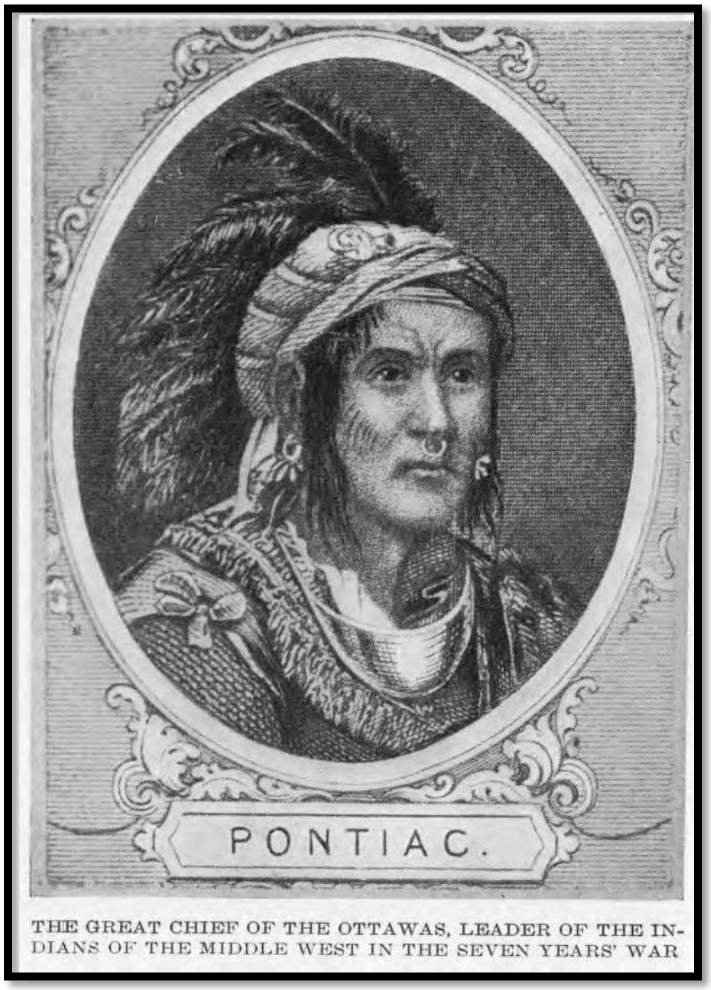
After wars, territories and maps are generally modified to accommodate the conquerors. The Seven-Year War was considered a French/British global conflict between the years, 1756 and 1763. However, this war has modified the map of Canada/New France. This war to conquest various parts of the world by European powers, succeeded in doing that. Around this part of Canada, the closest and most popular record of battles within this war were situated at the Plains of Abraham, around Quebec City, just north-east of Montreal. This battle took place during the so-called French Indian Wars, although there is little record of participating Indian nations, either than Pontiac or Joseph Brant. The French map of 1719 that list Iroquois on the Ottawa river pre-dates Joseph Brants birth of March 1743. This makes it exceedingly difficult to know if any community members from Kana:tso participated in this war. It is plausible that the Kanienkehaka from Kana:tso may have been confused as Joseph Brant followers. One fact that this map will confirm is that the Iroquois inhabiting the Kana:tso region, predates Joseph Brant's history from New York.

Although King Louie of France assumed sovereignty over great portions of North America through European promulgation. Once the English defeated the French on the St. Lawrence river, the French ceded certain unceded lands of North America to Great Britain in the Treaty of Paris.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Seven_Years%27_War

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Joseph_Brant

Pontiac's War



THE GREAT CHIEF OF THE OTTAWAS, LEADER OF THE INDIANS OF THE MIDDLE WEST IN THE SEVEN YEARS' WAR

Chief Pontiac was a great heroic War Chief from the powerful Odawa/Ottawa nation. Chief Pontiac's real name was Obwandiyag. On April 27th, 1763, Pontiac convinced several Indian tribes from the great lakes region to participate with the attack on the British Fort Detroit. Historians agree that Chief Pontiac's motive for these attacks were because the French had ceded his unceded homeland and territory to the British Empire. The Grand River has been named after his tribe of Odawa/Ottawa, whose homelands span the shores of Lake Huron and Lake Michigan. A large section of land on the north shore of the lower Grand River in the Province of Quebe, has been named the Pontiac region. However, there is little evidence to substantiate that Pontiac has ever paddled on the Ottawa river. Was this name given to honor Pontiac, or was it done by the French to remove all record of Iroquoian occupation? Regardless, Pontiac has played a leading role in the creation of the Royal Proclamation of 1763. For Pontiac's leadership as a great heroic War Chief, we are most grateful.

https://ohiomemory.org/digital/collection/p267401coll32/id/15693

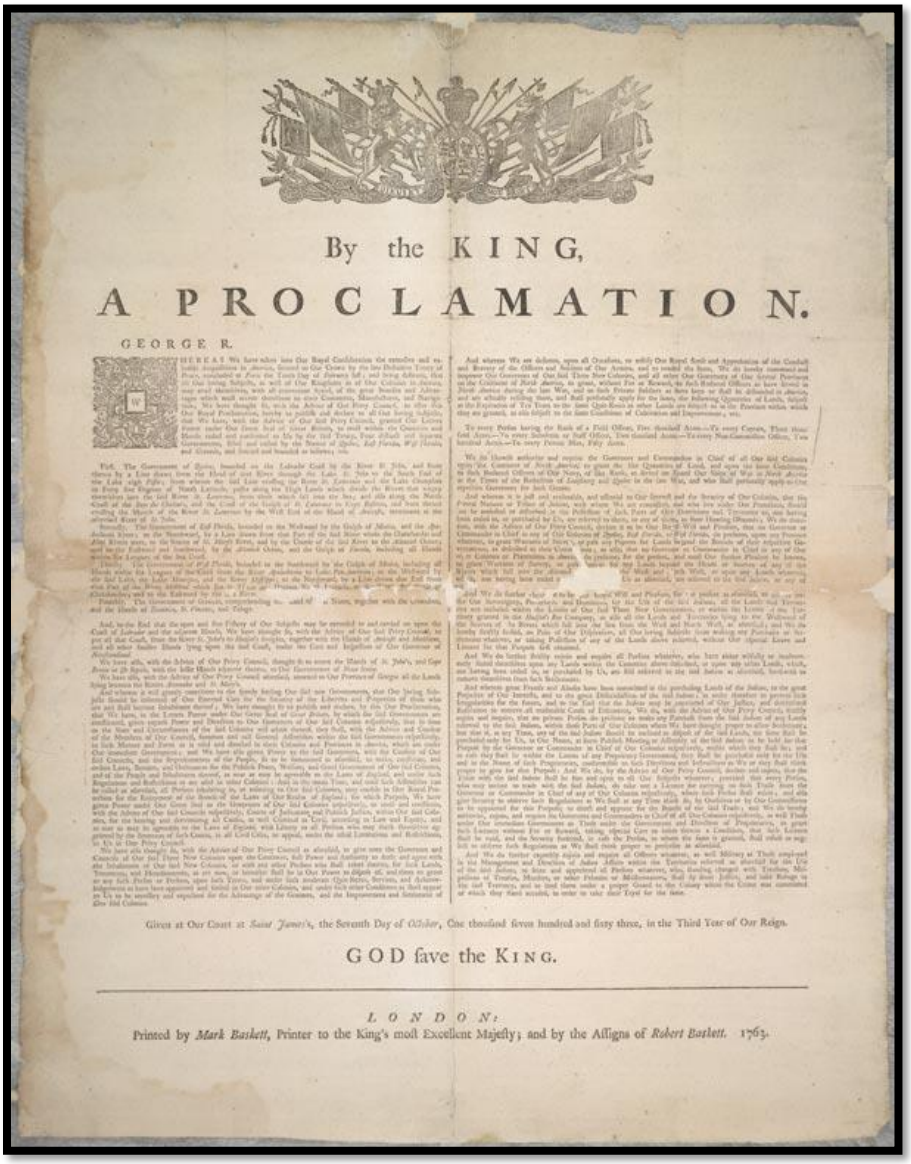
Pontiac's War, 1763

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pontiac%27s_War

Royal Proclamation of 1763

The Royal Proclamation of 1763 is considered a set of legal instructions that have been declared by King George III. This endorsement by the English became law after the British won the seven-year war against the French. The Royal Proclamation acknowledges the lawful existence of Aboriginal title. Aboriginal title could not be ceded to anyone other than the English Crown, this act was to ensure settlers could not purchase Indian lands for oneself. This act by King George the 3rd, was another written document to defend Indigenous rights in North America. Although this document was written with regards to Aboriginal title, it fundamentally established the British Crowns title over Aboriginal lands. The objective of the Royal Proclamation was to create and maintain lawful order, regarding property and civil rights by the laws of England alone. This 1763 Proclamation may have been motive for creating other wars that followed, wars like the American Revolution of 1775–1783 to where the Americans revolted English law. The war of 1812, to where the Americans attempted to control the Canadas. Regardless of the after's, the 1763 English law doctrine of continuity has survived throughout the ages and is still a valid part of the Canadian Constitution; Below is a copy of the Royal Proclamation of 1763.

Royal Proclamation of 1763



By the KING,

A PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE R.

Given at Our Court at *Saint James's*, the Seventh Day of *October*, One thousand seven hundred and sixty three, in the Third Year of Our Reign.

GOD save the KING.

LONDON:
Printed by *Mark Baskett*, Printer to the King's most Excellent Majesty; and by the Assigns of *Robert Baskett*. 1763.

https://indigenousfoundations.arts.ubc.ca/royal_proclamation_1763/

This Proclamation of 1763, Transcribed

"And whereas it is just and reasonable, and essential to our Interest, and the Security of our Colonies, that the several Nations or Tribes of Indians with whom We are connected, and who live under our Protection, should not be molested or disturbed in the Possession of such Parts of Our Dominions and Territories as, not having been ceded to or purchased by Us, are reserved to them, or any of them, as their Hunting Grounds — We do therefore, with the Advice of our Privy Council, declare it to be our Royal Will and Pleasure, that no Governor or Commander in Chief in any of our Colonies of Quebec, East Florida. or West Florida, do presume, upon any Pretense whatever, to grant Warrants of Survey, or pass any Patents for Lands beyond the Bounds of their respective Governments. as described in their Commissions: as also that no Governor or Commander in Chief in any of our other Colonies or Plantations in America do presume for the present, and until our further Pleasure be known, to grant Warrants of Survey, or pass Patents for any Lands beyond the Heads or Sources of any of the Rivers which fall into the Atlantic Ocean from the West and North West, or upon any Lands whatever, which, not having been ceded to or purchased by Us as aforesaid, are reserved to the said Indians, or any of them.

And We do further declare it to be Our Royal Will and Pleasure, for the present as aforesaid, to reserve under our Sovereignty, Protection, and Dominion, for the use of the said Indians, all the Lands and Territories not included within the Limits of Our said Three new Governments, or within the Limits of the Territory granted to the Hudson's Bay Company, as also all the Lands and Territories lying to the Westward of the Sources of the Rivers which fall into the Sea from the West and North West as aforesaid.

And We do hereby strictly forbid, on Pain of our Displeasure, all our loving Subjects from making any Purchases or Settlements whatever or taking Possession of any of the Lands above reserved, without our especial leave and License for that Purpose first obtained.

And We do further strictly enjoin and require all Persons whatever who have either willfully or inadvertently seated themselves upon any Lands within the Countries above described. or upon any other Lands which, not having been ceded to or purchased by Us, are still reserved to the said Indians as aforesaid, forthwith to remove themselves from such Settlements.

And whereas great Frauds and Abuses have been committed in purchasing Lands of the Indians, to the great Prejudice of our Interests. and to the great Dissatisfaction of the said Indians: In order, therefore, to prevent such Irregularities for the future, and to the end that the Indians may be convinced of our Justice and determined Resolution to remove all reasonable Cause of Discontent, We do, with the Advice of our Privy Council strictly enjoin and require, that no private Person do presume to make any purchase from the said Indians of any Lands reserved to the said Indians, within those parts of our Colonies where We have thought proper to allow Settlement: but that, if at any Time any of the Said Indians should be inclined to dispose of the said Lands, the same shall be Purchased only for Us, in our Name, at some public Meeting or Assembly of the said Indians, to be held for that Purpose by the Governor or Commander in Chief of our Colony respectively within which they shall lie: and in case they shall lie within the limits of any Proprietary Government, they shall be purchased only for the Use and in the name of such Proprietaries, conformable to such Directions and Instructions as We or they shall think proper to give for that Purpose: And we do, by the Advice of our Privy Council, declare and enjoin, that the Trade with the said Indians shall be free and open to all our Subjects whatever, provided that every Person who may incline to Trade with the said Indians do take out a License for carrying on such Trade from the Governor or Commander in Chief of any of our Colonies respectively where such Person shall reside, and also give Security to observe such Regulations as We shall at any Time think fit, by ourselves or by our Commissaries to be appointed for this Purpose, to direct and appoint for the Benefit of the said Trade:

And we do hereby authorize, enjoin, and require the Governors and Commanders in Chief of all our Colonies respectively, as well those under Our immediate Government as those under the Government and Direction of Proprietaries, to grant such Licenses without Fee or Reward, taking especial Care to insert therein a Condition, that such License shall be void, and the Security forfeited in case the Person to whom the same is granted shall refuse or neglect to observe such Regulations as We shall think proper to prescribe as aforesaid.

And we do further expressly conjoin and require all Officers whatever, as well Military as those Employed in the Management and Direction of Indian Affairs, within the Territories reserved as aforesaid for the use of the said Indians, to seize and apprehend all Persons whatever, who standing charged with Treason, Misprisions of Treason, Murders, or other Felonies or Misdemeanors, shall fly from Justice and take Refuge in the said Territory, and to send them under a proper guard to the Colony where the Crime was committed, of which they stand accused, in order to take their Trial for the same.

Given at our Court at St. James's the 7th Day of October 1763, in the Third Year of our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING"

Land Petitions vs Land Occupation

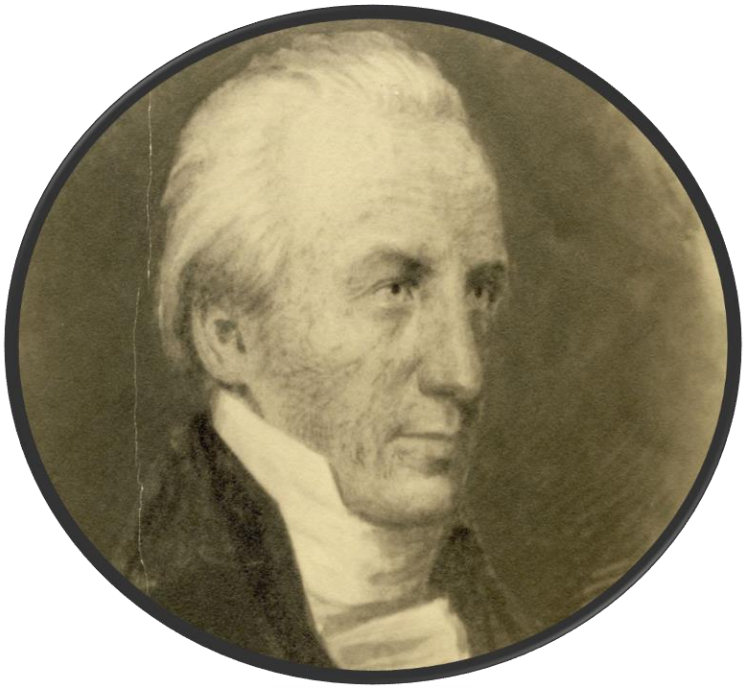
Land Petitions are request forms for the allocation of specific lands to the petitioner. After 1763, in most cases, the Crown representative was a British Colonial Commander or a Lieutenant Governor. Indian Land Petitions became necessary for certain nomadic bands who had witnessed an abundance of European settlers arriving, surveying, and proclaiming their hunting and camping grounds. Most of the English encroachment began after the American Revolution in 1783.

Following the Constitutional Act of 1791, the colony of Quebec was divided to create Upper Canada (present-day Province of Ontario) and Lower Canada (present-day Province of Québec). Although the sons and daughters of British Loyalists were entitled to free lands, certain Indians were not.

Military and civilian settlers also submitted petitions to the Governor to obtain the newly formed Crown land. Before being granted newly formed Crown lands, the petitioner was first required to survey the land and establish the boundaries. For issuance of a deed, most petitioners were bound by the settlement duties of clearing and cultivating a certain amount of acreage, as well as the building of a dwelling of a certain size. Some bands did not file land petitions, these bands were already in possession of their historical rights bearing communities and did not comprehend or find the act for petitioning for their occupied property necessary.

https://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/discover/land/land-petitions-upper-canada-1763-1865/Pages/land-petitions-upper-canada.aspx

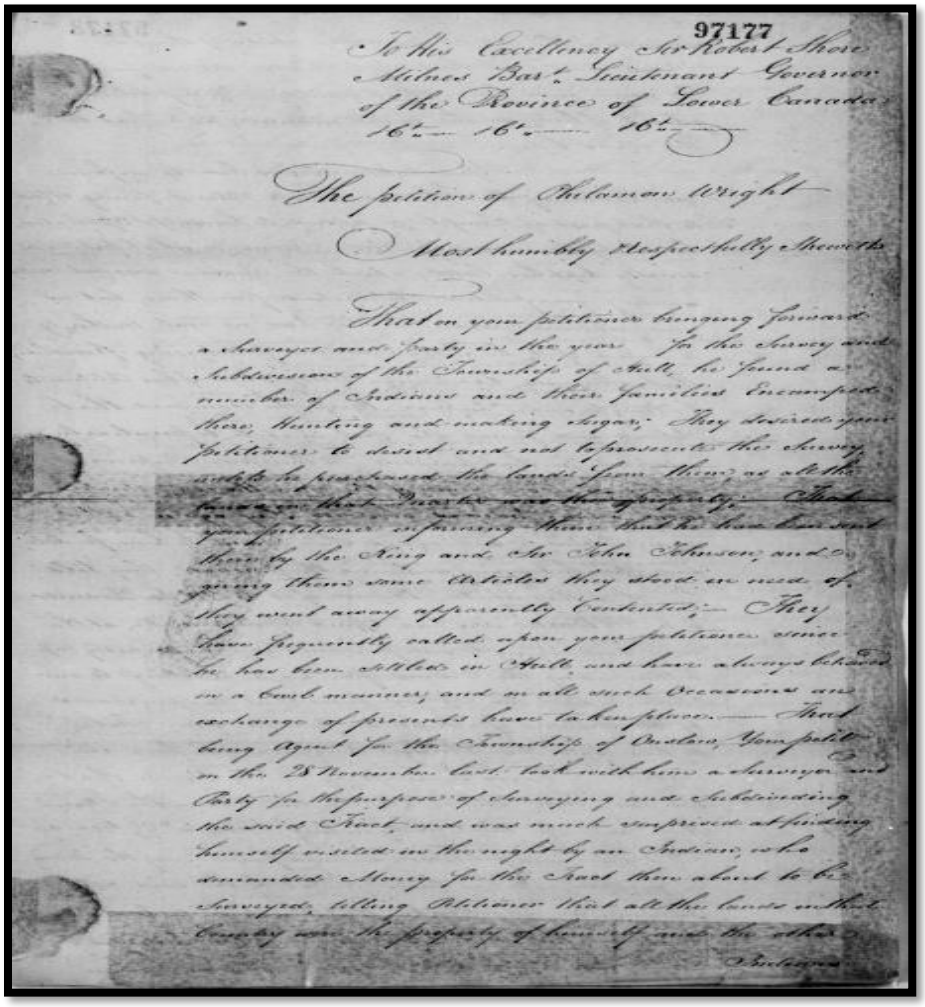
Philemon Wright's Land Petition to Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Lower Canada



Philemon Wright was born in Woburn, Massachusetts in the year of 1760, son of Thomas Wright and Elizabeth Chandler, farmers. Philemon Wright was classified as a colonizer, a farmer, a businessperson, a militia officer as well as a JP office, holder/politician. In 1796, Philemon Wright travelled to Montreal to explore Canada, inspecting land, and seeking wealth. Once observed, Philemon was so impressed with the immense resources and fine timber that he had seen along the Grand River, he decided he wanted to change his residence to Canada. In April of 1797, Philemon Wright pleaded to the Crown for a grant for Lower Canada, this undertaking proceeded with a survey. Back in Massachusetts, Philemon convinced a large group of volunteers to join him. In February of 1800, Philemon Wright and his enlisted left Woburn and advanced north to Canada. The caravan of immigrants arrived at Kana:tso on March 7th, of 1800. Upon arrival, Philemon Wright named the territory Wrightsville. The "Dictionary of a Canadian Biography" published in 1988, does not mention an Indian population upon Philemon's arrival to Gatineau. However, this biography was not written by, or signed by Philemon Wright, this is a perfect example of a secondary account. Most colonizers would not mention an Indigenous population encountered when preserving the memory or knowledge of fact, due to a conflict of interest regarding land ownership. Records of our Indigenous population begin with Philemon Wright's handwritten and personally signed petition, addressed to the Lieutenant Governor for Lower Canada. Philemon Wright recorded his event; this was dated December 30th in 1802. Philemon Wright's own documentation is a primary account that is superlative to any persons amended secondary account. Philemon Wright's petition states, when he surveyed the sub-division of Hull, he found several "Indians" and their families encamped there, hunting, and making maple sugar. Philemon Wright died on June the 3rd in the year 1839, Philemon Wright was buried in the Hull cemetery.

http://www.biographi.ca/en/bio/wright_philemon_7E.html

Philemon Wright's Land Petition to Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Lower Canada



97177

To His Excellency Sir Robert Shore Milnes Bart. Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Lower Canada &c &c &c

The petition of Philemon Wright

Most humbly & respectfully Sheweth

That on your petitioner bringing forward a Surveyor and party in the year of this Survey and subdivision of the Township of Hull, he found a number of Indians and their families Encamped there, hunting and making Sugar; They desired your petitioner to desist and not to prosecute the Survey, and to be purchased the lands from them, as all the Country was their property; That your petitioner informing them that he had been sent there by the King and Sir John Johnson, and giving them some Articles they stood in need of, they went away apparently Contented; — They have frequently called upon your petitioner since he has been settled in Hull, and have always behaved in a civil manner, and on all such Occasions an exchange of presents have taken place. — That being Agent for the Township of Onslow, Your petitioner on the 28 November last took with him a Surveyor and Party for the purpose of Surveying and subdividing the said Tract, and was much surprised at finding himself visited in the night by an Indian, who demanded Money for the Tract then about to be Surveyed, telling Philemon that all the lands with Canada were the property of himself and the other Indians

https://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/discover/land/land-petitions-lower-canada-1764-1841/Pages/image.aspx?Image=e008744850&URLjpg=http%3a%2f%2fcentral.bac-lac.gc.ca%2f.item%2f%3fid%3de008744850%26op%3dimg&Ecopy=e008744850

(Philemon Wrights signature land petition, Page 1, Original)

The petition of Philemon Wright most humbly respectfully sheweth that on your petitioner bringing forward a surveyor and party in the year of this survey and subdivision of the Township of Hull, he found a number of Indians and their families encamped there, hunting and making maple sugar.

This opening statement from Philemon Wright will confirm that there were indeed countless Indian inhabitants living at Kana:tso when the first European's settled in Ottawa-Gatineau.

Transcript of Petition - Philemon Wright to Lt. Gov. Lower Canada

To his Excellency Sir Robert Shore

Milnes [Bart?] Lieutenant Governor

Of the Province of Lower Canada

Ec^{t} Ec^{t} Ec^{t} (?)

The petition of Philemon Wright

Most humbly respectfully sheweth

That on your petitioner bringing forward a Surveyor and party in the year for the survey and subdivision of the Township of Hull, he found a number of Indians and their families Encamped there, Hunting and making sugar; They desired your petitioner to desist and not to prosecute(?) the Survey, unless(?) he purchased the lands from them, as all the land(?) that [quarter?] was their property; That your petitioner informing them that he had been sent there by the King and Sir John Johnson, and giving them some Articles they stood in need of, they went away apparently contented. They have frequently called upon your petitioner since he has been settled in Hull and have always behaved in a civil manner and on all such Occasions an exchange of presents have taken place. That being Agent for the Township of Onslow(?), Your petit[ioner] on the 28 November last took with him a Surveyor and Party for the purpose of Surveying and Subdividing the said Tract and was much surprised at finding himself visited in the night by an Indian who demanded Money for the tract there about to be Surveyed, telling Petitioner that all the lands in that country were the property of himself and the other Indians

Page 2

Indians of the two Tribes of the Lake of the Two Mountains and that if petitioner did not purchase(?) the same from him, others would; Your petitioner got rid of him in the same manner as he had done the others before.

Your petitioner begs leave to inform your Excellency that there is a small Island facing [and close?] to that part of Templeton, ordered to himself & Associates, known by the name of Kettle(?) Island on which petitioner usually kept his Cattle which the Indians were continually wanting your petitioner to purchase from them, but as your petitioner conceived they had no legal authority to

NCR#10196437 - v1

(Philemon Wrights signature land petition, Page 1, Transcript of Original)

97178

Indians of the two Tribes of the Lake of the two Mountains, and that If petitioner did not purchase the same from him, others would;— Your petitioner got rid of him in the same manner, as he had done the others before.——

Your petitioner begs leave to inform your Excellency, that there is a small Island facing the Close to that part of Templeton, ceded to himself & Associates, known by the name of Little Island, on which petitioner usually kept his Cattle, which the Indians were continually wanting your petitioner to purchase from them, but as your petitioner conceived they had no legal Authority to dispose of it, he always declined purchasing from them; That after your Excellency's Acceptation of his Petition to Cultivate and Improve Hemp, he examined that Island, and found the Soil on it to be peculiarly adapted for that purpose, He therefore Improved part of it and sowed some of the Seed thereon, which as soon as the Indians observed they again called upon Petitioner, and offered the Island to him for Sale, and upon his again declining the purchase, they told him that they would Dispose of it to Mr La Dernier or to Mr Burke, who had offered to purchase it,— at the same time saying to your petitioner; you are perfectly safe in purchasing the Island from us, as it belongs to our Tribe— But the Island below that was purchased by Mr Shudders of Montreal from the other Tribe; He has again been obliged to repurchase from our Tribe.— It may be necessary here to Observe that the two Tribes claim all the Islands in the Grand River, and offer them daily on long Leases of 99 Years.— That since your petitioner declined purchasing the Island in question, He has been informed by the said Messrs La Dernier and Burke, that they have actually purchased the said Island from the Indians on long Lease.—

and

(Philemon Wrights signature land petition, Page 2, Original)

dispose of it, he always declined purchasing from them; That after your Excellencys Acceptation of his Petition to Cultivate and Improve Hemp, he examined that Island and found the Soil on it to be peculiarly adapted for that purpose. He therefore Improved part of it, and sowed some of the seed [?] which [?] as the Indians observed they(?) [?] called(?) upon Petitioner and offered the Island to him for sale, and upon his again declining the purchase they told him that they would Dispose of it to Mr La Dernier(?) or to M Birke who had offered to purchase it at the same time saying to your petitioner; you are perfectly safe in purchasing the Island from us as it belongs to our Tribe. But the Island below that was purchased by M S(tudders?) of Montreal from the other Tribe. He has again been obliged to repurchase from our Tribe. It may be necessary here to Observe that the two Tribes claim all the Islands in the Grand River, and offer them daily in long Leases of 99 Years. That since your petitioner declined purchasing the Island in question, He has been informed by the said Mr La Derniere(?) and Birke, that they have actually purchased the said Island from the Indians in long lease [?] and

Page 3

and informed your petitioner that they intended making immediate(?) improvement thereon; The said Island contains as nearly as petitioner can Ascertain about Two hundred acres of good Arable Lands. Your petitioner further begs leave to Inform you that a Mr Threadwell is now building a Saw Mill on the Grand River, between a small Island and the Main land, under the Authority of one of the above Indian Tribes(?) and others he has been informed have made similar [purchases?].

Your petitioner has considered it his duty to make Your Excellency and the Honourable Council acquainted with these Transactions and has only Humbly(?) to hope that such measures will be taken to give a speedy check to this [?] Indian Authority, without which neither the Lawful Settler or his Property can be in a State of Security.

Your petitioner begs leave to inform(?) your Excellency and the Honorable Council that [he?] has this year Sown the Twenty Bushels of Hemp seed given to him by the Government on Ten Acres of ground of Six different kinds of Soil merely as an Experiment. The Knowledge he has derived therefore is, that the soil of this Country is every way Addequate [sic] to that Article(?) of produce. That your petitioner has had a tolerable good crop, although not a favourable Season the quantity of which he is unable to ascertain, that the same has had a good rot(?) and petitioner has nearly completed a Mill for refining(dressing?) the same. But as he will be [necessiated?] to go to the States for further [assistance?]

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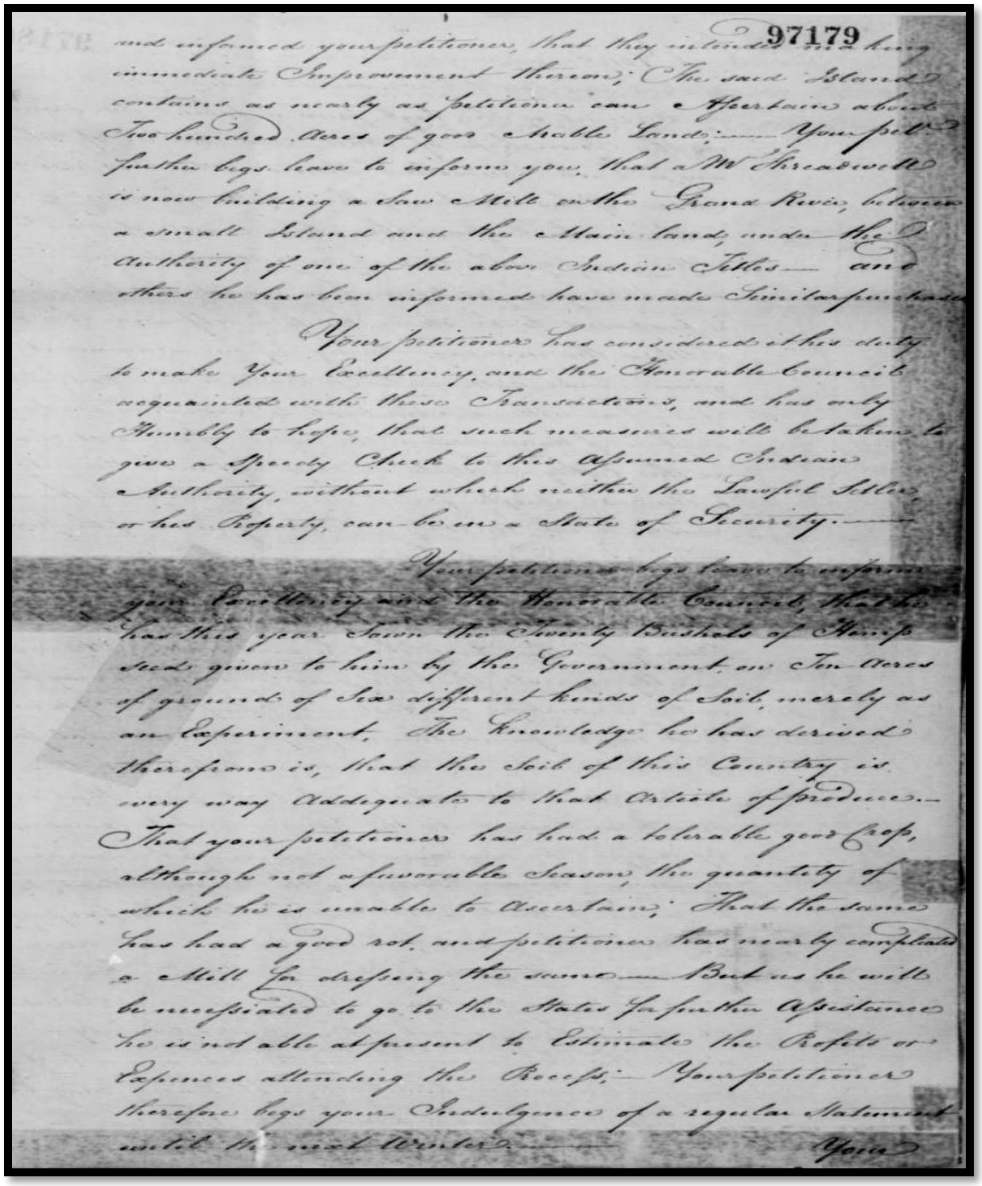
(Philemon Wrights signature land petition, Page 2, Transcript of Original)



97179

and informed your petitioner, that they intended making immediate Improvement thereon; The said Island contains as nearly as petitioner can ascertain about Two hundred Acres of good Arable Land;— Your petr. further begs leave to inform you, that a Mr Threadwell is now building a Saw Mill on the Rama River, between a small Island and the Main land, under the Authority of one of the above Indian Titles— and others he has been informed have made similar purchases.

Your petitioner has considered it his duty to make Your Excellency, and the Honorable Council acquainted with these Transactions, and has only Humbly to hope, that such measures will be taken to give a Speedy Check to this assumed Indian Authority, without which neither the Lawful Settler, or his Property, can be in a State of Security.—

Your petitioner begs leave to inform your Excellency and the Honorable Council, that he has this year Sown the Twenty Bushels of Hemp Seed given to him by the Government, on Ten Acres of ground of Six different kinds of Soil, merely as an Experiment, The Knowledge he has derived therefrom is, that the Soil of this Country is every way Adequate to that Article of produce.— That your petitioner has had a tolerable good Crop, although not a favorable Season, the quantity of which he is unable to Ascertain; That the same has had a good rot, and petitioner has nearly completed a Mill for dressing the same— But as he will be necessitated to go to the States for further Assistance he is not able at present to Estimate the Profits or Expences attending the Crop;— Your petitioner therefore begs your Indulgence of a regular Statement until the next Winter.— Your

(Philemon Wrights signature land petition, Page 3, Original)

he is not able at present to Estimate the Profits or Expenses attending the [process?]. Your petitioner therefore begs your Indulgence of a regular Statement until the next Winter.

Page 4

Your Excellencys Petitioner has saved about 50 Bushels of [seed?] and could have saved considerable more, only on account of the high prices of labour, the same being in the Township of Hull. One Bushel of Wheat per day or cash Equivalent thereto, which is also the reason of his Building the Mill aforementioned without which from the above cause, it would be utterly impossible to reap any advantages. The seed that your petitioner has raised(?) the last Summer is proposed to be sown by himself and the other Settlers the ensuing spring if encouragement is given and Petitioner has proposed to the Gentlemen of the Committee of Montreal to raise them one hundred Bushels of Hemp seed in the course of the next season; as the Eighty Bushels delivered out in the vicinity of Montreal chiefly failed, owing perhaps to the unfavourable season or the [?] Management of the persons to whom it was Distributed.

As your Excellency's [Petitioner?] [?] [?] to p(oint?) out a certain Tract of Land to be set apart as a Bounty for the Hemp that he may raise. He most humbly requests that the said Reservation may be made in the Townships of Hull and Templeton, if so much land can be found thereon [?] for agricultural purposes. If the intended [Reservation?] cannot be found in these Townships as Contiguous(?) thereto as it can be had and that a surveyor may be authorized by the Government to examine and report upon the same; But as your petitioner has before mentioned to your Excellency the small Island, known by the name of Kettle Island, the soil of which is particularly adapted to the growth of Hemp, and on which since his residence in Hull he has kept his Cattle, He most humbly Prays that your Excellency will order the said Island to be set aside for him as part of the intended Bounty. But should the Islands on the said River be in a state of reservation, your petitioner most humbly requests that he may be permitted to keep possession of the little one on which

Page 5

he has made his Improvements in consideration of the Agricultural purposes, to which he means to [?] the same.

And your petitioner will as in duty bound

Ever pray.

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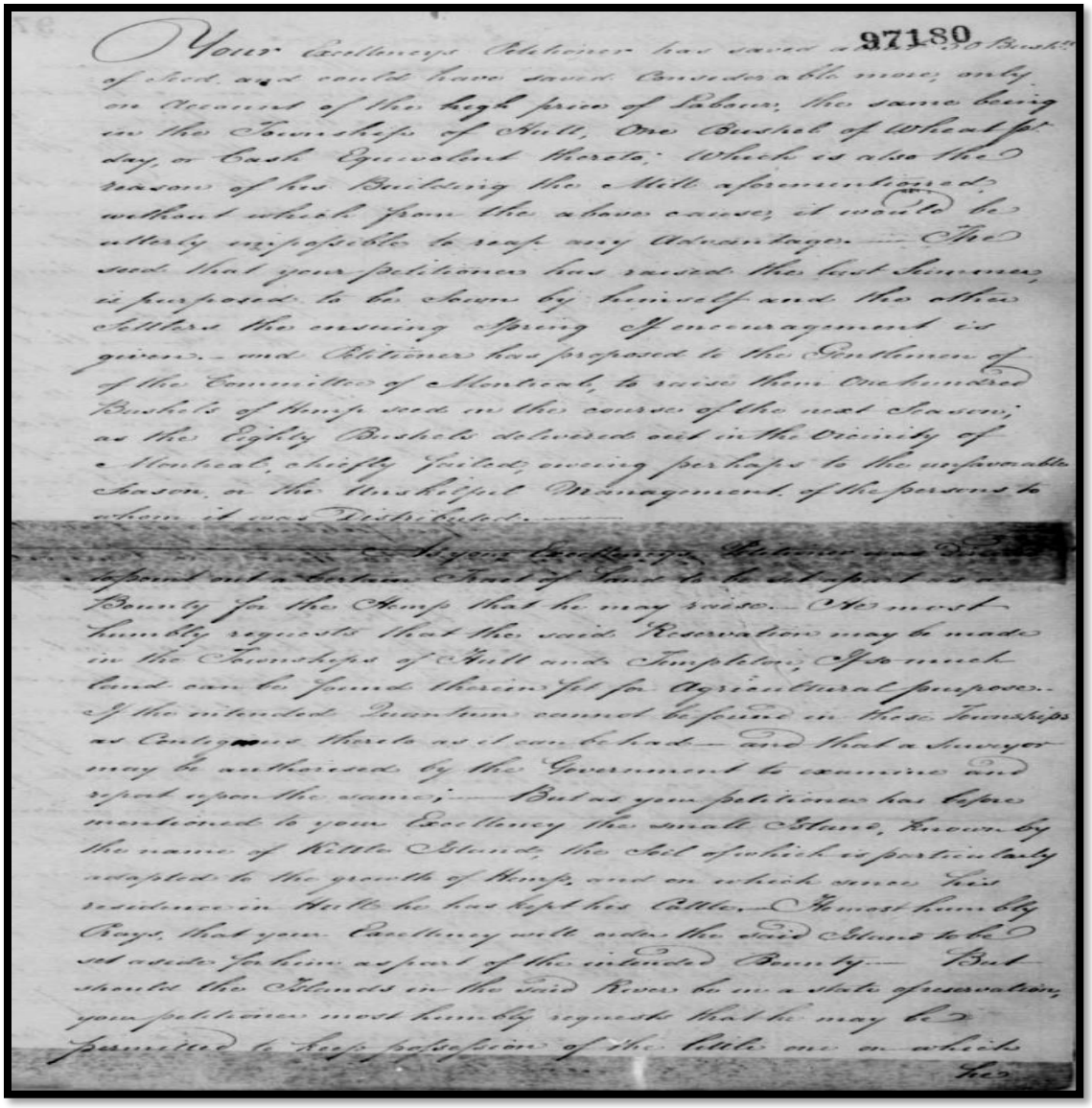
(Philemon Wrights signature land petition, Page 3, Transcript of Original)

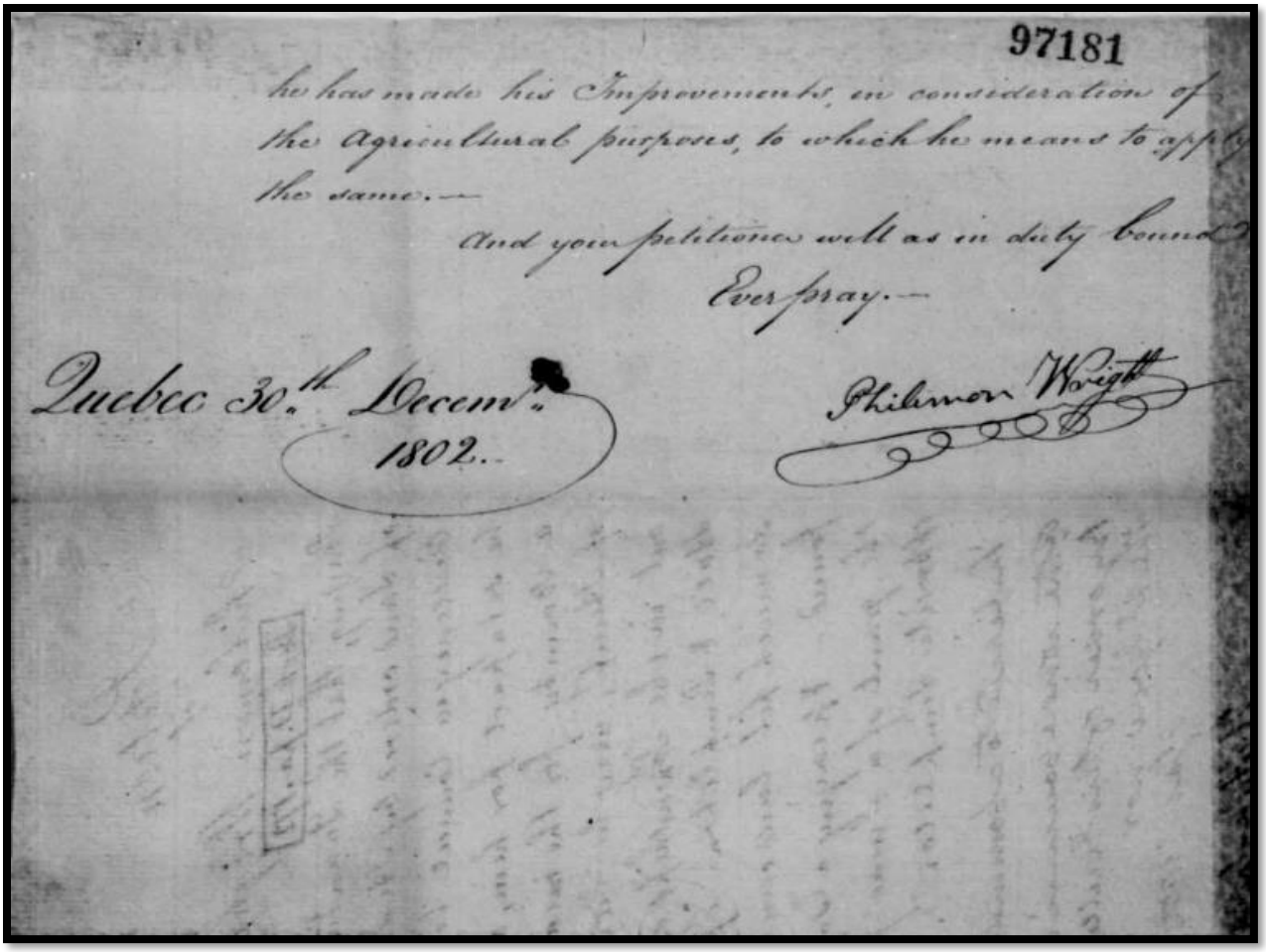


97180

Your Excellency's Petitioner has saved a [illegible] 250 Bushels of Seed, and could have saved Considerable more; only, on Account of the high price of Labour, the same being in the Township of Hull, One Bushel of Wheat per day, or Cash Equivalent thereto; Which is also the reason of his Building the Mill aforementioned; without which from the above cause, it would be utterly impossible to reap any Advantage. — The seed that your petitioner has raised the last Summer, is purposed to be sown by himself and the other Settlers the ensuing Spring if encouragement is given. — and Petitioner has proposed to the Gentlemen of the Committee of Montreal, to raise them One hundred Bushels of Hemp seed in the course of the next Season; as the Eighty Bushels delivered out in the Vicinity of Montreal, chiefly failed, owing perhaps to the unfavorable Season, or the Unskilful Management of the persons to whom it was Distributed. —

[illegible] Your Excellency, Petitioner was Directed upon out a certain Tract of land to be set apart as a Bounty for the Hemp that he may raise. — He most humbly requests that the said Reservation may be made in the Townships of Hull and Templeton; If so much land can be found therein fit for Agricultural purposes. If the intended Quantum cannot be found in those Townships as Contiguous thereto as it can be had — and that a Surveyor may be authorised by the Government to examine and report upon the same; — But as your petitioner has before mentioned to your Excellency the small Island, known by the name of Little Island, the soil of which is particularly adapted to the growth of Hemp, and on which since his residence in Hull he has kept his Cattle. — He most humbly prays that your Excellency will order the said Island to be set aside for him as part of the intended Bounty. — But should the Islands in the said River be in a state of reservation, your petitioner most humbly requests that he may be permitted to keep possession of the Little one on which he

(Philemon Wrights signature land petition, Page 4, Original)



97181

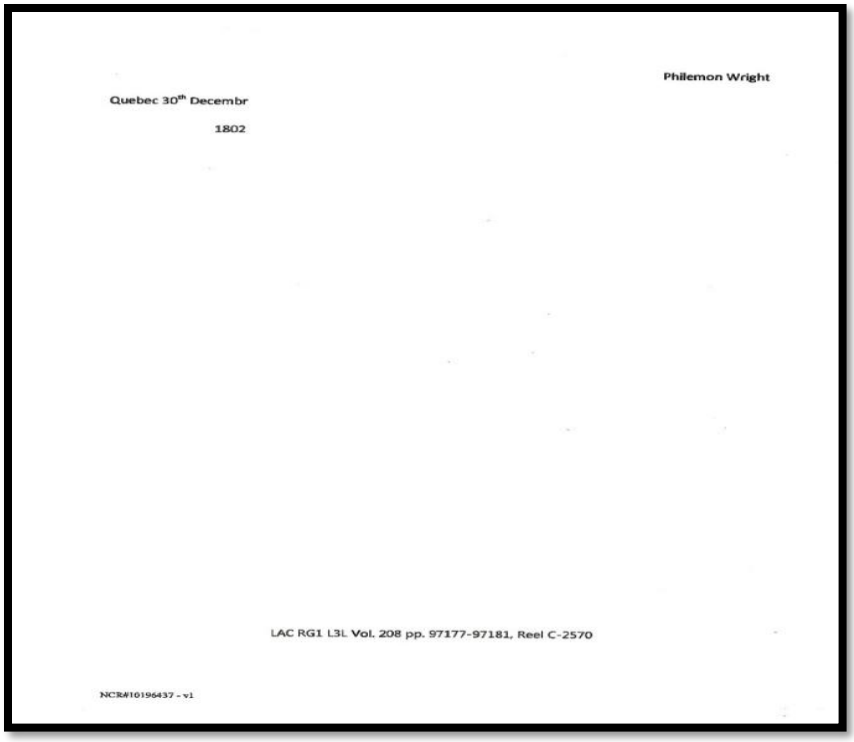
he has made his Improvements, in consideration of the Agricultural purposes, to which he means to apply the same.—

And your petitioner will as in duty bound Ever pray.—

Quebec 30th Decem. 1802.

Philemon Wright

(Philemon Wrights signature land petition, Page 5, Original)



Philemon Wright

Quebec 30th Decembr

1802

LAC RG1 L3L Vol. 208 pp. 97177-97181, Reel C-2570

NCR#10196437 - v1

(Philemon Wrights signature land petition, Page 5, Transcript of Original)

LAC RG1 L3L Vol. 208 Reel C-2570 Page 97177-97181

Philemon Wright and his volunteers began to cut trees and erect shelters. We the Indigenous inquired by what authority he had cutting down our surgeries and taking possession of our lands. To which Philemon replied, “By virtue of an authority, I had received by the King and Sir John Johnston”. We the Indigenous could hardly suppose a self-proclaimed great father, or any other person would allow them to cut down our surgeries without consulting us. As we have been in possession of our lands for generations past. We the Indigenous desired the petitioner to desist and to not prosecute. To date, all our indigenous ancestors and family members that Philemon Wright had encountered at Kana:tso upon arrival, have yet to be accurately identified. However, in 1803, a Sarotharie, Thassagrothon and Saroniontye, had signed an X on a lease for an island on the Grand River to a John Whitlock.

http://www.biographi.ca/en/bio/wright_philemon_7E.html

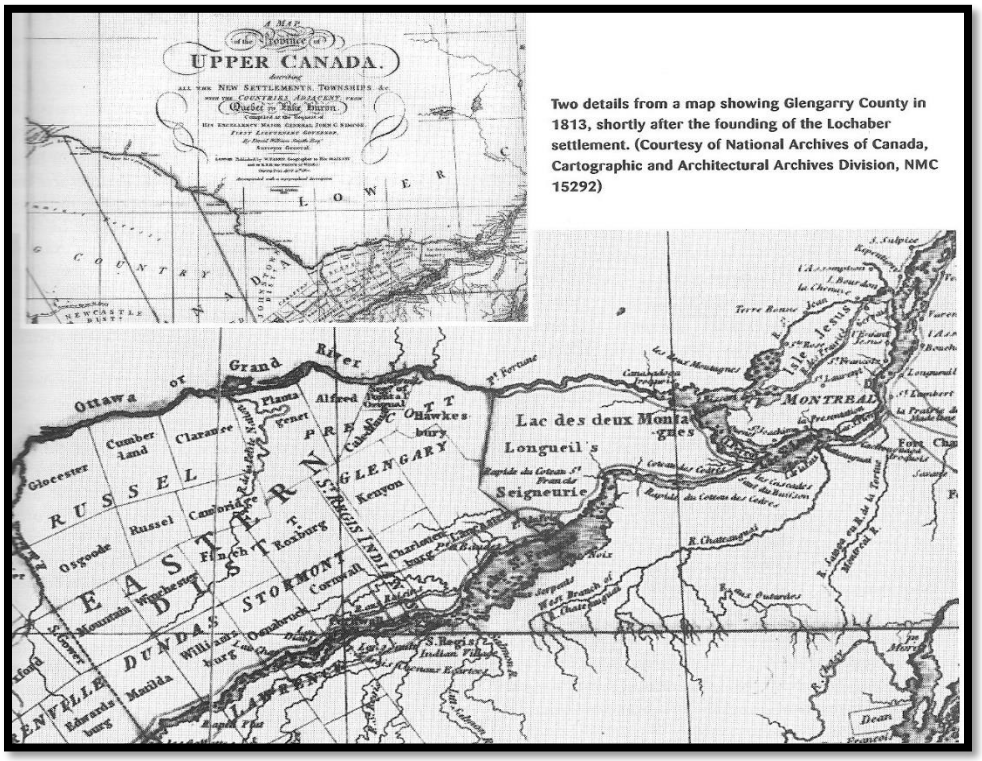
War of 1812

The War of 1812 was said to have started over a maritime rights conflict. Although this war had a significant role in the development of British Canada, this war also had a significant role in arresting our Indigenous development. There are records that this war took place all about the St. Lawrence waterways. Some recorded locations involved were Kahnawake, Brockville, Akwesasne, Gananoque and Toronto. However, there is little record to support any portion of this war had taken place on the Ottawa River.

The attached link provides a recorded list of places that the War of 1812 had taken place. However, this link does not show any war of 1812 on the Ottawa River.

http://www.archives.gov.on.ca/en/explore/online/1812/places.aspx#top

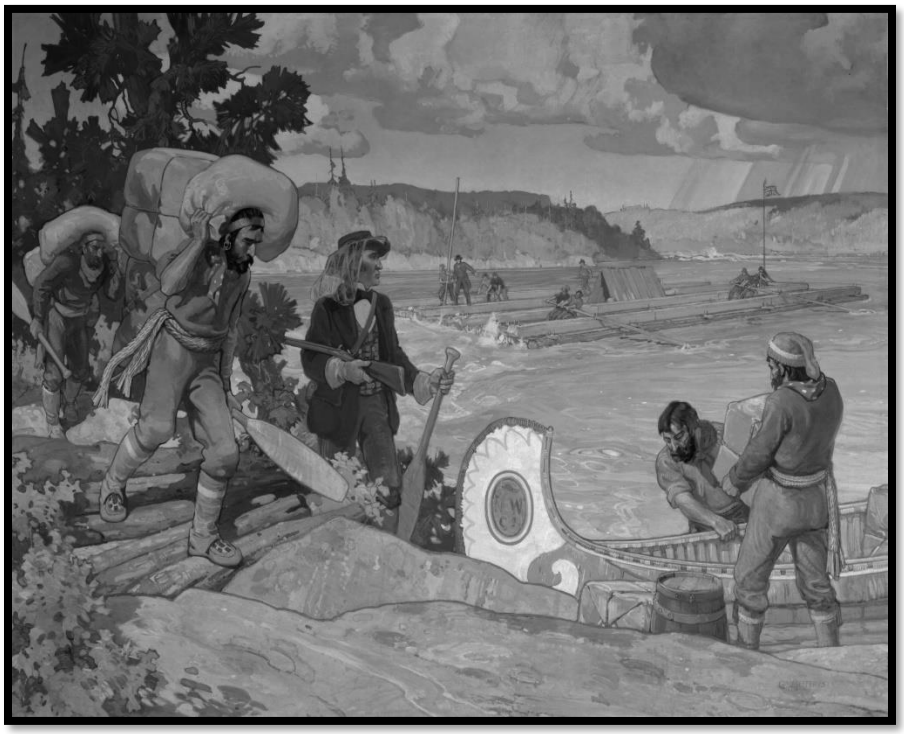
1813 Map of Eastern Ontario



Two details from a map showing Glengarry County in 1813, shortly after the founding of the Lochaber settlement. (Courtesy of National Archives of Canada, Cartographic and Architectural Archives Division, NMC 15292)

This 1813 map shows how the British allocated our Iroquoian lands with their property division lines after the "Gun Shot Treaty" with the Mississauga and War of 1812. When Onkwehon:we were located living on their land north of the St. Lawrence river, in eastern Ontario. Onkwehon:we were sent to Kawanoke or the St. Regis Indian Reserve. British development led to the arrested development and the removal of the Iroquois from traditional lands.

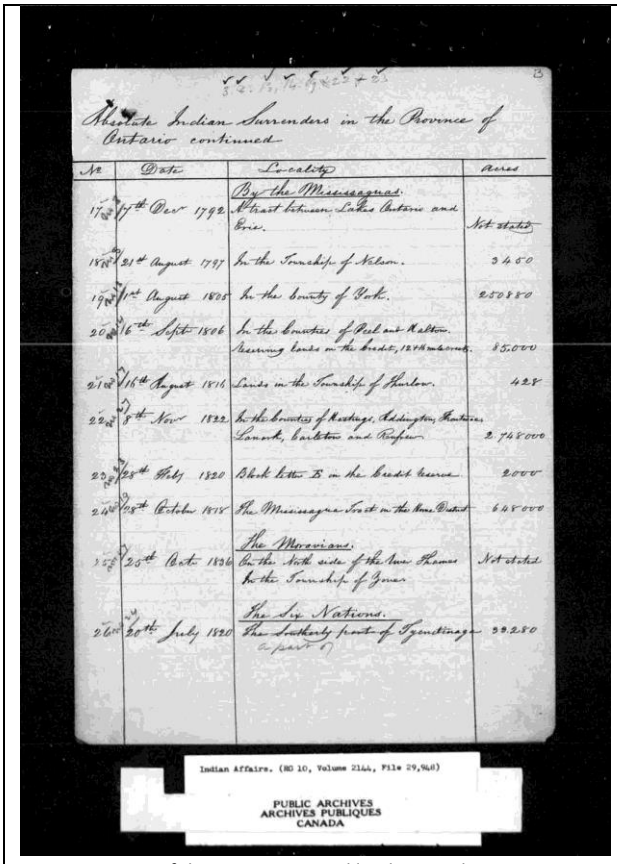
Voyageurs and Raftsmen on the Ottawa about 1818



This source, states Philemon Wright's first timber raft went down the Ottawa River from Hull to Montreal around 1806. The beautifully invented drawing of 1806 circa 1818, was done by Jefferys, Charles William, who was born in 1869 and died in 1951.

Rideau Purchase

Treaty 27 and 27 ¼, or the Rideau Purchase, was recorded on May 31, 1819, and confirmed in 1822, by representatives of the Crown and certain Algonkian Chiefs and principal men of the Mississauga Anishinaabe Nation. This treaty has been established unlawful, because the Indians who had surrendered the 2,748,000 acres of land, in the Counties of Hasting's, Addington, Frontenac, Renfrew, Lanark and Carleton, never had legal title to the land they surrendered.

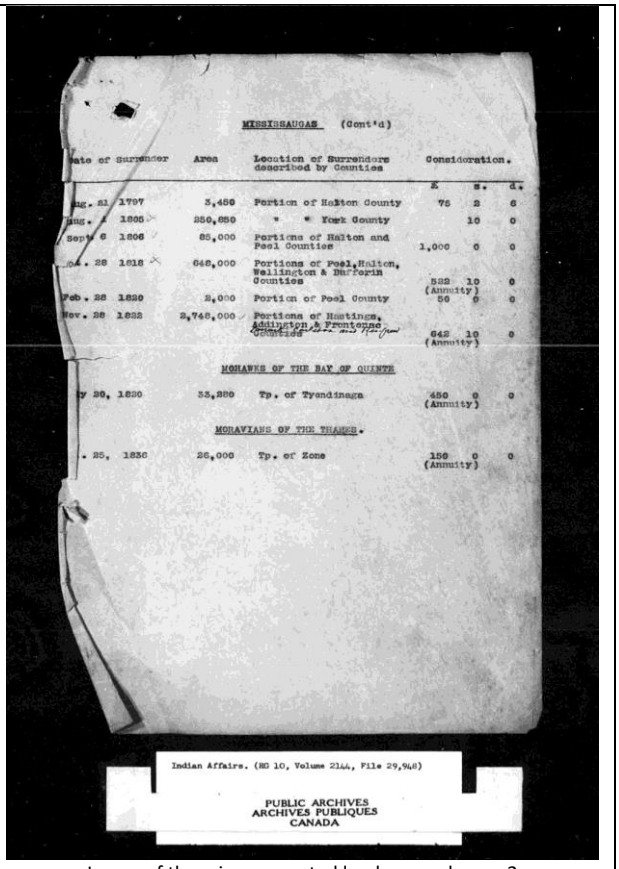


Absolute Indian Surrenders in the Province of Ontario continued

No	Date	Locality	Acres
17	17th Dec 1792	By the Mississaguas. A tract between Lakes Ontario and Erie.	Not stated
18	21st August 1797	In the Township of Nelson.	3450
19	1st August 1805	In the County of York.	250880
20	16th Sept 1806	In the Counties of Peel and Halton. Reserving lands on the Credit, 12th & 13th Concs.	85000
21	18th August 1816	Lands in the Township of Thurlow.	428
22	8th Nov 1822	In the Counties of Hastings, Addington, Frontenac, Lanark, Carleton and Renfrew	2,748,000
23	28th July 1820	Block letter B in the Credit Reserve	2000
24	18th October 1818	The Mississagua Tract in the New District	648000
25	25th Oct 1836	The Moravians. On the North side of the River Thames in the Township of Zone	Not stated
26	30th July 1820	The Southerly part of Tyendinaga (a part of)	32,280

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 2144, File 29,948)
PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Image of the misrepresented land surrender pg. 1



MISSISSAUGAS (Cont'd)

Date of Surrender	Area	Location of Surrenders described by Counties	Consideration. £	s.	d.
Aug. 21 1797	3,450	Portion of Halton County	75	2	6
Aug. 1 1805	250,880	" " York County		16	0
Sept 6 1806	85,000	Portions of Halton and Peel Counties	1,000	0	0
Oct. 28 1818	648,000	Portions of Peel, Halton, Wellington & Dufferin Counties	522 (Annuity)	10	0
Feb. 28 1820	2,000	Portion of Peel County	56	0	0
Nov. 28 1822	2,748,000	Portions of Hastings, Addington & Frontenac Counties	642 (Annuity)	10	0

MOHAWKS OF THE BAY OF QUINTE

July 20, 1820	32,280	Tp. of Tyendinaga	450 (Annuity)	0	0

MORAVIANS OF THE THAMES.

Oct. 25, 1836	26,000	Tp. of Zone	150 (Annuity)	0	0

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 2144, File 29,948)
PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Image of the misrepresented land surrender pg. 2

All land surrenders must be reviewed and substantiated, or we may end up with a remarkably similar misrepresented treaty.

Treaty Boundaries

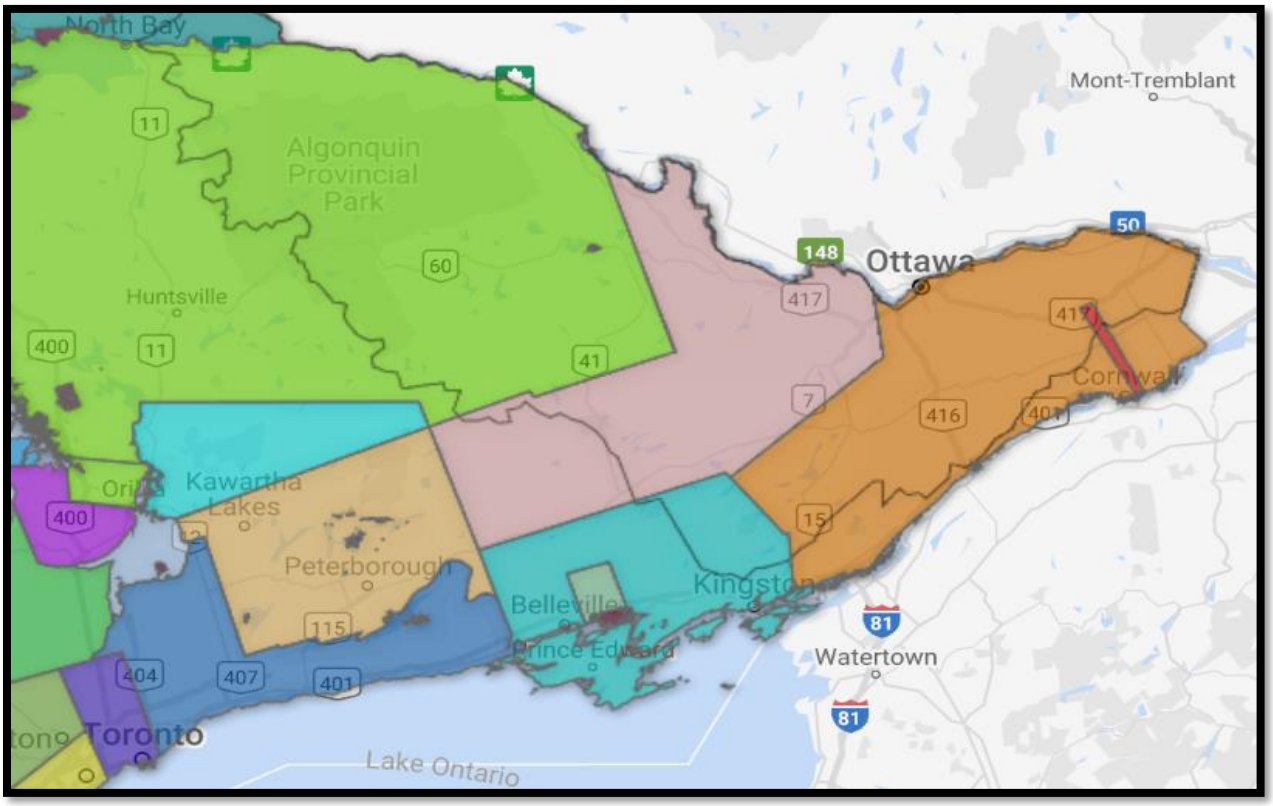


Image above is of the different treaty boundaries. West of Ottawa, shown in pink is the boundaries of the illegitimate Rideau Purchase of 1822.

https://www.ontario.ca/page/map-ontario-treaties-and-reserves

John By the Rideau Canal and Barracks Hill

John By, was born on August 7th, 1779, in Lambeth, London, England. Son of George By and Mother Mary Bryan. John joined and served with the Royal Artillery in Brittan and over his years, John became a second Lieutenant. After this accomplishment, John reassigned to the Royal Engineering department and specialized on defensive engineering, as well as canal building. John By participated within the Peninsular War, taking part in the sieges of Badajoz, Spain, in 1811. Following these missions, John became most famous for his role in engineering the Rideau Canal and Barracks Hill. Today Canada's Parliament sits where the fortress was built overlooking Kana:tso. The Rideau Canal is a vital waterway in Upper Canada that connects Lake Ontario to the City of Ottawa.

By-Town Fortress

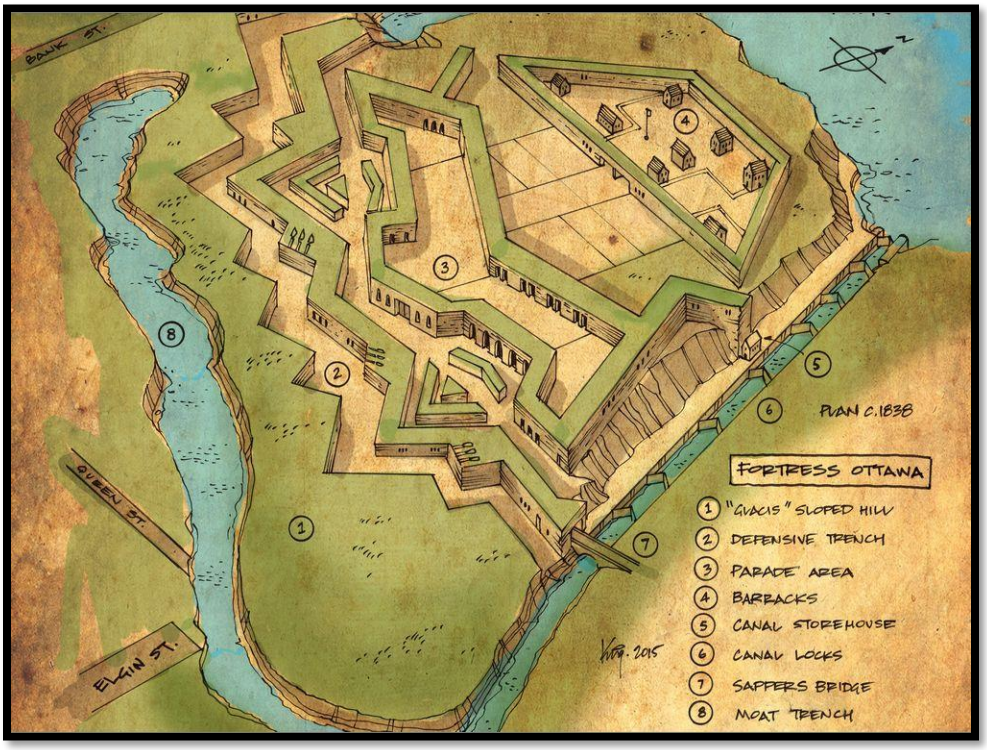
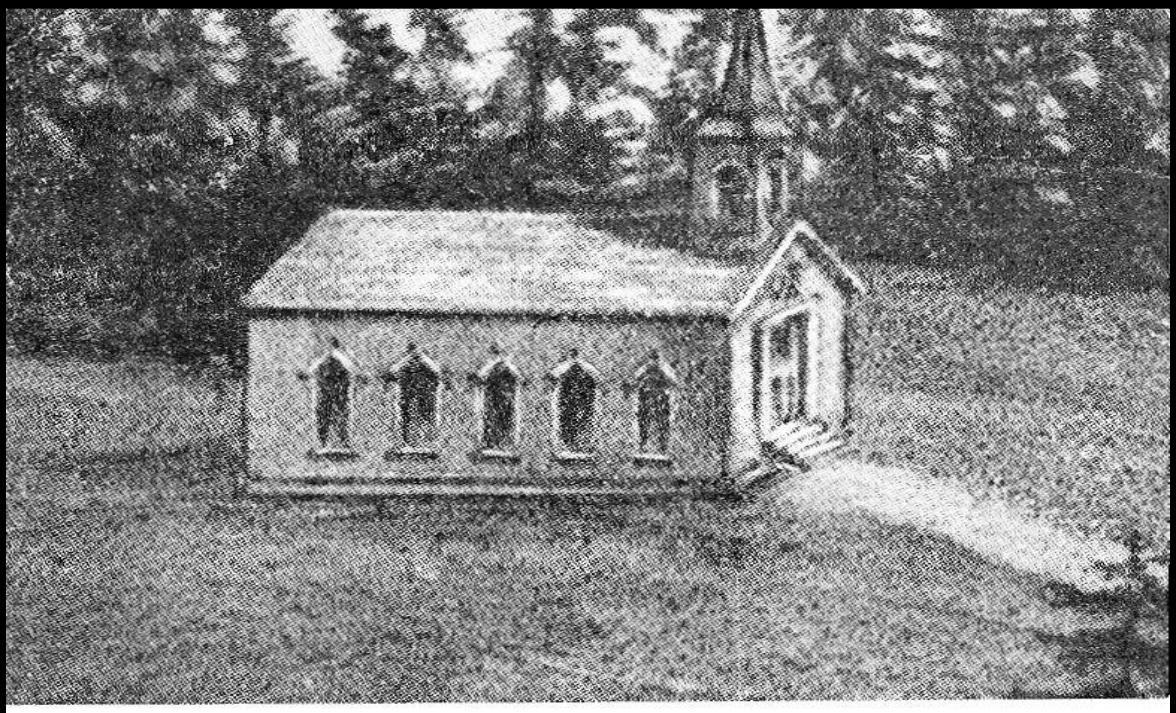


Image above is of Barracks Hill.

This battle fortress was strategically built by John By. His fortress is overlooking our Indigenous village adjacent Kana:tso (the Chaudière falls). Barracks were built as a base to house soldiers who fought enemies of the British Empire. After overseeing the development of the Rideau Canal and By-Town Fortress in the heart of Kanata. John By, died in February of 1836, back in his homeland of England (East Sussex).

St. James Anglican Church Hull, Quebec

In 1820, Philemon Wright and his settlers suggested the need for a place to demonstrate their faith. A Church with a clergy man was requested and the St. James Church was erected in 1823. The St. James was the first Church ever built in the Ottawa-Gatineau region of Canada.



The first Christian Church in the Hull-Bytown area.
St. James' Church, Hull
Built in 1823

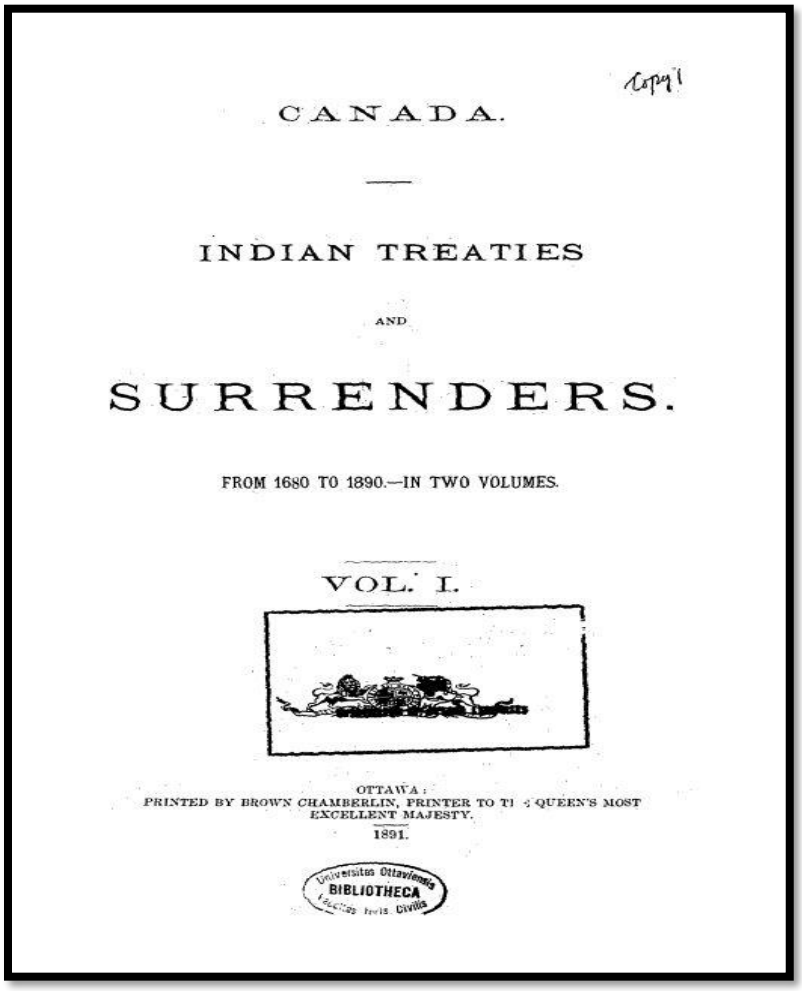
Shiner's War/Rebellion

Lawless in Lower Canada

After the canal was complete, a large majority of the immigrants who had worked on the canal had found themselves unemployed. Timber was the backbone of the Bytown economy, several work hungry immigrants were hired by the lumber industry. Control over timber trading and conflicting land disputes, led to a violence and even a small war. The Shiner`s War was said to be a personal conflict between Peter Aylen (an Irish timber operator) and French operators over natural resource control in and around Kana:tso. In those early days of Bytown, there was little law enforcement. Most public disputes were settled in the streets with clubs after the consumption of alcohol in one of Bytowns several taverns. The Shiner's War was said to last for several years, suggested dates range from around 1837 to 1845. It is safe to say that in those times, Kana:tso was an extremely dangerous place to live. This is an image of Big Joe Mufferaw, also known as Montferrand in French. This image shows Big Joe swinging an Irishman around by his ankles in the Shiner's War.

Library and Archives Canada C-2805

Indian Treaties and Surrenders,
1680 to 1890



Copy 1

CANADA.

INDIAN TREATIES

AND

SURRENDERS.

FROM 1680 TO 1890.—IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. I.

OTTAWA:
PRINTED BY BROWN CHAMBERLIN, PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
1891.

Universitas Ottaviensis BIBLIOTHECA Facultas Iuris Civilis

This is documented evidence of Indian Treaties and Surrenders, from the years 1680 to 1890, Volume #1. On the page xxvii, you will find Iroquois involvement regarding our personal stake of Kettle Island and land on the Ottawa River. This was recorded by order-in-council on the 17th of June in 1839.

Iroquois Indians

Kettle Island Lease 1839

H—(*Continued.*)	No.	Page.	Vol.
HULETT TOWNSHIP, HURON COUNTY—			
26th Apr., 1825. By Chippewa Indians, Provisional surrender. The Township	27½	65	I
10th July, 1827. By Chippewa Indians. Confirmatory surrender. The Township	29	71	I
HUMBERSTONE TOWNSHIP, WELLAND COUNTY—			
7th Dec., 1792. By Mississagua Indians. The Township. To Lt. Gov. Simcoe	3	5	I
HUME, WILLIAM CHARLES—			
6th Mar., 1851. Part of Lot 2, Clergy reserve, Con. 1, North Orillia Township, Simcoe Township (20 acres 50 perches). To Hon. Robert Bruce. For Chippewa Indians	66½	161	I
HUNTLEY TOWNSHIP, CARLETON COUNTY—			
31st May, 1819. By Mississagua Indians. Provisional surrender. The Township	27	62	I
28th Nov., 1822. By Mississagua Indians. Confirmatory surrender. The Township	27½	63	I
HURON INDIANS— *See* "Wyandott Indians."			
HURON LAKE— *See* "Lake Huron."			
HURON, SYNOD OF DIOCESE—			
13th Nov., 1882. By Moravian Indians. Lot on farm of Israel Peters in Orford Township, Kent County, on which a church is erected	199	124	II
I.			
INDIAN ISLAND, ST. JOHN RIVER, N.B.—			
2nd Aug., 1779. Grant by Lt.-Gov. Hughes. To Malecite Indians	152	28	II
INNISFIL TOWNSHIP, SIMCOE COUNTY—			
17th Oct., 1818. By Chippewa Indians. Provisional surrender. The Township	18	47	I
14th Oct., 1822. Grant by Lt.-Gov. Maitland. Lots 16, 18, 19 and 21, Con. 4. To Hon. William Claus	26	60	I
6th June, 1831. By John Johnson Claus. Lots 16, 18, 19, 21 and south ½ of 14, Con. 4. To Hon. James Baby, Hon. John Henry Dunn and Hon. George Herchmer Markland. For Six Nation Indians	33	82	I
3rd June, 1844. By Hon. John Henry Dunn and Hon. George Herchmer Markland. Lots 16, 18, 19, 21 and south ½ of 14, Con. 4. For Six Nation Indians	53	125	I
3rd Dec., 1852. By Joseph Augustus Woodruff, Warren Claus, Catherine Ann Margaret Lyons, Walter Hamilton Dickson, William Stewart and John Bernard Geale. Lots 16, 18, 19, 21 and south ½ of 14, Con. 4. For Six Nation Indians	70	178	I
IROQUOIS INDIANS—			
29th May, 1680. Grant by King of France. Land on Lake St. Louis, two leagues by two leagues, with two islands, islets and beach, Sault St. Louis Parish, Laprairie County. To Jesuits	4½	13	I
31st Oct., 1680. Grant by King of France. Land on Lake St. Louis, 1½ by 2½ leagues, Sault St. Louis Parish, Laprairie County. To Jesuits	4½	14	I
17th Oct., 1717. Grant by King of France. Land at Lake of Two Mountains, 3½ by 3 leagues. To Seminary of St. Sulpice	4½	12	I
17th June, 1839. Kettle Island and land on Ottawa River assumed by Order-in-Council, and other land granted instead	148	14	II
1st June, 1847. Strip of land in Glengarry County, bounded on the east by Kenyon and Charlottenburg Townships and on the west by Roxborough and Cornwall Townships (now included in Kenyon and Charlottenburg Townships)	57	136	I
9th Feb., 1857. Part of Keppel Township, Grey County. Chippewa Indians to receive benefit of sale	79	208	I
15th Apr., 1867. Official description of Domain of Sault St. Louis, Laprairie County, and right of way of Montreal & Champlain Railway	133	310	I
9th Nov., 1887. By Jacques Phillips. Lot opposite the church at Caughnawaga, Sault St. Louis Parish, Laprairie County. For school purposes	241	206	II
16th Feb., 1888. Part of Dundee Township, Huntington County (20,000 acres)	252	229	II

http://www.canadiana.ca/view/oocihm.91942/30?r=0&s=1

This is a copy of Indian treaties and surrenders from 1680 to 1890. Number 148 list Iroquois interest and involvement with the Kettle Island lease of 1839. Almost immediately after Philemon Wright's death, on June 3rd, in 1839, the settlers began to argue and deliberate over the ownership of Kettle Island. The date of this Order in Council was June 17th, 1839.

Kettle Island Lease 1839

This 99-year lease has been considered invalid by Canada, what it does support is that three tribes were involved in the Kettle Island lease from Lake of Two Mountains. The tribes involved were the Iroquois, Algonquin and Nippissing.

TITLE: Report on the Petition from Messrs. Macnab and Morson, relative to Kettle Island in the Ottawa River, leased by them from the Indians - IT 284.

FILE: Treaties and surrenders [textual record, object] (R216-79-6-E)

ONLINE MIKAN: 3974499 (5 items)

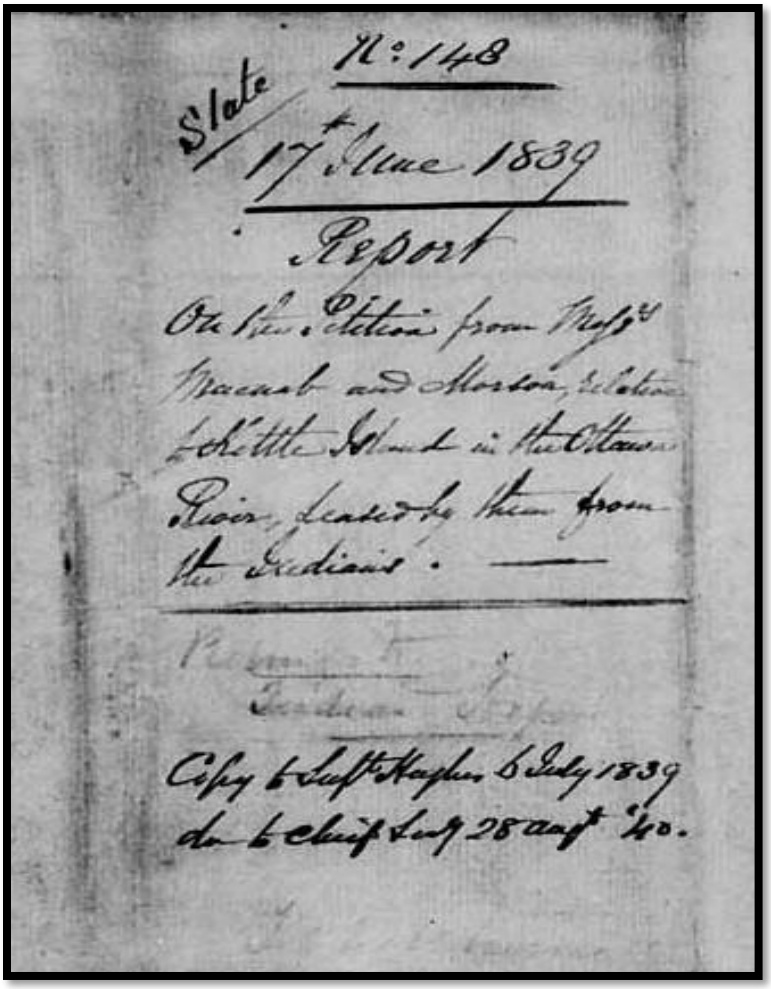
DATES: 1839/06/17

CONDITIONS OF ACCESS: Textual Records Microform 90:

MICROFILM REEL: T-9939

RG10-VOLUME: 1847/IT284

https://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/CollectionSearch/Pages/record.aspx?app=fonandcol&IdNumber=3974499&new=-8585929562091276770



No: 148

Slate

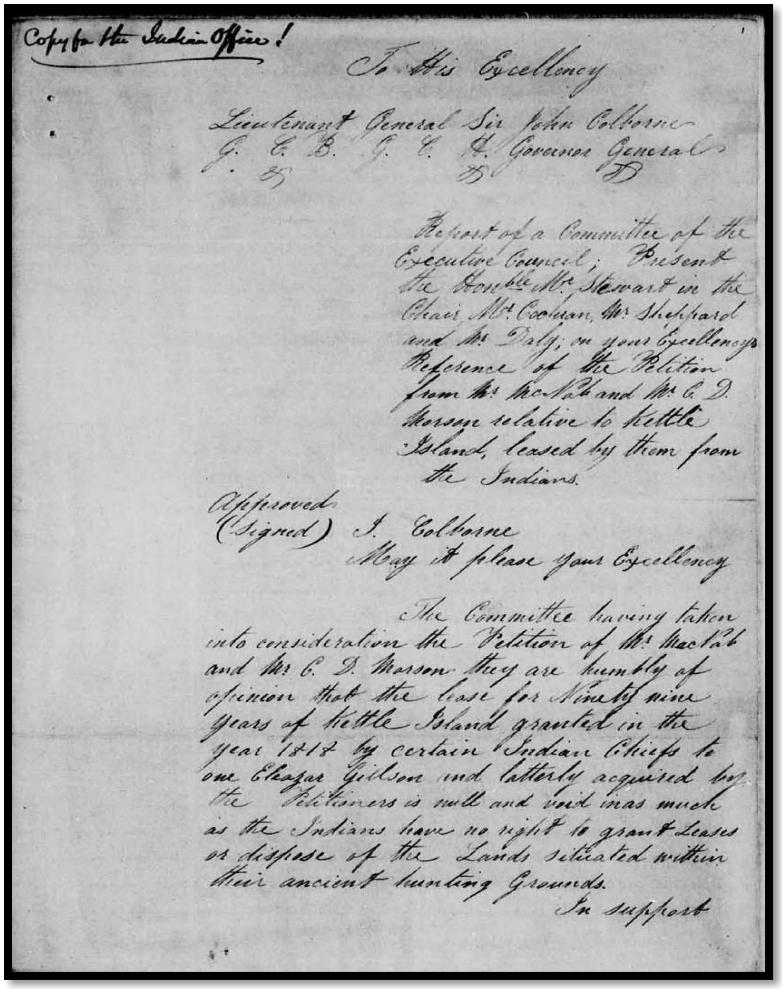
17th June 1839

Report

On the Petition from Messrs Macnab and Morson, relative to Little Island in the Ottawa River, leased by them from the Indians. —

Copy to Chief Justice 6 July 1839
do to Chief Secy 28 Aug 40.

