

Historical Métis Communities in Region One of the Métis Nation of Alberta, 1881-1916

Jonathan Anuik and Frank Tough, with the Métis Archival Project Lab

28 September 2012

Historical Métis Communities in Region One of the Métis Nation of Alberta, 1881-1916

Context

Historical Métis Communities in Region One of the Métis Nation of Alberta was produced in response to an objective of Region One of the Métis Nation of Alberta to investigate whether there was a historical Métis in the Wood Buffalo region and the surrounding territory. This report investigates the evolving relationships of Métis families and communities with the land. It provides:

- An identification of the documents consulted to generate this demographic and narrative depiction of historical Métis communities in Region One of the Métis Nation of Alberta
- The methodological approach used to gather the data for analysis
- The arguments that emerged as a result of the data analysis
- A short history of Métis families and communities within the Region One territory.

The scrip applications, census records, and descriptive narrative records of the Geological Survey of Canada and the Royal North West Mounted Police point to socially, culturally, and economically vibrant communities within Region One. Lac La Biche may be understood as the hub of Métis life in the region. The report closes with recommendations for further research.

The production of this report was carried out at the Métis Archival Project (MAP) Lab, located at the University of Alberta as part of a contracted agreement between Region One of the Métis Nation of Alberta and the University of Alberta. The principal investigator for the project is Dr. Frank Tough. Dr. Jonathan Anuik is a co-investigator. The report was written by Dr. Jonathan Anuik. Jason Tse made a specialized contribution as the developer of the tables that provide the quantitative breakdown of northwest scrip applications and lists of family names and numbers of individuals by family in census counts within the northeast corner of Alberta.

The views and ideas expressed in *Historical Métis Communities in Region One of the Métis Nation of Alberta, 1881-1916* are solely those of the creators and do not necessarily represent the views of Region One of the Métis Nation of Alberta, the Faculty of Native Studies, or the University of Alberta.

Contents

Context Page..... i

1.0 Introduction..... 1

2.0 Methodologies..... 2

 2.1 Quantitative Data..... 2

 2.2 Qualitative Data..... 3

3.0 Data Sources..... 3

4.0 Historical Métis Communities in the northeast region of Alberta, 1881-1916..... 4

5.0 Reflections of Métis Surnames in Descriptive Narrative Records..... 10

 5.1 Geological Survey of Canada Records..... 10

 5.2 The Royal North West Mounted Police Records..... 11

6.0 Census Data and Northwest Scrip Applications..... 15

7.0 Conclusion..... 16

Appendix 1: Methodology of Extracting the Métis Population from National/Regional Censuses..... 19

 A1.0 Métis Surname Frequency Analysis Methodology..... 19

Appendix 2: Methodology of Eliminating Redundant Records in Northwest “Half-breed” Scrip Applications..... 21

 A2.0 Problem of Redundant/Duplicate North West Scrip Records..... 21

 A2.1 Method of Identifying Redundant Records Pertaining to the Same Individual 21

 A2.2 Method of Eliminating Redundant Records Pertaining to the Same Individual22

 A.2.3 Final Database Determination..... 23

Appendix 3: Research Findings: National Censuses Surname Analysis Results in Lac La Biche Region..... 24

 A3.1 Surname of Enumerated Métis Individuals, Lac la Biche, 1881 25

A3.2 Surname of Enumerated Métis Individuals, Lac la Biche Sub-district, 1891... 26

A3.3 Surname of the Enumerated Métis Individuals in NWMP Census, Chipewyan, 1898-1899..... 27

A3.4 Surname Frequency of the Enumerated Métis Individuals in the Royal North West Mounted Police Census, Fort McMurray, 1898-1899..... 28

A3.5 Surname of Enumerated Métis Individuals, Fort Chipewyan, 1901..... 29

A3.6 Surname of Enumerated Métis Individuals, Fort McMurray, 1901..... 30

A3.7 Surname of Enumerated Métis Individuals, Lac La Biche, 1901..... 31

A3.8 Surname of Enumerated Métis Individuals, Lac la Biche, 1906..... 32

Appendix 4: North West Halfbreed Scrip Application Geographic Data Summary in Lac la Biche Region..... 33

A4.1 Current Residence for Individuals Named on North West Half-Breed Scrip Applications Relating to Lac la Biche, ca. 1885-1906..... 33

A4.2 Place of Birth for Individuals Named on North West Half-Breed Scrip Applications Relating to Lac la Biche, ca. 1885-1906..... 37

A4.3 Place of Application for Individuals Named on North West Half-Breed Scrip Applications Relating to Lac la Biche, ca. 1885-1906..... 41

Appendix 5: Glossary..... 43

Historical Métis Communities in Region One of the Métis Nation of Alberta, 1881-1914

1.0 Introduction

1.1 This report shares the results of some research on historical Métis communities in Region One of the Métis Nation of Alberta. This region could also be referred to as Northeast Alberta, and will be referred to as the Study Region in this report. Researchers with the Métis Archival Project (MAP) Lab in the Faculty of Native Studies at the University of Alberta in Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, extracted demographic and descriptive data on local Métis populations. The program of research began in April 2012 when Region One of the Métis Nation of Alberta (MNA) signed a contract with the University of Alberta to investigate the existence of a historic Métis community in northeast Alberta.

1.2 In this report, we synthesize digital data in the form of census schedules and scrip applications with descriptive narrative records taken from Dominion government documents held at Library and Archives Canada in Ottawa, Ontario, to assemble information on the population of the Study Region. We identify dominant family surnames within the region. After a brief discussion of methods, we identify the data sources that have been used to set up a quantitative and qualitative composite of Métis families and communities in MNA Region One. Several themes have originated from the review of the census, scrip, and descriptive narrative records:

1.2.1 There is both quantitative and qualitative proof of a historical Métis community in the northeast region of Alberta as evidenced by the presence of scrip applications and families who were identified as Halfbreed¹ in the Censuses of 1881, 1891, 1901, and 1906.

1.2.2 Representatives of the Geological Survey of Canada and the Royal North West Mounted Police officers describe Halfbreeds as small-scale farmers; small business operators; hunters, fishers, and trappers; and seasonal labourers for the Hudson's Bay Company, the Geological Survey of Canada; and the Royal North West Mounted Police; suspects in criminal investigations; and assistants to the police.

¹ From here on in, Métis and "Halfbreed" are used interchangeably. We follow closely the terms that are used in the archival record. A historical discussion of the term "Halfbreed," and its connection with "Métis," appears in Appendix 6.

1.3 Although mobile, the families were understood to be the residents of the Study Region from 1881 to 1914 (the period of data coverage). Several prominent families emerge in the descriptive narrative records and appear in the scrip applications and census data: Pruden, Houle, Tremblay, Ladouceure, Cardinal, Reid, Munroe, Huppe, and Villeneuve.² Overall, the tabulation, verification, and correction of the surnames of the Halfbreed and Métis families in the Study Region along with the descriptive narrative records of the communities indicates a distinct presence of Métis since 1881 and to 1914.

2.0 Methodology

2.1 Quantitative Data

2.1.1 The MAP Lab holds digital copies of the census records. We reviewed the following census records for the project: the 1898-1899 North-West Mounted Police Aboriginal Census of northern Alberta; and the Censuses of 1881, 1891, and 1906 for Lac La Biche, Lac La Biche Sub-district, Fort Chipewyan, and Fort McMurray. The 1898-1899 North-West Mounted Police Census used a head of household count to estimate Indian [First Nation] and Métis families in anticipation of the negotiation of Treaty Eight in 1899.

2.1.2 We tabulated the total number of Métis and Halfbreed families, who were reported upon in the 1881, 1891, 1901, and 1906 Censuses and the North-West Mounted Police Census of 1898-1899, and identified family surnames. A brief account of methods appears in Appendices 1 and 2. The quantitative data from the census records and scrip applications appears in Appendices 3 and 4, respectively.

2.1.3 To achieve an estimate of the number of Métis and Halfbreed families in the region required the tabulation, verification, and correction of scrip applications and census data for the period 1881 to 1914. We compiled and researched records relating to Study Region and the surrounding region, northwest Saskatchewan and the Northwest Territories, to investigate the presence of Métis and Halfbreed families and communities. The MAP Lab had digitized copies of the scrip application records for the Fort Chipewyan, Fort McMurray, and Lac La Biche

² The Tremblay family surname is spelled several different ways in the RG15 records kept by the Royal North West Mounted Police officers who investigated the death of their farm neighbour: Hiram F. Johnson: Tremley; Tromley; Trembley; Trawmley; Trowmbly; and Towmley. The Quebec government has standardized spelling of surnames with French origins. Please see the Web site at:

<http://www.genealogie.umontreal.ca/en/public/RechEtatCivilIndividu.asp>

Tremblay appears as the standardized spelling to account for the rest of the variations.

communities. When we started, the Fort Chipewyan/Fort McMurray scrip records were in a state that permitted compilation and tabulation, but considerable work needed to be done on a very large set of scrip records for the Lac la Biche region. We placed priority on verification and correction of a set of Lac la Biche scrip records. For the scrip data, the sample was based on only those applicants for scrip who listed Lac la Biche as a P.O. Box address, current residence, place of birth, place of marriage, place of death, and place of application in the Northwest Scrip Applications.

2.2 Qualitative Data

2.2.1 Previously, the MAP Lab acquired descriptive narrative records (i.e., correspondence, memoranda, etc.) that often state observations of the Aboriginal population of Northeastern Alberta and were created in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. We canvassed the collections of Library and Archives Canada in the spring of 2012 in order to digitize and read more documents.

3.0 Data Sources

3.1 Data sources from Library and Archives Canada have been consulted for this report on the historical Métis communities of the Study Region. The following Dominion government records—record groups (RG)—have informed the findings in this report:

3.1.1 RG15, Northwest Scrip Applications

3.1.2 RG31, Statistics Canada, Censuses of Canada

3.1.3 RG18, Royal North West Mounted Police Records

3.1.4 RG45, the Geological Survey of Canada

3.1.5 RG9, Department of Militia and Defence.

In this report, we used the Northwest Scrip Applications, the Censuses of Canada, the Royal North West Mounted Police Records, and the Geological Survey of Canada to study historical Métis communities.

4.0 Historical Métis Communities in Northeast Alberta, 1881-1916

4.1 Lac la Biche, Alberta, was described in 1882 by R. Bell of the Geological Survey of Canada as, “Homes scattered all along this side of lake. People raise barley[,] wheat[,] oats[,] potatoes[,] turnips[,] & cabbage principally—[they] are nearly all French half breeds speaking Cree rather than French.”³ The Bell quotation refers to Métis and Halfbreeds as farmers in 1882, which is proof of residence for several months of the year. Clearly, Lac la Biche had a mixed economy.

4.2 Bell’s assistant, A. Lawson, observed in 1882 that at Lac la Biche, “Farming not entered into w/ any great extent though land excellent & most of it taken up by halfbreeds & others. Reason: good supply of fish.” Lawson also reported “good cattle around the lake” with “cattle raising capabilities but rather too much wood for extensive farming.”⁴ The Lac la Biche region’s land sustained a mixed economy of farming and hunting, trapping, and fishing.

4.3 Descriptions of Métis and Halfbreed farming turned up again in 1914. In March, Constable H. Thorne of the Royal North West Mounted Police described Alexson Bouchier of Willow Lake, southeast of Fort McMurray, Alberta, and keeper of a small store, as “well fixed, he owned 3 cows and 5 horses and had put up quite a quantity of hay, his cattle and horses were fat.”⁵

4.4 In a 1914 letter home to his mother, American Settler Hiram F. Johnson reported: “There is nothing but breeds and French here yet they only farm a small patch and hunt and fish for a living.” Johnson observed: “they raise from 200 to 400 bushels of potatoes to the acre, fine oats, wheat and barley.” He “stayed at the breeds four weeks and worked for my board. Coulden’t stand it any longer [*sic*].”⁶

³ Library and Archives Canada, public records of the Geological Survey of Canada, RG45, vol. 129, file 2122, Notes en route from Carlton, Saskatchewan to Lac La Biche, Alberta, Frog Lake, Beaver River, Green Lake, [some words] written in Indian and English - [Expenses] (22 August 1882). (hereafter LAC RG45). The reference to the half-breeds as French and Cree speaking turns up again in Library and Archives Canada, public records of the North-West Mounted Police, RG18, vol. 86, file 711-93, Insp. D. M. Howard to the Officer Commanding Depot Division (28 November 1893) (hereafter LAC RG18). Howard recommended “that a Frenchman Duchesnay be sent as the haflbreeds were all french speaking and Const. Stockton was unable to understand them” [*sic*] (hereafter LAC, RG45).

⁴ LAC, RG45, vol. 129, file 2122, Notes (22 August 1882).

⁵ Library and Archives Canada, public records of the Royal North West Mounted Police, RG18, vol. 1753, file 130, pt. 1, Patrols & Patrol Report: Fort McMurray, Willow Lake (10 March 1914), (hereafter LAC, RG18).

⁶ LAC, RG18, vol. 487, file 3418-15, Lac-la-Biche-Alleged murder of Hiram F. Johnson at, by James Rowan and W. Barrett: Copy of Letters from Hiram Johnston (4 March 1914 [or 1 April 1914 (date appears at the bottom of the letter]]): Hiram Johnston to Mrs. Huldah Johnston (21 May 1914).

4.5 A blend of small-scale farming and hunting, fishing, and trapping were the primary occupations of Métis and Halfbreeds residing in the Lac la Biche region, as reported by Father H. Grandin in 1893: “of the 50 or 60 families forming this settlement not 6 can make a living but by fishing. Their farms are small and their cattle few.”⁷ Métis and Halfbreed families were able to supplement their returns from farming with hunting, fishing, and trapping. According to Sergeant R. Field of the Fort Chipewyan detachment at Fort Chipewyan, “The Half breed Settlers are employed wild fowl Shooting and also fishing, game and fish being their principal food during the winter months.”⁸

4.6 Métis and Halfbreeds continue to be referred to as settlers in northeast Alberta, from Star, Alberta, to Whitford, Alberta, northeast of Edmonton, Alberta. “From Star to Whitford the country is not so thickly settled,” however, “in the vicinity of Whitford there are a great number of Half-Breeds.”⁹

4.7 Métis and Halfbreeds are then seen by Inspector S. Crosthwaite of the Royal North West Mounted Police in 1901, “From the Little Beaver River to Lac la Biche.” Crosthwaite noted that “there are very few white people living in this part of the country. But on the West side of the Lake there are a great number of Half.Breeds [*sic*].”¹⁰

4.8 The descriptions of the Métis and Halfbreeds were not always as positive or as idyllic as the passages above indicate. James Rowan, who would be charged with the death of American Homesteader Hiram Johnson, described Lac la Biche, Alberta as “a wild and thinly settled region. Practically all of the inhabitants are Indian Half-Breeds. These are ignorant and superstitious and are thoroughly under the domination of the Catholic Church.”¹¹ After Johnson’s murder, the Royal North West Mounted Police reported that there were “white” residents fearful of the local Halfbreeds and Métis.¹² However, it was not clear whether the officers of the Royal North West Mounted Police shared the sentiments of non-Aboriginal residents or if they were merely recording what they heard.

