

Nodes, Networks, and Names: Narrative Report for Rupertsland Centre for Métis Research Fellowship, 2017-2018

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Abstract

Métis individuals and families have a history of moving across a vast homeland from place to place, travelling long distances from place to place. This history of mobility has sometimes been used to undermine Métis connections to specific important places in the homeland. In this study, I selected three important places for Métis families in Alberta - Lac Ste. Anne, St. Albert, and Edmonton - and looked at the connection between these places and a sample of five Métis surnames through space and time. Birth, marriage, scrip, census, and death places and times were collected for 71 Métis individuals born between 1813-1885 and who had connections to Lac Ste. Anne, St. Alberta, and Edmonton. A series of maps were generated using GIS software to show where individuals were recorded in the historical documents through time. In all maps, there remained a consistent connection of people to these three locations, although individuals also travelled throughout the Métis homeland. Additional analysis explored the longest distance travelled by each individual and how many places in which each individual was recorded. I also looked at average distance travelled by individuals with the same surname. Overall, results demonstrate that while there is mobility among the Métis population, over half of the individuals are only ever recorded in the historical records within 65 km of Lac Ste. Anne, and 80% of the individuals are only ever recorded in locations in Alberta. This demonstrates a deep connection between Metis families and the significant locations of Lac Ste. Anne, St. Albert, and Edmonton. Future research will expand the sample to include more families and individuals, as well as incorporate family stories about connection to place.

Introduction

One of the challenges in understanding Métis identity and history is how to account for the relationship between mobility and connection to place within the Métis community (Andersen 2011, 2014, Chartrand 2005, Teillet 2013). In a colonial

setting where legal systems of ownership emphasize settlement and fixedness, how can highly mobile people demonstrate their deep connection to landscapes of the Canadian west? Using spatial data collected from archival and archaeological sources, I use historical GIS methods to trace the movements of Métis people from five families into and out of three major nodes – Lac Ste. Anne, St. Albert, and Fort Edmonton – from 1850-1920. These data were integrated into a spatial database using ArcGIS Pro and analysed to explore the mobility patterns of different families throughout the Canadian west. Results show both movement throughout the homeland and a significant amount of locational stability for Métis families and individuals. The method developed here will be used in a longer-term, large-scale collaborative research project around Lac Ste. Anne that I am developing with a collective of scholars at the University of Alberta, as well as applied to the study of Métis history more broadly.

Background and Scope

Integrating archival data, historical GIS, and archaeological data is a novel approach to understanding Métis history and archaeology that I have been developing over the past few years. Métis scholars have emphasized the importance of understanding Métis networks of mobility in the 19th century (Macdougall and St-Onge 2013, St-Onge and Podruchny 2012). Scholars have used elements of these records, such as scrip (Tough 2011, Tough and McGregor 2011), family kinship systems (Macdougall 2010, Macdougall and St-Onge 2013), and historical documents (Macdougall, Podruchny, and St-Onge 2012) to show the widespread movement of Métis people across the prairie provinces. However, spatial analyses through GIS and the integration of archaeological data have not factored into previous research. More broadly, this project has implications for how Métis occupation is understood in both academic and legal contexts. In previous court cases, the Crown has required the Métis to demonstrate their presence at fixed locations on the landscape, rather than understanding the central importance of

movement away from those central places as integral to Métis identity. My approach provides data and visualizations to map where Métis had deep connections to the land both inside and in-between settlements, using historical and GIS methods.

Métis Historical Research:

As noted above, historical research on Métis communities has grappled with the challenges of understanding mobility and movement (Macdougall and St-Onge 2013, St-Onge and Podruchny 2012). Scholars increasingly see kinship networks across the Canadian prairie provinces as an essential part of Métis historical identity, but the historical sources can sometimes obscure how central this was to Métis communities (Macdougall 2014). My work builds on existing work by focusing on an Alberta case study, as well as by bringing new spatial analyses to understanding what is fundamentally a spatial question in Métis historical research.

Historical GIS:

Historical GIS, or the application of Geographic Information Systems research to historical records, is an area of significant growth in the discipline (Knowles and Hillier 2008, Bodenhamer, Corrigan, and Harris 2010, Gregory and Ell 2007). Increasingly, historians are taking a spatial view of the past. In Canada, the work of the hGIS lab at the University of Saskatchewan has taken a leading role in developing and applying hGIS methods (e.g., Hoy 2014). There are some studies that have looked at mapping genealogical data (e.g., Darlu et al. 2011; Longley et al. 2007; Longely et al. 2011), but this research has tended to focus in Europe or the United States. Fewer examples exist of mapping of surname patterns in the Canadian context, and when these are done, their focus has tended to be on settlers rather than Indigenous peoples (e.g., Tremblay 2014).

Bridging archival data and GIS methods, this project focused on movement into, out of, and between three central Métis places in Alberta in the 19th century: Lac Ste.

Anne, St. Albert, and Fort Edmonton, as well as connections of individuals to the broader Métis homeland. The goals of the research were three-fold:

1. To demonstrate both the persistence and the mobility of Métis families by showing repeated movements to and from important centers of the Métis world;
2. To explore if and how Métis movement changed throughout a time of significant upheaval and displacement; and
3. To develop methods to illustrate the profound connections between land and kinship among the Métis Nation.

Data for these three nodes were collected from demographic records, Oblate Book of Souls records, script records, and the 1881, 1891, 1901, 1906, and 1911 Canadian census records to develop a database of surnames, places of birth/marriage/residence/death, and dates. Due to the overwhelming amount of demographic data, I chose to focus on five families connected to Lac Ste. Anne and surrounding areas: Letendre, L'Hirondelle, Cardinal, Gladu, and Belcourt (Appendix 1). This is by no means an exhaustive or complete list; there are many other families and individuals connected to Lac Ste. Anne that would need to be considered in future research. Individuals who were repeated across multiple records from 1850-1920 were prioritized for this pilot project so they could be traced through time and space. All of the places noted in the documentation of these individuals were entered into ArcGIS Pro 2.5 (see Appendix 2 for details about locations chosen), along with other relevant spatial data. Movements between all the places listed were mapped and analyses undertaken to show different patterns of movement within and among families, as well as the broader Métis community, as represented in the archival records.

Methods

Funds provided by RCMR were used to hire a graduate student research assistant (William Wadsworth) who worked with archival documents from Lac Ste. Anne, scrip records, and census data to identify individuals from the five families chosen. Individuals were chosen based on their appearance in more than one record and having at least one of their locations recorded as Lac Ste. Anne. The individuals in the study were born between 1813-1885, with most born between 1850-1880 (n=56, 79%). Variations on spelling were used to search databases and information was cross-referenced to ensure that we were tracking the same individuals through time.

These individuals were entered into a spreadsheet where information about birth, marriage, scrip (address at time of scrip and where scrip was taken), census 1881-1911, and death place was filled in. In total, 71 individuals were included as part of the project and 34 places were noted in the records for these 71 individuals. The appearance of these names throughout the records was variable. All individuals had birthplaces recorded, 77% (n=55) had a scrip address, 66% (n=47) were recorded in the 1891 census, and 59% (n=42) were recorded in the 1901 census. Only 11 individuals (15%) had death records that could be located in the records consulted.

The main spreadsheet provided information that was imported into ArcGIS Pro 2.5 as a table. A point feature class was created for each location noted in the record. In some cases, there was ambiguity in the location, due to how information was collected at the time of the record. For example, a birth location was “plains”, and due to the broad expanses of space to which that refers, it was omitted from the analysis. In other cases, such as Mackenzie River, a decision was made to place a point at a known historical Métis location in the region, recognizing that there may be substantial error. Location names were standardized across all records to allow for the data from the table to be joined to the points. All the notes about where

individual points were created and how they were named can be found in Appendix 2 and a map of the points is found in Figure 1.

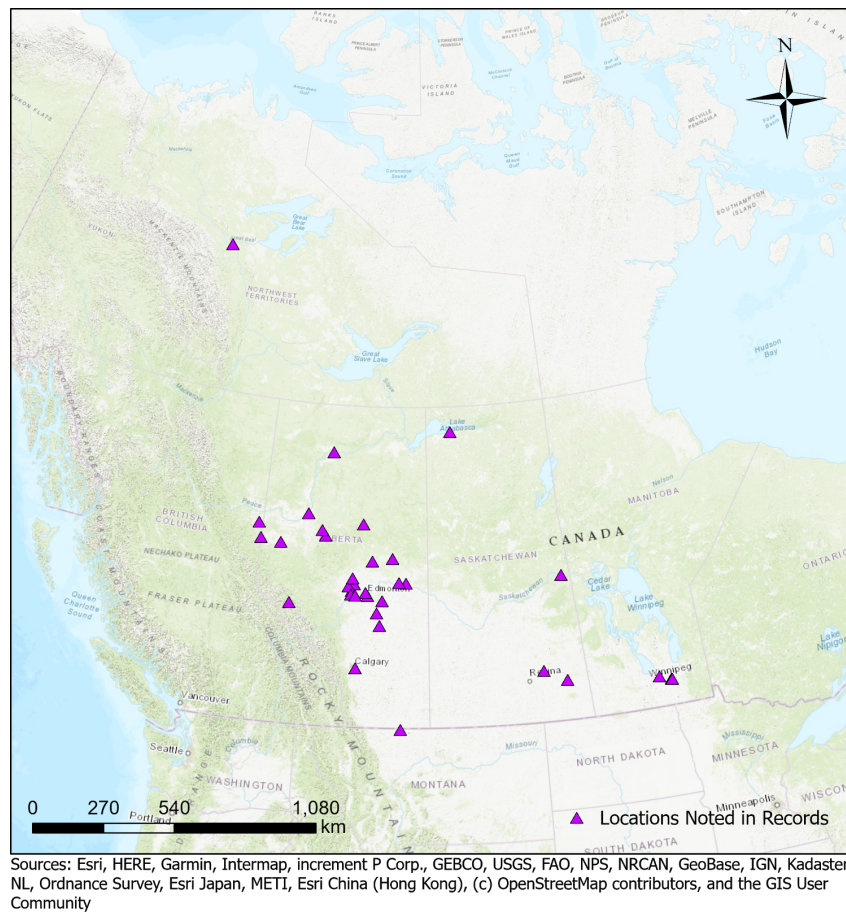


Figure 1: Map of all locations used in the study

Once the points were located and the feature class finalized, the table with the Métis names was joined to the points using the locational field for each record to show the range of locations contained within each record type. The Summary Statistics tool was then used to create count counts of individuals associated with each location for each record type. For example, a count of the birth records indicated that 51 individuals were born in Lac Ste. Anne. These data were then displayed on the map using two different methods: graduated symbology (the larger the count, the larger the symbol) and heat-map symbology (the more dense the area, the stronger the colour). Both show the same general pattern but use different

methods to visualize the spatial distribution of the individuals. I chose for this study to focus on specific life events (birth, marriage, death) rather than temporal periods, but future research could look at these data based on time periods such as decades to see if there are significant changes in movement through time. However, due to the fact that some of the records are from fixed points in time, most notably the census data, some temporal trends were revealed.