Page 5



Copy for the Indian Office!

To His Excellency

Lieutenant General Sir John Colborne
G. C. B. C. C. H. Governor General

Report of a Committee of the Executive Council; Present the Honble Mr Stewart in the Chair Mr Cochran, Mr Sherrard and Mr Daly, on your Excellency's Reference of the Petition from Mr MacNab and Mr C. D. Morson relative to Kettle Island, leased by them from the Indians.

Approved
(Signed) J. Colborne

May it please your Excellency

The Committee having taken into consideration the Petition of Mr MacNab and Mr C. D. Morson they are humbly of opinion that the lease for Ninety nine years of Kettle Island granted in the year 1818 by certain Indian Chiefs to one Eleazar Gilson and latterly acquired by the Petitioners is null and void inas much as the Indians have no right to grant Leases or dispose of the Lands situated within their ancient hunting Grounds.

In support

Page 1

In support of the claim of the Petitioners they state that Lord Dalhousie then Governor in Chief in declaring that "the Indian Leases are good for nothing had added that Mr Gillson will not be disturbed in his hold of them" but the Committee do not think that this promise can be construed to permit Mr Gillson to dispose of a Lease which was stated to be good for nothing.—

The Committee would nevertheless under the circumstances of the case recommend the Petitioners to the favorable consideration of Your Excellency and that some compensation may be made to them from the Rent which may hereafter be received for Little Island or from such other funds arising from Indian Leases on the Ottawa as may be at the disposal of Your Excellency.—

The Committee however are likewise of opinion that the Leases lately given of this Island by an Officer of the Indian Department to certain occupants is equally irregular and invalid and that the Island should be considered and treated as a part of the waste Lands of the Crown and all intruders ousted who have not a Title from the Crown.—

In considering the foregoing Petition together with the Reports thereon of the Indian Department the Committee have been led to have reference to an approval Report of Council dated 13th June 1837, which enters at great length into the management, affairs and territorial claims of the Indian Tribes resident in Lower Canada and from which the following Extracts is submitted for your Excellency's information.—

"The Iroquois Algonquins and the Nipissingues Collected under the spiritual care of the Priests of the Seminary of Montreal at the Lake of the two Mountains and forming altogether a "Population of 864 Souls have no Land in "their actual possession except about 200 "acres of sterile soil which they occupy "by permission of the Seminary, the "Proprietors" of the Seigniory.—

"The Circumstances of these Tribes appear to the Committee to demand the peculiar attention of Government, having done good service in the Field in aid of His Majesty's arms both during the former and the late war with the United States; they are now among the most helpless and destitute of the Indians of Lower Canada. They have laid before Your Excellency a claim to be maintained in the enjoyment of the residue of their Hunting Grounds on the Ottawa River, not as yet comprized in Settlements and Townships and to be compensated for that part

part which has been taken from them for those purposes by the Crown.

The Claim of these Indians (the Iroquois, Algonquins and Nipissingues) of the Lake of the two Mountains) comprises a Tract of Country on each side of the Ottawa River reaching from the Seigniorial Grant for some Hundred of Miles upwards and they ask that besides compensation for that portion of this Territory which the Crown has granted away on the white population has occupied, they may be protected in the enjoyment of the remainder against further encroachment or Grant. There appears no reason to doubt that under the French Government the Hunting Grounds of these Nations may have covered the whole extent which they now describe and that their right so to use it was as little disputed and as well defined as any of the Territorial rights of the other Indian Tribes. These Petitioners now appeal to the Terms of the Royal Proclamation of 1763 and it appears to the Committee that as that act of state has been considered sufficient to guarantee to the Iroquois of St. Regis the possession of their present Reservation to which it is stated that they had no other right than as a part of their ancient hunting ground, the Algonquins and Nipissingue Tribes may have some grounds to complain of they

they are deprived of the benefit of the same protection for their claims.

They have brought forward these pretensions on various occasions and it is to be inferred from some of the Documents which they produce in support of their application that their right to compensation was at least in one instance distinctly admitted by Lord Dorchester.

The Committee however conceive that the claims of these and indeed of all the Indian Tribes in respect of their former Territorial Possessions are at the present day to be resolved into an equitable right to be compensated for the loss of the Lands from which in former times they derived their subsistence and which may have been taken by Government for the purposes of Settlement and that the measure of such compensation should be to place and maintain them in a condition of at least equal advantage with that which they would have enjoyed in their former state, viewing in this manner the claim now made by the Tribes in question. The Committee recommend that a sufficient tract of Land should be set apart in the rear of the present Range of Townships on the Ottawa River and that such of them as may from time to time be disposed to settle on Land should be located there and that both they and the rest of these Tribes should continue to receive such support

Page 3

support encouragement and assistance as may supply the place of their former means of subsistence and at the same time prepare and lead them to a state of independence of further aid.—

The Committee assume that the Indians must continue to be as they have hitherto been for whether under French or English dominion they have been taught exclusively to look for paternal protection in compensation for the Rights and Independence which they have lost. Recent circumstances render it expedient that they should be turned over to the Provincial Legislature and receive Legislative provision and care. The Committee conceive that all arrangements with respect to them must be made under the immediate directions of Her Majesty's Government and carried into effect under the supervision of officers appointed by it.—

As the recommendations of this Report tended not only to exclude the Indians from any participation in the management of their affairs but negatived their right of property at the present day in the Lands which they once held as hunting Grounds, The Committee respectfully suggest that the officers of the Indian Department be instructed to act in accordance with the tenor of the aforesaid Report it appearing to have been overlooked in recent orders given by Colonel Hughes for leasing the Islands in the Ottawa River and of which the Secretary Colonel Napier had no knowledge.—

All which is respectfully submitted to your Excellency's wisdom

By order

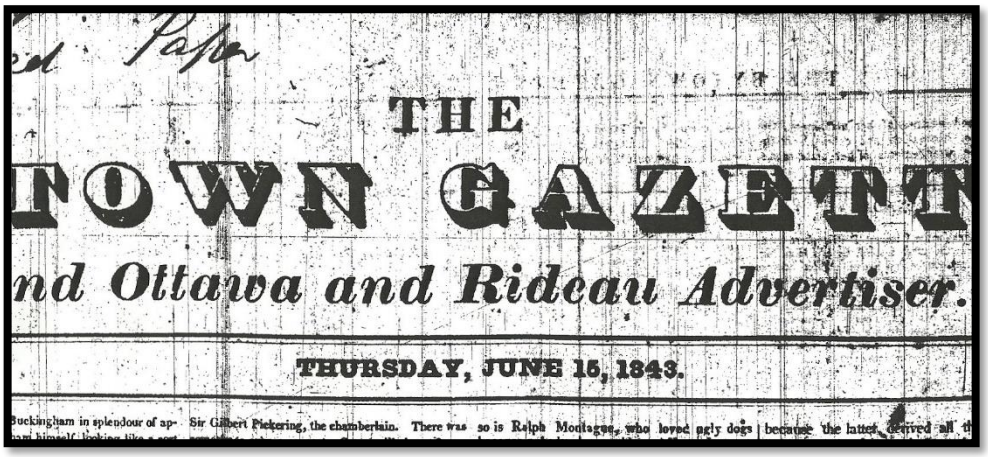
(signed) J. Stewart

Chairman

Council Chambers
17th June 1839

The Bytown Gazette

Thursday, June 15, 1843



THE

TOWN GAZETT

nd Ottawa and Rideau Advertiser.

THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1843.

Buckingham in splendour of ap- Sir Gilbert Pickering, the chamberlain. There was so is Ralph Montagne, who loved ugly dogs because the latter

Bytown Gazette, Thursday, June 15th, 1843

Indian Burial Ground in Hull, Quebec

THE BYTOWN GAZETTE,

have striven to enlighten our understanding—for no language that we command would convey the high sense that we entertain of the desinterested conduct which you, as teachers, have displayed towards us. We give you our best wishes.

Indian burying ground.—About a fortnight since, whilst some workmen were engaged in digging sand from a pit immediately in the rear of Bedard's Hotel, at Hull, they accidentally came upon human bones. On investigation it was discovered, that a number of Indians had, at some very early period, been interred there, in a small barrow of the rudest description. This was subsequently opened and closely examined, without, however, leading to any important or satisfactory results. It would seem that the persons whose bones were contained in it amounting in all to about twenty, of both Sexes, and some few Children, had fallen victims to some pestilence, not improbably small Pox, which we learn from the earliest Travellers, committed great havoc amongst them.—One skull alone bears any marks of apparent violence, having a distinct fracture and depression on one side, and a fissure on the other.—The teeth in all of them are perfect and entire.

Together with a few dogs heads, there were found with them, a War Club, now perfectly petrified; a small stone instrument, resembling a gouge, and a stone chisel, all of which *mementa mori*, are now in the possession of Dr. V. Cortlandt, Bytown, and who will be thankful for any similar relics.

Melancholy Accident.—On Saturday last, while Mr. WALTER ROSS, youngest son of the late Lieutenant and Adjutant Ross of the 7th Royal Veteran Battalion, was out shooting in company with a son of D. A. Commissary General ORIEL, of this station, when passing over a log near the residence of the Hon. Thos. M'KAY, he came upon a snake, and in attempting kill it, with the but end of his gun, one of the barrels was discharged and the contents passed through the right side of the neck, cutting the carioted artery in its course, and producing almost instant death.

The body was removed to Mr. Allan Cameron's Hotel, in New Edinburgh, and an inquest held before Dr. Christie, one of the Corners for this District, when the Jury returned a verdict, "that the deceased came to his death by the accidental discharge of his own gun."

FORWARDER
AND SHIPPING AGENTS
SANDERSON & MURR
BYTOWN & KINGSTON.
MURRAY & SANDER
MONTREAL.

WE WILL NOT be accountable debts contracted in our name, Masters of our STEAMERS, SCOWNERS, GES. and will not pay any of their accou out a written order having been given same by us.

MURRAY & SAND
Montreal, June 1st 1843.

AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY the 17th inst. and day the 19th instant, will be offe British Hotel, Lower Bytown, a larg ment of Ladies boots and shoes, Ge boots and shoes, in the London and Parisi &c. &c.

A variety of FANCY GOODS, co Lace, Muslins, Sacarfs, Handkerchiefs, and Sprig Netts, &c. &c. &c.

A lot of Stationery.

—ALSO,—

4 Doz. straw Bonnets.

Terms cash.
Day sale to commence at 10 o'clock
Evening sale to commence 7 o,cl day.)

J. M'DONA
Auc

Bytown, 15th June, 1843.

AUCTION SALE
OF LANDS.

100 ACRES OF LAND, in the cession of the township of rear end of Lot No 6, with 40 acres u tivation on the road side, well supplied ter. There is also on the Premises 2 s Log Houses. The land is good and supply of good Hard-wood on it.

The above Land will be Sold by A FRIDAY 30th inst., at the BRITISH

Page #3, Bytown Gazette, Thursday, June 15th, 1843

Indian Burial Ground in Hull, Quebec

Indian burying ground.—About a fortnight since, whilst some workmen were engaged in digging sand from a pit immediately in the rear of Bedard's Hotel, at Hull, they accidentally came upon human bones. On investigation it was discovered, that a number of Indians had, at some very early period, been interred there, in a small barrow of the rudest description. This was subsequently opened and closely examined, without, however, leading to any important or satisfactory results. It would seem that the persons whose bones were contained in it amounting in all to about twenty, of both Sexes, and some few Children, had fallen victims to some pestilence, not improbably small Pox, which we learn from the earliest Travellers, committed great havoc amongst them.—One skull alone bears any marks of apparent violence, having a distinct fracture and depression on one side, and a fissure on the other.—The teeth in all of them are perfect and entire.

Together with a few dogs heads, there were found with them, a War Club, now perfectly petrified; a small stone instrument, resembling a gouge, and a stone chisel, all of which *mementa mori*, are now in the possession of Dr. V. Cortlandt, Bytown, and who will be thankful for any similar relics.

Page #3, Bytown Gazette, Thursday, June 15th, 1843

This newspaper article will support the desecration of our Kanienkehaka burial ground situated in the rear of Bedard's Hotel in Hull, Province of Quebec.

The newspaper could be located at the Library and Archives Canada on microfilm under The Bytown Gazette, Ottawa and Rideau advertiser (Microfilm 18360, June 1843, Amicus #3490047

The violation of sanctity was not considered, for the profane act of desecration continued, even though settlers had discovered the Indian burial ground directly in the rear of our encampment. In those days, there was little anyone of us could do to stop the separation. Today, this action would violate the Cemeteries Act,"R.S.O.1990,C.C.4", never less, the disturbing of a burial ground has always been considered immoral. The investigation was directed by Dr. Edward Van Courtland, who is shown here on the right. Upon Edwards investigation, he unearthed several Indian relics and twenty or so skeletons of both sexes, some of our human remains were children. Edward V. C. believed and suggested the skeletons may have suffered from smallpox, although this was never confirmed. Van Courtland had heard from an Iroquois Chief that Smallpox had committed great havoc amongst them. Dr. Edward Van Courtland questioned whether the bones were not just indiscriminately entered, but upon further investigation it had shown that great care was taken. The care became evident when Edward V. C. recorded a Chief of gigantic stature had been buried apart from the others and whose body was fortified by a wall. The Indian relics in the common grave was listed by Edward V. C. as.

Photo of Dr. Van Courtland

Two dog heads, most likely wolf.

A war club around two feet in length.

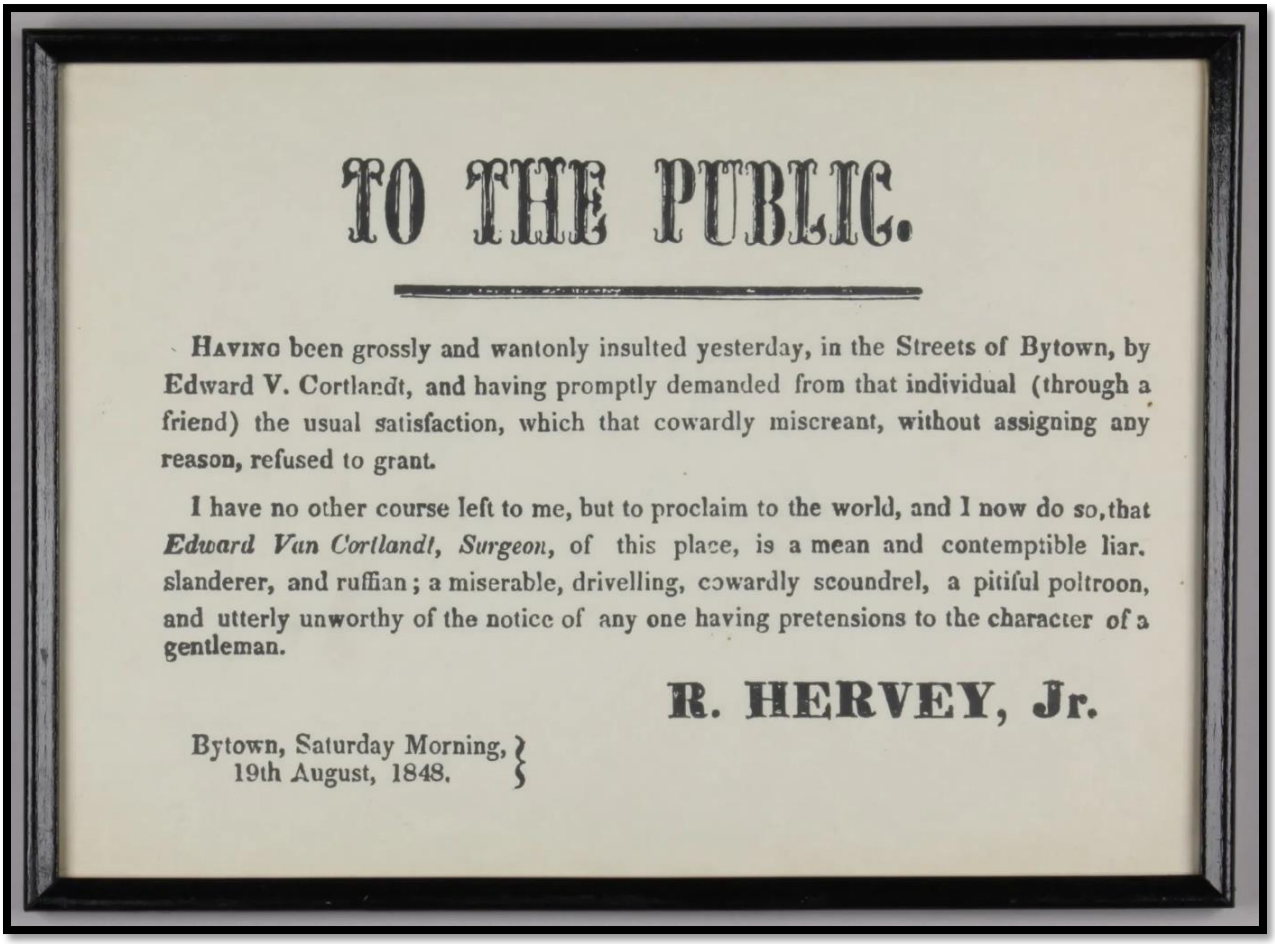
A stone gouge made from limestone.

A hatchet made from limestone and a four-pound sandstone in the shape of a biscuit that was laying on the chest of a Chief, which was used as body armor.

Dr. Edward Van Courtland had personally written about his experience in the desecration and then he published his findings in "The Canadian Journal; a repertory of industry, science, and art; and a record of the proceedings of the Canadian Institute. Volume #1, 1852-3, pages 160 and 161.

1848 Public Notice Regarding

Edward Van Courtlandt



TO THE PUBLIC.

HAVING been grossly and wantonly insulted yesterday, in the Streets of Bytown, by Edward V. Cortlandt, and having promptly demanded from that individual (through a friend) the usual satisfaction, which that cowardly miscreant, without assigning any reason, refused to grant.

I have no other course left to me, but to proclaim to the world, and I now do so, that *Edward Van Cortlandt, Surgeon*, of this place, is a mean and contemptible liar, slanderer, and ruffian; a miserable, drivelling, cowardly scoundrel, a pitiful poltroon, and utterly unworthy of the notice of any one having pretensions to the character of a gentleman.

R. HERVEY, Jr.

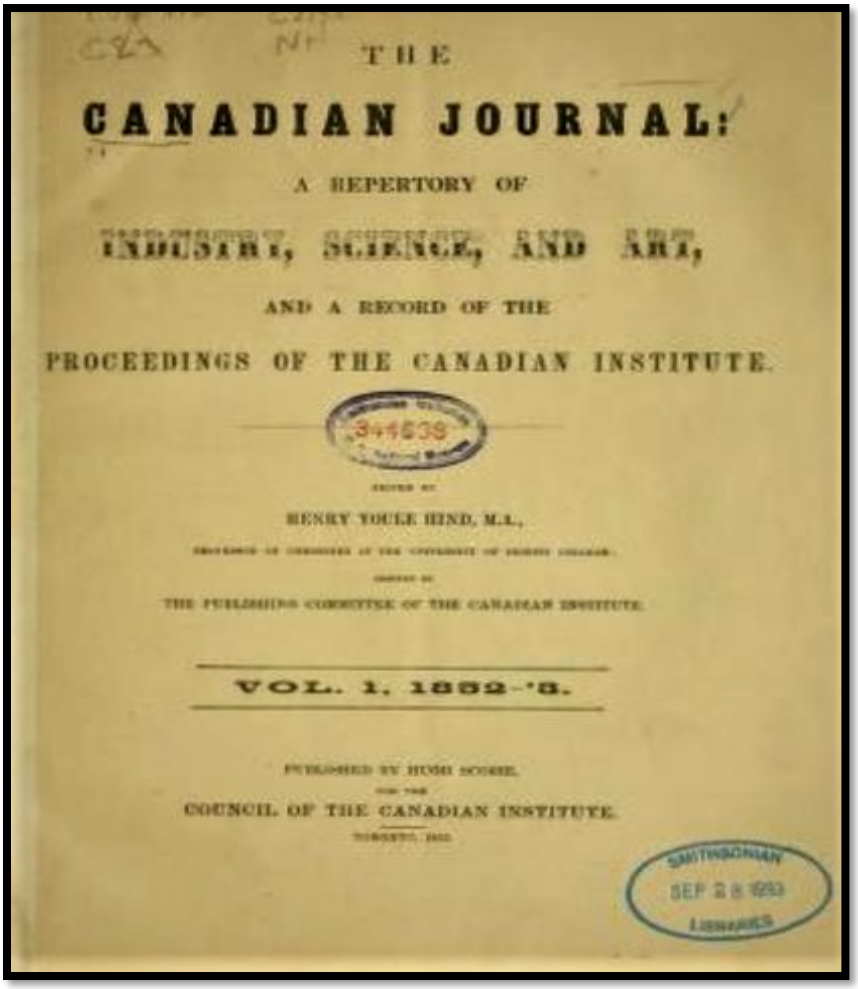
Bytown, Saturday Morning,
19th August, 1848.

https://bytownmuseum.com/news/awesome-figures-ottawas-past-part-1-edward-van-cortlandt/

Edward Van Courtlandt did desecrate my family's Indian burial ground in 1843. For this reason, I agree with R. Hervey, Jr., that, Edward Van Courtlandt is utterly unworthy of any notice. This notice is crucial in representing public opinion, in regarding this individual's persona.

Dr. Edward Van Courtland's

Canadian Journal



THE

CANADIAN JOURNAL:

A REPERTORY OF

INDUSTRY, SCIENCE, AND ART,

AND A RECORD OF THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CANADIAN INSTITUTE.

HENRY YOULE HIND, M.A.,

THE PUBLISHING COMMITTEE OF THE CANADIAN INSTITUTE.

VOL. 1, 1852-'3.

PUBLISHED BY HUGH SCOBIE,

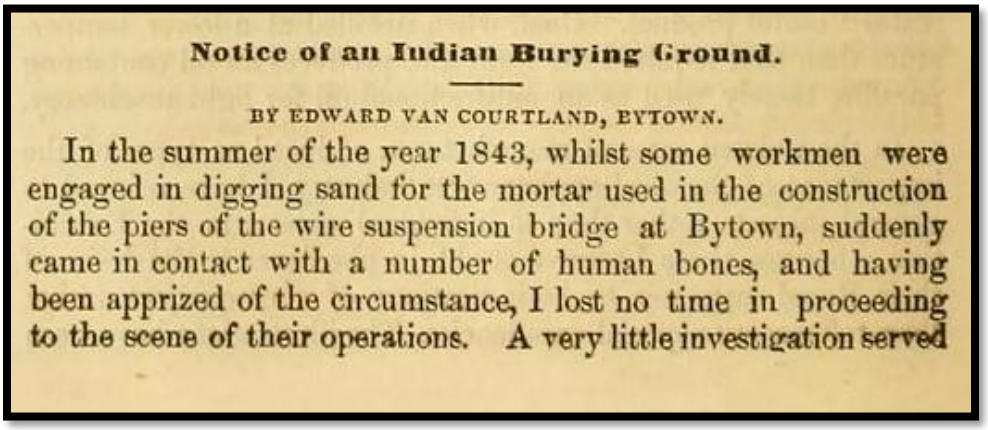
COUNCIL OF THE CANADIAN INSTITUTE.

https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/96895#page/192/mode/1up

Notice of an Indian Burying Ground

By Edward Van Courtland

Page 160



Notice of an Indian Burying Ground.

BY EDWARD VAN COURTLAND, BYTOWN.

In the summer of the year 1843, whilst some workmen were engaged in digging sand for the mortar used in the construction of the piers of the wire suspension bridge at Bytown, suddenly came in contact with a number of human bones, and having been apprized of the circumstance, I lost no time in proceeding to the scene of their operations. A very little investigation served

Page 160

In the summer of year 1843, whilst some workmen were engaged in digging sand for mortar used in the construction of the pies of the wire suspension bridge at Bytown, suddenly came in contact with a number of human bones, and having been apprised of the circumstances, I lost no time in proceeding to the scene of their operations. A very little investigation served, **(continues)**

https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/96895#page/192/mode/1up

Notice of an Indian Burying Ground

By Edward Van Courtland

Page 161

to shew they had discovered an Indian burial-place. Nothing possibly could have been more happily chosen for sepulture than the spot in question, situated on a projecting point of land directly in rear of their encampment, at a carrying place, and about half a mile below the mighty cataract of the Chaudière; it at once demonstrated a fact handed down to us by tradition, that the aborigines were in the habit, when they could, of burying their dead near running waters. The sand where these remains were discovered is of the very purest description, forming a superstratum of many feet thickness at its upper part, and gradually ending in a feathery edge over the fossiliferous limestone which constitutes the bed of the river. The very oldest settlers, including the Patriarch of the Ottawa, the late Philemon Wright, and who had located near by some thirty years before, had never heard of this being a burial-place, although Indians existed in considerable numbers about the locality when he dwelt in the forest; added to this, the fact of a huge pine tree growing directly over one of the graves, was conclusive evidence of its being used as a place of sepulture long ere the white man in his progressive march had desolated the hearths of the untutored savage. The best portion of two whole days was spent by me at the diggings, and the fruits of my research were as follows:—One very large, apparently common grave, containing the vestiges of about twenty bodies, of various ages, a goodly share of them being children, together with portions of the remains of two dogs heads; the confused state in which the bones were found, shewed that no care whatever had been taken in burying the original owners; and a question presented itself, as to whether they might not have all been thrown indiscriminately in one pit at the same time, having fallen victims to some epidemic, or beneath the hands of some other hostile tribe; nothing however, could be detected on the skulls, to indicate that they fell by the tomahawk, but save sundry long bones, a few pelvi, and six perfect skulls, the remainder crumbled into dust on exposure to the air. In every instance the bones were deeply coloured from the Red Hematite which the aborigines used in painting, or rather bedaubing their bodies, falling in the form of a deposit on them when the flesh had become corrupted. This material appears to have been very avisibly applied from the fact of the sand which filled the crania being entirely coloured by it. A few implements and weapons of the very rudest description were discovered, to wit:—1st, a piece of Gneiss about two feet long, tapering, and evidently intended as a sort of war club; it is in size and shape not unlike a policeman's staff. 2nd, a stone gouge, very rudely constructed of fossiliferous limestone, it is about ten inches long, and contains a fossil lepteua on one of its edges; it was used, as I lately learned from an Iroquois Chief, for skinning the Beaver. 3rd, a stone hatchet of the same material. 4th, a sandstone boulder weighing about four pounds; it was found lying on the sternum of a Chief of gigantic stature, who was buried apart from the others, and who had been walled round with great care. The boulder in question is completely circular, and much in the shape of a large ship biscuit before it is stamped or placed in the oven; its use was, after being sewed in a skin bag, to serve as a corselet, and protect the wearer against the arrows of an adversary. In every instance the teeth were perfect, and not one unsound one was to be detected, at the same time they were all well worn down by trituration, it being a well-known fact that in Council the Indians are in the habit of using their lower jaw like a ruminating animal, which fully accounts for the peculiarity. There were no arrow heads or other weapons discovered.

https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/96895#page/193/mode/1up

to show they had discovered an Indian burial place. Nothing possibly could not have been more happily chosen for sepulture than the spot in question, "Situated on a projecting point of land directly in rear of their encampment," at a carrying place, and about half a mile below the mighty cataract of the Chaudière; it at once demonstrated a fact handed down to us by tradition, that the aborigines were in the habit, when they could, of burying their dead near running waters. The sand where these remains were discovered is of the very purest description, forming a superstratum of many feet thickness at its upper part, and gradually ending in a feathery edge over the fossiliferous limestone which constitutes the bed of the river. The very oldest settlers, including the patriarch of the Ottawa, the late Philemon Wright, and who had located near by some thirty years before, had never heard of this being a burial place, although Indians existed in considerable numbers about the locality when he dwelt in the forest; added to this, the fact of a huge pine tree growing directly over one of the graves, was conclusive evidence of it being used as a place of sepulture long ere the white man in his progressive march had desolated the hearths of the untutored savage. The best portion of two wholes days was spent by me at the diggings, and the fruits of my research were as follows: One very large apparently common grave, containing the vestiges of about twenty bodies, of various ages, a goodly share of them being children, together with portions of the remains of two dog heads; the confused state in which the bones were found, showed that no care whatever had been taken in burying the original owners; and a question presented itself, as to whether they might not have all been thrown in indiscriminately in one pit at the same time, having fallen victims to some epidemic, or beneath the hands of some other hostile tribe; nothing however, could be detected on the skulls, to indicate that they fell by the tomahawk, but save sundry long bones, a few pelvic, and six perfect skulls, the remainder crumbled into dust on exposure to air. In every instance the bones were deeply coloured from the Red Hematite which the aborigines used in painting, or rather bedaubing their bodies, falling in the form of a deposit on them when the flesh had become corrupted. This material appears to have been very lavishly applied from the fact of the sand which filled the crania being entirely coloured by it. A few implements and weapons of the rudest description were discovered, to wit: -1st, a piece of Gneiss about two feet long, tapering, and shape not unlike a policeman's staff. 2nd, a stone gouge, very rudely constructed of fossiliferous limestone, it is about ten inches long, and contains a fossil leptena on one of its edges, it was used, as I lately learned from an Iroquois Chief, for skinning the beaver. 3rd, a stone hatchet of the same material. 4th, a sandstone boulder weighing about four pounds; it was found lying on the sternum of a Chief of gigantic stature who was buried apart from the others, and who had been walled round with great care. The boulder in question is completely circular, and much in the shape of a large ship biscuit before it is stamped or placed in the oven, its use was, after being sewed in a skin bag, to serve as a corset, and protect the wearer against the arrows of an adversary. In every instance the teeth were perfect, and not one unsound one was to be detected, at the same time they were all well-worn down by trituration, it being well known fact that in council the

Indians are in the habit of using their lower jaw like a ruminating animal, which fully accounts for the peculiarity. There was no arrow heads or other weapons discovered.

This primary source was written by Edward Van Courtland, a man who personally attended and recorded his experience has supported the continuity of an Indian encampment in 1843, as well as the location of the burial, "Situated on a projecting spot of land directly in rear of their encampment, at a carrying place, and about half a mile below the mighty cataract of the Chaudière". To date there has been no other identified Indian Burial Ground or Ossuary located in Hull, either than this one.

Chief Pakinawatik 1854-74

Algonquins of Kitigan-Zibi

Around 1832, the Hudson Bay Company followed a band of trading Algonquin, returning to Maniwaki (Mary's Land) from Oka. Upon arrival, the Hudson Bay Company established a trading post for the Algonquin band who fished, hunted, harvested, and resided there. Approximately a decade later, after losing several Algonquin traders, oblates from Oka travelled to Kitigan-Zibi (Desert River) and established a Catholic mission. This mission was named Notre-Dame-du-Desert. This location later became the French Township of Maniwaki. Circa 1850, Chief Pakinawatik and an Oblate travelled by canoe to Toronto and petitioned that his band received Indian Reserve land. The Algonquin band impatiently waited for their Indian Reserve land to be surveyed and mapped. This Indian Reserve was demarcated in the year 1853. Algonquin from that area settled on the Indian Reserve. As a result, that band had created the largest Algonquin Indian Reserve in Canada. First Nation Indian Reserves are areas set aside for First Nation people to utilize and benefit, only after an agreement in principle was made with the settler state of Canada.

http://kzadmin.com/Chiefs.aspx

W. S. Hunter William Jr.,
Hunter's Ottawa Scenery of 1855

Chapter 4
City of Ottawa- the Immediate Scenery

In Chapter 4, page 18 of W. S. Hunter William Jr's chronicle, dated in the year of 1855. W. S. Hunter William Jr describes the Indian name for the Chaudière falls that spans the City of Ottawa, Ontario and Hull, Quebec. W. S. Hunter William Jr. states "The word Chaudière is the literal translation into French of the Indian word Kanajo, the "Kettle". On the attached link you can locate a copy of W. S. Hunter William Jr's 1855 chronicle in the internet Archive on electronic page 82 of 85.

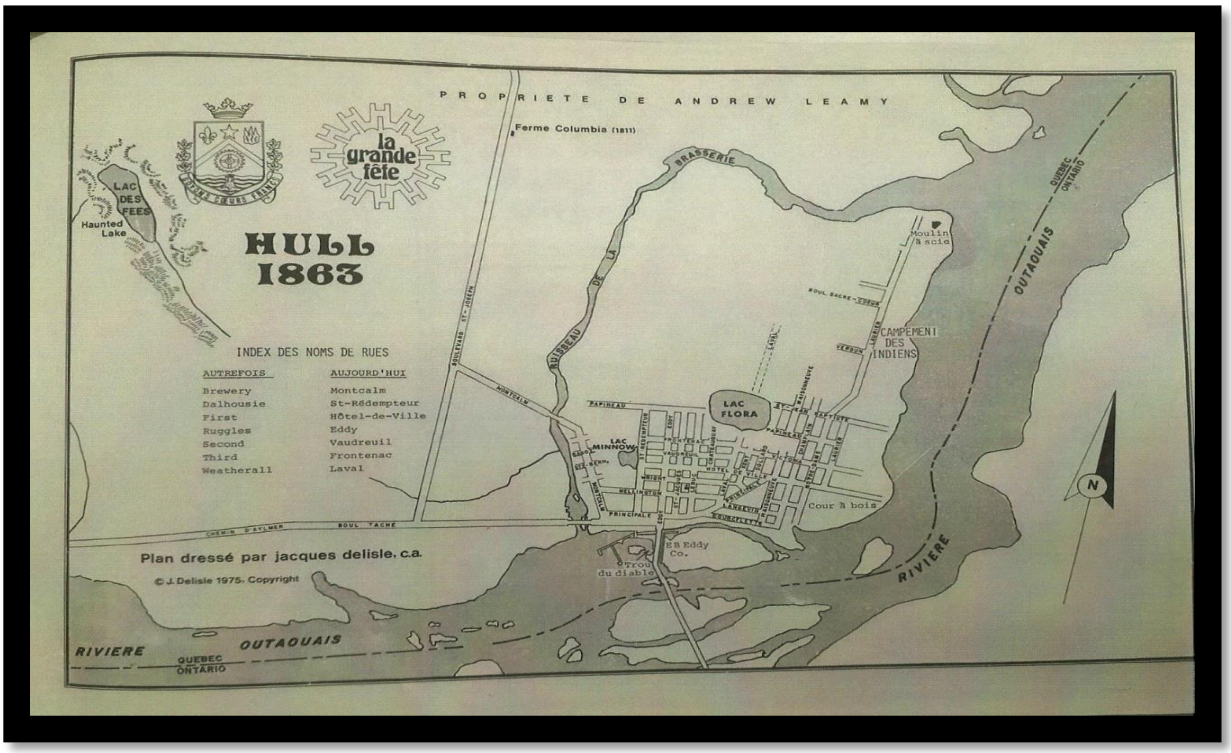
> The word *Chaudiere* is the literal translation into French of the Indian word *Kanajo*, the "Kettle,"

https://archive.org/details/cihm_37017/page/n81/mode/2up

1863 Map of Hull Township

Indian Encampment

This map of Hull, Quebec, will confirm and show an Indian Encampment, on the right side of Laurier Ave. Today, Canadians use our land for a wide variety of public events, including the annual event of Winterlude.



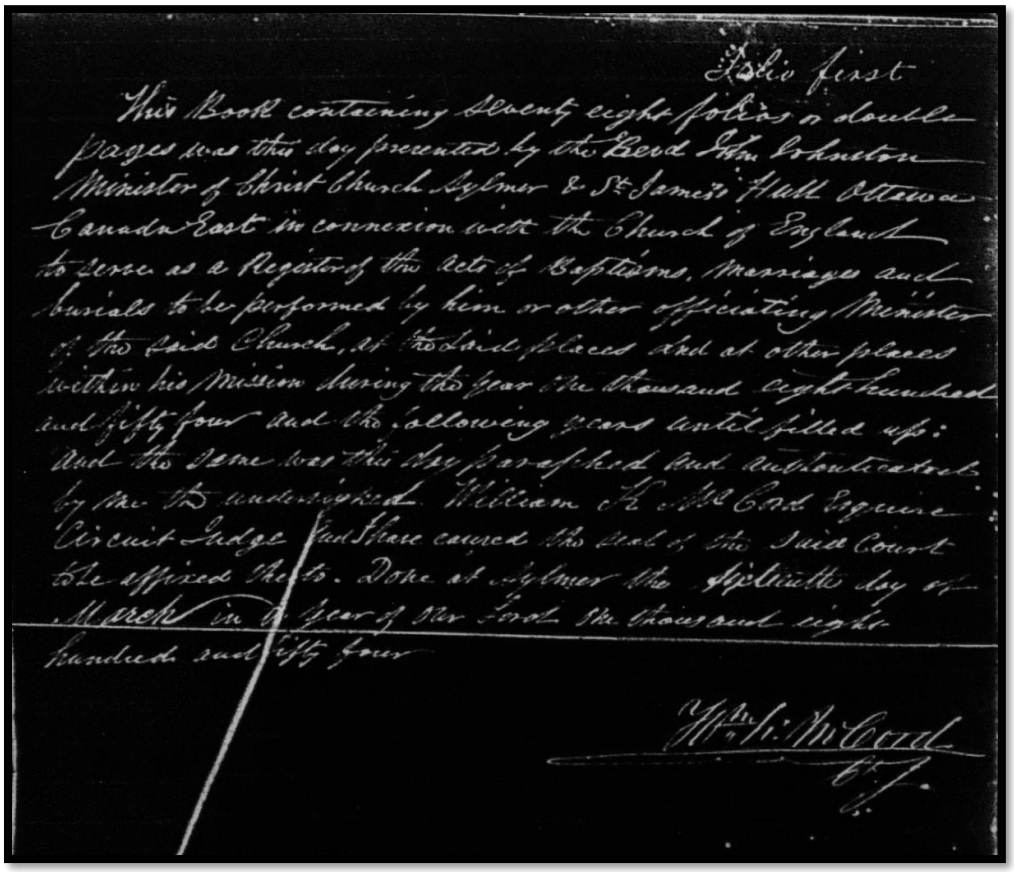
Map Information provided by Jodi Pegg, Research Consultant for AANDC/CATMD, The History Group Inc, (THG), dated, March 27th, 2019

This cartographic material will confirm continuity and show that the Indian Encampment continued to exist within the Ottawa-Hull region of Canada. The Indian encampment was located adjacent the Ottawa River, this positioning allowed easy access to the river. This map can be located and extracted from Hull, 1800-1975 histoire illustree (Hull, Quebec; s.n., 1975) Ottawa Public Library (Ottawa Room).

St. James Anglican Church, Records

Hull, Province of Quebec

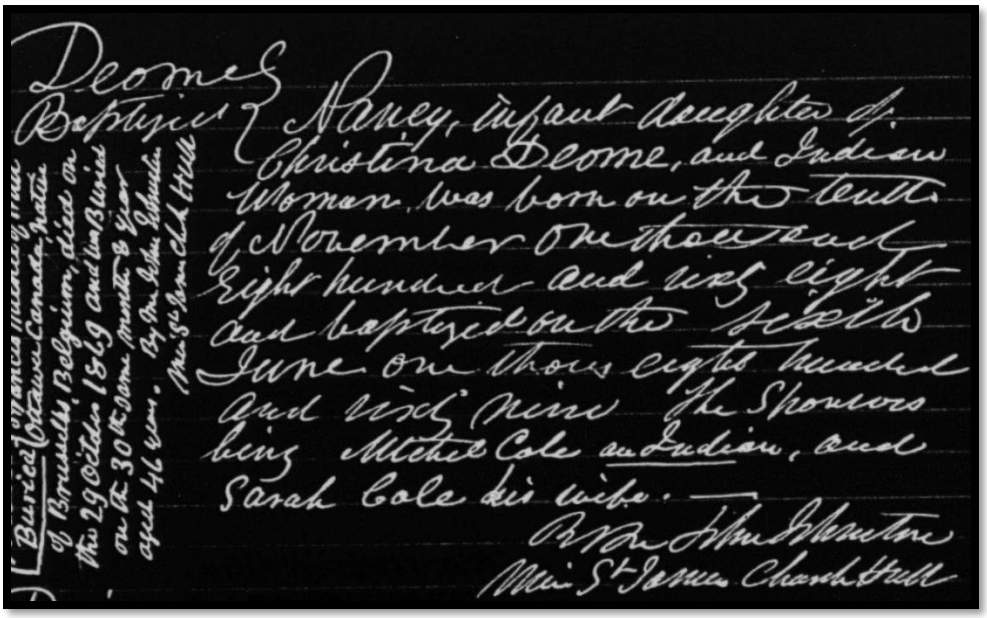
The St. James Church was first built in 1823. This Church had caught on fire and burned down in the year of 1865. Only 11 records survived the fire, the 11 surviving records from 1823 to 1865 are exclusively European. The St. James Church was rebuilt and then ready for services in 1868. This is where Church records for the Indians of Hull are located, original records follow.



Transcribed: This book containing seventy eight folios on double pages was this day presented by the Berd John Johnston in connection with the Church of England to serve as a registry of the acts of Baptism Johnston minister of Christ church Aylmer & St. James Hull Ottawa Canada East, Marriages and Burials to be performed by him or other officiating Ministers of the said Church of England

Nancy Deome

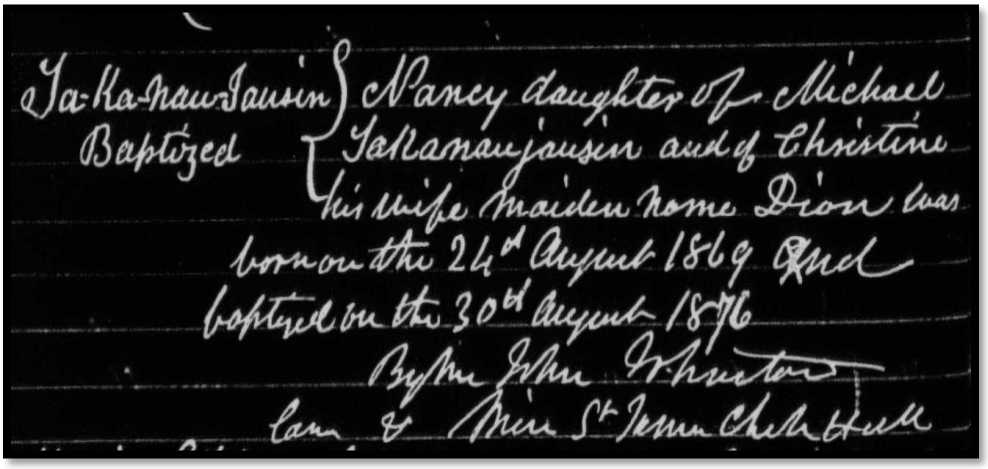
Birth and Baptism



Transcribed: Nancy, infant daughter of Christina Deome, and Indian Woman was born on the 10th of November 1868 and baptized on the sixth of June 1869, showers were Michel Cole an Indian and Sarah Cole his wife.

Nancy Ta-ka-nau-jausin

Birth and Baptism

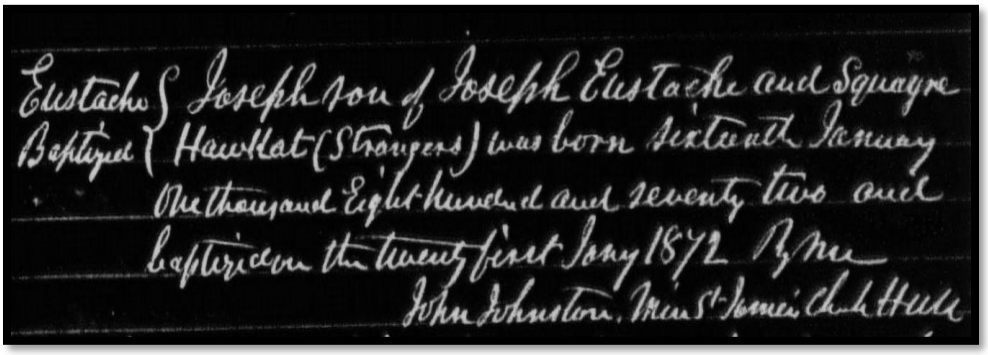

Ta-Ka-nau-Jausin Baptized
Nancy daughter of Michael Takanaujausin and of Christine his wife maiden name Dion was born on the 24th August 1869 and baptized on the 30th August 1876
By me John Johnston
Cam & Min St James Church Hull

Transcribed: Nancy daughter of Michael Ta-ka-nau-jausin and of Christine his wife maiden name Dion was born on the 24th of August 1869 and baptized on the 30th August 1876

By John Johnston, Minister St James Church Hull

Joseph Eustache

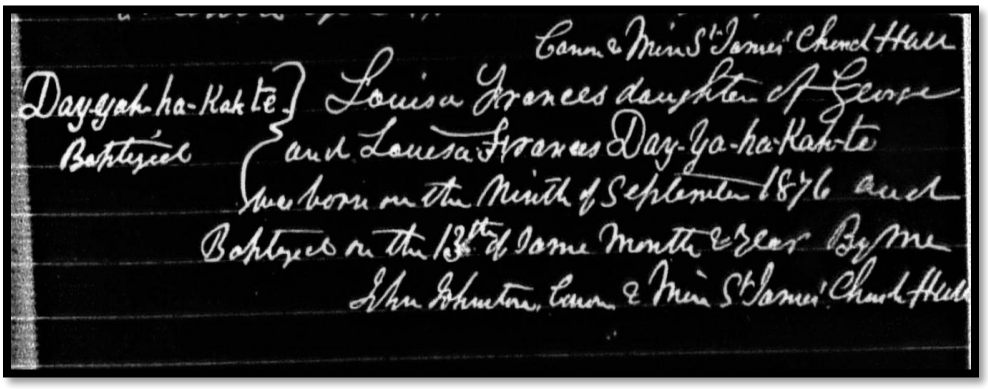
Birth and Baptism


Eustache } Joseph son of Joseph Eustache and Squayre
Baptized } Hawkat (Strangers) was born Sixteenth January
One thousand Eight hundred and seventy two and
baptized on the twenty first Jany 1872 By me
John Johnston. Minr St James Church Hull

Transcribed: Joseph son of Joseph Eustache and Squayne Hawkat (Strangers) was born sixteenth January one thousand eight hundred and seventy two and Baptized the twenty first of January 1872 by me John Johnston Minister St James Church Hull

Louisa Day-ya-ha-kak-te

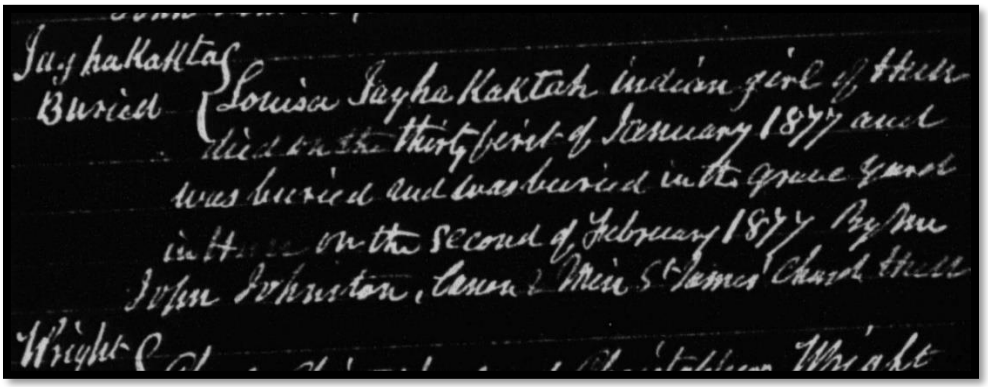
Birth and Baptism


Canon & Min St James' Church Hull
Day-yah-ha-Kak-te Baptized
Louisa Frances daughter of George and Louisa Frances Day-ya-ha-Kak-te was born on the Ninth of September 1876 and Baptized on the 13th of same Month & Year By me John Johnston, Canon & Min St James' Church Hull

Transcribed: Louisa Frances daughter of George and Louisa Frances Day-ya-ha-kak-te was born on the ninth of September 1876 and Baptized on the 13th of same month and year by me John Johnston Canon & Minister St. James Church Hull

Louisa Tayhakaktah

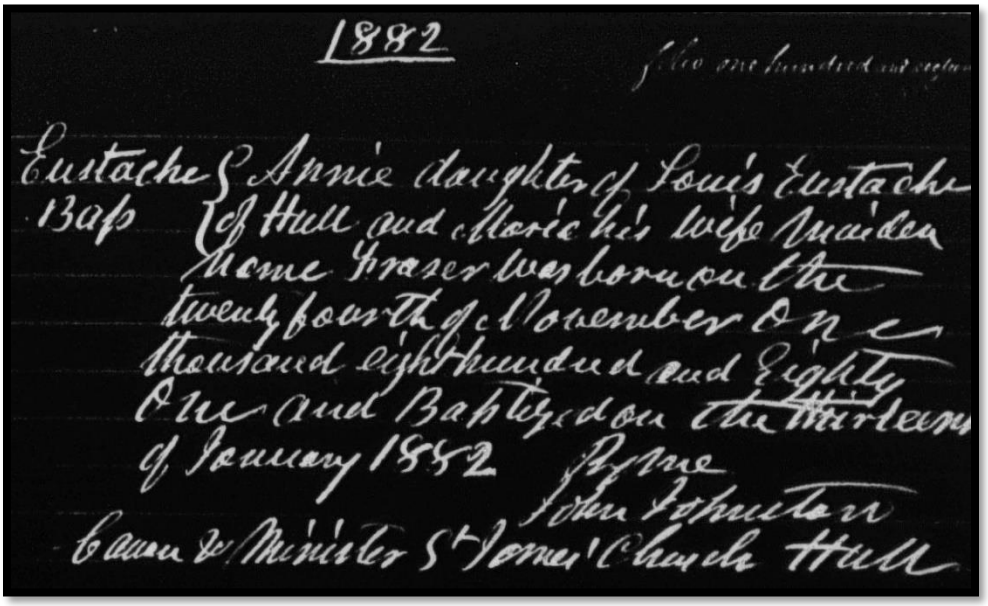
Birth and Burial


Buried Louisa Tayha Kaktah indian girl of Hull
died on the thirty first of January 1877 and
was buried and was buried in the grave yard
in Hull on the second of February 1877 by me
John Johnston, Canon & Min St James' Church Hull

Transcribed: Louisa Tayhakaktah "Indian girl of Hull" died on the thirty first of January 1877 and was buried and was buried in the grave yard in Hull on the second of February 1877 by me John Johnston, Canon & Minister of the St James Church in Hull

Annie Eustache

Birth and Baptism


1882

folio one hundred and eighty

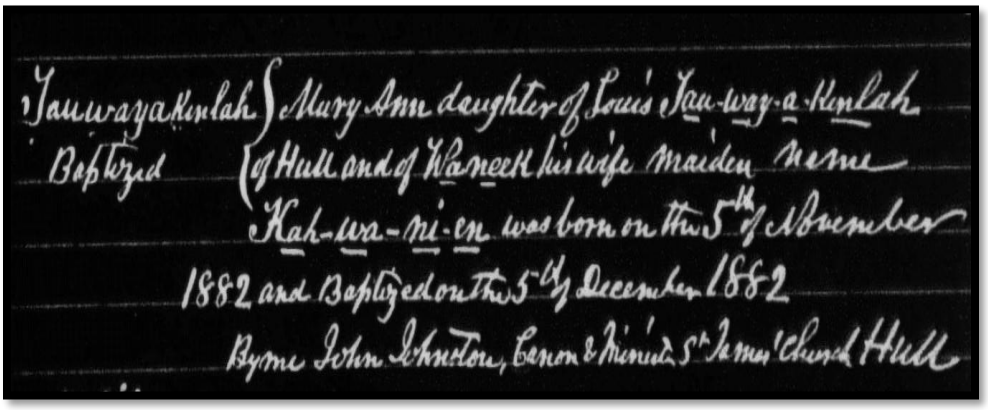
Eustache Bap. } Annie daughter of Louis Eustache of Hull and Marie his wife maiden name Fraser was born on the twenty fourth of November One thousand eight hundred and Eighty One and Baptized on the thirteenth of January 1882 By me John Johnston Canon & Minister of the St James' Church Hull

Transcribed: Annie daughter of Louis Eustache of Hull and Marie his wife maiden name Fraser was born on the twenty fourth of November one thousand eight hundred and eighty one and Baptized on the thirteenth of January 1882

by me John Johnston Canon & Minister of the St James Church in Hull

Mary Ann Tauwayakenlah-Kahwanien

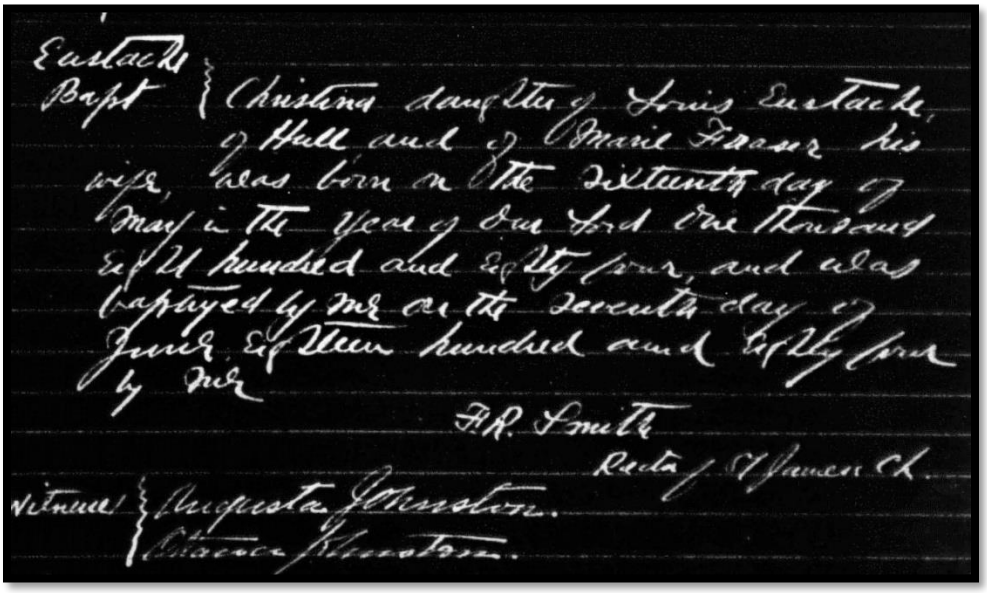
Birth and Baptism


Tauwayakenlah Baptized
Mary Ann daughter of Louis Tau-way-a-kenlah of Hull and of Waneek his wife maiden name Kah-wa-ni-en was born on the 5th of November 1882 and Baptized on the 5th of December 1882
By me John Johnston, Canon & Minister St James' Church Hull

Transcribed: Mary Ann daughter of Louis Tau-way-a-kenlah of Hull and of Waneek his wife maiden name Kah-wa-ni-en was born on the 5th of November 1882 and was Baptized on the 5th of December 1882 by me John Johnston Canon & Minister of the St James Church in Hull

Christina Eustache

Birth and Baptism


Eustache
Bapt { Christina daughter of Louis Eustache, of Hull and of Marie Fraser his wife, was born on the sixteenth day of May in the year of our lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty four, and was baptized by me on the seventh day of June eighteen hundred and eighty four by me

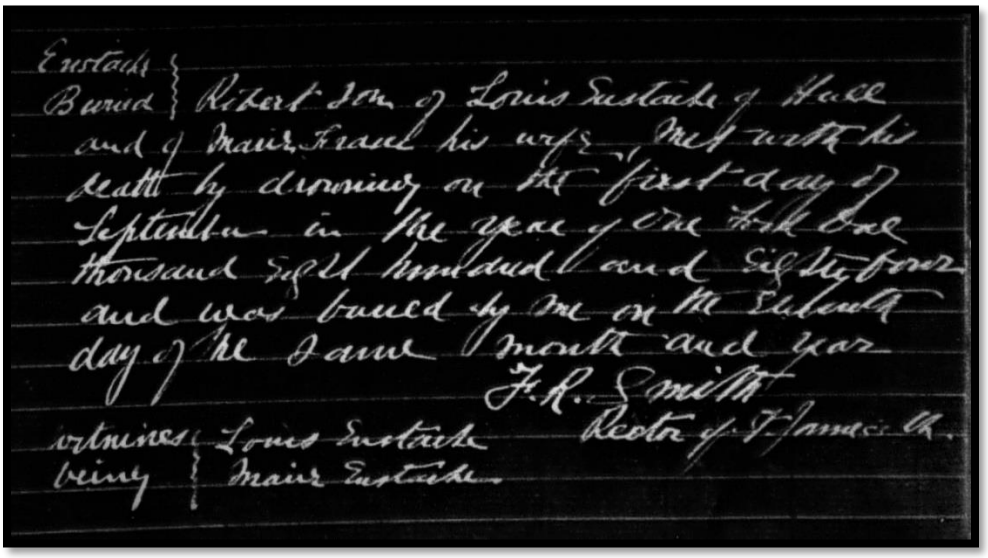
F.R. Smith
Rector of St James Ch.

Witness { Augusta Johnston.
Clarence Johnston.

Transcribed: Christina daughter of Louis Eustache of Hull and Mari Fraser his wife was born on the sixteenth day of May in the year of our lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty four and was Baptized by me on the seventh day of June eighteen hundred and eighty four by me F.R. Smith Rector St James Church

Robert Eustache

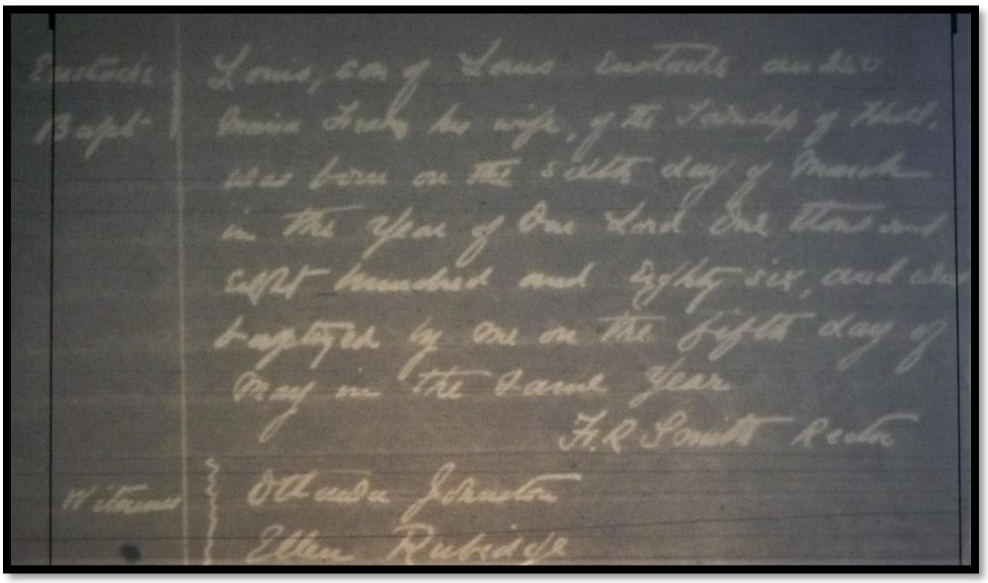
Death and Burial


Eustache Buried } Robert son of Louis Eustache of Hull and of Marie Fraser his wife met with his death by drowning on the first day of September in the year of our lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty four and was buried by me on the eleventh day of the same month and year
F.R. Smith
Rector of St James Ch.
witness being } Louis Eustache
Marie Eustache

Transcribed: Robert son of Louis Eustache of Hull and Marie Fraser his wife met with his death by drowning on the first day of September in the year of our lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty four and was buried by me on the eleventh day of the same month and year F.R. Smith Rector of the St James Church {witness being Louis Eustache and Marie Eustache}

Louis Eustache

Birth and Baptism

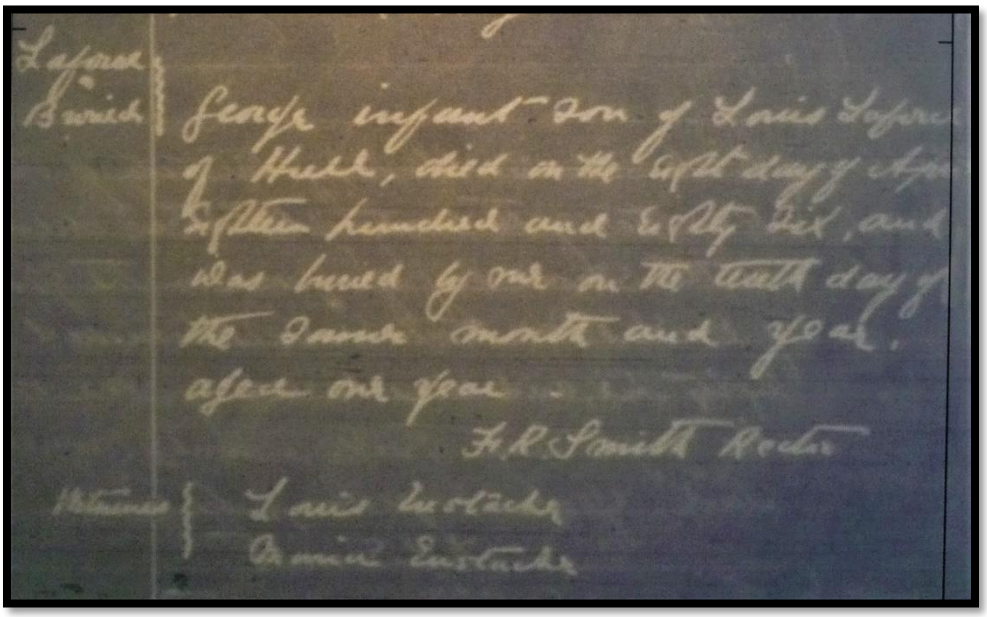


Transcribed: Louis, Son of Louis Eustache and Marie Fraser his wife, of the township of Hull, was born on the sixth day of March in the year of our lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty six, and was baptized by me on the fifth day of May in the same year, F.R. Smith Rector

Witness {Ottawa Johnston and Ellen Rubridge}

George Laforce

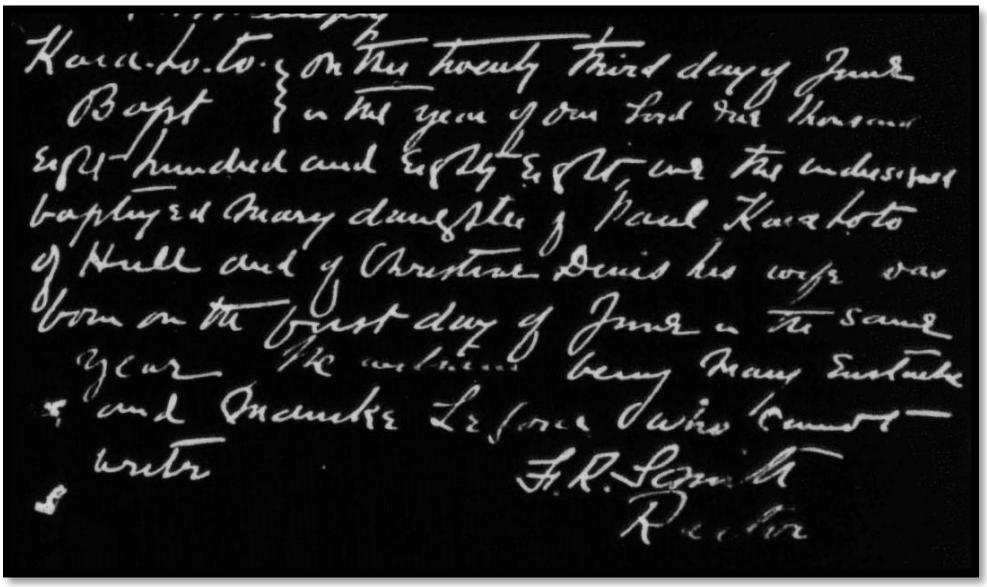
Death and Burial



Transcribed: George infant son of Louis Laforce of Hull, died on the eighth day of April eighteen hundred and eighty six, and was buried by me on the tenth day of the same month and year, age one year, F.R. Smith Rector Witness {Louis Eustache and Marie Eustache}

Mary Kana-lo-to

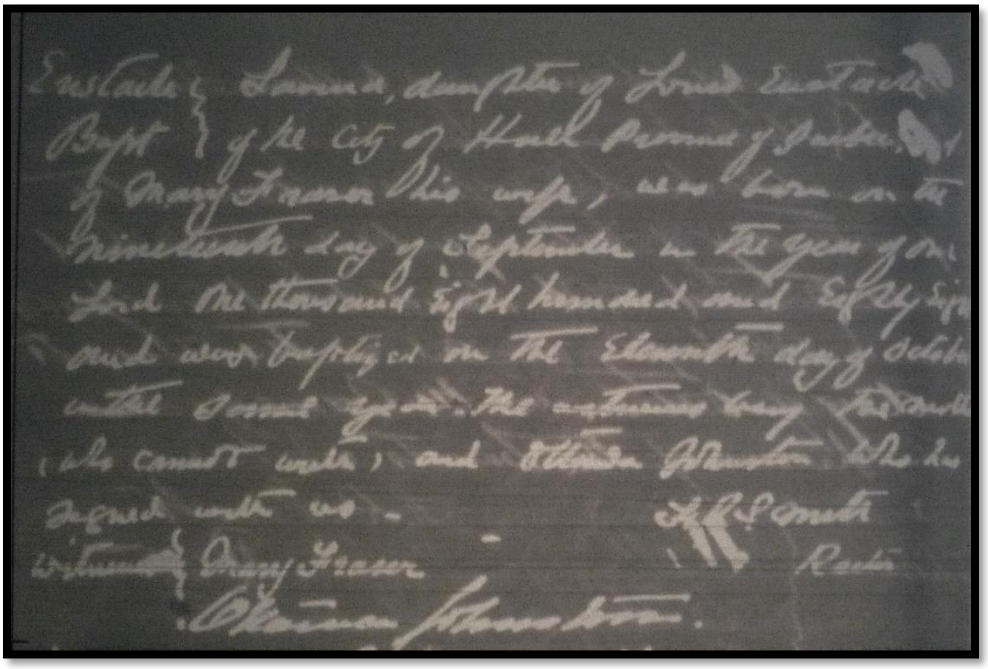
Baptized



Transcribed: On the twenty third day of June in the year of our lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty eight, we the undersigned Baptized Mary daughter of Paul Kana-lo-to of Hull and Christine Denis his wife was born on the first day of June in the same year, the witness being Mary Eustache and Manike Laforce who cannot write F.R. Smith Rector

Lovina Eustache

Birth and Baptism

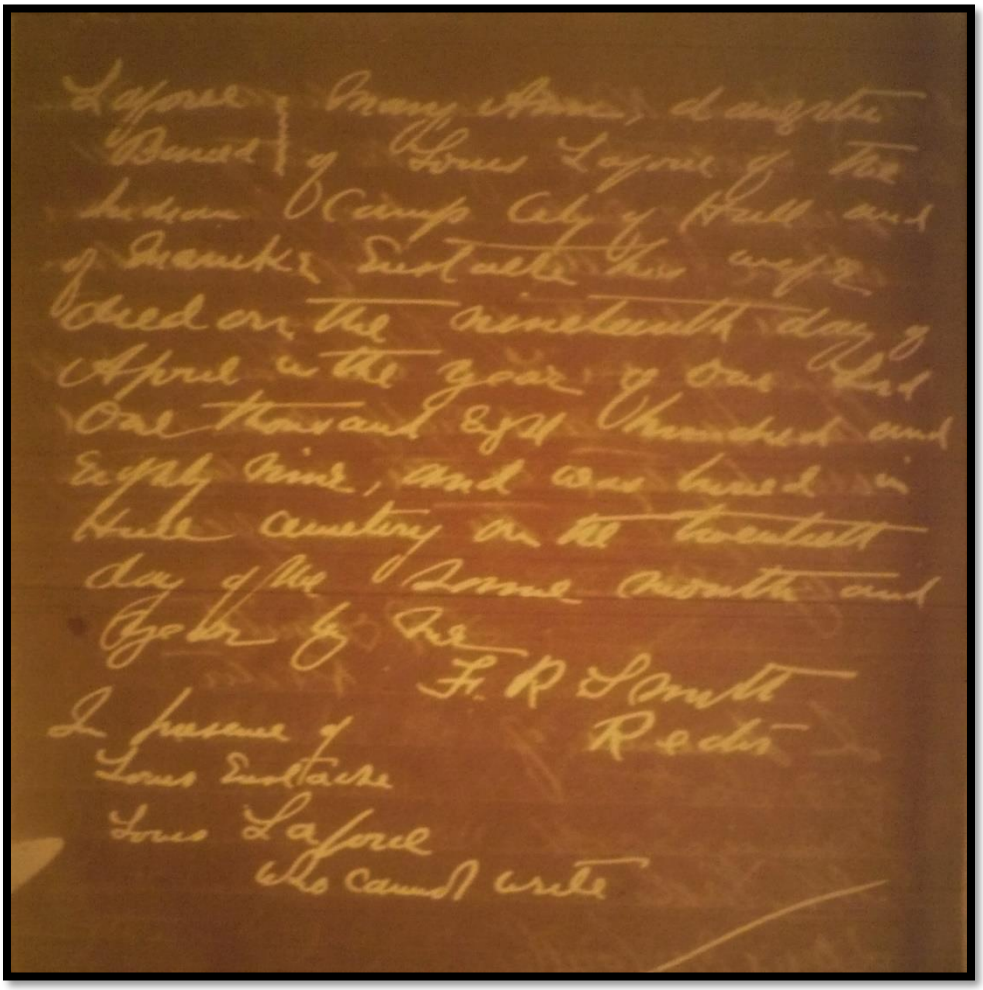


Transcribed: Lovina, daughter of Louis Eustache of the city of Hull, Province of Quebec, and of Mary Fraser his wife, was born on the nineteenth day of September in the year of our lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty eight and was Baptized on the eleventh day of October in the same year, the witness being the mother (who cannot write) and Ottawa Johnston who had signed with us

Witness {Mary Fraser and Ottawa Johnston}

Mary Ann Laforce

Death and Burial

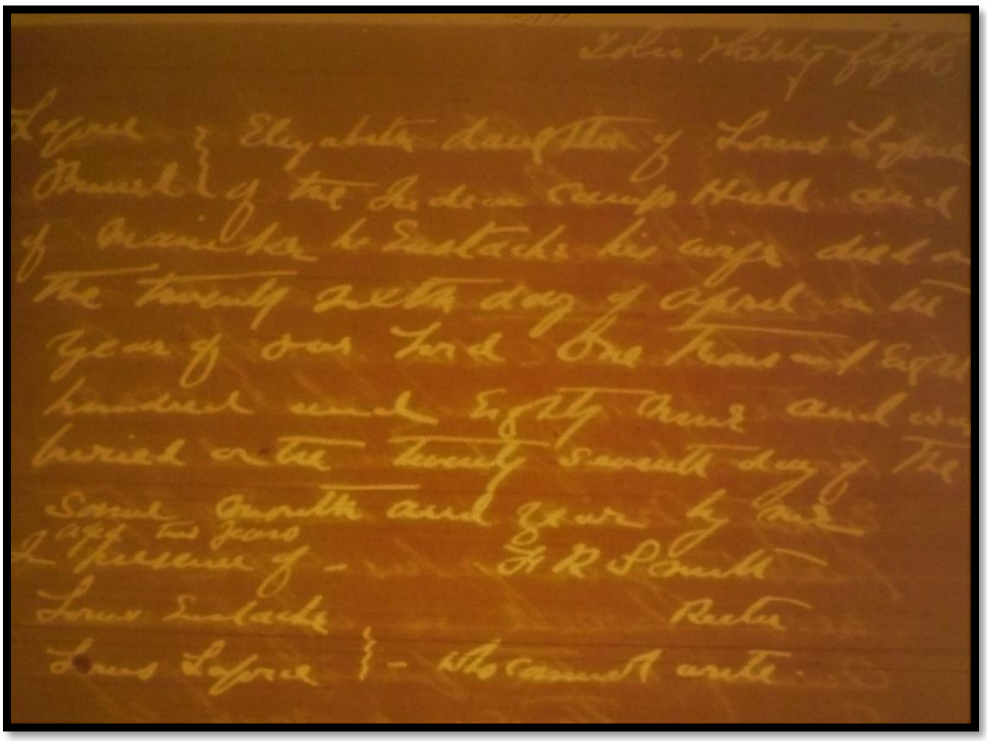


Transcribed: Mary Ann, daughter of Louis Laforce of the "Indian Camp City of Hull" and of Manike Eustache his wife died on the nineteenth day of April in the year of our lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty nine, and was buried in Hull cemetery on the twentieth day of the same month and year by me

F.R. Smith Rector {in presence of Louis Eustache and Louis Laforce} (who cannot write)

Elizabeth Laforce

Death and Burial

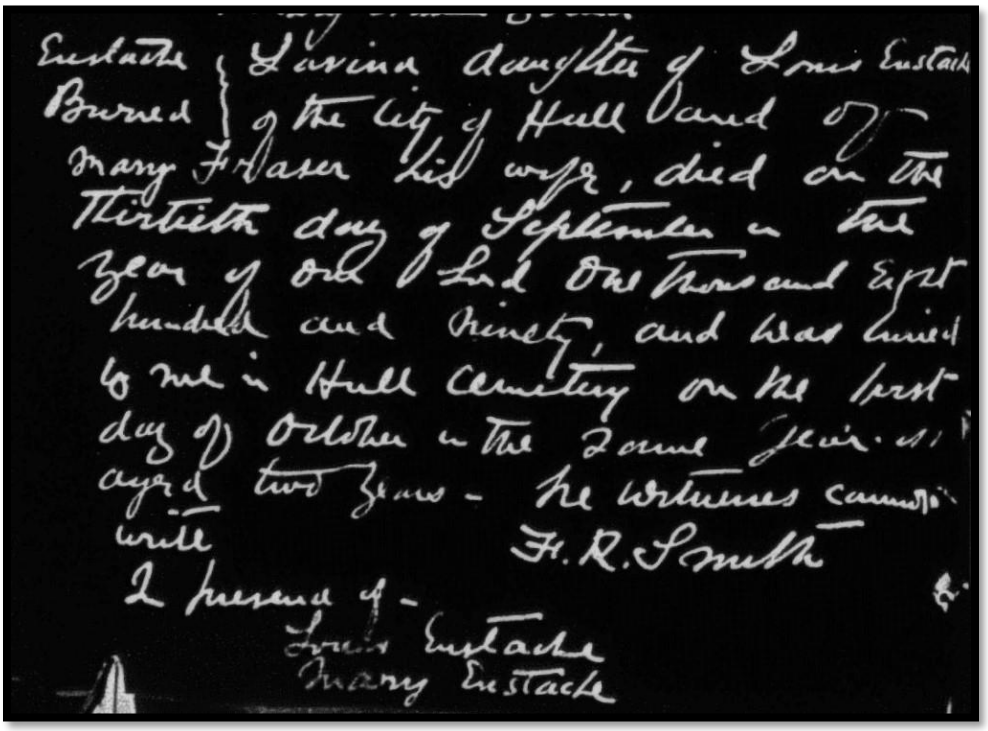


Transcribed: Elizabeth daughter of Louis Laforce of the “Indian Camp Hull” and of Manike Eustache his wife died on the twenty sixth day of April in the year of our lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty nine and was buried on the twenty seventh day of the same month and year by me age two years

F.R. Smith Rector {in presence of Louis Eustache and Louis Laforce} (who cannot write)

Lovina Eustache

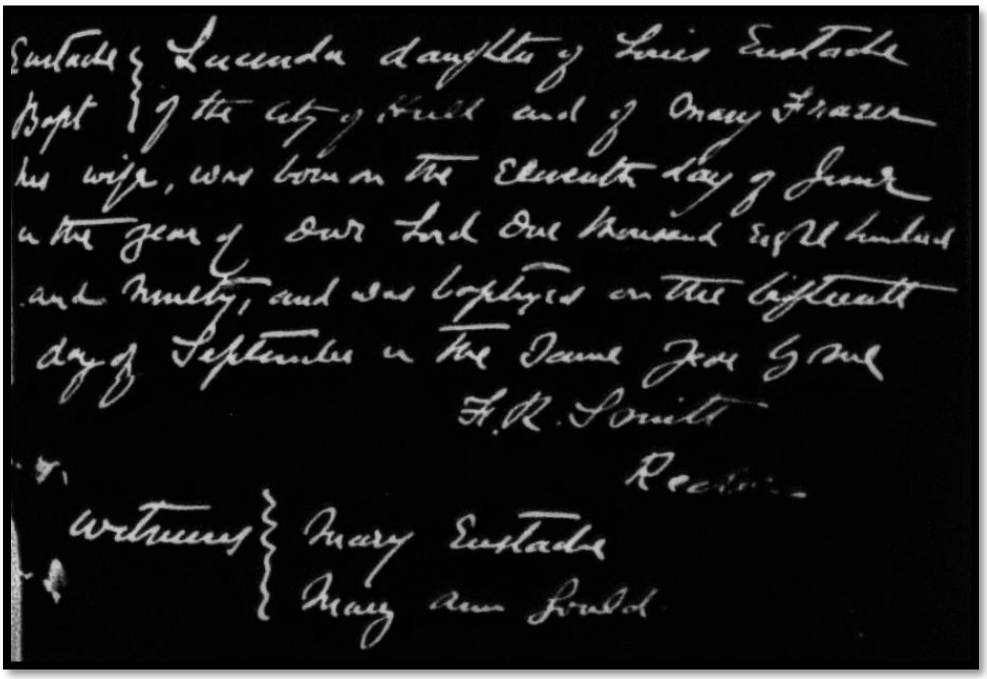
Death and Burial


Eustache Buried
Lovina daughter of Louis Eustache of the city of Hull and of Mary Fraser his wife, died on the Thirtieth day of September in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight hundred and Ninety, and was buried by me in Hull Cemetery on the first day of October in the same year at the age of two years - the witness cannot write
F. R. Smith
In presence of -
Louis Eustache
Mary Eustache

Transcribed: Lovina daughter of louis Eustache of the city of Hull and of Mary Fraser his wife, died on the thirtieth day of September in the year of our lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety, and was buried by me in Hull cemetery on the first day of October in the same year at the age of two years- the witness cannot write F.R. Smith {in presence of Louis Eustache and Mary Eustache}

Luanda Eustache

Birth and Baptism

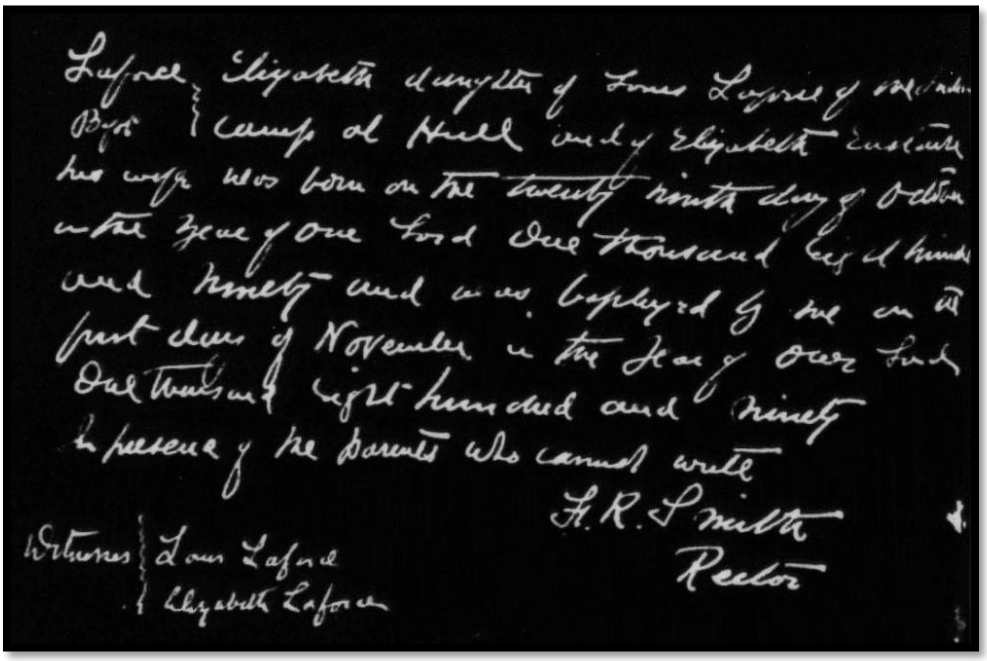

Eustache Luanda daughter of Louis Eustache
Bapt of the city of Hull and of Mary Fraser
his wife, was born on the Eleventh day of June
in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred
and ninety, and was baptized on the fifteenth
day of September in the same year by me
F.R. Smith
Rector
Witness Mary Eustache
Mary Ann Gould

Transcribed: Luanda daughter of Louis Eustache of the city of Hull and of Mary Fraser his wife, was born on the eleventh day of June in the year of our lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety, and was baptized on the fifteenth day of September in the same year by me F.R. Smith Rector