⁷ LAC, RG18, vol. 86, file 711-93, H. Grandin to Inspector Howard (15 October 1893).

⁸ LAC, RG18, vol. 1559, file 125-1905, R. Field to the Officer Commanding (1 October 1904).

⁹ LAC, RG18, vol. 217, file 721-01, Inspector S. Crosthwaite to the Officer Commanding, “G” Division (2 August 1901), (hereafter LAC, RG18).

¹⁰ LAC, RG18, vol. 217, file 721-01, Crosthwaite to the Officer Commanding (2 August 1901). Thirteen years later, the North-West Mounted Police would also refer to the Lac la Biche region, in the context of a murder investigation, as made up of “settlers all of whom are hal[f] breeds.” LAC, RG18, vol. 487, file 348-15, Crime Report, re Hiram F. Johnson—believed murdered by person or persons unke [unkempt?] (22 July 1914).

¹¹ LAC, RG18, vol. 487, file 348-15, *AFFIDAVIT* State of Montana County of Cascade SS. James Rowan.

¹² LAC, RG18, vol. 487, file 348-15, Crime Report, Re Hiram Johnston Murder (22 November 1914).

4.9 The combination of small-scale farming and hunting, fishing, and trapping did occasionally result in periods of food scarcity in the Study Region as was the case in the fall of 1893. Métis and Halfbreeds often supplemented the returns from farming with fishing. However, restrictions on fishing could impair families' ability to provide for themselves. In a report to Fisheries Inspector D.M. Howard in 1893, it was noted, "If they are not allowed to fish this fall they will have to starve and I mean to say that for many this prohibition would bring slow death, or render them to break the law by stealing and killing our cattle, and that would bring greater trouble." Howard closes with an "appeal to you to do all you can in favour of our poor people."¹³

4.10 Métis and Halfbreed families appealed to the local Catholic clergy for help when starving. They in turn appealed to officers of the North-West Mounted Police for assistance for the communities under their charge. This situation occurred in October 1893.

The R C priests at the mission are complaining all the time about the half-breeds and Indians coming to them for food to keep them from starving. I have visited quite a number of the houses myself and they have absolutely nothing in the way of food and are very poorly clothed. Another thing in connection with my work here there are very few here who speak English, they all speak French or Cree and it is impossible to make myself understood and I am really only a laughing stock for them.¹⁴

4.11 In periods when agriculture and work for wages and goods did not sustain Métis and Halfbreed families, families sometimes struggled to gain access to the federally regulated fisheries. Families often had to prove that they were starving to access the resource. In November 1893, Fisheries Inspector Howard reported:

I accompanied Mr. Ross, Indian Agent during the Treaty Payments to Lac la Biche this Fall. On our arrival at that place all the Halfbreeds living near there, three or four hundred in number, came and saw me with regard to being allowed to fish, representing themselves to be starving [*sic*]. I explained to them through the Interpreter that I was in no way connected with the Department and had not the power to do as they wished and permit them to fish. They then went and saw Mr. Ross who is a member of the Fisheries Department, being, so he informed me the Fishery Overseer for the District. He after satisfying himself that the Halfbreeds of the settlement really were in a starving condition, and having consulted with the priest in charge of the Mission came to the conclusion to

¹³ LAC, RG18, vol. 86, file 711-93, Alleged interference (15 October 1893).

¹⁴ LAC, RG18, vol. 86, file 711-93, Alleged interference (16 October 1893).

issue permits to the heads of a few families to catch enough fish to prevent actual starvation [*sic*]. Father Grandin undertaking to see that no more fish were taken than were actually necessary to sustain life. Mr. Ross ... signing these permits as Fishery Overseer for the District ... Const. Stockton ... In one case one of the Half-breeds taking his gun from the wall and telling him that he had better shoot him as he would rather be shot than starve, and that actual want really existed and trouble would in all likelihood ensue if something was not done [*sic*].... [T]he half-breeds were really starving.¹⁵

In this case, the Métis and Halfbreeds received temporary permits to fish after they proved to the Indian Agent that they were starving.

4.12 Since farming and fishing did not always support Métis and Halfbreed families around Lac La Biche, Alberta, there was a need for Métis and Halfbreeds to work for wages.¹⁶

4.13 Métis and Halfbreeds assisted the Geological Survey of Canada in 1882. Commissioner Bell hired “Lac la Biche men get a further part of their pay for 1st part of journey and orders on Mr. H. Young for balance in full.”¹⁷

4.14 Some Halfbreeds and Métis worked for the Hudson’s Bay Company. “Hart Lake, across which the Ft. McMurray trail runs is about 15 miles long and about 3 miles wide. There are some 38 Indians living here who take treaty at Saddle Lake, two halfbreeds, and one white man [*sic*].... The white man is a trader named ... Gourlay ... [from] Lavoy, he is assisted by one of the halfbreeds (Joe Gregoire)... Wm Gordon is the chief trader at Fort McMurray ... Emille Schott (a Halfbreed) is also trading at this point [*sic*].”¹⁸

4.15 The Hudson’s Bay Company was not the only employer. Halfbreeds and Métis also performed odd jobs for the North-West Mounted Police.

July 22 [1901] ... Lac La Biche ... Got wheel fixed by a half-breed who works for the H.B.Company at the Lake. He had to take it to the R.C.Mission to a forge they have there, about 7 miles from the H.B.Company’s Fort. Paid the Half_Breed, through the H.B.C. \$3.00 for fixing wheel [*sic*].... About 6 miles before we reached Lac La Biche the

¹⁵ LAC, RG18, vol. 86, file 711-93, Alleged interference (28 November 1893).

¹⁶ LAC, RG18, vol. 86, file 711-93, Alleged interference (15 October 1893).

¹⁷ LAC, RG45, vol. 129, file 2122, Notes (15 September 1882).

¹⁸ LAC, RG45, vol. 1643, file 125, pt. 1, Patrol reports, Fort McMurray to Lac La Biche (29 January 1910).

nigh fore tire of the Patrol waggon broke. I got it mended by a Half-Breed who was working for the H.B.Co.¹⁹

4.16 Halfbreeds and Métis often assisted the Royal North West Mounted Police. Constable H. Thorne, “Acting on instructions from Corpl; LaNauze in charge of Fort McMurray Detachment, I left McMurray on March, 6th, with Spl, Const. Sanderson and Det; dog-train and patrolled to Willow Lake, an Indian settlement about twenty five miles South East of Fort McMurray.... I camped for night with Alexson Bouchier a half-breed who keeps a very small store about a mile from the south shore of Willow Lake.... On March, 7th ... I returned in the evening and camped with Alexson Bouchier again.”²⁰

4.17 In 1914, a Halfbreed was recorded as having been commissioned by Royal North West Mounted Police Corporal C. D. LaNauze to care for a prisoner. I left this detachment on Feb; 2nd, for headquarters with detachment dog-team and prisoner Maurice Driscoll charged with theft of fur.... Arriving at Swasnow Lakes on the 3rd inst I engaged a Halfbreed to look after the prisoner while I left on the 4th, inst, for Horse Creek.²¹

4.18 However, Métis and Halfbreeds were also suspects. “On Saturday Jan 24th [1914] with Dr Donald Indian Agent, and agency team I left Grouard for Whitefish Lake 40 miles. I arrived there the same night on the 18 and 19th I made exhaustive enquiries amongst Indians halfbreeds and others re—Traders trafficking liquor for fur but could not find that there had been any liquor at this place [*sic*].”²² Métis and Halfbreeds were under police surveillance in matters that concerned alcohol, as the following account from one member of the Royal North West Mounted Police force in 1914 demonstrated.

I have the honour to report that I, when patrolling on Edson trail last evening, met a Half-Breed, Lessueur, who ... told me that two men at McMullen’s stopping place had given him a drink of hot milk with pure alcohol in and offered him fifty dollars in cash if he would stop for the night and play Poker with them. Lessueur refused and went home. As this man was slightly under the influence of liquor I searched his load and found 2 bottles of Rye whisky, for which he produced a permit. Believing Lessueur’s story I proceeded to McMullen’s stopping place ... At 11-30 I searched the bunk house in which 15

¹⁹ LAC, RG18, vol. 217, file 721-01, Treaty escort (2 August 1901).

²⁰ LAC, RG18, vol. 1753, file 130, pt. 1, Patrols & Patrol Report: Fort McMurray, Willow Lake (10 March 1914).

²¹ LAC, RG18, vol. 1753, file 130, pt. 1, Patrols & Patrol Report (1-3-14).

²² LAC, RG18, vol. 1753, file 130, pt. 1, Patrols & Patrol Report (30 January 1914).

men were sleeping.... I woke them up and asked for the men that had seen Lessueur. They all denied to have met him.²³

Halfbreeds and Métis often assisted the Royal North West Mounted Police. They did so in the case of the murder of American Homesteader Hiram F. Johnson.

4.19 Halfbreeds and Métis assisted the Royal North West Mounted Police in the 1914 murder case of Hiram F. Johnson.²⁴ Johnson was from Muncie, Indiana, United States. He came to the Study Region and settled near Lac la Biche to take a homestead in the spring of 1914. He was allegedly murdered with an axe in July of that year. Friends of Johnson, who later became suspects, W. Barrett and James Rowan, of Edmonton, Alberta, attempted to blame the local Halfbreeds and Métis for Johnson's murder.

They state that Johnston wrote to Rowan, a short time before his death stating that he was in fear of his life owing to the breeds around his place having threatened him. It appears that Johnston had been messing with some of these breeds wives.... [They] state that an axe that was found near Johnston's shack has since disappeared, and that Johnston's dog had been shot at and wounded slightly at the time of Rowan's visit to Johnston. This they point out all tends to show that some of Johnston's neighbours were the guilty parties. Rowan and Barrett feared the half-breeds too.²⁵

Fear of local Halfbreeds and Métis turned up in the Royal North West Mounted Police's investigation, especially at the inquest into Johnson's alleged murder.²⁶

4.20 In the Johnson murder case, though, the Royal North West Mounted Police relied on the testimony of members of several local Métis families. The Royal North West Mounted Police mentioned specific family names and counted them among those persons who helped them to investigate the alleged murder case, which are outlined.

²³ LAC, RG18, vol. 1753, file 130, pt. 1, Patrols & Patrol Report (30 January 1914).

²⁴ Johnson's name is sometimes spelled Johnston in the Royal North West Mounted Police records.

²⁵ LAC, RG18, vol. 487, file 348-15, Alleged murder (17 September 1914). One of Johnson's neighbours, Duncan Tremblay, disputed the situation as Barrett and Rowan had depicted it at the inquest. Tremblay said at the inquest on 29 July 1914: "Every body in the settlement liked Johnson, and he had never heard of him having any trouble with anyone [*sic*]." LAC, RG18, vol. 487, file 348-15, Alleged murder (31 July 1914). Another local resident, Mary Villeneuve, verified Tremblay's claim. She said that she never knew Johnson "to have [had] any trouble with anyone." The Royal North West Mounted Police believed that "Johnson seems to have been on very good terms with all the settlers all of whom are hal[f] breeds, and they all speak well of him." LAC, RG18, vol. 487, file 348-15, Alleged murder (22 July 1914).

²⁶ See LAC, RG18, vol. 487, file 348-15, Alleged murder (4 August 1914).

5.0 Reflections of Métis Surnames in Descriptive Narrative Records

5.0.1 Individuals from leading families are often mentioned in the Geological Survey of Canada and the Royal North West Mounted Police files.

5.1.1 Geological Survey of Canada Records

Pruden

5.1.1 R. Bell of the Geological Survey of Canada mentioned an encounter with a Pruden family in Lac la Biche when passing through the region in 1882. “At 9 am. S.E. of H.B. post (L.L.B. [Lac la Biche]) pass Pruden’s house. Splendid black ... soil here & all very fine near camp. Bs [Pruden’s] barley is ripe. Sown on 1st May. Some sown 10 days later not ripe--His potatoes & turnips. His wheat ripen last year. Sprouted in the stook. Drive 3 miles further & camp. Soil not so rich.”²⁷

5.1.2 The surname Pruden was mentioned again by Bell when he was at Lac la Biche on Tuesday, August 22, 1882. However, it was not clear if the individual referred to in the following entry by Bell was the same individual as the one mentioned above. “Mr. James Pruden lives 1 [and] ½ m. S.W. of H.B.Co. post. His wheat ... is ripe. Sown first week in May—looks very well. Barley sown about same time cut a week after about 15th inst. Onion here a good size. All sorts of vegetables do well. Turnips now large. Potatoes ripe & beginning to wither. His nephew Pruden 9 miles south of fort sows ... wheat faster.”²⁸

5.1.3 Twenty-one Métis individuals with the surname of Pruden at Lac la Biche were enumerated in the 1881 Census. There was one James Pruden, male, age fifty-eight, born in Carlton, Northwest Territories, of the religion Church of England, with a profession as a farmer, and married.²⁹

Houle

5.1.4 A Charles Houle appeared to have assisted Bell’s geological survey of Lac la Biche on 21 August 1882. Bell reported: “Start before breakfast & drive to H.B. post at Lac la Biche. At ½ mile from camp cross a large brook ... to left.... At 2 mi. from camp round forks to mission & at 6 m. reach H.B. post at lake. Mr. H.

²⁷ LAC, RG45, vol. 129, file 2122, Notes (20 August 1882).

²⁸ LAC, RG45, vol. 129, file 2122, Notes (22 August 1882).

²⁹ LAC, RG31, Statistics Canada, 1881 Census of Canada, Northwest Territories, The Territories (192), Battleford (K).

Young to return in 16 days. Mr. Charles Houle in charge.”³⁰ There was a Charles Houle, male, age fifty, born in Manitoba, Roman Catholic, of French origins, married, and employed as a trader, in the 1881 Census.

5.1.5 A Houle also appears again to assist Bell’s geological survey on the Athabasca River on Sunday 10 September 1882. Bell supplied “Wm Houle ... for trip to Lac la Biche.”³¹

5.1.6 Twelve Métis individuals with the surname of Houle at Lac la Biche were enumerated in the 1881 Census.

5.2 The Royal North West Mounted Police Records

5.2.1 The records of the investigation into the alleged murder of Homesteader Hiram Franklin Johnson enabled the extraction of data on individuals, especially their family names, as many testified before the inquest into Johnson’s dead body from 28-29 July 1914 in Lac la Biche. At the inquest on 28 July 1914: “the following witnesses were called and gave evidence; E. W. Barrett, Francis Cardinal, Louis Ladouceure, Raphell Trembley, Mary Trembley, Absolom Ladouceure, Alex Swain, Duncan Trembley, Louis Trembley, Louis Munroe, Alfred Huppe, [and] Elie Cardinal.”³² Some of the individuals were recalled to give evidence again on 29 July 1914. Here we focused on the identification of the family names. This list of witnesses is a good source on Métis from the Study Region. The individuals were considered knowledgeable enough of the area by the Royal North West Mounted Police so as to make accurate statements at the inquest. Some Métis and Halfbreeds are mentioned in witness statements during the investigation, such as Sousette Cardinal and Victoria Reid.