After reviewing the results from the analysis in GIS, two additional analyses were added to the spreadsheet. The mapping data captured a general sense of the overall population of individuals in the study, but was less informative about the range of movement of individual Métis people. To assess movement, two fields were calculated: the number of locations in which each individual was recorded and the longest distance (in km) from Lac Ste. Anne for each individual that was recorded. The distances were calculated as a straight line between two points in the feature class, which has some limitations (discussed further in the future directions section). Once these data were calculated for all 71 individuals, a series of pie and bar charts were created to visualize the patterns. The results of these analyses are discussed below.

Results

Location data derived from archival records shows some interesting patterns. In general, the data demonstrate a consistent connection to Lac Ste. Anne and St. Albert by the Métis families in the study. A large majority of the individuals mapped (n=51, 72%) were born in Lac Ste. Anne, with the remaining individuals being born primarily in what is now the province of Alberta (Figure 2). Where marriages are recorded (n=32, 45%), all but one took place in Alberta (Figure 3), with the outlier being a marriage at St. Francois Xavier in what is now Manitoba.

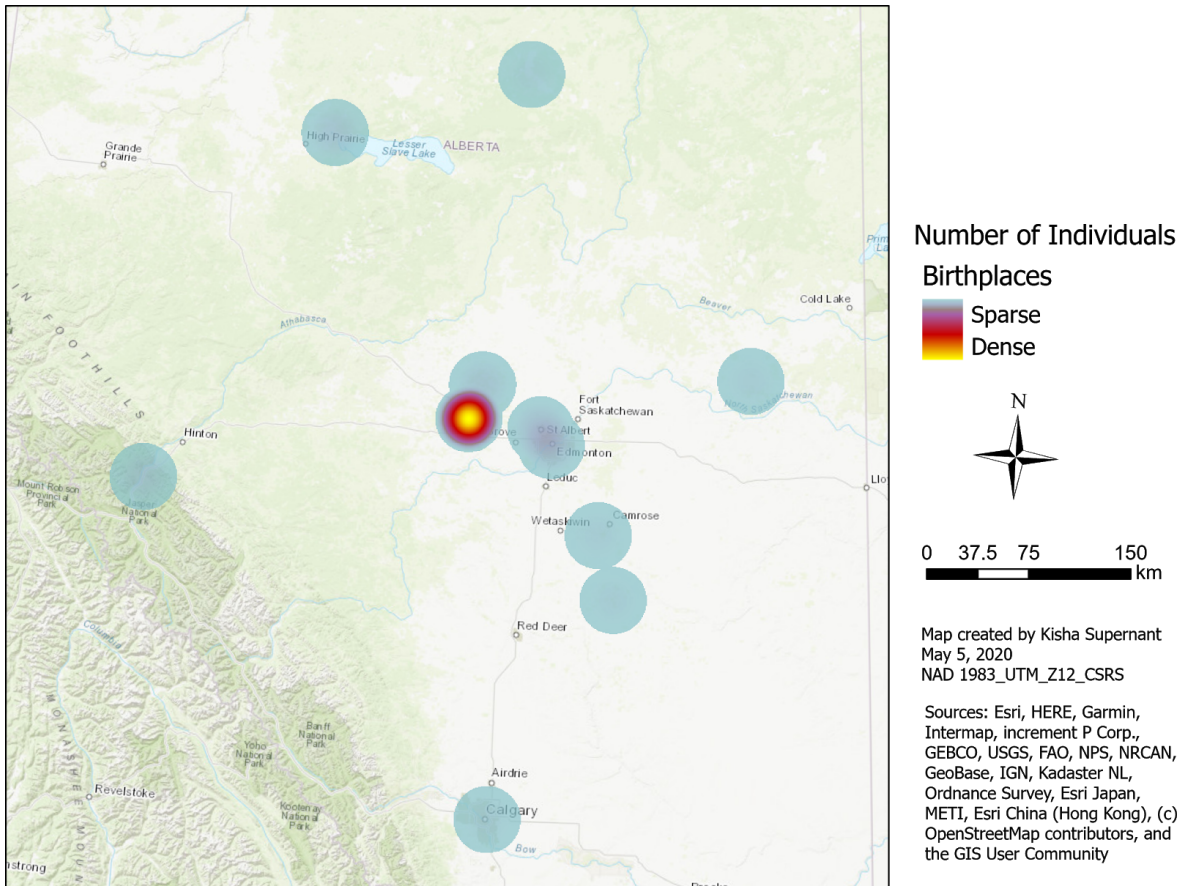


Figure 2: Heat Map showing count of birth locations of individuals

Through the lifetime of the individuals in the study there are two divergent trends. Approximately half of the individuals in the study (n=37, 52%) only ever appear in the records in the regions around Lac Ste. Anne, St. Albert, and Edmonton, including for census data, scrip address, and scrip location.¹

¹ In 1901, the census district of St. Pierre was used for an area adjacent to the Lac Ste. Anne census district. Therefore, individuals who were recorded as living in St. Pierre during the 1901 census are also included in this group. Lac La Nun and Wabumun were also included in this region.

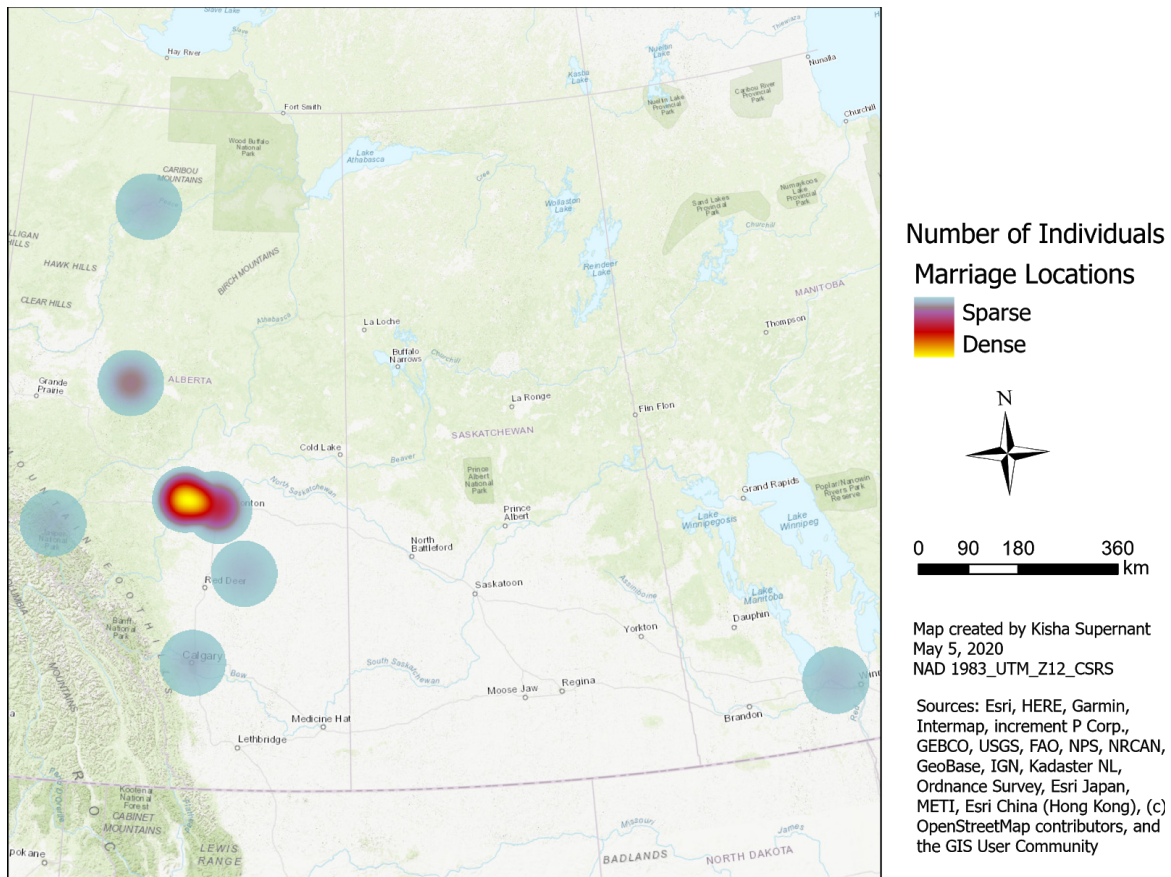


Figure 3: Heat Map showing count of marriage locations of individuals

This demonstrates a lifetime connection to these important places, although the timing and methods of how names were recorded in historical documents limits understanding of the full mobility of these individuals on a seasonal or yearly basis. For these individuals, they were never recorded more than 64 km from Lac Ste. Anne (Figure 4). A second group never travel further than 300 km from Lac Ste. Anne (n=20, 28%); all of these individuals are only recorded at locations in Alberta, ranging as far as Calgary. Therefore, 57 of the 71 individuals (80%) included in the study were never recorded outside of Alberta in the archival records consulted. The remaining individuals (n=15, 21%) travelled widely throughout the Métis homeland, being recorded as far north as the Mackenzie river, as far east as St. Boniface, and as far south as Montana. No individuals were recorded further west than the Kelly Lake/Dawson Creek regions of northeastern British Columbia.