Witness {Mary Eustache and Mary Ann Gould}

Elizabeth Laforce

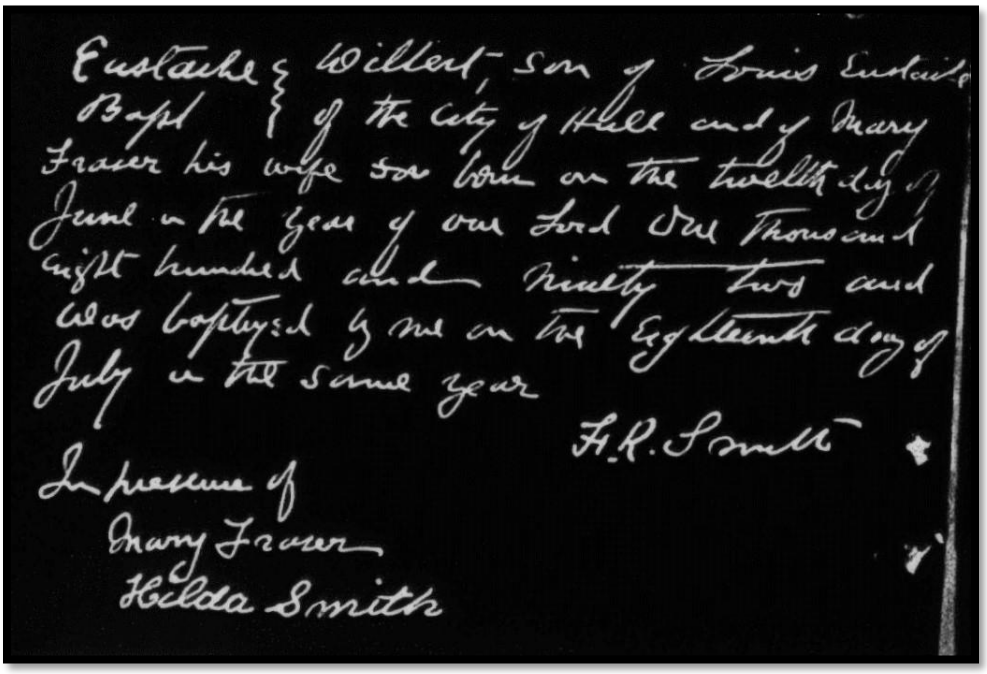
Birth and Baptism



Transcribed: Elizabeth daughter of Louis Laforce of the "Indian Camp of Hull" and of Elizabeth Eustache his wife was born on the twenty ninth day of October in the year of our lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety and was baptized by me on the first day of November in the year of our lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety, in presence of parents who cannot write F.R. Smith Rector Witness {Louis Laforce and Elizabeth Laforce}

Wilbert Eustache

Birth and Baptism

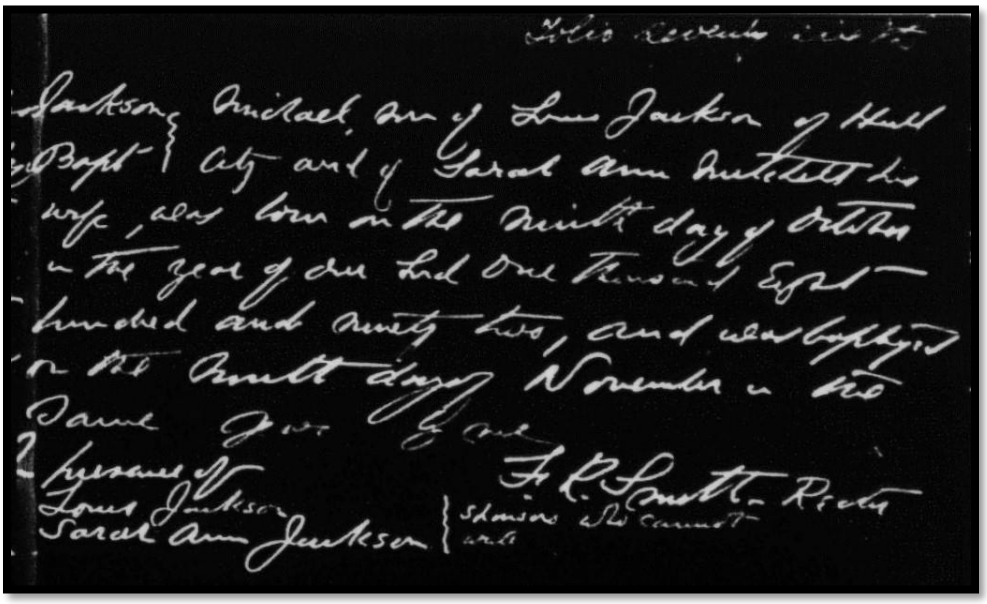

Eustache Wilbert, son of Louis Eustache
Bapt } of the city of Hull and of Mary
Fraser his wife was born on the twelfth day of
June in the year of our Lord One Thousand
eight hundred and ninety two and
was baptized by me on the Eighteenth day of
July in the same year
F.R. Smith
In presence of
Mary Fraser
Hilda Smith

Transcribed: Wilbert, son of Louis Eustache of the city of Hull and of Mary Fraser his wife was born on the twelfth day of June in the year of our lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety two and was baptized by me on the eighteenth day of July in the same year F.R. Smith

In presence of Mary Fraser and Hilda Smith

Michael Jackson

Birth and Baptism

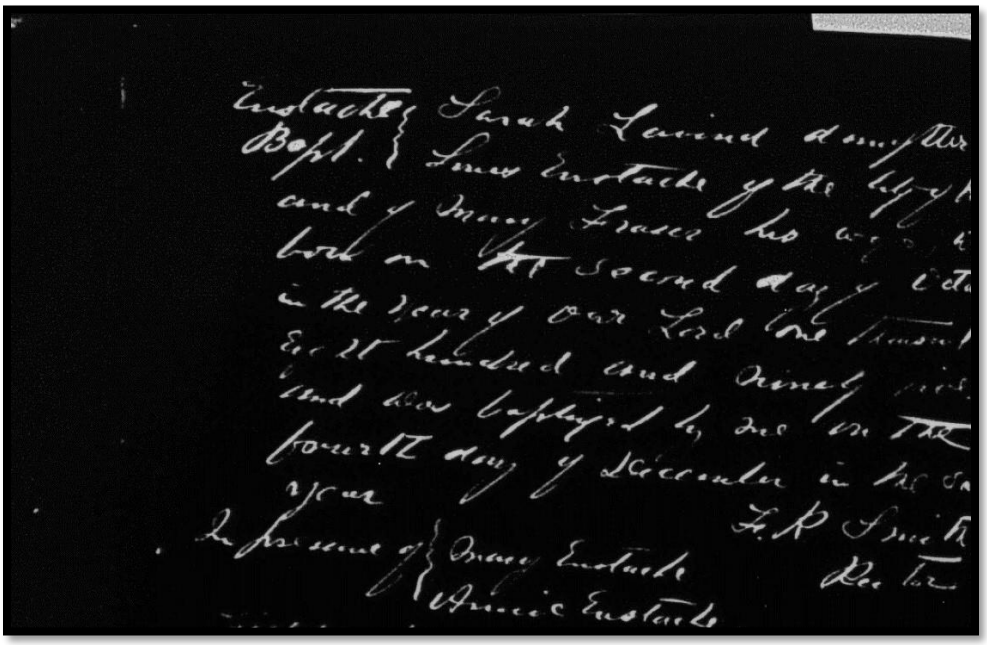


Transcribed: Michael, son of Louis Jackson of Hull city and Sarah Ann ???? his wife was born on the ninth day of October in the year of our lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety two, and was baptized on the ninth day of November in the same year by me F.R. Smith Rector

In presence of Louis Jackson and Sarah Ann Jackson, showers cannot write

Sarah Lovina Eustache

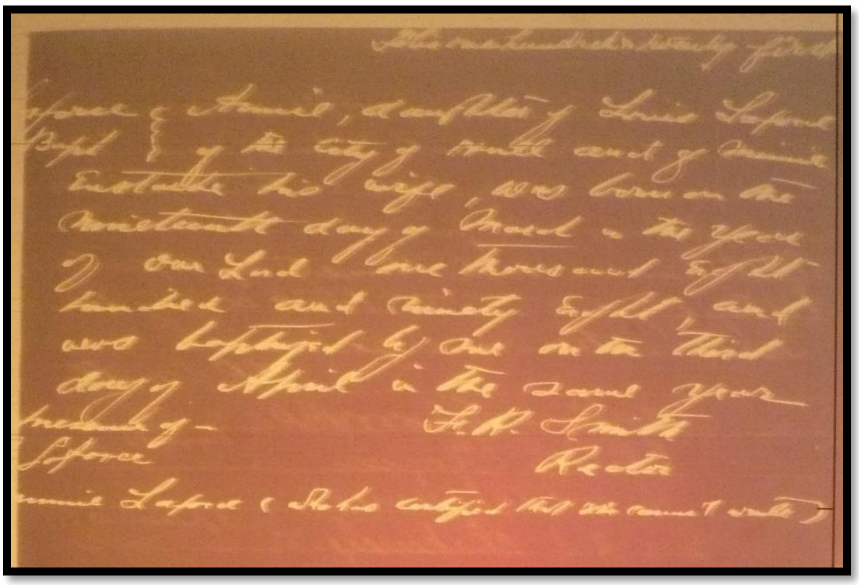
Birth and Baptism



Transcribed: Sarah Lovina daughter of our Louis Eustache of the city of Hull and of Mary Fraser his wife was born on the second day of October in the year of our lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety five and was baptized by me on the fourth day of December in the same year F.R. Smith Rector {In presence of Mary Eustache and Annie Eustache}

Annie Laforce

Birth and Baptism

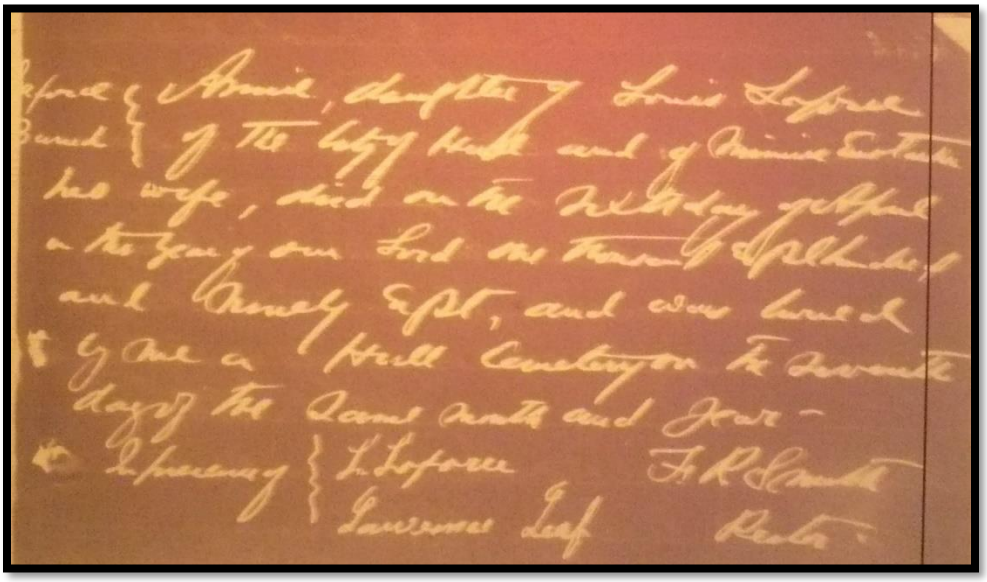


Transcribed: Annie, daughter of Louis Laforce of the city of Hull and of Minnie Eustache his wife, was born on the nineteenth day of March in the year of our lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety eight, and was baptized by me on the third day of April in the same year
F.R. Smith Rector

In presence of Louis Laforce and Manike Laforce who cannot write

Annie Laforce

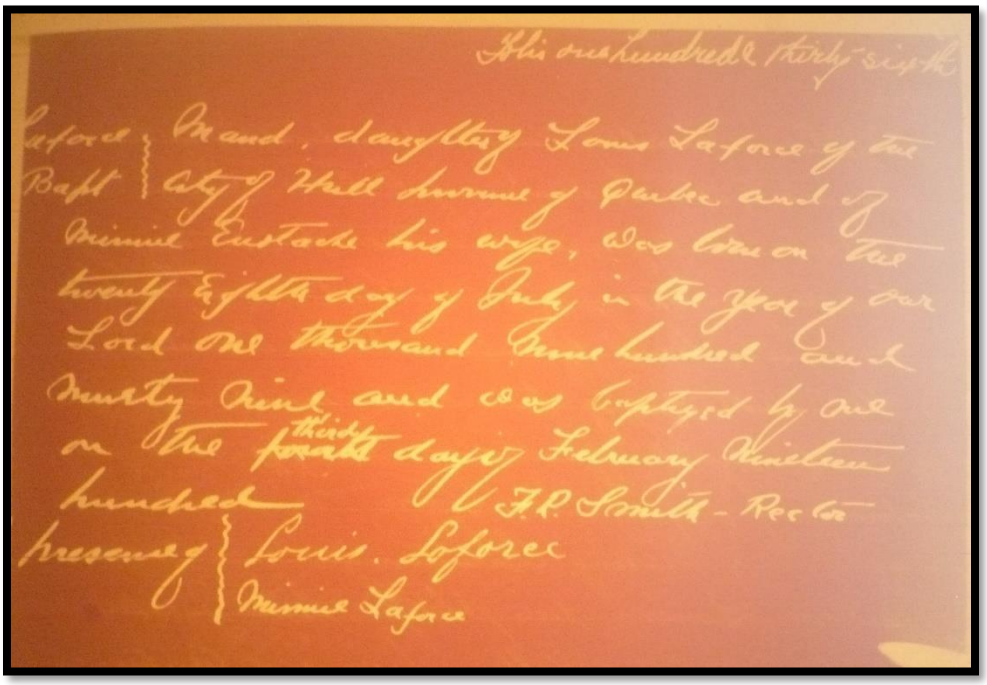
Death and Burial



Transcribed: Annie, daughter of Louis Laforce of the city of Hull and of Minnie Eustache his wife, died on the sixth day of April in the year of our lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety eight, and was buried by me in the Hull cemetery on the seventh day of the same month and year F.R. Smith Rector {In presence of Louis Laforce and Lawrence Leaf}

Maud Laforce

Birth and Baptism

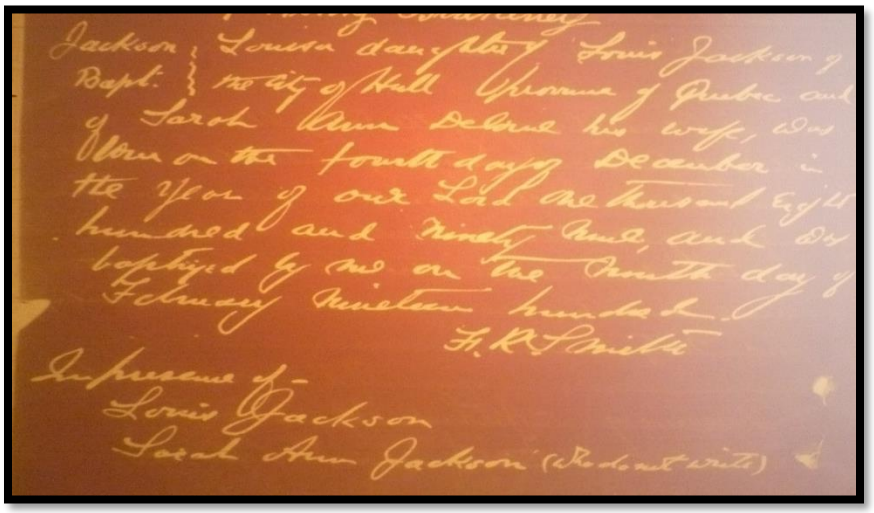

This one hundred & thirty sixth

Laforce Maud, daughter of Louis Laforce of the
Bapt City of Hull province of Quebec and of
Minnie Eustache his wife, was born on the
twenty Eighth day of July in the year of our
Lord One thousand eight hundred and
ninety nine and was baptized by me on
on the ~~fourth~~ third day of February nineteen
hundred F.R. Smith - Rector
presence of Louis Laforce
Minnie Laforce

Transcribed: Maud, daughter of Louis Laforce of the city of Hull, province of Quebec and of Minnie Eustache his wife, was born on the twenty eighth day of July in the year of our lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety nine and was baptized by me on the third day of February nineteen hundred F.R. Smith Rector {In presence of Louis Laforce and Minnie Laforce}

Louisa Jackson

Birth and Baptism

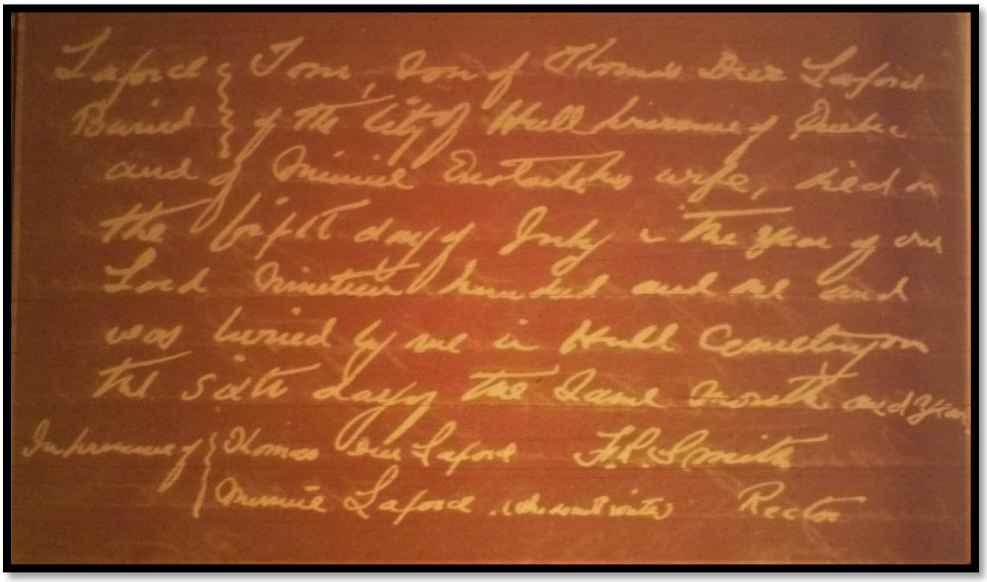

Jackson Louisa daughter of Louis Jackson of
Bapt. the city of Hull Province of Quebec and
of Sarah Ann Delorme his wife, was
born on the fourth day of December in
the year of our Lord one thousand eight
hundred and ninety nine, and was
baptized by me on the ninth day of
February nineteen hundred.
F. R. Smith
In presence of –
Louis Jackson
Sarah Ann Jackson (she does not write)

Transcribed: Louisa, daughter of Louis Jackson of the city of Hull province of Quebec and of Sarah Ann Delorme his wife, was born on the fourth day of December in the year of our lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety nine, and was baptized by me on the ninth day of February nineteen hundred F.R. Smith

In presence of Louis Jackson and Sarah Ann Jackson (who do not write)

Tom Laforce

Death and Burial

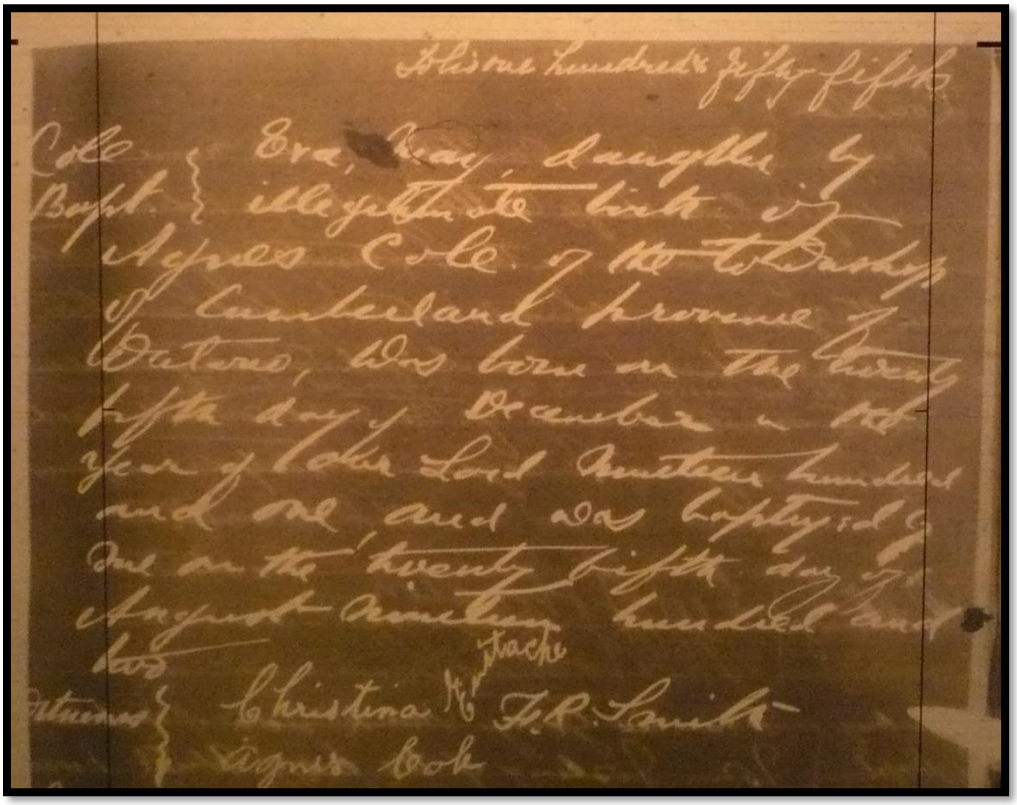


Transcribed: Tom, son of Thomas our Laforce of the city of Hull Province of Quebec and of Minnie Eustache his wife died on the first day of July in the year of our lord nineteen hundred and one and was buried by me in the Hull cemetery on the sixth day of the same month and year F.R. Smith Rector

In presence of Thomas Our Laforce and Minnie Laforce (who do not write)

Eva May Cole

Birth and Baptized

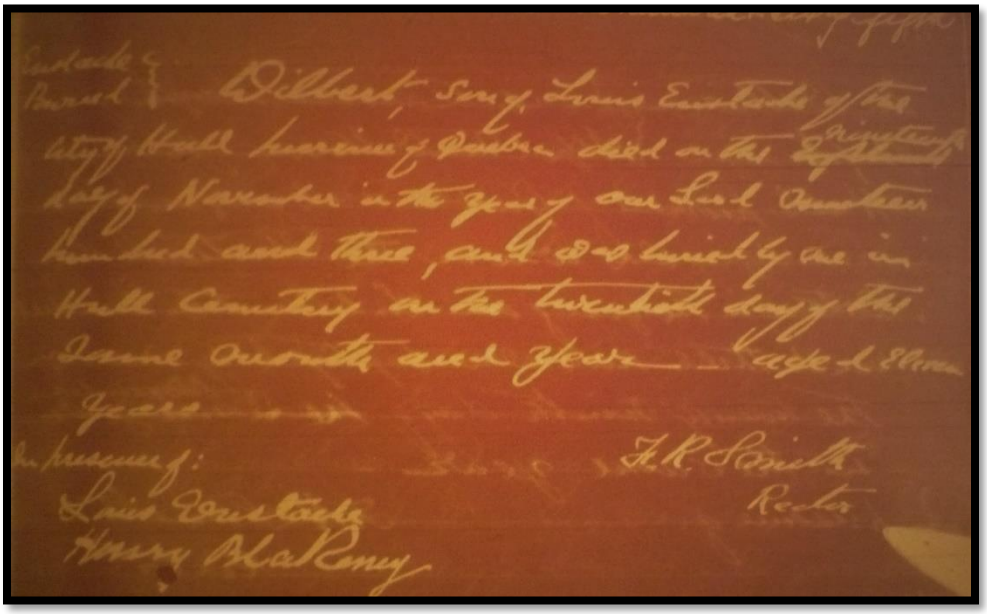


Transcribed: Eva May, daughter by illegitimate birth of Agnes Cole of the township of Cumberland, province of Ontario, was born on the twenty fifth day of December in the year of our lord nineteen hundred and one, and was baptized by me on the twenty fifth day of August nineteen hundred and two F.R. Smith

Witness {Christine Eustache and Agnes Cole}

Wilbert Eustache

Death and Burial

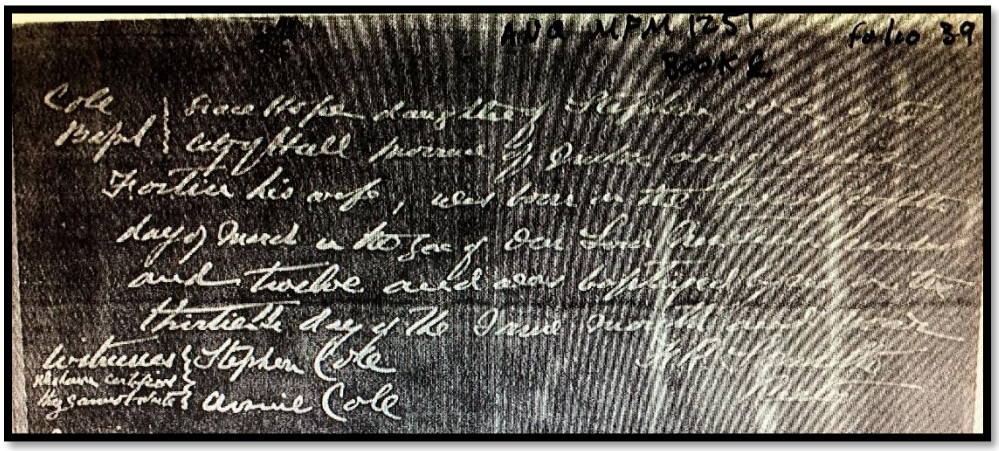


Transcribed: Wilbert, son of Louis Eustache of the city of Hull province of Quebec died on the nineteenth day of November in the year of our lord nineteen hundred and three, and was buried by me in the Hull cemetery on the twentieth day of the same month and year, aged eleven years

F.R. Smith Rector, In presence of Louis Eustache and Henry Bla???

Grace Hope Cole

Birth and Baptized

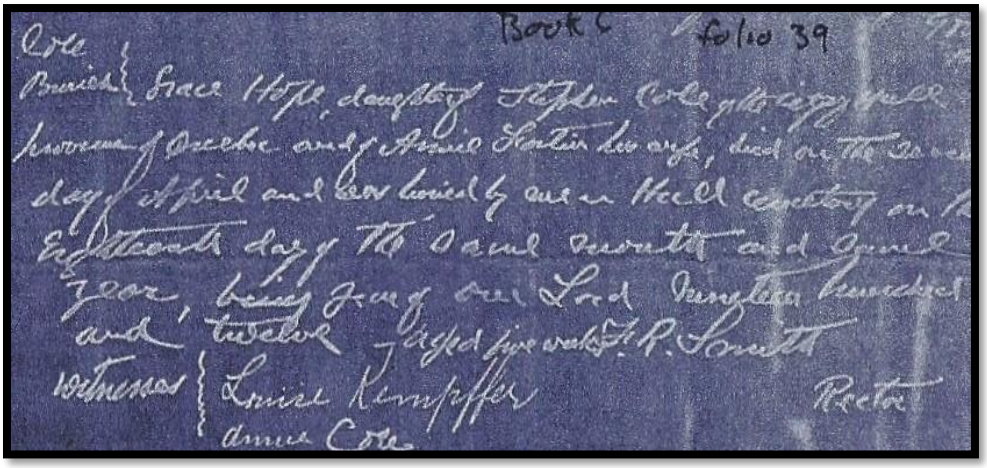


Transcribed: Grace Hope, daughter of Stephen Cole of the city of Hull province of Quebec and of Annie Fortier his wife, was born on the twenty eighth day of March in the year of our lord nineteen hundred and twelve and was baptized by me on the thirtieth day of the same month and year F.R. Smith Rector

Witnesses who certified they cannot write {Stephen Cole and Annie Cole}

Grace Hope Cole

Death and Burial


Book C Folio 39

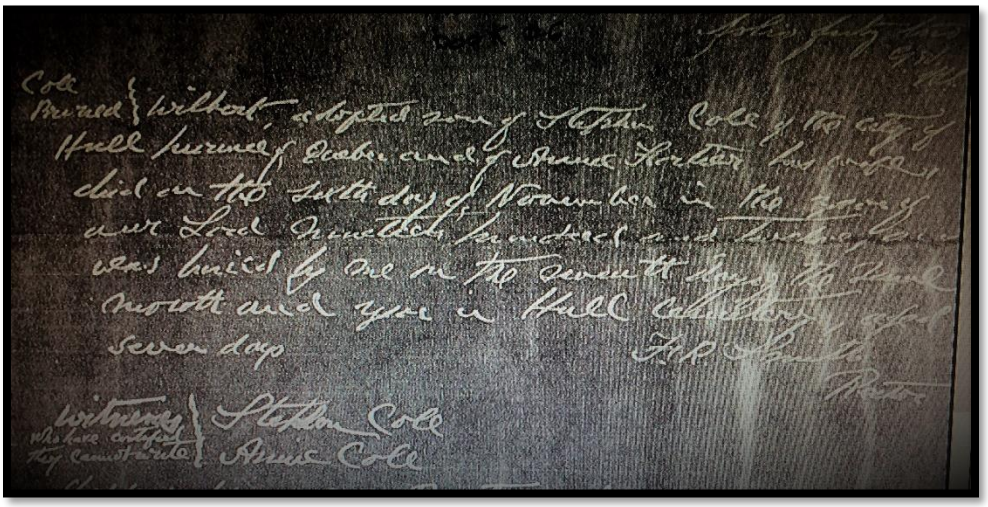
Cole
Burial { Grace Hope, daughter of Stephen Cole of the city of Hull province of Quebec and of Annie Fortier his wife, died on the seventh day of April and was buried by me in the Hull cemetery on the eighteenth day of the same month and same year, being year of our Lord nineteen hundred and twelve, aged five weeks F. R. Smith
Witnesses { Louise Kempffer
Annie Cole
Rector

Transcribed: Grace Hope, daughter of Stephen Cole of the city of Hull province of Quebec and of Annie Fortier his wife, died on the seventh day of April and was buried by me in the Hull cemetery on the eighteenth day of the same month and the same year being year of our lord nineteen hundred and twelve, aged five weeks F.R. Smith

Witnesses {Louise Kempller and Annie Cole}

Wilbert Cole

Death and Buried



Transcribed: Wilbert, adopted son of Stephen Cole of the city of Hull, province of Quebec and Annie Fortier his wife, died on the sixth day of November in the year of our lord nineteen hundred and twelve, and was buried by me on the seventh day of the same month and year in Hull cemetery aged seven days F.R. Smith Rector

Witnesses who certified they cannot write {Stephen Cole and Annie Cole}

Indian Affairs Annual Reports, 1864-1990

The Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development was created in 1966.

Before 1966, different departments were responsible for the portfolios of Indian Affairs and Northern Affairs.

The departments responsible for Indian Affairs are (in chronological order):

- The Department of the Secretary of State of Canada (to 1869)
- The Department of the Secretary of State for the Provinces (1869-1873)
- The Department of the Interior (1873-1880)
- The Department of Indian Affairs (1880-1936)
- The Department of Mines and Resources (1936-1950)
- The Department of Citizenship and Immigration (1950-1965)
- The Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources (1966)
- The Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development (1966 to the present)

https://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/discover/aboriginal-heritage/first-nations/indian-affairs-annual-reports/Pages/introduction.aspx

Indian Affairs Annual Reports, 1864-1990

There is no doubt that there was an Indian encampment with a population in the Township of Hull, that precedes 1864. This becomes evident when viewing the cartographic material of Hull, dated 1863. From 1864 to 1870, the settler state excluded our communities population figure from their annual reports. This documentation will confirm and support countless Indians lived at the Kana:tso Indian Village before 1871. Unfortunately, the Department of the Secretary of State for the Provinces did not take an Indian population figure of our Indians until 1871, so we may never know the true population of Indians residing at Kana:tso before 1871.

In 1871, The Department of the Secretary of State for the Provinces list the Kana:tso population of Indians in the Township of Hull, as (66). On the same page, The Department of the Secretary of State for the Provinces list, (113) River Desert Indians, aka, Kitigan-Zibi and (416) Nippissing, Algonquin and Iroquois at Lake of Two Mountains, aka, Kanesatake/Oka.

The information listed below in the comparative statement of the population of the Indian Tribes and Bands throughout Canada, between the years 1870 and 1871, will show that these population figures of bands and tribes are recorded individually.

The Notre-Dame-de-Grâce Presbytery
Hull, Quebec

In 1868, a stone church was built according to the plans of the architect Lecours, and this Chapel was converted into a school. In 1870, the Oblates from the Montreal region purchased all the remaining lots on the island between Papineau, Laurier Ave, Victoria and Notre-Dame Streets from J. P. Lawless. Two years later, the Oblates also acquired 130 acres near Brewery Creek, there the Oblates established a Catholic cemetery. A presbytery was built on the site, the church and the presbytery burned down in a district fire in June of 1888.

https://www.historymuseum.ca/cmc/exhibitions/hist/hull/rw_97_ie.html

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Population of the Indian Tribes and Bands throughout Canada, between the years 1870 and 1871.

REPORT OF THE INDIAN BRANCH OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES SHOWS AS FOLLOWS:

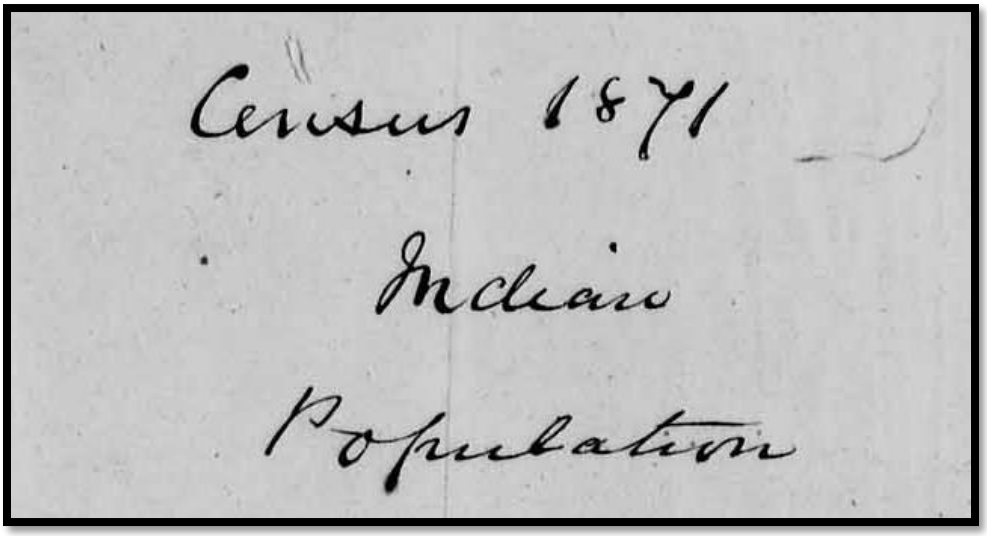
Year: 1871

Two Mountains	395	416	11	...	...
River Desert Indians	109	113	4	...	...
River Temiscaming Indians	...	198	...	...	...
Indians of South Pontiac	...	68	...	...	...
Indians of North Pontiac	...	520	...	...	...
Indians of Hull Township	...	66	...	...	...
Indians of Picanok	...	21	...	...	...
Indians of Hincks	...	15	...	...	...
Indians of Eagle River	...	22	...	...	...
Indians of Kensington	...	1	...	...	...
Indians of Bouchette	...	9	...	...	...
Indians of Tomasine	...	196	...	...	...
Indians of Kakebouga	...	92	...	...	...
Indians of Bowman	...	8	...	...	...
Indians of Lièvres West	...	54	...	...	...
Indians of Mulgrave	...	20	...	...	...
Indians of St. Angelique	...	3	...	...	...
Indians of Petite Nation	...	1	...	...	...
Indians of Ripon	...	4	...	...	...
Indians of North Nation	...	44	...	...	...
Indians of North Rouge	...	75	...	...	...
Indians Argenteuil	...	6	...	...	...

The Comparative Statement for the Population of the Indians Tribes and Bands across Canada was collected annually. The Department of Indian Affairs omitted countless Indians from our Hull Township population figure, prior to 1871. This criminal negligence can be proven and confirmed by examining church records prior to 1871, as well as the 1863 map of Hull that illustrates our Indian Encampment. Therefore, if the comparative statement of Indian populations started in 1864, the secretary for the state for the provinces should have taken our Hull population figure in 1864. Omitting our population figure prior to 1871 is an act of systemic genocide. This 1871 Indian Affairs annual population figure of “66 Hull Indians” does not provide the ethnic origins of the Indian encampment of Hull. For the information regarding the ethnic origins, we will need to view the Canadian Census of 1871, Province of Quebec, District of Hull.

CENSUS OF THE INDIAN POPULATION

IN CANADA FOR THE YEAR 1871



TITLE: CENSUS OF THE INDIAN POPULATION IN CANADA FOR THE YEAR 1871.

FILE: 107,000x PT2

ONLINE MIKAN: 2083095 (107 items)

DATES: 1871

CONDITIONS OF ACCESS: Textual Records Microform 90: OPEN

MICROFILM REEL: C-11233

RG10-VOLUME: 2520

Northerly boundaries of the Timber Berths of Licenses numbers seventy-seven, ninety-five, and ninety-seven, of the season ending on the thirtieth day of April 1871.

195 — n. TEMISCAMANG EAST,—being so much of the said Census District as comprises the Timber Berths on and appertaining to the River Ottawa and its tributaries, and so much of the tract to the Northward and Eastward thereof, bounded to the Southward, Westward and, Eastward, by the Census Sub-district of Keepawa, and the prolongation of the Westerly boundary of the Census Sub-district of Upper Dumoine, as is comprised within the said Census District.

506 — o. VICTORIA,—being so much of the said Census District as is bounded to the Westward by the Census Sub-district of Temiscamang East, and to the Southward by the Census Sub-districts of Upper Dumoine and Upper Coulonge.

718

Census District Number 93, WEST OTTAWA, into—

a. TEMPLETON,—being the Municipality of the Township of Templeton.

66 — b. HULL TOWNSHIP,—being the Municipality of the Village of Hull.

c. HULL VILLAGE,—being the Municipality of the Township of Hull.

a. AYLMER,—being the Municipality of the Village of Aylmer.

d. EARDLEY,—being the Municipality of the Township of Eardley.

e. MASHAM,—being the Municipality of the Township of Masham.

f. WAKEFIELD,—being the Municipality of the Township of Wakefield, and the Township of Denholm.

g. LOW,—being the Municipality of the Township of Low.

21 — h. PICANOK,—being so much of the said Census District as comprises the Timber Berths on the River Picanok and its tributaries, and the Rivers Kazubazua and Coulonge, bounded to the Eastward and Northward by the Census Sub-districts of Low, Aylwin, and Wright, and by the Timber Berths of Licenses numbers fifty-six, fifty-seven, fifty-eight, sixty, and seventy-two, of the season ending on the thirtieth day of April 1870.

i. AYLWIN,—being the Municipality of the Township of Aylwin.

15 — j. HINCKS,—being the Municipality of the Township of Hincks.

k. NORTHFIELD,—being the Municipality of the

This is an original copy of the census on the Indian Population of Canada, Hull Township

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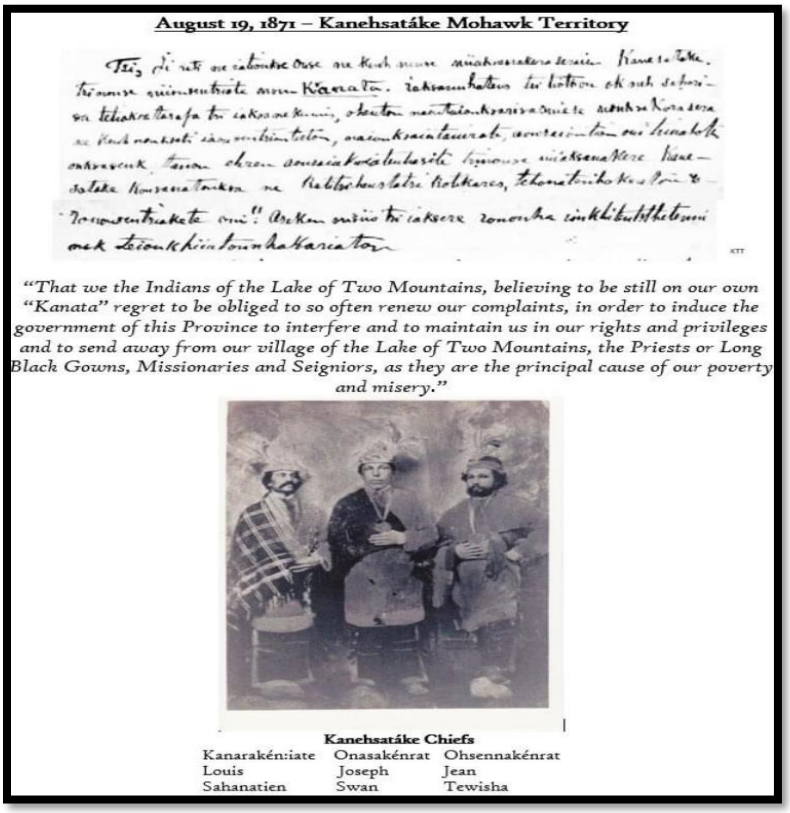
http://collectionscanada.gc.ca/pam_archives/index.php?fuseaction=genitem.displayEcopies&lang=eng&rec_nbr=2083095&title=CENSUS%20OF%20THE%20INDIAN%20POPULATION%20IN%20CANADA%20FOR%20THE%20YEAR%201871.&ecopy=e0062511744

Joseph Onasakenrat Lake of Two Mountains



August 19, 1871 – Kanehsatáke Mohawk Territory

"That we the Indians of the Lake of Two Mountains, believing to be still on our own "Kanata" regret to be obliged to so often renew our complaints, in order to induce the government of this Province to interfere and to maintain us in our rights and privileges and to send away from our village of the Lake of Two Mountains, the Priests or Long Black Gowns, Missionaries and Seigniors, as they are the principal cause of our poverty and misery."

Kanehsatáke Chiefs

Kanarakén:iate	Onasakénrat	Ohsennakénrat
Louis	Joseph	Jean
Sahanatien	Swan	Tewisha

Kanaraken:iate "Louis" Sahantien, Onasakenrat "Joseph" Swan and Ohsennakenrat "Jean" Tewisha

In 1871, three Chiefs of Lake of Two Mountains wrote in Kanienkeha. This has been translated to English and the transcript has been provided below.

"That we the Indians of Lake of Two Mountains, believing to still be on our own "Kanata" regret to be obliged to so often renew our complaints, in order to induce the government of this Province to interfere and to maintain us in our rights and privileges and to send away from our village of the Lake of Two Mountains, the Priest or Long Black Gowns, Missionaries and Seigniors, as they are the principal cause of our poverty and misery."

I have respectfully included the historical written opinion from the indignant Chief Joseph Onasakenrat. Including indigenous opinion is crucial as most records and opinions have been written by colonial settlers.

Chief Joseph Onosakenarat

Graig MacLaine and Michael Baxendale's wrote a book called "This Land Is Our Land". On page 36 you can read more about Joseph Swan Onasakenrat, page 36 follows.

Chief Joseph Onasakenarat — Translator of the New Testement

When Methodist missionary Amand Parent (named Look to Heaven by the Mohawk) met Chief Joseph Onasakenarat in 1870 he described him as a fine, intelligent-looking Indian who was a born leader. Chief Joseph became the first man to translate the New Testament into Iroquois. Recognizing his leadership qualities the Suplicians sent him to school in Oka and then college in Montréal to prepare him for the priesthood. For a time, he was a professor of theology but became disillusioned with the Suplicians' treatment of the Mohawk. In 1868 his people asked him to be their chief after which he led them in demanding their rights from the Church:

"We have come to inform you first, that you have not dealt justly with us, and that we want you to leave our land, as we do not want to be robbed of our heritage; and you are yearly robbing us of the best of our property, therefore we would like to have it in more honorable hands.

"This land was given to you in trust for the tribe to whom it belongs; and how have you betrayed this trust? By selling the timber and filling your treasury with the proceeds of stolen property. This land is ours – ours by right of possession; ours as a heritage, given us as a sacred legacy. It is the spot where our fathers lie; beneath those trees our mothers sang our lullaby, and you would tear it from us and leave us wanderers at the mercy of fate."

The church responded by demanding that Québec send an armed police force to arrest the dissidents. The provincial police force went to Oka and by force of arms imprisoned many of the Indians, including three chiefs. In prison, they were told by the brother of the bishop that unless they obeyed the priests he would have them shut up in Kingston Penitentiary for the rest of their lives. He informed Chief Joseph that the church had obtained some land in Doncaster, Ontario and they should all go there. Chief Joseph replied:

CHIEF JOSEPH.

"We will never go there. To go there means extinction. We will not exchange a productive soil for barren rock in order to suit the whim of the pope. We will die on the land of our fathers, and our bleaching skeletons shall be a witness to nations yet unborn."

The Mohawk were charged with having the intention of killing the priests and driving them away. They were kept in jail in St. Scolastique for about seven days. It was during this period that Chief Joseph began his translation of the New Testament into Iroquois which had been forbidden by the Suplicians.

https://search.library.utoronto.ca/search?N=0&Nr=p_title_display:This%20land%20is%20our%20land%20%5C%3A%20the%20Mohawk%20revolt%20at%20Oka%20%2F%20Craig%20MacLaine%5C%2C%20Michael%20S.%20Baxendale%20%3B%20photography%5C%2C%20Robert%20Galbraith.

Comparative Statements of the Population of the Indian Tribes and Bands Township of Hull 1871-1882

"Comparative Statements of the Population of the Indian Tribes and Bands"[28]		
Year	Tribe/Band	Population Figure
1871	Indians of Hull Township	66
1872	Indians of Hull Township	66
1873	Indians of Hull	66
1874	Indians of Hull	66
1875	Indians of Hull	66
1876[29]	Indians of Hull	66

Image #1, page 11 of 47

The distinct population figure above, has been recorded by Indian Affairs for the band of Indians residing at the Indian encampment in the Township of Hull, throughout the years of 1871 to 1876.

Information provided by Jodi Pegg, Research Consultant for AANDC/CATMD, The History Group Inc, (THG), dated, March 27th, 2019, Pg. (11 of 47).

Continued population figure provided below is regarding the band of Indians residing at the Indian encampment in the Township of Hull, throughout the years of 1877 to 1882.

"Comparative Statements of the Population of the Indian Tribes and Bands"[28]		
Year	Tribe/Band	Population Figure
1877	Indians of Hull	66
1878	Algonquins of Hull	66
1879	Algonquins of Hull	66
1880	Algonquins of Hull	66
1881	Algonquins of Hull	66
1882	Algonquins of Hull	66

Image #2, page 12 of 47

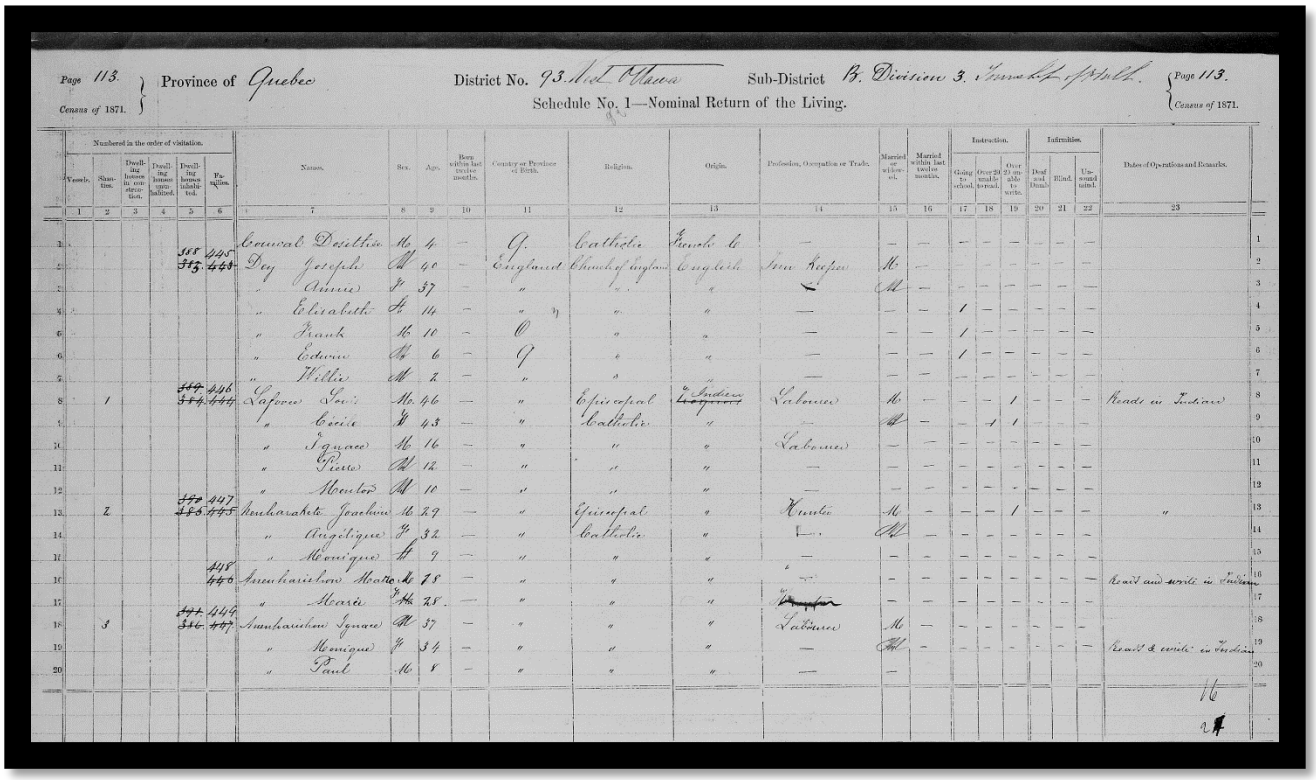
Take Notice, that the comparative statement of the population of the Indian band for the Township of Hull, taken in the year of 1878, still list 66 Indians. However, in 1878, the Indian band of Hull is abruptly described as Algonquins of Hull, rather than correctly as Iroquois of Hull. This sudden misrepresentation of the ethnic origins may have been premeditated or unplanned. This inaccurate ethnic representation made by Indian Affairs for 1878, can be corrected with the 1871 census of Hull, Quebec. The 1871 census of Hull captured and recorded the individual Kanienkeha names, as well as the racial origins for the Indigenous population in Hull Township. This error must be revised, as upon a standard of review comes correctness.

Information provided by Jodi Pegg, Research Consultant for AANDC/CATMD, The History Group Inc, (THG), dated, March 27th, 2019, Pg. (12 of 47).

1871 Census of Canada

Province of Quebec, District of Hull

The 1871 Census marked the first regularly scheduled collection of national statistics. It officially began on April 2, 1871. The information and documentation that follows is very relevant in identifying the racial origins for the Indians population within the Township of Hull.



Page 113. Province of Quebec District No. 93. Ard. Ottawa Sub-District B. Division 3. Township of Hull. Page 113.
Census of 1871. Schedule No. 1—Nominal Return of the Living. Census of 1871.

	Numbered in the order of visitation. Vessels.	Shanties.	Dwelling houses in construction.	Dwelling houses uninhabitable.	Dwelling houses inhabited.	Families.	Names.	Sex.	Age.	Born within last twelve months.	Country or Province of Birth.	Religion.	Origin.	Profession, Occupation or Trade.	Married or widowed.	Married within last twelve months.	Instruction. Going to school.	Over 20 unable to read.	Over 20 unable to write.	Infirmities. Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Unsound mind.	Dates of Operations and Remarks.	
1					188 ~~315~~	445 ~~449~~	Conval Dorothée	M	4	—	Q.	Catholic	French C	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		1
2							Dey Joseph	M	40	—	England	Church of England	English	Tin Roofer	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		2
3							" Annie	F	37	—	"	"	"	—	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		3
4							" Elizabeth	F	14	—	"	"	"	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—		4
5							" Frank	M	10	—	Q	"	"	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—		5
6							" Edwin	M	6	—	Q	"	"	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—		6
7							" Willie	M	2	—	"	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		7
8	1				~~444~~ ~~344~~	446 ~~444~~	Lafave Louis	M	46	—	"	Episcopal	~~Iroquois~~ Indian	Laborer	M	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	Reads in Indian	8
9							" Cecile	F	43	—	"	Catholic	"	—	M	—	—	—	1	—	—	—		9
10							" Ignace	M	16	—	"	"	"	Laborer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		10
11							" Pierre	M	12	—	"	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		11
12							" Hector	M	10	—	"	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		12
13	2				~~445~~ ~~445~~	447	Amikarabete Jachin	M	79	—	"	Episcopal	"	Hunter	M	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	"	13
14							" Angelique	F	32	—	"	Catholic	"	[illegible]	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		14
15							" Monique	F	9	—	"	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		15
16						448 ~~446~~	Amikarishow Moses	M	78	—	"	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Read and write in Indian	16
17							" Marie	F	78	—	"	"	"	~~Hunter~~	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		17
18	3				~~447~~ ~~346~~	449 ~~447~~	Amikarishow Ignace	M	57	—	"	"	"	Laborer	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		18
19							" Monique	F	34	—	"	"	"	—	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Read & write in Indian	19
20							" Paul	M	8	—	"	"	"	—	—									20

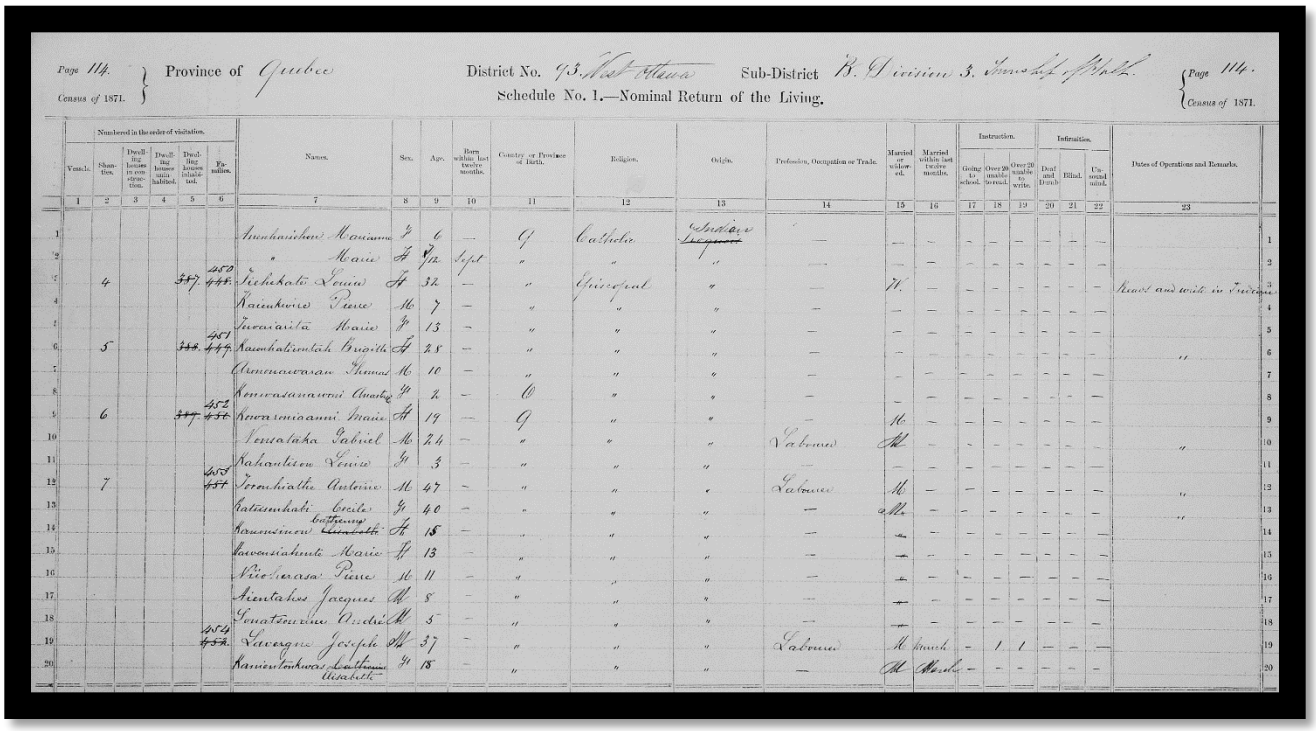
1871 Census of Hull Township, Page 113

http://data2.collectionscanada.ca/1871/jpg/4395459_00422.jpg

The enumerator initially recorded Iroquois, this was later scratched out and replaced with “Indian”.

1871 Census of Canada

Province of Quebec, District of Hull



Page 114. Census of 1871. Province of Quebec District No. 93. West Ottawa Sub-District B. Division 3. Township of Hull Page 114. Census of 1871.

Schedule No. 1.—Nominal Return of the Living.

Numbered in the order of visitation: Year.	Shanties.	Dwelling houses in construction.	Dwelling houses habited.	Dwelling houses inhabited.	Families.	Names.	Sex.	Age.	Born within last twelve months.	Country or Province of Birth.	Religion.	Origin.	Profession, Occupation or Trade.	Married or widowed.	Married within last twelve months.	Instruction: Going to school.	Over 20 unable to read.	Over 20 unable to write.	Infirmities: Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Unsound mind.	Dates of Operations and Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
						Aneshaichen Maximum	M	6	—	C	Catholic	Indian ~~Iroquois~~	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
						" Marie	F	12	Sept	"	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
4			~~347~~	450 ~~444~~		Tielikato Louis	M	32	—	"	Principal	"	—	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Read and write in Indian
						Kaiakwire Pierre	M	7	—	"	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
						Teroiaita Marie	F	13	—	"	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
5			~~348~~	451 ~~445~~		Raonhatirontah Basile	M	28	—	"	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	"
						Ammaravan Thomas	M	10	—	"	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
						Konwasaraiowi Amable	F	2	—	C	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6			~~349~~	452 ~~446~~		Konwaromianni Marie	M	19	—	C	"	"	—	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
						Tensataka Gabriel	M	24	—	"	"	"	Labourer	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	"
						Kahontiron Louis	F	3	—	"	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7				453 ~~447~~		Tonchiathe Antoine	M	47	—	"	"	"	Labourer	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	"
						Katsenhati Louis	F	40	—	"	"	"	—	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	"
						Kanawinow ~~Elizabeth~~ Catherine	F	18	—	"	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
						Tawasiakwit Marie	F	13	—	"	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
						Tiotaraasa Pierre	M	11	—	"	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
						Aientakwa Jacques	M	8	—	"	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
						Tonatsonrine Nicolas	M	5	—	"	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
				454 ~~448~~		Lavergne Joseph	M	37	—	"	"	"	Labourer	M	French	—	1	1	—	—	—	
						Ranientonhwas Catherine Elisabeth	F	18	—	"	"	"	—	M	Mondo	—	—	—	—	—	—	

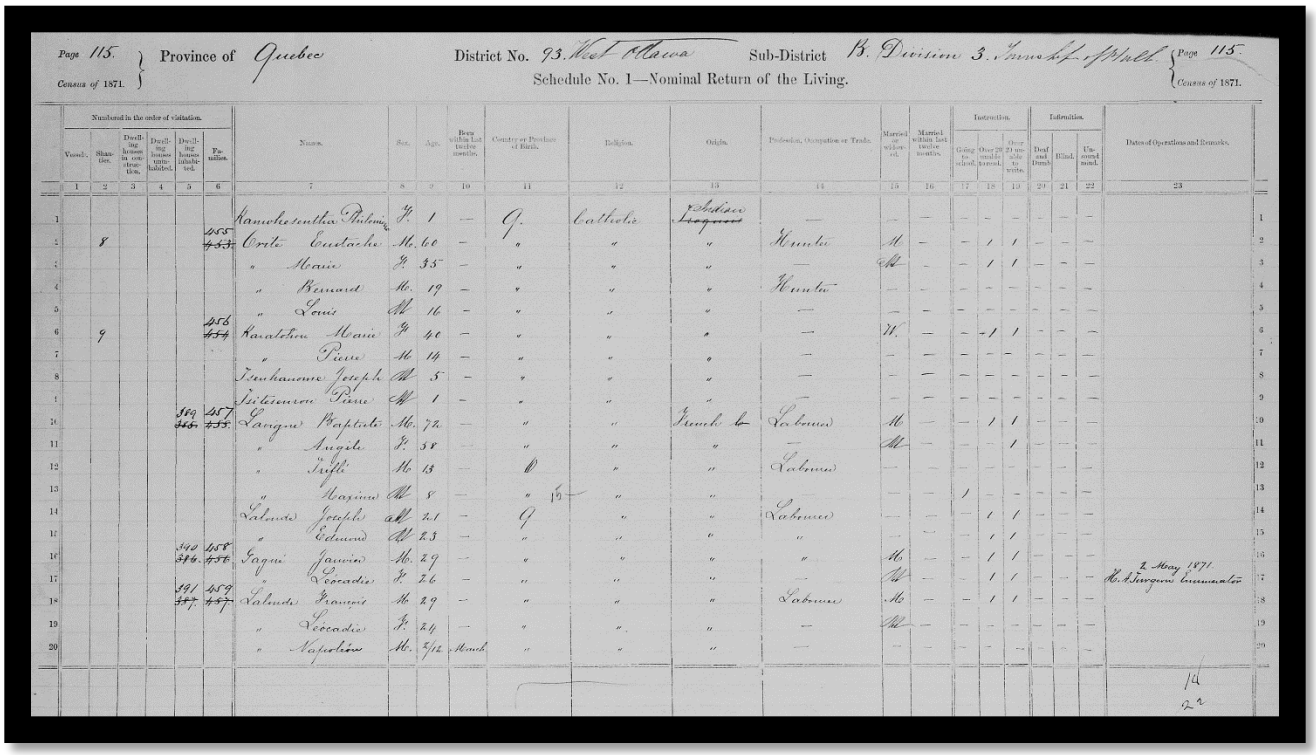
1871 Census of Hull Township, Page 114

http://data2.collectionscanada.ca/1871/jpg/4395459_00423.jpg

The enumerator initially recorded Iroquois, this was later scratched out and replaced with “Indian”.

1871 Census of Canada

Province of Quebec, District of Hull



Page 115. Census of 1871. Province of Quebec District No. 93. West Ottawa Sub-District B. Division 3. Township of Hull Page 115. Census of 1871.

Schedule No. 1—Nominal Return of the Living.

Numbered in the order of visitation. Vessel.	Shanties.	Dwelling houses in course of construction.	Dwelling houses untenanted.	Dwelling houses inhabited.	Families.	Names.	Sex.	Age.	Born within last twelve months.	Country or Province of Birth.	Religion.	Origin.	Profession, Occupation or Trade.	Married or widowed.	Married within last twelve months.	Instruction. Going to school.	Over 20 could read.	Over 20 unable to write.	Infirmities. Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Unsound mind.	Dates of Operations and Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1						Kanohestenha Philomène	F.	1	—	C.	Catholic	~~Iroquois~~ Indian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
2	8				~~255~~ ~~233~~	Orte Eustache	M.	60	—	"	"	"	Hunter	M	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	
3						" Marie	F.	35	—	"	"	"	—	M	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	
4						" Bernard	M.	19	—	"	"	"	Hunter	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
5						" Louis	M	16	—	"	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6	9				~~256~~ ~~234~~	Karakten Marie	F	40	—	"	"	"	—	W.	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	
7						" Pierre	M	14	—	"	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
8						Tsenhanonne Joseph	M	5	—	"	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
9						Tsitsionna Pierre	M	1	—	"	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
10				~~369~~ ~~345~~	~~257~~ ~~235~~	Langue Baptiste	M.	72	—	"	"	French ~~Iroquois~~	Laborer	M	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	
11						" Angèle	F.	58	—	"	"	"	—	M	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	
12						" Tufé	M	13	—	"	"	"	Laborer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
13						" Maxime	M	8	—	"	"	"	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	
14						Lalonde Joseph	M	21	—	"	"	"	Laborer	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	
15						" Edmond	M	23	—	"	"	"	"	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	
16				~~342~~ ~~316~~	~~258~~ ~~236~~	Jagui Jarwin	M.	29	—	"	"	"	"	M	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	
17						" Poccadis	F.	26	—	"	"	"	—	M	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2 May 1871 M. A. Jourquin Enumerator
18				~~391~~ ~~367~~	~~259~~ ~~237~~	Lalonde François	M	29	—	"	"	"	Laborer	M	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	
19						" Poccadis	F.	24	—	"	"	"	—	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
20						" Napoléon	M.	3/12	Month	"	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

14
2

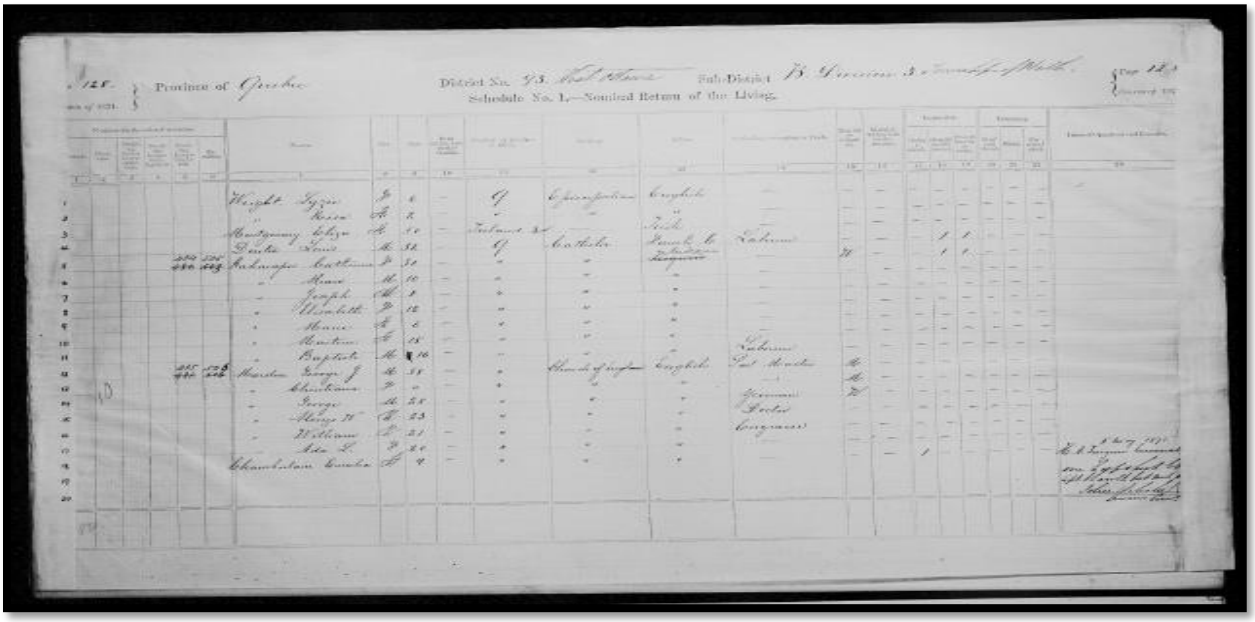
1871 Census of Hull Township, Page 115

http://data2.collectionscanada.ca/1871/jpg/4395459_00423.jpg

The enumerator initially recorded Iroquois, this was later scratched out and replaced with “Indian”.

1871 Census of Canada

Province of Quebec, District of Hull



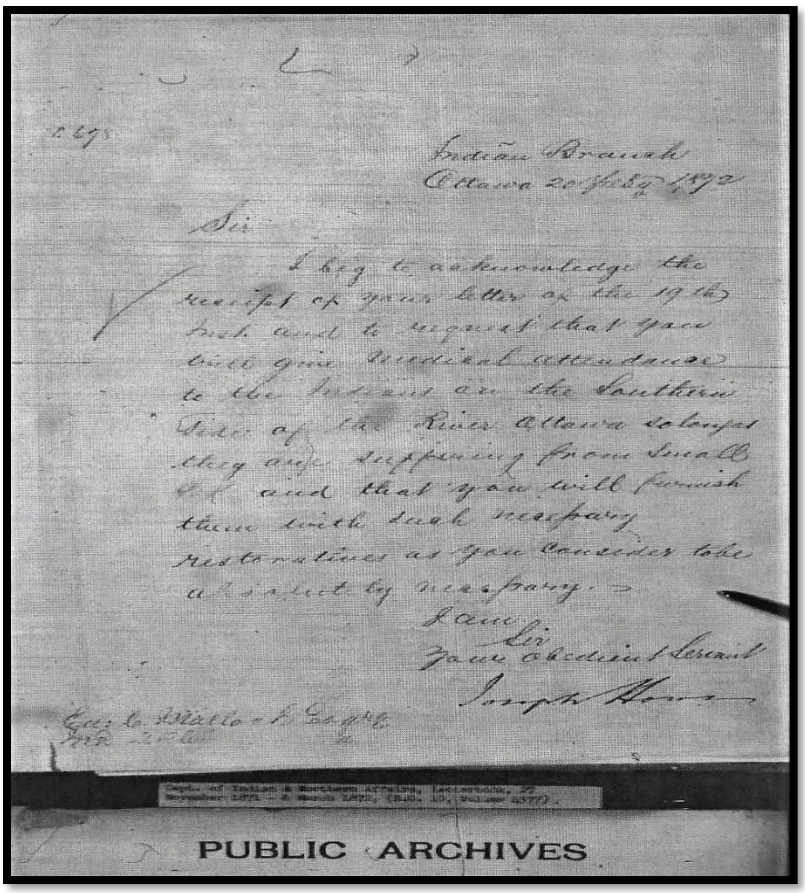
1871 Census of Hull Township, Page 128

https://central.bac-lac.gc.ca/.item/?app=Census1871&op=&img&id=4395459_00430

The enumerator initially recorded Iroquois, this was later scratched out and replaced with “Indian”.

Dr. Malloch's Request to General of Indian Affairs Joseph Howe

Medical Supplies for Smallpox, February 20th, 1872


Indian Branch
Ottawa 20 Feby 1872

Sir

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th inst and to request that you will give medical attendance to the Indians on the Southern side of the River Ottawa so long as they are suffering from Small Pox and that you will furnish them with such necessary restoratives as you consider to be absolutely necessary.

I am Sir
Your obedient Servant
Joseph Howe

Dr. Malloch

PUBLIC ARCHIVES

Indian Affairs, Letterbook, 27th,July 1888, - 14th August 1888 (RG10, Volume 4596)

Indian Branch, Ottawa 20, Feb 1872.

Transcribed: Sir, I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th and to request that you will give medical attendance to the Indians on the Southern side of the river Ottawa so long as they are suffering of Smallpox and that you will furnish with such necessary restoratives as you consider to be absolutely necessary. I am Sir, your obedient servant. Joseph Howe to Dr. Malloch

---

When reading Dr. Malloch's notes of April 23rd/25th, 1872, it becomes noticeably clear that Mr. Joseph Howe was in error regarding what side of the Ottawa river the Indians were suffering on. The lethal disease Smallpox was in fact killing Indians on Northern shore of the Ottawa river in Hull, Province of Quebec.

1872 Smallpox Epidemic in the Indian Encampment of Hull

The information below is regarding Dr. Malloch's accounts of an infectious disease of Smallpox that had affected many indigenous people from the Indian encampment located in the Township of Hull, Province of Quebec.

TITLE: HULL, QUEBEC- A REPORT OF CASES OF SMALLPOX BY DOCTOR MALLOCH OF OTTAWA

FILE: Red Series [multiple media] (R216-244-6-E)

ONLINE MIKAN: 2065597 (5 items)

DATES: 1872

CONDITIONS OF ACCESS: Textual Records 90: Open

MICROFILM REEL: C-11103

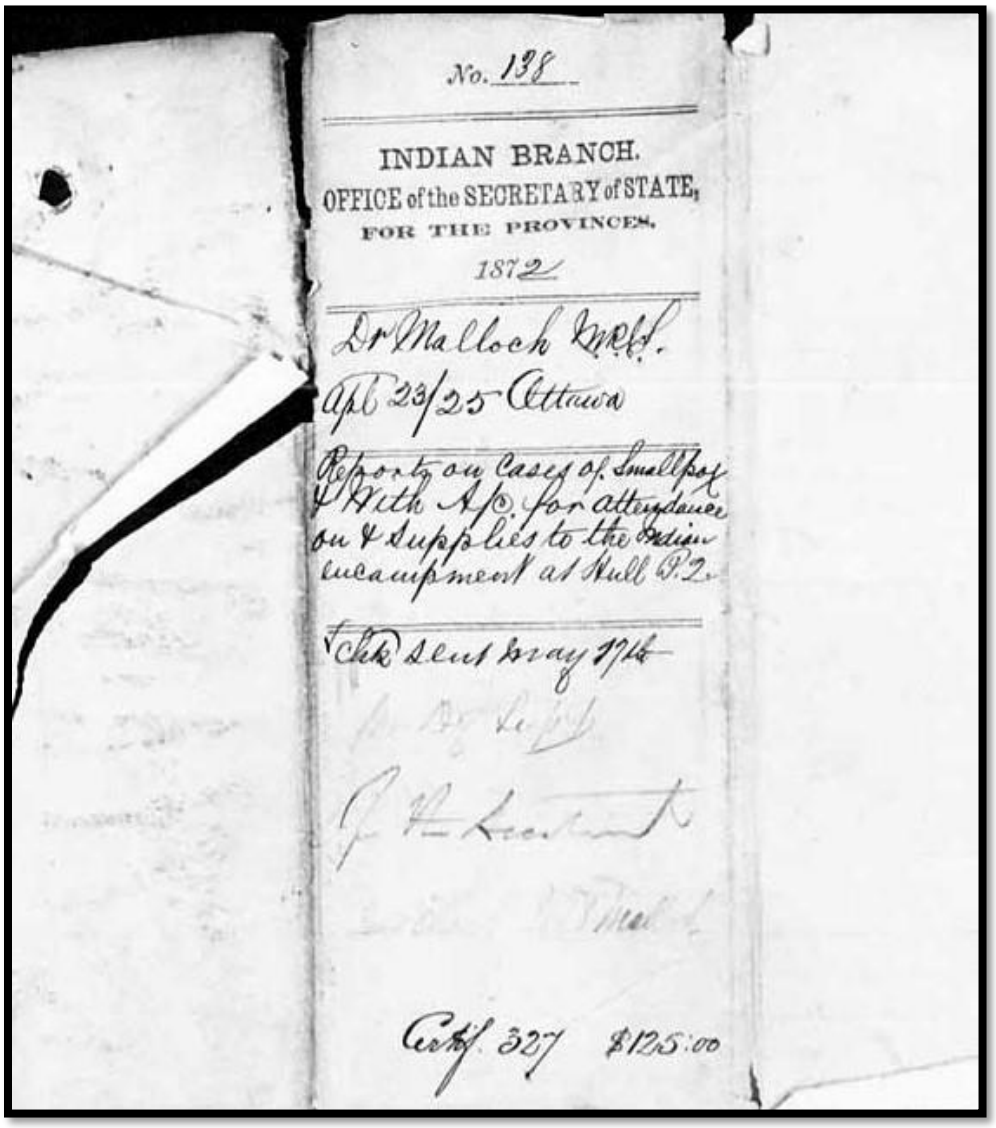
FILE NUMBER: 138

RG10-VOLUME: 1860

https://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/CollectionSearch/Pages/record.aspx?app=fonandcol&IdNumber=2065597&new=-8585951765033515949#wb-sec

Dr. Malloch of Ottawa

Page 1



No. 138

INDIAN BRANCH.
OFFICE of the SECRETARY of STATE,
FOR THE PROVINCES.
1872

Dr Malloch Mdl.
Apl 23/25 Ottawa
Reports on Cases of Smallpox
+ With A/O. for attendance
on + supplies to the Indian
encampment at Hull P.Q.

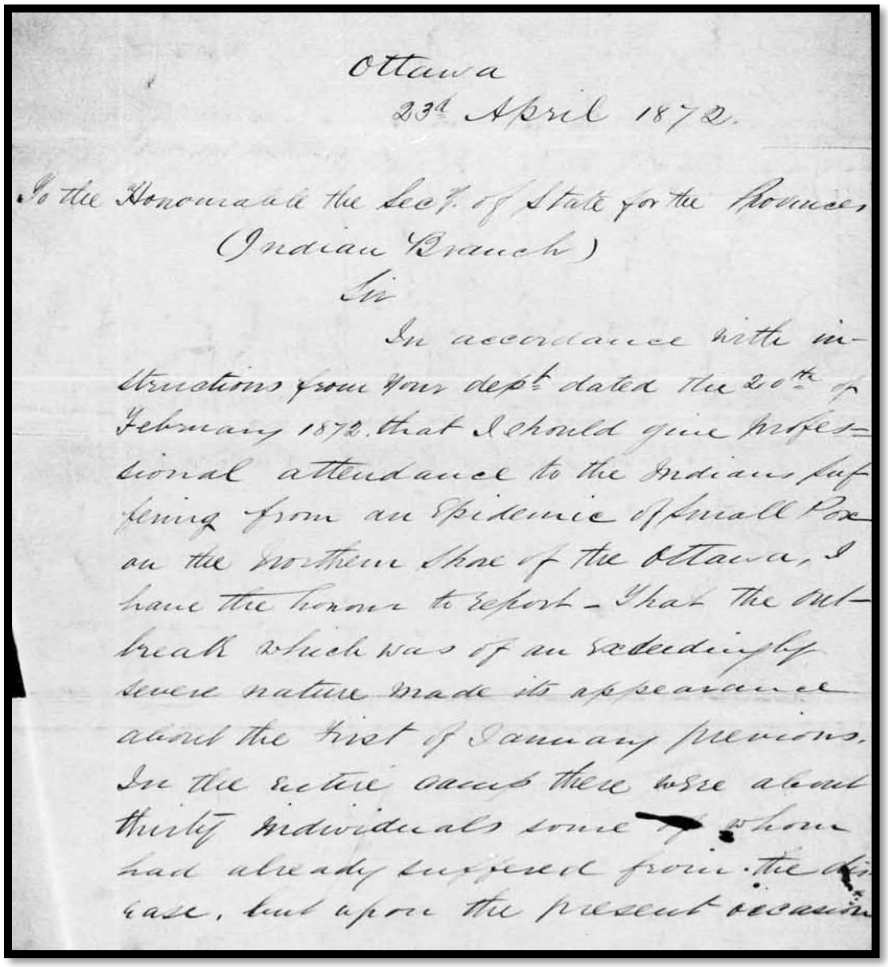
Chk Sent May 27th

Certif. 327 $125.00

Transcribed: No:138 Indian Branch. Office of the Secretary of State, For the Provinces 1872.

Dr. Malloch, April 23/25 Ottawa; Reports on Cases of Smallpox + With A/O. For attendance an + supplies to the Indian encampment at Hull P.Q., Check Sent May 27th, Certif 327, $125.00

Page 2



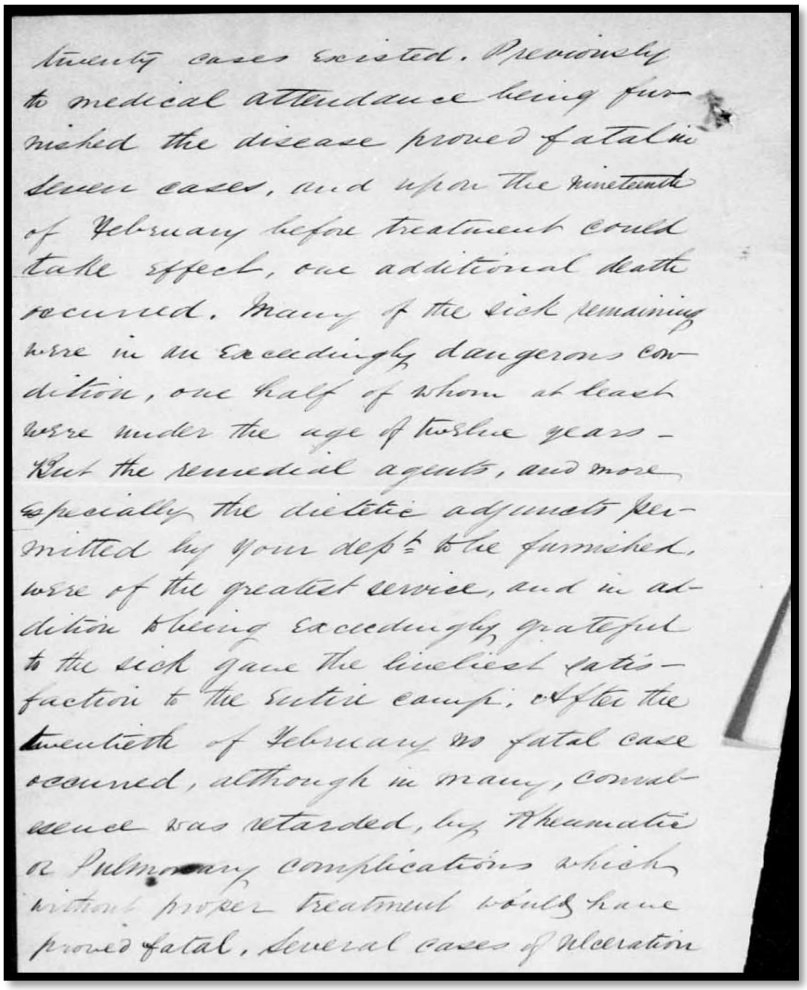
Ottawa
23d April 1872.

To the Honourable the Sec.y of State for the Provinces
(Indian Branch)
Sir
In accordance with instructions from your dept. dated the 20th of February 1872, that I should give professional attendance to the Indians suffering from an Epidemic of Small Pox on the Northern Shore of the Ottawa, I have the honour to report - That the outbreak which was of an exceedingly severe nature made its appearance about the first of January previous. In the entire camp there were about thirty individuals some of whom had already suffered from the disease, but upon the present occasion

Transcribed: Ottawa 23rd April 1872. To the Honourable the Secretary of State for the Provinces

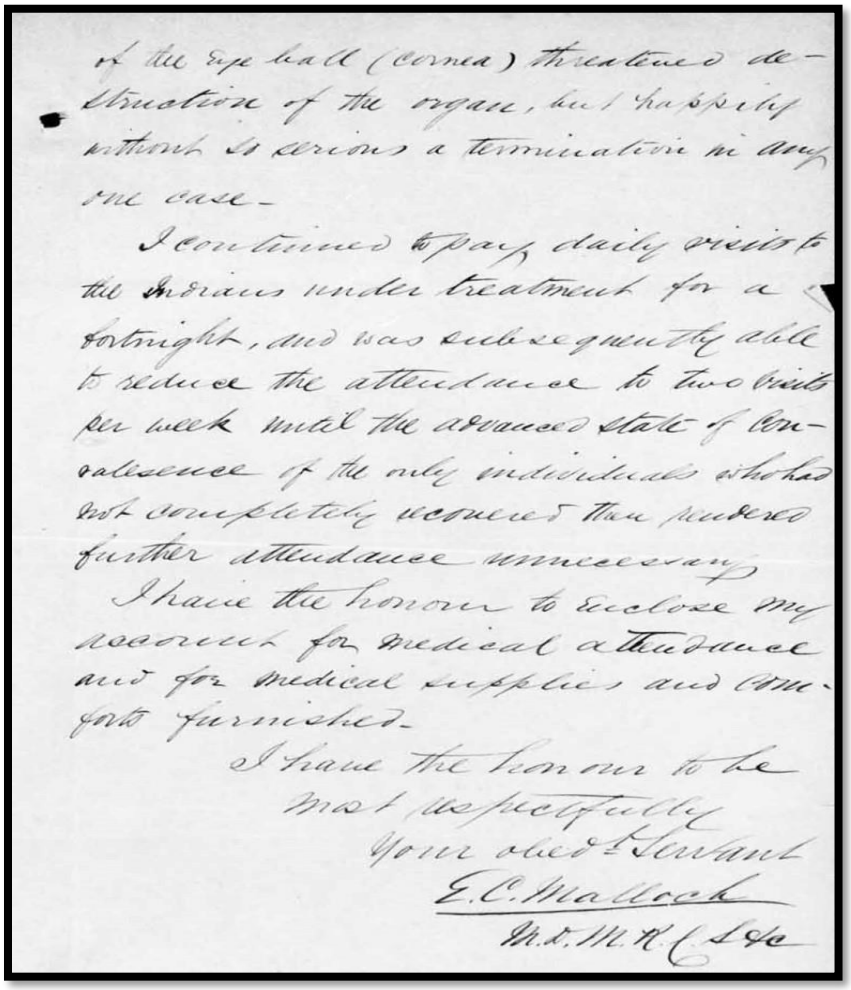
(Indian Branch) Sir, in accordance with instructions from your dept dated the 20th of February 1872, that I should give professional attendance to the Indians suffering from an epidemic of Smallpox on the "Northern" shore of the Ottawa. I have the honour to report that the outbreak which was of an exceedingly severe nature made its appearance about the first of January previous, In the entire camp there was about thirty individuals some of whom had already suffered from the disease, but upon the present occasion; Continues.