³⁰ LAC, RG45, vol. 129, file 2122, Notes (21 August 1882).

³¹ LAC, RG45, vol. 129, file 2122, Notes (10 September 1882).

³² LAC, RG18, vol. 487, file 348-15, Alleged murder (31 July 1914). The given name Absolom is difficult to read in the record of the inquest. In the scrip files for the northeast region, there is an Absolom Ladouceur listed as a half-breed, born on March 12, 1866, to Pierre Ladouceur and Marguerite Fraser, resident of Lac La Biche. He applied for scrip at the Lac La Biche Mission on August 18, 1886. See Library and Archives Canada, public records of the Northwest Scrip Applications, RG15, volume 1353, Application number 653. The two individuals could be the same person and the spelling as it appears in either the record of the inquest or the scrip application could be incorrect.

Tremblay³³

5.2.2 Duncan and Mary Tremblay resided close to Johnson and sometimes did business with him.³⁴ The Tremblays were the first known family with whom Johnson had contact upon his arrival in the Lac La Biche area. Johnson resided with Duncan and Mary Tremblay “for about one and a half months. Johnson used to call him [Duncan Tremblay] father and his children brother and sister. Johnson left his house on May 1st.”³⁵ Johnson did not go far, though, as he took up a homestead “about two and a half miles to three miles” from the Tremblay home.³⁶ Johnson’s friends, James Rowan and W. Barrett, while searching for his home, encountered Duncan Tremblay, who pointed them to it.

5.2.3 When Johnson “came to Duncan ... Tremley’s place on Jan, 1st. 1914 he was broke. He had a rifle which Duncan Tremley sold.... He bought ... from a half-breed near his homestead some grub, about 30 lbs. of flour, some dishes and other articles which I [Detective Sergeant P. M. Egan] was unable to find out about as the breed was away at the time I was there.”³⁷

5.2.4 Louie Tremblay testified at the inquest into Johnson’s alleged murder. He is also mentioned in a witness statement given by W. Barrett:³⁸

When we stopped at Case & Jones’ Post Office at Paxson on the way out with the Police to the shack, Rowan said to me ‘Don’t tell them any-thing about that half-breed we met on the trail.’ This [statement] refers to the half-breed Rowan and I met with two horses when we had left the shack after seeing Johnson. He was at the inquest. His name, I think, is Louie Tremblay.³⁹

In the July 29, 1914, proceedings of the inquest, Tremblay remembered seeing Rowan and Barrett, the accused, on July 5, around the date of Johnson’s death, “about half a mile from Egg Lake. He knew Johnson’s shack and had seen the

³³ This family’s surname is spelled several different ways in the RG18 records kept by the Royal North West Mounted Police officers who investigated the death of their farm neighbour: Hiram F. Johnson: Tremley; Tromley; Trembley; Trawmley; Trowmbly; and Towmley. The Quebec government has standardized the spelling of surnames with French origins. The Web site gives the spelling as: Tremblay. We used this spelling in this report. The Web site link is: <http://www.genealogie.umontreal.ca/en/public/RechEtatCivilIndividu.asp>

³⁴ In the record of the inquest into Johnson’s death, her name is recorded as Mary Tremblay. It seemed likely that May and Mary Tremblay were the same individual. Duncan was described as a half-breed in LAC, RG18, vol. 487, file 348-15, Alleged murder (17 July 1914).

³⁵ LAC, RG18, vol. 487, file 348-15, Alleged murder (31 July 1914). Crime Report re James Rowan and E. W. Barrett Killing one Hiram Franklin Johnson at Lac La Biche, pp. 1-2.

³⁶ LAC, RG18, vol. 487, file 348-15, Alleged murder (31 July 1914).

³⁷ LAC, RG18, vol. 487, file 348-15, Alleged murder (1 December 1914).

³⁸ Also spelled Louis in LAC, RG18, vol. 487, file 348-15, Alleged murder (31 July 1914).

³⁹ LAC, RG18, vol. 487, file 348-15, Alleged murder (1914-1915).

accuseds about half a mile from it, and were going in the direction of it [*sic*]. The accuseds had not seen him [*sic*].”⁴⁰

5.2.5 Raphell Tremblay was Duncan Tremblay’s son “who lives with his father.”⁴¹

Cardinal

5.2.6 Francis Cardinal was described by the Royal North West Mounted Police as “an old Half-breed who is unable to speak English.”⁴² He was also a hunter who temporarily provided accommodations to the victim Johnson’s friends: Rowan and Barrett.⁴³

5.2.7 Elie Cardinal lived five miles southeast of Lac la Biche at Plamondonville.⁴⁴ Around the time of Johnson’s death, “he had seen both the accused on July 4th. They had come to his place and ... enquired for the Buck Lake trail. They had told him that they were going to Egg Lake to look for a homestead.”⁴⁵

Ladouceure

5.2.8 Louis Ladouceure testified at the inquest: “I have seen Barrett also Rowan before it was only July the 4th about ... half way between here (Plamondonville) and the Mission. They asked me the way to the Buck Lake trail, Egg Lake and Mission trails. I told them where they were. Rowan told me that they were going to see a man, and on asking him what he wanted to see him for, he told me that the man owed him some money. I asked him the name of the man and he told me that he did not know it. I dont know Johnson [*sic*].”⁴⁶

5.2.9 Absolom Ladouceure shared evidence at the inquest into Johnson’s alleged murder. He resided “four miles from the Mission [at Lac la Biche]. I have seen Johnson. I saw two men on July 2nd at 10 P.M. but they were not these (Rowan and Barrett men) one had an axe and the other had a gun.”⁴⁷

⁴⁰ LAC, RG18, vol. 487, file 348-15, Alleged murder (31 July 1914).

⁴¹ Also spelled Raphel in LAC, RG18, vol. 487, file 348-15, Alleged murder (31 July 1914).

⁴² LAC, RG18, vol. 487, file 348-15, Alleged murder (22 July 1914).

⁴³ LAC, RG18, vol. 487, file 348-15, Alleged murder (31 July 1914).

⁴⁴ The name was likely misspelled in the proceedings of the 29 July 1914 sitting of the inquest into Johnson’s dead body. See LAC, RG18, vol. 487, file 348-15, Alleged murder (29 July 1914).

⁴⁵ LAC, RG18, vol. 487, file 348-15, Alleged murder (31 July 1914). Johnson had likely been dead for approximately one week prior to the discovery of the body during the second week of July 1914.

⁴⁶ LAC, RG18, vol. 487, file 348-15, Alleged murder (31 July 1914).

⁴⁷ LAC, RG18, vol. 487, file 348-15, Alleged murder (31 July 1914).

Munroe

5.2.10 Louis Munroe,⁴⁸ the Métis Halfbreed from Montana who had resettled in the northeast, also testified at the inquest into Johnson's death.

On July 28, 1914, Louis Munroe duly sworn stated. I live at Big Egg Lake and have there scince March 13th [*sic*]. I met Johnson right after I went to Egg Lake. My place is about one and a half miles from his place. I saw Johnson last on the 14th of June. I was at his house once that was in May when I took some freight there for him.... At times I thought him a little simple in some ways.... He ... mentioned that a couple of women had come to his shack. I did not believe all of this [i.e., the women and that some people had tried to set fire to his home]. He also told me that he got money from home every three months, \$40 or \$45.00.⁴⁹

When he returned to the stand on 29 July 1914, Munroe recalled a conversation with “a man named Westover, I saw him on July the 5th at cache 5, William Swain told me that Westover had told him that if he was called up as a witness he might be able to tell something about these two men. He said that on the night of the 6th they had come to cache 5 and had asked for food and beds.”⁵⁰

Huppe

5.2.11 Albert Huppe testified at the inquest into Johnson's dead body on 29 July 1914. He recalled the movements of Rowan and Barrett around the time of Johnson's death. “[H]e had seen the accuseds on the 5th of July, at about three o'clock on the Egg Lake trail [*sic*]. They had asked him where Johnson's shack was and he had pointed it out to them.”⁵¹

Villeneuve

5.2.12 Mary Villeneuve testified at the inquest into Johnson's dead body on 29 July 1914. Like Duncan and Mary Tremblay, she also enjoyed a good relationship

⁴⁸ Surname was also spelled, likely incorrectly, as “Munrow.” See LAC, RG18, vol. 487, file 348-15 Alleged murder (22 July 1914).

⁴⁹ LAC, RG18, vol. 487, file 348-15, Alleged murder (31 July 1914).

⁵⁰ LAC, RG18, vol. 487, file 348-15, Alleged murder (31 July 1914). The name “Swain” could be an error on Munroe's part. The surname “McSwain” turned up when we performed surname frequency analysis of the identified Métis/Halfbreed individuals in the North-West Mounted Police Census of Fort Chipewyan from 1898-1899 and again when we performed surname frequency analysis of the enumerated Métis and Halfbreed individuals at Fort Chipewyan in the 1901 Census (Schedule No. 1). LAC, RG31, vol. 1250-1251, Statistics Canada, 1901 Census of Canada, The Territories, Alberta (202), Lac La Biche (e-2).

⁵¹ LAC, RG18, vol. 487, file 348-15, Alleged murder (31 July 1914).

with Johnson. Johnson “had come to her place for some bread which she had cooked for him. He took four loaves on this occasion. He generally came for the bread every week orso [*sic*]. Johnson had a dog which had been given to him by her brother.... The dog came to her house ... on July 6th alone.”⁵²

Cardinal and Reid

5.2.13 The two women saw the accused killers of Johnson, Rowan and Barrett, near his home. They told a Royal North West Mounted Police Officer,

On July 30th ... About 17 miles north of Buck Lake I saw two half-breed girls Sousette Cardinal and Victoria Reid, who both told me they had passed Rowan and Barrett about the beginning of July close to Buck lake, Rowan was then carrying the rifle, and Barrett the axe, they did not speak to them.... Travelling along the grade I came to Reids stopping place, they told me there that Rowan and Barrett called there at 7 am on the 7th of July and got breakfast, for which they paid 35 cents all they had, Mrs. Reid or her children did not see Barrett carrying an axe, but ... she said her husband had said he had seen it, he being away at the time I called so was unable to see him myself about it. Rowan told these people that they had found Johnson dead in a chair.⁵³

6.0 Census Data and Northwest Scrip Applications

6.1 Census data for the Lac la Biche Region for 1881, 1891, 1901, and 1906, for Fort Chipewyan in 1901, and for Fort McMurray in 1901 indicate a significant number of Métis families in the Study Region (see Appendix 3). The North-West Mounted Police, in preparation for the negotiations of Treaty Eight, conducted a census or count of the Aboriginal population during the winter of 1898 to 1899. “Halfbreeds” were identified at Fort Chipewyan and Fort McMurray. This North-West Mounted Police count was not conducted in Lac la Biche region because the Aboriginal population of this region was associated with Treaty Six and the Northwest Scrip Commissions (ca. 1885 to 1887).

6.2 Based on the census data on Métis populations for Lac la Biche, the following surname groupings predominate: Cardinal, Ladouceur, Desjarlais, Boucher, Bourke, Quintal, Powder, Pruden, Tremblay, and Laval. Based on the census data on Métis populations of Fort Chipewyan and Fort McMurray, these surname groupings predominate: Mercredi, Tourangeau, Loutitt, Flett, Wylie, Villeburn, McDonald, and Gullion.

⁵² LAC, RG18, vol. 487, file 348-15, Alleged murder (31 July 1914).

⁵³ LAC, RG18, vol. 487, file 348-15, Alleged murder (10-7-14).

6.3 For various reasons, census to census comparisons are problematic, however, the number of Métis individuals counted or enumerated during the period of 1881 to 1906 was sizeable. Within the Study Region, Lac la Biche represented the largest concentration of Métis people.

6.4 Data from the Northwest Scrip associated with Lac la Biche also indicates a large number of Métis people in the Study Region (see Appendix 4). Scrip issued between 1885 and 1906 indicates 1,179 individuals can be associated with the Lac la Biche locale (i.e. current residence, place of birth, and place of application). Not all scrip applications indicated geographical locales and the amount of “missing data” is sizable. In terms of current residence, 500 individuals were residing at Lac la Biche at the time of application. Six hundred and three individuals indicated that they were born at Lac la Biche. Lac la Biche was also an important locale for the Northwest Scrip commissions to take applications for scrip entitlements. Some 748 individuals applied for scrip at Lac la Biche.

7.0 Conclusion

7.1 This report on the historic Métis communities in northeast Alberta was a snapshot of the Métis and Halfbreed families within the region and nearby areas: northwest Saskatchewan and the Northwest Territories. It established that there is a historical Métis and Halfbreed community in the Study Region, especially at Lac la Biche, in the period of 1881 to 1914. Métis were not only occupants who farmed, trapped, hunted, and fished but also workers for the Hudson’s Bay Company and the Royal North West Mounted Police. The reliance of the Royal North West Mounted Police officers on the Métis and Halfbreeds as temporary labourers and witnesses in the alleged murder of Hiram Johnson by W. Barrett and James Rowan was an indication that not only did the officers trust the Métis and Halfbreeds but accepted their knowledge of the region. The analysis of Census and scrip application records is indicative of the presence of Métis surnames. The descriptive narrative records of the Geological Survey of Canada and the Royal North West Mounted Police also enabled us to generate a list of Métis surnames. Further research on the historical Métis and Halfbreed communities in the Study Region may enable us to trace the changes in landholding patterns and reliance on wage labour.⁵⁴

⁵⁴ Nicole St-Onge, *Saint-Laurent, Manitoba: Evolving Métis Identities, 1850-1914* (Regina: University of Regina, Canadian Plains Research Center, 2004). Nicole St-Onge noted an increased reliance on wage labour by Métis in the later years of the Red River Settlement and in the early years of the young province of Manitoba, in the period of 1850 to 1914. She considers Métis identities to be evolving as requirements for labour changed, from life “on

7.2 We now have a better understanding of the Métis people and the land in the Study Region. Lac la Biche was a Métis hub in the region. We also have an idea of the families in the region after analysis of northwest scrip records, census records, and descriptive narrative records. The research trip to Library and Archives Canada from 27 May-2 June 2012 revealed that the presence of Métis was well documented, particularly in the Royal North West Mounted Police records (RG18).