Number of Individuals

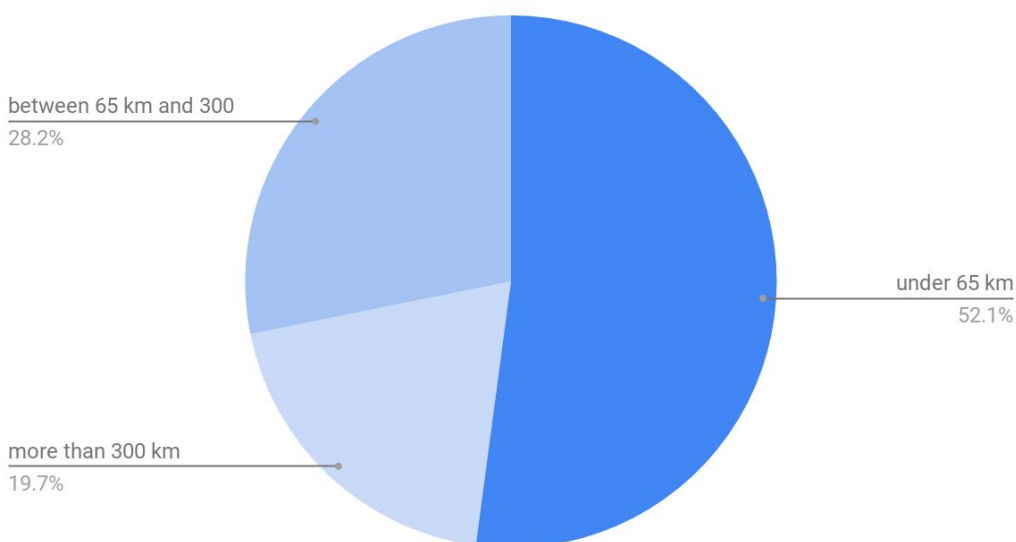


Figure 4: Pie Chart showing groups of individuals based on distance travelled.

The marriage locations and 1901 Census heatmaps show the greatest geographic spread of individuals (Figure 3, Figure 5), but both maps also demonstrate the continued importance of the Lac Ste.. Anne/St. Alberta/Edmonton areas for Métis individuals and families. One other variable I considered was the number of places at which Métis individuals were recorded to explore the relationship between distance travelled and places recorded. Most individuals were never recorded in more than three places (n=56, 79%) and only 6 individuals (8%) were recorded in five places. One individual was only recorded at Lac Ste. Anne, and no individuals were recorded at more than five places (Figure 6).

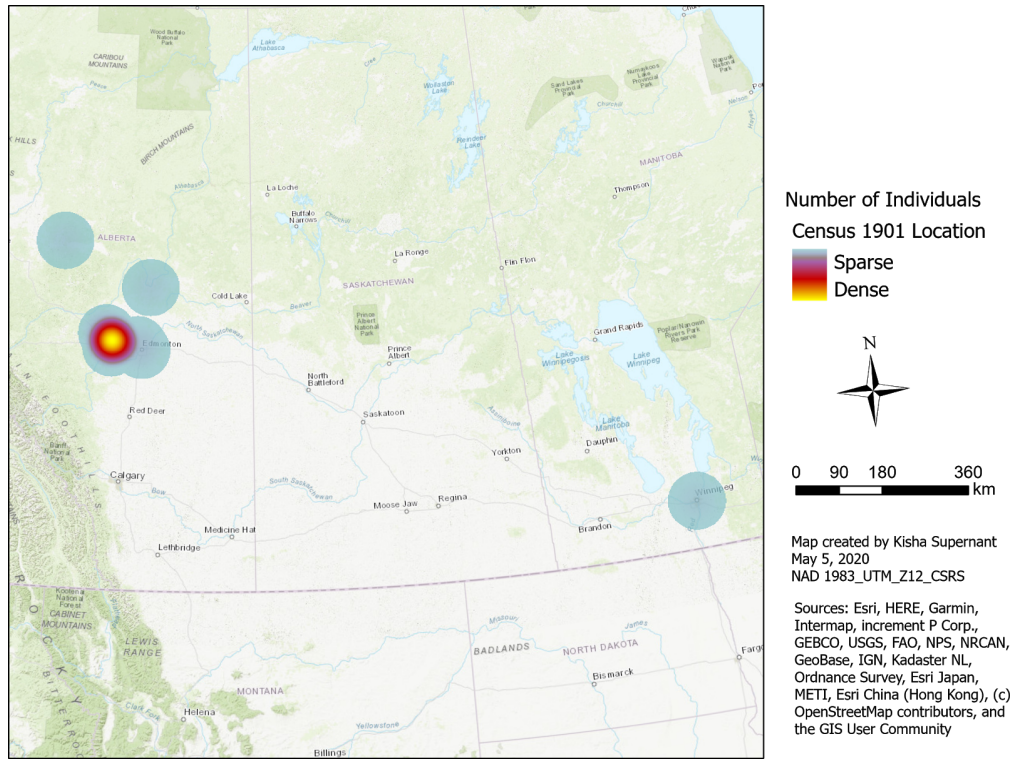


Figure 5: Heat Map showing count of locations of individuals as recorded in the 1901 Canadian Census.

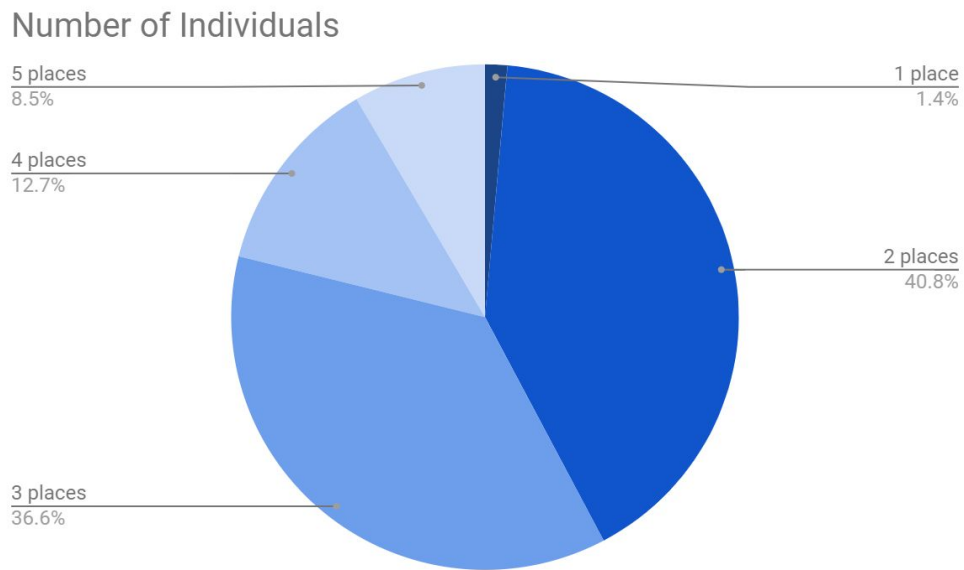


Figure 6: Pie Chart showing groups of individuals based on number of places at which they were recorded.

In general, the more places at which an individual was recorded, the longer their average distance travelled from Lac Ste. Anne. For the chart in Figure 7, the average distance travelled was calculated based on the longest distance recorded for individuals based on the number of locations in which they were recorded.

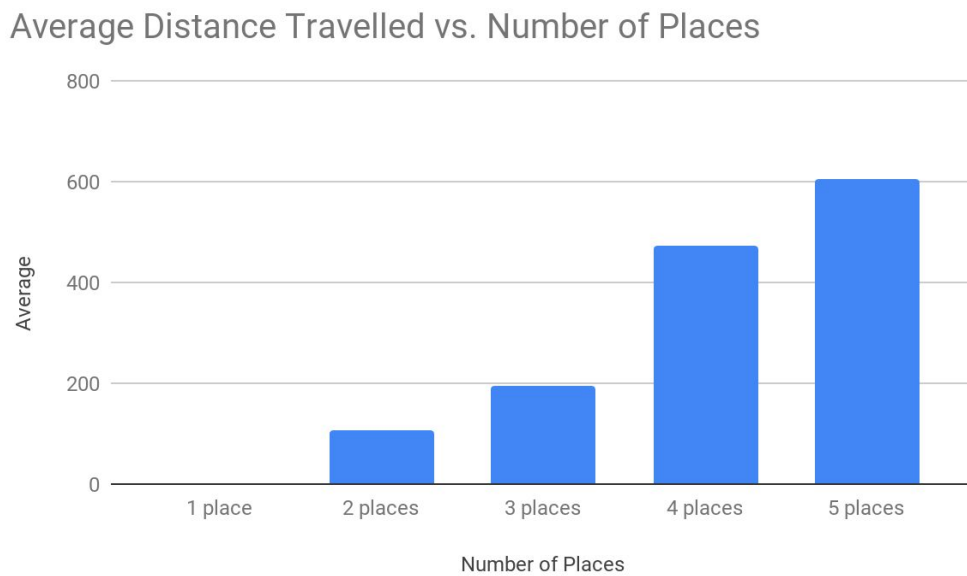


Figure 7: Bar Chart showing the average distance travelled by individuals based on number of places recorded.