Page 3



Transcribed: Twenty cases existed. Previously to medical attendance being furnished the disease proved fatal in several cases, and upon the nineteenth of February before treatment could take effect, one additional death occurred, many of the sick remaining were in an exceedingly dangerous condition, one half of whom at least were under the age of twelve years, But the remedial agents, and more especially the dietetic adjuncts permitted by your dept to the furnished, were of the greatest service, and in addition to being exceedingly grateful to the sick gave the liveliest satisfaction to the entire camp. After the twentieth of February no fatal cases occurred, although in many, convalescence was retarded, by Rheumatic or Pulmonary complications which without proper treatment would have proven fatal, several cases of ulceration; Continues.

Page 4



of the eye ball (cornea) threatened destruction of the organ, but happily without so serious a termination in any one case.

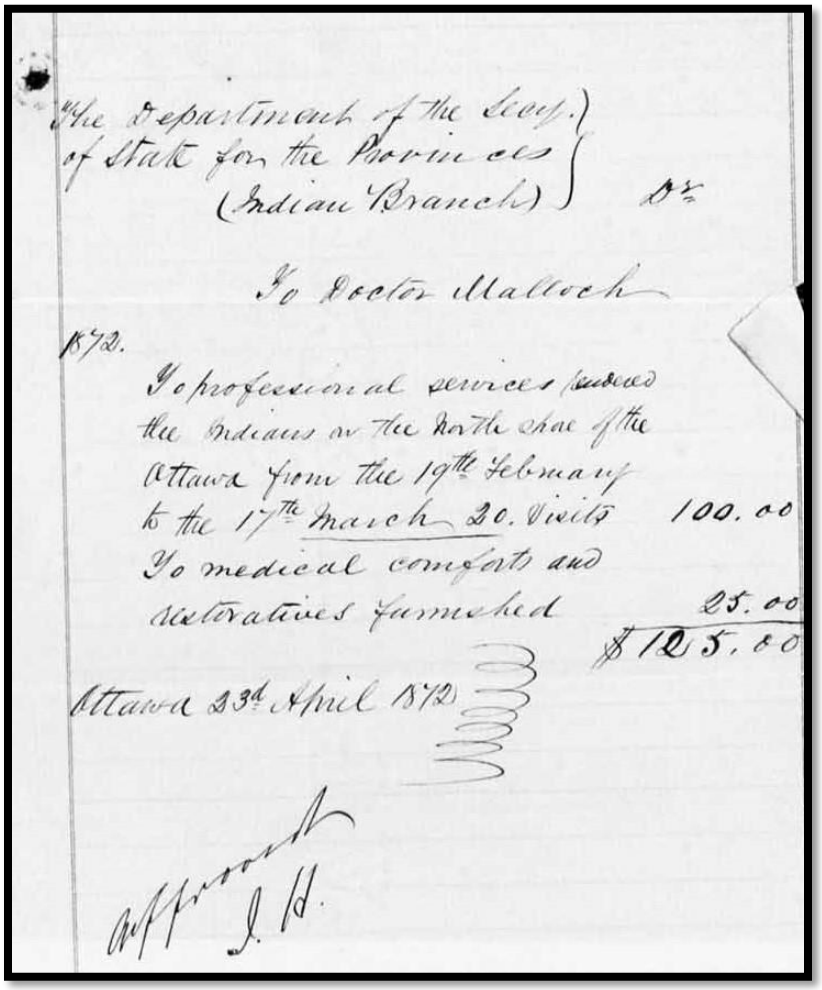
I continued to pay daily visits to the Indians under treatment for a fortnight, and was subsequently able to reduce the attendance to two visits per week until the advanced state of convalescence of the only individuals who had not completely recovered than rendered further attendance unnecessary.

I have the honour to enclose my account for medical attendance and for medical supplies and comforts furnished.

I have the honour to be
most respectfully
Your obedt Servant
E.C. Malloch
M.D.M.R.C.S.&c

Transcribed: of the eyeball (cornea) threatened the destruction of the organ, but happily without so serious a termination in any one case. I continued to pay daily visits to the Indians under treatment for a fortnight, and was subsequently able to reduce the attendance to two visits per week until the advanced state of convalescence of the only individuals who had not completely recovered than rendered further attendance unnecessary. I have the honour to enclose my account for medical attendance and for medical supplies and comforts furnished. I have the honour to be most respectfully your obedient servant. E.C. Malloch M.D.M.R””; Continues.

Page 5



The Department of the Secy. of State for the Provinces (Indian Branch) Dr.

To Doctor Malloch

1872.

To professional services rendered the Indians on the North shore of the Ottawa from the 19th February to the 17th March 20. Visits 100.00

To medical comforts and restoratives furnished 25.00

$125.00

Ottawa 23d April 1872

Approved J. H.

Transcribed: The department of the Secretary of State for the Provinces, (Indian Branch)

Dr. Malloch 1872, Professional services rendered the Indians on the "North" shore of the Ottawa from the 19th February to the 17th March 20 visits 100.00

To medical comforts and restoratives furnished 25.00

Ottawa 23rd April 1872 $125.00

Dr. Malloch of Ottawa 1876

Fancy Ball Dance, Native American Apparel

TITLE: Dr. Malloch

Finding aid, no: FA-001/TOPLEYDB

Photographer: Topley, William James, 1845-1930.

ONLINE MIKAN: 3421104

DATES: 1876

Place: Ottawa (Ont.)

CONDITIONS OF ACCESS: Textual Records 90: Open

This is a photo that was taken of Dr. Malloch of Ottawa, in this image, Dr. Malloch is portrayed in Native American apparel.

https://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/CollectionSearch/Pages/record.aspx?app=fonandcol&idnumber=3818862

Request for Medical Death Records

Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada | Relations Couronne-Autochtones et Affaires du Nord Canada

Mr. Jason Arbour
Tsit-Kanaja@hotmail.com

Dear Mr. Arbour:

This is in response to your email of July 6, 2018 regarding our proposed joint research project, your questions concerning Departmental record-keeping, and the Zibi project.

I am pleased to learn that your meeting with officials from the Claims Assessment and Treaty Mechanisms Branch (CATMD) on July 5, 2018 was productive and a firm has been identified to undertake the proposed research.

Regarding your questions concerning Departmental records and the Zibi project, your respective questions and our responses are provided below:

Q. Is it possible that your department destroyed the documents in question that I could not locate chronologically or alphabetically in Archives Canada or were the Indian Affairs records extinguished before they were shared with Archives Canada?

I understand that the documents in question were letters dating from the late nineteenth-century referred to in a letter from J.D. McLean, Indian Affairs. Mr. McLean had forwarded the letters as enclosures to a September 15, 1902 letter he addressed to a Mr. Louis Jackson of Hull. The attached letters were not found with the copy of the outgoing letter by Mr. McLean and in searching for the missing attached documents our researchers discerned that the files were destroyed.

It is our understanding that the Department's records in the Red Series (Eastern Canada) covered the period circa 1872-1923 and were transferred to the Public Archives in 1963. From information provided to us it appears that Red Series files were not destroyed after their transfer to the Public Archives (now Library and Archives Canada) and they became part of the permanent collection. However, based on the file number (5/18-6), we have been informed that these particular records were disposed of by Indian Affairs before the transfer, most likely in the 1950s or early 1960s.

.../2

- 2 -

In regards to another document enclosed in the McLean letter (the letter of 25 November 1885), the Claims Assessment and Treaties Mechanisms Directorate advised by email on June 1, 2017 that it had consulted the Department's record specialists but it could not determine the disposition of the specific file. They further advised that it was possible that the file could have been transferred to Library and Archives Canada under volume 2281 (RG 10) but it was not listed on the file.

Since your last meeting with the research team, we have been provided with additional information indicating that this file likely wasn't transferred to Library and Archives Canada. Before the 1960s, Treasury Board was responsible for the disposition of federal government records. Although information about the disposition of this specific file was not found, it appears that Indian Affairs was instructed in 1944 by Treasury Board to destroy certain Red Series records, including those that pertained to contagious diseases, after a 10 year period. Please note however, that there are other sources in existence concerning vaccinations of Indigenous peoples, such as in the Department of Indian Affairs Annual Reports of the late nineteenth-century.

Q. Also who chooses what documents are to be removed from the Department of Indigenous Affairs?

A. From a Retention and Disposition perspective of the Department, removed could mean either destroyed or transferred to Library and Archives Canada. Our Department is subject to the Canadian *Library and Archives Act*. Library and Archives Canada determines what is of archival and non-archival value in respect of the Department's records/documentation. This is done in the form of Disposition Authorities (DA's) or Retention and Disposition Authorities (RDA's) that are specific to our Department. Information on the *Act* and the disposition of records can be found at the following website: https://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/services/government-information-resources/disposition/Pages/program-synopsis.aspx.

Q. Also is the removal of records something still practiced by AANDC today?

A. The disposition of records either through destruction or preservation (transfer to Library and Archives Canada) is still done today through RDA's.

Q. Also is there any way to find out when and what records were extinguished by your Department?

A. Given the Department's long history, it would be difficult to compile a complete listing of all the various types of records and subject matters (administrative or operational) that the Department managed and how these were managed over time. A question concerning the disposition of records specific to a time and context might be more feasible to answer, as was done in relation to the documents enclosed in the McLean letter of 1885.

.../3

Take Notice, the Department of Indigenous Affairs deliberately destroyed our communities medical and death records regarding our Smallpox deaths. The deliberate and systematic extermination of a national, racial, political, or cultural group is the dictionary's definition of Genocide. Systemic Genocide was practiced on Ottawa-Gatineau's Indigenous people by the Department who was responsible for our community's health and wellness.

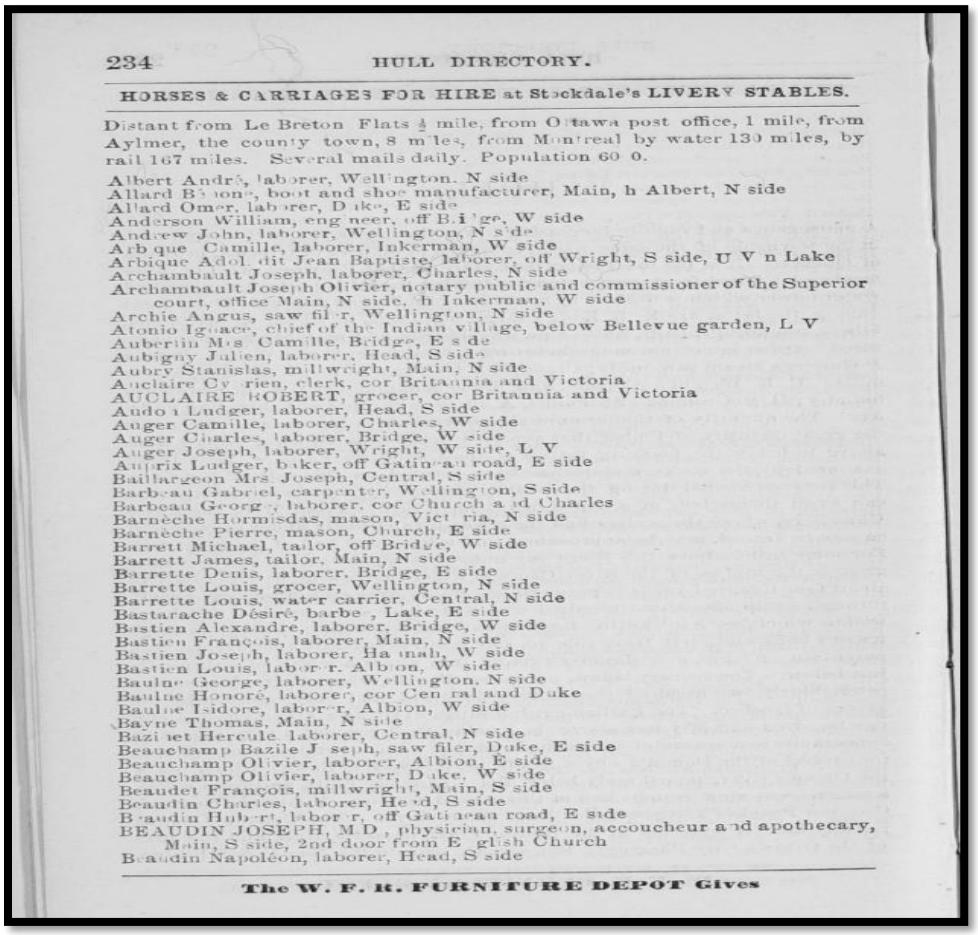
Indians located in Hull Directory 1872

Atonio Ignace	Chief of the Indian Village Hull	Below Bellevue Garden L V Page 234
Lacharite Eustache	Indian Hunter and Guide	Below Bellevue Garden L V Page 243
Rene Antoine	Indian Hunter and Guide	Below Bellevue Garden L V Page 249

The City Directory of Hull did not always record Indians. However, the Hull Directory of 1872 had recorded a few Indians. This table chart shown above lists three Indians with their Europeanized names, their professions and their location in the Township of Hull. There are other people living below Bellevue Garden L V (Lower Village) who are captured in the Hull Directory of 1872, who could be members of the Indian Village. Unfortunately, there was no description regarding these other individuals being recorded as Indian. This does not mean that the other individuals listed below Bellevue Garden are not Indian. Take Notice, in 1871, the Secretary of State for the Provinces Indian Branch recorded "66 Indians" living in the Township of Hull. I could not locate any of the 66 Indians of Hull Township listed in this City Directory of Hull. The lack of Indian content in the City Directory will show that the City Directory of Hull, did not always account for Indigenous people. Omitting Indigenous people from the City Directory of Hull is a form of systemic genocide.

Hull Directory 1872

The Hull Directory lists an Atonio Ignace as Chief of the Indian Village, located below Bellevue Garden, L V, On page 234 of the 1872.



234 HULL DIRECTORY.

HORSES & CARRIAGES FOR HIRE at Stockdale's LIVERY STABLES.

Distant from Le Breton Flats ½ mile, from Ottawa post office, 1 mile, from Aylmer, the county town, 8 miles, from Montreal by water 130 miles, by rail 167 miles. Several mails daily. Population 60 0.

Albert André, laborer, Wellington, N side
Allard Bénoni, boot and shoe manufacturer, Main, h Albert, N side
Allard Omer, laborer, Duke, E side
Anderson William, engineer, off Bridge, W side
Andrew John, laborer, Wellington, N side
Arbique Camille, laborer, Inkerman, W side
Arbique Adolphe dit Jean Baptiste, laborer, off Wright, S side, U V n Lake
Archambault Joseph, laborer, Charles, N side
Archambault Joseph Olivier, notary public and commissioner of the Superior court, office Main, N side, h Inkerman, W side
Archie Angus, saw filer, Wellington, N side
Atonio Ignace, chief of the Indian village, below Bellevue garden, L V
Auberlin Mrs Camille, Bridge, E side
Aubigny Julien, laborer, Head, S side
Aubry Stanislas, millwright, Main, N side
Auclaire Cyprien, clerk, cor Britannia and Victoria
AUCLAIRE ROBERT, grocer, cor Britannia and Victoria
Audon Ludger, laborer, Head, S side
Auger Camille, laborer, Charles, W side
Auger Charles, laborer, Bridge, W side
Auger Joseph, laborer, Wright, W side, L V
Aumrix Ludger, baker, off Gatineau road, E side
Baillargeon Mrs Joseph, Central, S side
Barbeau Gabriel, carpenter, Wellington, S side
Barbeau George, laborer, cor Church and Charles
Barnèche Hormisdas, mason, Victoria, N side
Barnèche Pierre, mason, Church, E side
Barrett Michael, tailor, off Bridge, W side
Barrett James, tailor, Main, N side
Barrette Denis, laborer, Bridge, E side
Barrette Louis, grocer, Wellington, N side
Barrette Louis, water carrier, Central, N side
Bastarache Désiré, barber, Lake, E side
Bastien Alexandre, laborer, Bridge, W side
Bastien François, laborer, Main, N side
Bastien Joseph, laborer, Hannah, W side
Bastien Louis, laborer, Albion, W side
Bauline George, laborer, Wellington, N side
Bauline Honoré, laborer, cor Central and Duke
Bauline Isidore, laborer, Albion, W side
Bayne Thomas, Main, N side
Bazinet Hercule, laborer, Central, N side
Beauchamp Bazile Joseph, saw filer, Duke, E side
Beauchamp Olivier, laborer, Albion, E side
Beauchamp Olivier, laborer, Duke, W side
Beaudet François, millwright, Main, S side
Beaudin Charles, laborer, Head, S side
Beaudin Hubert, laborer, off Gatineau road, E side
BEAUDIN JOSEPH, M D, physician, surgeon, accoucheur and apothecary, Main, S side, 2nd door from English Church
Beaudin Napoléon, laborer, Head, S side

The W. F. R. FURNITURE DEPOT Gives

http://vitacollections.ca/ottawalibrary/3566634/page/248?n=

Indian Chief Antonio Ignace

Hull Directory 1873

The Red, White & Blue Boot, 42 Sussex st., is not to be surpassed in quality or style.

HULL.

The Chief town in the township of the same name, of the county and district of Ottawa, province of Quebec. It is the most important place in that Province, west of Montreal and is noted for its very extensive lumber trade. It possesses unrivalled water power, which is utilized by a number of mills and factories. Prominent among the latter are E. B. Eddy's large buildings, in which sashes, doors, blinds, mouldings, pails, tubs, zinc washboards and matches are manufactured. Other important manufacturing establishments are Wright, Batson & Currier's steam saw mills; Crandall & Co's saw mills; E. B. Eddy's saw mills; C. B. Wright's Cement and Lime manufactory; A. B. Baldwin's foundry; H. McCormicks flour mills, A. Bisson's carding and shingling mills, &c. The quantity of timber annually sawn here is immense. To enable the great quantity of timber that yearly descends the Ottawa, to pass from above to below the foaming waters of the Chaudière Falls, without being shattered by the rocks, a slide has been erected on this side of the river. This is much visited during the summer season by travellers and all who can avail themselves of a trip down it on a raft. From Hull, the Little Chaudière, where the waters find their way mysteriously under ground and cannot be traced, may be approached, and a fine view be had of the great fall. For some miles above this there are numerous rapids, which indicate how great is the incline of the River Ottawa, which narrowing at these falls to about four hundred yards is precipitated wildly over a bluff limestone rock, through a gap about two hundred feet wide and three hundred feet long, within which, as in a "kettle," the waters foam and boil, they surge in large masses back and forth from side to side, until eventually they escape in a mountain of foam, and directly expand into about a width of half a mile just below. The scenery below, on the south side where the rocks rise perpendicularly two hundred feet, is very beautiful and only equalled by the aspect of Quebec. The Parliament buildings at Ottawa, standing on a cliff one hundred and fifty feet above the level of Hull, present a very imposing appearance to a spectator at the latter place. This town is connected with the capital of the Dominion by a handsome Suspension Bridge, which spans the Ottawa river, immediately below the Chaudière Falls, and from which a magnificent view is to be had of this second Niagara. Montreal Telegraph Co., and People's Telegraph Co., have offices here. The Canada Central Railway has its terminus at Le Breton Flats, opposite Hull, and the cars of the Ottawa City Passenger Railway Co., run to the Suspension Bridge. Distant from Le Breton Flats ½ mile, from Ottawa post office, 1 mile, from Aylmer, the county town, 8 miles, from Montreal by water, 130 miles, by rail, 167 miles. Several mails daily. Population 6000.

Albert Henri, laborer, Wellington, n s
Allard Bélénie, boot and shoe manufr, Main, h Albert
Allard Alfred, boots and shoes, Wellington
Anderson Wm., engineer, off Bridge
Archambault Jos., laborer, Charles, ns
Archambault Jos. Ol., notary public and commissioner of the Superior court, office Main, h Inkerman
Ardouin George, druggist, Main
Atonio Ignace, chief of the Indian vil., below Bellevue garden, L V
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Auligny Julien, laborer, Head
Aubry Stanislas, millwright, Main
Anclaire Cyprien, clerk, cor Britannia and Victoria
AUCLAIRE ROBERT, grocer, cor Britannia and Victoria
Audon Ludger, laborer, Head
Auger Chas., laborer, Bridge

Antonio Ignace was recorded in the Hull City Directory of 1873 as Chief of the Indian Village, unfortunately this was the last year, I could locate him in the City Directories or on record.

https://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/discover/directories-collection/Pages/directories-collection-available-editions.aspx

Chief Eneas Makwa 1873

Algonquins of Pikwàkanagàn First Nation

In September 1856, a band of five Algonquin families who harvested the Bonnechere river and valley, petitioned the Governor General for a grant of land. Unfortunately, their request was denied. On September 17, 1873, the Algonquins under the band leadership of Eneas Makwa, received a Crown Patent of 1,561 acres (632 ha). This First Nation's Indian Reserve land became known as Pikwàkanagàn. The Algonquins of Pikwàkanagàn are the only federally recognized Algonquin community in Ontario. The band has a strong history around the Bonnechere River and Golden Lake in Renfrew County. In Quebec, there are nine Algonquin communities; Abit ibiwinni, Timiskaming, Eagle Village (Kebaouek), Wolf Lake, Long Point (Winneway), Kitcisakik (Grand Lac), Lac Simon, Mitcikinabik Inik (Algonquins of Barriere Lake) and Kitigan Zibi (River Desert) First Nations. Pikwàkanagàn, means “a hilly place”, for more Algonquin history and a timeline for the Algonquin Chiefs of Pikwàkanagàn, please visit the link below.

http://algonquinsofpikwakanagan.com/legacy/past_chiefs.php

John A McDonald

House of Commons Debates

OFFICIAL DEBATES

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF THE

DOMINION OF CANADA.

FOURTH SESSION—FOURTH PARLIAMENT.

45 VICTORIÆ, 1882.

VOL. XII.

COMPRISING THE PERIOD FROM THE NINTH DAY OF FEBRUARY TO THE SEVENTEENTH DAY OF MAY, 1882.

Edited and Indexed by JOHN CHAS. BOYCE, *Assistant to Chief Reporter.*

OTTAWA:
PRINTED BY MACLEAN, ROGER & CO., WELLINGTON STREET.
1882

1186 COMMONS DEBATES. APRIL 27,

Mr. MILLS. Then I must say it is pretty evident that the Indians have become pensioners upon the Public Treasury, that we are called upon to feed them, to clothe them, and that they are doing little or nothing for themselves. Now, I believe a barbarous population like the Indians may very easily be made wholly dependent upon the Government. I felt satisfied that that was the danger in dealing with the Indian population of the North-West, and I think that the extent to which they have been provided for during the past two or three years has produced such a condition of things that it will be very difficult to induce the Indians to devote themselves to industrial pursuits. I am of the opinion that the Government is largely responsible for this large sum. I have been told that in some instances the agents have told the Indians that if they did not hunt that they would be provided for at any rate, and the Indians have become discouraged. One party wrote me that a friend of his had been offered a very large sum if he would remain with an agent for the purpose of assisting him in feeding the Indians. He said the bands under him were not going out to hunt, and there would be a handsome thing in providing food for these Indians. Now, it is easy to see that unless there is some stringent check upon the appropriation that is being made for the Indians in this way, at a great distance from the seat of Government, and without any special supervision, there is great danger that the agents may be tempted to misappropriation of these funds.

Mr. HESSON. An agent can have nothing to do with furnishing supplies to these bands. We are driven into a large expenditure of this kind. We were told a year ago that this expenditure would go on increasing, by reason of the efforts made to induce the Indians to settle down under a system of farming. I desire to ascertain if the agents had control of the supplies under this item. If so, it is an unfortunate state of affairs; but I understand that the goods are furnished by contract.

Mr. CASEY. At whose discretion are supplies issued?

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD. In case of apprehended famine the matter is to be dealt with on the spot; but the whole matter is dealt with by Mr. Dewdney, who has charge of the whole reserves. When the Indians are starving they have been helped, but they have been reduced to one-half and one-quarter rations; but when they fall into a state of destitution we cannot allow them to die for want of food. It is true that Indians so long as they are fed will not work. I have reason to believe that the agents as a whole, and I am sure it is the case with the Commissioner, are doing all they can, by refusing food until the Indians are on the verge of starvation, to reduce the expense. The buffalo has disappeared during the past few years. Some few came over this year, and although their arrival relieved the Indians, I was rather sorry, looking to the future, that such was the case, as the Blackfeet, Bloods, and Piegans who had settled on reserves at once returned to their nomadic habits and abandoned the settlements. It will occasionally happen that the agents will issue food too liberally, and the Government must depend on their agents—the agents advocated by hon. gentlemen opposite and who are doing the work well. I do not hear any complaints of dishonesty. One case occurred in which the agent would neither issue food or allow the Indians to take it, and the agent thought it was better he should issue it. We hope that the Indians will now settle down; but Indians are Indians, and we must submit to frequent disappointments in the way of civilizing them.

Mr. MILLS. No doubt the Indians will bear a great degree of starvation before they will work, and so long as they are certain the Government will come to their aid they will not do much for themselves. The maintenance of farms has reached $90,000, and although the experiment has been two years on trial there are no results therefrom, nothing adequate to warrant the expenditure.

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD. The Indians eat the produce.

Mr. MILLS. Then that should be stated in order that we may arrive at a correct conclusion as to the cost of the Indians. No less than $170,000 are expended for managing 30,000 Indians in the North-West.

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD. More than that.

Mr. MILLS. Whatever the number may be it is not very large. No doubt if there was a white man on each reservation working with the Indians, showing them how to farm, and at the same time impressing upon them the fact that they must produce food for their sustenance, much greater results would have been accomplished.

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD. The hon. gentleman is mistaken. The farm is there on the reserve or just contiguous to it. We try to get a practical farmer with an assistant to work with the Indians. The expectation of the Commissioner is that the Indians will sow about 4,000 acres in the spring of 1882.

Mr. TROW. There is considerable force in the remark of the hon. gentleman for Bothwell (Mr. Mills), in reference to indulging the Indians. It would be wrong, of course, to allow them to suffer, but they should be thrown on their own resources as far as possible. I have known bands of Indians to be lounging about when they might have been providing for themselves. Last fall we saw them in large numbers begging at points in Montana, when we counted in one day more than one hundred carcasses of buffalo on the prairie.

Mr. BANNERMAN. The hon. gentleman is speaking of the country south of the boundary line, and not of our own territory. There is nothing in which the Canadians compare more favorably with the people of the United States than in their treatment of the Indians.

164. North-West Mounted Police..... $413,000

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD. This amount is estimated for 500 men instead of 300. The average cost of a Mounted Policeman and a horse, prior to 1879, was $1,000 per annum. The cost during the current year will be $875, while the estimate for 1882-83 is $820. The average annual cost of an infantry soldier in the United States is $1,000, and of a cavalry soldier, from $1,600 to $2,000. The cost per man and horse of the Mounted Police is $875; the pay of the force, including the staff and gardeners, is $160,000; the vote for 1881-82, was $110,000. The present vote is for 500 men and 5 officers, an increase of 200 men; but no increase of officers.

Resolutions ordered to be reported; and (at 2.55 o'clock, a.m.) the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

THURSDAY, 27th April, 1882.

The SPEAKER took the Chair at Three o'clock.

PRAYERS.

CIVIL SERVICE.

Sir HECTOR LANGEVIN moved that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole to consider certain resolutions to be embodied in Bill (No. 36) respecting the Civil Service of Canada.

Motion agreed to, and House resolved itself into Committee.

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD.

I have included a few discussions recorded in the House of Commons by John A McDonald. John A McDonald was responsible for allocating Indian moneys held in trust by the Crown. I added this content to illustrate his eurocentric mentality towards any other race.

"I have reason to believe that the agents as a whole, and I am sure it is the case with the Commissioner, are doing all they can, by refusing food until the Indians are on the brink of starvation to reduce the expense."

John A McDonald 1882

https://www.canadiana.ca/view/oocihm.9_07185_8/1194?r=0&s=1

House of Commons 1883

Pg. 1107 and Pg. 1108

“When the school is on the reserve, the child lives with its parents, who are savages, and though he may learn to read and write, his habits and training mode of thought are Indian. He is simply a savage who can read and write. It has been strongly impressed upon myself, as head of the Department, that Indian children should be withdrawn as much as possible from the parental influence, and the only way to do that would be to put them in central training industrial schools where they will acquire the habits and modes of thought of white men."

John A McDonald 1883

https://www.canadiana.ca/view/oocihm.9_07186_1_2/369?r=0&s=1

House of Commons 1887

“The great aim of our legislation has been to do away with the tribal system and assimilate the Indian people in all respects with the other inhabitants of the Dominion as speedily as they are fit to change”.

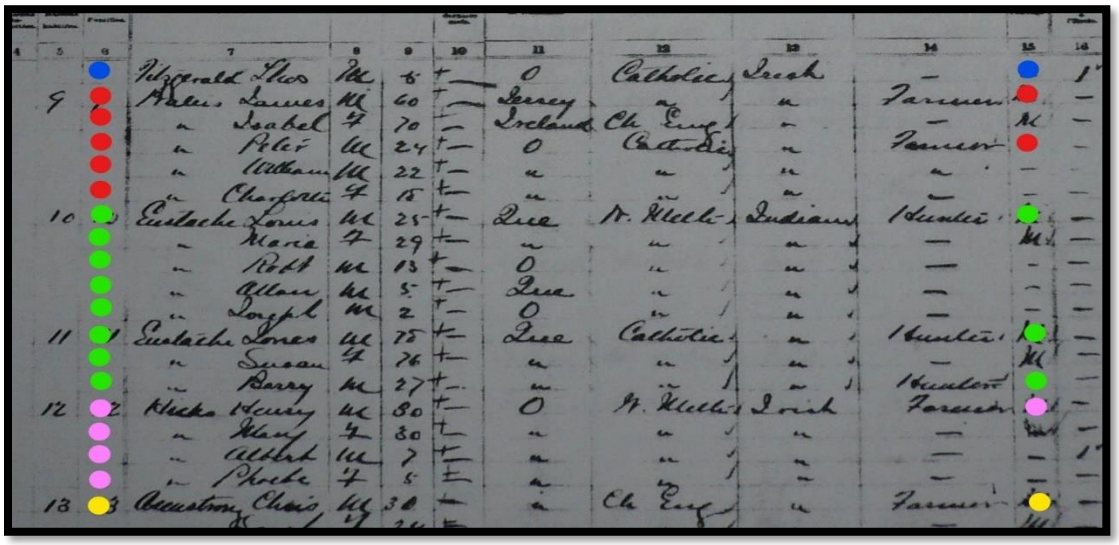
Wahta Mohawks of Muskoka 1880

In 1877, the Department of Indian Affairs consulted with Joseph Onesakenrat and Louis Sahanatien. In 1880, the Department of Indian Affairs requested the Province of Ontario, to accommodate the Indian land interest for a Chief Joseph Onesakenrat and a Chief Louis Sahanatien of Kanesatake. I am unsure if Chief Ohsennakenrat "Jean" Tewisha, who was recorded as dissident in 1871 was included in this settlement. However, 15,000 acres were set aside for Chief Onesakenrat and Chief Louis Sahantin of Lake of Two Mountains. The Mohawks of Wahta have their own narrative regarding their historical development and status, for more interesting history on the Mohawks of Wahta, please visit the link below.

http://www.wahtamohawks.com/member-photos/

1881 Census of Ottawa-Carleton,

Torbolton, Ontario-Indian Hunters



http://data2.collectionscanada.gc.ca/e/e327/e008171320.jpg

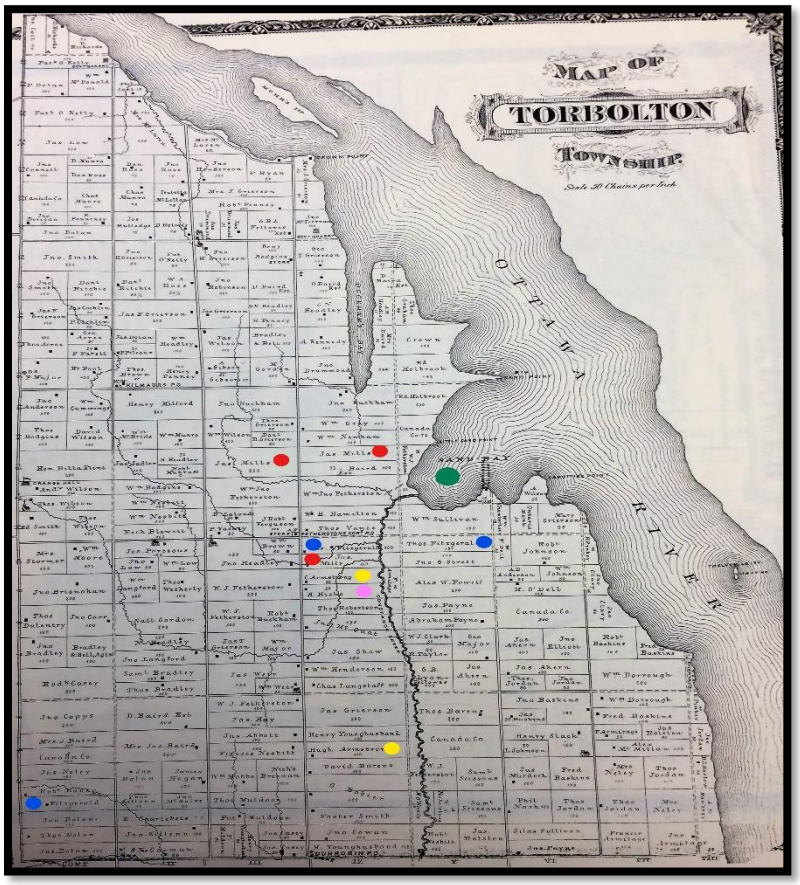
In the 1881 census of Torbolton, Ontario, the Indian families recorded as "Hunters", are listed as, 25-year-old Indian Louis Eustache and his family in house #10, 75-year-old Jones Eustache and his family was in house # 11. This census of 1881 recorded the Hunters living between the Fitzgerald house #8, the Mills house #9, the Hicks house #12 and the Armstrong household in #13, these families are listed as farmers.

There is compelling evidence that connects these Hunting families to the "Hull Indian village Site # 15"

https://www.historymuseum.ca/cmc/exhibitions/archeo/sowter/1917/sowter1917e.html

Map of Torbolton, Township

Carleton, Ontario 1879

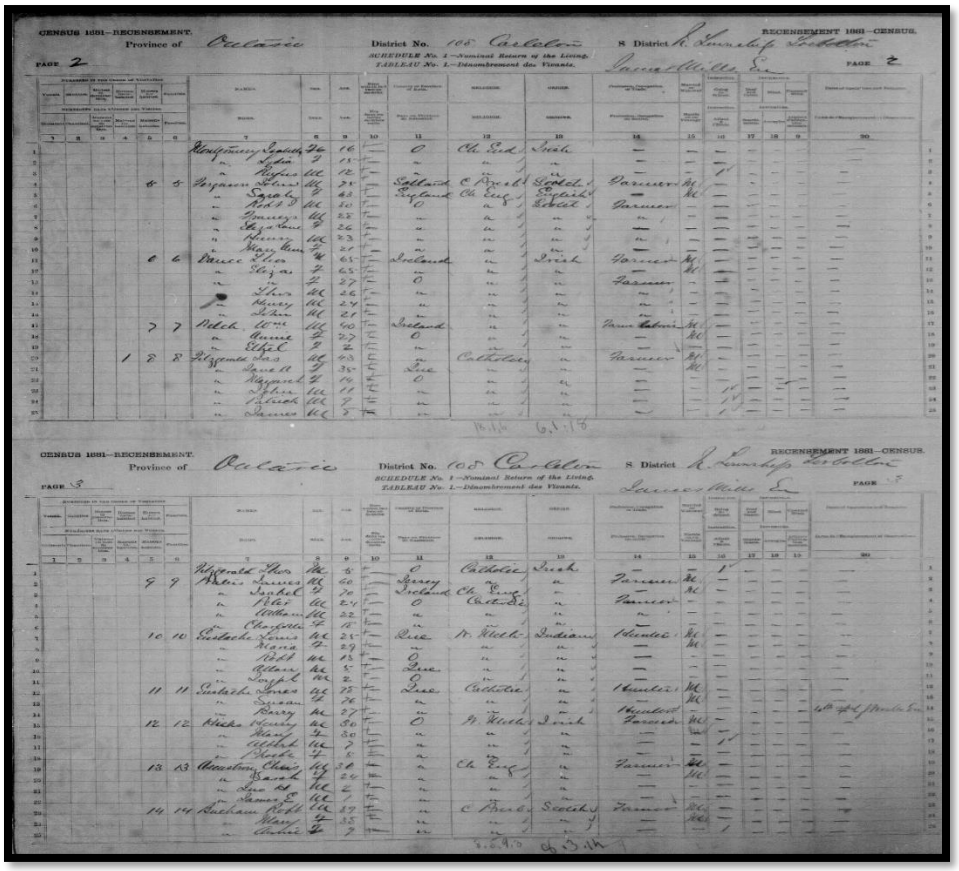


http://www.historicmapworks.com/Map/CA/15/Torbolton+Township/Carleton+County+1879/Ontario/

On this 1879 land division map for the Township of Torbolton, Ontario, you can clearly see how the settler state had divided and registered these immigrant families residing on our hunting land in Torbolton. However, no land was secured for our Indigenous families on our traditional hunting ground of Ottawa-Carelton. However, the Torbolton, census of 1881, captured Kanatso:ronon hunters residing between Fitzgerald in house #8, Mills#9, Hicks#12 and Armstrong in household #13. Based on there being no accommodated ground plot for our Indigenous interest, a green circle has been placed in the river at Big Sand Point to represent our Kanatso hunters.

1881 Census of Ottawa-Carleton,

Torbolton, Ontario, Indian Hunters



http://data2.collectionscanada.gc.ca/e/e327/e008171320.jpg

There is compelling evidence that connects these Hunting families to the "Hull Indian village Site # 15"

https://www.historymuseum.ca/cmc/exhibitions/archeo/sowter/1917/sowter1917e.html

This 1881 Torbolton, Ontario census, list the Eustache family as Indian. This 1881 census record does not list the ethnic origin of the Indigenous families. To simply confirm the Eustache family origins, you will need to cross reference this Eustache family record with other census documents from the Ottawa-Hull region. For example, 25-Year-Old Louis Eustache from 1881, can be located 20 years later in Hull.

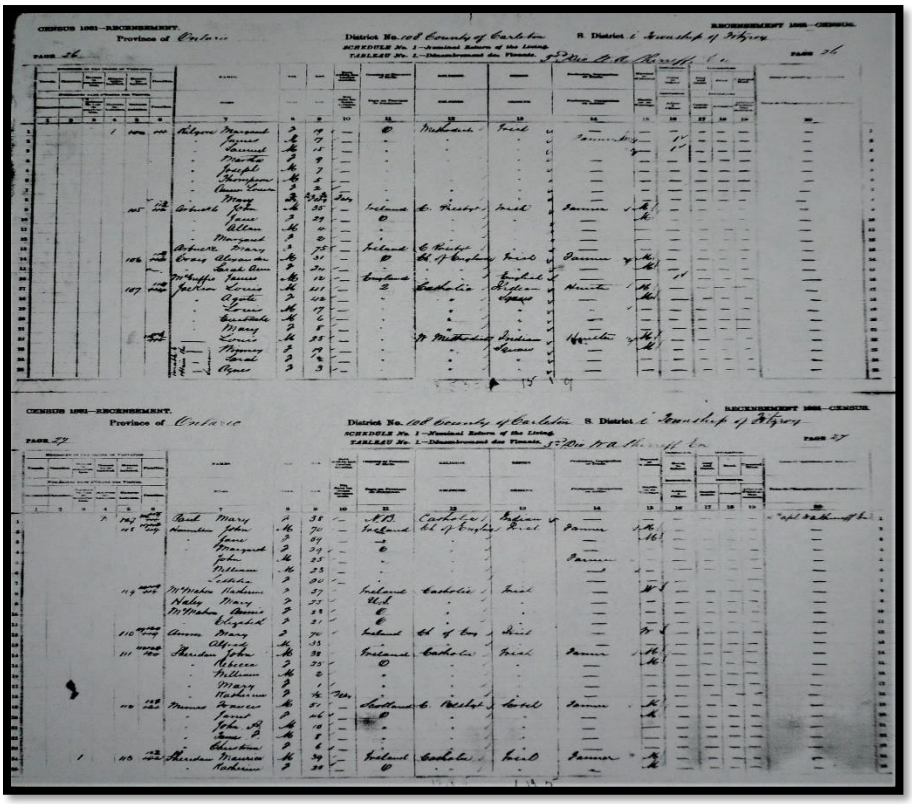
The 1901 census of the Indian encampment in Hull, Quebec, recorded, a 45-year-old-Louis Eustache and his family origin is listed as Iroquois. So, any amateur researcher should not encounter any “Research Difficulties studying Non-Status Indigenous people in the Ottawa Valley”.

1901 Hull Census follows chronologically.

Take Notice: Joan Holmes and Associates, has recorded 26 Algonquins, in Carelton Township in the year 1881, more posterior.

1881 Census of Ottawa-Carleton,

Fitzroy, Ontario, Indian Hunters



https://central.bac-lac.gc.ca/.item/?app=Census1881&op=&img&id=e008171402

This 1881 Fitzroy, Carelton, Ontario census, list the Jackson family as Indian, the census record does not list the ethnic origin of the Indian family. To simply confirm the Jackson family origins, you will need to cross reference the Jackson family with other census documents from the Ottawa-Hull region. For example, 20 years later, the 1901 census of the Indian encampment in Gatineau, Quebec, recorded Louis Jackson's family as Iroquois. So, any amateur researcher should not encounter any "Research Difficulties studying Non-Status Indigenous people in the Ottawa Valley."

There is compelling evidence that connects these Indian Hunting families to the "Hull Indian Village Site # 15"

https://www.historymuseum.ca/cmc/exhibitions/archeo/sowter/1917/sowter1917e.html

1901 Hull Census follows chronologically.

Take Notice: Joan Holmes and Associates, has recorded 26 Algonquins, in Carelton Township in the year 1881, more posterior.

Mohawks in Egypt

Ottawa Contingent 1884-1885

Major General Charles "Chinese" Gordon, 1833-1885, wearing his Egyptian uniform.

The Historical Society of Ottawa published a chronicle regarding the Ottawa contingent of 1884.

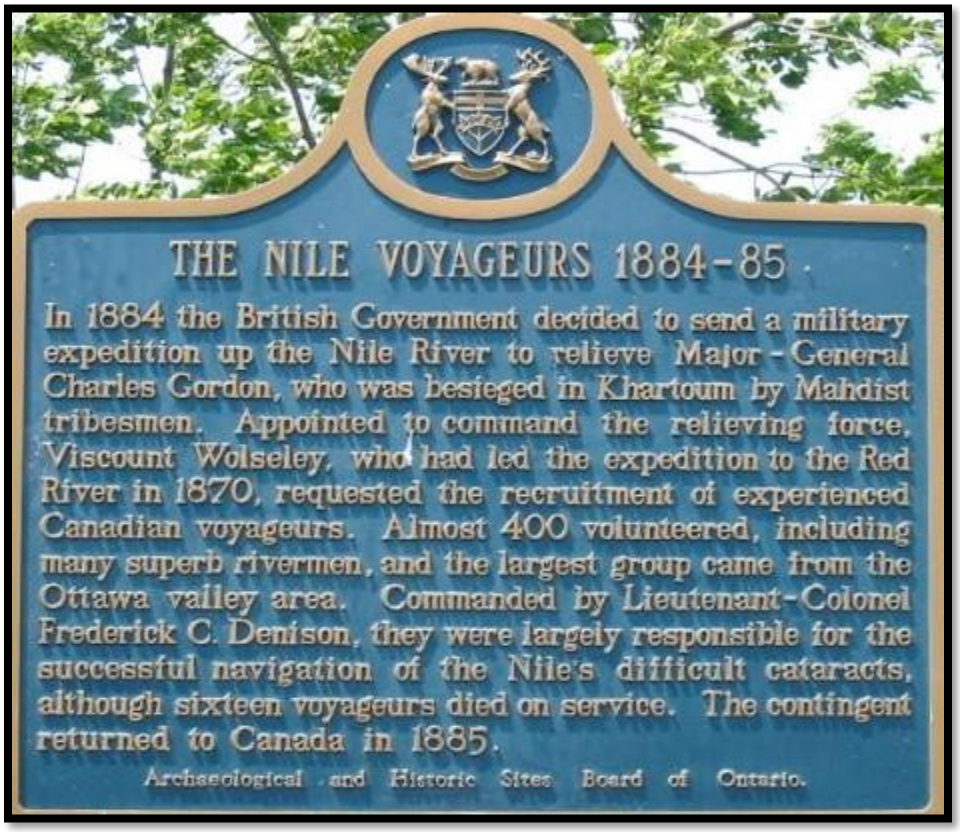
"Of the 386 officers and men who volunteered for the Nile Expedition, roughly half were hired from the lumber shanty towns of Ottawa-Hull. Another 56 Mohawks came from the Caughnawaga and St Regis areas."

https://www.historicalsocietyottawa.ca/publications/ottawa-stories/personalities-from-the-very-famous-to-the-lesser-known/the-nile-voyageurs

The Ottawa Contingent of the Canadian Voyageurs in front of the Parliament Buildings, Ottawa, 1884.

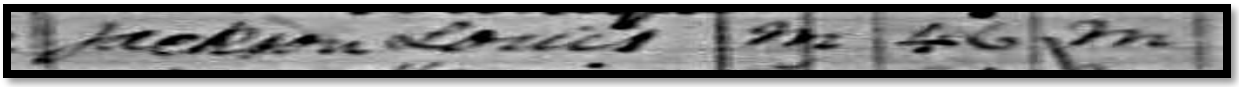
Library and Archives Canada, Mikan No. 3623770

Commemoration plague on the Ottawa River



Major-General Charles Gordon sent a desperate message to the British army requesting assistance. There was a call for our Kanienkehaka nations professionally qualified river men to pilot the Nile river in Egypt. This request was from our British Canadian allies. The mission was to help Major-General Charles Gordon, who was trapped in Khartoum and besieged by Muslim forces. River pilots from several Iroquoian communities answered the call. Iroquois men from Kana:tso, Kanesatake, Kahnawake and Akwesasane honored our alliance with the British and defended them in their perplexed time. Other Indigenous men participated. One-third of the Manitoba group were Saulteaux Ojibway, Swampy Cree, and Métis from the St. Peter's band near Selkirk.

Although several Indian tribes sacrificed for this mission, Carl Benn, a Mohawk of Kahnawake authored a novel specifically called the Mohawks on the Nile. Benn wrote about Indians from the Ottawa community that participated in this military expedition on the Nile River between 1884-1885. In Carl Benn's book, he mentions river pilot Louis Jackson and James Deer, who recorded the details of their adventures upon returning to Canada in 1885. I was unable to confirm kinship between the different Louis Jackson's from the Kanienkehakaka nation. Our Kana:tso Louis Jackson is present at the St. James Church in Hull in 1892 baptizing his son Michael Jackson.



The above image is part of the 1891 census of La Prairie, P.Q., that recorded Kahnawake Louis Jackson as 46 married to an Honorine Jackson

Image below is part of the 1901 census of Kahnawake, P.Q. that recorded the correct river pilot Louis Jackson as a 57-year-old man married to Honorine

http://automatedgenealogy.com/census/View.jsp?id=39532&highlight=6&desc=1901+Census+of+Canada+page+containing+F.+Louis+Jackson

Image below is part of the 1901 census of Hull, P.Q. that recorded the Kana:tso Louis Jackson as 33

http://automatedgenealogy.com/census/View.jsp?id=27227&highlight=42&desc=1901+Census+of+Canada+page+containing+Louis+Jackson

I am unaware if this 33-year-old Louis Jackson, who married Cecilia Jackson at our Indian village of Hull, was kin to the pilot Louis Jackson recorded in Kahnawake in 1901.

Considering the 1881 Carleton census below, the record list a 41-year-old Louis Jackson who is married to his squaw wife Aquete Jackson.

https://central.bac-lac.gc.ca/.item/?app=Census1881&op=&img&id=e008171402

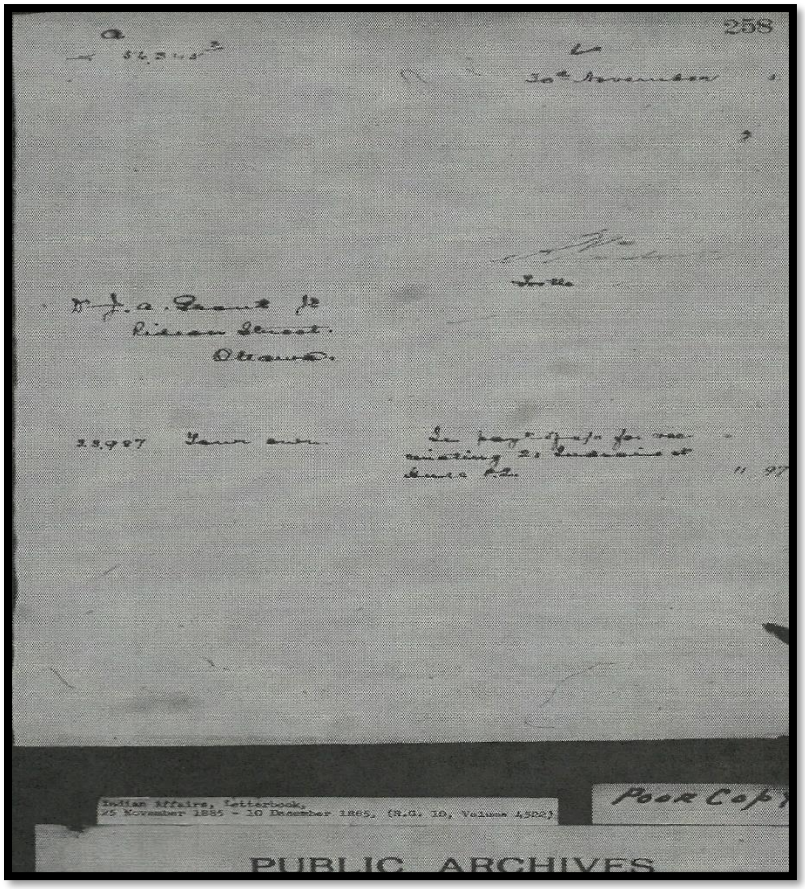
Another Louis Jackson was recorded by census in the 1871 Dundee Indian Village. 22-years-old, Louis Jackson, married to Theresa Jackson aged 19. This Dundee Louis Jackson is the river pilot motioned in Benn's novel. However, Louis as well as the surname Jackson are quite common names given to our Kanienkehaka nation, making any connection of kinship without a birth, baptismal or death records extremely difficult.

Image below is part of the 1901 census of Hull, P.Q. that recorded this Louis Jackson as 33

https://central.bac-lac.gc.ca/.item/?app=Census1871&op=&img&id=4395472_00351

1885 Smallpox Vaccines for Hull Indians

by Dr. J. A. Grant of Ottawa



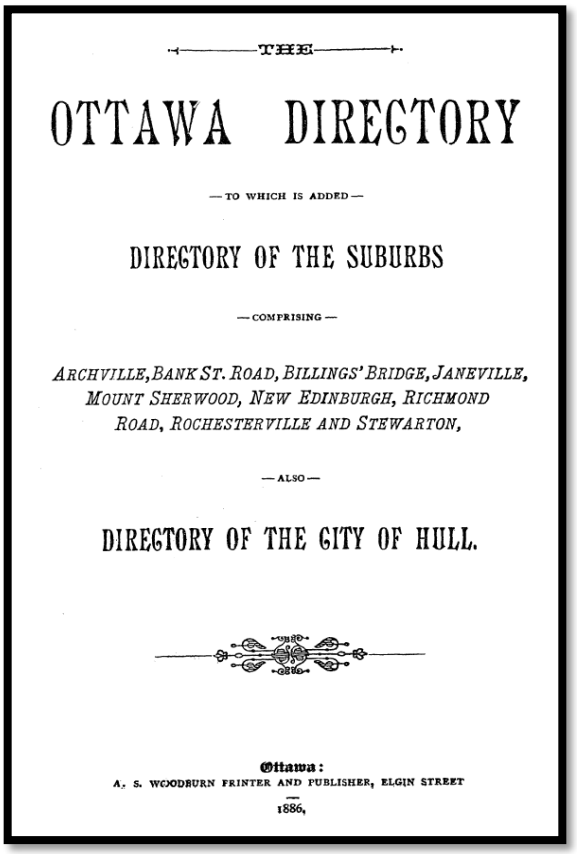
Indian Affairs, Letter book, 25 November 1885- 10 December 1885, (RG 10, Volume 4522)

While Kana:tso members among the Canadian Voyageurs in Egypt (1884-1885) participated in a rescue mission of a British officer, the Indigenous population at Kana:tso were once again suffering from an infectious disease called Smallpox. This record will show that on November 30th, in 1885, Dr. J.A. Grant of Ottawa permitted the vaccination of "21" Indians in Hull, Quebec. This medical record is inconsistent with the Department of Indian Affairs comparative statement on the population of Indian tribes and bands recorded in Hull, P.Q.. Indian Affairs only accounted for "17" Indians in Hull in 1885, this fluctuation in population accounting will support the inconsistency.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_Grant_(Ontario_politician)

Ottawa-Hull City Directory 1886

Indian Village, King's Road



THE

OTTAWA DIRECTORY

— TO WHICH IS ADDED —

DIRECTORY OF THE SUBURBS

— COMPRISING —

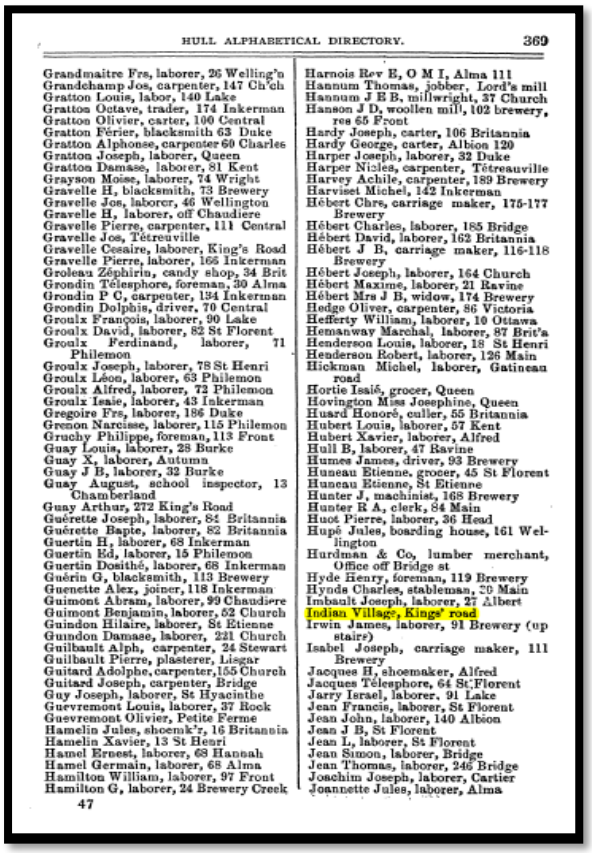
ARCHVILLE, BANK ST. ROAD, BILLINGS' BRIDGE, JANEVILLE, MOUNT SHERWOOD, NEW EDINBURGH, RICHMOND ROAD, ROCHESTERVILLE AND STEWARTON,

— ALSO —

DIRECTORY OF THE CITY OF HULL.

Ottawa:
A. S. WOODBURN PRINTER AND PUBLISHER, ELGIN STREET
1886.

1886 Directory of Hull



HULL ALPHABETICAL DIRECTORY. 369

Grandmaitre Frs, laborer, 26 Welling'n
Grandchamp Jos, carpenter, 147 Ch'ch
Gratton Louis, labor, 140 Lake
Gratton Ottave, trader, 174 Inkerman
Gratton Olivier, carter, 100 Central
Gratton Férier, blacksmith 63 Duke
Gratton Alphonse, carpenter 60 Charles
Gratton Joseph, laborer, Queen
Gratton Damase, laborer, 81 Kent
Grayson Moise, laborer, 74 Wright
Gravelle H, blacksmith, 73 Brewery
Gravelle Jos, laborer, 46 Wellington
Gravelle H, laborer, off Chaudiere
Gravelle Pierre, carpenter, 111 Central
Gravelle Jos, Tétreuville
Gravelle Cesaire, laborer, King's Road
Gravelle Pierre, laborer, 166 Inkerman
Groleau Zéphirin, candy shop, 34 Brit
Grondin Télesphore, foreman, 30 Alma
Grondin P C, carpenter, 134 Inkerman
Grondin Dolphis, driver, 70 Central
Groulx François, laborer, 90 Lake
Groulx David, laborer, 82 St Florent
Groulx Ferdinand, laborer, 71 Philemon
Groulx Joseph, laborer, 78 St Henri
Groulx Léon, laborer, 63 Philemon
Groulx Alfred, laborer, 72 Philemon
Groulx Isaie, laborer, 43 Inkerman
Gregoire Frs, laborer, 186 Duke
Grenon Narcisse, laborer, 115 Philemon
Gruchy Philippe, foreman, 113 Front
Guay Louis, laborer, 28 Burke
Guay X, laborer, Autumn
Guay J B, laborer, 32 Burke
Guay August, school inspector, 13 Chamberland
Guay Arthur, 272 King's Road
Guérette Joseph, laborer, 84 Britannia
Guérette Bapte, laborer, 82 Britannia
Guertin H, laborer, 68 Inkerman
Guertin Ed, laborer, 15 Philemon
Guertin Dosithé, laborer, 68 Inkerman
Guérin G, blacksmith, 113 Brewery
Guenette Alex, joiner, 118 Inkerman
Guimont Abram, laborer, 99 Chaudiere
Guimont Benjamin, laborer, 52 Church
Guindon Hilaire, laborer, St Etienne
Gundon Damase, laborer, 221 Church
Guilbault Alph, carpenter, 24 Stewart
Guilbault Pierre, plasterer, Lisgar
Guitard Adolphe, carpenter, 155 Church
Guitard Joseph, carpenter, Bridge
Guy Joseph, laborer, St Hyacinthe
Guevremont Louis, laborer, 37 Rock
Guevremont Olivier, Petite Ferme
Hamelin Jules, shoemk'r, 16 Britannia
Hamelin Xavier, 13 St Henri
Hamel Ernest, laborer, 68 Hannah
Hamel Germain, laborer, 68 Alma
Hamilton William, laborer, 97 Front
Hamilton G, laborer, 24 Brewery Creek
Harnois Rev E, O M I, Alma 111
Hannum Thomas, jobber, Lord's mill
Hannum J B B, millwright, 37 Church
Hanson J D, woollen mill, 102 brewery, res 65 Front
Hardy Joseph, carter, 106 Britannia
Hardy George, carter, Albion 120
Harper Joseph, laborer, 32 Duke
Harper Nicles, carpenter, Tétreauville
Harvey Achile, carpenter, 189 Brewery
Harvieet Michel, 142 Inkerman
Hébert Chrs, carriage maker, 175-177 Brewery
Hébert Charles, laborer, 185 Bridge
Hébert David, laborer, 162 Britannia
Hébert J B, carriage maker, 116-118 Brewery
Hébert Joseph, laborer, 164 Church
Hébert Maxime, laborer, 21 Ravine
Hébert Mrs J B, widow, 174 Brewery
Hedge Oliver, carpenter, 86 Victoria
Hefferty William, laborer, 10 Ottawa
Hemanway Marchal, laborer, 87 Brit'a
Henderson Louis, laborer, 18 St Henri
Henderson Robert, laborer, 126 Main
Hickman Michel, laborer, Gatineau road
Hortie Isaié, grocer, Queen
Hovington Miss Josephine, Queen
Huard Honoré, culler, 55 Britannia
Hubert Louis, laborer, 57 Kent
Hubert Xavier, laborer, Alfred
Hull B, laborer, 47 Ravine
Humes James, driver, 93 Brewery
Huneau Etienne, grocer, 45 St Florent
Huneau Etienne, St Etienne
Hunter J, machinist, 168 Brewery
Hunter R A, clerk, 84 Main
Huot Pierre, laborer, 36 Head
Hupé Jules, boarding house, 161 Wellington
Hurdman & Co, lumber merchant, Office off Bridge st
Hyde Henry, foreman, 119 Brewery
Hynds Charles, stableman, 20 Main
Imbault Joseph, laborer, 27 Albert
Indian Village, Kings' road
Irwin James, laborer, 91 Brewery (up stairs)
Isabel Joseph, carriage maker, 111 Brewery
Jacques H, shoemaker, Alfred
Jacques Télesphore, 64 St Florent
Jarry Israel, laborer, 91 Lake
Jean Francis, laborer, St Florent
Jean John, laborer, 140 Albion
Jean J B, St Florent
Jean L, laborer, St Florent
Jean Simon, laborer, Bridge
Jean Thomas, laborer, 246 Bridge
Joachim Joseph, laborer, Cartier
Joannette Jules, laborer, Alma

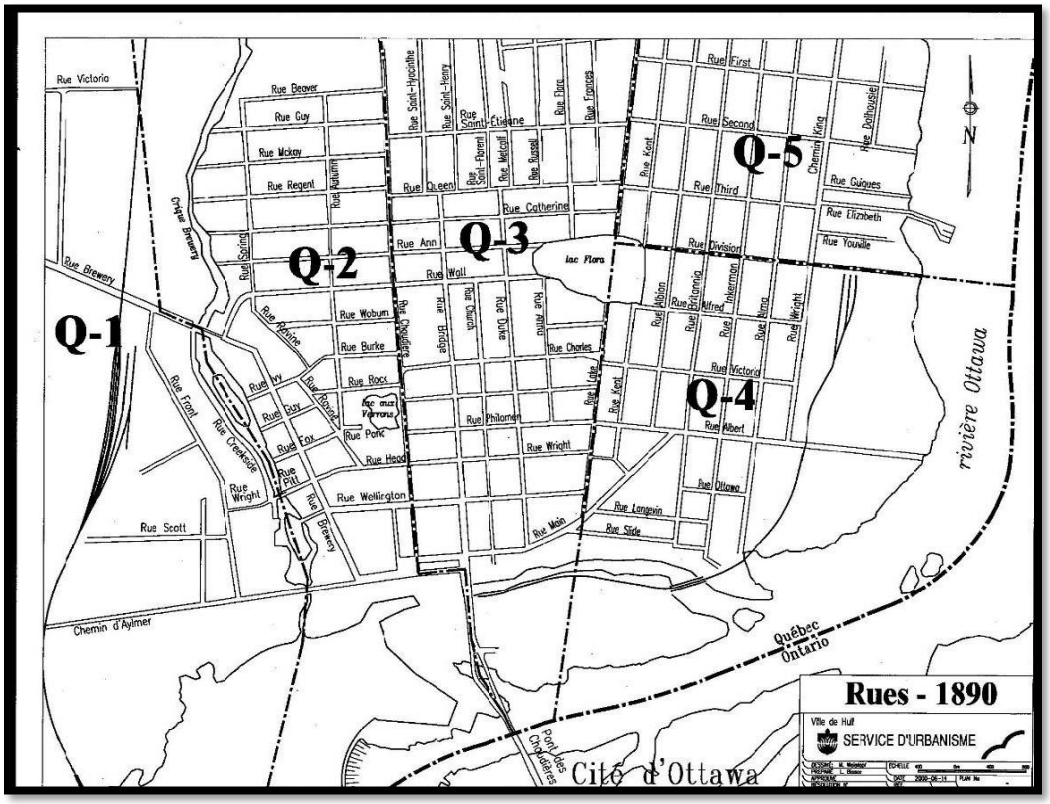
47

Indian Village, King's Road

This 1886 Hull directory recorded an Indian Village on Kings' road. This document will support the existence of our Indian Village on Kings road in Hull, Province of Quebec.

https://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/discover/directories-collection/Pages/item.aspx?IdNumber=34772

1890 City of Hull Road Map

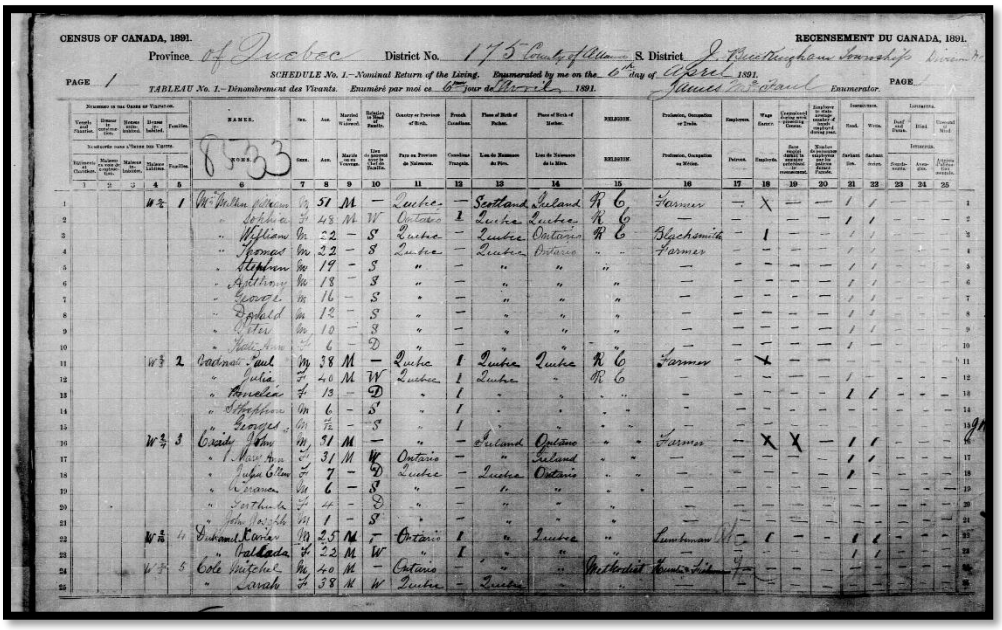


In June of 1894, Wright Street became Boult and King Road became present-day Laurier Ave.

Dalhousie Street, running parallel to Kings Road, was added at some point before 1890, on the river side, west of King. In 1894 Second Street changed its name to St. Bernard Street. (NCR#11152546 – v1)

1891 Census of Buckingham, Province of Quebec

A short canoe paddle down the Ottawa River from Kana:tso or Hull, you will enter Buckingham Quebec, which is directly across the Ottawa river from Cumberland Ontario. In this copy of the 1891 census of Buckingham, Quebec, there is no designated area in the census table chart for racial origins. Here you can see that the Cole family neighbors the Decare family. Although the family's origins were not collected in this 1891 census. Under profession, occupation and trade, the census lists these families as “Hunters and Fishermen.” This Cole family is Kanienkehaka in origin. Nancy’s Birth and Baptismal record from the St. James Church of 1868, states that Nancy’s showers “Mitchel and Sarah Cole, are Indian”. The St. James Church record is included in this report; however, the St. James Church does not identify the Indian origin for the Coles. The Indian origin for “Mitchel and Sarah Cole” can be viewed adjacent Buckingham in the 1901 census of Cumberland.



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

Province of Quebec District No. 175 County of Ottawa S. District J. Buckingham Township

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

TABLEAU No. 1.—Dénombrement des Vivants. Enumeré par moi ce 6me jour de Avril 1891. James McLeod Enumerator.

	Numéro de ville ou de village	Numéro de district	Numéro de subdivision	Numéro de famille	Numéro de maison	Numéro de famille	NAMES. NOMS	Sex.	Age.	Married or Widowed. Marié ou Veuve.	Relation to head of family. Rapport avec le chef de famille.	Country or Province of Birth. Pays ou Province de Naissance.	French Canadian. Canadien Français.	Place of Birth of Father. Lieu de Naissance du Père.	Place of Birth of Mother. Lieu de Naissance de la Mère.	RELIGION. RELIGION.	Profession, Occupation or Trade. Profession, Occupation ou Métier.	Employers. Patrons.	Employés.	Wage Earner.	Employers of other people. Employés d'autres personnes.	Employed. Employés.	Temperate. Tempérant.	Intemperate. Intempérant.	Literate. Lettré.	Illiterate. Illettré.	Deaf and Dumb. Sourd-muet.	Blind. Aveugle.	Insane or idiot. Aliéné ou idiot.	
							FORM 83																							
1					W 2	1	William Pitman	M	51	M	—	Quebec	—	Scotland	Ireland	R C	Farmer	—	X	—	—	—	/	/	—	—	—	—	—	1
2							" Sebina	F	48	M	W	Ontario	1	Quebec	Quebec	R C	—	—		—	—	—	/	/	—	—	—	—	—	2
3							" William	M	22	—	S	Quebec	—	Quebec	Ontario	R C	Blacksmith	—	1	—	—	—	/	/	—	—	—	—	—	3
4							" Thomas	M	22	—	S	Quebec	—	Quebec	Ontario	" "	Farmer	—	—	—	—	—	/	/	—	—	—	—	—	4
5							" Stephen	M	19	—	S	"	—	"	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	/	/	—	—	—	—	—	5
6							" Anthony	M	18	—	S	"	—	"	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	/	/	—	—	—	—	—	6
7							" George	M	16	—	S	"	—	"	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	/	/	—	—	—	—	—	7
8							" Donald	M	12	—	S	"	—	"	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	/	/	—	—	—	—	—	8
9							" Peter	M	10	—	S	"	—	"	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	/	/	—	—	—	—	—	9
10							" Nelson	M	6	—	D	"	—	"	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	/	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
11					W 3	2	Cardinal Joel	M	38	M	—	Quebec	1	Quebec	Quebec	R C	Farmer	—	X	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
12							" Julia	F	40	M	W	Quebec	1	Quebec	"	R C	—	—	—	—	—	—	/	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
13							" Amelia	F	13	—	D	"	1	"	"	" "	—	—	—	—	—	—	/	/	—	—	—	—	—	13
14							" Stephen	M	6	—	S	"	1	"	"	" "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
15							" George	M	7½	—	S	"	1	"	"	" "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
16					W 3	3	Cassidy John	M	31	M	—	"	—	Ireland	Ontario	" "	Farmer	—	X	X	—	—	/	/	—	—	—	—	—	16
17							" Mary Ann	F	31	M	W	Ontario	—	"	Ireland	" "	—	—	—	—	—	—	/	/	—	—	—	—	—	17
18							" John Allen	M	7	—	D	Quebec	—	Quebec	Ontario	" "	—	—	—	—	—	—	/	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
19							" Warren	M	6	—	S	"	—	"	"	" "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19
20							" Fortunia	F	4	—	D	"	—	"	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20
21							" John Joseph	M	1	—	S	"	—	"	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21
22					W 3	4	Duhamel Xavier	M	25	M	—	Ontario	1	"	Quebec	"	Lumberman	M —	1	—	—	—	/	/	—	—	—	—	—	22
23							" Rachel	F	22	M	W	"	1	"	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	/	/	—	—	—	—	—	23
24					W 3	5	Cole Mitchel	M	40	M	—	Ontario	—	"	"	Methodist	Farmer Fisher	J —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24
25							" Sarah	F	38	M	W	Quebec	—	Quebec	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25

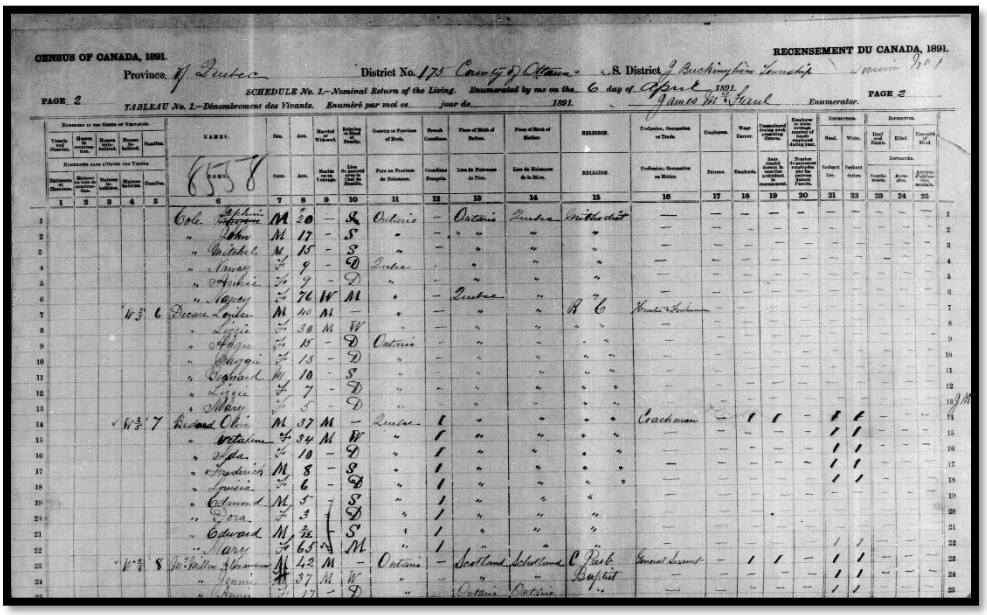
http://central.bac-lac.gc.ca/.item/?app=Census1891&op=img&id=30953_148213-00539

There is compelling evidence that connects Mitchel and Sarah Cole to the “Hull Indian village Site # 15”

https://www.historymuseum.ca/cmc/exhibitions/archeo/sowter/1917/sowter1917e.html

Census of Canada, 1891 Province of Quebec, District of Buckingham

Page 2



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

Province of Quebec District No. 175 County of Ottawa S. District of Buckingham Township Lot 1

PAGE 2 SCHEDULE No. 1.—Nominal Return of the Living. Enumerated by me on the 6 day of April 1891. PAGE 2

TABLEAU No. 1.—Dénombrement des Vivants. Enumeré par moi ce jour de 1891. James M. Hurd Enumerator.

	Number in the Order of Visitation					NAMES	Sex	Age	Married or Widow	Religious or Secular Order	Country or Province of Birth	French Canadian	Place of Birth of Father	Place of Birth of Mother	RELIGION	Profession, Occupation or Trade	Employer	Wage Earner	Unemployed during year	Number of weeks unemployed during year	Instruction: Read	Instruction: Write	Languages: Speak English	Languages: Speak French	Languages: Speak both
	Visits and Absents	Houses not inhabited	Houses inhabited	Families																					
	Dénombrement des Visites et Absents	Maisons inhabitées	Maisons habitées	Familles																					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
						6558																			
1						Cole Mitchel	M	20	—	S	Ontario	—	Ontario	Quebec	Methodist	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2						" John	M	17	—	S	"	—	" "	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3						" Mitchel	M	15	—	S	"	—	"	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4						" Nancy	F	9	—	D	Quebec	—	"	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5						" Arthur	M	7	—	D	"	—	"	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6						" Mary	F	76	W	M	"	—	Quebec	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7				W 3	6	Decare Louis	M	40	M	—	"	—	"	"	R C	Hunter & Fisherman	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8						" Lizzie	F	30	M	W	"	—	"	"	" "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9						" Hagar	F	15	—	D	Ontario	—	"	"	" "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10						" Bagou	F	13	—	D	"	—	"	"	" "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11						" Reginald	M	10	—	S	"	—	"	"	" "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12						" Lizzie	F	7	—	D	"	—	"	"	" "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13						" Mary	F	5	—	D	"	—	"	"	" "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14				W 3	7	Richard Olive	M	37	M	—	Quebec	1	"	"	" "	Coachman	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
15						" Octavine	F	34	M	W	"	1	"	"	" "	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
16						" Sofie	F	10	—	D	"	1	"	"	" "	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
17						" Frederick	M	8	—	S	"	1	"	"	" "	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
18						" Louisa	F	6	—	D	"	1	"	"	" "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19						" Edmond	M	5	—	S	"	1	"	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20						" Dora	F	3	—	D	"	1	"	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21						" Edward	M	2/12	—	S	"	1	"	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22						" Mary	F	65	W	M	"	1	"	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
23				W 3	8	McMillan Thomas	M	42	M	—	Ontario	—	Scotland	Scotland	C Presb	General Servant	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
24						" Jessie	F	37	M	W	"	—	"	"	Baptist	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
25						" Annie	F	17	—	D	"		Ontario	Ontario	"	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—

The Cole and Decare families are listed as Hunters and Fisherman in the 1891 census of Buckingham.

http://central.bac-lac.gc.ca/.item/?app=Census1891&op=img&id=30953_148213-00540

There is compelling evidence that connects Mitchel and Sarah Cole to the "Hull Indian village Site # 15"

https://www.historymuseum.ca/cmc/exhibitions/archeo/sowter/1917/sowter1917e.html

1895, Mrs. Louis Laforce of Hull

Request for Land at OKA

TITLE: LAKE OF TWO MOUNTAINS AGENCY - CLAIM OF MRS. LOUIS LAFORCE OF THE OKA BAND TO LAND ON THE OKA RESERVE.

FILE: Red Series [multiple media] (R216-244-6-E)

ONLINE MIKAN: 2067435 (5 items)

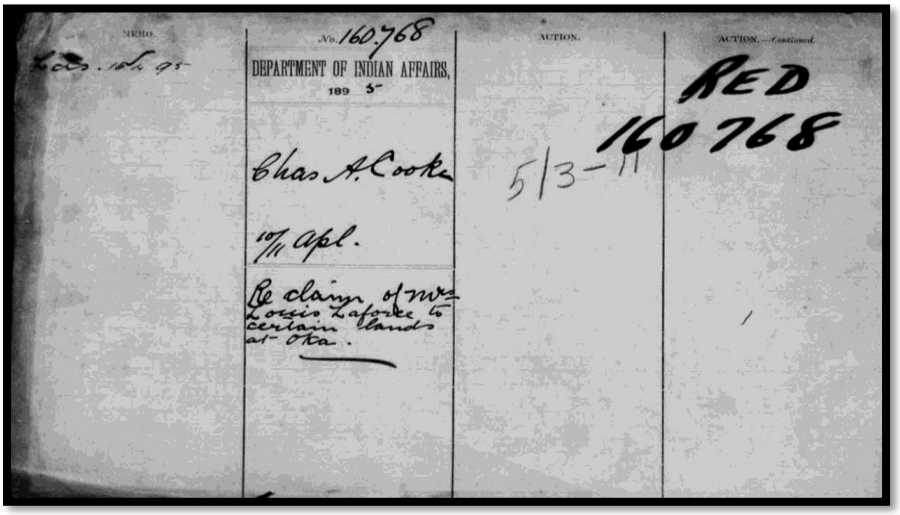
DATES: 1895

CONDITIONS OF ACCESS: Textual Records 90: Open

MICROFILM REEL: C-11281

FILE NUMBER: 160,768

RG10-VOLUME: 2802


MEMO.

Recd. 10th 95

No. 160,768

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

189 5

Chas A. Cooke

10/11 Apl.

Re claim of Mrs Louis Laforce to certain lands at Oka.

ACTION.

5/3-11

ACTION.—Continued.

RED

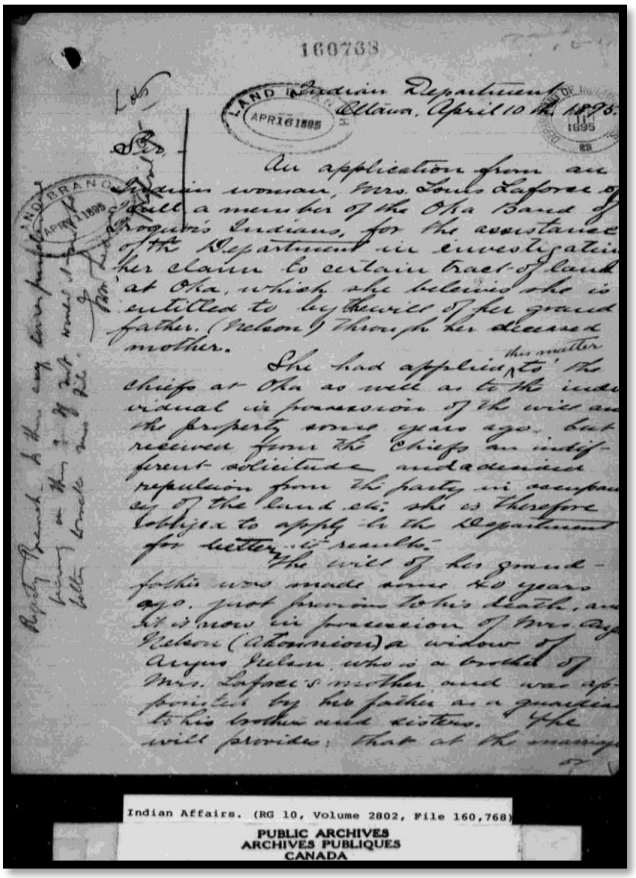
160 768

Page 1

https://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/collectionsearch/Pages/collectionsearch.aspx?q=+LAKE+OF+TWO+MOUNTAINS+AGENCY+-+CLAIM+OF+MRS.+LOUIS+LAFORCE+OF+THE+OKA+BAND+TO+LAND+ON+THE+OKA+RESERVE&start=0&num=10&DataSource=Archives

This letter is regarding an application made by Mrs. Louis Laforce of Hull. Mrs. Louis Laforce was attempting to inherit land at Oka that her mother's father Nelson had cleared. Mrs. Louis Laforce was denied land on the basis that the land in Oka was not an Indian Reserve under the Indian Act.

Page 2



160768

Indian Department
Ottawa, April 10th 1895.