7.3 Ultimately, the sources all addressed the question of the presence of historical Métis families and communities in the Study Region and enriched the images of a firmly anchored people in the region as portrayed in this description in Fort Chipewyan and from 1910. “About a mile from the Hudsons Bay Co along the shore is the R.C. Mission Convent and School and Colin Frasers trading posts, between are numerous half breed houses and a small Church of England Mission Church and School [*sic*].”⁵⁵

the land” to wage labour. To track such changes within the context of the Study Region in a timeframe similar to the period that St-Onge has suggested would be a suitable topic for further research.

⁵⁵ LAC, RG18, vol. 1643, file 125, pt. 2, Patrols & Patrol Reports. E. Sanders, Supt. Commanding “N” Division to The Commissioner R.N.W.M.Police (6 August 1910).

Appendices

Appendix 1 Methodology of Extracting the Métis Population from National/Regional Censuses

A1.0 Métis Surname Frequency Analysis Methodology

A1.1 The national and regional census images that were reviewed, digitized, compiled, and tabulated into spreadsheets, included the following Census years: 1881, 1891, 1898-1899, 1901, and 1906. The 1881, 1891, and 1906 Censuses were tabulated to demonstrate the frequency of the surname of a Métis family that appeared in the census. To perform a surname frequency count, these censuses required cross-reference with other data sources to identify Métis individuals. MAP has developed procedures to determine if the enumerated individual was Métis by cross-referencing with the Northwest Scrip Applications and the 1901 Census.

A1.2 Of the early censuses reviewed, the 1901 Census was the most useful census to identify the Halfbreed population, as the “Racial or Tribal Origin” categories were specific enough to determine whether an individual was of Métis origin. Since the 1901 Census was conducted within a close timeframe to the earlier Censuses (i.e., 1891 and 1906), a comparison of those sources was also possible.

A1.3 In principle, the enumerated individual that fulfilled the following criteria was considered Métis/Halfbreed:

A1.3.1 the individual shared the similar birth and given name with the record in the Northwest Scrip Applications and/or in the 1901 Census;⁵⁶

A1.3.2 the individual’s ethnicity was indicated as Halfbreed in the record in the Northwest Scrip Applications and/or in the 1901 Census;

A1.3.3 the individual was geographically connected to the Lac La Biche region (i.e., his/her P.O. address, current residence, place of birth, place of application, place of marriage, and place of death in the Northwest Scrip Applications);

A1.3.4 the individual had a similar birth date (within seven to ten years) in the record in the Northwest Scrip Applications and/or in the 1901 Census;

A1.3.5 the individual’s father and/or mother was identified as a Halfbreed in the Northwest Scrip Applications and/or in the 1901 Census.

A1.4 An *Excel* data analysis tool known as *Pivot Table Report*⁵⁷ was then used to determine the frequency of the surname of a Métis family based on the number of Métis individuals identified from the censuses.

⁵⁶ Special attention was paid when searching for individuals’ birth names because variations occurred from the birth name spelling to variations of the same phonetic surnames such as Giroux and Geroux or Cardinal, Cardenell, and Cardinell.

⁵⁷ *Pivot Table Report* is a data analytical tool developed by *Microsoft Excel*. The *Pivot Table Report* is able to automatically sort and count the frequency of occurrence of a predefined field in an *Excel* spreadsheet. This project used the *Pivot Table Report* to generate the number of occurrences of Métis/half-breed surnames in a census record. MAP also utilized this tool to summarize the geographical details of the Métis based on the pre-defined fields (i.e., current residence, place of birth, and place of applications) in the *Excel* spreadsheet.

A1.5 The methodology of identifying Métis individuals from the North-West Mounted Police Special Census of 1898 to 1899 was different from other national/regional censuses. The North-West Mounted Police Special Census enumerated the population at household but not at the individual level. It provided limited information (i.e., the name of the head and the number of men, women, boys, and girls in the household). Therefore, the only way to identify the “unidentified” individuals in the Census is to cross-reference with the 1901 Census and/or the Northwest Scrip Applications database. (The rest of the family members except the head are unidentified in the North-West Mounted Police Special Census; only the number of women, boys, and girls are recorded in this census.)

A1.6 The MAP Lab has also developed a series of criteria to identify the head and the family member in each household. The head of the family was identified by comparing his/her demographic information (i.e., both his first and last name, gender, age, and his/her ethnicity) with the Northwest Scrip Application database. The demographic information for the rest of family members can be found under the same household as the head in the 1901 Census and/or they could be listed under the same scrip application as the head in the Northwest Scrip Applications database. The criteria included the following:

A1.6.1 Both first and last name of the head must be the same as the one listed in Northwest Scrip Applications and/or in the 1901 Census

A1.6.2 The family member identified must be listed in the same household and/or applications as the head in Northwest Scrip Applications and/or in the 1901 Census

A1.6.3 The number of family members must correspond to the number of members identified from the Northwest Scrip Applications and/or 1901 Census; there could also be a possibility that family members were born and/or died between 1898 and 1901

A1.6.4 The individuals identified must be born at Lac La Biche, Fort Chipewyan, or Fort McMurray or the Lac La Biche region or Lac La Biche Sub-district

A1.6.5 Those individuals who were deceased at the time of the application for scrip were not counted

A1.6.6 In principle, these procedures are designed to prefer an undercount, rather than over-represent the Lac La Biche Métis geographical sample. Another approach may generate more links.

Appendix 2 Methodology of Eliminating Redundant Records in Northwest “Halfbreed” Scrip Application

A2.0 Problem of Redundant/Duplicate North West Scrip Records

A2.1.1 Redundant records developed when two or more digital records were created for one individual during the official procedures of the original scrip claim process or the subsequent digitization process for the scrip database. The duplicate records could be generated under certain circumstances throughout the scrip claiming process: (1) the same individual would be listed on his or her own application and then possibly on other special categories of applications; (such as: those claims on behalf of a minor or as a guardian of a minor, as an heir of the deceased, or, on behalf of an absentee); (2) more commonly, the same individual would be listed under his/her mother’s application and/or father’s application; and (3) some individuals might have applied for scrip more than once. It was common to have individuals identified as children on parental applications who were of adult age, and these individuals applied for scrip on their own application.

A2.1.2 A single application could generate several database records. The MAP Lab decided to enter data from each and every application.

2.1 Method of Identifying Redundant Records Pertaining to the Same Individual

2.1.1 The determination of redundant records is not an obvious process; variations of the spelling of names, any residual data entry mistakes, and fields with missing data all present challenges for comparing different records that might potentially refer to the same individual. In essence, for the purpose of non-redundant tabulation, procedures had to be developed that would establish that a particular database record represented a unique individual and that for the purpose of identifying the population no other records also represented the same individual.

2.1.2 Some records were incomplete with respect to useful data and were therefore considered irrelevant to the purposes of tabulations identifying a set of individuals that can represent Lac la Biche.

2.1.3 The systematic identification and orderly elimination of redundant records from a geographical sample of the scrip application database, to avoid the error of miscounting individuals (claimants), involved a methodical examination and comparison of each record. These procedures would also catch any remaining duplicate records. The following procedures were deployed so that valid numerical summaries could be generated.

2.1.4 In the *Excel* file, ScripLLBXLsv2_Original (i.e., rows of data) were sorted first by birth name, then by given name, and finally by date of birth. Based on these characteristics (names, age, etc.), in most cases, redundant records for the same individual would appear proximate to each other in the *Excel* worksheet. Similar looking rows of data were examined closely. The identification of redundant records could be confirmed by considering additional data that would infer either uniqueness or redundancy. The purposes of compiling and tabulating data, redundancy refers to more than one database record for the same individual.

2.1.5 When two or more records shared the same birth name, given name, a similar birth date (within seven to ten years), and both parents' names, the record(s) were considered redundant.

2.1.6 When two or more records shared the same birth name, given name, similar birth date (within seven to ten years); however, uniqueness could not be established because of incomplete or absent information from the parents' names fields needed to make a comparison. Consequently, in these cases, the record(s) were considered redundant.

2.1.7 When the birth name and the given name were the same, but uniqueness could not be established because of incomplete or absent information from the date of birth field needed to make a comparison, the record(s) were considered redundant.

2.1.8 When additional information might establish uniqueness or redundancy, the original application was consulted for additional details that had not been included in the *Excel* fields used to create this geographical sample (i.e., date of death).

2.1.9 Close attention was paid to records with similar given names, such as Marie, Maria, and Marie Rose, because these variations could potentially represent the same individual. Records with such variations were considered redundant when their uniqueness could not be determined.

2.1.10 For those records suggesting similar names (i.e., Joe/Joseph, John/Johnny, Mary/Maria, and Jane) and other fields with similar but not identical data, the application numbers were checked before considering these records redundant. If both records shared the same application number, these records could not be redundant because the records would be from the sample application. Such a situation infers that they are members of the same family and that they share similar given names.

2.1.11 When the birth name or the given name was absent (i.e., unnamed children), and uniqueness could not be established otherwise, such records were considered irrelevant and thus deleted.

2.1.12 Close attention was paid to similar birth names, for example, written variations such as Belcourt and Bellcourt or Calio, Callio, Callion, Cailliou, and Kaillou, because uniqueness cannot always be inferred by birth name spelling variations of the same phonetic surnames. Records in which the same individual's surname was spelled differently had the potential to generate redundant records.

2.1.13 If the uniqueness of two or more similar records could not be determined, the records were classified as redundant, thereby erring on the side of caution. These procedures were designed to prefer an undercount, rather than over represent the population of the Lac la Biche sample.

2.2 Method of Selecting and Eliminating Redundant Records Pertaining to the Same Individual

2.2.1 When two or more redundant records were identified, examined, and considered, a decision about which record(s) to delete and which record to retain had to be made. Several priorities determined a sequence for selecting the redundant record(s) to be deleted and for

selecting the most pertinent record for retention. In principle, the record that best establishes the uniqueness of the individual and provided the most information was retained. Records were retained that:

- 2.2.1.1** contained the most complete fields;
- 2.2.1.2** represented individuals' actual applications for their own scrip claims (in preference to a record derived from a parental application or on behalf of another individual);
- 2.2.1.3** were located within the main block of microfilm reels (C-14936–C-15010) or volumes (1325–1371) for which colour digital photos are generally available;
- 2.2.1.4** depicted the most precise data (i.e., Cypress Hills as opposed to the North West Territories);
- 2.2.1.5** were derived from an application that had other derived records that were also retained;
- 2.2.1.6** had the most legible wording (fewest fields containing question marks indicating illegible writing);
- 2.2.1.7** had the most recent date of application.

2.3 Final Database Determination

2.3.1 Following the identification and elimination of redundant records for the Lac la Biche sample, the Excel spreadsheet (ScripLLBXLsv2) was saved and renamed (ScripLLBXLsv3). One thousand, nine hundred, and seventy-six records had been drawn from the original sample, and 797 records were considered as redundant records and thus deleted. One thousand, one hundred, and seventy-nine records, representing 1,179 individuals, remained in the database. The majority of these individuals were born in the 1870s and early 1880s.

Appendix 3: Research Findings: National Censuses Surname Analysis Results in Lac La Biche Region

A3.1 Surname of Enumerated Métis Individuals, Lac La Biche, 1881

Surname	No. of Individuals
Cardinal	56
Ladouceur	23
Pruden	19
Houle	12
Deserdan	10
La Rock	9
Brunou	7
Vebran	7
Bolcore	6
Desraeli/Desjarlais?	6
Lavillie/Lavallee?	6
Reid	6
Frederick	5
Fusnave?/Fosseneuve?	5
Johnstone	5
Kakeka	5
Powder	5
Singer	4
Disharm	2
Fortier	2
Henderson	2
Adam	1
Amlin	1
Mulligan	1
Vilnav/Villeneuve?	1
Total	206

SOURCE: LAC, RG31, Statistics Canada, 1881 Census of Canada, Northwest Territories, The Territories (192), Battleford (K); LAC RG 31, Statistics Canada, 1901 Census of Canada, The Territories, Alberta (202), Lac La Biche (e-2); and LAC RG 15, Northwest Scrip Applications, vol. 491-492, 578, 1325, 1329, 1331, 1333, 1338-1340, 1344-1345, 1348, 1351-1355, 1361, 1363-1364, 1366-1367, 1369, 1371.

A4.2 Surname of Enumerated Metis Individuals, Lac La Biche Sub-district, 1891

Surname	No. of Individuals
Cardinal	44
Ladouceur	40
Auger	20
Desjarlais	19
Boucher	14
Larocque	14
Pruden	14
Quanvile/Quintalle/Quintal?	14
Johnstone	12
Tremblay	12
Whitford	11
Hemlin/Hamelin?	10
Sinclair	10
Singer	10
Gullion	9
House	9
Erasmus	8
Farel/Favel?	8
La fleur/Lafleur?	8
Ducharme	7
Gairdner	7
Dasjardin/Desjardins?	6
Lavollia/Lavallée	6
Villeneuve	6
McGillvery	5
Taylor	5
Bocher/Boucher?	4
Hoole/Houle?	4
Spence	4
Borque	3
Reed	2
Anderson	1
Beaudry	1
Cromarty	1
Total	348

SOURCE: LAC, RG31, Statistics Canada, 1891 Census of Canada, Northwest Territories, Alberta (197), Lac La Biche (21); LAC RG 31, Statistics Canada, 1901 Census of Canada, The Territories, Alberta (202), Lac La Biche (e-2); and LAC RG 15, Northwest Scrip Applications, vol. 492, 620, 821, 1326-1329, 1332-1340, 1344-1346, 1348, 1350-1355, 1362-1364, 1367, 1369-1370.

A4.3 Surname of the Enumerated Metis Individuals in NWMP Census, Fort Chipewyan, 1898-99

Surname	No. of Individuals
Mercredi	27
Tourangeau	22
Loutitt	15
Flett	12
Daniel	11
Lepeni Bougon/Lepiné	11
Wylie	11
Villebrun	8
Fraser	7
Sanderson	7
Evans	5
Forcier	5
Bird	4
Logan	4
McSwain	3
Beaulieu	1
Cooper	1
McDonald?	1
Total	155

SOURCE: LAC, RG18, vol. 1435, file 76-1899, pt. 2, "Indians: Census of Indians & Halfbreeds in Peace River District"; LAC, RG31, Statistic Canada, 1891 Census of Canada, The Territories, Unorganized Territories (201), Athabaska, Fort Chipewyan; LAC, RG31, Statistics Canada, 1901 Census of Canada, The Territories, Unorganized Territories (206), Athabaska (a-6), Fort Chipewyan; LAC, RG15, Northwest Scrip Applications, vols. 692, 1250-1251, 1327, 1336, 1339, 1342-1343, 1346-1348, 1350, 1355-1356, 1358-1359, 1366, 1369, 1370-1371.