Métis Family Patterns

In addition to mapping Métis individuals, I also looked at family patterns of movement. Table 1 shows some summary information about the five family names selected for the study, recognizing these are only a sample of the families connected with this region.

Family Name	Count of individuals	Average Distance	Average Number of places	Furthest Distance	Furthest Location
Belcourt	9	157 km	3.1	402 km	Kelly Lake, BC
Cardinal	5	541 km	3.4	1398 km	Mackenzie River

Gladu	24	254 km	3	1272 km	St. Boniface, MB
L'Hirondelle	19	263 km	2.8	1219 km	St. Francois Xavier, MB
Letendre	14	145 km	2.5	892 km	Broadview, SK

Overall, the Cardinals show the greatest mobility, having the highest average distance travelled, highest average number of places, and furthest distance. However, they also represent the smallest number of individuals, so more individuals could be included before meaningful conclusions can be drawn from the data. On the other end, the Letendre family shows the lowest average distance and lowest average number of places, demonstrating the close connection between the Letendre family and Lac Ste. Anne through time. While the locational data collected in this study provides some insights into familial patterns, it is only one way of looking at connection to place and does not replace family stories and histories. All of the individuals and families in this study have close and deep connections to the Lac Ste. Anne region.

Discussion and Preliminary Conclusions

Overall, the pilot project generously funded through the RCMR Fellowship was successful in developing methods to trace Métis individuals through space and time, demonstrating both the mobility of Métis families, as well as their deep connections to place. The results of about half of the individuals in the study being only recorded around the triangle of Lac Ste. Anne, St. Albert, and Edmonton throughout their lifetimes was interesting and future work should explore how different Métis families are connected to specific places/regions in the homeland. The results also show great mobility for some Métis individuals and families connected to Lac Ste. Anne, with some travelling far to the north, east, and south throughout their lifetimes. Several of these individuals were recorded at far distant locations before returning to the Lac Ste. Anne region, while others spent the majority of their lives in other parts of the homeland.

Limitations

Locational data collected through the archive has some important limitations. First, the locations are collected at a fixed, singular point in time. While some records include multiple locations (e.g., scrip data includes birth, marriage, scrip address, scrip location), these still are only representing certain moments in the lifetime of individuals. Movement of Métis people and families on a seasonal or yearly basis is not captured through these temporal snapshots, so interpretations about mobility based on these data alone are insufficient. In addition, changing census boundaries and methods of recording individuals changed over the time period, so the number of places could be an overestimation of where individuals were living. The 1901 census district of St. Pierre (which was later abandoned) is a good example of how colonial methods of recording can be misleading.

A second limitation is the challenge in tracing individuals and families across multiple types of records. The largest task in this project was finding these people at different times in different types of archival documents. Very few individuals in the study had information for all of the record types, with some only having information derived from scrip applications. Variations in spelling, challenges with duplication, and maiden maiden names versus married names for women all provide possible sources of error.

A final limitation is the danger of the historical record collected through colonial systems to potentially erase family stories and histories. Métis families have their own ways of understanding their deep connections to place, passed on through generations. Historical records can sometimes complement these stories, providing an additional line of information that can help Métis communities assert their connections to places in the homeland. However, historical records are necessarily incomplete and should not be assumed to demonstrate the full picture of Métis connection to place.

Future directions

The research methods developed and tested through this project can be expanded in several important ways. First, I plan to expand the sample to include more families and more individuals connected to Lac Ste. Anne, St. Albert, and Edmonton. Having more names in the database will allow for better interpretations about patterns of mobility and stability in the homeland. I would also like to apply this method to other important places, such as Red River or Batoche, to see if certain families have greater connections to certain places in the homeland, or to see if some families tended to be more mobile than others. I would also like to explore whether there are differences in mobility through time, especially before and after 1885, and to see whether there is any gender difference in movement patterns.

Another future line of inquiry would be to explore movement through trail systems. The distances measured in this study were straight lines between different locations, whereas trails would follow the land in different ways. There is some data about historical trails that could be integrated into the analysis to understand not just where Métis people moved, but how they got there. Exploring trails and movement might also assist in expanding the scope of the Métis archaeological record, as stopping places along trails could be identified and potential evaluated for their archaeological potential.

Finally, any future work about Métis mobility and connection to place will need to integrate family stories. The broader Métis Kinscapes project will be working with families connected to Lac Ste. Anne and interviewing individuals about their oral histories related to this important place. These family stories can give life to the locational data collected through the historical and archival records and will also expand our understanding of seasonal or yearly movements of Métis peoples through the homeland.

Acknowledgements:

Thank you to the Rupertsland Centre for Métis Research for the opportunity to serve as a Research Fellow and conduct this research. Several of my own ancestors are part of this study and I have enjoyed being able to see their connections to place. Many thanks to William (Liam) Wadsworth for his work on helping to collect and make sense of the archival data. Thanks to Dr. Frank Tough for some initial conversations about the concept of mapping density of demographics and providing guidance for some of the methods applied here. Finally, thank you to all the members of the Métis Kinscapes project - Paul Gareau, Nathalie Kermoal, Marilyn Dumont, Cindy Gaudet, Shalene Jobin, and Tanya Ball. I love working with this amazing team!

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Appendix 1: Family names included

Name	Birth date	Birthplace
Alexandre Belcourt	1853	Lac Ste.. Anne
Benjamin Bellecourt	1852	Lac Ste.. Anne
Joseph Bellecourt	1865	Lac Ste.. Anne
Julien Bellecourt	1860	Lac Ste.. Anne
Louise Bellecourt (nee Paul)	1857	Lac Ste.. Anne
Elise/Angelique Cardinal (nee Nippising)	1864	Lac Ste.. Anne
Eliza Cardinal	1879	Lac Ste.. Anne
Joseph Cardinal	1838	Lac Ste.. Anne
Antoine Cardinal	1850	Lac Ste.. Anne
Michel Cardinal	1832	Jasper House
Alexandre Gladu	1863	Lac Ste.. Anne
Annie Gladu	1865	Lac Ste.. Anne
Augustin Gladu	1861	Lac Ste.. Anne
Benoit Gladu	1855	Lac Ste.. Anne
Catherine Gladu	1830	Edmonton
Celestine Gladu	1859	Lac Ste.. Anne
Honore Gladu	1857	Lac Ste.. Anne
Isabelle Gladu	1861	Lac Ste.. Anne
Lucille Gladu	1855	Lac Ste.. Anne
Madeleine Gladu	1859	Lac Ste.. Anne
Marguerite Gladu	1868	Lac Ste.. Anne
Martine Gladu	1866	Lac Ste.. Anne
Therese Gladu (nee Gray)	1813	Lesser Slave Lake
Constance Letendre	1860	Lac Ste.. Anne
Jean Baptiste Letendre	1854	Lac Ste.. Anne

Rosalie Letendre		Lac Ste.. Anne
Alexandre L'Hyrondele	1845	Edmonton
Euphrosine L'Hyrondele (nee Beauregard)	1851	Edmonton
Joseph L'Hyrondele (The Elder)	1874	Slave Lake
Julien L'Hyrondele	1855	Lac Ste.. Anne
Laurent L'Hyrondele	1860	Lac Ste.. Anne
Madeleine L'Hyrondele	1859	St. Albert
Magliore L'Hyrondele	1850	Lac Ste.. Anne
Marguerite L'Hyrondele	1862	Lac Ste.. Anne
Norbert L'Hyrondele	1865	Lac Ste.. Anne
Olive L'Hyrondele	1855	Lac Ste.. Anne
Mary L'Hyrondele (nee Moosoin)	1854	Plains
Magloire Bellecourt	1855	Lac Ste.. Anne
Magloire Bellcourt	1877	Lac La Biche
Narcisse Bellcourt	1872	Battle River
Madeleine Gladu	1809	Lac Ste.. Anne
Alexis Belcourt	1877	Lac Ste.. Anne
Marie Louise Anderson (nee Letendre)	1878	Lac Ste.. Anne
John Gladu	1868	Lac Ste.. Anne
Moise Gladu	1848	Lac Ste.. Anne
Alexis Gladu	1845	Lac Ste.. Anne
Jean Baptiste Letendre	1851	Lac Ste.. Anne
Urbain Gladu	1877	Lac Ste.. Anne
Alfred Gladu	1877	Lac Ste.. Anne
Josephine Letendre nee Gladu	1860	Lac Ste.. Anne
Isabelle Rent (nee Gladu)	1875	Lac Ste.. Anne
Solomon Letendre	1877	Buffalo Lake