LAND BRANCH APR 16 1895

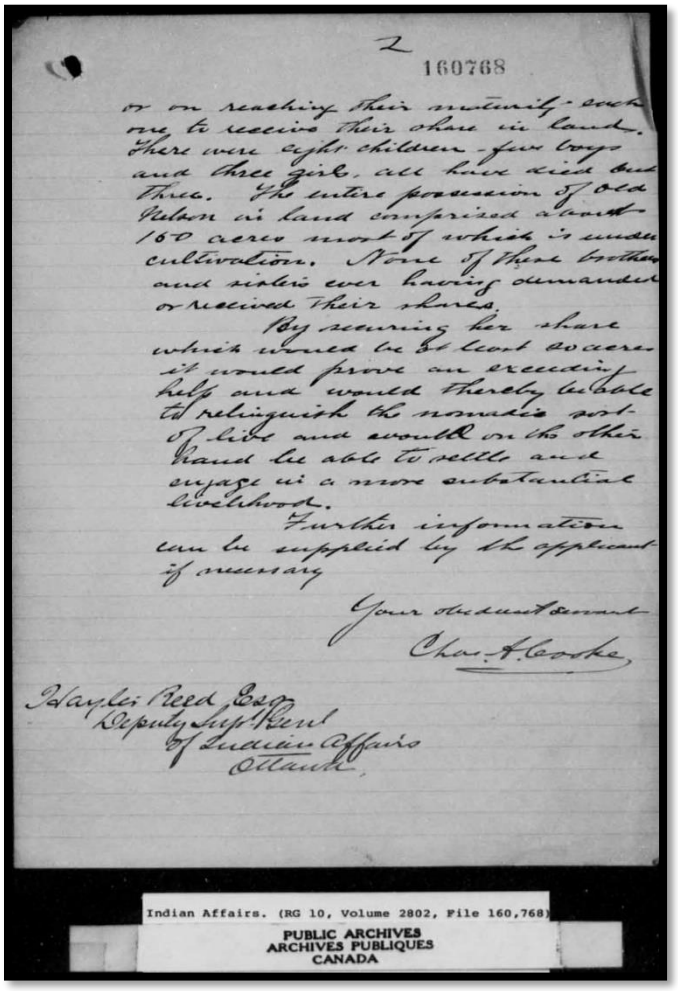
An application from an Indian woman, Mrs. Louis Laforce of Hull a member of the Oka Band of Iroquois Indians, for the assistance of the Department in investigating her claim to certain tract of land at Oka, which she believes she is entitled to by the will of her grand father, (Nelson) through her deceased mother.

She had applied in this matter to the chiefs at Oka as well as to the individual in possession of the will and the property some years ago, but received from the chiefs an indifferent solicitude and decided repulsion from the party in occupancy of the land etc; she is therefore obliged to apply to the Department for better results.

The will of her grand-father was made some 40 years ago, just previous to his death, and is now in possession of Mrs. Peter Nelson (Akonnion) a widow of Angus Nelson, who is a brother of Mrs. Laforce's mother and was appointed by her father as a guardian to his brother and sisters. The will provides; that at the marriage of

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 2802, File 160,768)
PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Page 3



2

160768

or on reaching their majority - each one to receive their share in land. There were eight children - five boys and three girls, all have died but three. The entire possession of Old Nelson in land comprised about 160 acres most of which is under cultivation. None of these brothers and sisters ever having demanded or received their shares.

By securing her share which would be at least 80 acres it would prove an exceedingly help and would thereby be able to relinquish the nomadic mode of life and would on the other hand be able to settle and engage in a more substantial livelihood.

Further information can be supplied by the applicant if necessary

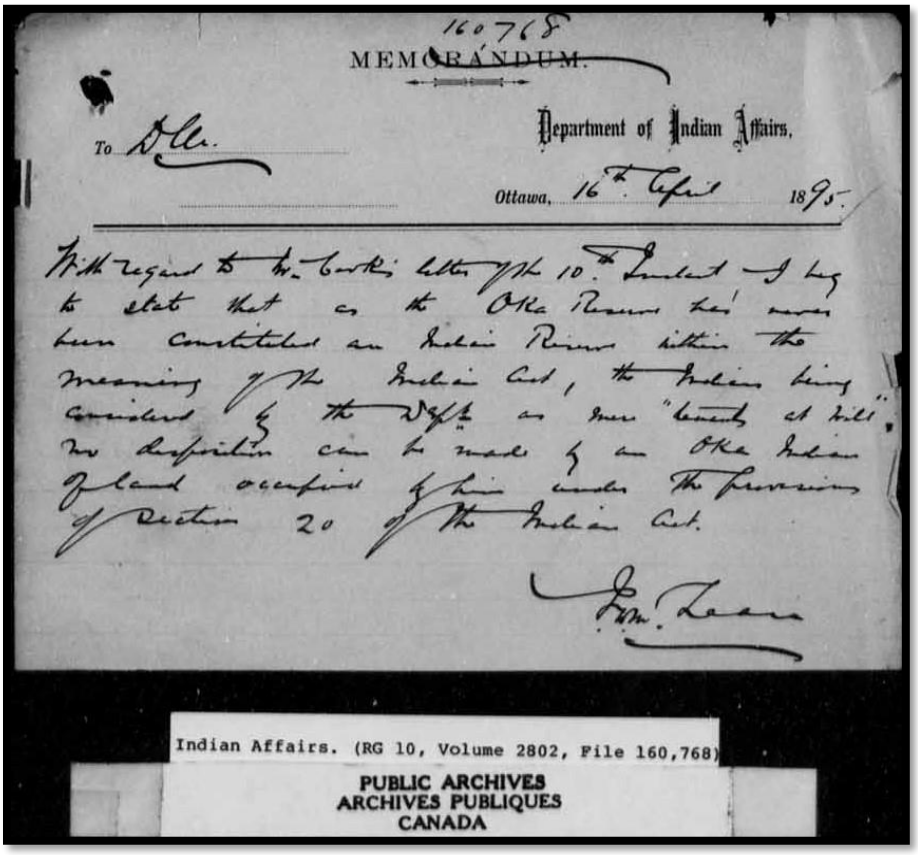
Your obedient servant

Chas. A. Cooke

Hayter Reed, Esq
Deputy Supt General
of Indian Affairs
Ottawa

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 2802, File 160,768)
PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Page 4



160768

MEMORANDUM.

To D.L.

Department of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa, 16th April 1895.

With regard to Mr. Cook's letter of the 10th instant I beg to state that as the Oka Reserve has never been constituted an Indian Reserve within the meaning of the Indian Act, the Indians being considered by the Dept as ("unreadable" at Hull) no disposition can be made by an Oka Indian of land occupied by him under the provision of section 20 of the Indian Act.

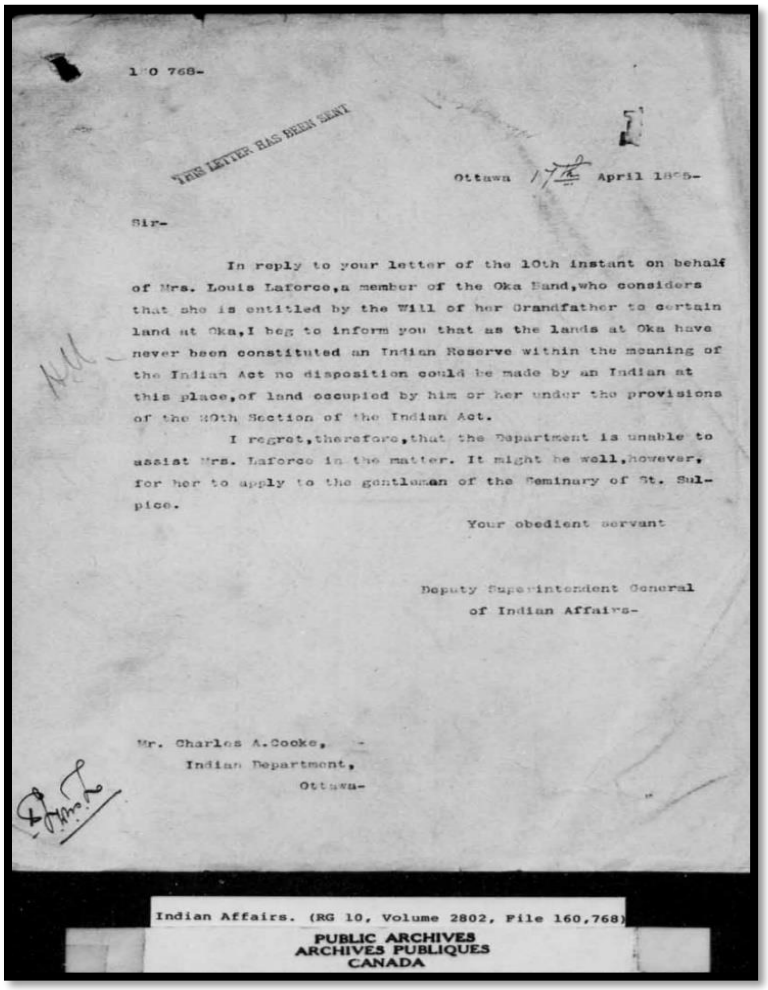
Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 2802, File 160,768)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Transcribed: Department of Indian Affairs, Ottawa, 16th, of April 1895.

With regard to Mr. Cook's letter of the 10th instant. I beg to state that as the Oka Reserve has never been constituted an Indian Reserve within the meaning of the Indian Act, the Indians being considered by the Dept as ("unreadable" at Hull) no disposition can be made by an Oka Indian of land occupied by him under the provision of section 20 of the Indian Act.

Page 5



1 0 768-

THIS LETTER HAS BEEN SENT

Ottawa 17th April 1895-

Sir-

In reply to your letter of the 10th instant on behalf of Mrs. Louis Laforce, a member of the Oka Band, who considers that she is entitled by the Will of her Grandfather to certain land at Oka, I beg to inform you that as the lands at Oka have never been constituted an Indian Reserve within the meaning of the Indian Act no disposition could be made by an Indian at this place, of land occupied by him or her under the provisions of the 40th Section of the Indian Act.

I regret, therefore, that the Department is unable to assist Mrs. Laforce in the matter. It might be well, however, for her to apply to the gentlemen of the Seminary of St. Sulpice.

Your obedient servant

Deputy Superintendent General
of Indian Affairs-

Mr. Charles A. Cooke,
Indian Department,
Ottawa-

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 2802, File 160,768)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

This record will show that in 1895, the Indian Village of Kanesatake/Oka was never constituted an Indian Reserve under the means of the Indian Act. Oka was a name given to a place, not our people. This letter will also show that no disposition could be made by an Indian at this place. Mrs. Louis Laforce (Minnie Eustache/Laforce), was instructed to apply to the seminary of St. Sulpice for land. After attempting to relocate to Kanesatake and being denied, Mrs. Louis Laforce (Minnie Eustache/Laforce) returned home to the Indian Village at Kana:tso.

Hull, Quebec, May 1895, revised to January 1901

TITLE: Hull, Quebec, May 1895, revised to January 1901.

SCOPE and CONTENT: Item is a fire insurance plan of Hull, Québec. Sheets are numbered 170-183 and 185-188. Sheet 170 is the title page and includes a Key Plan [scale 1:6 000] which shows the "Limit of Fire April 1900". Sheet 171 contains indexes to street, specials and block numbers. Sheets 185-188 show the Eddy Manuf'g Co.

ONLINE MIKAN: 3821551 (18 items)

DATES: January 1901

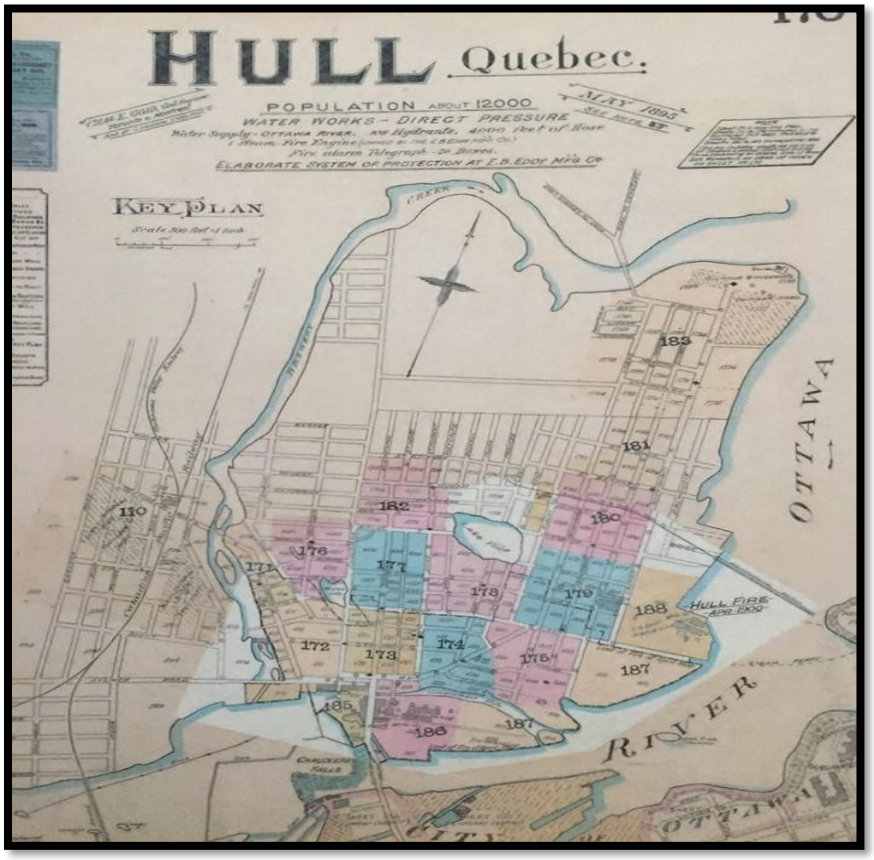
CONDITIONS OF ACCESS: Microfiche - NMC152117 90: Open

SUBJECT HEADING: Fire Insurance Plans

PLACE OF CREATION: Canada

Http://Link: https://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/CollectionSearch/Pages/record.aspx?app=fonandcol&IdNumber=3821551&new=-8585930451153376340

(Item 1 of 18)



http://collectionscanada.gc.ca/pam_archives/index.php?fuseaction=genitem.displayItem&rec_nbr=3821551&lang=eng&rec_nbr_list=3821551

Image of Hull 1895

This 1895 cartographic display, “item 1 of 18”, shows the divided positions of the city of Hull, Quebec, adjacent the Chaudière falls. In 1900, a colossal fire had first destroyed a substantial portion of Hull. The fire expanded and crossed over the river into the city of Ottawa through the islands. Records state the fire did not spare much of the northern shore, but certainly included the St. James Church, as well as some of the lumberyard. Although this map of Hull, Quebec, does not list our block or show our Indian Village on Dalhousie street, this page 183, item 1 of 18, certainly does support the existence of a Dalhousie St. Intuitively, this map omitted the Indian community on Dalhousie, considering there was no fire insurance for our community. Block 188, 179, 180, 181 and 183 envelope our communities' unassigned block. I was told by family members, that our Indian community also suffered great loss from the fire of 1900.

Take Notice, item 1 of 18, on this 1895 map, displays Dalhousie street, east of Laurier Ave, and west of the Ottawa river.

(Item 14 of 18)

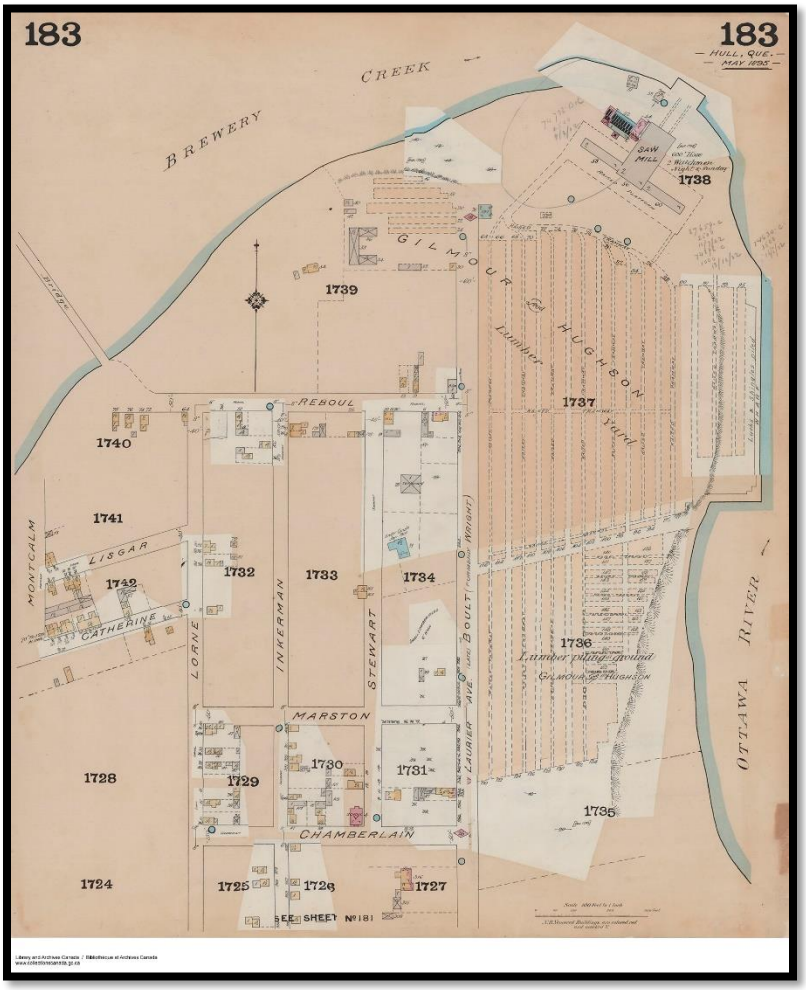


Image of Hull 1895

https://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/CollectionSearch/Pages/record.aspx?app=fonandcol&IdNumber=3821551&new=-8585930451153376340

This is sheet 183, “item 14 of 18”, Laurier Ave has land on the right side, that spreads to the Ottawa river. The bottom of this map states “see sheet 181”.

(Item 12 of 18)

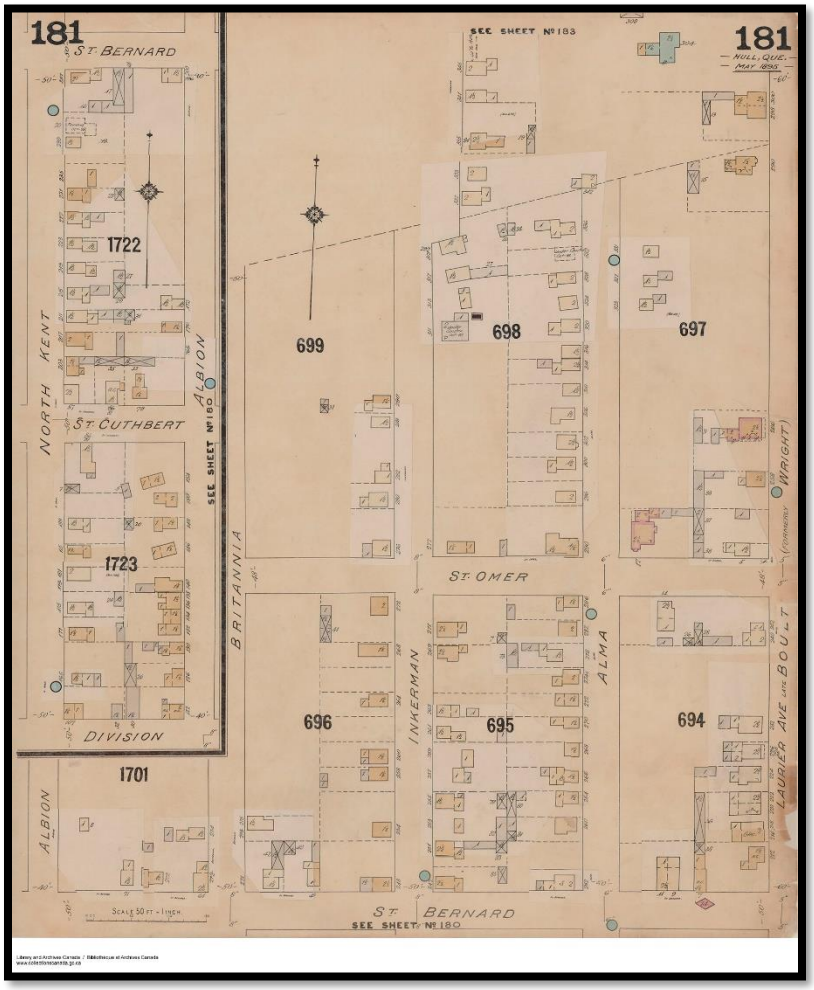


Image of Hull 1895

https://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/CollectionSearch/Pages/record.aspx?app=fonandcol&IdNumber=3821551&new=-8585930451153376340

Continuing to this sheet 181 from the last sheet 183, brings us down to St. Bernard and Laurier Ave, but only the left side of Laurier Ave is now shown. In sheet 181, the entire right side of Laurier Ave and Dalhousie road has been excluded from this Hull map of 1895, revised to 1901. The bottom of the sheet 181 states “see sheet 180”.

Take Notice, item 1 of 18, displays Dalhousie street, east of Laurier Ave, and west of the Ottawa river.

(Item 11 of 18)

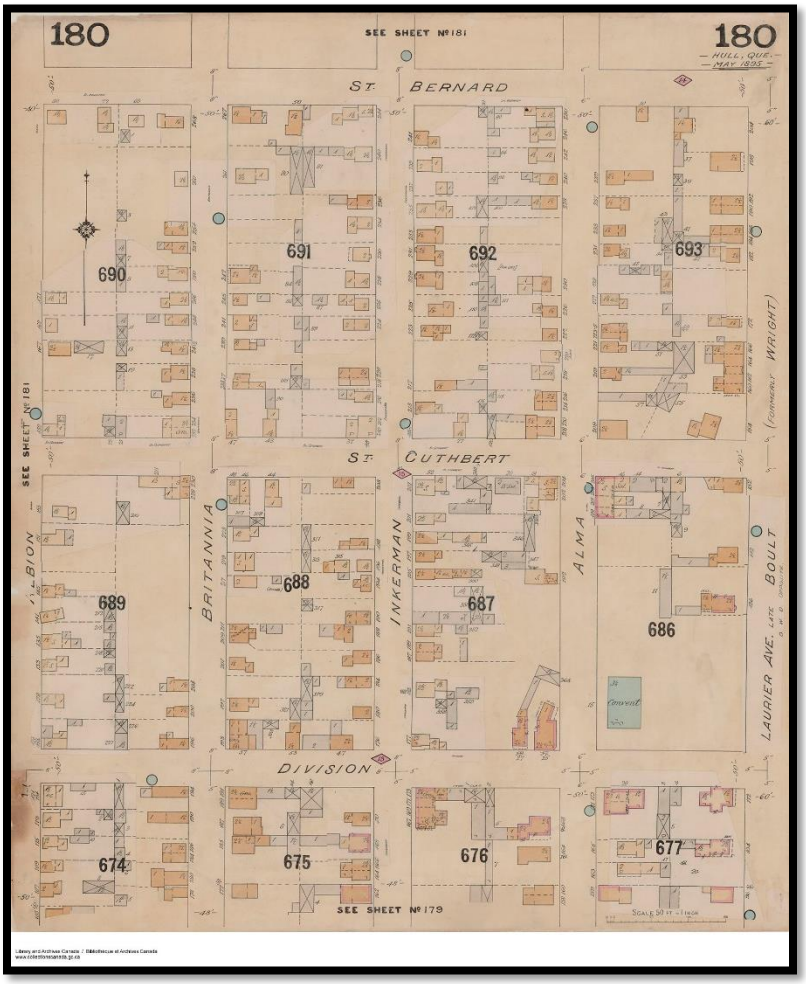


Image of Hull 1895

https://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/CollectionSearch/Pages/record.aspx?app=fonandcol&IdNumber=3821551&new=-8585930451153376340

This is sheet 180 “item 11 of 18”, the material shows St. Bernard left of Laurier running above St. Cuthbert and Division. This map does not include a sheet to see for Dalhousie road which is on the right side of Laurier Ave. This sheet states “see sheet numbers 179” below.

Take Notice, item 1 of 18, displays Dalhousie street, east of Laurier Ave, and west of the Ottawa river.

(Item 10 of 18)

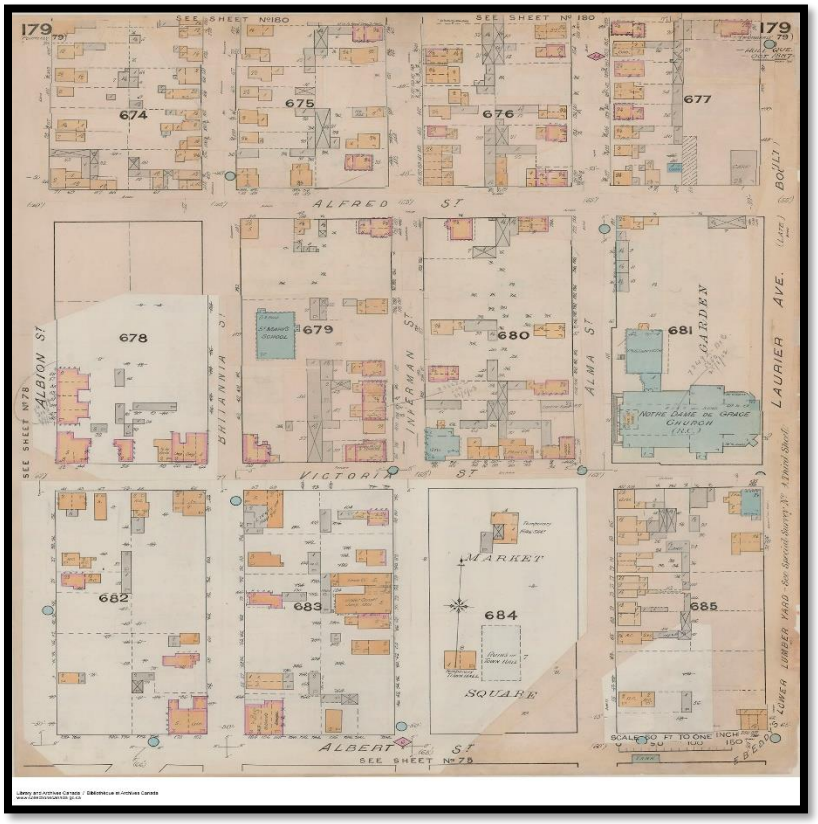
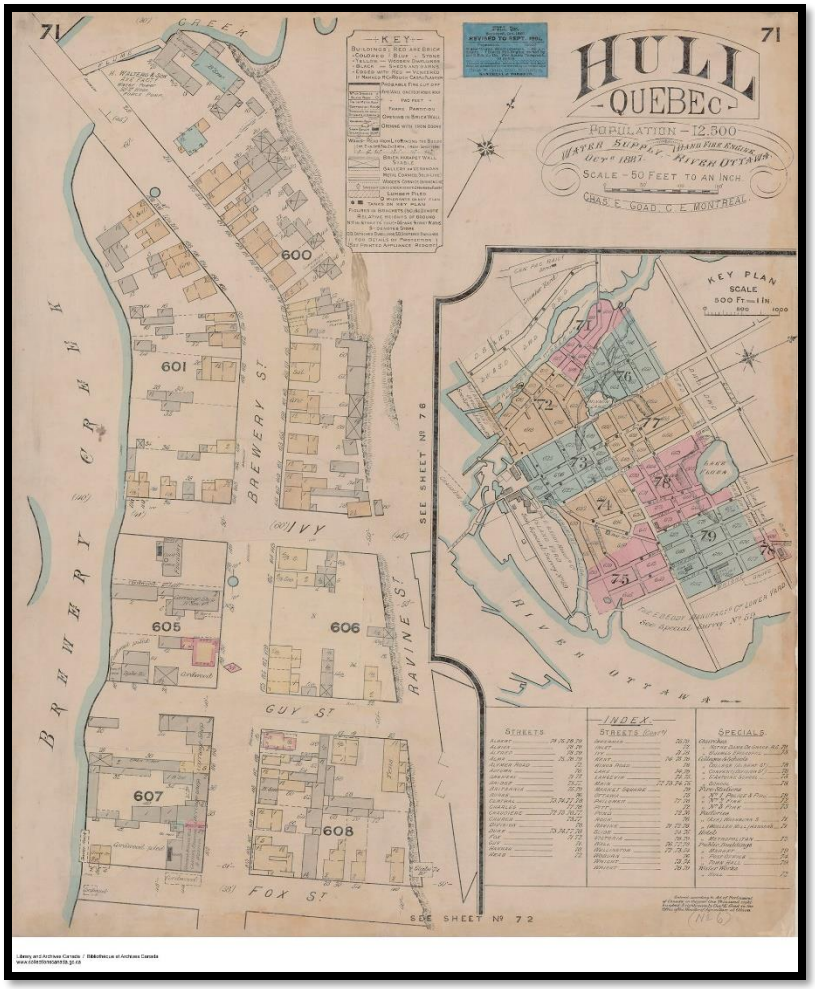


Image of Hull 1887?

https://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/CollectionSearch/Pages/record.aspx?app=fonandcol&IdNumber=3821551&new=-8585930451153376340

This is sheet 179 “item 10 of 18”, the material shows a continuation from sheet 180. However, this sheet 179 is dated “1887”, not “1895” as titled in the LAC web link. This map was modified to include the street name Laurier Ave. Laurier Ave, was called King’s road until (1894-06-04). I am unclear “why” the sheet numbered 179 was replaced with the “1887” map instead of the “1895” copy as stated in the LAC title. However, one year before the 1895, the Hull city directory has listed King’s Road as (Indian Village, King's Road). Our Indian community on Dalhousie road, has been excluded from this Library and Archived cartographical material.

It becomes transparent that there was no fire insurance for the Indian Village, right of Laurier Ave.



On this map of Hull and vicinity dated 1887, sheet #71, you can see a block #78. This 1887 map of Hull list King's road in block #78, not Laurier.

https://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/CollectionSearch/Pages/record.aspx?app=fonandcol&IdNumber=3820161&new=-8585930384364534933

Kings Road Name Changes to Laurier Ave

1894

D'hier à aujourd'hui...anciens noms de rues de la Ville de Hull

Johsua, Rue	Nom de rue changé à Berry [1916-06-05.7] - Nom de rue changé à **Berri**.
Joliet, Rue	Louis Joliet, découvreur du fleuve Mississipi [R-571, art. 73. 1961-05-09] - Fermée [R-591, art. 120. 1963-11-19]
Jolliet, Rue	En remplacement de la rue Dalhousie [1916-06-05.7]
Jumonville, Rue	En remplacement de la rue Aylmer [1916-06-05.7] - Nom de rue changé à **Brodeur** [R-501. 1950-06-12]

K -

King's Road	Nom de rue changé à Boult [1894-06-04.5] - Nom de rue changé à **Laurier**.
Kingsmere, Avenue	Nom de rue changé à **Jeanne d'Arc** [1916-06-05.7]

L -

Lac, Rue	Nom de rue changé à **Laval** [1912-08-19.4]
Lafontaine, Rue	En remplacement de la rue Frontenac [1916-06-05.7] - Nom de rue changé à **Binet** [R-501. 1950-06-12]
Langevin, Rue	Fermée [R-591, art. 161. 1971-09-07]
Langlois, Rue	Nom de rue changé à **Richer** [1916-06-05.7]
Lemay, Chemin	Nom de rue changé à **Mutchmore** [R-571, art. 151A. 1969-05-06]
Lemoyne, Rue	Nom de rue changé à **Pharand** [R-535. 1953-01-20]
Lévis, Rue	En remplacement de la rue Adelaide [1914-05-04.15] - Nom de rue changé à Boulevard du Sacré-Coeur [1928-08-06.20] - Nom de rue changé à **Boulevard Sacré-Coeur**.
Lisgar, Rue	Nom de rue changé à D'Aiguillon [1916-06-05.7] - Fermée
Long Dam, Rue	Nom de rue changé à Montferrand [R-535. 1953-01-20]

9

This information was added to support the 1894 name change from King's Road to Laurier Ave.

http://www.gatineau.ca/docs/guichet_municipal/archives/histoire_villes/anciens_noms_rues_hull.pdf

Ottawa-Hull Conflagration, 1900

TITLE: Plan showing the extent of Ottawa-Hull conflagration, Thursday, April 26th, 1900.

SCOPE and CONTENT: Item is a fire insurance plan (F.P. No. 38) of Ottawa, Ontario, and Hull (Gatineau), Quebec which shows the limits of a fire on April 26, 1900. It also includes information on the location of the fire throughout the day and the wind direction and velocity.

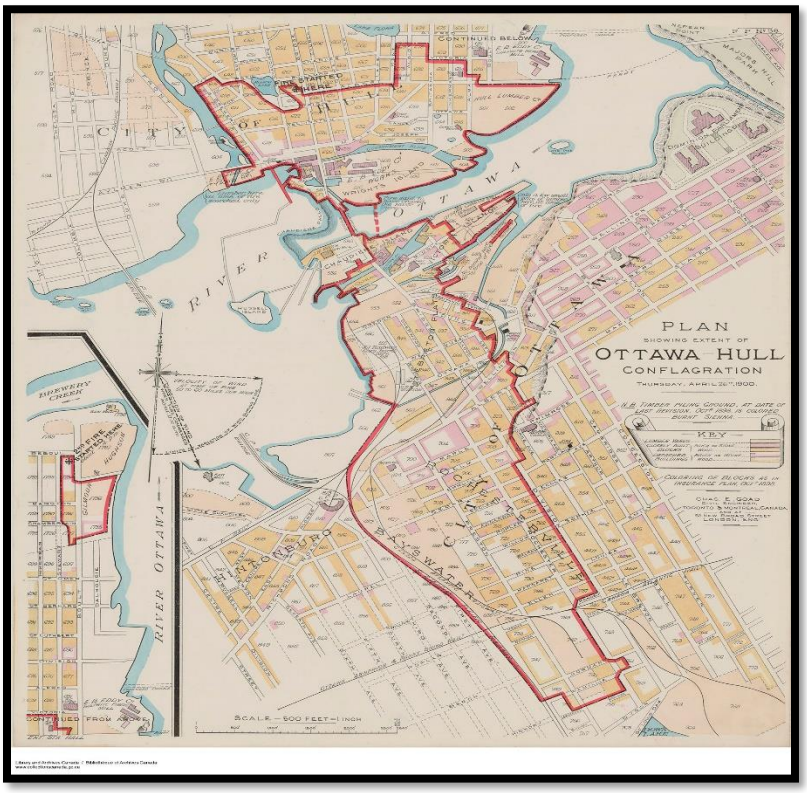
ONLINE MIKAN: 3827571 (1 item)

DATES: APRIL 26th, 1900

CONDITIONS OF ACCESS: (Cartographic material) 90: Open

SUBJECT HEADING: Fire Insurance Plans

REFERENCE#: R6990-519-3-E, Box number: 2000224270



https://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/CollectionSearch/Pages/record.aspx?app=fonandcol&IdNumber=3827571&new=-8585932964770798790

The Onkweonwe News Paper 1900

In October of 1900, there was a newspaper printed in Kanienkeha. Kanienkeha is the native language or language spoken by the Kanienkehaka. Kanienkehaka are also known as Mohawk, but the word Mohawk is not from our Kanienkehaka tongue. This newspaper print was only added to this report to support the fact that in 1900, the Onkweonwe newspaper acknowledged the Kanienkehaka of Kanajo. This form of recognition is sited and can be viewed at the bottom right-hand section of this print where it states Kanajo:ronon, which means the people of Kanajo. Today we spell Kanajo as Kana:tso, the letter J has been removed from the Kanienkehaka alphabet.

ONKWEONWE

Aterientarajera naah ne Kasatstensera.

VOL. I. OTTAWA, CANADA, OCTOBER 25, 1900. NO. 1

F. X. LEMIEUX, Commune, Ottawa, Ont

Tioriwa jiionskaneks Nonkweonwe nakaientake ne Tekonrenies ne jiniiewennoten, neken kaiatonsera nen tontasawen watewateristoraraske nok oni ienkakontakiwe jinaeh enienonwenake Nonkweonwe. Tekeni ne sewennita tenkaiakensake tiotkononi oriwasenji enkaraketh ne akwa ne Onkweonwe akoriwasonsh eso jienkarake. Onaiawen nakwekon aiekweni aieninon neken Tekonrenies, (50 *cents*) wirk-okniwasen kwenis nikanoron ne josera niions jienietakwaseke.

Keniken kaiatonsera neakwa enwaskehna naiakolenawase Nonkweonwejiok-nitiolerateron jiiakoonetse. Tanon oni aiakoiesten nakoterientarajera jinenka nonwenjakeka oriwasonah.

Ehkati niio jikarhare okkentiienkaawe Nonkweonwe teniesniene naonatstensera neken Kaiatonsera jienienon. Jikati nijon neasewaiena neken tiotiieronton Kaiatonsera, iejiotrianion ne tesewanonsanekenaton tanon ne sewatenrohwonsh, iejihonkaron oni naatinnon.

Entkowanahsere neken Kaiatonsera jikenenwatawite : ne tenwatkaneren ne iaonwe ne tiateiaiakserake jiakaiakenseke. Kenniiosennoten jinonwe entiontenniete nowista :

THE ONKWEONWE,
15 Florence st.,
Ottawa,
Canada

Kanawake.

Akwa eso jinaawen nonkwanatakon, keniken Nonkweonwe—kariton, *Jonn B. Deilliheur* (Taiotekone), saatenienten naoiena Joseph *Cross-the-river* tioriwa jirononwaratonon. Taatatenhe ne Joseph, ekati takaniiontakwe waiaterlio, nok oni neronwanateroron raotinoronkwajera ne waonion ne ronwaienasere, iakaewe kati waonwoienawase naonsaniakenne, etone ne kariton, raonia waoiente ne Sose, Soji kati iosatste jiwatokwate niwa jikararajeraientakwe Naonsatkwatako ne Sose. Iokontatie ne Kariton waonwaiatonseron, waonwaiena, waikenerakwen jionkwe waatenienten naokarewate. Etokati Tiotiake niiaonwaiatenawe, eto oni tetonwatiiatoret, nok arekoki tiieiotokenon toniio jienkariwenne.

Ehso iakon iakorare naonwe ne Onkweonwe-neah Tekonrenies, Aueken enieriwa-

Jinateniontin Twakenni.

Onen ne *Laurier*-rao-korasera iakorori ne *Canada* ienakere jinikaawi teniionnitiokwakenni, 7 senskarake November onwa-kanennakene.

Ehniio jiwene akwaiken jitenstiniioten, tejaron sateiosaiste jirontateriwanirati jienontkweni. Akwanesaka noweron jiniia-tewatokeu eanitiokwakennion toonte niio jiiatenwatkaratho. Teotitiokwake jitenonnitiokwakenni nene Onekwentara (*Liberals*) Tanon Naroniah (*Conservatives*); eto sane iakonraron rotiketota ne iakaneka tetotiriwarekwen akwa ok tiatatewenniio.

Onen oknaah toah akwekon ronwatiiatsraki wen jinon-nikanakeraraeraeron nekati jiniati neo-karakwen ne jinonwe niienakerenion Nonkweonwe kentatisennaronnion.

Kanesatake (*ohs*)—J. A. C. Ethier, Nonekwentara nok, J. Girouard, Noronia ; ne 1896 sioserate satisanniokwakenni, Ethier 17 nikasennake nitotkwenion.

Kanawake—J. P. Brown, nonekwentara, nok areko noroniah ne 1896 sationnitiokwakenni Brown 300 nitotkwenion.

Akwisasne (*St. Regis*)—J. S. McLaren, nonekwentara, nok R. N. Walsh, noroniah, ne 1896 sationnitiokwakenni *Ie'ius Scriver* nonekwentara. 719 nontaokweni ne *R. White* oroniah teonanitiokwakenniie. Wastorishen onen ne *Scriver* takarionni jisoji onen teotenronte, nensewai eso-jirokstenah. Isinon ne 30-uiiosenake Rajenaiens.

Kanienke—J. M. Hurley, nonekwentara, nok W. B. Northrup, noroniah. *Hurley*, 323 nitotkwenion ne 1896 satanitiokwakenni.

Onhweken—C. R. Heyd, nonekwentara, nok R. Henry, noroniah 381 nitotkwenion ne *Heyd* nonaken satanitiokwakenni.

Watha Reserve (Muskoka)—George McCormick, noroniah, nok R. J. Watson, nonekwentaro. *McCormick*, 258 nitotkwenion ne 1896 satanitiokwakenni.

Onenioteakake — Areko nenneeh onka teonwatiiatarakwen. *Caiey* ronnaiats onekwentara, neeh raonawen kena Rajenaiens. 726 nitotkwenion ne 1896 satanitiokwakenni.

Kawenokowanenne (*Cornwall Island*) Ji-*Ontario* nenka rotiiatontieton tkakonte kionnennee rotiien ne kanon iatanonkaneren ne raonawen Rajenaiens· R. A. Pringle,noronia, nok nonekwentara areko nenneeh teonwaiatarakwen. *Snetinger*, onekwentara, nonaken iaonniaton Rajenienskwe, satanitiokwakenni ne 1896, 592 nitotkwenion.

Jinonwa niskaianerenseroten ne Teionnitiokwakennies, iah teiakote sennaien nonkwenonwe Reserve-ienakere naiontajennaren, neok ne Ronkwenonwe Tiotensakake ieanakere netens ne tioianena ne *Indian Act* jiontiatostakwen nonkononwene roien naatajennaren ne jitenionni tiokwakenni.

Jinikiianerenseroten keniken ne Ronkwe, Raianerenseronni, ratonsere ; akwa ok jikarorakowa nenorioten enotoetston oni ne ratenaoseriinkon; a kwaokoni isi nikon *thousand* jsatekena jiwientak jironnekwen tanon ne raoienajera. Nonen enonwaennionion 7-nonta oenton ne jinatenanitiokwaken etone oni enaionte tekeni-tewenniawe nikasstake, toka enatkweni enaiens nok toka

tane ne teoniniotarhon, enotonse kine raowista.

Toterienton Sakoteriwanotani.

Josera jinae Sitoh Jenrion ne *Columbus* nekennon—nikawenate, niro nakwa totierenten sakorionnienni Nonkweonwe ne oriwatokenti kariwiioston, *Boyle* ronwaiats, Teassontha Rajienstaji, toka niati ratikwekonatiene ne ratijienstaji-okon.

Keniken ne *Columbus* sahrawe ne kennonkwa 12 - Siskare *October*, 1492 aiioseton ne jiioserate, wasako iatajenri onkwe ienakere, akwa-loseraresion rotiiatateronni tanon ronajeiaron : iah onaoten teonajeronni. Iakaewe nen-iaonaterakewase najeiaronsera oni ne kate-ronsera, onenki waontenienten tanitahren ; jikati naatikweniah watontatoriianion, oktatontewciarikianion tanon watont - konsaieronnionaton. Esa kinaah kateronsera taonatiatonti ne Rononkweonwe takaientakwe jiakwa oia niati-iatoten ne waonwennonwenjorense. Waonnenre ojatokon taatientakwe soji ratiraken, aseken-iowerenieken jionen ajakts nontationionie : neki jiwatiroton ne kaonweiakowa karaken niio testiitieren ne jiiojatare, tanon jiioonrakare ne kaonre-kowa, ronnere ki-ne Ronnonkweonwe iowerenken.

Nekati nonen sonsaatkarateni ne *Columbus* onwenjakaionne siionsare, tohka niati ne Onkweonwe ionsasskoiatenawe, jinon niioiatanerakwa ne Rononiiio, *Ferdinand* ne *Spain* aonsakerasera, eto iasakoteron, eoni nontewatasawe nakwatiotierenton ronwatirionnie nni ronatnekoserhon jinenka noriwarokentike. Nekati nonen saaronke Nariiwawakonkowa neken jinaawen, waatonnaren, waararatste jiienaakotenniete ne Ratijienstaji jinon tatinakere ne Rononkweonwe, naonwatiri. honnien ne Oriiatokenti. Ete Kati naawen, jiniwakennes ne 1493 ne Rajienstaji *Boyle* nitowaatennieton, tontanetakwe ne *Columbus* nok *San Salvador* jikawenote enon naah tioentoh ronatenatonni, eh oni nonwe tioenton jiwaatasawe ronwanateriwanotani Nonkweonwe naontienawaste ne Kariniioston.

Teontajikwaeks

Toka senonwa iah teioriwatoken onkaok ionskaneks aiakotokense oni iah-teiakoterientare, toniio jionteweienentane ne kowanen kania-Teontajikwaeks nonwa-wakennatekwe,

Iaiak niettitiokwake rotiniataraskenen ne okonhonkwa: oi[illegible]jikwaeke ne jiniiwakennes Kanajo-ronon (*Capitals*) nonwa ioserate w[illegible]k waonatonse.

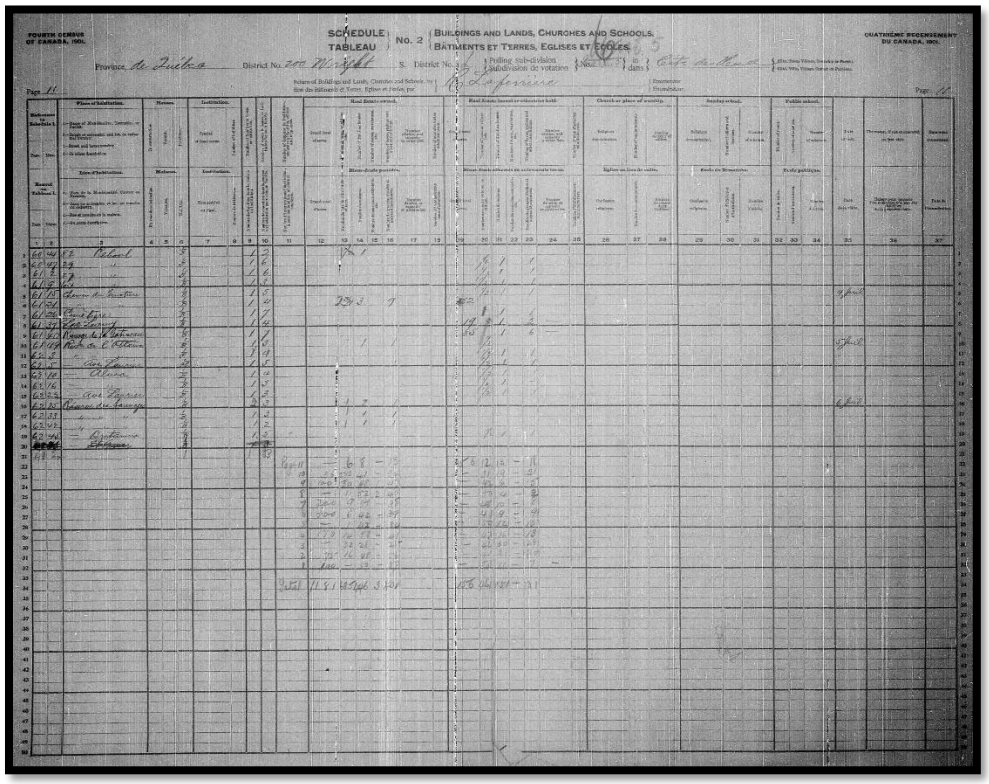
Kenkati ratiennaronnion, watrori jinikon Skatshon waontkweni okoni jinikon waonatonset.

Kanajo-ronon (C[illegible]*itals*)	9	"	1 "
[illegible]	5	"	5 "
Shamrocks	5	"	"
Rouseronni (*Nationals*)	[illegible]	"	[illegible] "

The Onkweonwe, volume 1, number 1, compiled, edited, and distributed by Charles A. Cooke, circa 1900 is in (Library and Archives Canada, under the AMICUS No. 8518427)

1901 Census of Canada, Province of Quebec, Hull

Buildings and Lands, Churches and Schools



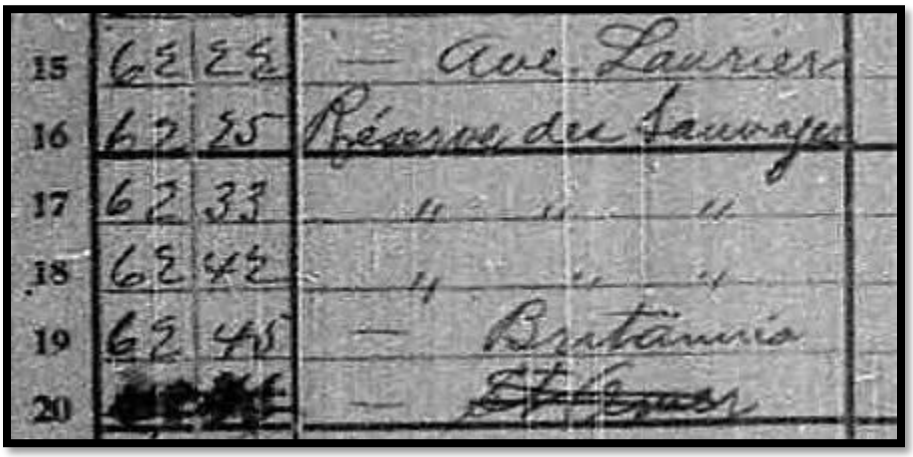
This is a copy of the 4th Census of Canada, Province of Quebec, City of Hull, District #200, Wright, #2 Buildings and Lands, Churches and Schools. On this copy, an enumerator recorded "**Reserve Des Sauvage"** on Laurier Ave.

http://data2.collectionscanada.ca/1901/z/z004/jpg/z000176592.jpg

1901 Census of Canada, Province of Quebec, Hull

Buildings and Lands, Churches and Schools

Reserve des Sauvages



15	62	22	— Ave. Laurier
16	62	25	Réserve du Sauvages
17	62	33	" " "
18	62	42	" " "
19	62	45	— Britannia
20	[illegible]	[illegible]	— ~~St Louis~~

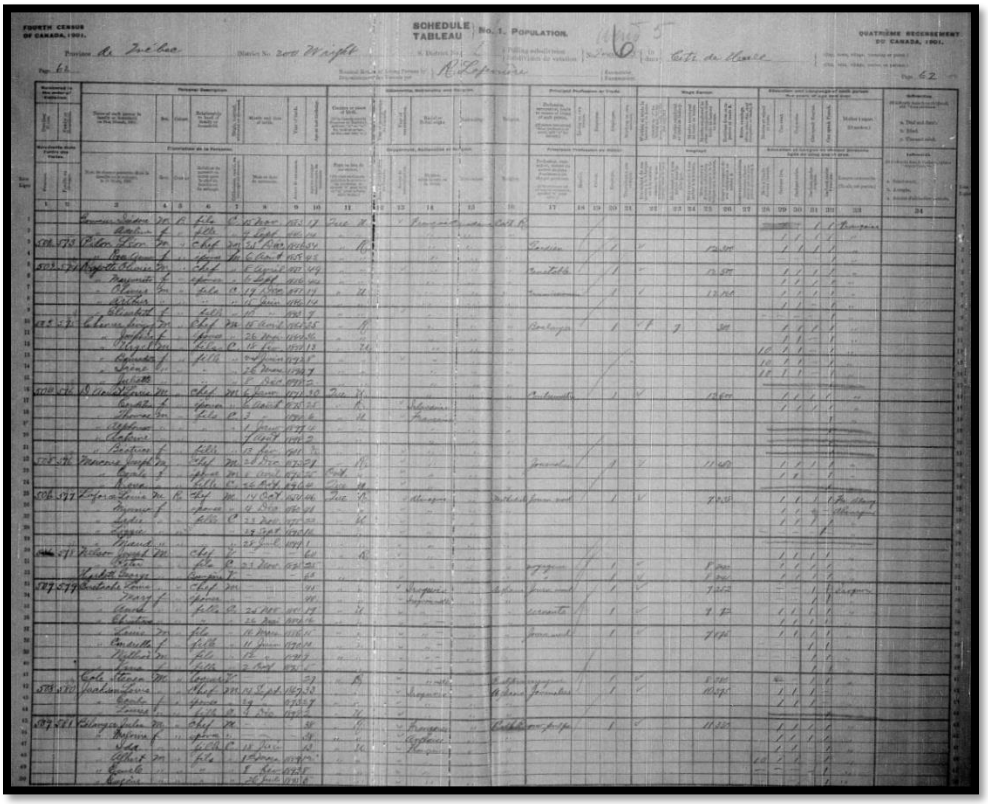
This is an enlarged image of the 4th Census of Canada, Province of Quebec, City of Hull, District #200, Wright, #2 Buildings and Lands, Churches and Schools.

Take Notice, the census enumerator wrote "***Reserve Des Sauvages"*** Below Laurier. In 1901, our Reserve and community members resided on Dalhousie Road.

Census of Canada, 1901 Province of Quebec

District of Hull

The 1901 Census marked the regularly scheduled collection of national statistics. The information and documentation that follows, is truly relevant in identifying the ethnic origins of the Indian encampment's population within the Township of Hull for 1901.



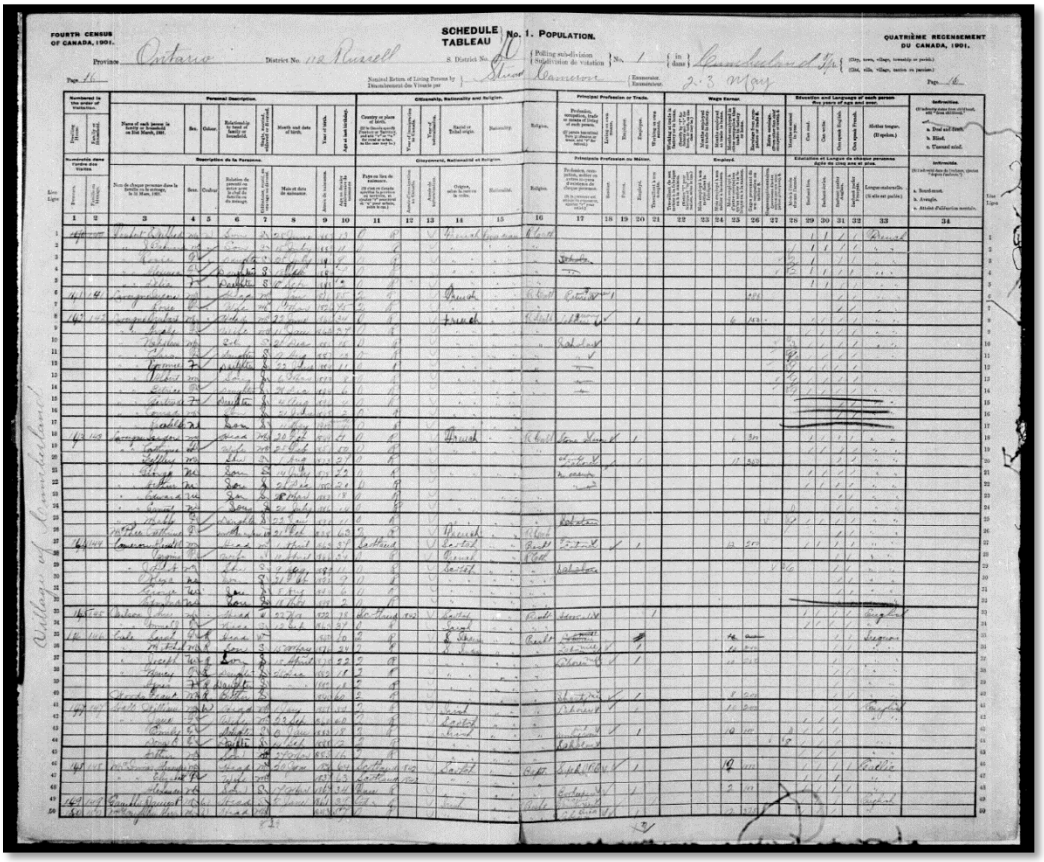
http://automatedgenealogy.com/census/View.jsp?id=27227&highlight=25&desc=1901+Census+of+Canada+page+containing+Louis+Laforce

This 1901 census of Hull lists the Indian origins as Abenaki, Iroquois, and Metis. There is an error on this page. The Laforce family is listed as Abenaki, this is a misrepresentation of the Laforce family origins. The Laforce family who resided at Kana:tso are Iroquois, this can be substantiated by cross referencing earlier documents that include the Census of Canada, 1871 Province of Quebec, District of Hull. Also, when examining Mrs. Louis Laforce of Hull request for land at OKA and the Police records from 1901.

1871 Hull, Quebec, Census

Census of Canada, 1901 Province of Ontario

District of Cumberland



This 1901 census table has an area for skin color as well as racial origin. This record will confirm the Cole family's skin color was noted as 'Red' and their language or mother tongue was noted as 'Iroquois.'

http://automatedgenealogy.com/census/ProofFrame.jsp?id=102258

There is compelling evidence that connects the Cole Hunting family to the "Hull Indian Village Site # 15"

https://www.historymuseum.ca/cmc/exhibitions/archeo/sowter/1917/sowter1917e.html

Census of Canada, 1901 Province of Ontario

District of Cumberland

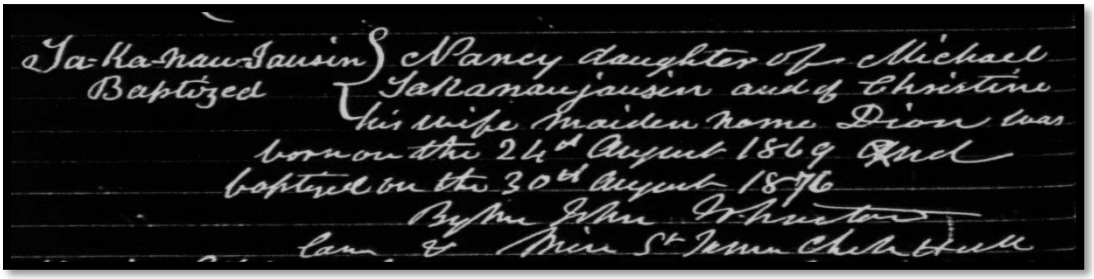
A short 20 kilometers canoe paddle down the Ottawa River from Kana:tso, you enter Cumberland Ontario. As a result of a great fire in 1900, you will find the Cole family briefly residing in Cumberland.

35		146	Cole Sarah	F		Head	W		1850	50	
36		146	Cole Mitchel	M		Son	S	May 15	1876	24	
37		146	Cole Joseph	M		Son	S	Apr 15	1878	22	
38		146	Cole Nancy	F		Daughter	S	Dec 25	1882	18	
39		146	Cole Agnes	F		Daughter	S	Dec 25	1882	18	
40		146	Woods Frank	M		Brother	S		1840	60	
41		147	Hall William	M		Head	M	Jan 1	1851	50	
42		147	Hall Jane	F		Wife	M	Sep 23	1860	40	
43		147	Hall Emily	F		Daughter	S	Jan 13	1883	18	
44		147	Hall Dona B.	F		Daughter	S	Sep 14	1888	12	
45		147	Hall Arthur	M		Son	S	Mar 27	1885	16	
46		148	McInnis Alexander	M		Head	M	Jun 20	1836	64	
47		148	McInnis Elizabeth	F		Wife	M		1837	63	
48		148	McInnis Alexander	M		Son	S	Mar 17	1867	34	
49		149	Gamble James P.	M		Head	S	Jun 8	1861	39	01
50		150	McLaughlin Hen	M		Head	M		1843	57	

Surname Notes On This Page

In household 146, the enumerator wrote the surname as 'Cole', a suggested alternative surname is 'Takanawjausin'. The person suggesting the alternative surname provided this comment: 'Born Aug 24th 1869 Indian reserve in Hull St James church '.

Take Notice, there is a flag on line #38 in household 146. At the bottom of the page, someone wrote in household 146, the enumerator wrote the surname as 'Cole', a suggested alternative surname is 'Takanawjausin'. The person suggesting the alternative surname provided this comment: **"Born August 24th, 1869 Indian Reserve in Hull St. James church"**. Below is a St. James church record that will support the statement above.


Ta-Ka-naw-Jausin Baptized } Nancy daughter of Michael Takanawjausin and of Christine his wife maiden name Dion was born on the 24th August 1869 and baptized on the 30th August 1876 By me John Whiteton Can. & Miss St James Church Hull

This St. James Church record will support that Nancy Takanawjausin was a member of the St. James Church in Hull, Province of Quebec. This record of event will also show that the Cole family are akin to the Kana:tso Indian Village.

Police of Hull Asking Information on Indian Encampment of Hull

Library Archives Canada

TITLE: HEADQUARTERS-OTTAWA-REQUEST OF L. GENEST, CHIEF OF POLICE OF HULL, P.Q.

ASKING FOR INFORMATION REGARDING LAND OCCUPIED BY THREE INDIAN FAMILIES, LAFORCE, JACKSON AND EUSTACHE.

FILE: Red Series [multiple media] (R216-244-6-E)

ONLINE MIKAN: 2071183 (7 items)

DATES: 1901-1903

CONDITIONS OF ACCESS: Textual Records 90: Open

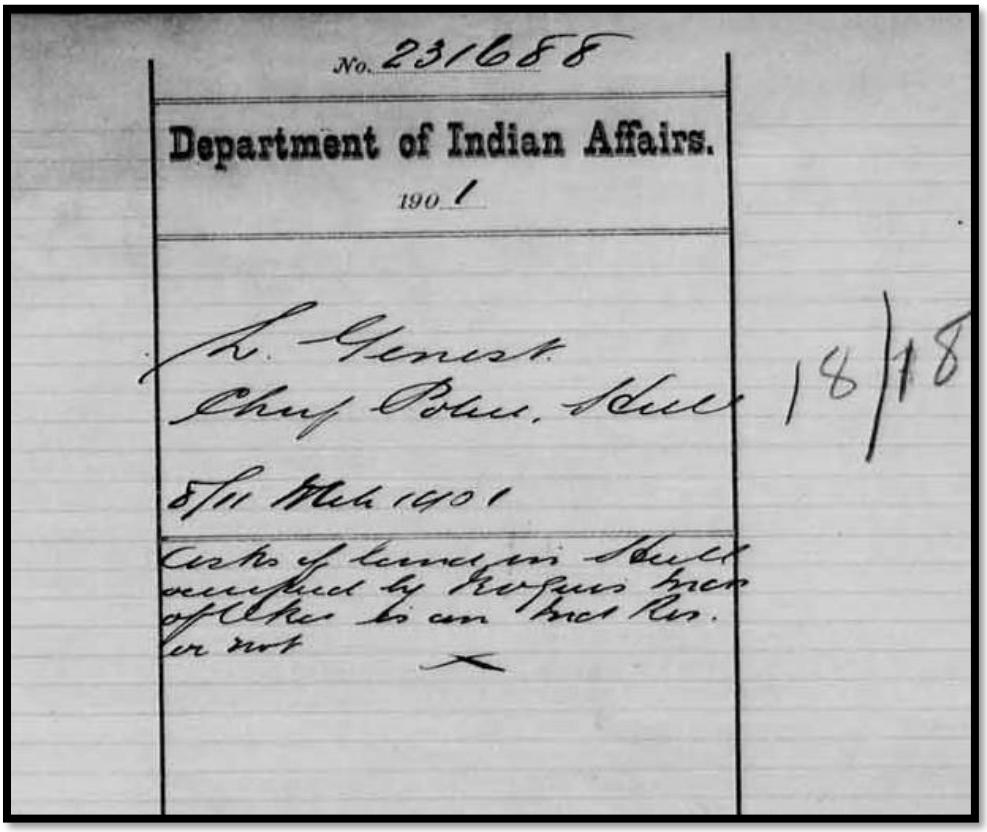
MICROFILM REEL: C-11313

FILE NUMBER: 231,688

RG10-VOLUME: 3029

The information that follows is regarding L. Genest, Chief of Police of Hull Township, asking information regarding land occupied by Iroquois families in Hull, Quebec. This documentation can be found in Library and Archives Canada.

https://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/CollectionSearch/Pages/record.aspx?app=fonandcol&IdNumber=2071183&new=-8585951763696974819



No. 231688

Department of Indian Affairs.

190 1

L. Genest
Chief Police, Hull

8/11 Mch 1901

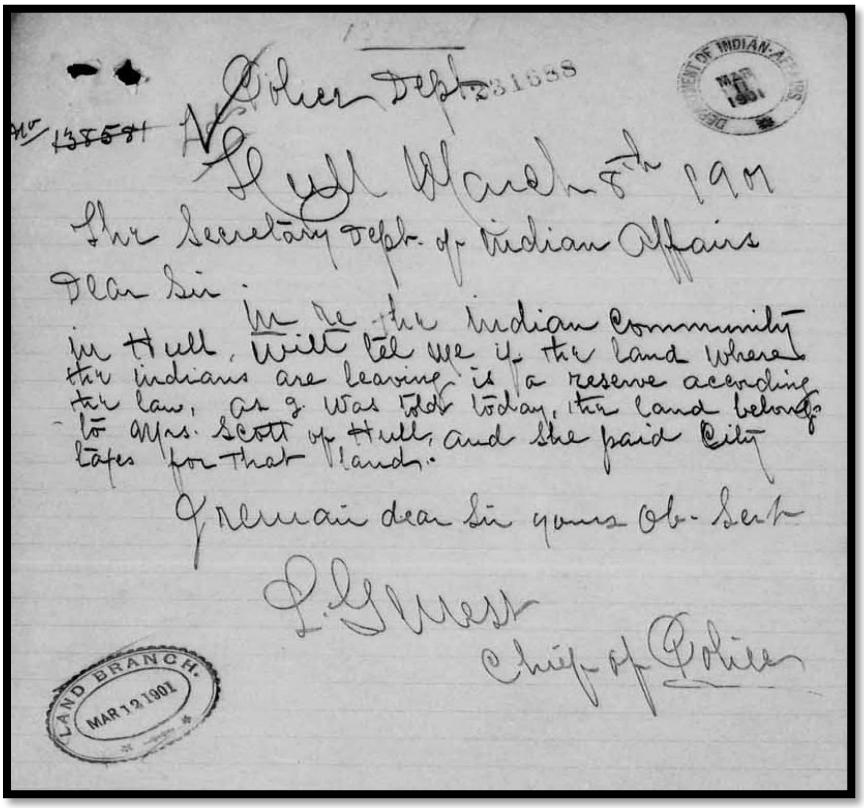
Asks of land in Hull occupied by Iroquois men of Oka is an Ind Res. or not

18/18

No: 231688, Department of Indian Affairs, 1901

Transcribed: L. Genest Chief Police Hull, 8th March 1901

Asks of land in Hull occupied by Iroquois men ‘’’’’ is an Indian Reserve or not {continues}

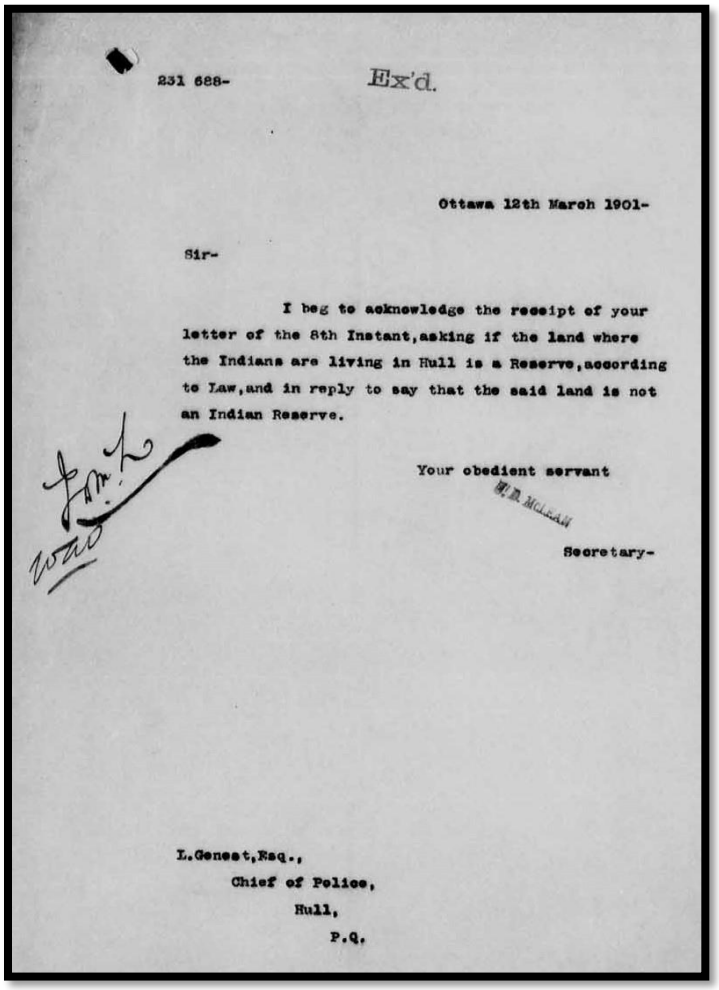


Police Department, Hull March 8th, 1901

Transcribed: The Secretary Dept of Indian Affairs, Dear Sir, In Re, the Indian Community in Hull, will tell me if the land where the Indians are living is a reserve according to law, "as I was told today, the land belongs to Mrs. Scott of Hull, and she paid city taxes for that land". I remain dear sir yours

Ob-Servt, L. Genest Chief of Police {continues}

Our Kanienkehaka sub-nation located at Kana:tso had not need to pay tax for our land. I do not believe there is any tax receipts for our land on the Dalhousie street in the Township of Hull before the great fire of 1900. Ask yourself, "Why was the Indian land not included in the LAC conflagration map of Hull (1887-1895 to 1901)?" Because there was no fire insurance issued for the Indigenous land.



231 688- Ex'd.

Ottawa 12th March 1901-

Sir-

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th Instant, asking if the land where the Indians are living in Hull is a Reserve, according to Law, and in reply to say that the said land is not an Indian Reserve.

Your obedient servant

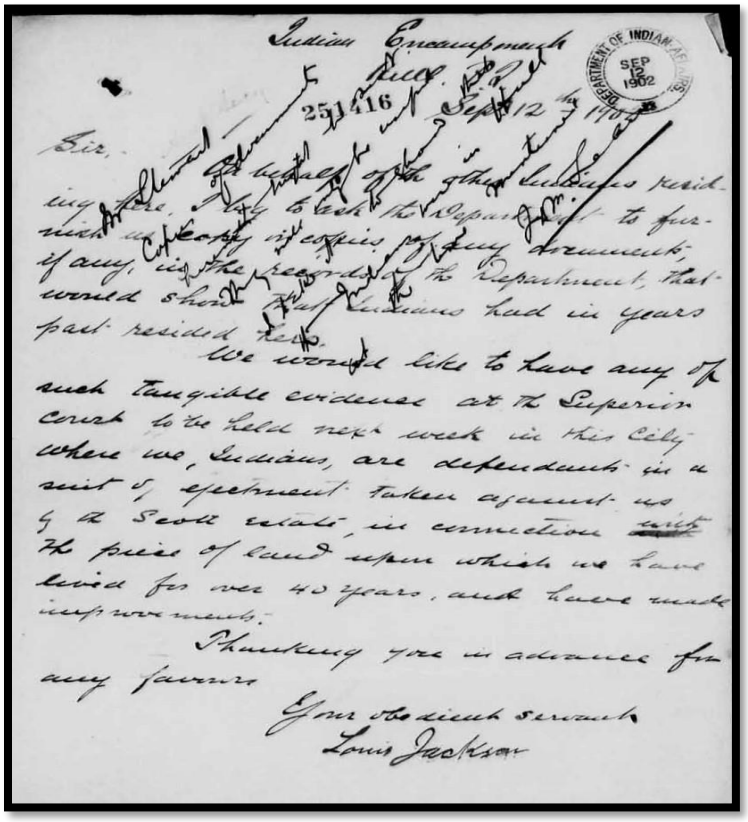
J.D. McLean

Secretary-

L. Genest, Esq.,
Chief of Police,
Hull,
P.Q.

231-688; Ottawa 12th March 1901,

Transcribed: Sir, I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, asking if the land where the Indians are living in Hull is a Reserve, according to law, and in reply to say that the land is not an Indian Reserve. Your obedient servant J.D. McLean Secretary {continues}



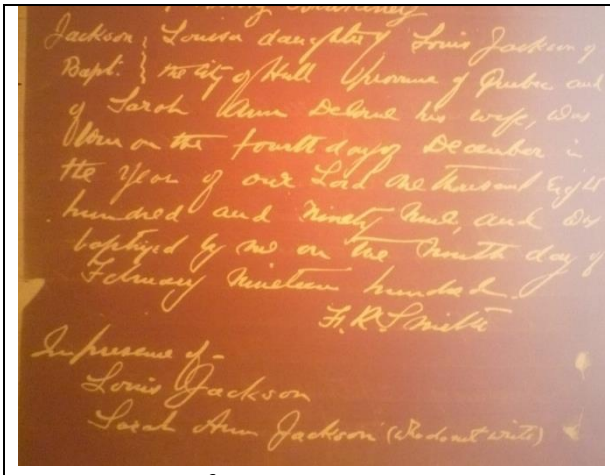
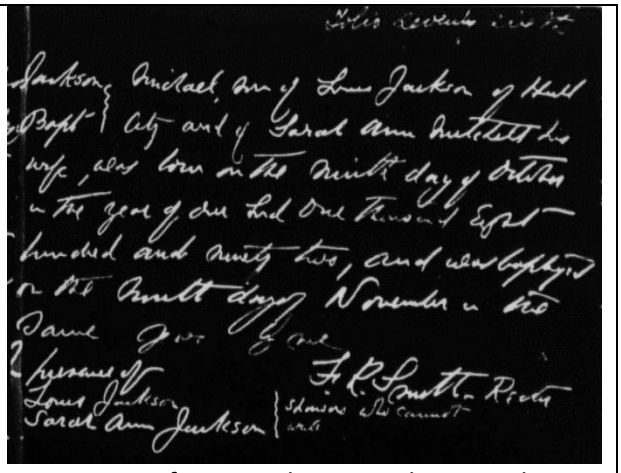
Indian Encampment Hull, 251416, Sept 12th, 1902,

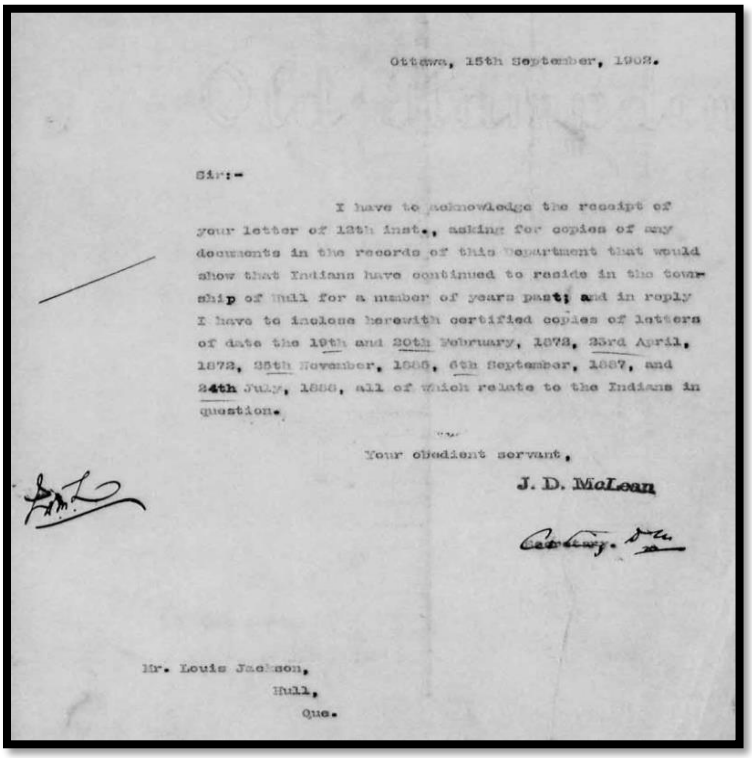
Transcribed: Sir, on behalf of the other Indians residing here, I beg to ask the Department to furnish us copy or copies of any documents if any, in the records of the Department, that would show that Indians have in years past resided here. We would like to have any of such tangible evidence at the Superior Court to be held next week in the city where we, Indians, are "defendants" in a suit of ejectment taken against us by the Scott estate in connection with the piece of land upon which we have lived for over 40 years and have made improvements. Thanking you in advance for any favors, Your obedient Servant Louis Jackson

---

The above document is troublesome, due to Church records that state Louis Jackson "cannot write." However, this document appears to be written by J.D. McLean, Secretary for Indian Affairs when comparing his cursive "J" in writing.

Evidence Supporting Louis Jackson Cannot Write

 In presences of Louis Jackson, Sarah Ann Jackson {who do not write} 1899.	 In presence of Louis Jackson, Sarah Ann Jackson {showers who cannot write} 1892.



Ottawa, 15th September, 1902.

Sir:-

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 12th inst., asking for copies of any documents in the records of this Department that would show that Indians have continued to reside in the township of Hull for a number of years past; and in reply I have to inclose herewith certified copies of letters of date the 19th and 20th February, 1872, 23rd April, 1872, 25th November, 1885, 6th September, 1887, and 24th July, 1888, all of which relate to the Indians in question.

Your obedient servant,

J. D. McLean

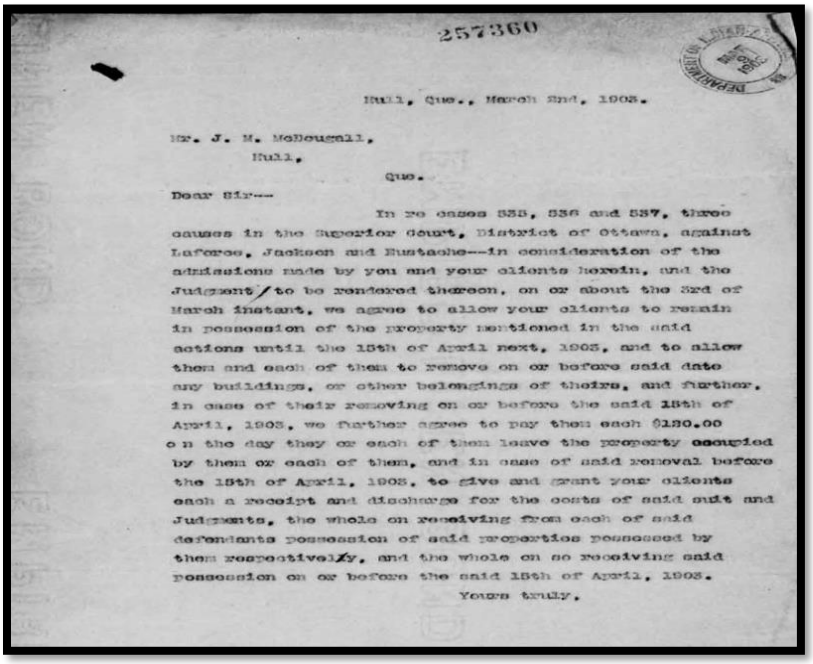
Secretary.

Mr. Louis Jackson,
Hull,
Que.

Ottawa 15th, September, 1902,

Transcribed: Sir, I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 12th inst; asking for copies of any documents in the records of this Department that would show that Indians have continued to reside in the Township of Hull for number of years past; and in reply I have to enclose herewith certified copies of letters of date the 19th and 20th of February, 1872, 23rd April, 1872, 25th November, 1885, 6th September, 1887, and 24th July, 1888, all of which relates to the Indians in question. Your obedient servant, J.D. McLean Secretary, Mr. Louis Jackson, Hull, Que.

Two of these letters are in this report. The letter of April 23rd ,1872, that was written by Dr. Malloch, explained how he was instructed to attend the Indian Encampment of Hull by the Department of Indian Affairs on February 20th, 1872. The missing letter of November 25th, 1885 was not located; however, the letter must be regarding another outbreak of Smallpox at our Indian Village. The reason I suggest this, is because Dr. J.A. Grant of Ottawa vaccinated 21 Indians in Hull, Quebec on the 30th, 1885.



257360

Hull, Que., March 2nd, 1903.

Mr. J. M. McDougall,
Hull,
Que.

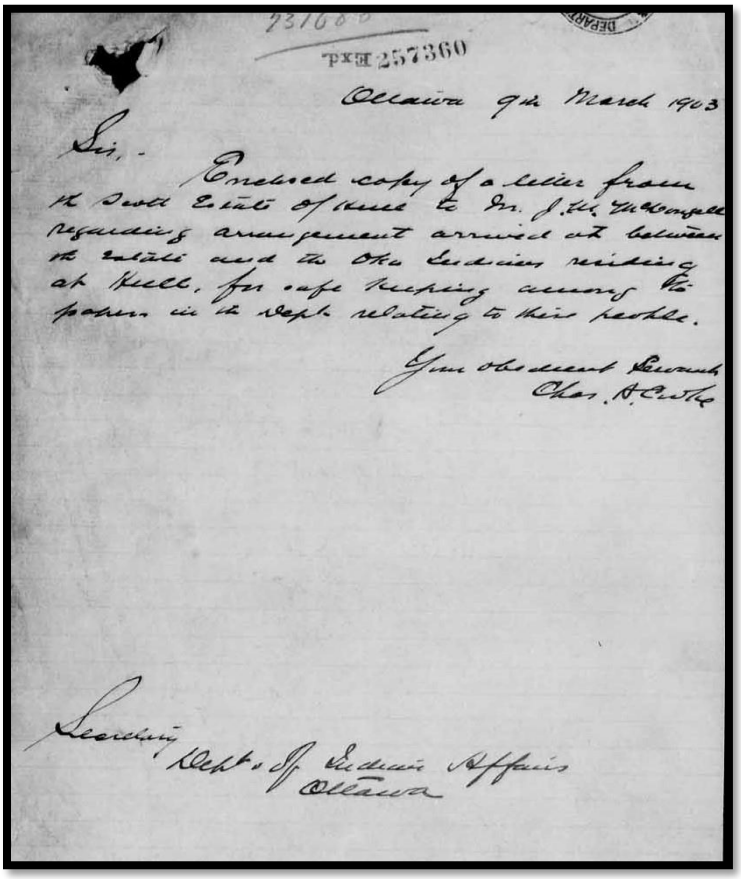
Dear Sir---

In re cases 535, 536 and 537, three causes in the Superior Court, District of Ottawa, against Laforce, Jackson and Eustache--in consideration of the admissions made by you and your clients herein, and the Judgment to be rendered thereon, on or about the 3rd of March instant, we agree to allow your clients to remain in possession of the property mentioned in the said actions until the 15th of April next, 1903, and to allow them and each of them to remove on or before said date any buildings, or other belongings of theirs, and further, in case of their removing on or before the said 15th of April, 1903, we further agree to pay them each $120.00 on the day they or each of them leave the property occupied by them or each of them, and in case of said removal before the 15th of April, 1903, to give and grant your clients each a receipt and discharge for the costs of said suit and Judgments, the whole on receiving from each of said defendants possession of said properties possessed by them respectively, and the whole on so receiving said possession on or before the said 15th of April, 1903.

Yours truly,

257360, Hull, Que, March 2nd, 1903, Mr. J. M. McDougall, Hull, Que,

Transcribed: Dear Sir, In Re cases 535, 536 and 537, three cases in Superior Court, District of Ottawa, against Laforce, Jackson and Eustache—in consideration of the admissions made by you and your clients herein, and the Judgement to be rendered thereon, on or about the 3rd of March instant, we agree to allow your clients to remain in possession of the property mentioned in the said actions until the 15th of April next, 1903, and to allow them and each of them to remove on or before said date any buildings, or other belongings of theirs, and further, in case of their removing on or before the said 15th of April, 1903, we further agree to pay them each $120.00 on the day they or each of them leave the property occupied by them or each of them, and in case of said removal before the 15th of April, 1903, to give and grant your clients each a receipt and discharge for the costs of said suit and Judgments, the whole on receiving from each of said defendants possession of said properties possessed by them respectively, and the whole on so receiving said possession on or before the said 15th of April, 1903. Yours Truly.