A4.4 Surname Frequency of the Enumerated Metis Individuals in the Royal North West Mounted Police Census, Fort McMurray, 1898-99

Surname	No. of Individuals
McDonald	10
Gullion	4
Total	14

SOURCE: LAC, RG18, vol. 1435, file 76-1899, pt. 2, "Indians: Census of Indians & Halfbreeds in Peace River District"; LAC, RG31, Statistics Canada, 1901 Census of Canada, The Territories, Unorganized Territories (206), Athabaska (a-6), Fort McMurray; LAC, RG15, Northwest Scrip Applications, vols. 1350.

A4.5 Surname of Enumerated Metis Individuals, Fort Chipewyan, 1901

Surname	No. of Individuals
Mercredi	34
Loutitt	22
Tourangeau	19
Wylie	15
Flett	13
Villebrun	9
Sandison	8
Fraser	7
Forcier	5
McSwain	5
Gladu	4
Arnott	3
Logan	3
Bird	2
Bertrand	1
Linklater	1
Papineau	1
Sutherland	1
Total	153

SOURCE: LAC RG31 v. 1250-1251, Statistics Canada, 1901 Census of Canada, The Territories, Alberta (202).

A4.6 Surname of Enumerated Metis Individuals, Fort McMurray, 1901

Surname	No. of Individuals
McDonald	11
Ladouceur	9
Cardinal	6
Eastman	1
Gordon	1
Total	28

SOURCE: LAC RG31 v. 1250-1251, Statistics Canada, 1901 Census of Canada, The Territories, Alberta (202).

A4.7 Surname of Enumerated Metis Individuals, Lac La Biche, 1901

Surname	No. of Individuals
Cardinal	115
Ladoucer	44
Desjarlais	43
Boucher	29
Lapoudre	23
Quintal	20
Tremblay	18
Borque?	16
Hope	16
Laroque	14
Hamlin	12
Johnston/Johnston?/Johnstone	12
Pruden	12
Reed	10
Lavallee?/Lavalle	9
Singer	9
Favvreaux?	8
Lafleur	8
Paul	8
Descharm?/Ducharme	6
Rop?	6
Dacounnes?	5
McDonald?	4
Plochon?	4
Comtois	2
Auger	1
Gardner	1
Greenwood	1
Kennedy	1
Tessier?	1
Wallie?	1
Total	459

SOURCE: LAC RG31 vol. 1250-1251, Statistics Canada, 1901 Census of Canada, The Territories, Alberta (202), Lac La Biche (e-2).

A4.8 Surname of Enumerated Metis Individuals, Lac La Biche, 1906

Surname	No. of Individuals
Cardinal	136
Ladouceur/Ladauceur	37
Desjarlais	35
Bourke	30
Baucher/Boucher?	29
Tremblay	25
Lapoudre/Lapeudre	22
Quintal	22
Pruden	19
Huppe	16
Laroque/Larocque?	16
Lavalle	14
Fausneauve/Fosseneuve?	10
Fredrick	10
Sinclair	10
Auger	9
Whitford	9
Lefleur/Lafleur?	8
Singer	8
Bernard	7
Descharme	7
Hamelin	7
Johnstone	6
Spencer	6
Carey	4
Taylor	4
Delorme	2
Deschambeault	1
Peter	1
Reed	1
Total	511

SOURCE: LAC, RG 31, Statistics Canada, 1906 Census of Canada, Alberta, Edmonton (20), Lac La Biche (8); LAC RG31, Statistics Canada, 1901 Census of Canada, The Territories, Alberta (202), Lac La Biche (e-2); and LAC RG15, Northwest Scrip Applications, vol. 491-492, 981, 1053, 1326-1327, 1329, 1331-1334, 1336-1341, 1344, 1348, 1350-1355, 1363-1364, 1367-1369, 1371.

Appendix 4: North West HalfBreed Scrip Application Geographic Data Summary in Lac La Biche Region

Appendix Table 4.1 Current Residence for Individuals Named on Northwest Halfbreed Scrip Applications Relating to Lac La Biche, ca. 1885-1906

Region One

Lac La Biche, AB	500
Athabasca Landing, AB	23
Owl River, AB	5
Fort Chipewyan	4
Fort McMurray, AB	3
Grand total	1
	536

Outside of Region One-Alberta

Lesser Slave Lake, AB	36
Calling Lake, AB	29
Edmonton, AB	15
Baptiste Lake, AB	10
Lac Ste Anne, AB	9
Buck Lake, AB	8
St Albert, AB	8
Calgary, AB	6
Saddle Lake, AB	6
Victoria, AB	6
Battle River, AB	5
Beaver Lake, AB	5
Cold Lake, AB	5
Peace River, AB	5
Lake Wabascaw, AB	4
Fort Saskatchewan, AB	3
Peace River Crossing, AB	3
Wabiscaw, AB	3
Whitefish Lake, AB	3
Fort Vermilion, AB	2
Peace Hills, AB	2
Pelican Portage, AB	2
St Paul des Cris, AB	2
Blood Reserve	1
Buffalo Lake, AB	1
Cache Lake, AB	1

Fort Jasper, AB	1
Long Lake, AB	1
Morley, AB	1
Peace River Landing, AB	1
Pelican Lake, AB	1
St Paul de Metis, AB*	1
The Narrows, AB	1
Wetaskawin, AB	1
Grand total	189

Outside of Alberta - Canada

Battleford, SK	14
Green Lake, SK	9
Northwest Territories	4
Winnipeg, MB	4
Duck Lake, SK	2
Fort Ellice, MB	2
Prince Albert, SK	2
Baie St Paul, QC	1
Bresaylor, SK	1
Cumberland House, SK	1
Eagle Hills, SK	1
Egg Lake, AB	1
Fort Pitt, SK	1
Isle a La Crosse, SK	1
Manitoba	1
Meadow Lake, SK	1
Onion Lake, SK	1
Riding Mountain, MB	1
Sandy Bay, SK	1
St Boniface, MB	1
St Laurent, SK	1
St Louis de Langevin, SK	1
Waterhen Bay, MB	1
Willoughby, SK	1
Wolverine Point, SK	1
Wood Mountain, SK	1
Grand total	56

Outside of Canada-United States

Havre, Montana, US	2
Montana, US	2
Benton, Montana, US	1
Birch Creek, Montana, US	1
Flathead, Montana	1
Lewiston, Montana, US	1
Missouri, US	1
Grand total	9

Outside Canada-Other

Africa	1
Grand total	1

Not Defined

Hay Creek, AB	6
Ceded Territories	3
Pelican River, AB	3
Between Lac La Biche and Victoria, AB	2
The Plains	2
Bapnote Lake ¹	1
Mistahe Omaskeiwkiw	1
Territories	1
The Prairie	1
Athabasca River, AB	1
Between the Athabasca landing and Chipewyan, AB	1
St John	1
Grand Total	23

¹ Probably Baptiste Lake, Alberta, which is located in the northeast corner of the province near Athabasca.

No Data

Not asked	354
Not answered	17
Grand Total	371

SOURCE: LAC, RG15, Northwest Scrip Applications vols. 491-492, 497, 517, 553, 578, 582, 599-603, 620, 660, 675, 689, 716, 719, 724-725, 812, 829, 838, 849, 860, 879, 938, 980-981, 1325-1346, 1348-1371.

*The place names "St. Paul de Métis" and "St. Paul des Métis" were used interchangeably in the Northwest Scrip Applications. They were referring to the town St. Paul des Métis in Alberta.

Note: The sample of the Region One study captured only those applications that listed Lac La Biche in the geographical fields (i.e. P.O. address, current residence, place of birth, place of marriage, place of death, and place of application) in the North West Scrip Applications. The resulting table summarized the geographical details of the Métis in Region One based on a pre-defined field (i.e., current residence) in the dataset by using the *Microsoft Excel* data analysis tool *Pivot Table Report*.

Appendix Table 4.2 Place of Birth for Individuals Named on Northwest Halfbreed Scrip Applications Relating to Lac La Biche, ca. 1885-1906

Region One

Lac La Biche, AB	603
Fort Chipewyan, AB	12
Fort McMurray, AB	5
Owl River, AB	1
Rock Island Lake, AB	1
Grand total	622

Outside of Region One - Alberta

Lesser Slave Lake, AB	23
Athabasca, AB	12
Whitefish Lake, AB	10
Fort Dunvegan, AB	8
Lac Ste Anne, AB	8
Calling Lake, AB	7
Saddle Lake, AB	6
Buck Lake, AB	5
Edmonton, AB	5
Peace River, AB	5
St Albert, AB	5
Wabiscaw, AB	5
Beaver Lake, AB	4
Fort Vermilion, AB	4
Pelican Rapids, AB	4
Victoria, AB	8
Athabasca Landing, AB	3
Battle River, AB	3
St Paul des Cris, AB	3
Buffalo Lake, AB	2
Cold Lake, AB	2
Egg Lake, AB?	2
Floating Stone Lake, AB	2
Grande Prairie, AB	2
Beaver River, AB	2
Baptiste River, AB	1
Beaver Hills, AB	1
Beaver Lodge, AB	1
Between White Fish Lake and Lac La Biche?	1
Bow River, AB	1
Cypress Hills, AB	1

Good Fish Lake, AB	1
Lac d Ours near Lake Wabascaw, AB	1
Lac La Nonne, AB	1
Lake Athabaska, AB	1
Long Lake, AB	1
Martin Mountain, AB	1
Peace River Landing, AB	1
Pelican Lake, AB	1
Red Deer Lake, AB	1
Rock Island Lake, AB	1
Sandy Lake, AB	1
St Paul de Metis, AB*	1
The Narrows, AB	1
Grand total	158

Outside of Alberta – Canada

Fort Pitt, SK	10
Red River, MB	8
Winnipeg, MB	7
Moose Lake, SK	6
Fort Carlton, SK	5
St Boniface, MB	5
Batoche, SK	3
Fort Ellice, MB	3
Onion Lake, SK	3
Riding Mountain, MB	3
St Francois Xavier, MB	3
Big Point Deschenes, MB	2
Fond du Lac, SK	2
Lac Bush, QC	2
Lake Cariboo, ON?	2
Manitoba	2
Portage La Loche, SK	2
Prince Albert, SK	2
Qu'Appelle, SK	2
St Andrews, MB	2
Fort Dauphin, MB	1
Hudson's Hope, BC	1
Isle a La Crosse, SK	1
Lac La Truite, QC	1
Lake Manitoba, MB	1
McLeod Lake, BC	1

Moose Mountain, SK	1
Norway House, MB	1
Popular Point, MB	1
St Charles, MB	1
St Peters, MB	1
Trout Lake, BC	1
Wood Mountain, SK	1
Grand total	87

Outside of Alberta – Canada

Fort Pitt, SK	10
Red River, MB	8
Winnipeg, MB	7
Moose Lake, SK	6
Fort Carlton, SK	5
St Boniface, MB	5
Batoche, SK	3
Fort Ellice, MB	3
Onion Lake, SK	3
Riding Mountain, MB	3
St Francois Xavier, MB	3
Big Point Deschenes, MB	2
Fond du Lac, SK	2
Lac Bush, QC	2
Lake Cariboo, ON?	2
Manitoba	2
Portage La Loche, SK	2
Prince Albert, SK	2
Qu'Appelle, SK	2
St Andrews, MB	2
Fort Dauphin, MB	1
Hudson's Hope, BC	1
Isle a La Crosse, SK	1
Lac La Truite, QC	1
Lake Manitoba, MB	1
McLeod Lake, BC	1
Moose Mountain, SK	1
Norway House, MB	1
Popular Point, MB	1
St Charles, MB	1
St Peters, MB	1
Trout Lake, BC	1
Wood Mountain, SK	1
Grand total	87

Not Defined

The Plains	7
Mackenzie River	5
Athabasca River, AB	4
Hay Creek, AB	3
St John	2
Rocky Mountains	2
Along the Saskatchewan	1
Birch Lake Saskatchewan River?	1
In the West	1
Northwest Territories	1
Pembina	1
Pointe Des Anglais	1
South of the Saskatchewan River	1
The Prairie between Buffalo Lake and Saskatchewan River	1
The Prairie south of Saskatchewan	1
Between Red River and Qu'Appelle	1
Between Victoria and Lac La Biche, AB	1
Grand total	34

No Data

Not asked	265
Not answered	12
Grand total	277

SOURCE: LAC, RG15, Northwest Scrip Applications vols. 491-492, 497, 517, 553, 578, 582, 599-603, 620, 660, 675, 689, 716, 719, 724-725, 812, 829, 838, 849, 860, 879, 938, 980-981, 1325-1346, 1348-1371.

*The place names "St. Paul de Métis" and "St. Paul des Métis" were used interchangeably in the Northwest Scrip Applications. They were referring to the town St. Paul des Métis in Alberta.

Note: The sample of the Region One study captured only those applications that listed Lac La Biche in the geographical fields (i.e. P.O. address, current residence, place of birth, place of marriage, place of death, and place of application) in the North West Scrip Applications. The resulting table summarized the geographical details of the Métis in Region One based on a pre-defined field (i.e., place of birth) in the dataset by using the *Microsoft Excel* data analysis tool *Pivot Table Report*.

Appendix Table 4.3 Place of Application for Individuals Named on Northwest Halfbreed Scrip Applications Relating to Lac La Biche, ca. 1885-1906

Region One

Lac La Biche, AB	748
Fort Chipewyan, AB	5
Fort McMurray, AB	4
Grand total	757

Outside of Region One - Alberta

St Albert, AB	59
Edmonton, AB	51
Athabasca Landing, AB	47
Lesser Slave Lake, AB	28
Calgary, AB	22
Fort Victoria, AB	18
Calling River, AB	17
Pelican Portage, AB	15
Pelican Rapids, AB?	14
Lac Ste Anne, AB	9
Wabiscaw, AB	8
Peace River Landing, AB	8
Peace Hills, AB	8
Peace River Crossing	5
Saddle Lake, AB	5
St Paul de Metis, AB*	5
Fort Macleod, AB	4
Wolverine Point, AB	4
Battle River, AB	1
Fort Vermilion, AB	1
Lesser Slave River, AB	1
Lethbridge, AB	1
Red Deer River, AB	1
Grand total	332

Outside of Alberta - Canada

Battleford, SK	32
Green Lake, SK	9
Prince Albert, SK	9
Onion Lake, SK	8
Duck Lake, SK	5
Fort Pitt, SK	5
Maple Creek, SK	5

Winnipeg, MB	5
Fort Qu'Appelle, SK	4
Fort Cumberland, SK	2
Isle a La Crosse, SK	1
Grand total	85

Not Defined

Sandy Bay	2
Forks of Saskatchewan	1
Grand total	3

No Data

Not asked	2
Grand total	2

SOURCE: LAC, RG15, Northwest Scrip Applications vols. 491-492, 497, 517, 553, 578, 582, 599-603, 620, 660, 675, 689, 716, 719, 724-725, 812, 829, 838, 849, 860, 879, 938, 980-981, 1325-1346, 1348-1371.