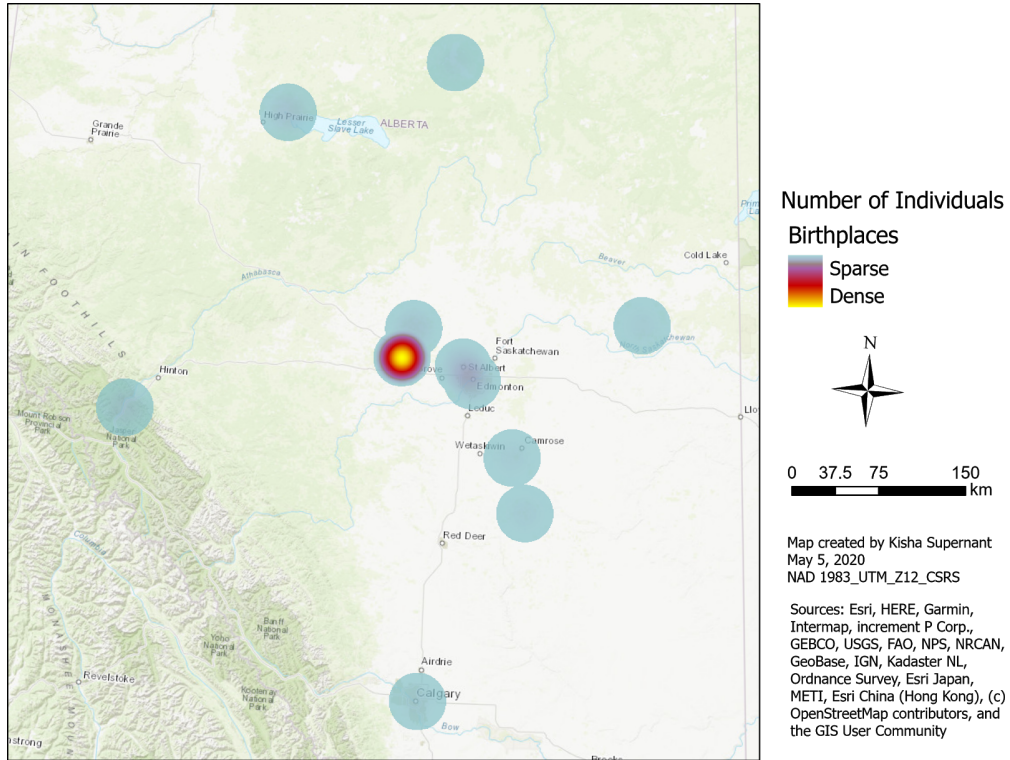
Geneviève Ferguson (nee Gladu)	1846	Lesser Slave Lake
Edward Gladu	1847	Lac La Biche
Paulette Gladu	1837	Wabasca
William Letendre	1879	Lac Ste.. Anne
Samuel Letendre	1878	Lac Ste.. Anne
Dolphus Letendre	1883	Lac Ste.. Anne
Celina Letendre	1885	Lac Ste.. Anne
Daniel Letendre	1883	Lac Ste.. Anne
Nancy Letendre (nee Cunningham)	1877	Lac Ste.. Anne
Ste.phanie Majeau (nee Letendre)	1875	Lac Ste.. Anne
Marie Louise Letendre (nee Gauthier)	1875	Jasper House
William L'Hirondelle	1877	St. Albert
Adelaide L'Hirondelle	1875	Lac Ste.. Anne
Narcisse L'Hirondelle	1876	Lac La Nun
Joseph L'Hirondelle Jr.	1875	St. Albert
Jean Baptiste L'Hirondelle	1877	Lac Ste.. Anne
Marie Louise Foley (nee L'Hirondelle)	1878	Lac La Nun
Elenore L'Hirondelle (nee Vanasse)	1876	Calgary
Sara L'Hirondelle (nee Tourangeau)	1873	St. Paul

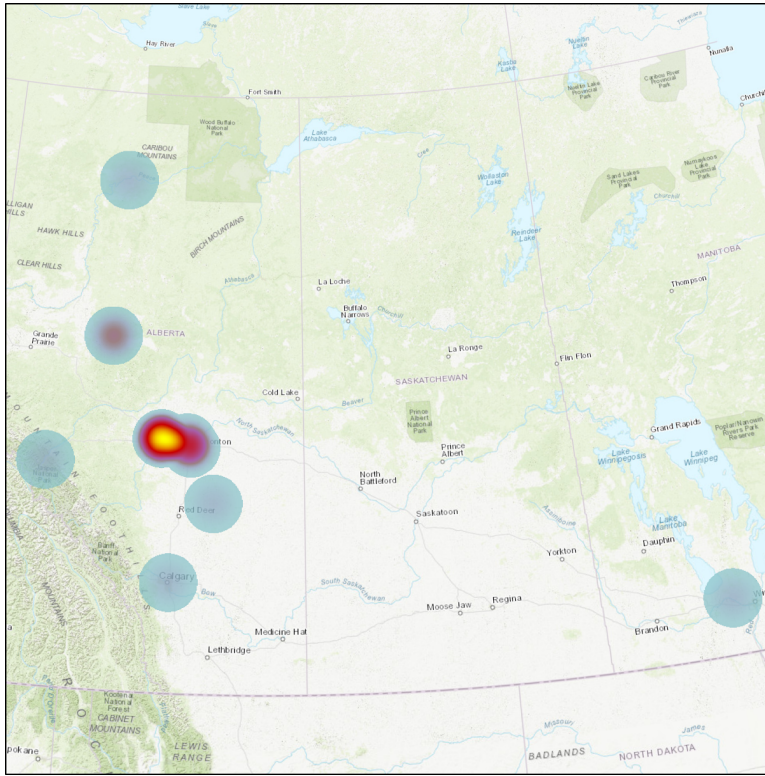
Appendix 2: Place Names Used

Place Name	Modern Equivalent	Research Notes
Lac Ste.. Anne	Lac Ste.. Anne	Point placed on current mission location
St. Albert	St. Albert	Point placed near St. Albert Mission
Lesser Slave Lake	Grouard	Point placed near Grouard - near mission and post
Jasper House	Jasper House Historic Site	Point placed on Jasper House coordinates
Lac La Biche	Lac La Biche	Point placed on Lac La Biche mission
Slave Lake	Slave Lake	Point placed in current town of Slave Lake
Battle River	Duhamel	Placed near Salois' crossing area by Duhamel
Buffalo Lake	Buffalo Lake site	Point placed on Buffalo Lake wintering site
Wabasca	Wabasca	Placed near current location of Wabasca
Lac La Nun	Lac La Nonne	Point placed near Caltholic mission on shores of Lac La Nonne
St. Paul	St. Paul	Point placed in current town of St Paul
Vermillion	Fort Vermillion	Based on other info in the file, point placed at modern town of Fort Vermillion (Buttertown side) rather than the current town of Vermillion
St. Francis Xavier	St. Francios Xavier	Point placed where settlement was west of Winnipeg - also known as WhiteHorse Plains
Calgary	Calgary	Point placed near Fort Calgary
Edmonton	Edmonton	Point placed near Fort Edmonton
Wolverine Point	Wolverine Point	Point placed on peninsula carrying this name today
Cumberland House/Fort Cumberland	Cumberland House	Point placed near current town of Cumberland House
Fort Qu'Appelle	Fort Qu'Appelle	Point placed in town of Fort Qu'Appelle
St Pierre	Point placed west of Lac Ste. Anne	CENSUS district in 1901 just west of LSA
Winnipeg	Winnipeg	Point placed near Fort Garry/Red River
White Whale Lake	Wabumun	Search indicates Wabumun was called White Whale Lake
Broadview, Assiniboia	Broadview	Point placed in Broadview, SK (would have

		been part of Assiniboia at the time)
Athabasca Landing	Athabasca	Point placed in current town of Athabasca
St Boniface	Winnipeg (St. Boniface)	Point placed in the St Boniface area of Winnipeg
Strathcona (Tofield)	Tofield	Assumed the county was Strathcona and the place was Tofield.
Wabumun	Wabumun	Point placed on shore of Lake Wabumun
Grand Prairie, Peace River	Grand Prairie	Point placed in current town of Grand Prairie
Carvel	Carvel	Point placed on hamlet of Carvel, AB
Kelly Lake	Kelly Lake	Placed near current town of Kelley Lake
Leicester	Leicester	Place on lakeshore in Leicester district (unclear location)
Dawson Creek	Dawson Creek	Placed near riverbank in current town of Dawson Creek
Barrhead	Barrhead	Placed near riverbank in current town of Barrhead
Montana	Sweetgrass Hills	Place near Sweetgrass Hills. There are several possible locations for Métis at this time
MacKenzie River	Fort Norman	There are several possible locations - Fort Norman chosen.