257360

Ottawa 9th March 1903

Sir, -

Enclosed copy of a letter from Mrs Scott Estate of Hull to Mr. J.M. McDougall regarding arrangement arrived at between the estate and the Oka Indians residing at Hull, for safe keeping among the papers in the Dept relating to these people.

Your obedient Servant
Chas. A. Curtis

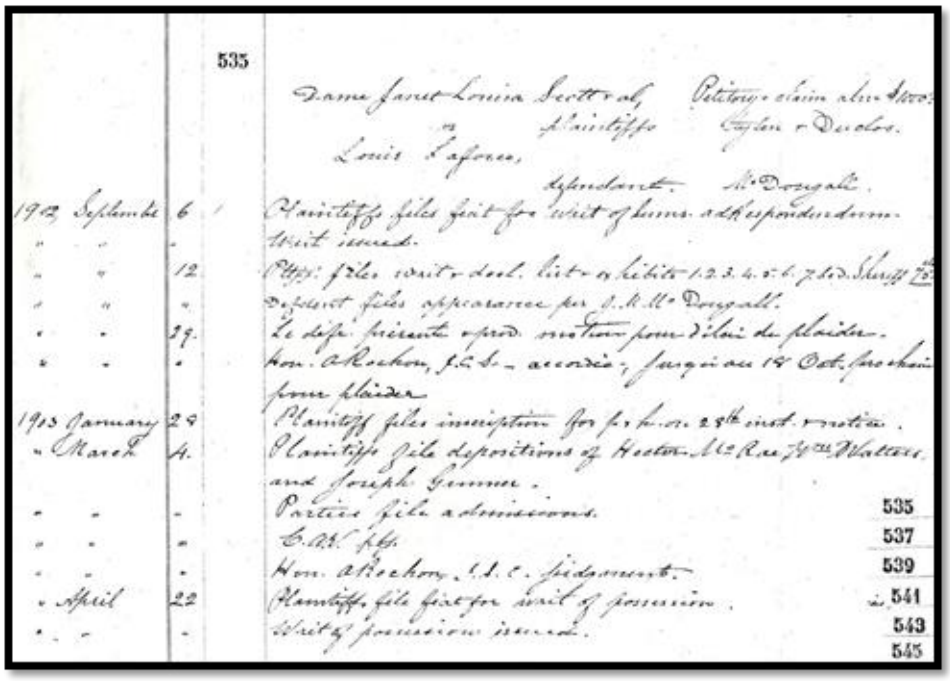
Secretary
Dept. of Indian Affairs
Ottawa

257360, Ottawa 9th March 1903,

Transcribed: Sir, Enclosed copy of a letter from Mrs. Scott estate of Hull to Mr. J.M. McDougall regarding arrangement arrived at between the estate and the OKA Indians residing at Hull, for safe keeping ‘’’’’ to ‘’’ in the Dept relating to these people, Your obedient servant “”’’’’’’’’’’’’’’

Louis Laforce

Eviction Docket 535, September 1902



535

Dame Janet Louisa Scott et al, Plaintiffs — Pattison & Chain, Ald. Stroud, Taylor & Duclos.

vs

Louis Laforce, defendant. — McDougall.

1902 September 6 — Plaintiffs files fiat for writ of hum. ad respondendum. Writ issued.

" " 12 — Pltffs files writ & decl. list & exhibits 1.2.3.4.5.6.7 to D. Sheriff Tr.

" " " — Defendt files appearance per J. A. McDougall.

" " 29. — Le défe. présente & prod. motion pour délai de plaider.

" " " — Hon. A Rochon, J.C.S. — accorde, jusqu'au 14 Oct. prochain pour plaider

1903 January 28 — Plaintiffs files inscription for p. h. on 28th inst. & notice.

" March 4. — Plaintiffs file depositions of Hector McRae, Wm Walters and Joseph Gunner.

" " " — Parties file admissions. 535

" " " — C.A.V. fdb. 537

" " " — Hon. A Rochon, J.S.C. judgment. 539

" April 22 — Plaintiffs file fiat for writ of possession. 541

" " " — Writ of possession issued. 543

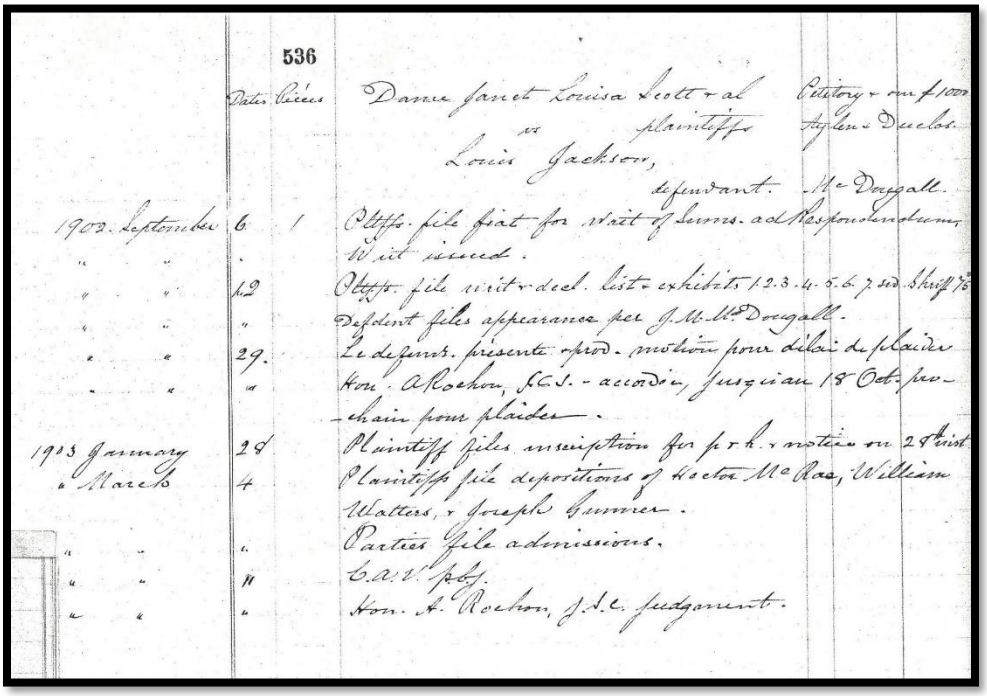
545

Court docket #535, 536 and 537, will show that these individual Kana:tso community members were defendants of Indian land against Janet Louisa Scott. Janet is the daughter of Nancy Louisa Wright, and John Scott. Janet's father John was the first mayor of Bytown. John was also a Judge from the Huron and Bruce Districts of Canada West. Nancy Louisa Scott is a grandchild of Philemon Wright. Nancy died on August 28, 1901 after bequeathing our communities land to Janet. Therefore, court action commenced against our Indian land at Kana:tso. In 1904, Janet and John Scott sold to the City of Hull part of the land on the shore of Brewery Creek, as well as their monopoly on its water.

https://www.historymuseum.ca/cmc/exhibitions/hist/hull/rw_04_ie.html

Louis Jackson

Eviction Docket 536, September 1902

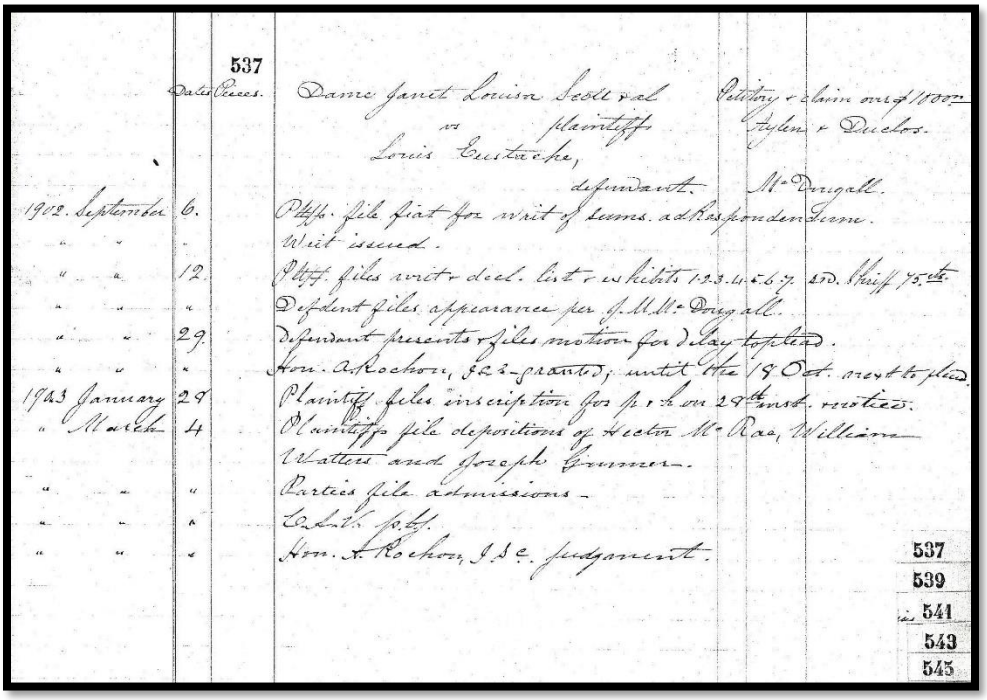


536

Dates	Pièces	Dame Janet Louisa Scott et al vs Louis Jackson, defendant. Petitory & on $1000 Aylen & Duclos. McDougall.
1902. September 6	1	Pltffs. file fiat for writ of Sums. ad Respondendum. Writ issued.
" "		
" "	12	Pltffs. file writ & decl. list & exhibits 1.2.3.4.5.6.7 ret. Shriff's
" "	"	Defendent files appearance per J. M. McDougall.
" "	29.	Le defend. presente requ. motion pour délai de plaider
" "	"	Hon. A Rochon, J.C.S. - accorde, jusqu'au 18 Oct. pro-chain pour plaider.
1903 January	28	Plaintiff files inscription for p. & h. & notice on 28th inst.
" March	4	Plaintiffs file depositions of Hector McRae, William Watters, & Joseph Gunner.
" "	"	Parties file admissions.
" "	"	C.A.V. plf.
" "	"	Hon. A. Rochon, J.S.C. judgement.

Louis Eustache

Eviction Docket 537, September 1902



537

	Date	Pieces.	
			Dame Janet Louise Scott et al vs Louis Eustache, plaintiffs defendant. Petitory & claim on $1000.— Aylen & Duclos. McDougall.
1902. September	6.		Pltffs. file fiat for writ of summ. ad Respondendum.
" "			Writ issued.
" "	12.		Pltff. files writ & decl. list & exhibits 1.2.3.4.5.6.7. ad. Sheriff 75 cts.
" "	"		Defdant files appearance per J. M. McDougall.
" "	29.		Defendant presents & files motion for delay to plead.
" "	"		Hon. A. Rochon, J.S.C. granted, until the 19 Oct. next to plead.
1903 January	28		Plaintiff files inscription for p. & h. on 28th inst. notice.
" March	4		Plaintiffs file depositions of Hector McRae, William Watters and Joseph Gunner.
" "	"		Parties file admissions.
" "	"		Ex Lib. p.t.
" "	"		Hon. A. Rochon, J.S.C. judgment.

537
539
541
543
545

In 2010, I attempted to retrieve the written transcripts from this court case, so I can review the matter to see what merit, if any, the courts had to evict our community members. I was told by Marc St. Jacques of the Archives Nationales du Canada, that the court transcripts had burned down in a Hull courthouse fire in 1978.

Request for Written Transcripts Archives du Quebec

2010-05-07

1005041 - Superior Court Records 1902 District of Ottawa

SM

St-Jacques Marc <Marc.StJacques@banq.qc.ca>
Fri 2010-05-07 10:00 AM
You

Sir,

We do have the records of the Superior Court for the district of Ottawa, however, the only surviving document for this file is the docket book (plumitif) in which we can see that a judgement was given in March 1903. The file itself and the judgement did not survive the test of time : they were destroyed in a fire of the Hull Court House in 1978.

Would you like a copy (either digital or paper) of the 3 pages?

Have a good day,

msj

Marc St-Jacques
Technicien en documentation
Centre d'archives de l'Outaouais
Bibliothèque et Archives nationales du Québec

855, boulevard de la Gappe
Gatineau (Québec) J8T 8H9
Téléphone : 819 568-8798 poste 6340
Télécopieur : 819 568-5933
marc.stjacques@banq.qc.ca
www.banq.qc.ca

Transcribed: We do have the records of the Superior Court for the district of Ottawa, however, the only surviving document for this file is the docket book (plumitif) in which we can see that a judgment was given in March 1903. The file itself and the judgment did not survive the test of time: they were destroyed in a fire of the Hull courthouse in 1978.

Request to Indian Affairs for Written Transcripts

2010-29-07

Re: 1902 Superior court cases 535, 536 and 537 Ms.Scott vs Eustache,Jackson and Laforce

Respectfully,

Sean Darcy
Manager
ASSESSMENT AND HISTORICAL RESEARCH
Indian and Northern Affairs

10 Wellington Street
Gatineau, Quebec
K1A 0H4
Telephone: (819) 997-8155
Fax: (819) 934-1366

>>> Jason Arbour <jbirdarbour@hotmail.com> 7/29/2010 10:04 AM >>>

Hello I'm trying to locate three 1902 Superior court cases that were held in the district of Ottawa. These cases were numbered 535, 536 and 537, Ms.Scott vs. Eustache, Jackson and Laforce, would your department have or no where these records are. These cases involved three indigenous family's who were defending there place of origin on the northern shore of the Ottawa river in Hull Quebec. The ANQ states these archives were lost in a Hull court house fire that dates 1978, I find this really negligent for not having such historically important archives properly stored. Your assistance is most appreciated thank you yours truly Jason Arbour.

Transcribed: Hello, I'm trying to locate three 1902 Superior court cases that were held in the district of Ottawa. These cases were numbered 535, 536 and 537, Ms. Scott vs. Eustache, Jackson and Laforce, would your department have or know where these records are. These cases involved three indigenous families who were defending their place of origin on the northern shore of the Ottawa river in Hull Quebec. The ANQ states these archives were lost in a Hull courthouse fire that dates 1978, I find this really negligent for not having such historically important archives properly stored. Your assistance is most appreciated thank you, yours truly Jason Arbour.

Indian Affairs Response for Written Transcripts

2010-29-07

Re: 1902 Superior court cases 535, 536 and 537 Ms.Scott vs Eustache,Jackson and Laforce

SD

Sean Darcy <Sean.Darcy@ainc-inac.gc.ca>
Thu 2010-07-29 10:48 AM
You

Jason, our area has nothing on these three litigation cases you mention and it is unfortunate they Quebec court records burned, but back in 1900s a lot of records were destroyed around Canada as a result of floods and fires. What I do find curious is that you mention the cases were held in the District of Ottawa yet the records were in Hull? Have you contacted the Ontario Superior Court of Justice to ascertain if they have records regarding these cases if they were tried in Ottawa.

http://www.ontariocourts.on.ca/scj/en/

Respectfully,

Sean Darcy
Manager
ASSESSMENT AND HISTORICAL RESEARCH
Indian and Northern Affairs

10 Wellington Street
Gatineau, Quebec
K1A 0H4
Telephone: (819) 997-8155
Fax: (819) 934-1366

Transcribed: Jason, our area has nothing on these three litigation cases you mention and it's unfortunate they Quebec court records burned, but back in 1900s a lot of records were destroyed around Canada as a result of floods and fires. What I do find curious is that you mention these cases were held in the district of Ottawa, yet the records were in Hull? Have you contacted the Ontario Superior Court of Justice to ascertain if they have records regarding these cases if they were tried in Ottawa.

Respectfully, Sean Darcy Manager Assessment and Historical Research Indian and Northern Affairs

Opinion on Indian Encampment Eviction

and Request for Written Transcripts

A Provincial Court disbanded our Indian Community at Kana:tso. Only three of several Indigenous families were included in the court proceedings. The plaintiff Louisa Wright/Scott nor the Crown had vested interest of our Indian land. The Provincial Court did not inherit lawful authority to evict Indigenous people. Kana:tso law is protected under Kaianerekowa and was acknowledged with the Royal Proclamation of 1763, signed by King George III. The fact that certain members of our Indian community were defendants, would show that the community was unlawful disbanded by coercion. The fact that no taxes were paid for our land before the 1900 fire, will support our assertion that the said property was factually Indian land. Also, the court records used for evidence to support their unlawful eviction of the Indigenous Village, was not properly secured, and archived by the court. This is grounds to revisit the facts and most importantly, what questions of law were involved in the cases. AANDC researchers have failed to locate any other court records regarding the eviction, than the documents provided in my compilation.

Native Reserves of Canada to 1902

This in-depth and detailed exhibit is established by a comprehensive collection of treaty names and locations, before the year 1902. This collection is also in conjunction with Crown granted Indian Reserves, the dates of settlements, the ethno-linguistic groups and families, hectares and acres in conjunction to the respected territories.

COLUMN DESCRIPTIONS:

Location / Treaty Name	Reserve Number	Reserve Name	Year of Initial Grant	Ethno-linguistic Group	Linguistic Family	Original Hectares	Hectares in 1902	Original Acres	Acres in 1902	Notes

Location / Treaty Name: In eastern provinces where there were no treaties, the province is listed. In parts of Ontario, and all locations west of Ontario, the province and the treaty names are listed (treaty names in brackets).

Reserve Number: All numbered reserves (including those with upper-case letters) listed are official reserve numbers. Lower case letters (a – n) indicate land other than reserve, or reserve that had been surrendered before the adoption of the official numbering system (i.e., they are unofficial and used only for map identification).

Reserve Name: The first name listed is the original name. Names in ( ) brackets are synonyms or former names, and names in [ ] brackets are contemporary names.

Year of Initial Grant: Year of the initial grant (or first data available).

Ethno-Linguistic Group: Ethno-linguistic group.

Linguistic Family: Linguistic family.

Area Fields: All area units have been converted to hectares for consistency but are also provided in acres as in original source documents.

Original Hectares, Original Acres: Area initially cited for reserve or granted land.

Hectares in 1902, Acres in 1902: Area remaining in 1902 / (Hectares in 1902, Acres in 1902).

Other Codes: n.d. - no date available / n.s. - not surveyed / n.a. - no acreage available.

Location / Treaty Name	Reserve Number	Reserve Name	Year of Initial Grant	Ethno-linguistic Group	Linguistic Family	Original Hectares	Hectares in 1902	Original Acres	Acres in 1902	Notes
QUEBEC	1	Restigouche	1853	Micmac	Algonquian(Eastern)	3885	3885	9600	9600	
	2	Maria	n.d.	Micmac	Algonquian(Eastern)		168	n.a.	416	
	a	Manicouagan	1853	Montagnais	Algonquian(Central)	28328	0	70000	0	Exchanged for Betsiamits (#3) 1861.
	3	Betsiamits [Bersimis]	1861	Montagnais	Algonquian(Central)	25536	25536	63100	63100	
	4	Viger	1853	Malecite	Algonquian(Eastern)	1491	0	3685	0	Reserved for natives from Tobique, surrendered 1869.
	b	Peribonka	1853	Montagnais	Algonquian(Central)	6475	0	16000	0	Exchanged for Ouiatchouan (#5) 1856
	c	Metabetchouan	1853	Montagnais	Algonquian(Central)	1619	0	4000	0	Exchanged for Ouiatchouan (#5) 1856
	5	Ouiatchouan (Pointe-Bleue) [Mashteuiatsh]	1856	Montagnais (and Abenaki?)	Algonquian(Central)	9308	1529	23000	3779	
	6	Cacouna	1891	Malecite	Algonquian(Eastern)	0.2	0.2	0.44	0.44	Later became #22.
	7	Lorette [Wendake]	1794	Hurons (Wendat)	Iroquoian		11	n.a.	26	
	8	Quarante Arpents	1742	Huron	Iroquoian	547	547	1352	1352	
	9	Roquemont (Cabane d'automne)	1853	Huron	Iroquoian	3885	3885	9600	9600	
	10	Crespieul	1894	Abenaki	Algonquian(Eastern)	3389	3389	8374	8374	
	11	Bécancour [Wôlinak]	1708	Abenaki	Algonquian(Eastern)	809	60	2000	148	
	12	Pierreville [Odanak]	1700, 1701	Abenaki	Algonquian(Eastern)	737	622	1820	1538	
	12A	Durham Lands	1805	Abenaki	Algonquian(Eastern)	3605	3605	8907	8907	Informal leases (1825-52) for 99 years to non-natives.
	13	Coleraine	1853	Abenaki	Algonquian(Eastern)	1102	0	2722	0	Surrendered in 1882
	14	Caughnawaga [Kahnawake]	1680 (1762)	Iroquois (mainly Mohawk)	Iroquoian	5109	5109	12625	12625	
	15	Saint-Régis [Akwesasne]	1755 (1783)	Iroquois (and Onondaga from the East)	Iroquoian	5807	2787	14350	6886	
	d	Dundee Lands	1792	Iroquois	Iroquoian	7529	0	18605	0	Progressively leased, surrendered 1888.
	16	Oka [Kanesatake]	1717	Iroquois/Algonquin/Nipissing	Iroquoian		0	n.a.	0	Title not vested by Crown.
	e	Kettle Island	1839	Iroquois/Nipissing/Algonquins	Iroquoian	0	0	0	0	Lands illegally leased out by the governments, which recognized native claims in 1839.
	17	Doncaster	1853	Iroquois	Iroquoian	7487	7487	18500	18500	
	18	Maniwaki	1853	Algonquin/Nipissing	Algonquian(Central)	18514	18093	45750	44708	
	19	Témiscamingue [Timiskaming]	1853	Ottawa/Algonquin	Algonquian(Central)	15540	6309	38400	15590	

It is paramount that bands and tribes each research their own traditional territories, as there was no cartographic material or boundaries before European contact. The Supreme Court of Canada states that "Aboriginal title is based upon hunting and harvesting activities, but most importantly occupation." So, it is extremely important for Indigenous people to show support for the land they occupied. Just as different trees grow on our land in Ottawa-Gatineau and different fish inhabit the Ottawa river. Different tribes and bands travelled on the Ottawa river water ways and lands; trading, hunting, harvesting, and fishing. This chart regarding family linguistics or the mother tongue of the land, will help determine and show where the tribes were in relation to certain sections and territories in Lower Canada, 1902.

In the Province of Quebec:

Reserve Number: #16, Oka/Kanesatake, dated 1717.

Ethno-Linguistic Group: Iroquois/Algonquin/Nipissing.

Notes: Title not vested by Crown.

Linguistic Family: Iroquoian

Reserve Number: #18, Maniwaki, dated 1853.

Ethno-Linguistic Group: Algonquin/Nipissing

Notes: n.d.

Linguistic Family: Algonquian

14	Caughnawaga [Kahnawake]	1680 (1762)	Iroquois (mainly Mohawk)	Iroquoian	5109	5109	12625	12625	
15	Saint-Régis [Akwesasne]	1755 (1783)	Iroquois (and Onondaga from the East)	Iroquoian	5807	2787	14350	6886	
d	Dundee Lands	1792	Iroquois	Iroquoian	7529	0	18605	0	Progressively leased, surrendered 1888.
16	Oka [Kanesatake]	1717	Iroquois/Algonquin/Nipissing	Iroquoian		0	n.a.	0	Title not vested by Crown.
e	Kettle Island	1839	Iroquois/Nipissing/Algonquins	Iroquoian	0	0	0	0	Lands illegally leased out by the governments, which recognized native claims in 1839.
17	Doncaster	1853	Iroquois	Iroquoian	7487	7487	18500	18500	
18	Maniwaki	1853	Algonquin/Nipissing	Algonquian(Central)	18514	18093	45750	44708	
19	Témiscamingue [Timiskaming]	1853	Ottawa/Algonquin	Algonquian(Central)	15540	6309	38400	15590	

Reserve Number: Letter e, Kettle Island, dated 1839.

Ethno-Linguistic Group: Iroquois/Algonquin/Nipissing.

Notes: Lands illegally leased out by the governments, which recognized native claims in 1839.

Linguistic Family: Iroquoian

Reserve Number: #19, Témiscamingue [Timiskaming], dated 1853.

Ethno-Linguistic Group: Ottawa/Algonquin

Notes: n.d.

Linguistic Family: Algonquian

The Kettle Island, listed as letter e, is located just a short paddle down the Ottawa river below Kana:tso aka the Chaudière falls. This documentation will show and support Kanienkehaka linguistics was at the Chaudière falls and adjacent lands.

http://www.historicalatlas.ca/website/hacolp/national_perspectives/native_canada/UNIT_15/U15_table_east.htm

Hull, Quebec Vicinity of 1903

Revised to 1908

TITLE: Hull & Vicinity, Que., January 1903, revised May 1908.

SCOPE and CONTENT: item is a fire insurance plan of Hull, Quebec. It includes two unnumbered sheets: a title sheet including an Index to streets, specials, lumber yards and block nos., as wells as a sheet showing a Key Plan [scale 1:6 000] and a "District Map of Ottawa & Vicinity" [scale 1:63 360]. Sheets are numbered 171-212. Sheets 198-199 shows Tetreauville, January 1908. Sheet 200 shows Dechènes, Que., January 1903, revised to May 1908. Sheets 201-208 shows Alymer, Que., January 1903, revised to May 1908. Sheet 201 includes an inset of a Key Plan [scale 1:6 000]. Sheet 209 shows Gatineau Point, Que., January 1903, revised to May 1908. Sheet 210 shows "The International Portland Cement Co.", extension May 1908. Sheet 211 shows "Fraser's Siding" a sawmill owned by Fraser & Co., extension May 1908.

ONLINE MIKAN: 3823774 (44 items)

DATES: May 1908

CONDITIONS OF ACCESS: Microfiche-NMC9947 (Cartographic material) 90: Open

SUBJECT HEADING: Fire Insurance Plans

PLACE OF CREATION: Canada

https://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/CollectionSearch/Pages/record.aspx?app=fonandcol&IdNumber=3823774&new=-8585930418132980646

Hull, Quebec Vicinity of 1903

Revised to 1908

I respect the truthful facts that have been collected by Canadas Crown witnesses. However, when documents are deceived, they tend to create inconsistencies. Inconsistencies have made my historical research lengthily, exhausting, as well as extremely difficult. This sheet plan Item "#2 of 44", on this revised map of Hull and vicinity from January 1903 to 1908, has consciously omitted our Indian community's road called Dalhousie. This inadequate map is supported by the Library and Archives of Canada. Our Indian Village was on Dalhousie road between Laurier Ave and the Ottawa river. Dalhousie road in Hull, housed most of our Kanienkehaka ancestors from Kana:tso. Including my own great grandfather and root ancestor, Joseph Cole.

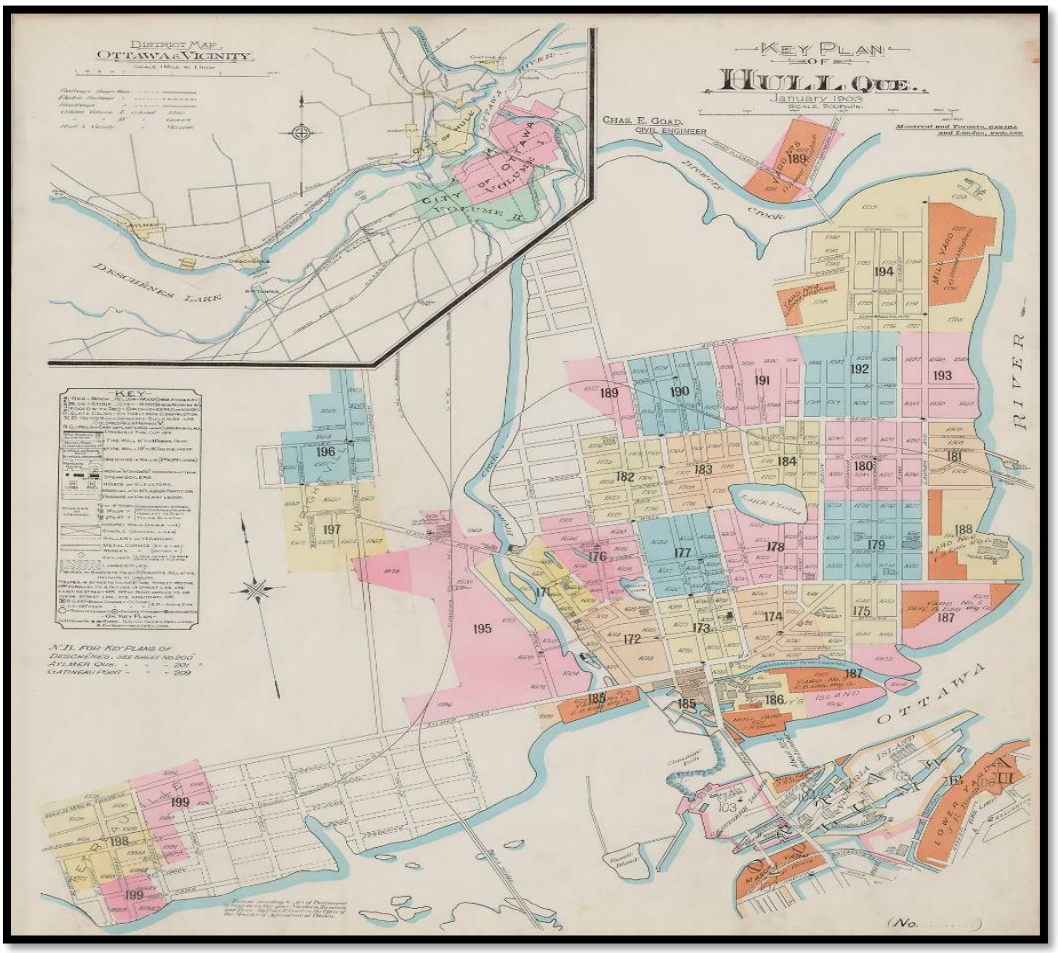


Image from 1903

https://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/CollectionSearch/Pages/record.aspx?app=fonandcol&IdNumber=3823774&new=-8585930418132980646

Hull, Quebec Vicinity of 1903

Revised to 1908

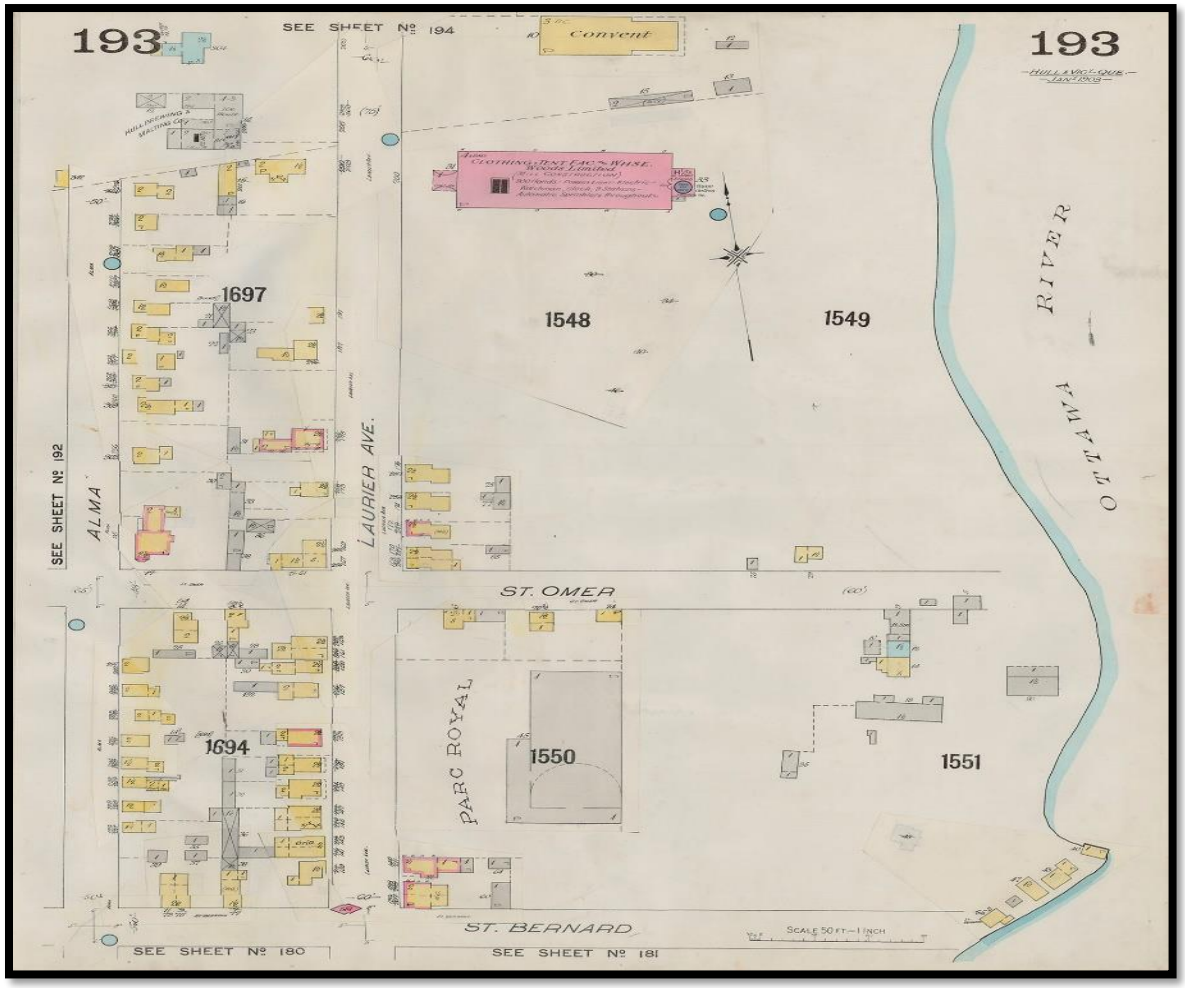


Image from 1903

https://central.bac-lac.gc.ca/.item?app=fondsandcol&op=img&id=e010695107-v8

This is sheet 193 “image #25 of 44”, this map of Hull, that is supported by Library Archives Canada, has consciously omitted our Indian community's road called Dalhousie. This is the road between Laurier Ave and the Ottawa river that housed most of our Kanienkehaka ancestors, including my own root ancestor Joseph Cole.

Take Notice, there is two block numbers in between Laurier Avenue and the Ottawa river. These blocks were on the left and right side of the omitted Dalhousie road. Fortunately, the 1903 Hull City directory, has recorded my root ancestor Joseph Cole living on Dalhousie road, at the Indian community just north of Guigues, the same year this map was created.

Hull, Quebec Vicinity of 1903

Revised to 1908

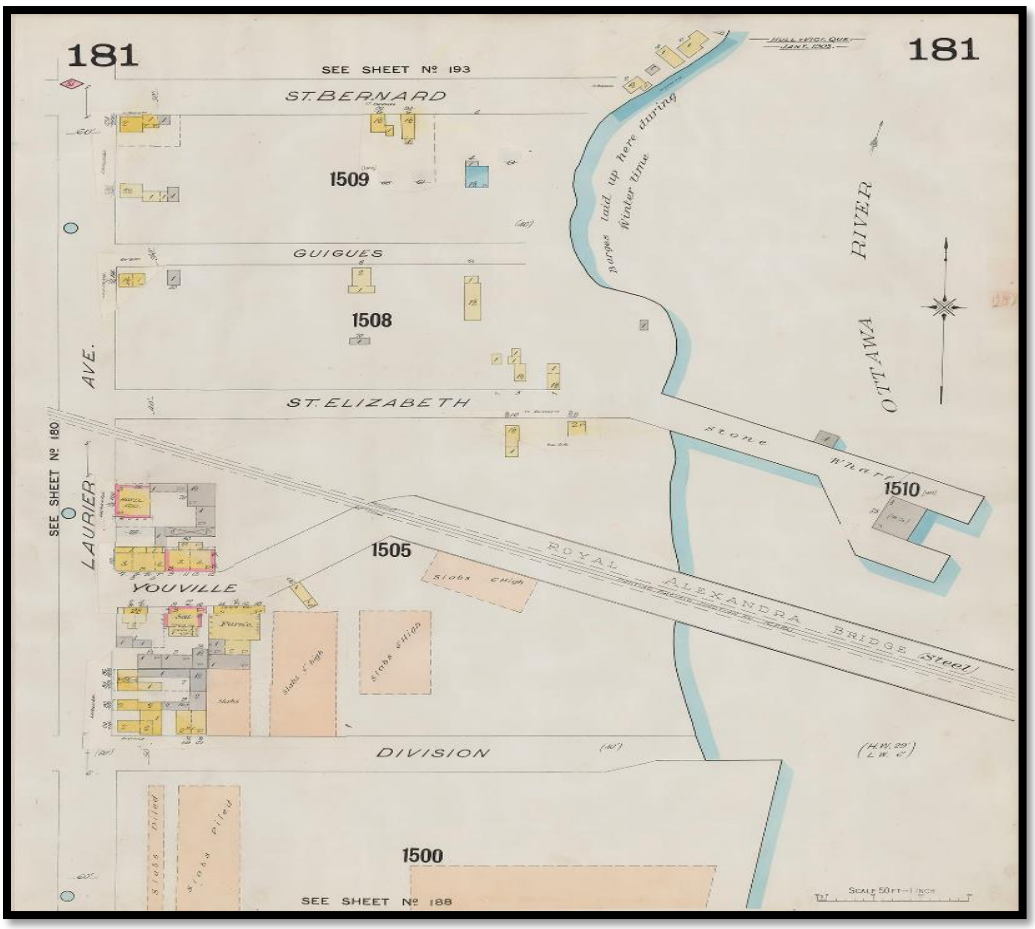


Image from 1903

https://central.bac-lac.gc.ca/.item?app=fondsandcol&op=img&id=e010695095-v8

This is sheet 181 “image #13 of 44”, this map of Hull that is supported by Library Archives Canada, consciously omitted our Indian village road called Dalhousie. This is the road between Laurier Ave and the Ottawa river that housed most of our Kanienkehaka ancestors, including my own root ancestor Joseph Cole.

1903 Ottawa-Hull City Directory, p. 652

The Hull directory of 1903 has recorded my families root ancestor Joseph Cole, living on our Indian land at #2 Dalhousie street north of Guigues. This City of Hull directory will support the existence of a Dalhousie road. This directory has proven that our Indian road (Dalhousie) was omitted from the 1903 Hull, Quebec vicinity map. This Hull Vicinity map is supported by Library and Archives Canada.

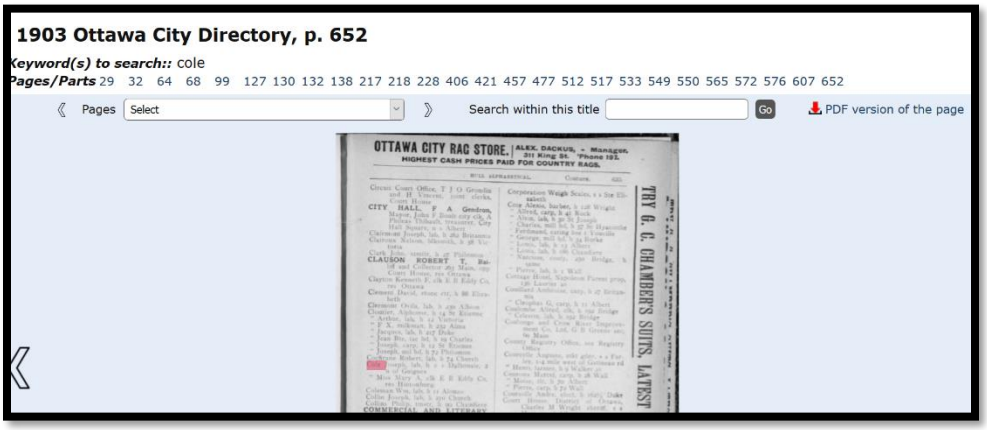
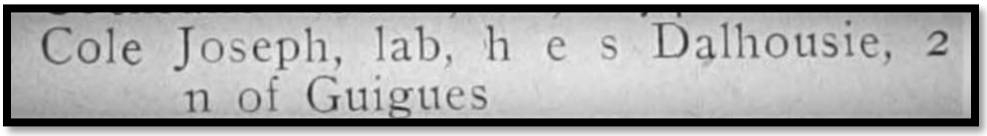


Image above is page 635 of the original copy, and page 652 on the link below. The lower image is an enlarged image from the Highlighted area above.



http://vitacollections.ca/ottawalibrary/3566644/page/654?q=(cole)&docid=OOI.3566644

1905 Ottawa-Hull City Directory, p. 702

1905 Ottawa City Directory, p. 702

Keyword(s) to search:: cole

Pages/Parts 19 61 63 126 138 211 225 243 248 447 469 552 584 594 597 599 602 625 680 702

Pages Select Search within this title Go

HULL ALPHABETICAL Coulombe 693

CHARTRAND
" Napoleon, lab, h 510 Champlain
" Olivier, mill hd, h 110 St Hyacinthe
Chatigny Arthur, fac hd, h 26 St Henri
" Jean Bte, cook, h 2 Alma
" Joseph, driver, h 12 Philomon
Chatillon Lauriat, barber, w s Bridge, 1 n of Main, h 54 Victoria
" Sylvestre, contr 54 Victoria
Chauvin Hector (Brooke, Chauvin & Devlin), res Aylmer, P Q
Chene Alexandre, clk, h 57 Division
" Paul D, h 168 Alma

GERHARD HEINTZMAN PIANO
The Piano "Par Excellence"
SOLE AGENTS
J. L. ORME & SON
189 SPARKS STREET

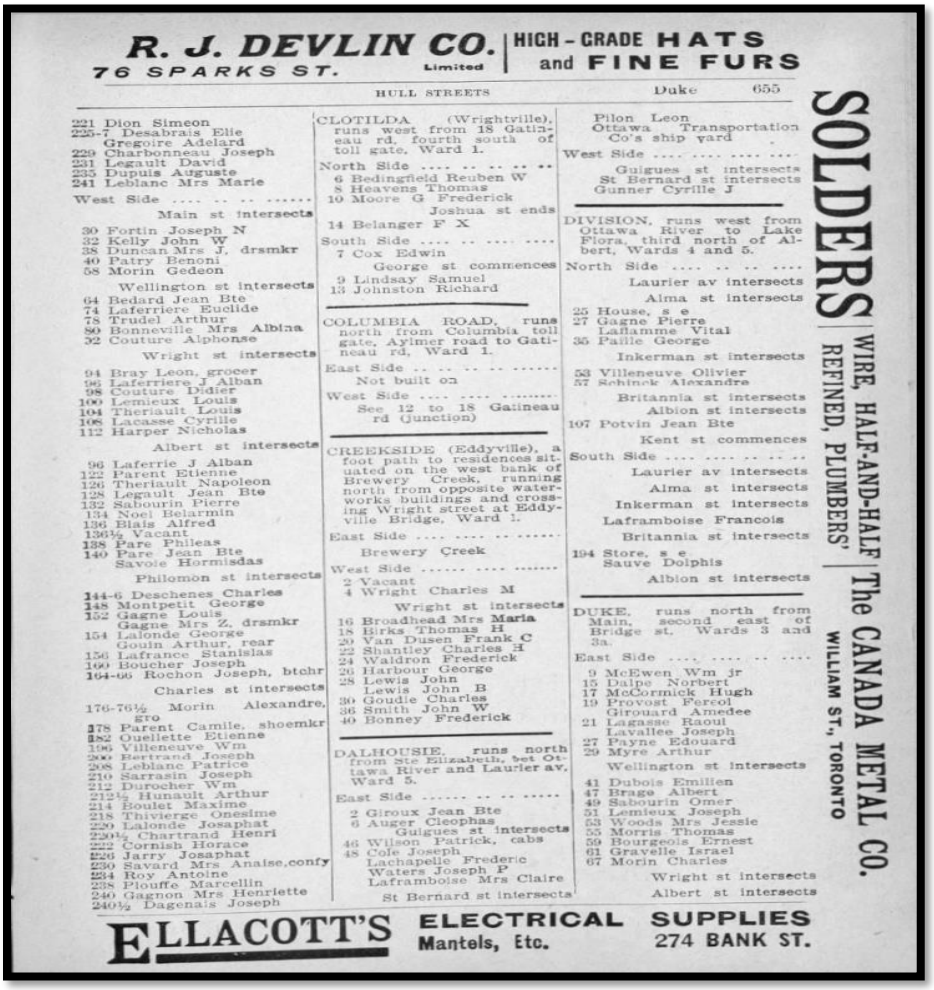
CLOUTIER
" Joseph, mill hd, h 59 Philomon
Cole Joseph, lab, h e s Dalhousie, 2 n Guigues

THE ROYA
H. W. CHAMB

http://vitacollections.ca/ottawalibrary/3566647/page/704?q=(cole)&docid=OOI.3566647

Image above is page 693 of the original copy, and page 702 on the link above. This 1905 record clearly supports the existence of a Joseph Cole, Laborer, house, east side, Dalhousie, #2, north of Guigues. This is the last year Joseph Cole lived at #2 Dalhousie. A year later, Joseph Cole moved to #48 Dalhousie at the intersection of St. Bernard.

1906 Ottawa-Hull City Directory, p. 670



R. J. DEVLIN CO. Limited
76 SPARKS ST.
HIGH-GRADE HATS and FINE FURS

HULL STREETS Duke 655

221 Dion Simeon
225-7 Desabrais Elie
Gregoire Adelard
229 Charbonneau Joseph
231 Legault David
235 Dupuis Auguste
241 Leblanc Mrs Marie

West Side ....

Main st intersects

30 Fortin Joseph N
32 Kelly John W
38 Duncan Mrs J, drsmkr
40 Patry Benoni
58 Morin Gedeon

Wellington st intersects

64 Bedard Jean Bte
74 Laferriere Euclide
78 Trudel Arthur
80 Bonneville Mrs Albina
92 Couture Alphonse

Wright st intersects

94 Bray Leon, grocer
96 Laferriere J Alban
98 Couture Didier
100 Lemieux Louis
104 Theriault Louis
108 Lacasse Cyrille
112 Harper Nicholas

Albert st intersects

96 Laferrie J Alban
122 Parent Etienne
126 Theriault Napoleon
128 Legault Jean Bte
132 Sabourin Pierre
134 Noel Belarmin
136 Blais Alfred
136½ Vacant
138 Pare Phileas
140 Pare Jean Bte
Savoie Hormisdas

Philomon st intersects

144-6 Deschenes Charles
148 Montpetit George
152 Gagne Louis
Gagne Mrs Z, drsmkr
154 Lalonde George
Gouin Arthur, rear
156 Lafrance Stanislas
160 Boucher Joseph
164-66 Rochon Joseph, btchr
Charles st intersects
176-76½ Morin Alexandre, gro
178 Parent Camile, shoemkr
182 Ouellette Etienne
196 Villeneuve Wm
200 Bertrand Joseph
208 Leblanc Patrice
210 Sarrasin Joseph
212 Durocher Wm
212½ Hunault Arthur
214 Boulet Maxime
218 Thivierge Onesime
220 Lalonde Josaphat
220½ Chartrand Henri
222 Cornish Horace
226 Jarry Josaphat
230 Savard Mrs Anaise, confy
234 Roy Antoine
238 Plouffe Marcellin
240 Gagnon Mrs Henriette
240½ Dagenais Joseph

CLOTILDA (Wrightville), runs west from 18 Gatineau rd, fourth south of toll gate, Ward 1.

North Side ....
6 Bedingfield Reuben W
8 Heavens Thomas
10 Moore G Frederick
Joshua st ends
14 Belanger F X

South Side ....
7 Cox Edwin
George st commences
9 Lindsay Samuel
13 Johnston Richard

COLUMBIA ROAD, runs north from Columbia toll gate, Aylmer road to Gatineau rd, Ward 1.

East Side .. ..
Not built on

West Side ....
See 12 to 18 Gatineau rd (junction)

CREEKSIDE (Eddyville), a foot path to residences situated on the west bank of Brewery Creek, running north from opposite waterworks buildings and crossing Wright street at Eddyville Bridge, Ward 1.

East Side ....
Brewery Creek

West Side ....
2 Vacant
4 Wright Charles M
Wright st intersects
16 Broadhead Mrs Maria
18 Birks Thomas H
20 Van Dusen Frank C
22 Shantley Charles H
24 Waldron Frederick
26 Harbour George
28 Lewis John
Lewis John B
30 Goudie Charles
36 Smith John W
40 Bonney Frederick

DALHOUSIE, runs north from Ste Elizabeth, bet Ottawa River and Laurier av, Ward 5.

East Side ....
2 Giroux Jean Bte
6 Auger Cleophas
Guigues st intersects
46 Wilson Patrick, cabs
48 Cole Joseph
Lachapelle Frederic
Waters Joseph P
Laframboise Mrs Claire
St Bernard st intersects

Pilon Leon
Ottawa Transportation Co's ship yard

West Side ....
Guigues st intersects
St Bernard st intersects
Gunner Cyrille J

DIVISION, runs west from Ottawa River to Lake Flora, third north of Albert, Wards 4 and 5.

North Side ....
Laurier av intersects
Alma st intersects
25 House, s e
27 Gagne Pierre
Laflamme Vital
35 Paille George
Inkerman st intersects
53 Villeneuve Olivier
57 Schinck Alexandre
Britannia st intersects
Albion st intersects
107 Potvin Jean Bte
Kent st commences

South Side ....
Laurier av intersects
Alma st intersects
Inkerman st intersects
Laframboise Francois
Britannia st intersects
194 Store, s e
Sauve Dolphis
Albion st intersects

DUKE, runs north from Main, second east of Bridge st, Wards 3 and 3a.

East Side ....
9 McEwen Wm jr
15 Dalpe Norbert
17 McCormick Hugh
19 Provost Fercol
Girouard Amedee
21 Lagasse Raoul
Lavallee Joseph
27 Payne Edouard
29 Myre Arthur
Wellington st intersects
41 Dubois Emilien
47 Brage Albert
49 Sabourin Omer
51 Lemieux Joseph
53 Woods Mrs Jessie
55 Morris Thomas
59 Bourgeois Ernest
61 Gravelle Israel
67 Morin Charles
Wright st intersects
Albert st intersects

SOLDERS | WIRE, HALF-AND-HALF | REFINED, PLUMBERS' | The CANADA METAL CO. | WILLIAM ST., TORONTO

ELLACOTT'S ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
Mantels, Etc. 274 BANK ST.

http://vitacollections.ca/ottawalibrary/3566649/page/672?q=(cole)&docid=OOI.3566649

The image above is page 655 of the original copy, and page 670 on the link above. This 1906 city directory record clearly supports the existence of a Dalhousie road that runs north from St. Elizabeth, between the Ottawa river and Laurier Ave in Ward 5. Joseph Cole is shown residing on Dalhousie road household #48.

1907 Ottawa-Hull City Directory, p. 670

W. C. EDWARDS & CO. Limited | SHEETING, FLOORING. CLAPBOARDS, Etc.

Circuit Court Office, T J O Grondin and H Vincent joint clks, Court House
CITY HALL, Augustin Thibault Mayor John F Boult City Clerk, A Phileas Thibault Treasurer, Felix Hamel City Engineer, City Hall Square, n s Albert, bet Inkerman and Alma
Clairoux Nelson, blksmith, h 58 Victoria
Clarke Edwin, clk E B Eddy Co, l 107 Front
" Edwin, clk E B Eddy Co, l 107 Front
" John, stmftr, h 4 Charles la
Clauson Robert T, bailiff and collector, 263 Main, res Ottawa
Clermont Ovila, lab, h 230 Albion
Cloutier Alphonse, carp, h 169 Duke
" Elzear, fac hd, h 127 Ann
" Emilie (wid Pascal), h 63 Britannia
" F X, dairy, 233 Alma
" Jean Bte, fac hd, h 19 Charles
" Joseph, h 72 Philomon
" Joseph O, undertaker 261 Chaudiere
" Joseph, mill hd, h 59 Philomon
Coallier Victor, clk, h 148 Church
Cole Joseph, lab, h 48 Dalhousie
" Stephen, lab, h 13 St Cuthbert
Coleman Wm, lab, h 15 Regina
College Notre Dame (Christian Brothers), Brother Mare Superior, 148 Albert
Collin Joseph, lab, h 178 Duke
Collins Ernest, lab, h 47 Chamberlain
Columbia Toll Gate, Philip Collins keeper, n s Aylmer rd, bet C P R crossing and Columbia rd
Common Jail District of Ottawa, Antoine Mousette jailor rear of Court House
Constantineau Honore, lab, h 289 Inkerman
" Philorome, lab, h 335 Alma
Convent Notre Dame de Grace, e s Alma, cor Division
Coombs Wm H, bkpr George Matthews Co, res Ottawa
Corbeil Ferdinand, fireman, h 57 St Joseph
Cormier Charles H, carriage mkr, h 277 Main
Corneau Adelard, fac hd, h 77 St Hyacinthe
" Andre, lab, h 174 Chaudiere
" Elie, fac hd, h 28 St Hyacinthe
" Francois, fac hd, h 163 Chaudiere
Cote Alexis, barber, h 43 Lake
" Alfred, foreman, h 41 Rock
" Charles, fac hd, h 57 St Hyacinthe
" Elzaine, lab, h 30 St Joseph
" Ferdinand, driver, h 193 Inkerman
" George, lab, h 65 Ann

Nordheimer Piano
The Artistic Piano
Sole Agents
ORME & SON, LIMITED
189 SPARKS STREET

COTE
" Louis, fac hd, h 13 Albert
" Louis, fac hd, h 165 Chaudiere
" Narcisse, confy 250 Bridge, h same
" Pierre, carp, h 10 Columbia rd
" Pierre, elect, h 55 Cartier
" Victor, lab, h 24 Inkerman
Coulombe Celestin, lab, h 192 Bridge
" Wilfrid, clerk, h 192 Bridge
Coulonge and Crow River Boom Co Ltd, G B Greene sec, 54 Main
County Registry Office, see Registry Office, County of Wright
Courcelle Auguste, mkt gdnr, ¼ mile west of w end Farley, h same
Couroux Miss Laurentia, mlnry 259 Bridge, l 28 Wall
" Marcel, lab, h 28 Wall
" Moise, tlr, 70 Albert, h same
" Pierre, carp, h 72 Wall
Coursolle Mrs Agnes, drsmkr 162½ Duke
" Andre, supt City Fire Alarm, h 162½ Duke
Court House District of Ottawa, Charles M Wright sheriff, s s Main, opp Kent
Courval Joseph, fac hd, h 207 Wright
" Wilfrid, mill hd, h 205 Wright
Courville Albert, baker, h 51 Alfred
" Arthur, fireman, h 19 Kent s
" Frederic, barber, h 147 Albert
" Gilbert, fac hd, h 364 Champlain
" Joseph, fac hd, h 19 Britannia
Cousineau Amedee, driver, h 1 St Etienne
" Miss Augustine, tchr St Jean Bte Sch, l 1 St Etienne
" Miss Clorinda, confy 37 Charles
" Miss Delisca, tchr St Jean Bte Sch, l 37 Charles
" Dolphis, fac hd, h 211 Bridge
" Edmond, mill hd, h rear 103 Wellington
" Eugene, mill hd, h 89 Philomon
" Felix, confy 203 Bridge, h 37 Charles
" Joseph, h 138 St Henri
" Joseph, ins agt 210 Main, res Gatineau Point
" Louis, advocate 127 Main h same
" Odilon, tmstr, h 12 Philomon

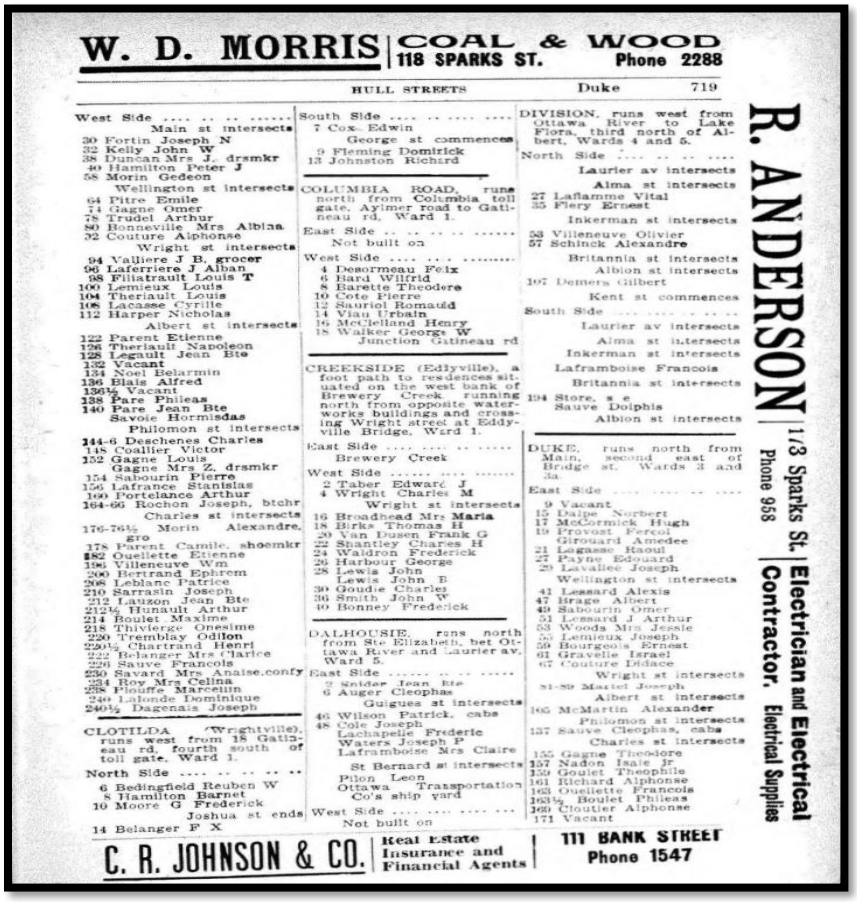
Wear a ROURK Hat 175 Sparks

The Dorenwend Hair Co. OF TORONTO Limited | Hair Goods, Wigs, Toupees, Switches Ladies' Hair Dressing, Etc.
Branch, 105-107 Sparks St., Ottawa - Head Office, 105 Yonge St., Toronto

Coallier Victor, clk, h 148 Church
Cole Joseph, lab, h 48 Dalhousie

http://vitacollections.ca/ottawalibrary/3566651/page/758?n=

1907 Ottawa-Hull City Directory, pg. 734



W. D. MORRIS | COAL & WOOD
118 SPARKS ST. Phone 2288

HULL STREETS Duke 719

West Side ....
Main st intersects
30 Fortin Joseph N
32 Kelly John W
38 Duncan Mrs J. drsmkr
40 Hamilton Peter J
58 Morin Gedeon
Wellington st intersects
64 Pitre Emile
74 Gagne Omer
78 Trudel Arthur
80 Bonneville Mrs Albina
92 Couture Alphonse
Wright st intersects
94 Valliere J B, grocer
96 Laferriere J Alban
98 Filiatrault Louis T
100 Lemieux Louis
104 Theriault Louis
108 Lacasse Cyrille
112 Harper Nicholas
Albert st intersects
122 Parent Etienne
126 Theriault Napoleon
128 Legault Jean Bte
132 Vacant
134 Noel Belarmin
136 Blais Alfred
136½ Vacant
138 Pare Phileas
140 Pare Jean Bte
Savoie Hormisdas
Philomon st intersects
144-6 Deschenes Charles
148 Coallier Victor
152 Gagne Louis
Gagne Mrs Z. drsmkr
154 Sabourin Pierre
156 Lafrance Stanislas
160 Portelance Arthur
164-66 Rochon Joseph, btchr
Charles st intersects
176-76½ Morin Alexandre, gro
178 Parent Camile, shoemkr
182 Ouellette Etienne
186 Villeneuve Wm
200 Bertrand Ephrem
208 Leblanc Patrice
210 Sarrasin Joseph
212 Lauzon Jean Bte
212½ Hunault Arthur
214 Boulet Maxime
218 Thivierge Onesime
220 Tremblay Odilon
220½ Chartrand Henri
222 Belanger Mrs Clarice
226 Sauve Francois
230 Savard Mrs Anaise, confy
234 Roy Mrs Celina
238 Plouffe Marcellin
240 Lalonde Dominique
240½ Dagenais Joseph

CLOTILDA (Wrightville), runs west from 18 Gatineau rd, fourth south of toll gate, Ward 1.
North Side ....
6 Bedingfield Reuben W
8 Hamilton Barnet
10 Moore G Frederick
Joshua st ends
14 Belanger F X

South Side ....
7 Cox Edwin
George st commences
9 Fleming Dominick
13 Johnston Richard

COLUMBIA ROAD, runs north from Columbia toll gate, Aylmer road to Gatineau rd, Ward 1.
East Side .. ..
Not built on
West Side ....
4 Desormeau Felix
6 Hard Wilfrid
8 Barette Theodore
10 Cote Pierre
12 Sauriol Romauld
14 Viau Urbain
16 McClelland Henry
18 Walker George W
Junction Gatineau rd

CREEKSIDE (Edlyville), a foot path to residences situated on the west bank of Brewery Creek running north from opposite waterworks buildings and crossing Wright street at Eddyville Bridge, Ward 1.
East Side ....
Brewery Creek
West Side ....
2 Taber Edward J
4 Wright Charles M
Wright st intersects
16 Broadhead Mrs Maria
18 Birks Thomas H
20 Van Dusen Frank G
22 Shantley Charles H
24 Waldron Frederick
26 Harbour George
28 Lewis John
Lewis John B
30 Goudie Charles
36 Smith John W
40 Bonney Frederick

DALHOUSIE, runs north from Ste Elizabeth, bet Ottawa River and Laurier av, Ward 5.
East Side ....
2 Snider Jean Bte
6 Auger Cleophas
Guigues st intersects
46 Wilson Patrick, cabs
48 Cole Joseph
Lachapelle Frederic
Waters Joseph P
Laframboise Mrs Claire
St Bernard st intersects
Pilon Leon
Ottawa Transportation Co's ship yard
West Side ....
Not built on

DIVISION, runs west from Ottawa River to Lake Flora, third north of Albert, Wards 4 and 5.
North Side ....
Laurier av intersects
Alma st intersects
27 Laflamme Vital
35 Flery Ernest
Inkerman st intersects
53 Villeneuve Olivier
57 Schinck Alexandre
Britannia st intersects
Albion st intersects
107 Demers Gilbert
Kent st commences
South Side ....
Laurier av intersects
Alma st intersects
Inkerman st intersects
Laframboise Francois
Britannia st intersects
194 Store, s e
Sauve Dolphis
Albion st intersects

DUKE, runs north from Main, second east of Bridge st, Wards 3 and 5a.
East Side ....
9 Vacant
15 Dalpe Norbert
17 McCormick Hugh
19 Provost Fercol
Girouard Amedee
21 Lagasse Haoul
27 Payne Edouard
29 Levallee Joseph
Wellington st intersects
41 Lessard Alexis
47 Hrage Albert
49 Sabourin Omer
51 Lessard J Arthur
53 Woods Mrs Jessie
55 Lemieux Joseph
59 Bourgeois Ernest
61 Gravelle Israel
67 Couture Didace
Wright st intersects
81-89 Martel Joseph
Albert st intersects
105 McMartin Alexander
Philomon st intersects
137 Sauve Cleophas, cabs
Charles st intersects
155 Gagne Theodore
157 Nadon Isaie Jr
159 Goulet Theophile
161 Richard Alphonse
163 Ouellette Francois
163½ Boulet Phileas
169 Cloutier Alphonse
171 Vacant

R. ANDERSON | 1/3 Sparks St. Phone 958 | Electrician and Electrical Contractor. Electrical Supplies

C. R. JOHNSON & CO. | Real Estate Insurance and Financial Agents | 111 BANK STREET Phone 1547

http://vitacollections.ca/ottawalibrary/3566651/page/736?n=

The image above is page 719 of the original hard copy, and page 734 on the link above. This record shows Dalhousie road still exist, as well as Joseph Cole's residence.

1909 Ottawa-Hull City Directory, pg. 771

COAL, WOOD, LATH, UNEXCELLED DELIVERY | BARRETT BROS., Corner Kent & Catharine Sts. PHONE 860

Philomon st intersects
144-6 Deschenes Charles
148 Desrosiers Joseph
152 Gagne Louis
Gagne Mrs Z, dramkr
154 Sabourin Pierre
156 Lafrance Stanislas
160 Cote George
164-66 McEwen Mrs Mary A
Charles st intersects
176-76½ Morin Alexandre, gro
178 Parent Camile, shoemkr
182 Ouellette Aristide
196 Villeneuve Wm
200 Ladouceur Paul
208 Leblanc Patrice
210 Sarrasin Joseph
212 Sarrasin Dominique
212½ Hunault Arthur
214 Boulet Maxime
218 Thivierge Onesime
220 Grenier John
220½ Lauzon Hilaire
222 Madore Arthur
226 Gregoire Ovide
230 Ouellette Louis
234 Roy Mrs Celina
238 Plouffe Wilfrid
240 Godin Francis
240½ Dagenais Joseph

CLOTILDA (Wrightville), runs west from 18 Gatineau rd, fourth south of toll gate, Ward 1.

North Side
6 Lindsay Samuel
8 Hamilton Barnett
10 Moore G Frederick
Joshua st ends
14 Belanger F X

South Side
7 Cox Edwin
George st commences
9 Fleming Dominick
13 Johnston Richard

COLUMBIA ROAD, runs north from Columbia toll gate, Aylmer road to Gatineau rd, Ward 1.

East Side
Not built on

West Side
4 Desormeau Felix
6 Bard Wilfrid
8 Barette Theodore
10 Munro D Fabien
12 Louttit Wm
14 Viau Urbain
16 McClelland Henry
18 Walker George W
Junction Gatineau rd

CREEKSIDE (Eddyville), a foot path to residences situated on the west bank of Brewery Creek, running north from opposite waterworks buildings and crossing Wright street at Eddyville Bridge, Ward 1.

East Side
Brewery Creek

West Side
2 Taber Edward J
4 Wright Charles M
Wright st intersects
16 Broadhead Mrs Maria
18 Birks Thomas H
20 Waldron Frederick
22 Harbour George
24 White Harold E
Wilson Thomas
26 Melville Wm
28 Lewis John
Lewis John B
30 Sauve Arthur
36 Smith John W
40 Bonney Frederick

DALHOUSIE, runs north from Ste Elizabeth, bet Ottawa River and Laurier av, Ward 5.

East Side
2 Potvin Louis
6 Auger Cleophas
Guigues st intersects
46 Vacant
48 Cole Joseph
Lachapelle Louis
Waters Joseph P
St Bernard st intersects
Pilon Leon
Ottawa Transportation Co's ship yard

West Side
Not built on

DIVISION, runs west from Ottawa River to Lake Flora, third north of Albert, Wards 4 and 5.

North Side
Laurier av intersects
Alma st intersects
25 Parent Emmanuel L
27 Laflamme Vital
29 Lefebvre Olivier
Champlain av intersects
53 Villeneuve Olivier
57 Schinck Alexandre
Britannia st intersects
Albion st intersects
107 Demers Gilbert
Kent st commences

South Side
Laurier av intersects
Alma st intersects
Champlain av intersects
Laframboise Francois
Britannia st intersects
Sauve Dolphis
Albion st intersects

DUKE, runs north from Main, second east of Bridge st, Wards 3 and 3a.

East Side
9 Canadain Club
15 Girard Nathaniel
17 McCormick Hugh
19 Provost Forcol
Girouard Amedee
21 Vaillancourt Joseph
Blais Joseph
27 Payne Edouard
29 Parlseau Royal
Wellington st intersects
41 Lessard Alexis
47 Morin Ludovic
49 Sabourin Omer
51 Lessard J Arthur
53 Woods Mrs Jessie
55 Lemieux Joseph
59 Bourgeois Ernest
61 Gravelle Israel
67 Gariepy Henri
Wright st intersects
83-91 Martel Joseph, grocer
Albert st intersects
105 McMartin Alexander
Philomon st intersects
137 Sauve Cleophas, cabs
Charles st intersects
155 Deschenes Auguste
157 Nadon Isaie jr
159 Goulet Theophile
161 Beaudoin Charles
163 Cote Isidore
163½ Boulet Phileas
169 Parent Aristide
171 Bourgeon Joseph
171½ Seguin Telesphore
173 Pelletier Alfred
175 Lavoie Jean Bte
177 Labelle George
183 Labelle Francois
185 Labelle Pierre
191 Charron Cyrille, wood
195 Perlard Ludger
197 Cousineau Jean Bte
199 Charron Jean Bte, wood
Wall st intersects
205 Savard Dolphis A, gro
211 Michon Louis, barber
213 Cadieux Damase
217 Parent Antoine
221 St Arnaud F X
231 Bureau Orphyre
235 Gratton Joseph
239 Reginbal Augustin
241 Champagne George
243 Beaudry Arthur, tlr

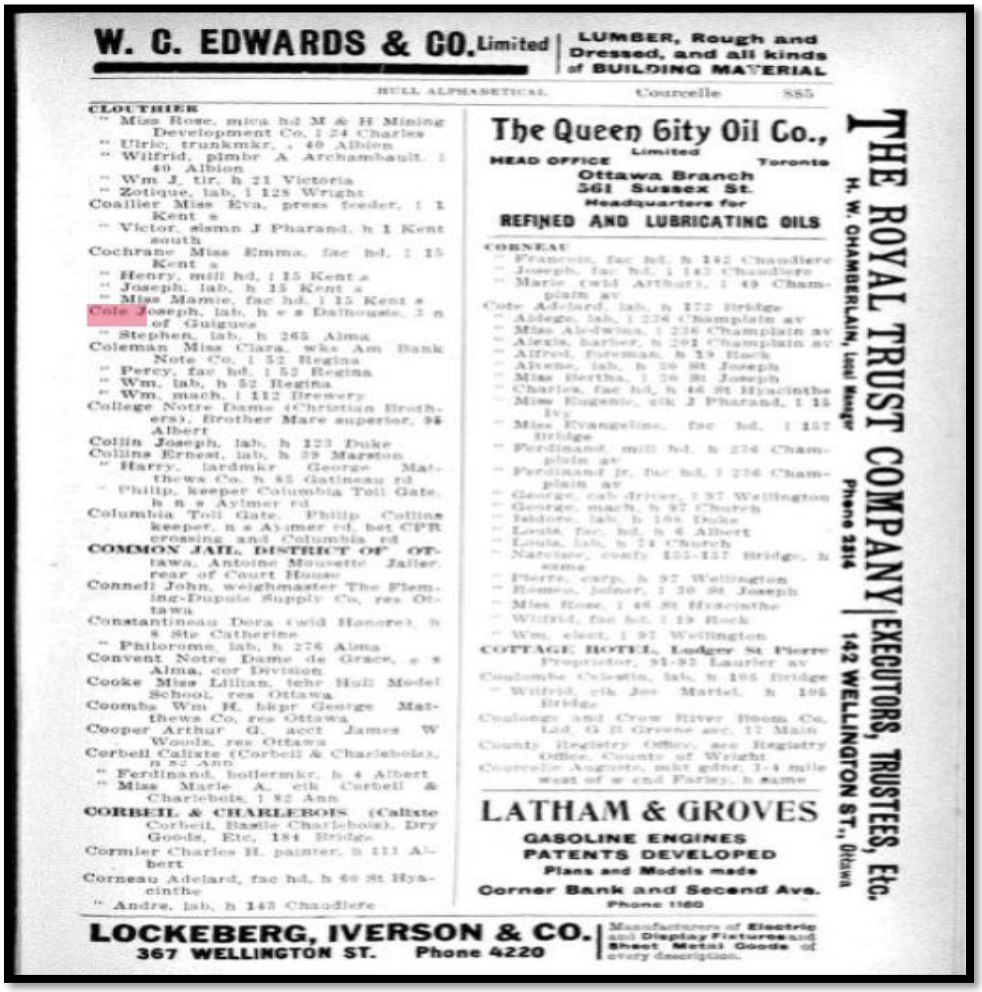
SOLDERS | WIRE, HALF-AND-HALF REFINED, PLUMBERS' | The CANADA METAL CO., Limited WILLIAM ST., TORONTO

WEEKS & KEEFER | ARCHITECTS FREE PRESS BUILDING OTTAWA

https://archive.org/details/ottawadirec190900midiuoft/page/n791/mode/2up?q=cole

This 1909 Hull Directory of streets still list Dalhousie road running in-between the Ottawa river and Laurier Ave. This evidence will support our community's existence and show you that the Hull & Vicinity Map of Quebec, January 1903, revised to May 1908, omitted our road named Dalhousie. The emerged pattern of systemic genocide shows that there was significant effort to remove our Indigenous community's road from historical record.

1910 Ottawa-Hull City Directory, pg. 885



W. C. EDWARDS & CO. Limited | LUMBER, Rough and Dressed, and all kinds of BUILDING MATERIAL

HULL ALPHABETICAL Courcelle 885

CLOUTHIER
" Miss Rose, mica hd M & H Mining Development Co, l 24 Charles
" Ulric, trunkmkr, , 40 Albion
" Wilfrid, plmbr A Archambault, l 40 Albion
" Wm J, tlr, h 21 Victoria
" Zotique, lab, l 128 Wright
Coallier Miss Eva, press feeder, l 1 Kent s
" Victor, slsmn J Pharand, h 1 Kent south
Cochrane Miss Emma, fac hd, l 15 Kent s
" Henry, mill hd, l 15 Kent s
" Joseph, lab, h 15 Kent s
" Miss Mamie, fac hd, l 15 Kent s
Cole Joseph, lab, h e s Dalhousie, 3 n of Guigues
" Stephen, lab, h 265 Alma
Coleman Miss Clara, wks Am Bank Note Co, l 52 Regina
" Percy, fac hd, l 52 Regina
" Wm, lab, h 52 Regina
" Wm, mach, l 112 Brewery
College Notre Dame (Christian Brothers), Brother Mare superior, 98 Albert
Collin Joseph, lab, h 123 Duke
Collins Ernest, lab, h 39 Marston
" Harry, lardmkr George Matthews Co, h 65 Gatineau rd
" Philip, keeper Columbia Toll Gate, h n s Aylmer rd
Columbia Toll Gate, Philip Collins keeper, n s Aylmer rd, bet CPR crossing and Columbia rd
COMMON JAIL, DISTRICT OF OTTAWA, Antoine Mouvette Jailer, rear of Court House
Connell John, weighmaster The Fleming-Dupuis Supply Co, res Ottawa
Constantineau Dora (wid Honore), h 8 Ste Catherine
" Philorome, lab, h 276 Alma
Convent Notre Dame de Grace, e s Alma, cor Division
Cooke Miss Lilian, tchr Hull Model School, res Ottawa
Coombs Wm H, hkpr George Matthews Co, res Ottawa
Cooper Arthur G, acct James W Woods, res Ottawa
Corbell Calixte (Corbell & Charlebois), n 82 Ann
" Ferdinand, boilermkr, h 4 Albert
" Miss Marie A, clk Corbell & Charlebois, l 82 Ann
CORBEIL & CHARLEBOIS (Calixte Corbeil, Basile Charlebois), Dry Goods, Etc, 184 Bridge
Cormier Charles H, painter, h 111 Albert
Corneau Adelard, fac hd, h 60 St Hyacinthe
" Andre, lab, h 143 Chaudiere

The Queen City Oil Co., Limited
HEAD OFFICE Toronto
Ottawa Branch
561 Sussex St.
Headquarters for
REFINED AND LUBRICATING OILS

CORNEAU
" Francois, fac hd, h 142 Chaudiere
" Joseph, fac hd, l 142 Chaudiere
" Marie (wid Arthur), l 49 Champlain av
Cote Adelard, lab, h 172 Bridge
" Adege, lab, l 236 Champlain av
" Miss Alodwina, l 236 Champlain av
" Alexis, barber, h 201 Champlain av
" Alfred, foreman, h 19 Rock
" Alvene, lab, h 20 St Joseph
" Miss Bertha, l 20 St Joseph
" Charles, fac hd, h 46 St Hyacinthe
" Miss Eugenie, clk J Pharand, l 15 Ivy
" Miss Evangeline, fac hd, l 157 Bridge
" Ferdinand, mill hd, h 236 Champlain av
" Ferdinand jr, fac hd, l 236 Champlain av
" George, cab driver, l 97 Wellington
" George, mach, h 97 Church
" Isidore, lab, h 104 Duke
" Louis, fac hd, h 4 Albert
" Louis, lab, h 24 Church
" Narcisse, conly 155-157 Bridge, h same
" Pierre, carp, h 97 Wellington
" Romeo, lumber, l 20 St Joseph
" Miss Rose, l 46 St Hyacinthe
" Wilfrid, fac hd, l 19 Rock
" Wm, elect, l 97 Wellington
COTTAGE HOTEL, Ludger St Pierre Proprietor, 91-93 Laurier av
Coulombe Celestin, lab, h 105 Bridge
" Wilfrid, clk Jos Martel, h 105 Bridge
Coulonge and Crow River Boom Co, Ltd, G H Greene sec, 17 Main
County Registry Office, see Registry Office, County of Wright
Courcelle Auguste, mkt gdnr, 1-4 mile west of w end Farley, h same

LATHAM & GROVES
GASOLINE ENGINES
PATENTS DEVELOPED
Plans and Models made
Corner Bank and Second Ave.
Phone 1160

THE ROYAL TRUST COMPANY | EXECUTORS, TRUSTEES, Etc.
H. W. CHAMBERLAIN, Local Manager
Phone 2314
142 WELLINGTON ST., Ottawa

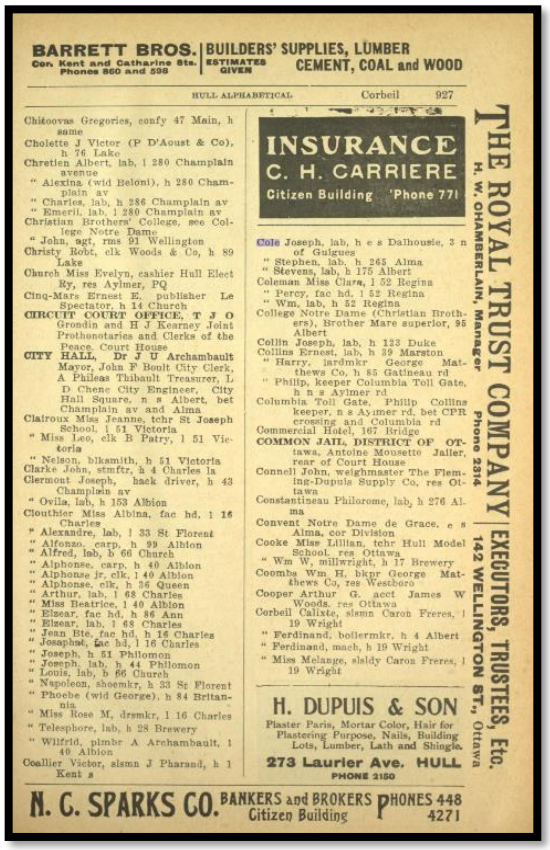
LOCKEBERG, IVERSON & CO.
367 WELLINGTON ST. Phone 4220
Manufacturers of Electric and Display Fixtures and Sheet Metal Goods of every description.

http://vitacollections.ca/ottawalibrary/3566655/page/890?q=(cole)&docid=OOI.3566655

This Directory of Hull is for 1910; Joseph Cole is no longer residing at #48 Dalhousie; Joseph is now residing at #3 Dalhousie, north of Guigues.