*The place names "St. Paul de Métis" and "St. Paul des Métis" were used interchangeably in the Northwest Scrip Applications. They referred to the town St. Paul des Métis in Alberta.
Please Note: The sample of the Region One study captured only those applications that listed Lac La Biche in the geographical fields (i.e. P.O. address, current residence, place of birth, place of marriage, place of death, and place of application) in the North West Scrip Applications. The resulting table summarized the geographical details of the Métis in Region One based on a pre-defined field (i.e., place of application) in the dataset by using the *Microsoft Excel* data analysis tool *Pivot Table Report*.

Appendix 5: Glossary

This descriptive glossary reflects terminology that is employed by the MAP Lab and for interested readers it provides support to the concept developed in this report.

Data Correction: The third step of data entry in the MAP Lab, where all fields of the verified data are compared with the original document. The data is confirmed/corrected on the hard copy version as well as the digital record. Also see *Data Entry* and *Data Verification*.

Data Entry: The first step in the MAP Lab of digitization/transcription of documents through keying text and numbers into a database, spreadsheet, or other electronic application. See also *Data Correction* and *Data Verification*.

Data Verification: The second step of data entry in the MAP Lab, where all fields of the initial entry are confirmed or altered on the hard copy through a comparison with the copy of the original document. See also *Data Correction* and *Data Entry*.

Not Defined: Location that is too generic to be defined from the Northwest Scrip Applications. For example, individuals listed "The Plains" as their birthplace. There is no specific information indicating the exact location of where on the Plains they were born.

Data Tabulation: Data tabulation occurred after the correction of the data. The data is grouped and analyzed using an *Excel* data analysis tool known as *Pivot Table Report*. The *Pivot Table Report* created a data summary from the original *Excel* file and automated a record by record (case by case) tabulation of data values. Also see *Pivot Table Report*.

Pivot Table Report: A data analytical tool developed by *Microsoft Excel*. *Pivot Table Report* is able to automatically sort and count the frequency of occurrence of a predefined field in an *Excel* spreadsheet. This project used the *Pivot Table Report* to generate the number of occurrences of Métis and half-breed surnames in a census record. MAP also utilized this tool to summarize the geographical details of the Métis in Region One based on the pre-defined fields (i.e., current residence, place of birth, and place of application) in the *Excel* spreadsheet.

Curriculum Vitae

Name: Jonathan Anuik

Position: Assistant Professor

Department: Educational Policy Studies

Institution: University of Alberta

Telephone: (780) 492-0765

Fax: (780) 492-2024

E-mail: anuik@ualberta.ca

Web site: <http://www.edpolicystudies.ualberta.ca/People/Faculty/Anuik.aspx>

Post-Secondary Education:

Doctor of Philosophy (2009), University of Saskatchewan (Dates attended: 2003-2009). "Métis Families and Schools: The Decline and Reclamation of Métis Identities in Saskatchewan, 1885-1980"

Master of Arts (Fellow of the School of Graduate Studies) (2003), Memorial University of Newfoundland (Dates attended: 2002-2003). "Forming Civilization at Red River: Nineteenth Century Missionary Education of Métis and Aboriginal Children"

Bachelor of Arts Honours (High Honours in History) (2002), University of Saskatchewan (Dates attended: 1998-2002)

Academic Appointments:

Assistant Professor, Departments of History and Interdisciplinary Studies, Lakehead University 2009-2011

Sessional Lecturer, Department of History, University of Saskatchewan 2006, 2007-2008

Research Assistant, Faculty of Native Studies, University of Alberta 2006

Research Assistant, Department of History, University of Saskatchewan 2006

Graduate Teaching Assistant, Department of History, University of Saskatchewan 2004, 2005

Research Assistant, Department of History, Memorial University of Newfoundland 2002-2003

Graduate Teaching Assistant, Department of History, Memorial University of Newfoundland 2002

Professional Memberships:

The Canadian Society for the Study of Education

The American Educational Research Association

The Canadian Historical Association

The American Historical Association

Honours and Awards:

2011 Saskatchewan Book Awards—winner of the First Peoples' Publishing Award and shortlisted title for the Award for Publishing—*First in Canada: An Aboriginal Book of Days*. Regina: University of Regina, Canadian Plains Research Center.
Winner of the Canadian History of Education Association's Founders' Prize: The Cathy James Memorial Dissertation Prize for a thesis on the history of education in Canada, written in either French or English 2010
Academic Freedom Award, University of Saskatchewan Faculty Association 2006
Memorial University of Newfoundland, Fellow of the School of Graduate Studies and Research 2003
Member, Golden Key International Honour Society 1999-present

Undergraduate Courses Taught at University of Saskatchewan:

History 151.3: Pre-Confederation Canadian History
History 252.3: Canadian Politics 1800-1900
History 258.3: Prairie History since 1905
History 259.3: History of Women in Canada to 1918
History 265.3: Introduction to the History of Native-Newcomer Relations 1880-Present

Undergraduate Courses Taught at Lakehead University Orillia Campus:

Inquiry 1010: Foundations of Inquiry
Inquiry 1030: Applications of Inquiry
History 2010: Environmental History—A Global View
History 2335: History of Women in Pre-Confederation Canada
History 2336: History of Women in Post-Confederation Canada
History 2811: Métis History after 1885
History 2811: History of Aboriginal Education in Canada
History 3314: History of the Canadian North

Undergraduate Courses Taught at University of Alberta:

EDPS 341: Concepts of Childhood in History
EDPS 432: History of Indigenous Education in Canada

Graduate Courses Taught at the University of Alberta:

EDPS 581: Introduction to Evaluating Educational Research

Supervision of Graduate Students at University of Alberta:

Advisor/supervisor, Sung Kyung Ahn, MEd candidate (course-based stream), Department of Educational Policy Studies, Faculty of Education 2011-present
Advisor/supervisor, Michael Janz, MEd candidate (course-based stream), Department of Educational Policy Studies, Faculty of Education 2011-present

Advisor/supervisor, Shea Betts, MEd candidate (course-based stream), Department of Educational Policy Studies, Faculty of Education 2011-present
 Advisor/supervisor, Alethea Wallace, MEd candidate (course-based stream), Department of Educational Policy Studies, Faculty of Education 2012-present
 Candidacy examination committee: Alison Lewis, PhD candidate, Department of Educational Policy Studies, Faculty of Education, *Gender non-conformity in elementary schools: Learning from experiences of children who do not conform to gender stereotypes*, Wednesday, June 13, 2012.

Publications:

Books

In progress:

Anuik, *Knowing to Be Métis! Missions, Churches, Modern Schools, and Métis Families and Communities in Saskatchewan, 1866-1980* (advance book contract with Wilfrid Laurier University Press).

Published:

Anuik, 2011. *First in Canada: An Aboriginal Book of Days*. Regina: University of Regina, Canadian Plains Research Center. 2011 Saskatchewan Book Awards—winner of the First Peoples' Publishing Award and shortlisted title for the Award for Publishing.

Book Chapters/Peer Reviewed Journal Articles

In progress:

Anuik, with Laura-Lee Kearns. "Métis Student Self-identification in Ontario's K-12 Schools: Education Policy and Parents, Families, and Communities." For the *Canadian Journal of Native Education* (currently undergoing peer review).

Accepted:

Anuik. "Nourishing the Learning Spirit: Coming to Know and Validating Knowledge: Foundational Insights on Indian Control of Indian Education in Canada." For *Honoring our Children: Culturally Appropriate Methods for Teaching Indigenous Students*. Jon Allan Reyhner, ed. Flagstaff, AZ: Northern Arizona University College of Education. 14 pages.

Anuik, with James Ostime. "Métis Families after 1885: A Literature Review of Existing Narratives." For *Prairie Forum*. 29 pages.

Anuik. "Chapter 9: LGBT Rights Movement—Gay Marriage/Adoption Initiatives." *The Encyclopedia of American Reform Movements*. Jack McKivigan and Heather Kaufman, ed. New York: Facts on File. 14 pages.

Published:

Anuik, with Carmen Gillies, 2012. "Indigenous Knowledge in Post-secondary Educators' Practices: Nourishing the Learning Spirit." *Canadian Journal of Higher Education* 42, no. 1, pp. 63-79.

Anuik, 2012. "'What and Why Do I Want to Know?' Locating the Spirit in a First-year Inquiry Class." *Antistasis* 2, no. 1, pp. 1-4.

Anuik, with Marie Battiste and Priscilla (Ningwakwe) George, 2010. "Learning from Promising Programs and Applications in Nourishing the Learning Spirit." *Canadian Journal of Native Education* 33, no. 1, pp. 63-82.

Anuik, 2010. "'In from the Margins': Government of Saskatchewan Policies to Support Métis Learning, 1969-1979." *Canadian Journal of Native Education* 32 Supplement, pp. 83-99.

Anuik, 2010. "From Protestant and Roman Catholic Missions to Public Schools: Educating Métis and Settler Children in the West to be Citizens of Modern Canada, 1866-1939." *Saskatchewan History* 62, no. 1, pp. 22-35.

Anuik, 2008. "Forming Civilization at Red River: 19th-century Missionary Education of Métis and First Nations Children." Gregory P. Marchildon, ed. *The Early Northwest*. History of the Prairie West Series: Volume 1. Regina: University of Regina, Canadian Plains Research Center. Pp. 249-269.

Anuik, 2008. "Pedagogy of Professionals: The Question of Inclusion." *Journal of Contemporary Educational Issues*, 4th issue of the journal on Arresting Educational Inequalities 4, no. 1, pp. 11-26.

Anuik, 2008. "The Pedagogy of Professionals and Practitioners in the Natural and Applied Sciences: The Case of the Aboriginal Professional Class." *First Nations Perspectives* 1, pp. 121-138.

Anuik, 2006. "Forming Civilization at Red River: 19th-century Missionary Education of Métis and First Nations Children." *Prairie Forum* 31, no. 1, pp. 1-15.

In progress:

Willison, Kevin, Andrews, Gavin, MacDonald, Robb, and **Jonathan Anuik**, "Building Healthcare Leadership Capacity: Humility and Knowledge Mobilization within Community-based and Inter-collaborative Approaches and Practices." *Psychology Research*. 24 pages (currently undergoing peer review).

Anuik, "Chapter 9: LGBT Rights Movement—LGBT Activism Overview Essay." *The Encyclopedia of American Reform Movements*. Jack McKivigan and Heather Kaufman, ed. New York: Facts on File. 24 pages (currently undergoing peer review).

Anuik with Joél Arvizo, “The Praxis of Interdisciplinary Community-based Research: Reflection, Critical Reflexivity, and Researcher Sincerity in the Language We Use and the Practices We Undertake.” Beth Paul and Trisha Thorne, ed. *Student Learning for Social Change: Interdisciplinary Community-based Research*. 23 pages (currently undergoing peer review).

Anuik with Brooke Kiener, Carissa Greenberg, and Heather Williamson, “‘It’s Nice to Meet You but ...’: Recognizing Biases, Perspectives, Worldviews, and Intentions in Interdisciplinary Community-based Research for Social Justice.” Beth Paul and Trisha Thorne, ed. *Student Learning for Social Change: Interdisciplinary Community-based Research*. 27 pages (currently undergoing peer review).

Anuik, “Language, Place, and Kinship Ties: Past and Present Necessities for Métis Education.” Myra Rutherford and Whitney Lackenbauer, ed. *Festschrift in Honour of J.R. Miller*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press. 24 pages (currently undergoing peer review).

Conference Proceedings

Published:

Anuik, 2004. “Forming Civilization at Red River: Nineteenth-century Missionary Education of Métis and Aboriginal Children.” David G. Malaher, comp. *Papers of the Rupert’s Land Colloquium 2004: The Centre for Rupert’s Land Studies at the University of Winnipeg, May 26–30, 2004, Kenora, Ontario*. Winnipeg: The Centre for Rupert’s Land Studies. Pp. 287-301.

Abstracts

Published:

Anuik, 2008. “Pedagogy of the Regulated Professionals and Practitioners.” Lee Wilson, Ed. *Book of Abstracts for the 8th Conference of the Canadian Aboriginal Science and Technology Society, ‘Ihpipo’tootspa’: It Is our Responsibility ... It Is up to Us, October 3–5, 2007 Calgary, Alberta*. Calgary: The Canadian Aboriginal Science and Technology Society. P. 36.

Book Reviews

In progress:

Anuik. On *Kaandossiwin: How We Come to Know*. By Kathleen E. Absolon (Minogiizhigokwe). Winnipeg: Fernwood Publishing. 3 pages. *Canadian Journal of Education* (submitted).

Published:

Anuik, 2012. On *Racial Spectacles: Explorations in Media, Race, and Justice*. By Jonathan Markovitz. New York: Routledge, Taylor & Francis Group. 4 pages. *H-Memory* (March).

Anuik, 2011. On *The Nurture of Nature: Childhood, Antimodernism, and Ontario Summer Camps, 1920-55*. By Sharon Wall. Vancouver: UBC Press, 2009. *Labour/Le Travail* 68, pp. 186-188.

Anuik, 2009. "Review: Reclaiming our Learning Spirit and Identity: On *And Grandma Said ...: Iroquois Teachings as Passed down through the Oral Tradition*." Transcribed and Edited by Lesley Forrester. Drawings by John Kahionhes Fadden. Bloomington: Xlibris Corporation, 2008. *Oral History Forum d'histoire orale* 29.

Anuik, 2009. On *Courting Equality: A Documentary History of America's First Legal Same-sex Marriages*. Text by Patricia A. Gozemba and Karen Kahn. Photographs by Marilyn Humphries. Boston: Beacon Press, 2007. *NeoAmericanist* 4, no. 1 (2008/09), pp. 1-3.

Anuik, 2008. "Review: On *Sharing our Success: More Case Studies in Aboriginal Schooling*." Edited by George Fulford. Kelowna: Society for the Advancement of Excellence in Education, 2007. *Canadian Journal of Native Education* 31, no. 2, pp. 167-169.

Anuik, 2008. "Review: On *Teaching as Activism: Equity Meets Environmentalism*." Edited by Peggy Tripp and Linda Muzzin. Kingston: McGill-Queen's University Press, 2005. *Canadian Journal of Native Education* 31, no. 2, pp. 171-174.

Anuik, 2008. "From Ethnogenesis to Nationhood: A Review of Three Recent Works in Métis Studies." *Native Studies Review* 17, no. 2, pp. 167-176.

Anuik, 2008. On *The Dominion of Youth: Adolescence and the Making of Modern Canada*. By Cynthia Comacchio. Studies in Childhood and Family in Canada. Series ed. Cynthia Comacchio. Waterloo: Wilfrid Laurier University Press, 2006. *Journal of the History of Childhood and Youth* 1, no. 2, pp. 301-303.

Anuik, 2006. On *Laws and Societies in the Canadian Prairie West, 1670-1870*. Edited by Louis A. Knafla and Jonathan Swainger. Vancouver: University of British Columbia Press, 2005. *H-Canada* (July).