Appendix 3: Maps - Heatmap Symbology





**Number of Individuals
Marriage Locations**

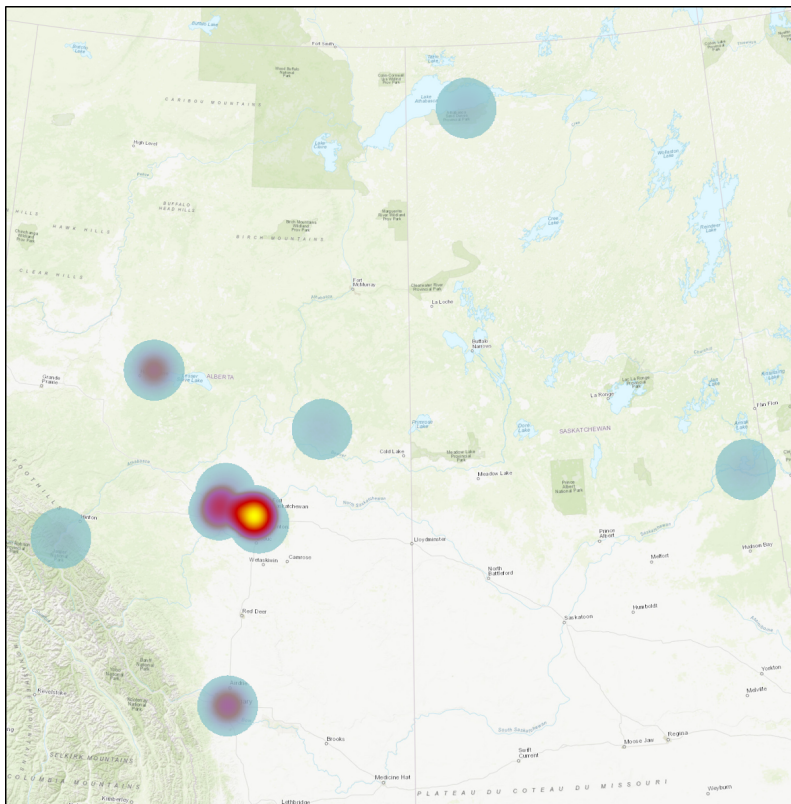
Sparse
Dense



0 90 180 360
km

Map created by Kisha Supernant
May 5, 2020
NAD 1983_UTM_Z12_CSRS

Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community



**Number of Individuals
Address at time of Scrip**

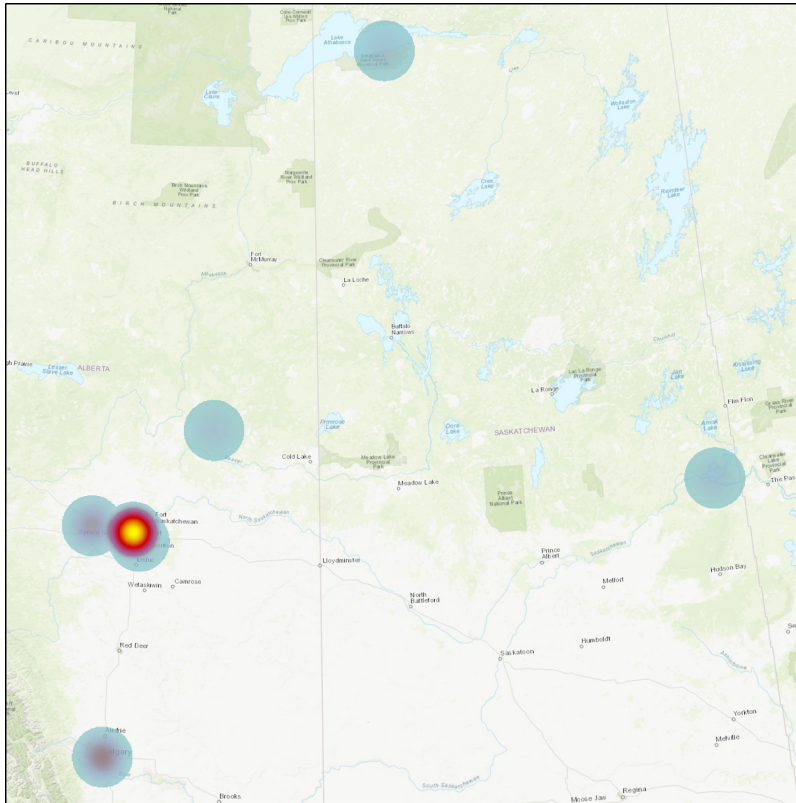
Sparse
Dense



0 70 140 280
km

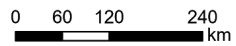
Map created by Kisha Supernant
May 5, 2020
NAD 1983_UTM_Z12_CSRS

Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community



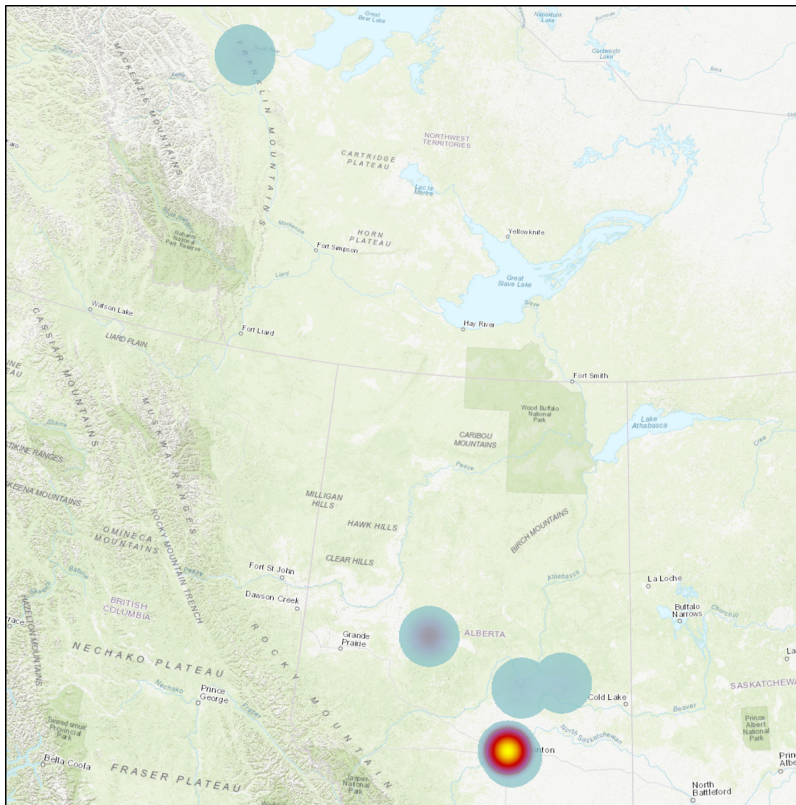
Number of Individuals

Scrip Location



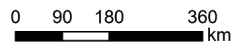
Map created by Kisha Supernant
May 5, 2020
NAD 1983_UTM_Z12_CSRS

Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community



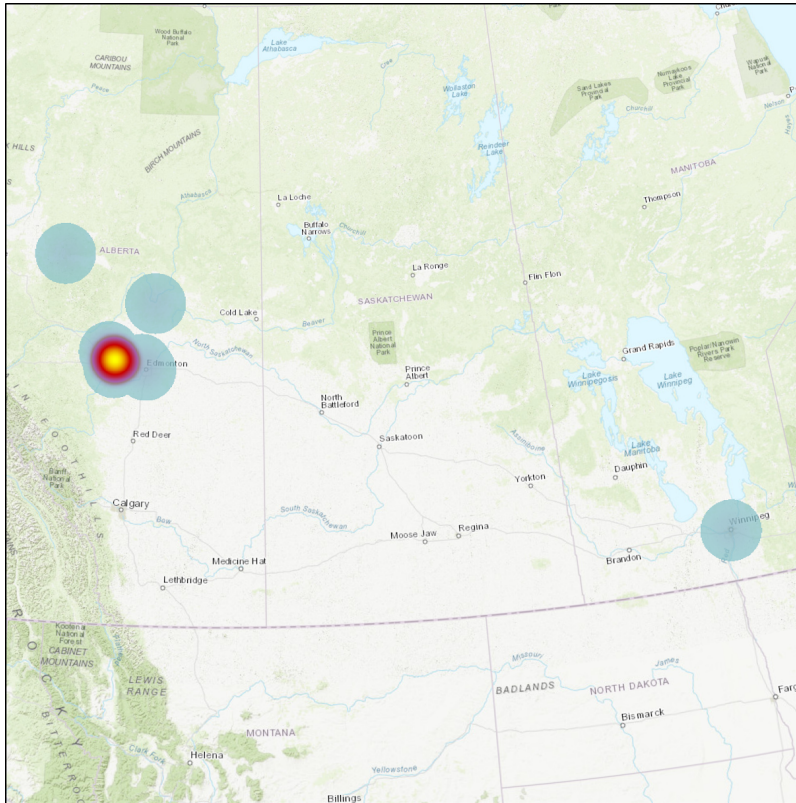
Number of Individuals

Census 1891 Location



Map created by Kisha Supernant
May 5, 2020
NAD 1983_UTM_Z12_CSRS

Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community



Number of Individuals
Census 1901 Location

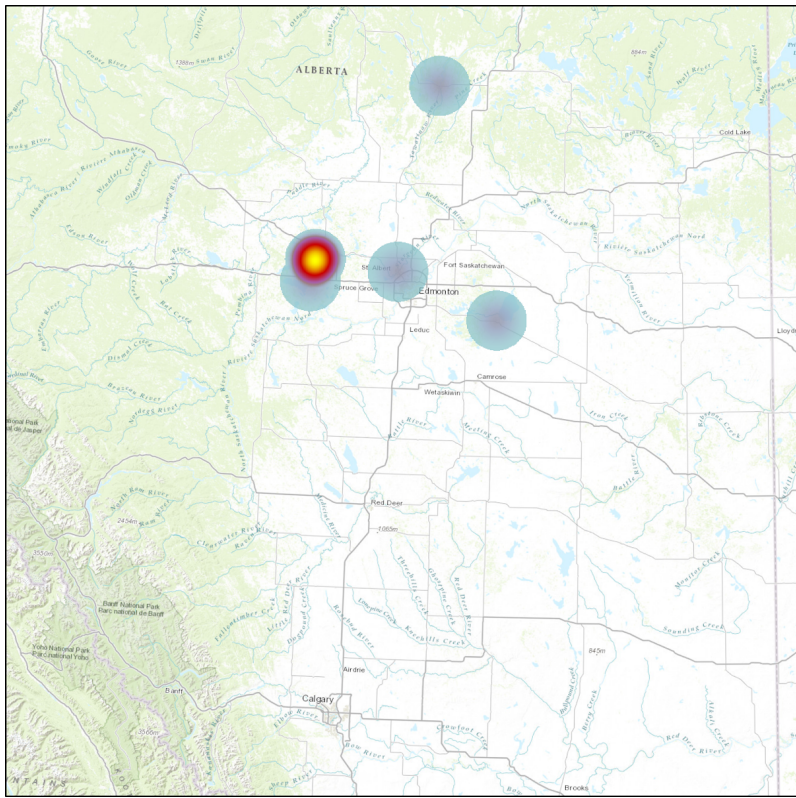
Sparse
Dense



0 90 180 360 km

Map created by Kisha Supernant
May 5, 2020
NAD 1983_UTM_Z12_CSRS

Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community



Number of Individuals
Census 1906 location

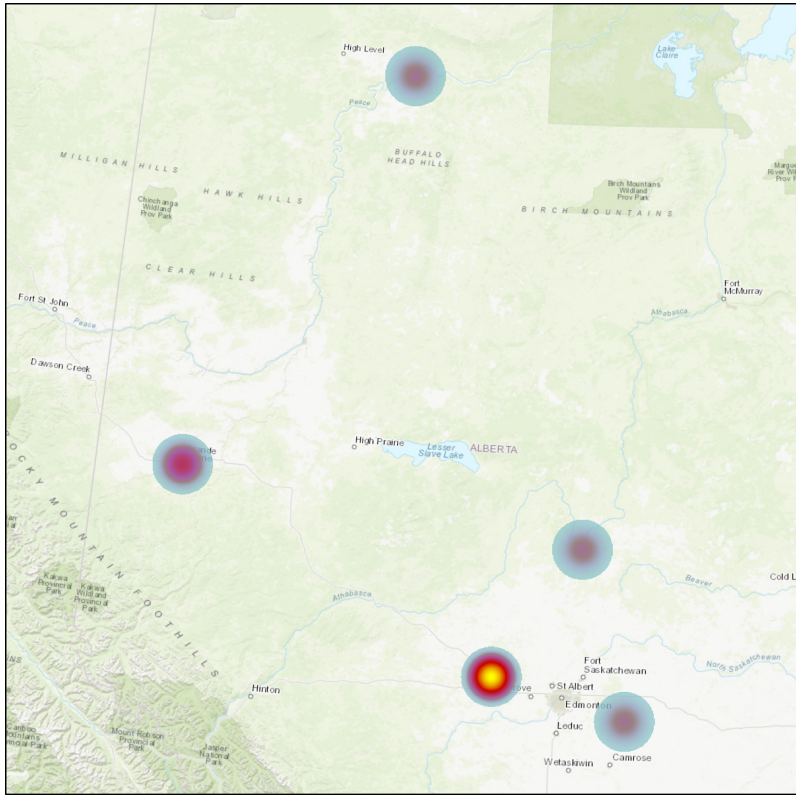
Sparse
Dense



0 30 60 120 km

Map created by Kisha Supernant
May 5, 2020
NAD 1983_UTM_Z12_CSRS

Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community



Number of Individuals
Census 1911 Location

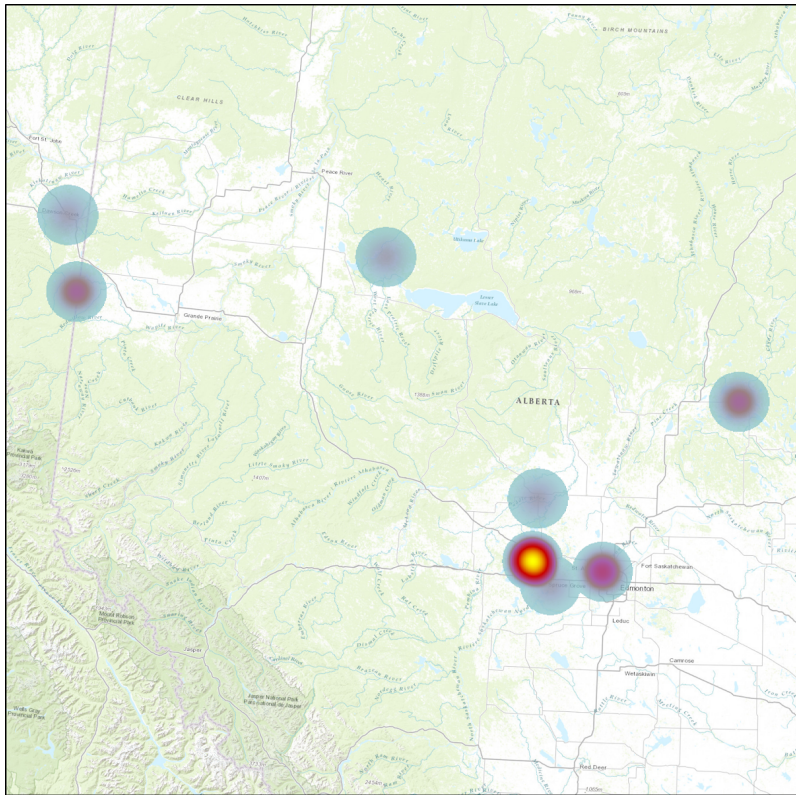
Sparse
Dense



0 40 80 160 km

Map created by Kisha Supernant
May 5, 2020
NAD 1983_UTM_Z12_CSRS

Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community



Number of Individuals
Death Location

Sparse
Dense

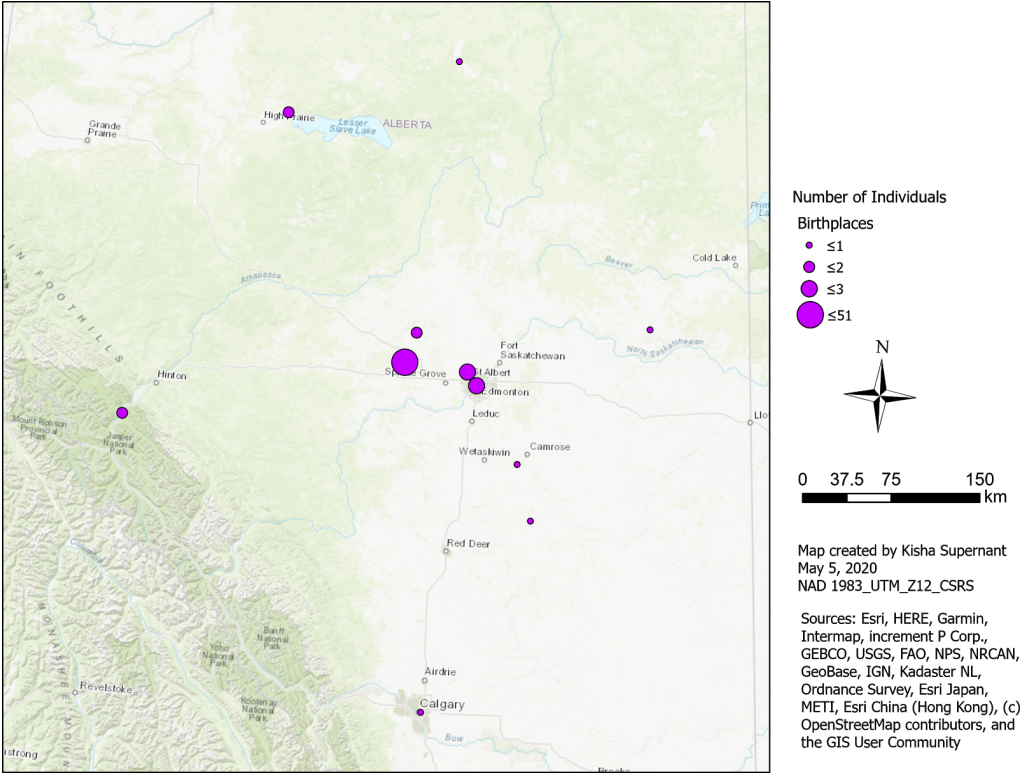


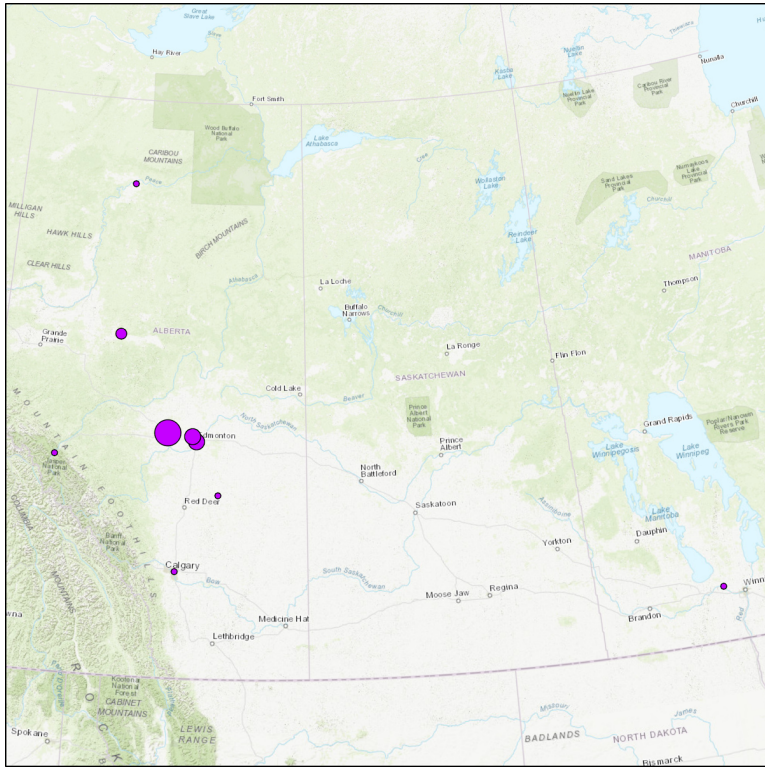
0 35 70 140 km