1911 Ottawa-Hull City Directory

Pages 899 and 927



BARRETT BROS. Cor. Kent and Catharine Sts. Phones 860 and 598 | BUILDERS' SUPPLIES, LUMBER ESTIMATES GIVEN CEMENT, COAL and WOOD

HULL ALPHABETICAL Corbeil 927

Chitoovas Gregories, confy 47 Main, h same
Cholette J Victor (P D'Aoust & Co), h 76 Lake
Chretien Albert, lab, 1 280 Champlain avenue
" Alexina (wid Beloni), h 280 Champlain av
" Charles, lab, h 286 Champlain av
" Emerii, lab, 1 280 Champlain av
Christian Brothers' College, see College Notre Dame
" John, agt, rms 91 Wellington
Christy Robt, clk Woods & Co, h 89 Lake
Church Miss Evelyn, cashier Hull Elect Ry, res Aylmer, PQ
Cinq-Mars Ernest E, publisher Le Spectator, h 14 Church
CIRCUIT COURT OFFICE, T J O Grondin and H J Kearney Joint Prothonotaries and Clerks of the Peace, Court House
CITY HALL, Dr J U Archambault Mayor, John F Boult City Clerk, A Phileas Thibault Treasurer, L D Chene City Engineer, City Hall Square, n s Albert, bet Champlain av and Alma
Clairoux Miss Jeanne, tchr St Joseph School, 1 51 Victoria
" Miss Leo, clk B Patry, 1 51 Victoria
" Nelson, blksmith, h 51 Victoria
Clarke John, stmftr, h 4 Charles la
Clermont Joseph, hack driver, h 43 Champlain av
" Ovila, lab, h 153 Albion
Clouthier Miss Albina, fac hd, 1 16 Charles
" Alexandre, lab, 1 33 St Florent
" Alfonso, carp, h 99 Albion
" Alfred, lab, h 66 Church
" Alphonse, carp, h 40 Albion
" Alphonse jr, clk, 1 40 Albion
" Alphonse, clk, h 56 Queen
" Arthur, lab, 1 68 Charles
" Miss Beatrice, 1 40 Albion
" Elzear, fac hd, h 86 Ann
" Elzear, lab, 1 68 Charles
" Jean Bte, fac hd, h 16 Charles
" Josaphat, fac hd, 1 16 Charles
" Joseph, h 51 Philomon
" Joseph, lab, h 44 Philomon
" Louis, lab, b 66 Church
" Napoleon, shoemkr, h 33 St Florent
" Phoebe (wid George), h 84 Britannia
" Miss Rose M, dressmkr, 1 16 Charles
" Telesphore, lab, h 28 Brewery
" Wilfrid, plmbr A Archambault, 1 40 Albion
Coallier Victor, slsmn J Pharand, h 1 Kent s

INSURANCE C. H. CARRIERE Citizen Building 'Phone 771

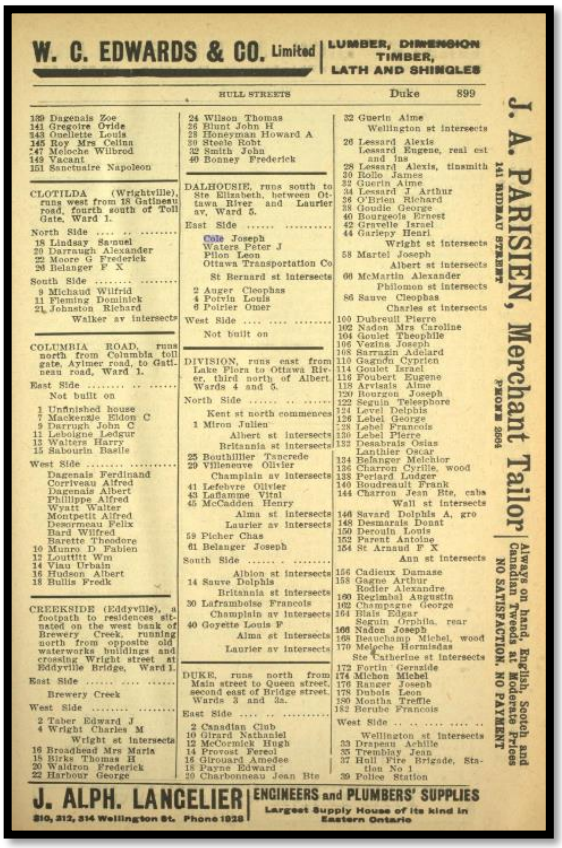
Cole Joseph, lab, h e s Dalhousie, 3 n of Gulgues
" Stephen, lab, h 265 Alma
" Stevens, lab, h 175 Albert
Coleman Miss Clara, 1 52 Regina
" Percy, fac hd, 1 52 Regina
" Wm, lab, h 52 Regina
College Notre Dame (Christian Brothers), Brother Mare superior, 95 Albert
Collin Joseph, lab, h 123 Duke
Collins Ernest, lab, h 39 Marston
" Harry, jardmkr George Matthews Co, h 85 Gatineau rd
" Philip, keeper Columbia Toll Gate, h n s Aylmer rd
Columbia Toll Gate, Philip Collins keeper, n s Aylmer rd, bet CPR crossing and Columbia rd
Commercial Hotel, 167 Bridge
COMMON JAIL DISTRICT OF OTtawa, Antoine Mousette Jailer, rear of Court House
Connell John, weighmaster The Fleming-Dupuis Supply Co, res Ottawa
Constantineau Philorome, lab, h 276 Alma
Convent Notre Dame de Grace, e s Alma, cor Division
Cooke Miss Lillian, tchr Hull Model School, res Ottawa
" Wm W, millwright, h 17 Brewery
Coombs Wm H, bkpr George Matthews Co, res Westboro
Cooper Arthur G, acct James W Woods, res Ottawa
Corbeil Calixte, slsmn Caron Freres, 1 19 Wright
" Ferdinand, boilermkr, h 4 Albert
" Ferdinand, mach, h 19 Wright
" Miss Melange, sldy Caron Freres, 1 19 Wright

H. DUPUIS & SON Plaster Paris, Mortar Color, Hair for Plastering Purpose, Nails, Building Lots, Lumber, Lath and Shingle. 273 Laurier Ave. HULL PHONE 2150

THE ROYAL TRUST COMPANY | EXECUTORS, TRUSTEES, Etc. 142 WELLINGTON ST., Ottawa H. W. CHAMBERLAIN, Manager Phone 2314

N. C. SPARKS CO. BANKERS and BROKERS Citizen Building PHONES 448 4271

https://archive.org/details/ottawadirec191100midiuoft/page/n943/mode/2up?q=cole



W. C. EDWARDS & CO. Limited | LUMBER, DIMENSION TIMBER, LATH AND SHINGLES

HULL STREETS Duke 899

139 Dagenais Zoe
141 Gregoire Ovide
143 Ouellette Louis
145 Roy Mrs Celina
147 Meloche Wilbrod
149 Vacant
151 Sanctuaire Napoleon

CLOTILDA (Wrightville), runs west from 18 Gatineau road, fourth south of Toll Gate, Ward 1.
North Side
18 Lindsay Samuel
20 Darrough Alexander
22 Moore G Frederick
26 Belanger F X
South Side
9 Michaud Wilfrid
11 Fleming Dominick
21 Johnston Richard
Walker av intersects

COLUMBIA ROAD, runs north from Columbia toll gate, Aylmer road, to Gatineau road, Ward 1.
East Side
Not built on
1 Unfinished house
7 Mackenzie Eldon C
9 Darrugh John C
11 Leboigne Ledgur
13 Walters Harry
15 Sabourin Basile
West Side
Dagenais Ferdinand
Corriveau Alfred
Dagenais Albert
Philippe Alfred
Wyatt Walter
Montpetit Alfred
Desormeau Felix
Bard Wilfred
Barette Theodore
10 Munro D Fabien
12 Louttitt Wm
14 Viau Urbain
16 Hudson Albert
18 Bullis Frank

CREEKSIDE (Eddyville), a footpath to residences situated on the west bank of Brewery Creek, running north from opposite old waterworks buildings and crossing Wright street at Eddyville Bridge, Ward 1.
East Side
Brewery Creek
West Side
2 Taber Edward J
4 Wright Charles M
Wright st intersects
16 Broadhead Mrs Maria
18 Birks Thomas H
20 Waldron Frederick
22 Harbour George
24 Wilson Thomas
26 Blunt John H
28 Honeyman Howard A
30 Steele Robt
32 Smith John
40 Bonney Frederick

DALHOUSIE, runs south to Ste Elizabeth, between Ottawa River and Laurier av, Ward 5.
East Side
Cole Joseph
Waters Peter J
Pilon Leon
Ottawa Transportation Co
St Bernard st intersects
2 Auger Cleophas
4 Potvin Louis
6 Poirier Omer
West Side
Goulet Theophile
Not built on

DIVISION, runs east from Lake Flora to Ottawa River, third north of Albert, Wards 4 and 5.
North Side
Kent st north commences
1 Miron Julien
Albert st intersects
Britannia st intersects
25 Bouthillier Tancrede
29 Villeneuve Olivier
Champlain av intersects
41 Lefebvre Olivier
43 Laflamme Vital
45 McCadden Henry
Alma st intersects
Laurier av intersects
59 Picher Chas
61 Belanger Joseph
South Side
Albion st intersects
14 Sauve Dolphis
Britannia st intersects
30 Laframbeise Francois
Champlain av intersects
40 Goyette Louis F
Alma st intersects
Laurier av intersects

DUKE, runs north from Main street to Queen street, second east of Bridge street, Wards 3 and 5a.
East Side
2 Canadian Club
10 Girard Nathaniel
12 McCormick Hugh
14 Provost Fereol
16 Girouard Amedee
18 Payne Edward
20 Charbonneau Jean Bte
32 Guerin Aime
Wellington st intersects
26 Lessard Alexis
Lessard Eugene, real est and ins
28 Lessard Alexis, tinsmith
30 Rolle James
32 Guerin Aime
34 Lessard J Arthur
36 O'Brien Richard
38 Goudie George
40 Bourgeois Ernest
42 Gravelle Israel
44 Gariepy Henri
Wright st intersects
58 Martel Joseph
Albert st intersects
66 McMartin Alexander
Philomon st intersects
86 Sauve Cleophas
Charles st intersects
100 Dubreuil Pierre
102 Nadon Mrs Caroline
104 Goulet Theophile
106 Vezina Joseph
108 Sarrazin Adelard
110 Gagnon Cyprien
114 Goulet Israel
116 Foubert Eugene
118 Arvisais Aime
120 Rourgon Joseph
122 Seguin Telesphore
124 Level Delphis
126 Lebel George
128 Lebel Francois
130 Lebel Pierre
132 Desabrais Osias
Lanthier Oscar
134 Belanger Melchior
136 Charron Cyrille, wood
138 Perlard Ludger
140 Boudreault Frank
144 Charron Jean Bte, cabs
Wall st intersects
146 Savard Dolphis A, gro
148 Desmarais Donat
150 Derouin Louis
152 Parent Antoine
154 St Arnaud F X
Ann st intersects
156 Cadieux Damase
158 Gagne Arthur
Rodier Alexandre
160 Reginbal Augustin
162 Champagne George
164 Blais Edgar
Seguin Orphila, rear
166 Nadon Joseph
168 Beauchamp Michel, wood
170 Meloche Hormisdas
Ste Catherine st intersects
172 Fortin Geraside
174 Michon Michel
176 Ranger Joseph
178 Dubois Leon
180 Montha Treffle
182 Heruhe Francois
West Side
Wellington st intersects
33 Drapeau Achille
35 Trembiay Jean
37 Hull Fire Brigade, Station No 1
39 Police Station

J. A. PARISIEN, Merchant Tailor 141 RIDEAU STREET PHONE 2604 | Always on hand, English, Scotch and Canadian Tweeds NO SATISFACTION, NO PAYMENT

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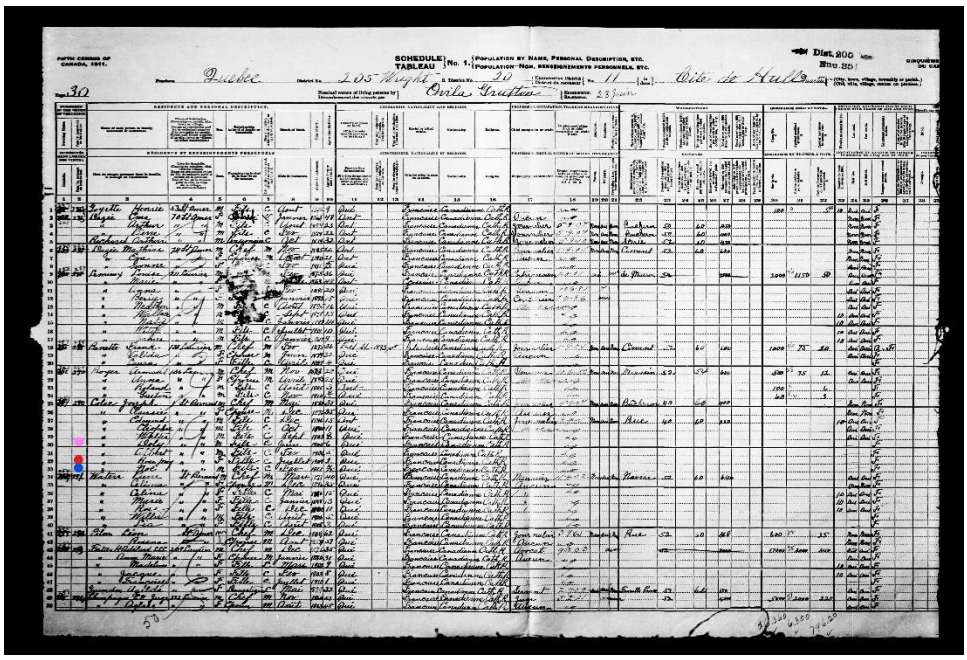
https://archive.org/details/ottawadirec191100midiuoft/page/n915/mode/2up?q=cole

This 1911 Directory shows Joseph Cole resides at #3 Dalhousie that runs between Laurier Ave and the Ottawa river.

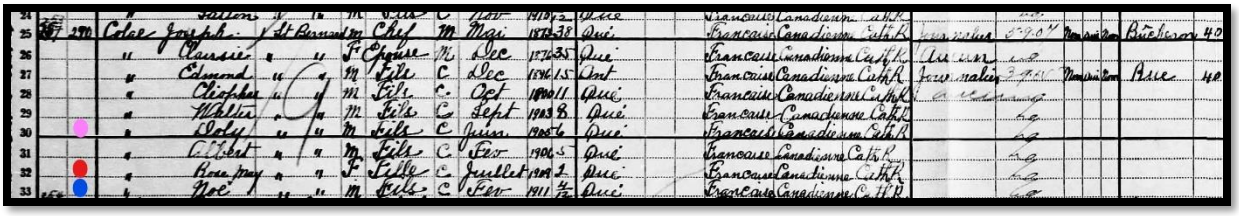
Census of Canada, 1911 Province of Quebec

District of Hull, Cole Family

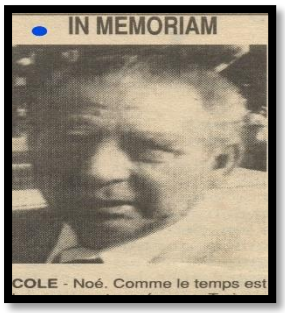


http://automatedgenealogy.com/census11/View.jsp?id=134466&highlight=25&desc=1911+Census+of+Canada+page+containing+Joseph+Colae

This 1911 census of Hull, Quebec, records (shown above) Joseph Cole and family residing closest to the Ottawa river at #1 St. Bernard, intersect Dalhousie. The distortion of documentation becomes fully apparent when reading this census. Like other 1911 census records, this census enumerator has misrepresented the Indian surname, and the Indigenous ethnicity. Joseph Cole is now being recorded as "Joseph Colae," and his origin is now being recorded as "French Canadian." The emerging pattern of systemic genocide becomes apparent, that Canada's intention was to remove our Iroquoian roots and vested interest from historical record in Hull, Quebec. I have attached obituary photos of family members listed on this 1911 census of Hull. Archived information regarding Joseph Cole follows.



This Family is Kanienkehaka in Origin, not French Canadian, as recorded by the enumerator.

			
Claircy (Doly) Cole	Rose May Cole	Noe Cole	Josaphat Cole

Joseph Cole

Library Archives Canada

TITLE: TETREAUVILLE, QUEBEC-WAR VETERANS ALLOWANCE FOR JOSEPH COLE.

FILE: First Series [Textual Record] (R216-250-1-E)

ONLINE MIKAN: 2041255

DATES: 1934

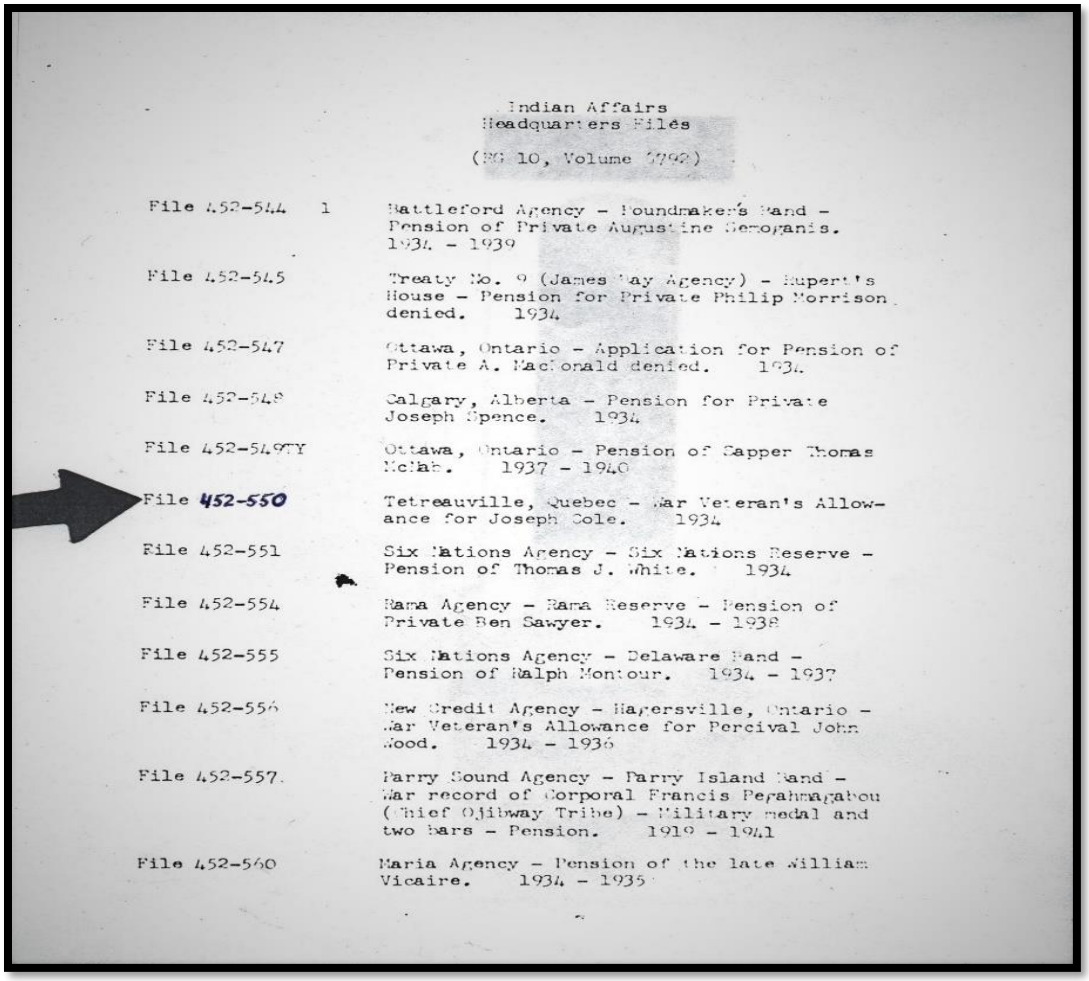
CONDITIONS OF ACCESS: Textual Records 90: Open

MICROFILM REEL: C-8526

FILE NUMBER: 452-550

RG10-VOLUME: 6792

https://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/CollectionSearch/Pages/record.aspx?app=fonandcol&IdNumber=2041255&new=-8585929540718718308



Indian Affairs
Headquarters Files

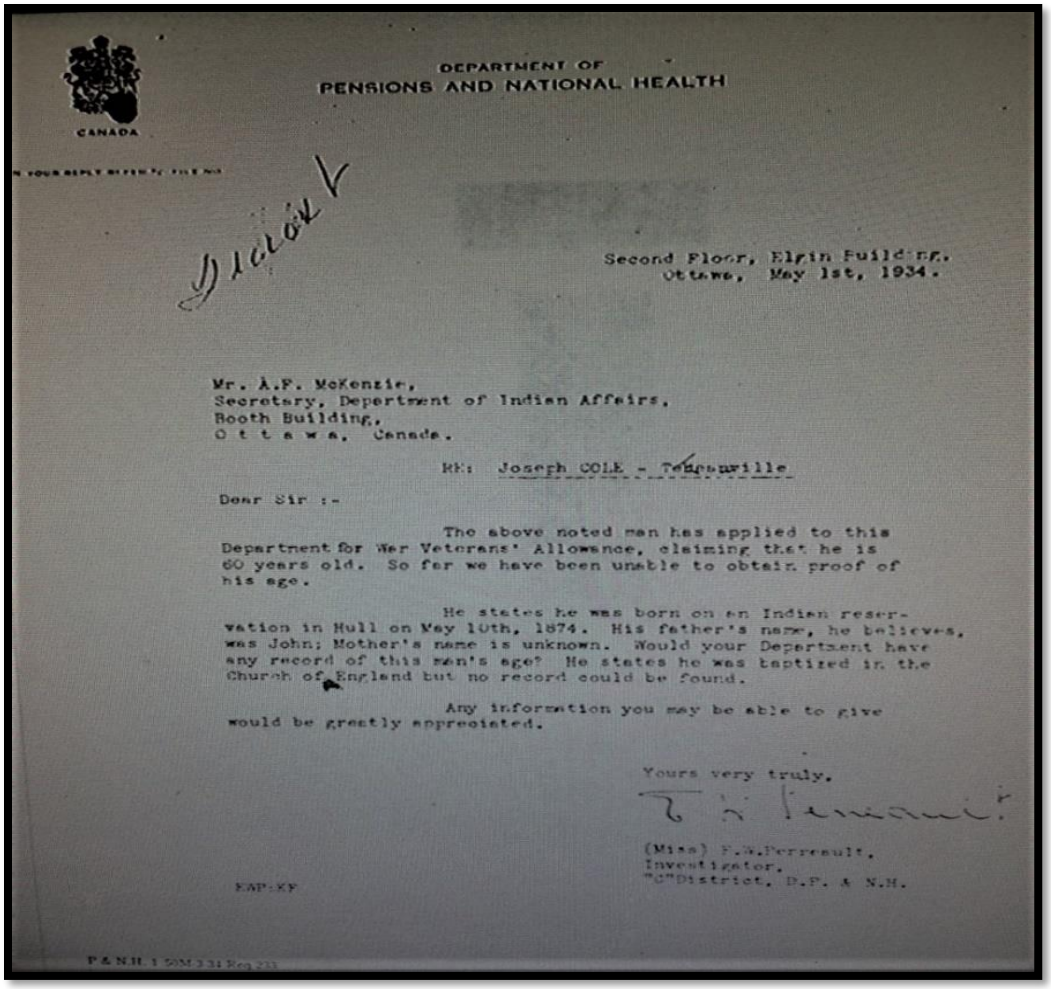
(RG 10, Volume 6792)

File 452-544	1	Battleford Agency - Poundmaker's Band - Pension of Private Augustine Demoranis. 1934 - 1939
File 452-545		Treaty No. 9 (James Bay Agency) - Rupert's House - Pension for Private Philip Morrison denied. 1934
File 452-547		Ottawa, Ontario - Application for Pension of Private A. MacDonald denied. 1934
File 452-548		Calgary, Alberta - Pension for Private Joseph Spence. 1934
File 452-549TY		Ottawa, Ontario - Pension of Sapper Thomas McLab. 1937 - 1940
File 452-550		Tetreauville, Quebec - War Veteran's Allowance for Joseph Cole. 1934
File 452-551		Six Nations Agency - Six Nations Reserve - Pension of Thomas J. White. 1934
File 452-554		Rama Agency - Rama Reserve - Pension of Private Ben Sawyer. 1934 - 1938
File 452-555		Six Nations Agency - Delaware Band - Pension of Ralph Montour. 1934 - 1937
File 452-556		New Credit Agency - Hagersville, Ontario - War Veteran's Allowance for Percival John Wood. 1934 - 1936
File 452-557		Parry Sound Agency - Parry Island Band - War record of Corporal Francis Pegahmagabou (Chief Ojibway Tribe) - Military medal and two bars - Pension. 1919 - 1941
File 452-560		Maria Agency - Pension of the late William Vicaire. 1934 - 1935

Indian Affairs Headquarter Files RG 10, Volume 6792

In the Indian Affairs Headquarter Files, RG 10, Volume 6792, File 452-550, there are only two letters on the microfilm, these letters follow.

https://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/CollectionSearch/Pages/record.aspx?app=fonandcol&IdNumber=2041255&new=-8585929540718718308



CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF
PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

Second Floor, Elgin Building.
Ottawa, May 1st, 1934.

Mr. A.F. McKenzie,
Secretary, Department of Indian Affairs,
Booth Building,
O t t a w a, Canada.

RE: Joseph COLE - Tetreauville

Dear Sir :-

The above noted man has applied to this Department for War Veterans' Allowance, claiming that he is 60 years old. So far we have been unable to obtain proof of his age.

He states he was born on an Indian reservation in Hull on May 10th, 1874. His father's name, he believes, was John; Mother's name is unknown. Would your Department have any record of this man's age? He states he was baptized in the Church of England but no record could be found.

Any information you may be able to give would be greatly appreciated.

Yours very truly,

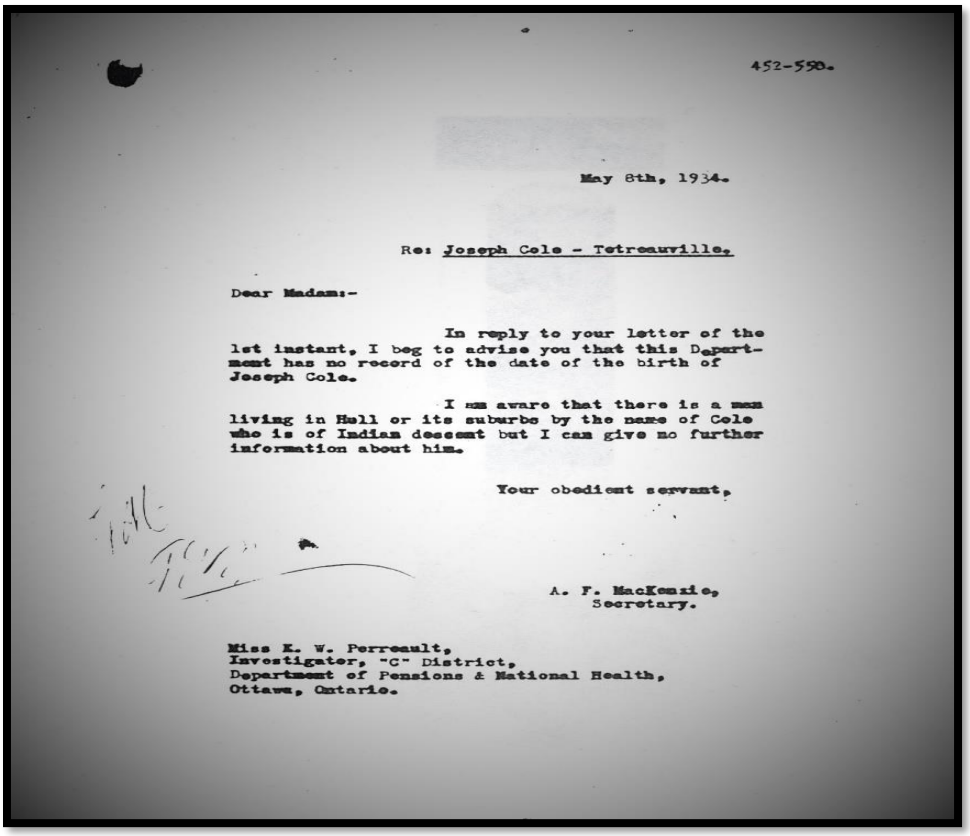
(Miss) M.W.Perreault,
Investigator,
"C"District, D.F. & N.H.

EAP:KF

Indian Affairs Headquarter Files RG 10, Volume 6792, file 452-550, Letter #1

Transcribed: May 1st, 1934. Mr. A.F. McKenzie, Secretary, Department of Indian Affairs, Booth Building, Ottawa, Canada. RE: Joseph Cole- Tetreauville

Dear Sir, the above noted man has applied to this Department for War Veterans Allowance, claiming that he is 60 years old. So far, we have been unable to obtain proof of his age. He states he was born on an Indian reservation in Hull on May 10th, 1874. His father's name, he believes, was John; Mother's name is unknown. Would your department have any record of this man's age? He states he was baptized in the Church of England, but no record could be found. Any information you may be able to give would be greatly appreciated. Yours very truly. (Miss) M.W. Perrault, investigator, "C" District, D.F.A.N.M.



452-550.

May 8th, 1934.

Re: Joseph Cole - Tetreauville.

Dear Madam:-

In reply to your letter of the 1st instant, I beg to advise you that this Department has no record of the date of the birth of Joseph Cole.

I am aware that there is a man living in Hull or its suburbs by the name of Cole who is of Indian descent but I can give no further information about him.

Your obedient servant,

A. F. MacKenzie,
Secretary.

Miss K. W. Perreault,
Investigator, "C" District,
Department of Pensions & National Health,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Indian Affairs Headquarter Files RG 10, Volume 6792, file 452-550, Letter #2

Transcribed: May 8th, 1934. RE: Joseph Cole- Tetreauville,

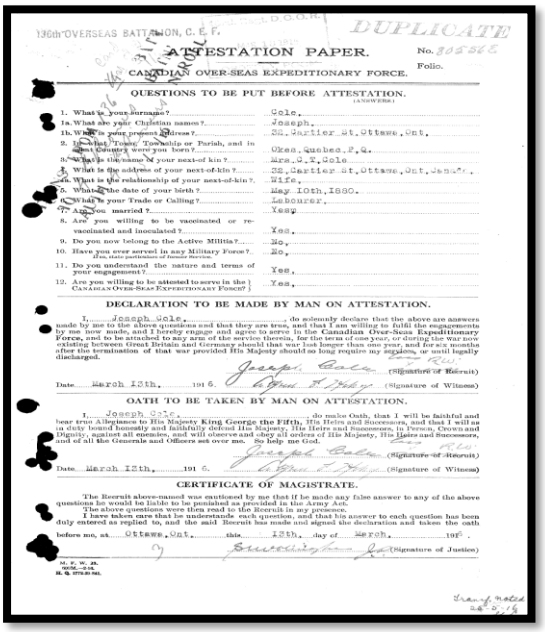
Dear Madame- In reply to your letter of the 1st instant, I beg to advise you that this Department has no record of the date of birth of Joseph Cole. I am aware that there is a man living in Hull or its suburbs by the name of Cole who is of Indian descent, but I can give no further information about him. Your obedient servant. A.F. Mackenzie, Secretary.

Miss K.V. Perreault, Investigator, "C" District, Department of Pensions & National Health, Ottawa, Ontario.

Take Notice, Joseph states he was born on May 10th, 1874, to all other recorded appearances, 1874 would most likely be an error to support his participation in WW1. As the cut off age for WW1 was 40, if Joseph stated he was born in 1871,72 or 73, he would not be accepted or permitted to go overseas in WW1. The falsification of age was common of older men at enrolment. Some 16 and 17-year-old youth also misstated their ages to the recruit witnesses so they would qualify as 18 years of age.

Joseph Cole

Attestation Papers for WW1



136th OVERSEAS BATTALION, C. E. F.

DUPLICATE

ATTESTATION PAPER.

No. 305566

Folio.

CANADIAN OVER-SEAS EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

QUESTIONS TO BE PUT BEFORE ATTESTATION.

(ANSWERS)

1. What is your surname? Cole.
1a. What are your Christian names? Joseph.
1b. What is your present address? 32, Cartier St. Ottawa, Ont.
2. In what Town, Township or Parish, and in what Country were you born? Oka, Quebec, P.Q.
3. What is the name of your next-of-kin? Mrs. O. T. Cole
4. What is the address of your next-of-kin? 32, Cartier St. Ottawa, Ont. Canada.
5. What is the relationship of your next-of-kin? Wife.
6. What is the date of your birth? May 10th, 1880.
7. What is your Trade or Calling? Labourer.
7a. Are you married? Yes.
8. Are you willing to be vaccinated or re-vaccinated and inoculated? Yes.
9. Do you now belong to the Active Militia? No.
10. Have you ever served in any Military Force? No.
(If so, state particulars of former Service.)
11. Do you understand the nature and terms of your engagement? Yes.
12. Are you willing to be attested to serve in the Canadian Over-Sea Expeditionary Force? Yes.

DECLARATION TO BE MADE BY MAN ON ATTESTATION.

I, Joseph Cole, do solemnly declare that the above are answers made by me to the above questions and that they are true, and that I am willing to fulfil the engagements by me now made, and I hereby engage and agree to serve in the Canadian Over-Sea Expeditionary Force, and to be attached to any arm of the service therein, for the term of one year, or during the war now existing between Great Britain and Germany should that war last longer than one year, and for six months after the termination of that war provided His Majesty should so long require my services, or until legally discharged.

Joseph Cole (Signature of Recruit)

Date March 13th, 1916. (Signature of Witness)

OATH TO BE TAKEN BY MAN ON ATTESTATION.

I, Joseph Cole, do make Oath, that I will be faithful and bear true Allegiance to His Majesty King George the Fifth, His Heirs and Successors, and that I will as in duty bound honestly and faithfully defend His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, in Person, Crown and Dignity, against all enemies, and will observe and obey all orders of His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, and of all the Generals and Officers set over me. So help me God.

Joseph Cole (Signature of Recruit)

Date March 13th, 1916. (Signature of Witness)

CERTIFICATE OF MAGISTRATE.

The Recruit above-named was cautioned by me that if he made any false answer to any of the above questions he would be liable to be punished as provided in the Army Act.

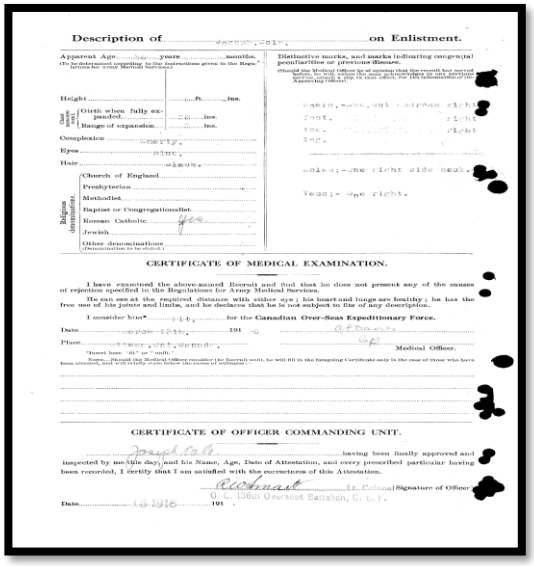
The above questions were then read to the Recruit in my presence.

I have taken care that he understands each question, and that his answer to each question has been duly entered as replied to, and the said Recruit has made and signed the declaration and taken the oath before me, at Ottawa, Ont. this 13th day of March, 1916.

(Signature of Justice)

M. F. W. 28.
W.O.—2.6.
M. G. 2770-50-341.

Transf. noted 28.5.16



Description of Joseph Cole on Enlistment.

Apparent Age 36 years months. (To be determined according to the instructions given in the Regs. issued for Army Medical Services.)

Distinctive marks, and marks indicating congenital peculiarities or previous disease. (Should the Medical Officer be of opinion that the recruit has served before, he will enter the more distinctive or rare peculiarities of the man in this column, for the information of the Enquiring Officer.)

Height ft. ins.

Chest Measurement: Girth when fully expanded in. Range of expansion in.

Complexion Ruddy.

Eyes Blue.

Hair Black.

Religious denomination: Church of England; Presbyterian; Methodist; Baptist or Congregationalist; Roman Catholic Yes; Jewish; Other denomination (Denomination to be stated.)

Eyes:- Left, but scarcely right foot. right toe. right leg.

Moles:- One right side neck.

Vaccination:- One right.

CERTIFICATE OF MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

I have examined the above-named Recruit and find that he does not present any of the causes of rejection specified in the Regulations for Army Medical Services.

He can see at the required distance with either eye; his heart and lungs are healthy; he has the free use of his joints and limbs, and he declares that he is not subject to fits of any description.

I consider him fit for the Canadian Over-Seas Expeditionary Force.

Date March 13th, 1916. A. E. Bowman Capt.

Place Ottawa, Ont. Medical Officer.

Insert here "fit" or "unfit."

Note.—Should the Medical Officer consider the Recruit unfit, he will fill in the foregoing Certificate only in the case of those who have been attested, and will briefly state below the cause of rejection:—

CERTIFICATE OF OFFICER COMMANDING UNIT.

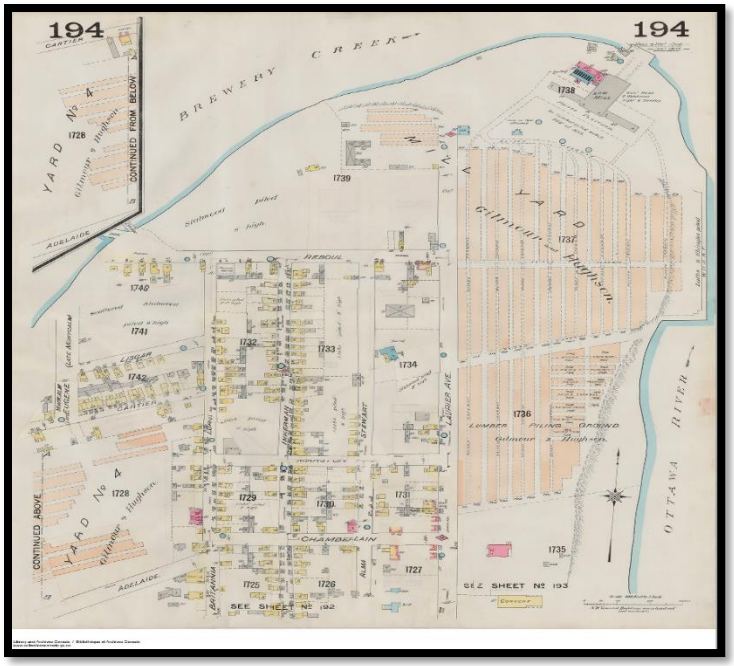
Joseph Cole having been finally approved and inspected by me this day, and his Name, Age, Date of Attestation, and every prescribed particular having been recorded, I certify that I am satisfied with the correctness of this Attestation.

Osborne Lt. Colonel Signature of Officer

O. C. 136th Overseas Battalion, C. E. F.

Date 13 3 1916 1916.

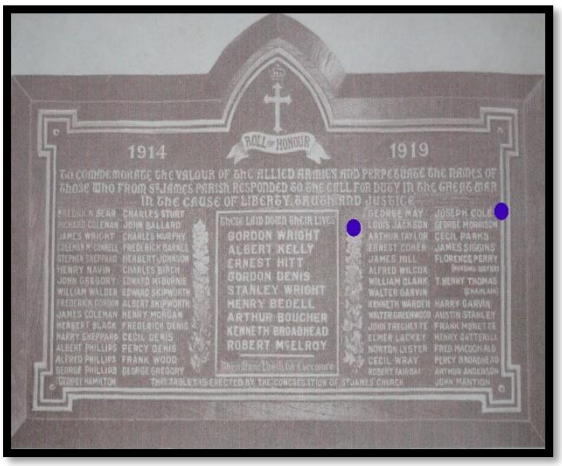
The recruit witness states Joseph Cole was born in OKA, and that in 1916, Joseph resided at 32 Cartier in Ottawa, Ontario. Another misrepresentation is, 32 Cartier was in Ward 5 in Hull, not Ottawa as the recruit witness recorded (see sheet 194, Block 1742, page #26 of 44 of attached link). Also, Joseph Cole was born on his ancestral land at Kana:tso, and not Kanesatake or Oka as this Attestation paper states. Joseph Cole did not sign the attestation paper; it was the recruit officer. Joseph Cole could not write; Joseph marked the paper with an X.



https://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/CollectionSearch/Pages/record.aspx?app=fonandcol&IdNumber=3823774&new=-8585930418132980646

Joseph Cole, Roll of Honor

St. James Church, Hull



St. James Church Honor's Joseph Cole

Joseph Cole Kanienkehaka of Kana:tso

Around 1914, Joseph Cole and members of the St. James Church travelled overseas to defend the lands, liberty and honor of the Crown during WW1. The St. James Church honored Kana:tso Indians Joseph Cole and Louis Jackson with this parish plaque, the Roll of Honour states.

1914-1919

Transcribed: To commemorate the valour of the allied armies and perpetuate the names of those who from the St. James Parish responded to the call of duty in the Great War in the cause of Liberty, Truth and Justice.

Joseph Cole states he was born on an Indian reservation in Hull, Quebec in 1874. Although Joseph states he was baptized in the Church of England, no birth or baptismal record could be located under the name Joseph Cole. Joseph Cole was a commemorated member of the St. James Anglican Church of Hull, also known as the Church of England. Growing up on the Indian village, Joseph developed a keen sense of belonging with Indigenous knowledge, as well as pride. Joseph worked hard on the land in and around Kana:tso. Joseph Cole was a good fisher and hunter; Joseph was also crafty with wood. The Indians of Kana:tso had witnessed continued encroachment and change by settler development and lumbermill activity adjacent to the village. The biggest change came two years after the great fire of Hull. This is when Janet Louise Scott/Wright took some community members to court (Eustache, Jackson and Laforce) attempting to remove us from our historical rights bearing community. Janet Louise Scott/Wright the "Plaintiff" complained that she had inherited our Indigenous land from her European ancestors.

Opposing colonial coercion in the colonial court, did not support our community's indigenous land rights. Canada arrested our cultural development when the court unlawfully disbanded our Indian Village at Kana:tso. Community members were being forced to leave our land under duress. Joseph Cole and my family continued to live on our traditional land after the eviction date of April 15th, 1903.

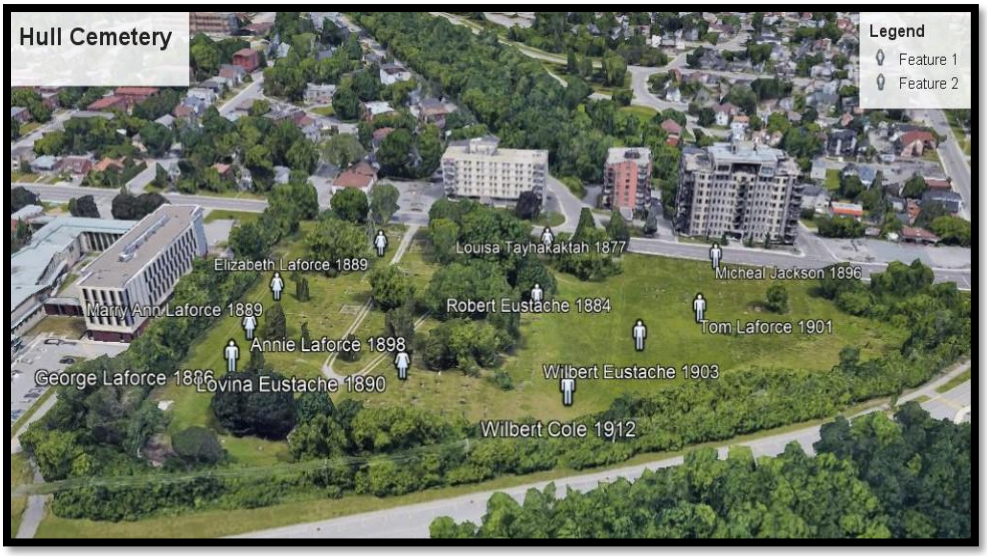
Joseph Cole of Kana:tso

Hull Cemetery

1901 Census records state Joseph Cole was born in 1873. No birth certificate has been located for Joseph Cole of Kana:tso. Joseph Cole returned to Skyworld through our mother earth at the St. James Anglican Church Hull Cemetery in 1959. Joseph Cole's descendants continue to reside in the Kana:tso region and have never received respectful recognition of our Indigenous rights.

St. James Anglican Church

Hull Cemetery



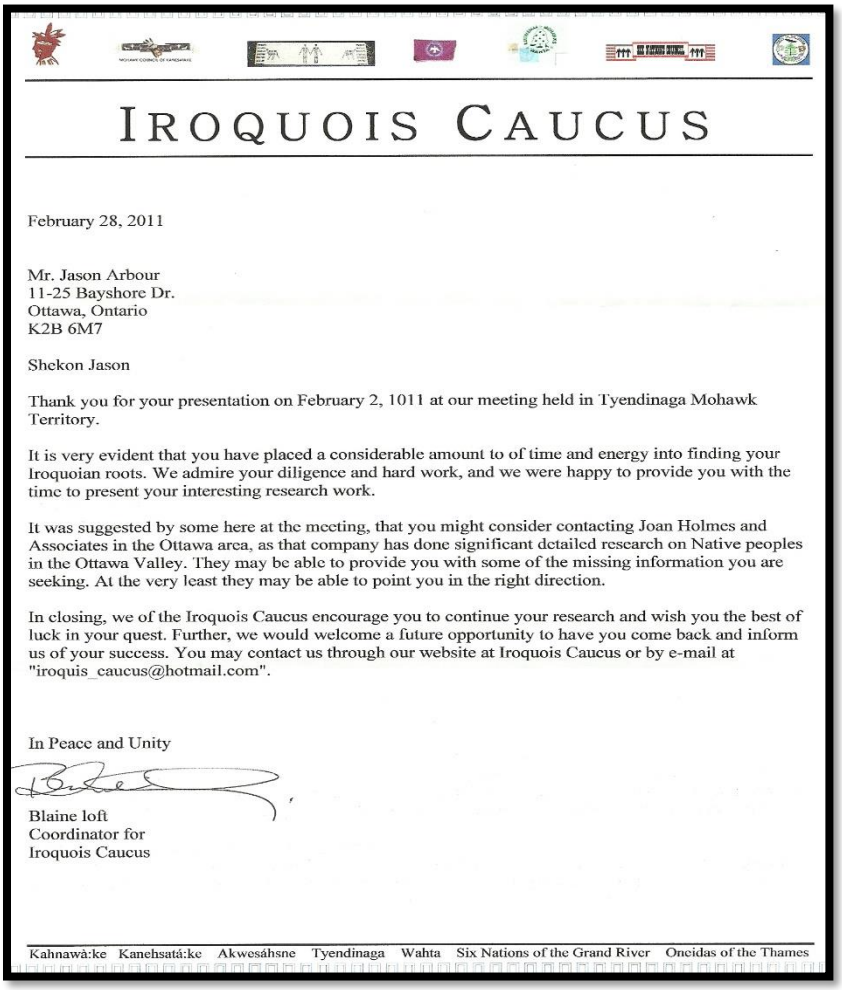
This is an image of the St. James Anglican Hull Cemetery. This cemetery is situated on the north shore of the Ottawa river, adjacent the Chaudière falls. After the desecration of our Indian burial ground in 1843, most of our Kana:tso community members returned to the Skyworld through this burial ground.

I have previously provided the hand written burial records for the Indians shown on this image, in the St. James Church records. After checking every tombstone twice, I was unable to locate any tombstones for any one of these missing community members. However, my root ancestor Joseph Cole can be located buried next to Philemon Wright, adjacent the front entrance.

https://www.waymarking.com/waymarks/WMVHCW_St_James_Anglican_Church_Cemetery_Hull_Gatineau_Qubec

Iroquois Caucus Council 2011

In February of 2011, my father Gerry and I travelled to Tyendinaga to respectfully inform the I.C.C. (Iroquois Caucus Council) about our sub-nation's affiliation to the Kaianerekowa. At the meeting, we spoke about the deprival of our indigenous property and civil rights at Kana:tso, as well as my ongoing research to support the recognition of our Indigenous rights. The presentation went well, as a result, the I.C.C. suggested that I contact Joan Holmes and Associates, as she has done significant research in the Ottawa area. Joan Holmes is the leader of her own researcher corporation, labeled "Joan Holmes and Associates". Joan Holmes was hired by the Algonquins of Ontario to undertake their historical research and then construct a written narrative to support their assertion. Joan Holmes also acts as the "Enrolment Officer", for those who wish to register as an Algonquins of Ontario. The Algonquin of Ontario have included Ottawa, Carleton, as well as Kana:tso "aka" the Chaudière falls as portion of their land claim.



IROQUOIS CAUCUS

February 28, 2011

Mr. Jason Arbour
11-25 Bayshore Dr.
Ottawa, Ontario
K2B 6M7

Shekon Jason

Thank you for your presentation on February 2, 1011 at our meeting held in Tyendinaga Mohawk Territory.

It is very evident that you have placed a considerable amount to of time and energy into finding your Iroquoian roots. We admire your diligence and hard work, and we were happy to provide you with the time to present your interesting research work.

It was suggested by some here at the meeting, that you might consider contacting Joan Holmes and Associates in the Ottawa area, as that company has done significant detailed research on Native peoples in the Ottawa Valley. They may be able to provide you with some of the missing information you are seeking. At the very least they may be able to point you in the right direction.

In closing, we of the Iroquois Caucus encourage you to continue your research and wish you the best of luck in your quest. Further, we would welcome a future opportunity to have you come back and inform us of your success. You may contact us through our website at Iroquois Caucus or by e-mail at "iroquis_caucus@hotmail.com".

In Peace and Unity

Blaine loft
Coordinator for
Iroquois Caucus

Kahnawà:ke Kanehsatà:ke Akwesáhsne Tyendinaga Wahta Six Nations of the Grand River Oneidas of the Thames

Joan Holmes and Associates

As suggested by the I.C.C., I had contacted Joan Holmes by e-mail in March of 2011 to request any information she may have regarding my family's Indian encampment in Hull. Here is a copy of our electronic correspondence, starting with the bottom paragraph.

Research <research@joanholmes.ca>
Mon 2011-03-21 9:25 AM
You

Hi Jason
I have no knowledge of an Indian encampment in Hull however, I have never studied the area specifically for evidence either archaeologically or in documentation of an established encampment in that area. There has never been an Indian reserve in the meaning of the Indian Act in that area, nor has there been an Indian settlement that was recognized as such by government. That is not to say however that families of Indian descent have not lived in the area. Sorry I can't help you with any information.
Joan

----- Original Message -----
From: Jason Arbour
To: research@joanholmes.ca
Sent: Monday, March 21, 2011 9:17 AM
Subject: Kaniegehaga of Tsi-Kanaja

Hello Joan,

My name is Jason Arbour and I descend from a Indian reserve in Hull Quebec.
I had called your office on the 7th of February 2010 and spoke with you shortly.
Do you have any information on the Indian encampment in Hull? I was told to contact your office and that you may have some knowledge or information for me on this topic.
Thank you,

After my respectful request for information regarding the Indian encampment at Hull, Joan Holmes informed me that she has never studied the area specifically for evidence either archaeologically or in documentation of an established encampment in that “area”. Subsequently in the same paragraph, Joan contradicts herself and spoke about the specific territory and informed me that “there has never been an Indian reserve under the Indian Act nor has there been an Indian settlement that has been recognized by government”.

We Kanatso:ronon are most grateful for the friendly advice from the I.C.C... As a result, Joan Holmes and Associates were unable to assist in my research project.

Take Notice, Joan Holmes wrote a historical narrative for the Wahta Mohawks.

More on Joan Holmes and Associates will follow.

Hull, Quebec, Court Judgment

Case 550-61-019736-103

Page 1

On the 9th of October in 2008, I Jason Arbour, was charged for hunting in Papineau-Labelle Provincial park, this hunting ground is only "70 kilometers north of Hull". This cultural practice was a rite of passage ceremonial hunt with my first-born son Cody. This ceremony was to take place after Cody completed his fourth year of fasting. Cody had successfully completed his right of passage ceremony in the same Provincial park we were arrested.

COURT OF QUEBEC

CANADA
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC
DISTRICT OF HULL
TOWN OF GATINEAU
Penal and Criminal Division

No: 550-61-019736-103

DATE: May 4th, 2012

PRESIDED BY MADAME JUSTICE CHRISTINE AUGER, J.P.M

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC PROSECUTION
Prosecutor

And

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OF QUÉBEC

vs.
JASON ARBOUR
Defendant

JUDGMENT ON MOTION TO DISMISS OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OF QUÉBEC

[1] The Defendant must answer to an accusation of having hunted on October 9th 2008 at Lac-des-Écorces, MRC Papineau, in the Papineau-Labelle Wildlife Sanctuary, during a prohibited period, the whole in virtue of article 56 of the Act Respecting the Conservation and the Development of Wildlife [1] and the Regulation respecting hunting[2].

[1] L.R.Q., chapter C-61
[2] ch.c-61.1, r.12

Hull, Quebec, Court Judgment

Case 550-61-019736-103

550-61-019736-103 PAGE: 12

2) identification to the contemporary rights-bearing community;

3) verification of the claimant's membership in the relevant contemporary community (personal approach). This third criteria is broken down into three other factors in order to determine the membership[21], to wit:

a) self-identification

b), ancestral connection

c) community acceptance.

[48] Consequently, the claimant must self-identify as a member of the community and the self-identification must not be of recent vintage in order to satisfy s. 35. There must also be an ancestral connection to a historic community whose practises may entrench the right being claimed by the Defendant. There must be evidence that the Defendant's ancestors belonged to the historic community. Lastly, there must be evidence that the Defendant is accepted by the modern community in order to provide the link between the historic and modern community to ground the right being claimed.

[49] The Court in *Powley* clearly states that this membership is crucial as the individuals are only entitled to exercise their aboriginal rights by virtue of their ancestral connection and the current membership.

1) Identification to the historic rights-bearing community

[50] The extremely detailed and compelling documentary evidence presented by Mr. Arbour as well as his testimony concerning his ancestors living in the Township of Hull convinces the Court of the existence of the historic rights-bearing community of Kaniengehaga (People of the Place of the Flint) from Tsit-Kanaja as well as Mr. Arbour's link to that band.

2) Identification to the contemporary rights-bearing community

[51] Aboriginal rights must be entrenched in the existence of the historical **and** present communities and exercised based on the membership to the new community.

[52] In my view, the biggest obstacle in this case is the territorial scope of the rights-bearing community. The Court would require evidence that the historical rights-bearing community that is the community in Chaudière Falls would have ancestral territory in Papineau-Labelle. If an ancestral right to hunt in the Wildlife Sanctuary of Papineau did in fact exist, it would have to stem from the Chaudière Falls band.

[53] The Defendant presented evidence as to why he chose to settle and establish his community in Papineau-Labelle. For spiritual reasons, the site offered him and his

[21] Powley, (2003) 2 R.C.S. 207, paragraph 31, 32

In this case, I was self-represented, however, this was not by choice. I had requested state funded legal representation to assist with questions of law. The assertion of an Indigenous law is more relevant than a hunting infraction. Regardless, I was denied state funded assistance with questions of law. Regarding questions of fact, I was able to convince the Court of Quebec, that our historical rights bearing community did indeed exist. I also proved to the Court that I was ancestrally connected to this band from the Chaudière falls. I also demonstrated how we were disbanded and remained in the Ottawa/Gatineau region. My defense and argument were based on the unlawful disbandment of our community while under duress. We Kanajo:ronon were never relocated or been compensated for the loss of our Indigenous rights. We Kanajo:ronon still hold Aboriginal title to Kana:tso. Our land is unseeded, we never legitimately extinguished our Indigenous rights to our primary and secondary burial grounds adjacent the Chaudière falls.

Para (50), on page #12 of the 15-page Provincial judgment states; “The extremely detailed and compelling documentary evidence presented by Mr. Arbour as well as his testimony concerning his ancestors living in the Township of Hull convinces the court of the existence of the historical rights bearing community of Kanienkehaka (People of the Place of the Flint) from Tsit-Kanaja as well as Mr. Arbour’s link to that band”.

Para (51) states, “Aboriginal rights must be entrenched in the existence of historical and present communities and exercised based on the membership to the new community”.

This concept is a legal fiction, as we have never surrendered our land by any agreement in principle, nor fundamental treaty.

Hull, Quebec, Court Judgment

Case 550-61-019736-103

550-61-019736-103 PAGE: 13

family a perfect place to gather and practice their traditional teachings and pass them on to his children.

[54] There is, however, no foundation nor argument to be made that this *particular* area was used continuously by his ancestors from the Chaudière Falls up to now.

3) Verification of the membership in the relevant comtemporary membership

Self-identification

[55] As stated in *Hopper*, the New Brunwick Court of Appeal, "the self-identification must be as a member of a specific aboriginal community". In his Notice of Intention, Mr. Arbour identifies himself as an indigenous Kaniengehaga from Tsit-Kanaja (means flotting kettle), later known as Chaudière Falls. The Court has already recognized the existence of the historical rights-bearing community, but there is no contemporary community. That being said, there can be no connection to specific aboriginal community.

Ancestral connection

[56] Mr. Arbour is a descendant of Algonquin (grandmother) and Mohawk (great grandfather). Kaniengahaga is one of the five Nations. The Court is satisfied with the evidence as to the ancestral connection of Mr. Arbour to this band in the Township of Hull. Mr. Arbour's great grandfather was a member of an identified band. Kaniengehaga designates Mohawk and descends from Iroquois. There are three bands in Québec, Kanestake, Awkease and Kanawake.

[57] There is no doubt that there was a historical community in the Township of Hull to which Mr. Arbour's ancestors belonged to. This community was disbanded and never relocated as a group. On this last criteria, there is no *prima facie* evidence before the Court, that there is an existing contemporary community. There are no ties linking an existing community and Mr. Arbour.

[58] In its conclusion as to the ties to an existing contemporary community in the *Hopper* case, the Court stated:

> "The Defendant failed to meet the burden of proof required of him of establishing that his ancestors belonged to a distinctive community of aboriginals or Métis, who over the years, have **continuously lived as distinctive people with their distinctive customs, traditions or way of life."** (underlined by the undersigned).

[59] In this matter, there is no actual or contemporary *recognized* aboriginal community to which Arbour belongs. He has nonetheless created his own community in an area he feels spiritual attachment.

Para (56) page #13 states, “Mr. Arbour is a descendant of Algonquin grandmother and a Mohawk great grandfather”.

I would like to affirm that the children from my Indigenous grandparents, are also Indigenous.

Para (57) So my Indigenous right to ceremonial hunt was denied because there is nothing connecting me to an existing contemporary community. Therefore, the Court of Quebec is depending on their own historical misconduct to substantiate the unlawful conviction. This judgement is hypercritical. I was convicted for hunting because there is nothing connecting me to an existing contemporary community. However, my legal argument and defense was based on the fact that we were disbanded and not relocated as a whole.

Due to the lack of representation and legal knowledge at that moment in time. I had not applied any questions of law, comparable to Royal Proclamations, Imperial statutes or supporting Supreme Court Case Laws that would assist with my arguments and defense. As a result of hunting 4 days out of a ministered constructed period, I was wrongfully convicted for practicing and teaching our culture. I had appealed the decision and brought my argument to the Supreme Court of Canada, but the S.C.C. refused to hear my case. The S.C.C. did not give any written reason for their decline.

Supreme Court of Canada Summary

Français

SUPREME COURT OF CANADA

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Summary

35924

Jason Arbour v. Director of Public Prosecution, et al.

(Quebec) (Criminal) (By Leave)

Keywords

Aboriginal law - Aboriginal rights, Hunting.

Summary

Case summaries are prepared by the Office of the Registrar of the Supreme Court of Canada (Law Branch). Please note that summaries are not provided to the Judges of the Court. They are placed on the Court file and website for information purposes only.

Aboriginal rights — Hunting — Non-status Indians — Applicant charged with hunting during a prohibited period — Applicant seeking stay of proceedings and invoking Aboriginal right to hunt — Motion for stay dismissed and applicant found guilty — Whether criteria set out in R. v. Powley, 2003 SCC 43, apply in whole or in part to assertion of Aboriginal rights by non-status Indians? — Whether descendants of an Aboriginal group that was disbanded and dispersed due to Crown conduct can revive ability to claim protections of s. 35 of Constitution Act, 1982? — Whether Crown can rely on effects of its historical conduct to disperse and assimilate an Aboriginal community in order to defeat an assertion of a s. 35 right? — Whether a person's Aboriginal ancestry and assertion of an Aboriginal right constitute special and relevant considerations in determining whether state-funded counsel should be provided to defend against a regulatory offence?

In October 2008, the applicant was intercepted by a game warden while hunting in a wildlife sanctuary located roughly 100 kilometers north of Gatineau, Quebec. He was charged with hunting large game during a prohibited period, contrary to s. 56 of the Act Respecting the Conservation and Development of Wildlife, C.Q.L.R. c. C-61.1 ("the Act") and the Regulation Respecting Hunting, C.Q.L.R. c. C-61.1, r. 12.

A non-status Indian, the applicant requested a stay of proceedings on the basis of his aboriginal heritage. Pursuant to s. 95 of the Code of Civil Procedure, C.Q.L.R. c. C-25, he also filed a Notice of Intention signaling his intent to seek a ruling that s. 56 of the Act is inapplicable to him by reason of his ancestral rights under s. 35 of the Constitution Act, 1982.

The applicant is a descendent of the Tsit-Kanaja Kaniengehaga, an Iroquoian people whose traditional territory was located in proximity to the Chaudière Falls which span the Ottawa River in the Ottawa/Gatineau area. The applicant identifies as a member of the Tsit-Kanaja Kaniengehaga, a historic community that was evicted and disbanded in the 1800s. That historic community, once disbanded, did not relocate as a group. As an adult, the applicant took steps to create his own contemporary community within the wildlife sanctuary, an area to which he felt a spiritual attachment.

Date modified: 2016-05-02

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My case is undoubtedly distinct from any other S.C.C. case, and my case continues to be of public importance. Therefore, the Supreme Court of Canada has denied justice and has allowed Canada to rely on their own historical misconduct to support the unlawful conviction. Arguing your Indigenous law in a eurocentric justice system, will most always leave the Indigent Indigenous Individuals Indignant.

https://www.scc-csc.ca/case-dossier/info/sum-som-eng.aspx?cas=35924

Iroquois Caucus Council Presentation

AFN Ottawa 2013

Page 1

RECORD OF DECISIONS – FINAL
Ottawa May 6 & 7, 2013

PARTICIPANTS

Kahnawake: Robert Patton Jr., Martin LeBorgne, William Diabo, Dennis Diabo (Intergovernmental Coordinator)

Akwesasne: Billy Sunday, Joe Lazore, Brian David

Tyendinaga: Barry Brant, R. Donald Maracle, Tanya King-Maracle (policy analyst), Lisa Maracle (Director – Community Services)

Wahta: Bill Hay

Six Nations: Bill Montour, Ava Hill, Carl Hill, Lewis Staats, Richard C. Powless (Advisor)

Oneida: Joel Abram, Olive Elm, Carol Antone, Martin Powless (Policy Analyst)

Kahnesatake: No Representatives

Chair: Richard C. Powless **Recorder:** Trevor Bomberry (ICC)

Not all participants were able to be present for the duration of the two days.

Iroquois Caucus Council Presentation

AFN Ottawa 2013

Page 7

JASON ARBOUR PRESENTATION

Jason Arbour presented orally his research on how the Algonquin land claim is really a Mohawk land claim. He has a website with all documentation; the link to his website was forwarded to the IC.

NEXT MEETING: Tyendinaga July 3 & 4, 2013

Billy Sunday closed the meeting.

7

On May 7th, 2013, I orally presented to the Iroquois Caucus Council. There, I explained that our family never relinquished our Indigenous law of the land and most specifically our family's burial grounds adjacent the Chaudière falls.

Encounter with Carolyn Bennett

In 2013, a group of Cree walked 1,600 kilometers (about the distance from Florida to New York City) to raise awareness about their communities living conditions. This courageous group succeeded and arrived at their destination on the Parliament Hill in Ottawa, Ontario. "The Journey of Nishiyuu," means "The Journey of the People" in Cree, this is what the people labelled their endeavor. That day, Carolyn Bennett addressed the public and welcomed people to Algonquin territory. Carolyn did not acknowledge my Kanienkehaka ancestors from Kana:tso. At that time, Carolyn Bennett was the Aboriginal Affairs critic for the Liberal party. The Conservatives were a majority, who overseen and administrated the Government of Canada. Later, I was able to speak with Carolyn Bennett. I had mentioned that my family's Indian land and rights were not being respected or protected and that I have worked extremely hard to substantiate facts to support our status. Carolyn Bennett was extremely interested with the information I had disclosed; Carolyn Bennett proposed a meeting at her office for a later date; Our meeting was scheduled for March of 2014.

Meeting with Carolyn Bennett

March 2014

In March of 2014, I was welcomed to Carolyn Bennett's office. Once there, I had informed Carolyn of my ongoing endeavor to regain recognition to our traditional lands. This is the letter and advice that I received from Carolyn Bennett.

HOUSE OF COMMONS
CHAMBRE DES COMMUNES
CANADA

Carolyn Bennett MD

Member of Parliament / députée – St. Paul's

April 15, 2014

Mr. Jason Arbour
11-25 Bayshore Dr.
Ottawa, ON
K2B 6M7

Dear Mr. Arbour,

Thank you for taking the time to meet with me on March 24, 2014. I found it very helpful to hear your perspective on the Indigenous history of the Ottawa-Hull area and about your ongoing efforts to achieve recognition of your community's historical occupation of the Chaudiere Falls area.

I understand you have accumulated a number of legal documents and I thank you for sharing an extensive reference list of those documents. You have clearly done extensive research on your claim and I appreciate being kept apprised of current and ongoing developments in your pursuit of legal recognition.

I also understand that you are in communication with both Chief Gilbert Whiteduck of Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg and Mr. Robert Potts, the Principal Negotiator, Land Claim / Treaty Process, Algonquin People of Ontario. Given the possible impacts of your assertions on the ongoing land claims process with the Algonquins of Ontario, I would also encourage you to convey your concerns and provide your research to the Aboriginal Affairs Ministers and negotiating teams for both Canada and Ontario.

You can reach the Hon. Bernard Valcourt, Minister of Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development for Canada via email at Bernard.Valcourt@parl.gc.ca and the federal negotiating team via revendication-algonquins-ontario-claim@aadnc-aandc.gc.ca.

You can provide your comments to the provincial Aboriginal Affairs Minister, the Hon. David Zimmer, via the contact information below.

Ministry of Aboriginal Affairs
Information Centre for the Algonquin Land Claim
31 Riverside Drive, Pembroke, ON K8A 8R6
alcinfo@ontario.ca
613 732 8081
Toll Free: 1 855 690 7070

Thank you for taking the time to update me on this important matter.

Sincerely,

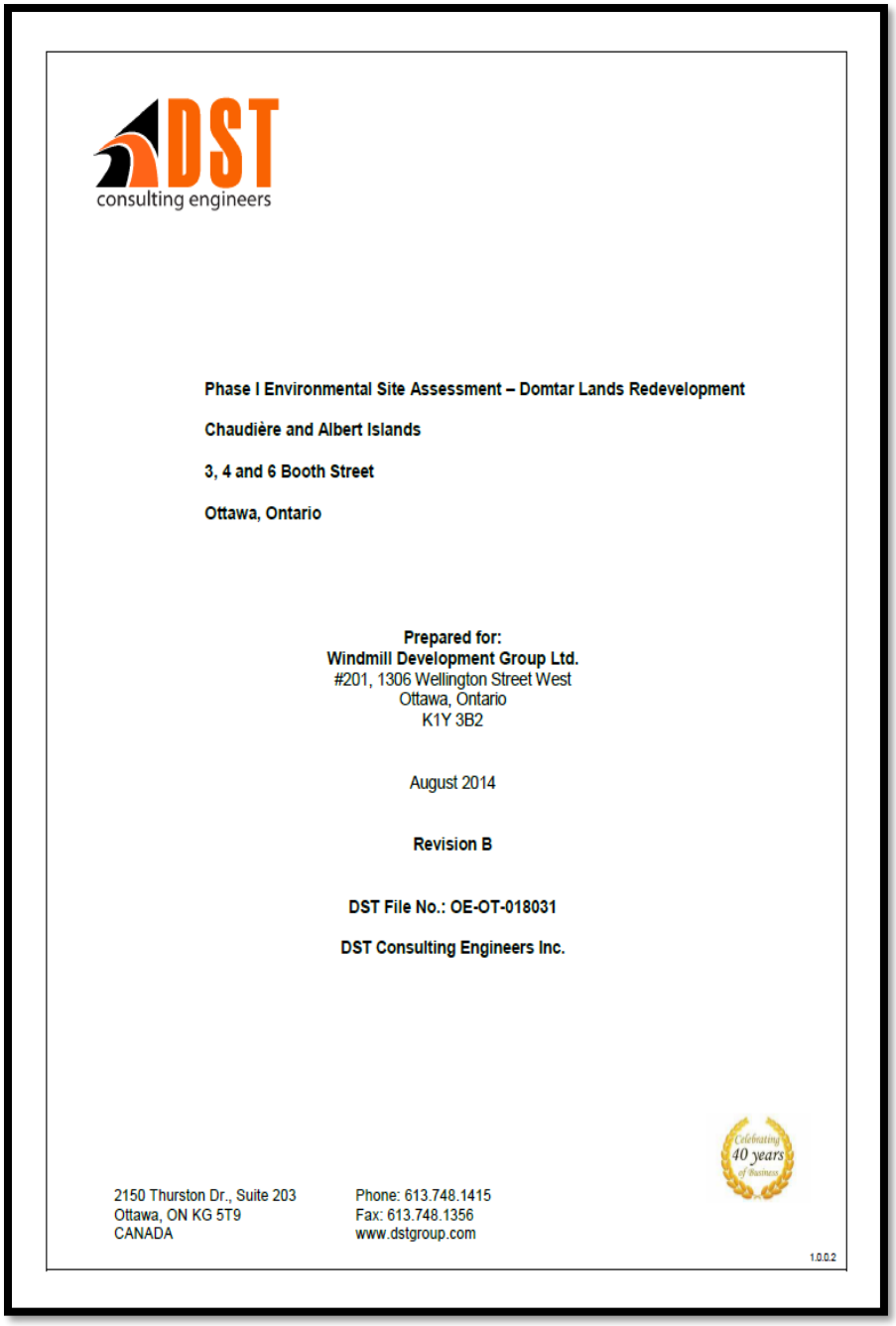
Hon. Carolyn Bennett, M.D., M.P.
St. Paul's

Ottawa: House of Commons / Chambre des communes, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0A6 Tel: (613) 995-9666 Fax: (613) 947-4622
E-Mail / Courriel: carolyn.bennett@parl.gc.ca

Toronto: 1650 rue Yonge Street, Suite / Bureau 103, Toronto, Ontario M4T 2A2 Tel: (416) 952-3990 Fax: (416) 952-3995
www.carolynbennettmp.ca

Development at Kana:tso

DST Environmental Assessment 2014



DST consulting engineers

Phase I Environmental Site Assessment – Domtar Lands Redevelopment

Chaudière and Albert Islands

3, 4 and 6 Booth Street

Ottawa, Ontario

Prepared for:
Windmill Development Group Ltd.
#201, 1306 Wellington Street West
Ottawa, Ontario
K1Y 3B2

August 2014

Revision B

DST File No.: OE-OT-018031

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DST has over 40 years of experience undertaking environmental assessments for major corporate developments.

DST Environmental Assessment

Page 175 of 491

Map Key	Number of Records	Elevation m	Site	DB

Sec. Water Use:		Well Depth:	6 m
Pump Rate:		Static Water Level:	
Flow Rate:		Clear/Cloudy:	
Specific Capacity:		Final Well Status:	Test Hole
Construction Method:	Diamond	Flowing (y/n):	
Elevation (m):	52.47	Elevation Reliability:	
Depth to Bedrock:	2	Overburden/Bedrock:	Bedrock
Water Type:		Casing Material:	

--- Details ---

Thickness:	.1 m	Original Depth:	.1 m
Material Colour:	BLACK	Material:	
+			
Thickness:	.4 m	Original Depth:	.5 m
Material Colour:	GREY	Material:	SAND, GRAVEL
+			
Thickness:	5.5 m	Original Depth:	6 m
Material Colour:	GREY	Material:	LIMESTONE

4	1 of 1	52.6	ON	BORE

Borehole ID:	809193	Type:	Borehole
Use:	Geotechnical/Geological Investigation	Status:	
Drill Method:	Rotary (conventional)	UTM Zone:	18
Easting:	443843.751	Northing:	5029947.886
Location Accuracy:		Orig. Ground Elev m:	51.500000
Elev. Reliability Note:		DEM Ground Elev m:	49.099998
Total Depth m:	8.300000	Primary Name:	BH 5
Township:		Concession:	
Lot:		Municipality:	
Completion Date:	1981-SEP-11	Static Water Level:	5.900000
Primary Water Use:		Sec. Water Use:	

--- Details ---

Stratum ID:	218599201	Top Depth m:	0
Bottom Depth m:	3.400000	Stratum Desc:	Fill -Rock Limestone
+			
Stratum ID:	218599202	Top Depth m:	3.400000
Bottom Depth m:	5.500000	Stratum Desc:	Grey Bedrock Limestone
+			
Stratum ID:	218599203	Top Depth m:	5.500000
Bottom Depth m:	8.300000	Stratum Desc:	Grey Bedrock Limestone

5	1 of 1	54.3	Ottawa ON	FCS

Site Id:	00005346
Departmental Id:	0402555405
Property No.:	
Site Name:	
Location:	
Municipality:	Ottawa
Census Division:	Ottawa
Federal Electoral District:	Ottawa Centre
Nearest Populated Area:	Ottawa
Longitude:	-75.7198
Latitude:	45.4198
Reporting Organization:	Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development (Indian and Inuit Affairs Program)
Reason for Involvement:	A reserve as defined in the Indian Act

In section 5, at the bottom of page #175, the development at the Chaudière falls, lists the Municipality as Ottawa, the GPS Coordinates as, Longitude –75.7198, Latitude 45.4198. This assessment also lists the reporting organization and the reason of involvement.

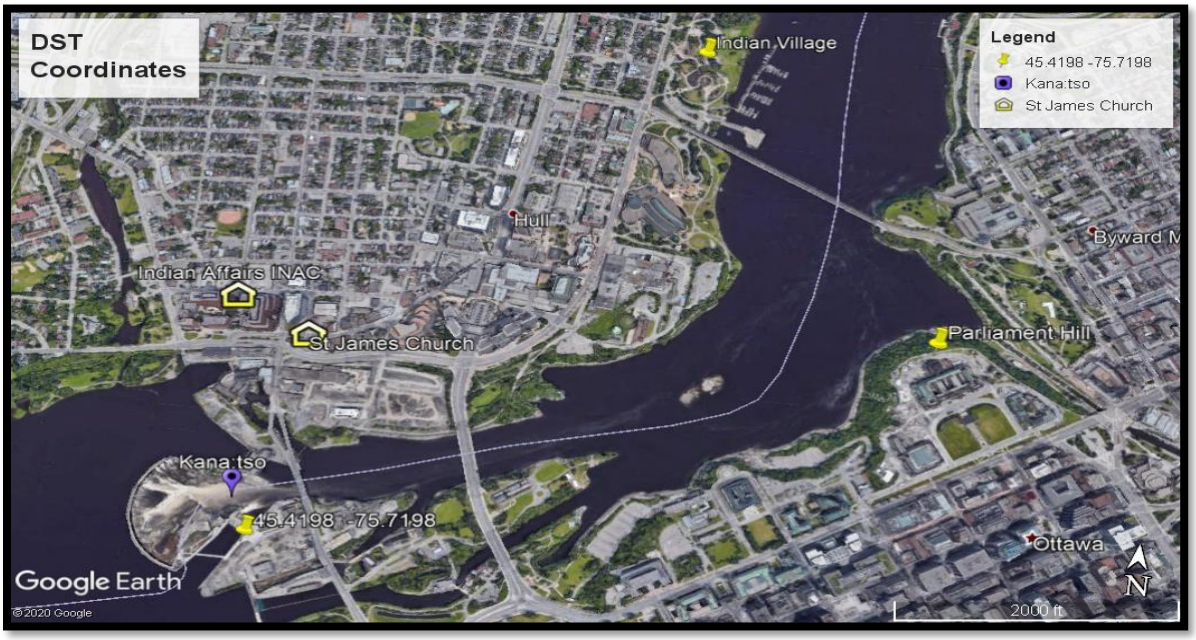
Reporting Organization: Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

Reason for Involvement: A reserve as defined in the Indian Act.

The original environmental assessment was 451 pages. The assessment was revised and now has 491 pages. If DST made any errors regarding the reporting organization, or reasons for involvement, they would have corrected any errors while revising.

http://webcast.ottawa.ca/plan/All_Image%20Referencing_OP%20Amendment%20Application_Image%20Reference_D01-01-14-0008%20Phase%20I%20ESA%20REVISED%20Aug%202014.PDF

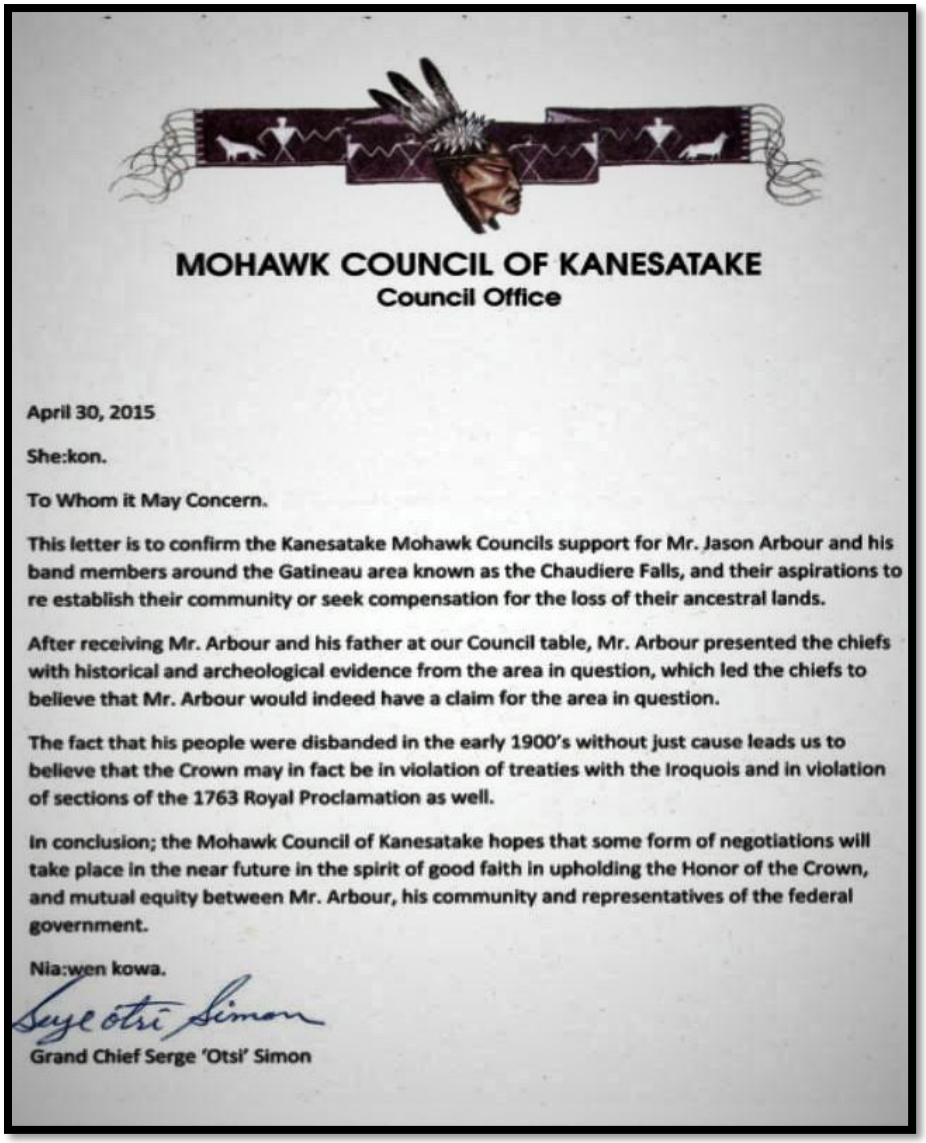
DST GPS Coordinates



Searching the DST Environmental Assessment GPS Coordinates with Google Earth, Longitude – 75.7198, Latitude 45.4198, shows the Chaudière Island. Why would DST, who has 40 years' experience, list the reporting organization for this development as Indian Affairs? And why would DST state "A reserve as defined in the Indian Act." if it was not?

Kanesatake Support for Kana:tso

2015



MOHAWK COUNCIL OF KANESATAKE
Council Office

April 30, 2015

She:kon.

To Whom it May Concern.

This letter is to confirm the Kanesatake Mohawk Councils support for Mr. Jason Arbour and his band members around the Gatineau area known as the Chaudiere Falls, and their aspirations to re establish their community or seek compensation for the loss of their ancestral lands.

After receiving Mr. Arbour and his father at our Council table, Mr. Arbour presented the chiefs with historical and archeological evidence from the area in question, which led the chiefs to believe that Mr. Arbour would indeed have a claim for the area in question.

The fact that his people were disbanded in the early 1900's without just cause leads us to believe that the Crown may in fact be in violation of treaties with the Iroquois and in violation of sections of the 1763 Royal Proclamation as well.

In conclusion; the Mohawk Council of Kanesatake hopes that some form of negotiations will take place in the near future in the spirit of good faith in upholding the Honor of the Crown, and mutual equity between Mr. Arbour, his community and representatives of the federal government.

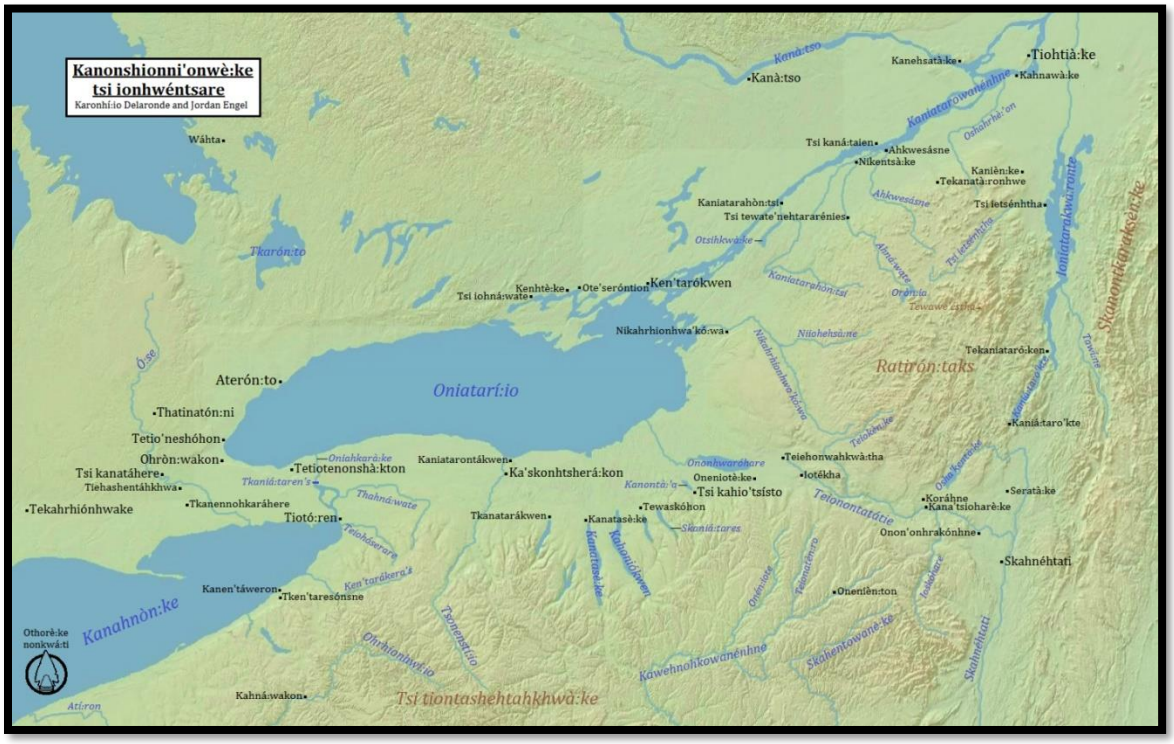
Nia:wen kowa.

Serge Otsi Simon

Grand Chief Serge 'Otsi' Simon

In 2015, I did a presentation for the Kanienkehaka Council at Kanesatake. The presentation went well. As a result, the Kanienkehaka Council of Kanesatake wrote a letter of support. Niawen:kowa to the Council Chiefs and Grand Chief Serge (Otsi) Simon of Kanesatake.

Haudenosaunee Country in Mohawk



This is a map from the Decolonial Atlas. On this map, it illustrates the locations of our Onkwehon:we communities.

Take Notice, that this decolonial atlas recognizes Kana:tso aka the Chaudière falls.

https://decolonialatlas.wordpress.com/2015/02/04/haudenosaunee-country-in-mohawk-2/

INAC Departments

The first Governmental Department that took responsibility for Indigenous affairs was the Department of the Secretary of State of Canada. Here is the history of Canada's chronological changes of Indigenous Affair Departments.

The Department of the Secretary of State for the Provinces (1869-1873)

The Department of the Interior (1873-1880)

The Department of Indian Affairs (1880-1936)

The Department of Mines and Resources (1936-1950)

The Department of Citizenship and Immigration (1950-1965)

The Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources (1966)

The Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development (1966 to the present)

Historical Misrepresentations,

Omitting and Systemic Genocide

This content is about exposing historical misrepresentations that I have detected while researching the Ottawa/Gatineau regions Indigenous history.

Department of Indigenous Affairs

A) In 1864, the Department of Indigenous Affairs was responsible for collecting the population figure of Indian tribes and bands across Canada. The Department of Indigenous Affairs did not take a population figure of our Indian community at Kana:tso until 1871. However, the 1863 map of Hull clearly demonstrates our Indian Village was present. This illustrates Crown negligence in collecting our community's population figure and will support inadequate exposure before the year of 1871. The non-representation of Hull Indians by the Crown representatives is a major exclusion of fact, this action demonstrates one form of systemic genocide.

B) In 1871, the population figure collected for the Indians of Hull, Quebec, was 66. To validate the racial origin of the 66 Indians in Hull, I inspected the 1871 census for the Township of Hull. After inspection, we have substantiated that the Indians living in the Hull Indian Village were Iroquoian in origin. The population figure of Indians did not fluctuate until 1883. In 1878, John A McDonald became the Superintendent General for Indian Affairs. That year, his department began to label the 66 Iroquois of Hull Township, “Algonquins of Hull”. This primary falsification, administered by John A McDonald’s department, has led to secondary falsifications. As a result, the Kana:tso Indian Village have had their cultural origins misrepresented. The misrepresentation of our community's origins by Crown witnesses, is another form of genocide administered that has interfered with our inherited rights.