Anuik, 2006. On *Sisters or Strangers? Immigrant, Ethnic, and Racialized Women in Canadian History*. Edited by Marlene Epp et al. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 2004. *Gender and History* 18, no. 1, pp. 182-184.

Anuik, 2005. On *Gendered Pasts: Historical Explorations on Femininity and Masculinity in Canada*. Edited by Kathryn McPherson et al. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1999. *H-Canada* (March).

Non-refereed Scholarly Articles

Published:

Anuik, with Heather Williamson, Mary Yee, and Carolyn Hoffarth, 2009. "Kapachee Training Centre's Little Tots: Guided and Nourished by Community Hands." *New Breed Magazine* (Winter), pp. 17-20.

Government or Contract Research Reports

Published:

Anuik, with Laura-Lee Bellehumeur-Kearns, 2012. "Report on Métis Education in Ontario's K-12 Schools." Report for the Education and Training Branch, Métis Nation of Ontario. April 20. Available at: <http://www.metisnation.org/programs/education--training/report-on-metis-education-in-ontario's-k-12-schools->

Anuik, with Marie Battiste, Ningwakwe George, and Lillian Sankhulani, 2008. "Resources for Animation Theme Bundle 2: Comprehending the Learning Spirit/Identity." Bibliography prepared for the Aboriginal Learning Knowledge Centre, in partnership with the Canadian Council on Learning. Available at: <http://aerc.usask.ca/downloads/Formated%20for%20Web%20%20ATB%20ORC%20AERC%20Final-6.pdf>

Unpublished:

Anuik, with Frank Tough and the MAP Lab, 2012. "Historical Métis Communities in Region One of the Métis Nation of Alberta, 1881-1916." For Region One of the Métis Nation of Alberta.

Other Papers Published

Published:

Anuik, 2012. "Thinking and Feeling School through its Historical Contours: Pedagogy, Métis Places and Spaces, and Teachers in Learning." *The History Education Network/THEN/HiER/histoire et éducation en réseau* e-Bulletin No. 33 (May), 3. Available at: <http://thenhier.ca/en/content/thinking-and-feeling-school-through-its-historical-contours-pedagogy-m%C3%A9tis-places-and-spaces>

Anuik, 2012. "Medicare/Medicaid." James S. Baugess and Abbe Allen-Debolt, ed. *Encyclopedia of the Sixties: A Decade of Culture and Counterculture*. Vol. 1. Santa Barbara: ABC-CLIO, LLC. Pp. 413-415. E-book copy available at: <http://ebooks.abc-clio.com>

Anuik, 2012. "National Women's Political Caucus." James S. Baugess and Abbe Allen-Debolt, ed. *Encyclopedia of the Sixties: A Decade of Culture and Counterculture*. Vol. 2. Santa Barbara: ABC-CLIO, LLC. Pp. 459-461. E-book copy available at: <http://ebooks.abc-clio.com>

Anuik, 2011. "First Nation, Métis, and Inuit: First in Canada." *The StarPhoenix* (December 8, 2011). 2.

Anuik, 2011. "Metropolitan Community Church." Mary Zeiss Stange et al., ed. *The Multimedia Encyclopedia of Women in Today's World*. Vol. 2. Thousand Oaks: SAGE Publications, Inc. pp. 941-942.

Anuik, 2011 [online]. "Metropolitan Community Church." *Encyclopedia of Women in Today's World*. 2011. SAGE Publications. 8 Jun. 2011. <http://www.sage-reference.com/womentoday/Article_n527.html>

Anuik, 2011. "PFLAG (Parents and Friends of Lesbians and Gays)." Mary Zeiss Stange et al., ed. *The Multimedia Encyclopedia of Women in Today's World*. Vol. 3. Thousand Oaks: SAGE Publications, Inc. pp. 1075-1077.

Anuik, 2011 [online]. "Parents, Families and Friends of Lesbians and Gays." *Encyclopedia of Women in Today's World*. 2011. SAGE Publications. 8 Jun. 2011. http://www.sage-reference.com/womentoday/Article_n615.html

Anuik, 2011. "Sexual Orientation-Based Legal Discrimination: United States." Mary Zeiss Stange et al., ed. *The Multimedia Encyclopedia of Women in Today's World*. Vol. 3. Thousand Oaks: Sage Publications, Inc. pp. 1326-1328.

Anuik, 2011 [online]. "Sexual Orientation-Based Legal Discrimination: United States." *Encyclopedia of Women in Today's World*. 2011. SAGE Publications. 8 Jun. 2011. <http://www.sage-reference.com/womentoday/Article_n753.html>

Anuik with Carmen Gillies, 2009. "Comprehending and Nourishing the Learning Spirit." Fact sheets for Council of Ministers of Education, Canada meeting, February 2009, Saskatoon, SK. Available at <http://aerc.usask.ca/downloads/Nourishing%20the%20Learning%20Spirit%20Resources.pdf>

Anuik, 2008. "The Role of the Family in Aboriginal Lifelong Learning." *Native Journal* 17, no. 9, p. B4.

Anuik, 2008. "Comprehending and Nourishing the Learning Spirit in Aboriginal Lifelong Learning." *Native Journal* (April 2008). Available at <http://www.nativejournal.ca/pages/frameset.html>

In progress:

Anuik, "Traditional Métis Pasts Meet Christian and State-Supported Schools and Social Service Facilities in Northwestern Saskatchewan." *Otipimsuak Atlas: Métis People and Lands in Northwest Saskatchewan*. 2 pages (currently undergoing peer review).

Papers Delivered to Professional Associations:

With Laura-Lee Bellehumeur-Kearns and Chris McLeod. "Métis Student Self-identification in Ontario's K-12 Schools: Education Policy and Parents, Families, and Communities." *Canadian*

Association for the Study of Educational Administration, Canadian Society for the Study of Education annual meeting, Wilfrid Laurier University, Waterloo, Ontario, Canada, Sunday, May 27, 2012.

“Nourishing the Learning Spirit = Coming to Know and Validating Knowledge: Foundational Insights on *Indian Control of Indian Education* in Canada.” *International Standing Conference for the History of Education*, Friday, July 29, 2011, San Luis Potosi, San Luis Potosi, Mexico.

“Nourishing the Learning Spirit in Historical Policy and Contemporary Practice: *Indian Control of Indian Education*, Spirituality, and the Banff Dialogue.” *Education in Tough Times: Tough Times in Education* Canadian History of Education Association 16th Biennial Conference, Friday, October 22, 2010, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

With Carmen Gillies. “Nourishing the Learning Spirit in Post-secondary Educators’ Practices: A Heart-Brain Endeavour.” Presentation to the Canadian Society for the Study of Education—Canadian Association for the Study of Indigenous Education meeting, Concordia University, Montreal, QC, Saturday, May 29, 2010.

“From Protestant and Roman Catholic Missions to Public Schools: Educating Métis and Settler Children in the West to be Citizens of Modern Canada, 1866-1939.” Presentation to the 2010 Rupert’s Land Colloquium at the University of Winnipeg, Winnipeg, MB, Friday, May 21, 2010.

With Marie Battiste and Carmen Gillies. “Nourishing the Learning Spirit: Emerging Promising Practices for Teaching and Lifelong Learning.” Presentation to The Canadian Society for the Study of Education 2009 Conference Session Learning Spaces, Places and Connections. Session sponsored by Human Resources and Social Development Canada, Carleton University, Ottawa, ON, Sunday, May 24, 2009.

“The Early History of Church-State Collaboration for Saskatchewan’s Métis Schools: A Tale of Cognitive Imperialism, 1884-1918.” Presentation to the Fur Trade and Métis History: Patterns of Ethnogenesis Mini-conference hosted by the Canadian Historical Association at the Canadian Federation for the Humanities and Social Sciences Congress (CFHSS), Carleton University, Ottawa, ON, Tuesday, May 26, 2009.

“Pedagogy of Professionals: The Question of Inclusion.” Presentation to the Canadian Aboriginal Science and Technology Society Conference 2007: “It’s up to us.” October 3-5, 2007 Calgary, AB.

“‘Poisonous Pedagogy Reconsidered’: Métis Children and Youth Confront Christian Teachings in Education.” Presentation for the Canadian Historical Association Fur Trade/Métis Days, May 28-29, 2007 University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, SK and for “‘In the Name of the Child’: The Social and Cultural History of Children and Youth,” Society for the History of Children and Youth 2007, June 27-30, 2007, Linköping University, Norrköping, Sweden.

“The Local History Room, the Henderson Directory, and a Picture with a Story: Métis Voices in Southeast Saskatchewan, 1930-2006.” Poster for the Native-Newcomer Research Gallery at the

Canadian Federation for the Humanities and Social Sciences Congress (CFHSS) May 25-June 3, 2007, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, SK.

“When You are a Kid, You Don’t Talk about Such Things’: Children’s Memories of Métis Culture and Society, 1885-1975.” *The Educational Past: From Margin to Centre*, biennial meeting of the Canadian History of Education Association, October 26-29, 2006, University of Ottawa, Ottawa, ON.

“The Agony of Deception: Métis Children go to School in Urban Canada, 1885-1960.” Canadian Historical Association 85th Annual Meeting, York University, Toronto, ON, May 29-31, 2006.

Invited Addresses:

“Nourishing the Learning Spirit in Contemporary Approaches to Aboriginal Education: The Importance of Control in Policy, Pedagogy, and Practice.” For Educational Policy Studies 310: Managing the Learning Environment (sections A1-A4, E1-E7, G1-G5, G7, J1-J4, Fall 2012), Department of Educational Policy Studies, Faculty of Education, University of Alberta, Edmonton, AB, Wednesday and Thursday, September 26 and 27, 2012.

With Shina Olayiwola. “Western and Aboriginal Concepts of Childhood in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child: Canada’s Actions.” For the Annual Research Day, Department of Educational Policy Studies, Faculty of Education, University of Alberta, Edmonton, AB, Thursday, April 26, 2012.

With Kevin D. Willison. “Defining and Measuring Elder Abuse and Neglect: Research in Progress.” For the Forums on Interdisciplinary Gerontology Spring Speaker Series, Lakehead University, Thunder Bay and Orillia, ON, Wednesday, April 27, 2011.

With Laura-Lee Kearns. “Barriers, Challenges, Opportunities and Best Practices in Métis Education in Ontario.” For Lakehead University Orillia campus 2011 Research & Innovation Week, Orillia, ON, Public Research Displays, Wednesday, February 16, 2011.

“Nourishing the Learning Spirit in Aboriginal Education and Social Development.” Presentation for Sociology 1100: Introduction to Sociology, Lakehead University—Orillia campus, Wednesday, February 16, 2011.

With Christopher Murray, Thamara Laredo, Sreekumari Kurissery, Sandra Jeppesen, and Rosario Turvey. “Challenges to a Sustainable Society in Simcoe County: A Roundtable Discussion.” For the 3-i Speaker Series: Imagination, Innovation, Interaction, Lakehead University Orillia campus, February 9, 2011.

“Nourishing the Learning Spirit in Aboriginal Education and Social Development.” For ED4416 (FEO): Aboriginal Education, Lakehead University—Orillia campus, November 16, 2010.

“Nourishing the Learning Spirit in Aboriginal Education and Social Development.” Presentation for Sociology 1100, Introduction to Sociology, Lakehead University—Orillia campus, March 3, 2010.

“‘In from the Margins’: Government of Saskatchewan Policies to Support Métis Learning, 1969-1979.” For Lakehead University 2010 Research & Innovation Week, Thunder Bay, ON, Public Research Displays, Wednesday, February 24, 2010.

“Nourishing the Learning Spirit in Aboriginal Education and Social Development: A Report on Philosophies, Principles, Practices, and Policy Recommendations from a Three-year Knowledge Exchange Project.” For “Meet the Professors” Lecture Series, Lakehead University—Orillia Campus, November 19, 2009.

With Heather Williamson. “Reflections on Interdisciplinary Research and Collaboration: Lessons for Undergraduate Pedagogy.” For Student Learning for Social Change: Interdisciplinary Community-based Research anthology working group, part of Learn and Serve America: Higher Education, National Community-Based Research Networking Initiative meeting, April 18-20, 2009, Princeton, New Jersey, United States.

With Marie Battiste and Carmen Gillies. “Comprehending and Nourishing the Learning Spirit: Lessons on Knowledge Exchange and Program Scans of Aboriginal Lifelong Learning.” Poster for the College of Education Open House, March 14, 2009, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, SK.

“Identifying, Comprehending, and Nourishing the Spirit in Aboriginal Lifelong Learning.” Presentation to ATB 2 Cultural Consultation on Research, Aboriginal Learning Knowledge Centre, March 12, 2009, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, SK.

“Nourishing the Learning Spirit of Cree and English Language Literary Learners: Response to Susan Gingell, *Lips’ Inking: Cree Writings of the Oral in Canada and What They Might Tell Educators*.” Response Presentation for Celebrating the Local, Negotiating the School: Symposium on Language and Literacy in Aboriginal Communities, November 8, 2008, Saskatoon, SK.

“The Mills Grind Slowly, but They Grind Exceedingly Fine.” For Academic Freedom Week panel discussion “At Home With Academic Freedom” with Len Findlay and Gavin Gardiner, March 26, 2006, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, SK.

“Why Study History? Lessons for the Twenty-first Century.” Presentation to the University of Alberta History Graduate Students’ Colloquium, University of Alberta, Edmonton, AB, February 11, 2006.

“The Great Depression.” Guest Lecture to Post-Confederation Canadian history class, Department of History, Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John’s, NL, February 28, 2003.

“Women and the New World.” Guest Lecture to the Age of the Atlantic history class, Department of History, Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John’s, NL, November 21, 2002.

“Labour Laws in Saskatchewan.” Guest Lecture to Law 30 class, Canora Composite High School, Canora, SK, May 12, 1999.

Workshops Offered:

“Getting my Brain to Feel: Finding the Language to Describe Being a History Major 1998-2000, with Lessons for Practice—A Work in Progress.” For the Department of Educational Policy Studies Friday Forum, University of Alberta, Edmonton, AB, Canada.

“Writing Church into Métis History: Prairie Métis on Roman Catholicism in the Twentieth Century.” For Religious Encounter and Exchange in Aboriginal Canada, Thursday, May 12, 2011. University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, SK, Canada.

“Indigenous Knowledge in Post-secondary Educators’ Practices: Nourishing the Learning Spirit.” For Lakehead University Orillia campus Brown Bag Lunch series, Wednesday, October 27, 2010. Lakehead University Orillia campus, Orillia, ON.

With Dr. Rainey Gaywish. “*Nametwaawin: Making a Presence: Integrating Indigenous Knowledge into Curriculum and Teaching Methodologies.*” For Lakehead University Orillia campus faculty members, Tuesday, August 24, 2010. Lakehead University Orillia campus, Orillia, ON.