Map created by Kisha Supernant
May 5, 2020
NAD 1983_UTM_Z12_CSRS

Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

Appendix 4: Maps - Graduated Symbology





Number of Individuals
Marriage Locations

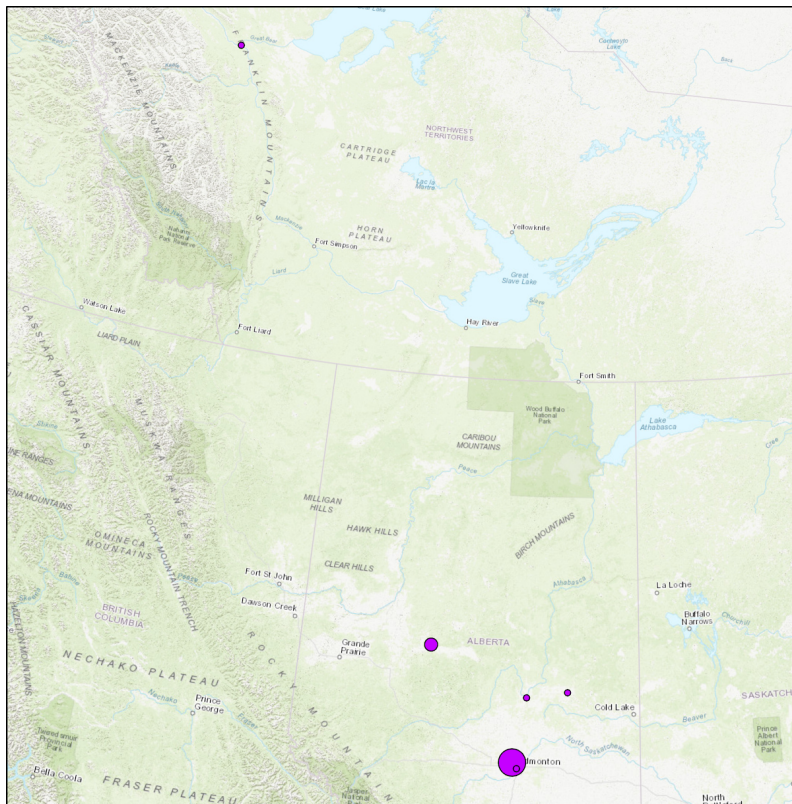
- ≤1
- ≤3
- ≤16



0 95 190 380
km

Map created by Kisha Supernant
May 5, 2020
NAD 1983_UTM_Z12_CSRS

Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community



Number of Individuals
Census 1891 Location

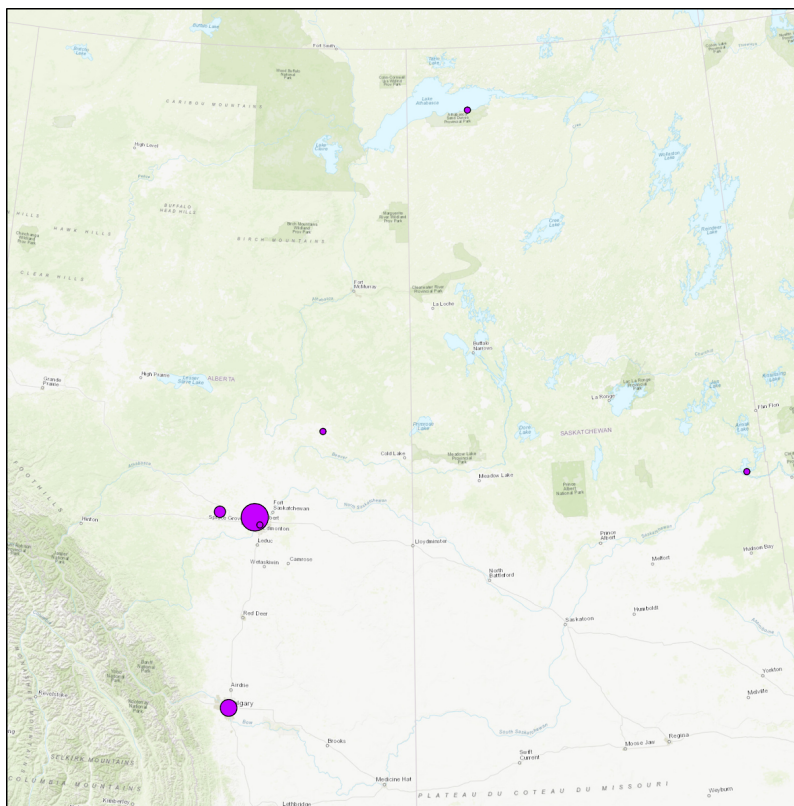
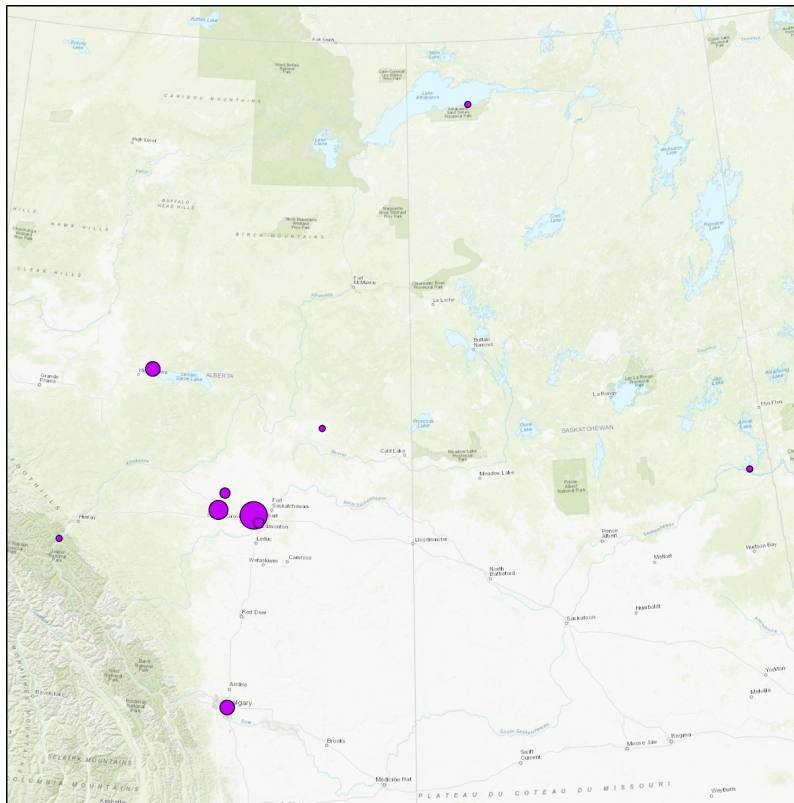
- ≤1
- ≤5
- ≤38

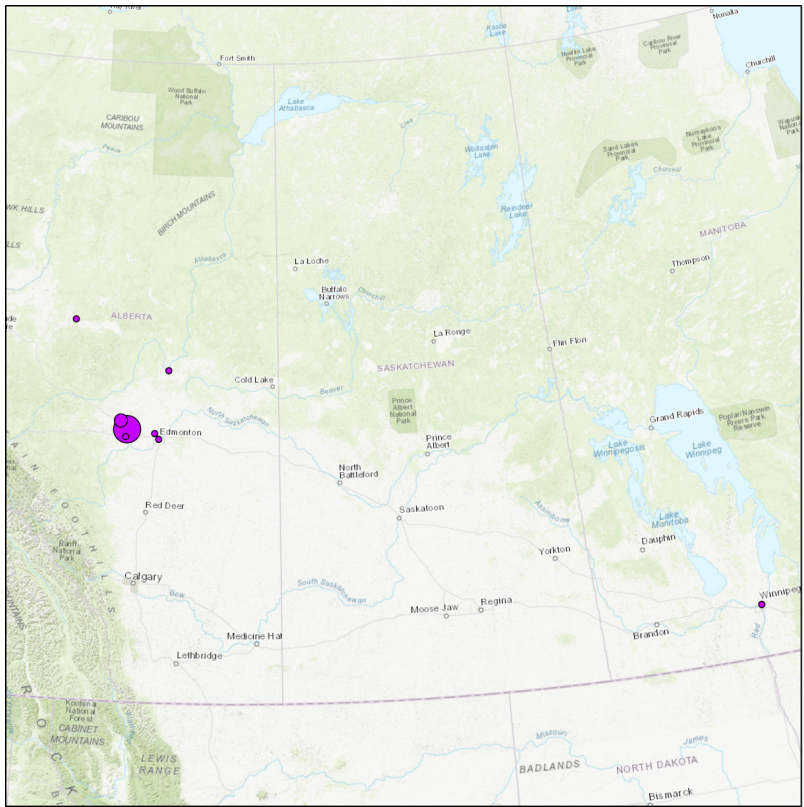


0 87.5 175 350
km

Map created by Kisha Supernant
May 5, 2020
NAD 1983_UTM_Z12_CSRS

Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community





Number of Individuals
Census 1901 Location

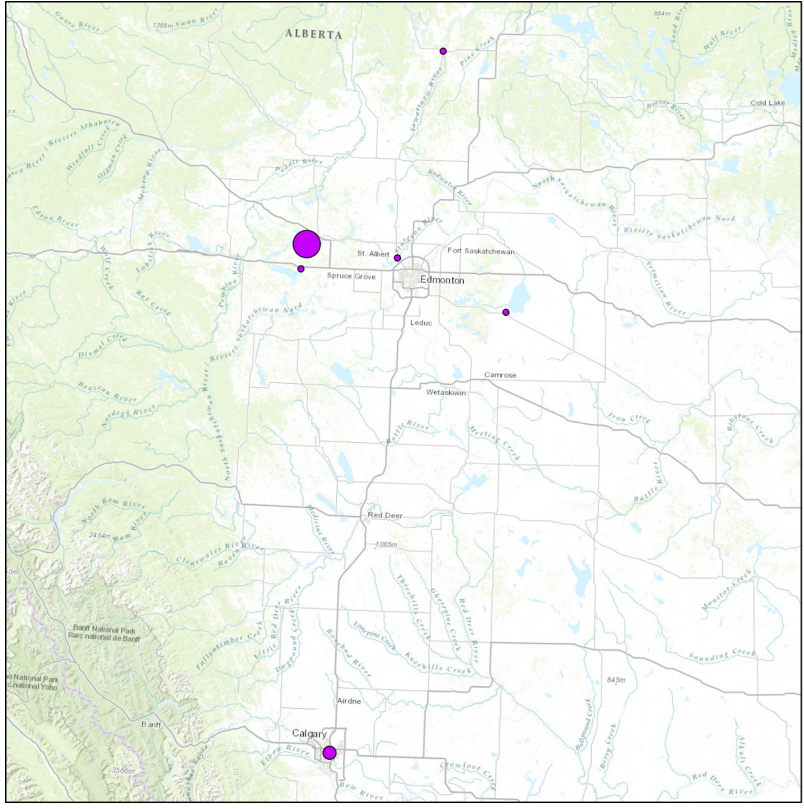
- ≤1
- ≤4
- ≤30



0 90 180 360
km

Map created by Kisha Supernant
May 5, 2020
NAD 1983_UTM_Z12_CSRS

Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community



Number of Individuals
Census 1906 location

- ≤1
- ≤2
- ≤9



0 25 50 100
km

Map created by Kisha Supernant
May 5, 2020
NAD 1983_UTM_Z12_CSRS

Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