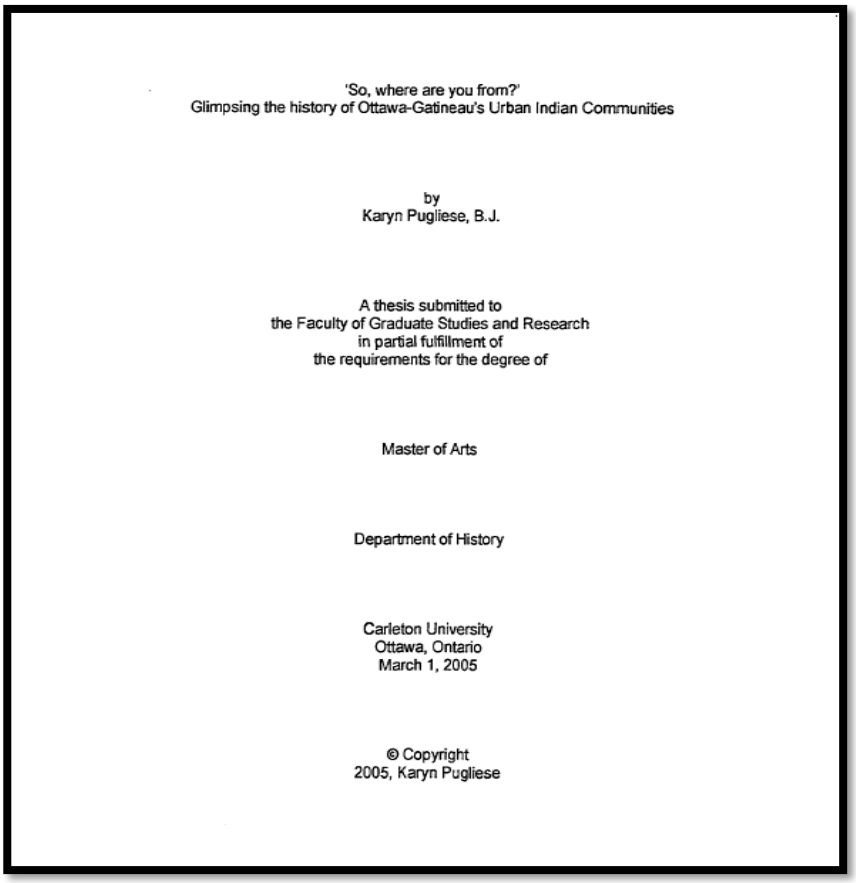
C) In 1944, Indian Affairs was ordered by the Treasury Board to destroy certain Red Series records, including our medical and death records that pertained to Smallpox. The Treasury Board is a Cabinet committee of the Queen’s Privy Council of Canada. It was established in 1867 and given statutory powers in 1869. The Treasury Board is responsible for accountability and ethics, financial, personnel and administrative management, comptrollership, approving regulations, and most Orders-in-Council. Destroying our community’s medical death records is unethical and is another form of genocide that has interfered with our inherited rights.

Lucien Brault

Lucien Brault has misrepresented the Iroquois of Hull when he wrote for the (Ottawa Historical Information Institute: 1946). On page #39, Lucien writes (sic) “Until about 1875, the Desert River or Maniwaki Indians camped during the summer along the Ottawa River shores, especially on the west side [Hull side of the Ottawa River]. They used to sell on the By Ward Market [in Ottawa] domestic articles such as moccasins, baskets, cones, birch bark canoes, etc. After that date, the Indians who for many centuries had tramped over this district, deserted it, and now they come here only for the purpose of claiming their rights from the Federal Government.” Lucien Brault is considered by some to be an expert in the field of research and that of history. The 1871 annual collection for the population of Indians in Hull, will show that there was no mass exodus of Algonquin from our Indian Village in 1875. The facts collected in my research report contradict Lucien Brault’s narrative. This falsification published by Lucien Brault regarding the Indians of Hull, substantiates another misrepresentation. Lucien Brault’s fabricated history has been used as a citation in many research reports supported by INAC, as well as the Museum of Civilizations own narrative regarding the land they are situated upon. Lucien Brault’s story regarding the Hull Indians was not an incompetent error, his-story was written purposely. Regardless of Lucien Brault’s competence, this dishonest historian has had a huge effect on the legacy of our Kanienkehaka Nation. As a result, Lucien Brault has prolonged the recognition of our Indigenous community and inherited rights. Lucien Brault's fraudulent actions has demonstrated a form of systemic genocide.

Karyn S. Pugliese

Karyn Pugliese is the Executive Director of News and Current Affairs at the Aboriginal Peoples Television Network. Karyn Pugliese is a member of Pikwàkanagàn Algonquin First Nation. Karyn authored a thesis for Carleton University named "*Glimpsing the history of Ottawa- Gatineau's urban Indian communities."* This thesis covers a wide variety of information on Indigenous people and places around the Ottawa-Hull region. Karyn's report included our Indian Village at Kana:tso. Unfortunately, Karyn's thesis has also misrepresented our community's legacy.



'So, where are you from?'
Glimpsing the history of Ottawa-Gatineau's Urban Indian Communities

by
Karyn Pugliese, B.J.

A thesis submitted to
the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research
in partial fulfillment of
the requirements for the degree of

Master of Arts

Department of History

Carleton University
Ottawa, Ontario
March 1, 2005

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On pages #86 and #87, Karyn Pugliese includes some misrepresentations to her thesis.

Despite acquiring new land bases, few Algonquins actually settled on to the reserves in the 1800s. Only 75 men women and children had permanent homes at Pikwakanagan in 1883.[112] This small settled population called themselves 'inwez' meaning 'we who live here alone.' [113] Similarly, in 1873, the Indian agent listed 142 inhabitants of Kitigan Zibi as regulars, while 284 Algonquins lived there occasionally.[114] In 1883, only 47 dwellings stood on the reserve. In 1908-09, the Indian Agent estimated that of the 409 Indians who called Kitigan Zibi home, less than half had a fixed home on the reserve. Those who roved worked as hunters and trappers or took work in the lumber industry, with some families returning to the reserve only after long intervals.[115] For the most part, Pikwakanagan and Kitigan Zibi seem only to have replaced Lake of Two Mountains a summer gathering place. Out on the land, the rovers set up seasonal villages that were satellites to the two reserves. About 673 Algonquins associated with Pikwakanagan spend most of the year in Renfrew County during the 1880s. [116] Those who camped at the Hull village appear to have been associated with Kitigan Zibi. [117] Between 1850 and 1870, the Algonquin village in Hull shifted from being a satellite of Lake of Two Mountains to a satellite of Kitigan Zibi.

The exodus of Algonquins from the Hull village, around 1880, may be linked to the development of a local economy nearer the reserve, or perhaps, the disappearance of an economy in Ottawa. Lumber operations moved up the Gatineau bringing wage labour closer to the reserve. In the 1890s, the first fish and game clubs opened in the Maniwaki region, creating seasonal work for guides. Tourism also created a nearby market for crafts, which had previously been sold at the

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[112] *Annual Report of the Department of India Affairs* (1882) p 10
[113] Peter Hessel, *The Algonkin Nation* p 85
[114] RG10 v1913 Reel C-1110 file 2592 Census Maniwaki 1873
[115] *Annual Report of the Department of India Affairs* (1886) p 27; RG10 v 3048 file 237,660 Report on the Maniwaki Schools November 15, 1909.
[116] *Annual Report of the Department of India Affairs* (1883) p xix
[117] Johnny Beauvais, *A Mohawk Look at Canada* p 77-78; *Annual Report of the Department of Indian Affairs* (1881) p ix; (1882) p vi

Karyn Pugliese states in her thesis that "Those who camped at Hull Village appear to have been associated with Kitigan-Zibi". Karyn Pugliese also states in her thesis that "Between 1850 and 1870, the Algonquin village of Hull shifted from being a satellite of Lake of Two Mountains to a satellite of Kitigan-Zibi". Karyn Pugliese then states that "the disappearance of an economy in Ottawa lead to the exodus of Algonquins around 1880". The information Karyn has shared regarding an exodus of Algonquin from our Kana:tso village, is false and has been influenced by Lucien Brault's misrepresented narrative. Karyn's thesis is advancing disinformation.

The Indian Village of Hull was not a satellite community for Kitigan-Zibi or Pikwakanagan. Karyn Pugliese is a member of Pikwakanagan and her thesis supports an Algonquin occupation to our Indigenous Village in Hull.

The Indian Village of Hull was occupied by our Kanatso:ronon, who are an Iroquoian people that inherited their land and burial ground from our ancestors. The 1871 census only recorded 66 Indians at the Hull Village as “Iroquois not Algonquin”. So, if an exodus of 80 Algonquin took place in Hull around 1880, there should be record of these Algonquin in the Hull census of 1871. There is no doubt that the population of Algonquins at Kitigan-Zibi has increased from the year 1871 to the present date. However, suggesting that their increase in population was due to a decrease from our population at Kana:tso in 1880, is a major misrepresentation of fact, as our population figure remained the same from 1871 until 1882.

Byward market in Bytown.[118] The 1870s was also the decade where a large group of Kichesippirini lost their hunting territories along the southern portion of the Gatineau River to settlement.[119] In 1873, about 80 men women and children relocated to Kitigan Zibi.[120] Historian Lucien Brault may have observed this migration, leading him to remark that the village was gone by 1875. [121] According the records of the Department of Indian Affairs, however, 66 Algonquins still lived in and around Hull in 1881 and 1882.[122] In 1883, their numbers waned. The Department knew of three Algonquins living in Hull, 5 in Hull City, 1 in Gatineau and 8 in Wright.[123] The numbers are only estimates, however, because, as the Indian agent pointed out, many families lived away from the reserve for long intervals making them difficult to track.[124] If wage-labour had attracted Algonquins to Ottawa-Hull, by the 1890s, a depressed wood industry gave them little reason to stay. In 1891, only 2,500 men in Ottawa worked in lumber, and the number of jobs fell that winter. That year lumberman and match-maker E.B. Eddy did not cut any logs. He'd only operated three months the previous year. The MacLaren Mill had employed 250 men in previous years, but employed only 50 workers in 1891. [125] Whether because of new jobs creation at home, or depression and lay-offs in the towns, Ottawa-Hull was no longer central to the Algonquin economy.

Much like the Algonquin village, the genesis of the Mohawk village in Hull seems to have been rooted in land hunger. About a dozen Mohawk families relocated to Hull from Lake of Two Mountains in the 1860s.[126] In 1880, the local Indian Agent remarked:

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[118] M. Jean Black, *Algonquin Ethnobotany* p 13
[119] Jacques Frenette, "Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg 78
[120] RG10 v 1913 file 2596 Census of Maniwaki, 1873
[121] Lucien Brault, *Ottawa the Old and the New* (Ottawa: Ottawa Historical Info. Institute, 1949) p 39
[122] *Annual Report of the Department of Indian Affairs*, (1881) p ix; also (1882) vi
[123] *Annual Report of the Department of Indian Affairs* (1883) p 185
[124] *Annual Report of the Department of Indian Affairs* (1886) p 416; (1887) p 303, similar numbers are found in subsequent years
[125] James McCrostier, *Being Poor in the winter of 1891* Bytown Pamphlet series no 57 (Ottawa: Historical Society of Ottawa, 1997) p 4-5
[126] RG10 v 1913 file 2567 Census of Oka, 1873

Karyn Pugliese has made references to Lucien Brault's misrepresentation, as well as INAC's fraudulent population figures.

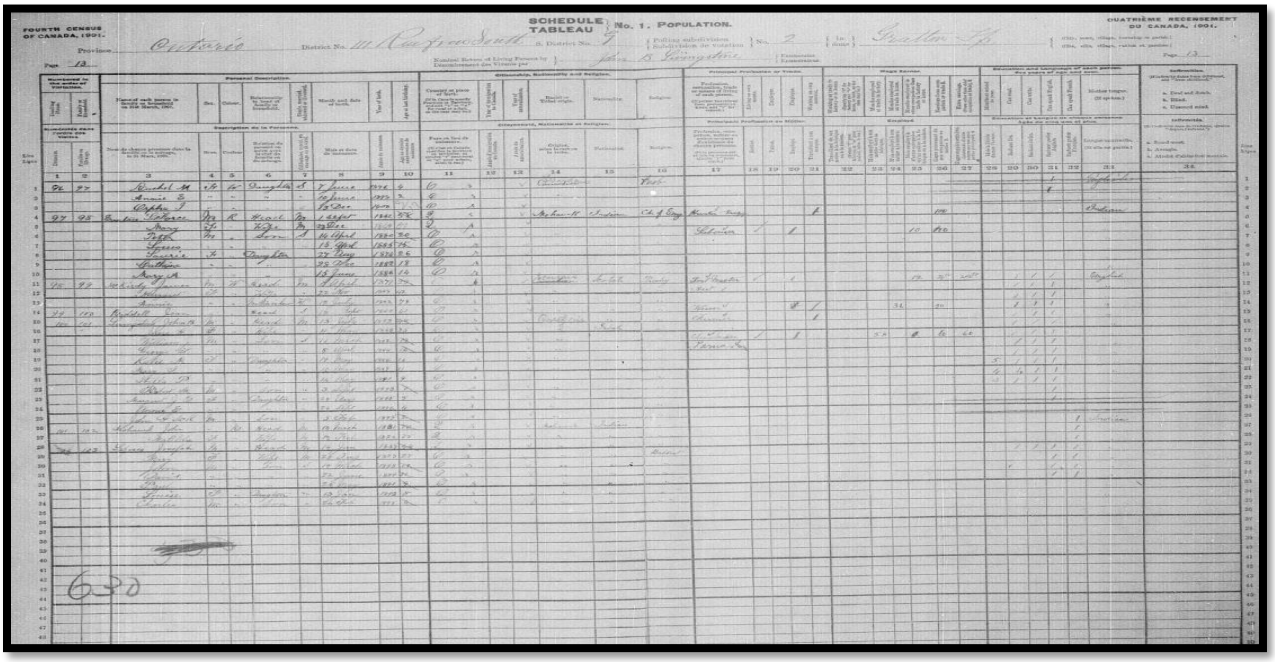
Census Canada

Census Canada has been considered by many to be a valid source of historical information, and some people depend on Canadian Census to prove their Indian Origins. But what happens when these records of events are fraudulently altered to remove the Indigenous origin? This content on misrepresentations is a perfect example of systemic racism and how falsifying our information has advanced the genocide of Indigenous people.

Explanation, in 1901, the enumerator for Gratton, Ontario (John B Livingston) recorded the Laforce family as Mohawk Indians. This account by John B. Livingston is correct and should remain accordingly. However, in 1911, this same Laforce family had their surname and racial origins misrepresented, like Joseph Colae.

1901 Canadian Census, Gratton, Ontario

Laforce Family



To view family origins on this proof page, you must click on the link below and then click on proof page to download a copy. The index page that follows displays the family name, position, sex, birthdate, age, and a household number.

http://automatedgenealogy.com/census/View.jsp?id=46852&highlight=28&desc=1901+Census+of+Canada+page+containing+Joseph+LaForce

1901 Canadian Census, Gratton, Ontario

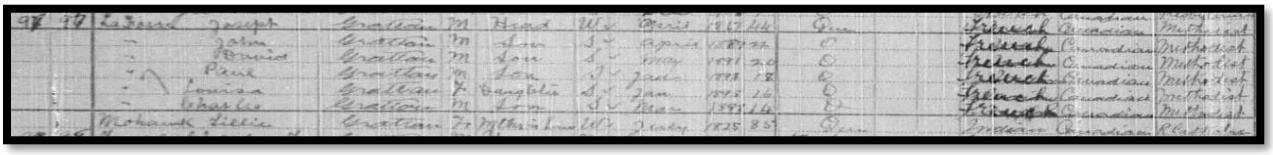
26		102	Mohawk John	M		Head	M	Mar 10	1831	70
27		102	Mohawk Matilda	F		Wife	M	Feb 12	1826	75
28		103	LaForce Joseph	M		Head	M	Jan 14	1857	44
29		103	LaForce Mary	F		Wife	M	Aug 28	1873	27
30		103	LaForce John	M		Son	S	Mar 19	1888	13
31		103	LaForce David	M		Son	S	Jun 22	1889	11
32		103	LaForce Paul	M		Son	S	May 25	1891	9
33		103	LaForce Louise	F		Daughter	S	Jan 13	1893	8
34		103	LaForce Charles	M		Son	S	Feb 26	1895	6

The 1901 index is only a partial transcription of the original form, see the image for the complete census data.

In 1901, the Laforce family is listed as Mohawk, Indians. Take Notice, that John Mohawk and Matilda Mohawk are in their own household and are 75 and 70 years of age.

1911 Canadian Census Gratton Ontario

25		97	LaFossa Joseph		M	Head	W	Apr	1867	44
26		97	LaFossa John		M	Son	S	Apr	1889	22
27		97	LaFossa David		M	Son	S	May	1891	20
28		97	LaFossa Paul		M	Son	S	Jan	1893	18
29		97	LaFossa Louisa		F	Daughter	S	Jan	1895	16
30		97	LaFossa Charles		M	Son	S	Mar	1897	14
31		97	Mohawk Lillie		F	Mother-in-law	W	Jul	1825	85



The 1911 index is only a partial transcription of the original form, see the image for the complete census data.

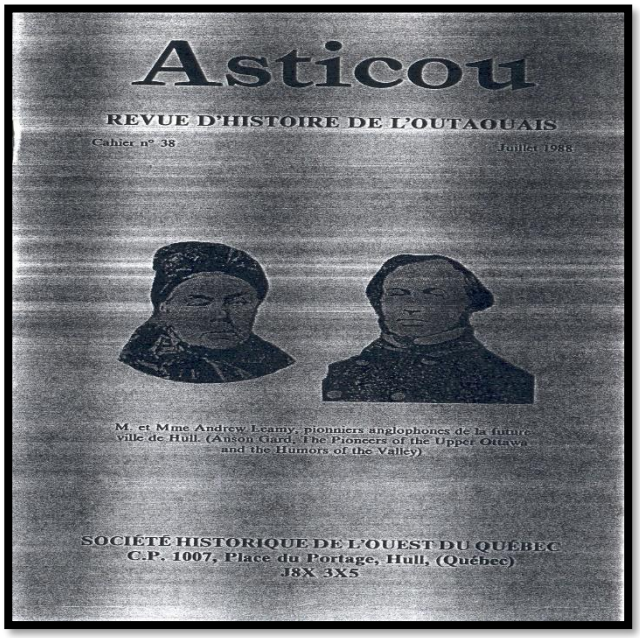
In 1911, the Laforce family is now misrepresented as the "LaFossa" family, and the ethnic origins are misrepresented as "French Canadian". However, it appears the part of the document that list origins, had been altered after the original origins were first recorded as Indian. Ironically, the Mohawk mother, who is now residing in the LaForce/LaFossa household, is the only resident without unaltered origins. This criminal action of forgery is one way to kill the Indian and make a Canadian. This method of falsification was also performed at our Indian Village in Hull, Quebec, after 1901.

http://automatedgenealogy.com/uidlinks/Links.jsp?uid=150105715

Edgar Boutet

"Le Bon Vieux Temps à Hull, La Dispersion"

Le journal Le Droit, le 19 Avril 1958



LAC AMICUS #124979

Edgar Boutet wrote his perception regarding our Indian Village and then published it in, Le journal Le Droit, le 19 Avril, 1958. This book called Asticou, Reveue Histoire de l'Outaouais, also published Edgar Boutet 's opinion. Edgar wrote (sic) "Between 1870 and 1880 this so called 'reserve' could count at most, a dozen Indians, four or five men, two or three women and two or three children all living in one hut."

LES SAUVAGES

De 1870 à 1880 cette soi-disant "réserve" pouvait compter tout au plus une dizaine de sauvages, quatre ou cinq hommes, deux ou trois squaws et deux ou trois papooses qui vivaient tous dans une seule hutte.

Edgar Boutet's account for Hull Indians has **"misrepresented"** our true population figure between the years 1870 and 1880. The population figure taken by the department of Indian affairs for that whole decade, accounted for a minimum of 5 dozen Indians. This is a prime example why all secondary accounts should be inspected for authority citations and source locations. Respectfully, without source locations, any information from Edgar Boutet can only be considered circumstantial. However, disregarding 80% of our correct population figure is a major misrepresentation of fact, as our Kanienkehaka Village had a population of 66.

"Comparative Statements of the Population of the Indian Tribes and Bands"[28]		
Year	Tribe/Band	Population Figure
1871	Indians of Hull Township	66
1872	Indians of Hull Township	66
1873	Indians of Hull	66
1874	Indians of Hull	66
1875	Indians of Hull	66
1876[29]	Indians of Hull	66

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Joan Holmes and Associates

Hidden Communities: Research Difficulties encountered in Researching

Non-Status Algonquins in the Ottawa Valley

Joan Holmes and Associates provides research and is considered "qualified" by Canada to undertake historical research. Joan Holmes has been hired by the Algonquins of Ontario to accumulate historical documentation for the Algonquin land claim. The Algonquin of Pikwakanagan, Ontario, have filed claim to "9 million acres of Ontario", which includes Ottawa-Carleton and Kana:tso aka Chaudière falls.

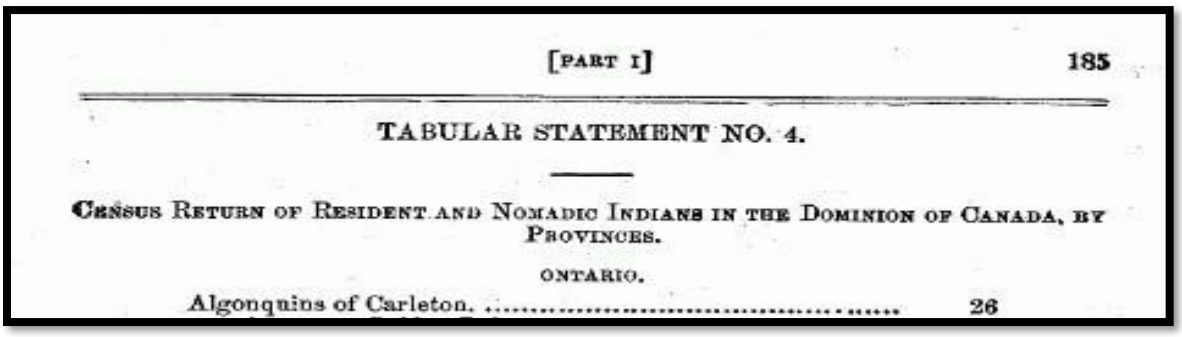
Joan Holmes presented a research report titled **(Hidden Communities:)** *"Research Difficulties encountered in Researching Non-Status Algonquins in the Ottawa Valley"*.

On this attached PDF link, page #7 of 13 digitally, and page 135 in her hard copied book, the Joan Holmes research report list 26 Algonquins of Carelton, Ontario. The misrepresentation of origins is clearly listed in this attached hyper link.

Hidden Communities: Research Difficulties encountered in. Researching Non-Status Algonquins in the Ottawa Valley by Joan M. Holmes

The copied photograph is also provided below, however, this Indian Affairs Annual Report, (TABULAR STATEMENT NO. 4), is the source information and location that Joan Holmes used for her report, to support the Algonquins claim to Ottawa. This misrepresentation of origins can be confirmed when cross referencing family names from the 1871 census of Hull Township.

This population figure of Carelton, Ontario, will not lawfully support an Algonquin population in Carleton Ontario, but on the contrary, will correctly confirm and support Iroquoian occupation.



[PART I] 185

TABULAR STATEMENT NO. 4.

CENSUS RETURN OF RESIDENT AND NOMADIC INDIANS IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA, BY PROVINCES.

ONTARIO.

Algonquins of Carleton. 26

https://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/discover/aboriginal-heritage/first-nations/indian-affairs-annual-reports/Pages/item.aspx?IdNumber=3331

Omitting Dalhousie Road

The 1903 revised to 1908 City and Vicinity Map of Hull, had clearly removed our Indian road Dalhousie from their map. The act of omitting our Indian road, supports Canada's motive of removing the Indians from the Township of Hull. This consideration has clearly demonstrated Canada's historical participation in systemic genocide. This is one of several reasons, it has become extremely difficult to substantiate our Indigenous heritage.

Algonquin of Ontario

Ottawa Community

The Algonquin of Ontario have created 10 district communities to support their land claim. The 10 Algonquin of Ontario groups are listed as; Antoine First Nation, Ardoch, Bancroft, Bonnechere, Greater Golden Lake, Mattawa/North Bay, Ottawa, Pikwakanagan, Sharbot Lake, and Whitney. There is no doubt that there was Algonquins in Ontario, but can the Algonquin constitute, or substantiate their claim for Ottawa-Carleton with the underlined representatives? Let us have a look.

Ottawa Algonquin First Nation

The Ottawa Algonquin First Nation is a community that appears to be based out of Wendover, Ontario, east of Ottawa. The community claims both status, and non-status members, within its community (Ottawa Algonquin First Nation, 2017). Information regarding the community is "limited."

"The Ottawa Algonquin Nation, is described by the Ottawa River Watershed and the margins of adjacent waters where Algonquins have harvested in contemporary, historic and pre-European contact time." (Ottawa Algonquin First Nation, 2017). However, based on research conducted in August 2019, the website appears no longer active.

There is no information within the ATRIS (Aboriginal and Treaty Rights Information System) or either the INAC community profiles to draw from beyond mention in the ATRIS's summary of the AOO with the community's association to the AOO land claim.

https://www.google.com/search?client=firefox-b-d&q=3.1.7+Ottawa+Algonquin+First+Nation+

Ottawa Algonquin Chief Paul Lamothe

The Ottawa Algonquin First Nation was first represented by Paul Lamothe (image above). According to the Nation Secretariat Analysis of AOO Voter's List, 25th, February 2016. The

Lamothe family root ancestor is Marie Olivier Silvestre Manithabehick and Roch Silvestre Manithabehick.

•Roch Silvestre Manithabehick (Manitouabeouich) (born late 1500's, death date unknown). Most likely Abenaki, not Algonquin. Died in Quebec City area. Father of Marie Olivier below.

•Marie Olivier Silvestre Manithabehick (c 1624-1665). Daughter of the above. Married Frenchman Martin Prevost (1644) in Quebec City. Died in Quebec City. At least 10-15 generations of French-Canadian descendants over the last 300 years, please see attached link for confirmation.

https://www.scribd.com/doc/300528995/Algonquin-Nation-Secretariat-Analysis-of-AOO-Voters-List-Feb-25-2016

Ottawa Algonquin Chief Lynn Clouthier

Lynn Clouthier was born and raised in the Pembroke and Petawawa area of the Ottawa Valley, not the City of Ottawa. She attended Ottawa Teachers' College and earned a B.A. (Eng.) from the University of Ottawa. Lynn also taught elementary school for 33 years, with the Renfrew and Ottawa-Carleton school boards. Over the years, Lynn has been a union steward, tutor, foster parent, president of her condominium board and has worked as an ANR (Algonquin Negotiating Representative) since 2008. There is no doubt that Lynn Cloutier has achieved greatness in her lifetime.

According to the Nation Secretariat Analysis of the AOO (Algonquins of Ontario) Voter's List of February 25th, 2016. The Clouthier family root ancestors are Thomas St. Jean dit Laguarde and Jacques Paquette Sophie Emilie Carriere.

Thomas St. Jean dit Laguarde and wife Sophie Emilie Carriere, were married on the 20th, Aug 1827, at Saint-Eustache, Quebec, north of Lake of Two Mountains. There is virtually no historical documentation that they were Algonquin. Based on information provided at the hearing into their eligibility for membership to the AOO, their immediate ancestry was entirely French-Canadian (as are their descendants).

https://www.scribd.com/doc/300528995/Algonquin-Nation-Secretariat-Analysis-of-AOO-Voters-List-Feb-25-2016

The root origins for these Ottawa Algonquin Chief representatives, have not substantiated their root ancestor's connection to Carleton, Ontario, or the City of Ottawa. However, if these Chiefs ever establish a valid root ancestor to the Algonquin nation, they will find their root ancestors origins closer to Quebec City, in the Province of Quebec, rather than the City of Ottawa, which is in the Province of Ontario. The misrepresentation of root ancestry does not substantiate this group's claim to Ottawa aka Kana:tso.

Iroquois Caucus Opposing the Algonquin Land Claim

March 2016

IROQUOIS CAUCUS

Iroquois Caucus Declaration of Opposition to the Algonquins of Ontario Agreement-in-Principle

(Ottawa – March 3, 2016) We, the member communities of the Iroquois Caucus, are hereby declaring resolute opposition to the Algonquins of Ontario (AOO) Agreement-in-Principle as negotiated between the Algonquins of Ontario, Canada and Ontario.

The Iroquois Nation has a long history of use and occupation of its traditional lands, a portion of which include lands that are currently situated within the borders of the AOO land claim settlement. The Iroquois Caucus has made several attempts to collect information and raise concerns on the land claim. Despite this, none of the negotiating parties have taken any substantive steps to address the Iroquois and First Nations rights, interests and title that will be adversely affected as a result of these negotiations.

The federal claims policy derogates responsibility for addressing and resolving overlapping interests in active claims negotiations, to and between the Indigenous Nations themselves. This policy does not reflect the political and legal context of land claim agreements and leads to injustice for many First Nations across Canada. The consideration of how negotiated agreements may affect other rights-holders is a responsibility that must fall to all negotiating parties. Attempting to derogate this to the Indigenous Nations themselves, releases the Crown from its duty and obligations. **The Iroquois Caucus is firm in its position that the Algonquins of Ontario and the Federal and Provincial governments do not have the authority to make agreements that will affect Iroquois rights and interests without our consent.**

Further, aside from the Algonquins of Pikwàkanagàn, the parties that comprise the AOO in negotiations, are not the proper rights holders and cannot make decisions regarding the rights and title of the Algonquin Nation as a whole. **Consequently, the Iroquois Caucus is opposed to negotiating any type of overlap agreement with a group that cannot represent the true rights holders**, as it would legitimize this group and negatively and unjustly impact other rights holders who have not been included in these negotiations.

The proposed Agreement-in-Principle, a modern day treaty, is a permanent agreement which would effectively extinguish the title of a First Nation and would thereby deny future generations of their inherent rights as Indigenous Peoples. This is contrary to the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP), including articles: 3, 4, 8, 18, 20, 25, 26 and 27. The newly elected Prime Minister of Canada, Justin Trudeau, has committed to adopt and respect the UNDRIP. Federal actions to proceed with proposing the Agreement-in-Principle is a direct contravention of this commitment. Intervening and properly addressing the numerous and increasing concerns voiced by

Kahnawà:ke Kanehsatà:ke Akwesàsne Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte Wahta Six Nations of the Grand River Oneida Nation of the Thames

Page 1

many First Nations with regards to this land claim presents Canada with a unique opportunity to fulfil its promises.

While it is explicitly referenced in the proposed agreement that the Indigenous rights of other First Nations will not be affected, our analysis of the practical application indicates that the ability to put these rights into practice will be adversely affected. Our ability to enter lands we have traditionally and continuously used for hunting, fishing, trapping and other harvesting, will be restricted and subject to provincial regulations. We have not consented to the provincial regulation of our rights and will not be subject to being referred to the AOO to arrange overlap agreements in this regard. The inevitable adverse impacts to these rights that are vital to our cultural identity and survival cannot be remedied by unequivocal antidotes such as financial compensation.

It is not forgotten amongst the Iroquois communities, that we have long-standing historical agreements that have been established between Nations to work cooperatively and in peace. These are Nation-to-Nation agreements that many Nations, including the Iroquois, Algonquin and Settler States have committed to and coexisted by. The AOO land claim negotiations, and proposed settlement, are a direct contradiction of these agreements. **The Iroquois Caucus hereby calls on all of these Nations to respect and adhere to protocols, obligations and commitments made by our Ancestors to work cooperatively and in peace.**

We believe that the proposed settlement, as it is currently drafted, causes great harm to the reconciliation and the evolution of Crown-Indigenous relationships. The agreement disregards the historical relations between Nations, sets an abysmal precedent for future land claims, and is detrimental to all First Nations who enter into this process. **The Iroquois Caucus and its member communities hold the preservation and protection of Iroquois rights and interests of paramount importance; we remain resolute in our opposition to the AOO Agreement-in-Principle, the ratification vote, and any pending final negotiations.**

Tho niiówéna:ke.

About the Iroquois Caucus:

The Iroquois Caucus is comprised of elected leaders from Akwesáhsne, Kahnawà:ke, Kanesatake, Oneida Nation of the Thames, Six Nations of the Grand River, Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte and Wahta.

Contact:
Trevor Bomberry, Coordinator
Iroquois Caucus
519-761-7694, ic.coordinator@sixnations.ca
Website: www.iroquoiscaucus.com

Due Process and the Assertion of Rights

My assertion of rights and my due process was always carried truthfully, and at the same time in a respectful manner. Whether I was at ceremonies on the Islands that span the present-day cities of Ottawa and Gatineau, or wherever I had to inform people of our heritage, I have always been considerate and kind to others.

Before my encounter with Carolyn Bennett, I had travelled to Kitigan-Zibi to respectfully inform the Algonquin Chief Gilbert Whiteduck at his band office, that we Kanienkehaka have a strong heritage in Hull. Gilbert was surprised to hear about us, he then said, he knew nothing about us or our Indian village. Following the meeting in Kitigan-Zibi, I had respectfully informed neighboring Mohawk representatives, their electoral band council system, as well as their traditional council.

At every stage of my due process, I was wished the best of luck and sent away. However, the Iroquois Caucus Council, as well as the Mohawk Council of Kanesatake, had both written letters of support and encourage me to continue my endeavor. After my meeting with Carolyn Bennett, I was encouraged to engage with Canada's department of Indigenous Affairs.

As a result of Carolyn Bennett's written advisement, on 2015-01-22, 2015-02-25, 2015-03-23, and again in April of 2015, I had e-mailed the Prime Minister Stephen Harper, the regional Mayors of Ottawa/Gatineau, and the Minister Bernard Valcourt at the Department of Indigenous Affairs. Via e-mail, I had asked questions and raised concerns regarding the AOO Treaty and Land Claim process. I also informed Aboriginal Affairs that my family's community was unlawfully disbanded in the early 1900's. My letter of assertion gave lawful notice to those addressed, that there was potential for the existence of an Indigenous right. As a result of reiteration, Joe Wild the Deputy Minister of Indigenous Affairs, had finally responded on behalf of the Minister Bernard Valcourt. Joe Wild, for Treaties and Aboriginal Government responded with a guidance letter regarding the department's requirements for a comprehensive land claim.

Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada | Affaires autochtones et Développement du Nord Canada

Senior Assistant Deputy Minister | Sous-ministre adjoint principal

Ottawa, Canada
K1A 0H4

MAY 0 6 2015

Jason Arbour
tsit-kanaja@hotmail.com

Dear Mr. Arbour:

I am writing on behalf of Minister Valcourt in regards to your e-mail of April 21, 2015, expressing concerns over the Algonquin of Ontario claim process and your interest in asserting First Nation and Aboriginal land title in the Ottawa-Hull region for the Kanienghaga Nation.

In respect of your interest in formally submitting your claim of Aboriginal title in the Ottawa-Hull region, I have provided below key aspects of the current comprehensive claim submission process.

As the first step, you will need to prepare a statement of claim that includes supporting materials. This statement identifies the Aboriginal group and the general geographic area of its traditional territory. In order for a comprehensive land claims submission to be accepted, an Aboriginal group must demonstrate all of the following:

- the Aboriginal group is and was an organized society;
- the organized group has occupied a specific territory over which it asserts Aboriginal title from time immemorial, and the traditional use and occupancy of the territory must have been sufficient to be an established fact at the time of assertion of sovereignty by European nations;
- the occupation of the territory by the Aboriginal party was largely to the exclusion of other organized societies;
- the Aboriginal group can demonstrate some continuing current use and occupancy of the land for traditional purposes;
- the group's Aboriginal title and rights to resource use have not been dealt with by treaty; and
- Aboriginal title has not been eliminated by other lawful means.

.../2

Canada

- 2 -

Please note that a well-supported claim is characterized by the following:

- clear articulation of claim;
- evidence supporting the claim;
- a good document index;
- an index to records research;
- the number of Aboriginal bands involved in the claim;
- the population of the claimant group;
- the geographic area of the claim; and
- a plan to address potential disputes arising from overlapping claims with neighbouring Aboriginal groups.

Should you have further questions on the comprehensive claims process, please refer to the Department's website at https://www.aadnc-aandc.gc.ca/eng/1100100014174/1100100014179#clcp or contact Sean Darcy, Manager, Assessment and Historical Research Directorate at sean.darcy@aadnc-aandc.gc.ca or (819) 997-8155.

In respect of your concerns regarding the ongoing Algonquin of Ontario claim negotiations, the negotiations are not intended to prejudice any Aboriginal rights that any neighbouring Aboriginal group may have in the Algonquin of Ontario claim territory. A final treaty would contain a non-derogation clause to ensure that any land claim agreement with the Algonquins of Ontario would not affect, recognize or provide any rights under section 35 of the *Constitution Act*, 1982 for any Aboriginal peoples other than the Algonquin of Ontario. Section 2.2.2 of the Preliminary Draft Agreement-in-Principle contains this non-derogation clause. Should you have additional concerns, please contact Mr. Collin Faubert, Negotiator, at (819) 994-4832 or collin.faubert@aandc.gc.ca.

Thank you for your correspondence, I can assure you that my Department will continue to work with Aboriginal groups so that we can all participate in the opportunities that Canada has to offer.

Sincerely,

Joe Wild
Senior Assistant Deputy Minister
Treaties and Aboriginal Government

After asserting our Kanienkehaka law and viewing the departments requirements, this is what I was expected to endure. As simple as the assertion process may appear to be for any one person, it has been extremely difficult. As Joe Wild suggested, I had respectfully asked Sean Darcy questions regarding financial and research assistance for re-establishing our Indigenous rights. Sean Darcy, Manager, Assessment and Historical Research Directorate, responded on February 2nd, 2017, and stated, "Claimants are required to undertake their own research and prepare the necessary evidence to substantiate their claims". Regarding financial funding for due process, Sean also wrote, "It is unclear, at this point, what specific work is required.

Research funding by the department is typically only for First Nations recognized under the Indian Act."

After continuing our electronic correspondence on 2017-03-27, Sean Darcy explained "There is a process and criteria that claimants provide the department evidence to support their allegations". Sean then stated, "The department would be willing to discuss the matter further in person." An appointment was then scheduled for October 30th of 2017.

Recognition Requisition at INAC

Item Type: Appointment
Start Date: Monday, 30 Oct 2017, 03:00:00pm (Eastern Daylight Time)
Duration: 2 Hours
Place: Boardroom 1652, 16th Floor, 10 Wellington, Gatineau

To prepare for the appointment with Indigenous Affairs, I had assembled our "Recognition Requisition". Our Recognition Requisition is a large compilation of documentation regarding questions of fact. The compilation was supported with material collected from the Library and Archives Canada, as well as other source locations. At our meeting with AANDC (Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada), on October 30th in 2017, I had brought James Ogrady with a small delegation of community members. James Ogrady is the admin officer for an online media source called Unpublished Ottawa. We brought James Ogrady with us to document the due process obligation for the assertion of an Indigenous right. At the meeting, I was informed by AANDC, that their department would not answer any questions while James Ogrady was present. In return, I respectfully said, we were not there to ask questions, but rather, we were there to present our Recognition Requisition. With James present, we presented physical archaeological evidence, as well as historical documentation that would substantiate our assertion. The presentation was productive, as a result of providing the department with real constructive knowledge and evidence regarding our historical rights bearing community; David Millette, the Director General/ Affairs and Northern Development/ Treaties and Aboriginal/ Negotiations-Central Branch /Government of Canada, had recommended that we collaborate on a joint research project. David Millette said the research would help fill in any gaps within our Recognition Requisition. We then agreed that further research should be conducted. However, Sean Darcy did state that "Research funding was only for recognized First Nations under the Indian Act". After questioning AANDC about funding the research project, the department stated, "Funding was provided from their Internal Branch Research Budget."

Affaires autochtones et du Nord Canada | Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada

Mr. Jason Arbour
By email
Tsit-Kanaja@hotmail.com

Dear Mr. Arbour:

I am responding on behalf of Minister Bennett to your email of November 10, 2017 in regards to the Kana:sto Recognition Requisition claim and your presentation of October 30, 2017 to the Claims Assessment and Treaties Mechanisms Directorate.

First, let me take this opportunity to thank you and your members for the opportunity to hear your presentation on the Kana:sto Recognition Requisition. As my officials committed at the meeting, our Directorate has reviewed the material that you submitted during the presentation. Our preliminary written assessment of the documentation from your presentation is attached for your review and comment. We would be pleased to provide you copies of documents collected by our Directorate for the assessment, either by mail or in person.

In your email, you have requested confirmation that Minister Bennett and the Prime Minister view the Kana:sto Recognition Requisition and that Canada provide its position on the claim in writing. As this is an initial assessment of your claim, the Minister would not have a direct role in the claim assessment process until the review and analysis of the claim is completed.

I would like to meet with you to discuss, at your convenience, our assessment of your submission. As mentioned in the October 30 meeting, we would like to discuss the possibility of commissioning further research to address outstanding questions.

David Millette
Director General
Negotiations Central
Treaties and Aboriginal Government

Canada

On Tuesday May 22nd, 2018, at 2:38 PM; Kelly McCann from AANDC/CATMD (Canadian Assessment and Treaty Mechanism Directorate), provided us with their list of research corporations. AANDC provided and named these groups as qualified to undertake such historical research.

Research Group	Location	Contact Information
The History Group	Maple Ridge, BC & Ottawa, ON/NCR	Nicole Read Tel: 604-463-0762 E-mail: nread@thehistorygroup.com
Joann McCann	Ottawa, ON/NCR	Joann McCann Tel: 613-435-5713 E-mail: jpmccann@rogers.com
Memoria Historiens	Montréal, QC	Sigfrid Tremblay Tel: 514-524-6437 E-mail: admin@memoria-historiens.com
Somatos Information Consulting	Vancouver, BC	Blair Tothill Tel: 604-734-1616 E-mail: BTothill@tdrpm.com
Circare Consultants	Québec, QC	Julie Lavigne Tel: 418-877-0442 E-mail: lavignejulie1@gmail.com
Public History Inc.	Ottawa, ON/NCR	Katherine O'Connor Tel: 613-236-0713 E-mail: k.oconnor@publichistory.ca
Eric Wolfhard	Vancouver, BC	Eric Wolfhard Tel: 778-384-8191 E-mail: ericwolfhard@gmail.com
Delsys Research Group	Ottawa, ON/NCR	Eric Milligan Tel : (613) 562-4077 E-mail: milligan@delsys.ca
Christine Mellema	Vancouver, BC	Christine Mellema Tel: 604-844-7858 E-mail: mellema@shaw.ca
Dr. Linda K. Mattson	Vancouver, BC	Linda Mattson Tel: 604-228-0711 E-mail: lmattson@alumni.ubc.ca
Joan Holmes and Associates Inc	Ottawa, ON/NCR	Tara Smock Tel: 613-722-7675 E-mail: research@joanholmes.ca
Jack Siegrist	Vancouver, BC	Jack Siegrist E-mail: majano@shaw.ca
Adrian Clark	Vancouver, BC	Adrian Clark Tel: 604-988-0126 E-mail: adrianclark@telus.net
Historice Consultants	Montréal, QC	Alain Beaulieu Tel: 450-672-4394 E-mail: historice@mac.com
Lucid Research Inc	Port Moody, BC	Devrin Froese Tel: 604-315-5168 E-mail: info@lucidresearch.ca
Laurier Research Group	Ottawa, ON/NCR	Georgina Curiel Tel. 613-565-8484 ext. 111 E-mail: info@lrgl.ca

After viewing AANDC/CATMD's provided list of research groups, we had chosen the History Group. The History Group was founded by Nicole Read; Nicole is also the president of the corporation. Now that AANDC was inquiring questions of fact, we requested that AANDC answer certain questions of law. Regarding questions of law, we were told, "Our Directorate does not undertake legal analysis for the assertion, the department's role is to ensure that all the facts regarding the assertion are thoroughly researched and then organized. You ask about the Department's position on your claim regarding its legal analysis. Our Directorate does not undertake a legal assessment of the claim. Only once the claimant confirms that all the evidence it wishes to submit has been submitted and assessed by our Directorate do we then send the claim submission material to the Department of Justice for its legal review".

Before our compilation is finalized and reviewed by the Department of Justice, we (Kanienkehaka of Kana:tso) believe our questions of fact need to be complete and openly examined. And before the Department of Justice reviews our assertions, our questions of law must be raised and inspected by a legal firm that respects Indigenous heritage and rights.

The History Group

After phone calls between AANDC and the History Group, Nicole Read informed me through e-mail on 2018-07-06, that she would be commissioned by AANDC to work on the research project. At another in person meeting at Aboriginal Affairs on July 5, 2018, Kelly McCann explained that their department had only a budget that would roughly equate to about 40-45 working days for the researchers. I was then informed AANDC had put together an abbreviated list of questions that included, not all, but some of our questions and some of CATMD's questions. Kelly McCann from CATMD then stated they looked forward to commencing the research project and having a completed report by March 31, 2019. Below are the questions of fact that AANDC/CATMD has commissioned the History Group to research.

1. Review Kana:tso Kanienkehaka presentation materials and CATMD Response to October 30, 2017 presentation, including documents collected by CATMD.

2. Identify and review secondary and primary sources to determine the date(s) when Iroquois families/individuals first appear in the historical record as being residents in Hull, Quebec. What was the nature of this group? Were they extended families or unrelated groups that clustered in a particular area? If they arrived at a particular time, did they arrive as a group? Were they located in a particular location?

3. Philemon Wright encountered Indigenous persons in his early visits to, and when he settled in, the Ottawa-Hull region circa 1800. Is there any indication as to the First Nation identity of these Indigenous persons encountered?

4. Locate the Department's letters requesting medical attendance to the Indian encampment in Hull, dated February 19 and 20th, 1872, referred to in the letter of 23 April 1872 from Dr. Malloch to the Secretary of State for the provinces. If time permits, locate documentation that may indicate the identity and burial location of those who died.

5. Identify and review secondary and primary sources to determine the location of the 'Indian Encampment' in Hull in 1900-1903 and the property claimed by the Scott family from which certain Indigenous families were evidently removed in 1903. Identify the names and First Nation identity of the group.

6. Identify and review secondary and primary sources to determine where the families, formerly on the disputed Scott property or elsewhere in Hull, may have relocated circa 1903. That is, determine if the families remained in the Ottawa-Hull region, or left for other locales such as the Gibson (Wahta) reserve in Ontario or relocated to Oka.

7. Identify and review secondary and primary sources to identify the purpose of 'reserves' shown on certain maps of Ottawa-Hull, more specifically the Map of the City of Ottawa, 1874 (NMC4239). Determine and compare location of 'reserve' with property from which the Iroquois families were evicted (if the latter can be determined).

8. A letter dated September 15th, 1902, from J.D. McLean (Indian Affairs) to Louis Jackson enclosed a number of documents from the late nineteenth century concerning the 'Indians' resident in Hull. These

included letters dated 25 November 1885, 6 September 1887 and 24 July 1888. Undertake research to locate the enclosed documents (CATMD will provide information on its search for the letters).

9. Undertake research to locate court records pertaining to the ejection of Indigenous individuals from the disputed Scott property in Hull, 1903.

10. Determine whether the Department of Indian Affairs assigned/identified the Indigenous group in the encampment in Hull in the late 19th century by a band number.

11. Produce a narrative report, document collection, records researched and document index regarding the finding.

On April 9th, 2019, Kelly McCann, Claims Analyst, Claims Assessment and Treaty Mechanisms Directorate, Crown Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada, e-mailed me the History Group's completed electronic narrative report NCR#11152546.

"Please find attached the completed report by The History Group: Research Questions: Kana:tso Kanienkehaka, Claims Assessment and Treaty Mechanisms, March 27, 2019.

We welcome the opportunity to meet to discuss the report at your convenience. The History Group has provided a hard copy collection of documents that are cited in the report. We can either mail these to you or can provide them to you at the proposed meeting". Thank you. Kelly McCann.

Relations Couronne-Autochtones et Affaires du Nord Canada | Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada

APR 18 2019

Chief Jason Rotisken'rakehte Arbour
Kanienkehaka of Kana:tso
[redacted]

Jason:

Please find enclosed the hard copy document collection for The History Group report: *Research Questions: Kana:tso Kanienkehaka, Claims Assessment and Treaty Mechanisms, March 27, 2019.*

Also included are hard copies of the document index and map index for the collection.

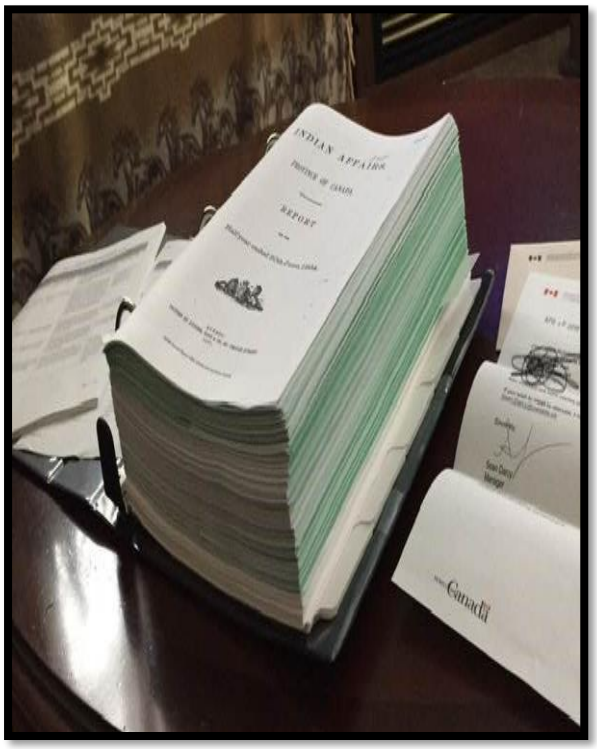
If you wish to meet to discuss, I can be contacted at 819-997-8155 or by email at Sean.Darcy@canada.ca.

Sincerely,

Sean Darcy
Manager
Claims Assessment and Treaty Mechanisms
Negotiations Central
Treaties and Aboriginal Government

Canada

Take Notice, this letter has no file number!



Large hard copy collection.

The History Group produced and indexed for their Final Report NCR#11152546. Their final report was written by Jodi Pegg, a History Group Research Consultant. THG's abbreviated electronic research report only had 47 pages in total. However, their 47-page report was supported by an exceptionally large hard copy collection. On April 25th, 2019, I had received the mailed hard copy collection from Aboriginal Affairs. After review, I had noticed that The History Group had included some pertinent information. However, at the same time, THG had overlooked decisive material and produced grounds or evidence insufficient to ensure reliability.

Kana:tso Research Opinions vs.

AANDC/CATMD/CIRNAC and THG

#1. Was an instruction to review material, it is not a question.

Question #2. Identify and review secondary and primary sources to determine the date(s) when Iroquois families/individuals first appear in the historical record as being resident in Hull, Quebec. What was the nature of this group? Were they extended families or unrelated groups that clustered in a particular area? If they arrived at a particular time, did they arrive as a group? Were they located in a particular location?

Answers for #2. Question #2 is a cluster of questions. To date, the primary source 1863 map of Hull, illustrates that Indigenous people clustered together at the so-called Indian encampment (location of today's Jaques Cartier Park, in the Township of Hull). The nature of the group is complex, as there was hunters, labourers, children, men, and women, who are listed on the 1871 Hull census.

Opinion for #2. Unfortunately, Canada did not collect our names and population figure before 1871. So, it becomes impossible to correctly answer if the community arrived at once as a whole, or if the community has always been there. However, Archaeological Evidence, Canadian Journals, Land Petitions, St. James Church records as well as the 1863 map of Hull will support our community's existence before the INAC records started in 1871.

Question for #3. Philemon Wright encountered Indigenous persons in his early visits to, and when he settled in the Ottawa-Hull region circa 1800. Is there any indication as to the First Nation identity of these Indigenous persons encountered?

Answers for #3. CATMD/AANDC's history group has not sufficiently answered this question. The Crown's research consultant has relied upon secondary sources that could not be any more inadequate. THG's answer for question #3 is Philemon Wright's encounter was with Two Chiefs, of Two Tribes, from Lake of Two Mountains. The History Group then states "This is covered in several secondary sources".

Opinion for #3. The History Group has relied upon a dramatized novel called "The White Chief of the Ottawa". This novel was written by Bertha Wright Carr-Harris, who is a biological descendant of Philemon Wright and may be emotionally partisan. This novel has described Two Chiefs, from Two Tribes, from Lake of Two Mountains. However, we are not provided with any source information regarding their names, nations, or most important, what type of Chiefs they were. There were several diverse types of Chiefs and Tribes, who have visited Lake of Two Mountains. Some visited there for-marriage ceremonies, some resided there, and some traded there before returning to their home community's. I added this population figure chart, to illustrate how the population at Lake of Two Mountains varied year after year. Some variants of Iroquoian and Algonkian Nations recorded at Lake of Two Mountains are the Kanienkehaka (Mohawk), Onondaga, Huron, Cayuga, Seneca, and many Algonkian groups such as the Ottawa, Timiskaming, Abitibi, Nippissing, Tetes-de-Boules Indians and may others. The dramatized novel called "The White Chief of the Ottawa" may pass AANDC/CATMD's analysis. However, this secondary source material will not pass a Voir Dire, which is an admissible test,

and therefore this citation lacking novel, cannot be accepted as fact, but hearsay.

Year	Province	Tribe/Band	Population Figure
1864 [175]	Quebec	Nipissings, Algonquins, and Iroquois of Lake of Two Mountains	730
1867	Quebec	Nipissings, Algonquins, and Iroquois of Lake of Two Mountains	593
1868	Quebec	Nipissings, Algonquins, and Iroquois of Lake of Two Mountains	611
1869	Quebec	Nipissings, Algonquins, and Iroquois of Lake of Two Mountains	396
1870	Quebec	Nipissings, Algonquins, and Iroquois of Lake of Two Mountains	395

Question for #4. Locate the Department's letters requesting medical attendance to the Indian encampment in Hull, dated February 19 and 20th, 1872, referred to in the letter of 23 April 1872 from Dr. Malloch to the Secretary of State for the provinces. If time permits, locate documentation that may indicate the identity and burial location of those who died.

Answers for #4. The History Group has successfully collected the February 20th, 1872, letter from Dr. Joseph Howe to Dr. Malloch that states, "Sir, I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th and to request that you will give medical attendance to the Indians on the southern side of the river Ottawa so long as they are suffering of Smallpox and that you will furnish with such necessary restoratives as you consider to be absolutely necessary".

Opinion for #4. The History Group has done well collecting this February 20th, 1872, primary information. Unfortunately, THG was unable to find Dr. Malloch's February 19th written request to attend the Indian Encampment. This information may be especially important and pertinent, most certainly if Dr. Maloch labelled our encampment an Indian Reserve or had included more specific written discerptions.

Question for #5. Identify and review secondary and primary sources to determine the location of the 'Indian Encampment' in Hull in-between 1900-1903 and the property claimed by the Scott family from which certain Indigenous families were evidently removed in 1903. Identify the names and First Nation identity of the group.

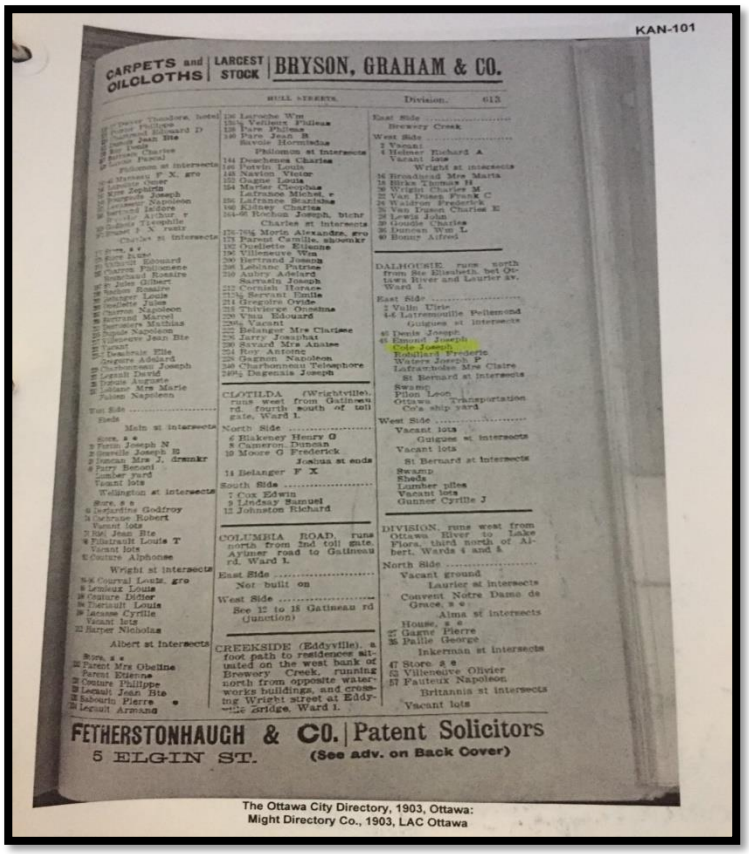
Answers for #5. The Indigenous community has been identified as Iroquoian; this is illustrated in our Recognition Requisition. The History Group was successful in determining the location of the Indian Encampment, In 1900. The Kanienkehaka of Kana:tso were living on Dalhousie road in Ward 5. This was confirmed through city directories, an 1863 map, and census records that recorded the location of our historical rights bearing community. The History Group had identified several community members residing on Dalhousie road in Hull, Quebec. Below is a copy of The History Group's tabulate chart, identifying names and the location of "certain" individuals residing on Dalhousie. The History Group also left a reference regarding Joseph Denis on page 24 of 47.

1900[84]	Eustache, Louis	House west side, Dalhousie Street, 1 north of St. Bernard	Labourer
1900	Jackson, Louis	House west side, Dalhousie Street, 3 north of St. Bernard	Labourer
1900	Laforce, Louis	House west side, Dalhousie Street, 2 north of St. Bernard	Labourer
1901[85]	Eustache, Louis	House west side, Dalhousie Street, 1 north of St. Bernard	Labourer
1901	Jackson, Louis	House west side, Dalhousie Street, 3 north of St. Bernard	Labourer
1901	Laforce, Louis	House west side, Dalhousie Street, 2 north of St. Bernard	Labourer
1902[86]	Eustache, Louis	House west side, Dalhousie Street, 1 north of St. Bernard	Labourer
1902	Jackson, Louis	House west side, Dalhousie Street	Labourer
1902	Laforce, Louis T.	House west side, Dalhousie Street	Labourer

[86] KAN-097. Note that a Joseph Denis is listed beside Laforce, Jackson and Eustache. It is unclear if this is the individual who was part of the Ottawa Contingent, Canadian Voyageurs on the Nile, 1885. KAN-101 and KAN-107 also indicate a Joseph Denis was near the encampment, east side of Dalhousie at the Guigues Street intersection.

Opinion for #5. The History Group left a note regarding a Joseph Denis, about how it is unclear if this is the Joseph Denis who participated on the Nile River, with the Ottawa contingent. CATMD's research consultant also states that "A Joseph Denis was living near the encampment, on the east side of Dalhousie at the Guigues Street intersection". The History Group's general object of thought is to negate and invalidate the authenticity of the Indian Village at Kana:tso, while attempting to insult true intelligence. THG, then refers to their KAN-101 reference from their exceptionally large hard copy collection book of source material.

Take Notice: our root ancestor "Joseph Cole" is listed residing in the neighbouring household at 48, Dalhousie. I had illuminated the exhibit in THG's own KAN-101 citation. THG withheld this information regarding Joseph Cole, by excluding this decisive material from their final report NCR#11152546 - v1. This action was not an exposure of incompetence, this action disclosed duplicitous and arrogance. Disregarding our root ancestor's documentation regarding his residence in the "heart" of the historical rights bearing community is progressing systemic genocide. Instead of reporting our root ancestor Joseph Cole, the History Groups displayed partisanship to CATMD and their paycheck. Collecting information in the city directory is simple, all you need to do is type any name in the top right search bar, then all information on the individual will highlight. So, any amateur researcher could have easily obtained the information on our root ancestor Joseph Cole. Ignoring our root ancestor will support that the Crown does not want our Indigenous heritage exposed, Reference KAN-101 below.


KAN-101

CARPETS and OILCLOTHS | LARGEST STOCK | BRYSON, GRAHAM & CO.

Division. 613

DALHOUSIE runs north from Ste Elizabeth, bet Ottawa River and Laurier av. Ward 1.

East Side
Guigues st intersects
Denis Joseph
Emond Joseph
Cole Joseph
Rochford Frederic
Waters Joseph P
Lafrenaye Mrs Claire
St Bernard st intersects
Swamp
Pilon Leon
Ottawa Transportation Co's ship yard

West Side
Vacant lots
Guigues st intersects
Vacant lots
St Bernard st intersects
Swamp
Sheds
Lumber piles
Vacant lots
Gunner Cyrille J

DIVISION runs west from Ottawa River to Lake Flora, third north of Albert, Wards 4 and 5.

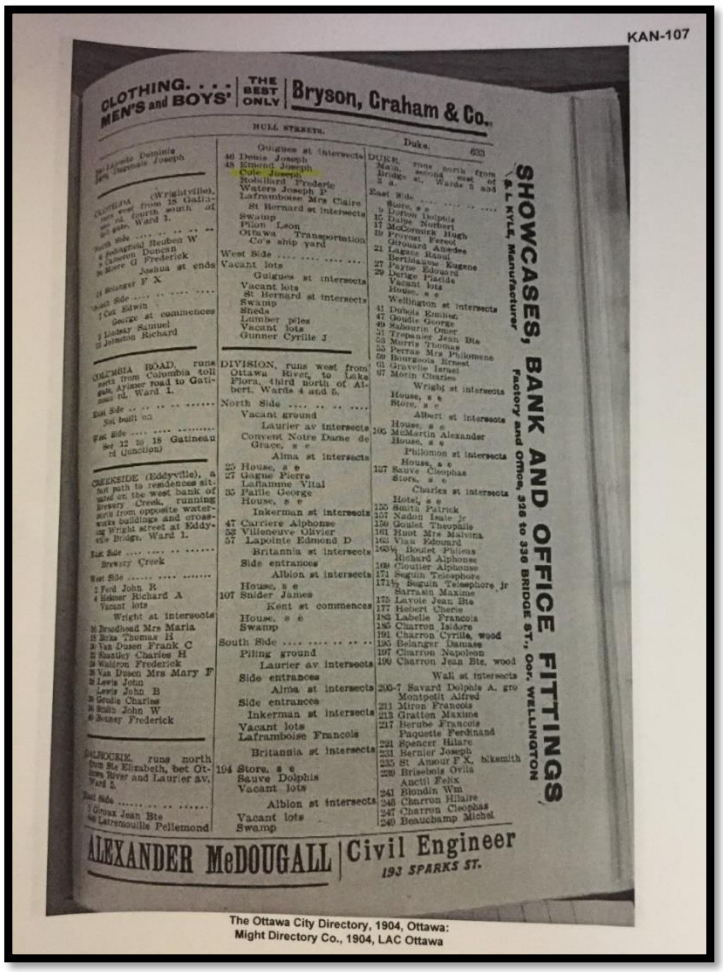
North Side
Vacant ground
Laurier st intersects
Convent Notre Dame de Grace, s e
Alma st intersects
House, s e
27 Garne Pierre
28 Paille George
Inkerman st intersects
47 Store, s e
52 Villeneuve Olivier
57 Fauteux Napoleon
Britannia st intersects
Vacant lots

FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO. | Patent Solicitors
5 ELGIN ST. (See adv. on Back Cover)

The Ottawa City Directory, 1903, Ottawa: Might Directory Co., 1903, LAC Ottawa

https://vitacollections.ca/ottawalibrary/3566644/page/632?n=

The references KAN-101 was cited alongside KAN-107. Take Notice: CATMD and their research consultants from the History Group has excluded Joseph Cole's communal information from question #5, as well as their narrative; This second reference is more proof that our Crown Indigenous Relationship is not based on Truth and Reconciliation, but rather, Disrespect. What other information on Joseph Cole has AANDC/CATMD and the History Group withheld from their report?



The Ottawa City Directory, 1904, Ottawa: Might Directory Co., 1904, LAC Ottawa

https://vitacollections.ca/ottawalibrary/3566645/page/645?n=

Question for #6. Identify and review secondary and primary sources to determine where the families, formerly on the disputed Scott property or elsewhere in Hull, may have relocated circa 1903. That is, determine if the families remained in the Ottawa-Hull region, or left for other locales such as the Gibson (Wahta) reserve in Ontario or relocated to Oka.

Answers for #6. Our respectful community members that were evicted from our Indian Village/Encampment, did not move far. These relatives had remained in Ward 5, in the Township of Hull, Quebec. This information is publicly available in the city directories and has been provided in the History Groups research report NCR#11152546 - v1, on pages 31 and 32 of 47.

Year	Name	Residence	Employment
1903[127]	Eustache, Louis	House, 221 St. Omer Street	Labourer
1903	Jackson, Lewis	House, 214 St. Omer Street	n/a
1903	Laforce, Louis	House, 354 Champlain Street	Labourer
1904[128]	Eustache, Louis	House, 221 St. Omer Street	Labourer
1904	Jackson, Lewis	House, 210 St. Omer Street	Labourer
1904	Laforce, Louis	House, 354 Champlain Street	Piler

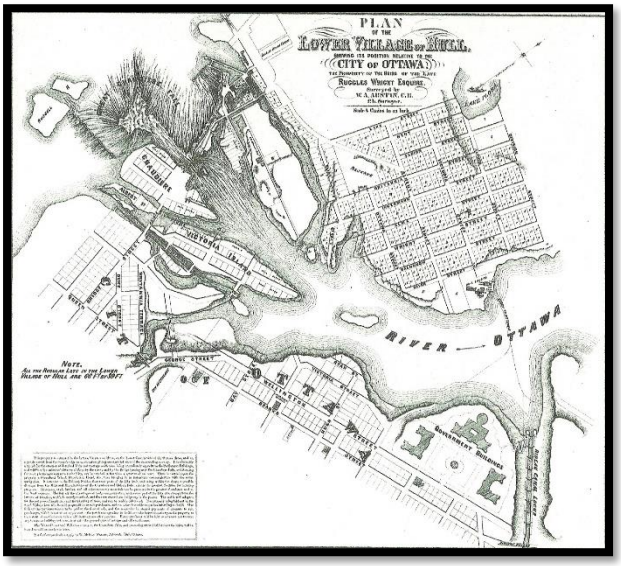
Year	Name	Residence	Employment
1905[129]	Eustache, Louis	House, 221 St. Omer Street	Labourer
1905	Jackson, Lewis	House, 210 St. Omer Street	Labourer
1906[130]	Eustache, Louis	House, 221 St. Omer Street	Labourer
1907[131]	Eustache, Louis	House, 221 St. Omer Street	Labourer
1908[132]	Eustache, Louis	House, 221 St. Omer Street	Labourer
1910[133]	Eustache, Louis	House, 11 St. Omer Street	Labourer
1910-1916	Eustache, Louis	House, 11 St. Omer Street	Labourer
1917[134]	Eustache, Louis	House, 1 St. Omer Street	Labourer
1918[135]	Eustache, Louis	House, 1 Verdun Street	Labourer
1919[136]	Eustache, Louis	House, 1 Verdun Street	Labourer
1919	Eustache, Louis Jr.	Lvs [Lives], 1 Verdun Street	Labourer
1920-1921	Eustache, Louis	House, 1 Verdun Street	Labourer
1920-1921	Eustache, Louis Jr.	Lvs [Lives], 1 Verdun Street	Labourer
1922[137]	Eustache, Mary	House, 1 Verdun Street	Widow

Note that St. Omer Street is only one block north of St. Bernard (formerly Second Street). In 1917 St. Omer (formerly First Street) changed to Verdun Street[138]; the Eustache family did not move in 1918, as the name change might suggest. See Maps 6 and 7.

Opinion for #6. AANDC/CATMD with their History Group has again excluded my root ancestor and families whereabouts after the year 1903. It is because, we remained on Dalhousie street until 1911, and then our home address changed to #1 St. Bernard. The whole purpose of the joint research project was to fill in any missing information collected in our Kana:tso Recognition Requisition. Most specifically, our ancestral connection to the historical rights bearing community in Hull, Quebec. As for relocating to other communities, it became apparent to Mrs. Louis Laforce, that no disposition could be made by an Indian at Oka.

Question for #7. Identify and review secondary and primary sources to identify the purpose of 'reserves' shown on certain maps of Ottawa-Hull, more specifically the Map of the City of Ottawa, 1874 (NMC4239). Determine and compare location of 'reserve' with property from which the Iroquois families were evicted (if the latter can be determined).

Map of the City of Ottawa 1874



Plan of the Lower Village in Hull 1882

Answers for #7. AANDC's History Group was successful in determining that the maps above, that illustrates a Reserve in Hull adjacent the Chaudière falls, was not an Indian Reserve under the Indian Act. Fire insurance plans entitled Hull, Quebec 1887, revised to Sept 1891 (Mikan 3820161, NMC, 31772) indicated that the land in question was occupied by a Post Office, Court House, a Jail and an "Unidentified Building".

Opinion for #7. I had added these surveyor maps to my Recognition Requisition, unaware if this area was classified an Indian Reserve.

Question for #8. A letter dated September 15th, 1902, from J.D. McLean (Indian Affairs) to Louis Jackson enclosed a number of documents from the late nineteenth century concerning the 'Indians' resident in Hull. These included letters dated 25 November 1885, 6 September 1887, and 24 July 1888. Undertake research to locate the enclosed documents (CATMD will provide information on its search for the letters).

Answers for #8.

Missing Document: 25 November 1885

CATMD previously established that the Department's Red Series registers for November 25, 1885 contained an entry for Dr. [Grant?], in a/c for $11.00 for vaccinating 21 Indians at Hull, file number 56,345.[164]

[164] INAC NCR Record Office indicated that File 56,345 could have been transferred to LAC under Volume 2281 (RG10) 'but is not on a list of those files.' The file names associated with Volume 2281 were reviewed by THG and no relevant files were found. Furthermore, File 56,345-3 is recorded as destroyed in the file history cards.

Missing Document: 6 September 1887

CATMD had previously established that the Department's Red Series registers for September 6, 1887 contained reference to a letter from 'Sheriff, file number 74,734'. Further, the Main Records Office history cards indicate these were put onto files 59-5 and 5/18-6 re. Liquor-Caughnawaga. These files were destroyed.

Missing Document: 24 July 1888

CATMD had previously established the Department's Red Series registers do not include a letter dated July 24, 1888. THG did not find record of the 1888 missing document in the letter-books, which included a search of the index.

The letters of 6 September 1887 and 24 July 1888 were not found on other Indian Affairs' files reviewed.

Opinion for #8. We are grateful for the efforts made in locating these documents. However, there is a possibility that all these missing Indian Affairs record still exists.

Question for #9. Undertake research to locate court records pertaining to the ejection of Indigenous individuals from the disputed Scott property in Hull, 1903.

Answers for #9.

Court Files #535, #536 and #537, Superior Court Records, District of Ottawa, Province of Quebec, were destroyed. The Provincial Archives of Quebec, Gatineau, provided evidence of destruction; they were lost in a 1978 fire.[167]

Opinion for #9. Archaeological and historical evidence will substantiate, that there was an Indian Village located at the present site of Jaques Cartier Park, since time immemorial. Evidence will also show that this community was inhabited by more than just, the Eustache, Jackson and Laforce families. We the members of Kana:tso have never extinguished our inherited rights nor have we ceded our historical rights bearing community. Since our development was arrested in 1903, we have never had our inherited rights acknowledged or respected. Without the written transcripts and certain missing documents that were entered into exhibit, we may now never know what evidence, if any, was used to evict certain Iroquoian families from Kana:tso. To date the Crown is relying on a Provincial Court Judgment to support their occupation to our Indigenous Village.

Question for #10. Determine whether the Department of Indian Affairs assigned/identified the Indigenous group in the encampment in Hull in the late 19th century by a band number.

Answers for #10. CATMD and the History Group had stated, “No evidence of a band number was found”.

Opinion for #10. The department did not assign a band number or collect our sub-nations annual population figure, until 1871. However, this does not mean our Indigenous band was not living in Hull.

The department of Indigenous Affairs had at separate times paid different Doctor's money to vaccinate the Indians of Hull Township. The historical population figures collected annually by Indian Affairs, regarding tribes and “bands”, as well as the abundance of documents collected and shown in this research report, will substantiate that there was a “band” of Indians residing at an Indian Village at Kana:tso. The actions taken by the department will show that the department of Indian Affairs was very aware of our sub-nation, but unfortunately, has undervalued our lawful right to exist.

THG Discrepancies

The History Groups research report has provided plenty of pertinent information, unfortunately, there is also inconsistencies as well as factual errors in their report. Without correcting all THG's factual errors and inconsistencies, we Kanienkehaka of Kana:tso reserve the right to retain and share our full collection of supportive documentation. Providing Canada with our complete collection of legal documentation, while correcting the factual errors in advance of Canada's position regarding our assertion, may have adverse effects and leave our band disadvantaged legally.

On the 5th of February 2020, our delegation returned to AANDC, to discuss the History Groups research report. At the meeting we respectfully agreed and disagreed on certain source materials, we also discussed what could and what could not be considered factual evidence. Then we disclosed the information connecting our root ancestor to the historical rights bearing community that THG failed to disclose in their report.

CATMD's History Group included several notable discrepancies in their report, without pointing out all the inconsistencies and factual errors, I will reference this inconsistency. The History Group included this content to divert attention from admissible evidence. On page 18 of 47, of the History Group's final report NCR#11152546 - v1, CATMD's research consultant include the attached paragraph.

> Additionally, THG attempted to cross reference the 1871 "Indian ~~Iroquois~~" names with an 1873 River Desert nominal list; an 1889 list of the Oka Protestant Mission members; and various Maniwaki Agency accounts (ca. 1879-1889) which recorded nominal blanket lists, cash distributions pay-lists, seed grain distribution lists, and labour returns. The nominal pay-lists often included a list of absentees who did not receive their distribution. The names were assessed, particularly those on the absentee lists; no positive matches could be made to individuals enumerated in Hull in 1871. Names like Antoine Ignace and Joseph Lavergne appear repeatedly in the accounts, however, there is no way to connect these individuals to residency in Ottawa-Hull; they were present at the time of distribution.[56]

After this paragraph and on the same page, the History Group then stated, "Cross referencing Aboriginal names is time consuming and layered with challenges in methodology. Spelling, for example, is based on the authors understanding and can vary widely ".

[56] LAC, RG10, Vol. 9238, [Maniwaki Agency] - Miscellaneous Accounts, 1868-1889.

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NCR#11152546 - v1

The History Group stated, "There is no way to connect these individuals to residency in Ottawa-Hull".

This statement from THG could not be further from the truth, Antonio Ignace is connected to residency in Ottawa-Hull. "Antonio Ignace" is listed as a Chief to the Indian Village of Hull, below Belleview Garden, LV, (see attached link for confirmation).

http://vitacollections.ca/ottawalibrary/3566634/page/248?n=

CATMD's research consultant team withheld important evidence regarding Antonio Ignace. After diverting this admissible evidence, it appears as though the History Group attempts to cover their

actions by mentioning examples of author variants on spelling. This is due to the slight spelling difference between Antonio Ignace and Antoine Ignace. Although there is evidence to suggest that the Hull Indian village had a Chief representative, we have no information regarding Chief Ignace's origins, what type of Chief he was, or who from Kana:tso had appointed Antonio Ignace to be a Chief.

Request for Media Coverage

AANDC is aware, that our intention has been to openly include Canadian media, other First Nation communities and Canadian opinion, but most importantly, our greater Kanienkehaka nation. However, AANDC has stated in the past, "Our claims discussion meetings are intended to be with the claimant group and on a without prejudice basis, and the meetings are to be limited to those two parties". We Kanatso:ronon respectfully disagree with AANDC regarding a without prejudice basis for several reasons. AANDC and THG, has not fully answered our questions of fact, we respectfully disagreed on certain source materials, of what could be, and what could not be considered veritable fact. Also, we have never agreed to a non-derogation-clause in principle, nor have we started any negotiations in regard. We informed Canada that there is potential for the existence of an Indigenous right, and that our inherited right to our primary and secondary burial grounds remain. As a result, we agreed to collaborate with an AANDC financially funded research project. As painful as our heritage and truth is to reveal, we Kanatso:ronon will not agree to be suppressed and hidden by Canada. We have been subjected to genocidal practices long enough, today we will respectfully share our experiences and heritage with the Canadian public.

On several separate occasions, I have respectfully requested media coverage from Karyn Pugliese's Aboriginal Peoples Television Network, CBC Indigenous, as well as other mainstream media sources. Since our request for scrutiny was made, not one of these media sources even respond to my respectful e-mails. Fortunately, James Ogrady's electronic media source (Unpublished Ottawa) was the only media source to allow us a platform to share our heritage. Niawen:kowa to James Ogrady and Unpublished Ottawa for allowing our family to share our well documented heritage, and due process with Canada.

How many documents were written lately about our desecrated Indian burial ground as past tense?

How many archaeological relics have been excavated at Jaques Cartier Park without the mention of our Iroquoian people and Indian Village in Hull?

Is the archaeology of our ancestor's property at Jaques Cartier Park for cultural improvement, or is it done to permanently remove our cultural rights and legacy?

Other First Nations can share their heritage and interest with the public through different media sources while they assert their Indigenous law. So, there should be no reason for us to hide our well documented facts, question period and communication with Canada's department of Indigenous Affairs from the public.

Without the respectful attention from other First Nations, the Canadian public, and until we receive the necessary legal advice, we the members of Kana:tso cannot in good faith, continue to engage with AANDC/CATMD/CIRNAC.

Requesting Legal Advice

We Kanatso:ronon asked the Department to answer certain questions of law and to provide their position on our assertions. We were instructed by CATMD that their Directorate does not undertake a legal assessment of the assertion. Only once the claimant confirms that all the evidence it wishes to submit has been submitted and assessed by our Directorate do we then send the claim submission material to the Department of Justice for its legal review.

I would also like to remind and inform the reader that our band lacks the financial resources that other First Nations access. One example is land claim loans, these loans are advanced only for recognized First Nation communities. Our community's lack of land claim funding is abating our ability to continue research, sufficiently scrutinize source locations and validate or challenge certain documents that have been collected and provided by the departments research consultants. The task of analyzing is at hand and in progress. However, the deprivation of resources leaves us disadvantaged, and as a result, our recognition may come slower than others. For these reasons, we are now more interested in legal advice than we were when Carolyn Bennett first advised us to convey our documentation to the Department of Indigenous Affairs.

Author's Note

Since I was a youth, I have attended ceremonies in Ottawa-Hull. Most times at Kana:tso, on Victoria Island and the adjacent shorelines. I have on several occasions attempted to verbally expose my family's oral history regarding our Indian land in Hull, as well as our losses. Regretfully, I have been unable to convince people of our losses and received no support for my endeavor. However, after a strenuous due process, I was successful in convincing the Courts of Quebec in 2012, that I was ancestrally connected to this disbanded historical right bearing community from Hull, Quebec. I am very aware that there were other Indigenous bands travelling the Ottawa river waterways, hunting, fishing, trapping, and harvesting and unfortunately at times, warring amongst each other.

I have a metaphorical question and it goes like this. "There is more than one species of fish in the Grand River at Kana:tso, and these fish swim side by side". How can one species of fish have title to the river? Also, there is several animals and trees on the lands above the river. What animal and what tree has title to the land? The concept of ownership and title was foreign to Indigenous people before European arrival.

This research project was not designed to remove rights from other Indigenous nations. Rather, this research report was created to support our inherited rights to our Indian land, but most specifically our primary and secondary burial grounds adjacent the Chaudière falls. I believe that we Kanienkehaka from Kana:tso, deserve the same rights to our community and burial grounds as every other Indigenous band receives. This assertion was not created to put us against them. This assertion has been created to restore us alongside of them, while securing an inclusive future for all our Indigenous children. If anyone has any information regarding our Indigenous community from Hull, and if you are willing to share your information., please send your documentation to (tsit-kanaja@hotmail.com).

Conclusion

My research report has substantiated there was an agenda to remove us Iroquois from the Ottawa/Hull region of Canada. This first became apparent through the collection of physical archaeological evidence. The French attacked our Iroquois Indians at Big Sand point in Ottawa-Carleton during the Champlain excursions circa 1610. Another failed attempt by the French to annihilate the Iroquois residing on the Ottawa river, was in 1660 by Adam Dollard des Ormeaux. These acts of aggression towards our Indigenous people may have been motive for some Indigenous people to participate in further battles against the French.

In the early 1800's, Philemon Wright immigrated to Kana:tso from Massachusetts with several families, tools, rules, laws and guns. There must have been a mutual respect amongst Philemon Wright and the Indigenous population at Kana:tso, as there are several secondary reports of peace between Philemon and that Indigenous population. Once Philemon Wright died on June 3rd of 1839, the settlers and their Department of the Secretary of State of Canada began a pattern of insidious behavior. The desecration of our Indian Burial ground at Kana:tso was no accident, but an attempt to remove our ancestral connection from our traditional territory. How could the settlers of Canada have tittle to a land if there was an Indigenous burial ground located there? So, in removing our ancestors from the soil beneath our feet, it would become difficult for our Indigenous people to assert the law of the land. From the date of desecration and at that moment, we began to bury our dead in the St. James Cemetery of Hull. We are fortunate, that our secondary burial ground is still adjacent Kana:tso, aka, the Chaudière falls.

The Secretary of the State, whether Canada or the Provinces, deliberately failed to collect our population figure in their comparative statements on the population of Indian tribes and bands across Canada until 1871. This negligence will not support an unpopulated Indian Village but would rather support that the settler state did not want any record of Indians in Hull Township, dead or alive. In 1853, Dr. Van Courtland clearly stated, our Indian encampment was located just a short walk above our burial ground and the 1863 map of Hull has clearly illustrated the site of our Encampment des Indian. So, the fact that the Indian Department did not take our population figure until 1871, will prove that there was countless Indians at Kana:tso before 1871. That same year, Smallpox reaped havoc on our Indian community, as a result, many of our ancestors vanished with their tittles.

After pestilence weakened our community, systemic genocide was practiced through various methods. Shortley after the great fire of 1900, Janet Louisa Wright/Scott, a descendant of Philemon Wright had arranged the theft of our Indian land through an arbitrary court process. Systemic genocide continued beyond the falsification of historical documentation through numerous narrations from various writers.

Without living memory and documented records, it has become transparent that this research report has supported the continuity of Iroquois in the Ottawa-Hull region since time immemorial. Without the ancestral connection to connect my family to any other Indian community, we will remain the Kanienkehaka of Kana:tso, and protected under the Great Law of Peace, with Power and Righteousness.

How The East Was Stolen

Kanienkehaka of Kana:tso

By Jason Rotisken:rakehte Arbour

2019

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