With Jeff Baker. “*On Indigenous Knowledges and the Story of the Bean (Brayboy & Maughan).*” For Critical Perspectives of Educational Thought & Values, Educational Foundations 435.3 (27), Monday, June 22, 2009, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, SK.

With Heather Williamson. “People Before Profits: Enriching the Social Economy of Rural Saskatchewan.” Centre for the Study of Co-operatives Seminar Series 2008/09, February 26, 2009, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, SK.

“Language, Place, and Kinship Ties: Past and Present Necessities for Métis Education.” Writing New Histories of Indigeneity and Imperialism Workshop, May 21-23, 2008, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, MB.

With Tracey Roebuck. “Service Needs Determination.” Group Information Session. Human Resource Centre of Canada for Students, May 2001, Yorkton, SK.

Research in Progress:

Student Learning for Social Change: Interdisciplinary Community-based Research. Beth Paul and Trisha Thorne, eds.

-Chapter contributions:

-With Joél Arvizo, “An Opportunity for Interdisciplinary Community-based Research Practice: Self-reflection on the Language We Speak and the Practices We Undertake”

-With Brooke Kiener, Heather Williamson, and Carissa Greenberg, “‘It’s Nice to Meet You But...’: Recognizing Biases, Perspectives, Worldviews, and Intentions in Community-Based Research”

-With Heather Williamson and Jessica Daniel, “Interdisciplinary Community-based Research: Positionality and Knowledge Exchange as the Tools to Contribute to Community-based Interdisciplinary Pedagogy”

-With Paul Schadewald, Joyce Long, Warren Gold, and Kern Ewing, “Mentoring the Whole Student.”

With Heather Williamson and Isobel Findlay. “The Social Economy of Rural Saskatchewan: People before Profits, Assets over Deficits, and Nourishment of Communities.”

The Promise of a Child Action Plan? Canada and the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. Book-length study.

With Kevin Willison, InterProfessional Care in Mental Health Care Professionals’ Practice

With Kevin Willison and the Simcoe County Research Group, Elder Abuse

HIV-AIDS in Indigenous communities in Canada

Conference Presentations:

“Nourishing the Learning Spirit: Foundational Insights on *Indian Control of Indian Education in Canada.*” *Honoring our Heritage: 3rd American Indian Teacher Education Conference*, Northern Arizona University, Flagstaff, AZ, July 13th 2012.

“The Continuity of Métis Identity: Anecdotal, Bureaucratic, and Photographic Evidence from Saskatchewan and Manitoba, 1930-2004.” *Constructing the Discipline: Expanding Aboriginal Intellectual Tradition in Native Studies* Graduate Student Conference, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, SK, May 26th 2007.

“The Métis Lived in Southeastern Saskatchewan: But Where?” *Colloque Gabriel Dumont Conference, Collège Universitaire de Saint-Boniface*, Saint-Boniface, Manitoba, September 21st-23rd 2006.

“Forming Civilization at Red River: 19th-century Missionary Education of Métis and Aboriginal Children.” Presentation for the 38th Annual Northern Great Plains History Conference “Using History on the Northern Plains,” Fargo, North Dakota, United States, October 1st-4th 2003.

“The Writing of Fur Trade History.” Presentation for the Aldrich Interdisciplinary Conference and Lecture, St. John’s, Newfoundland, February 21st-22nd 2003.

Research Grants:

University of Alberta, Faculty of Education, Department of Educational Policy Studies, grant for graduate research assistant 2012-2013 \$11,936.00

University of Alberta, Faculty of Education, Roger Smith Undergraduate Research Project, grant for undergraduate research assistant, Spring and Summer 2012 \$5,000.00

University of Alberta, Faculty of Education, Department of Educational Policy Studies, grant for graduate research assistant 2011-2012 \$10,904.00

University of Alberta, Faculty of Education Start Up Grant 2011-2012 \$5,000.00

University of Saskatchewan, Native-Newcomer Doctoral Scholarship 2003 to 2006, \$68,000.00

University of Saskatchewan, Department of History, Messer Scholarship for Research in Canadian History 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007 (\$1,500.00, \$3,700.00, \$1,000.00, \$682.00)

Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Northern Scientific Training Program Grant 2005, 2006 (\$2,172.00, \$2,916.00)

Memorial University of Newfoundland Financial Support 2002-3, \$11,784.00

Grants for Contract Research:

With Frank Tough, Métis Nation of Alberta, Region 1, "Historical Métis Communities in Region One of the Métis Nation of Alberta, 1881-1916," \$26,469.95.

With Laura-Lee Bellehumeur-Kearns. *Métis Education Barriers, Challenges, Opportunities, and Best Practices: Foundations and Practices to Support Métis Education in Ontario*. Métis Nation of Ontario, Education and Training branch. \$19,000. 2010 to 2011.

First in Canada: An Aboriginal Book of Days. Book project for the Canadian Plains Research Center, University of Regina, \$9,500. \$12,000 from the Government of Saskatchewan's Creative Economy Entrepreneurial Fund to support the book's publication. 2008-2011.

Saskatchewan Institute of Applied Science and Technology, Kelsey Campus. "Supports for Aboriginal English Language Learners at the Saskatchewan Institute of Applied Science and Technology (SIASST), Kelsey Campus: Comprehension and Nourishment of Indigenous and English Lifelong Literacy." \$2,000.00. May-September 2008.

Otipimsuak Atlas: Métis People and Lands in Northwest Saskatchewan. "Traditional Métis Pasts Meet Christian and State-Supported Schools and Social Service Facilities in Northwestern Saskatchewan." 2007-2008, \$1,479.31.

Métis Archival Project, Faculty of Native Studies, University of Alberta. Inventory of illustrations of Métis in the Saskatchewan Archives Board. August-September 2006 \$3,360.00.

University Involvement:

GSA Committee (Graduate Scholarships and Awards Committee), Department of Educational Policy Studies, Faculty of Education, University of Alberta 2012-present

EDU 250/EDU 100 Working Group, Department of Educational Policy Studies, Faculty of Education, University of Alberta 2012-present

Professional Terms Visioning Committee, Faculty of Education, University of Alberta 2011-2012

Social Committee, Department of Educational Policy Studies, Faculty of Education, University of Alberta 2011-present

Chair, "Session 3a: Challenging Theories of Global Citizenship," *Citizenship Knowledges and Education: CGCER International Citizenship Conference* 2011 Friday, October 7, 2011, Faculty of Education, University of Alberta, Edmonton, AB, Canada

Education Faculty Council, Faculty of Education, University of Alberta 2011-present

Chair, Research and Scholarship Committee, Department of Educational Policy Studies, Faculty of Education, University of Alberta 2011-present

Indigenous Education Council, University of Alberta 2011-present

HT Coutts Library Advisory Committee, Faculty of Education, University of Alberta 2011-present

Ad Hoc Aboriginal Education Committee, Faculty of Education, University of Alberta 2011-2012

Facilitator, Twin Lakes Inquiry Session, February 2011

Member, Aboriginal Management Council Advisors Committee 2010

Advisory Committee Member, "Defining and Measuring Elder Abuse and Neglect" project 2010-present

Judge, Lakehead University Orillia campus United Way Essay Writing Contest 2010

Chair, Ad hoc Committee on Aboriginal Initiatives, Lakehead University Orillia campus 2009-2010

8th International Association of Canadian Universities for Northern Studies (ACUNS) Student Conference: *Melting Boundaries: Carrying Out Effective Research in the Circumpolar World*, October 19-21, 2007, planning committee member and chair, Panel Discussion on Northern Research

Rainbow Explorations! Steering and Adjudication Committee, University of Saskatchewan 2006-2007

Graduate Council, College of Graduate Studies and Research, University of Saskatchewan, 2005-2006

University Council, University of Saskatchewan, 2005-2006

Council Committee on Outreach and Public Service, University of Saskatchewan 2005

Finance Committee of Council, University of Saskatchewan 2006

Instructional Development Committee of Council, University of Saskatchewan, 2005-2006

International Committee of Council, University of Saskatchewan, 2005-2006

Planning Committee of Council, University of Saskatchewan, 2005-2006

Chair, Education and Employment Equity Committee, College of Graduate Studies and Research, University of Saskatchewan 2005-2006

University of Saskatchewan Senate 2005-2006

Provost's Committee on LGBT Issues, University of Saskatchewan 2005-2006

Residence Student Life Working Group, University of Saskatchewan 2005

University Neighbourhood Steering Committee, University of Saskatchewan 2005-2006

New Learning Centre Steering Committee, University of Saskatchewan, 2005-2006

Service to the Profession:

Canadian Historical Association, Graduate Students' Committee, sub-committee on Francophone Involvement in the Canadian Historical Association, especially amongst graduate students, 2006-2007

Assistant Editor, *Journal of Contemporary Educational Issues* (2008-present)

Editorial Board Member, *Pompeii—Journal for the Publication of Junior Scholars in the Arts and Sciences* (2009-2011)

Book Reviews Editor, H-Education Discussion Network (2009-2012)

List Editor, H-Memory Discussion Network (2011-present)

Member, Networks Committee, H-Net (2011), Chair (2012-present)

Proposal reviewer for 2010, 2011, and 2012 Canadian Society for the Study of Education, Canadian Association for the Study of Indigenous Education annual meetings

Discussant for 2010 Canadian Society for the Study of Education, Canadian Committee of Graduate Students in Education Roundtables, Concordia University, Montreal, QC, May 30, 2010

Manuscript reader, Wilfrid Laurier University Press 2010

Manuscript reader, *AlterNative* 2011

Manuscript reader, *Canadian Journal of Higher Education* 2011

VP Networks, H-Net (2012-present)

Board representative, *Prairie Forum* (2011-present)

Manuscript reader, *Transgressive Culture* (2011-present)

Manuscript reader, *American Journal of Education* 2012

Proposal reviewer for 2012 Canadian Association for the Study of Educational Administration annual meeting

Manuscript reviewer for *Journal of Studies in Education* (2012-present)

Manuscript reviewer for Third American Indian Teacher Education Conference to be held at Northern Arizona University on July 13-14, 2012

Manuscript reviewer for *International Journal of Economics and Finance* (July 2012)

Proposal reviewer for the 2013 meeting of the American Educational Research Association:
-Papers:

--Divisions: B--Curriculum Studies, Section 5: Historical, Philosophical, and Disciplinary Knowledges; H--Research, Evaluation and Assessment in Schools, Section 1: Applied Research in the Schools; I--Education in the Professions; J--Postsecondary Education; and K--Teaching and Teacher Education

--SIGs: Indigenous Peoples of the Americas; Spirituality & Education; and Teaching History:
---52 proposals peer reviewed.

-Sessions:

--Divisions: H--Research, Evaluation and Assessment in Schools/Section 1: Applied Research in the Schools; and I—Education in the Professions

--SIGs: Indigenous Peoples of the Americas:

---3 proposals peer reviewed.

Professional/Non-professional Service to the Community:

Interview with *Aboriginal Pathways*, on book, *First in Canada: An Aboriginal Book of Days*. December 9, 2011

Interview with *John Gormley Live* radio show, on book, *First in Canada: An Aboriginal Book of Days*. December 8, 2011

Interview with Sheila Coles, on book, *First in Canada: An Aboriginal Book of Days. The Morning Edition with Sheila Coles* (CBC Saskatchewan). December 5, 2011

Interview with Nelson Bird, on book, *First in Canada: An Aboriginal Book of Days. Indigenous Circle* (CTV Regina). December 2, 2011

Interview with Calvin Daniels on book, *First in Canada: An Aboriginal Book of Days. The Yorkton This Week*. November 24, 2011

Historical consultant for news story by Charis Hogg. *Modern Parents*. Television. Global Saskatoon. Evening News. March 10, 2011

Judge, Laws of Life Essay Contest, Editor, Laws of Life Essay Contest Booklet, Kiwanis Club, Orillia, ON 2010

Rainbow Explorations! Steering and Adjudication Committee, University of Saskatchewan 2006-2007

Canadian Federation of Students, Saskatchewan Component, Provincial Executive 2005-2006

Saskatchewan Financial Accessibility Review, Saskatchewan Learning 2005-2006

President, Graduate Students' Association, University of Saskatchewan 2005-2006

Chair, Long-Range Planning Committee, Graduate Students' Association, University of Saskatchewan 2005-2006

Script Assistant, The Laramie Project, put on by the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Centre, University of Saskatchewan Students' Union 2004

Volunteer, Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Centre, University of Saskatchewan Students' Union 2003-2005

Pride 2003 Planning Committee, St. John's, NL

Canadian Federation of Students, Newfoundland and Labrador Component, Provincial Executive 2003

Board of Directors, Memorial University of Newfoundland, Graduate Students' Union 2002-2003

President, History Undergraduate Students' Association, Department of History, University of Saskatchewan 2000-2002

Second-year Representative, History Undergraduate Students' Association Executive, University of Saskatchewan 1999-2000

Academic and Non-academic Employment:

2008-2009 Intern, Community-University Institute for Social Research

2009 University of Saskatchewan, Disability Services for Students, Teaching Assistant

2006-2009 Research Assistant, Aboriginal Education Research Centre

- Report on literature review and promising practices on the nature of the spirit in Aboriginal lifelong learning and for the Northern Health and Learning Symposium, September 24-25, 2008 Whitehorse, Yukon
- Administration of practitioner survey on approaches that enable Aboriginal learners to ignite, comprehend, and nourish their learning spirits and find their skills and aptitudes
- Facilitation of the completion of self-study reports by Aboriginal stakeholders in learning who completed the above survey
- Preparation of an Online Resource Centre of resources for practitioners who work with Aboriginal learners
- Co-authorship of Nourishing the Learning Spirit Fact Sheets for the Council of Ministers

of Education, Canada meeting at Saskatoon, SK, February 2009

- Co-authorship of a living draft of research gaps and policy recommendations for practitioners, researchers, and government personnel on the spirit in Aboriginal lifelong learning
- Preparation of entries for the Canadian Council on Learning's 2009 Sharing the Flame awards in collaboration with identified stakeholders in Aboriginal lifelong learning. Wrote winning entry for Mi'kmaq Studies/Integrative Science program at Cape Breton University
- Power point presentation on the statistical composite of First Nations, Métis, and Inuit learners and educational attainment.

2006-2007 Research Assistant, Aboriginal Learning Knowledge Centre, Canadian Council on Learning

- Survey of professional organizations on supports for Aboriginal professionals
- Report on integration of Aboriginal perspectives in professional training and practice.

2001 Human Resource Centre of Canada for Students, Senior Summer Employment Officer

- Supervised and evaluated three Summer Employment Officers
- Developed sessions on service needs determination for youth clients
- Delivered and administered budget, communications strategy, and action plan
- Researched employer perceptions of the value of youth workers.

1999-2000 Human Resource Centre of Canada for Students, Summer Employment Officer

- Delivered Group Information Sessions to high school students on resume preparation, job search skills, and job interview readiness.

Date: Monday, October 1, 2012