

Pupils at Indian Residential Schools:

1911 Wikwemikong, 1921 Spanish and Carleton Ontario census

123	123	Belanger Ben Charles	No	S	Nov.	1869	41	2	French	Canadian	R. Catholic	Orphan of the Wikwemikong Res.
		John Shephard	No	S		1896	14	0	Ojibwa	Canadian	R. Catholic	Pupil
		Kichingiz Joseph	No	S		1896	15	0	Ojibwa	Canadian	R. Catholic	Pupil
		Horton John	No	S		1896	12	2	Ojibwa	Canadian	R. Catholic	Pupil
		Thillaband John	No	S		1896	15	2	Ojibwa	Canadian	R. Catholic	Pupil
Bellevue		Bush Michel	No	S		1896	15	2	Ojibwa	Canadian	R. Catholic	Pupil
		Bidenanando Ross	No	S		1896	15	0	Ojibwa	Canadian	R. Catholic	Pupil
		Ministotear Francis	No	S		1896	14	0	Ojibwa	Canadian	R. Catholic	Pupil
		Koiganizig Joseph	No	S		1896	14	0	Ojibwa	Canadian	R. Catholic	Pupil
		Bidenanando Ross	No	S		1896	15	0	Ojibwa	Canadian	R. Catholic	Pupil
Hudsonville		Bidenanando Nathan	No	S		1896	16	0	Ojibwa	Canadian	R. Catholic	Pupil
		Siachawan Albert	No	S		1896	12	0	Ojibwa	Canadian	R. Catholic	Pupil
		Leguitch Fredrick	No	S		1900	10	2	Ojibwa	Canadian	R. Catholic	Pupil
		Leguitch Frank	No	S		1898	12	2	Ojibwa	Canadian	R. Catholic	Pupil
		Ray John Michel	No	S		1898	12	0	Ojibwa	Canadian	R. Catholic	Pupil
Wikwemikong		Bidenanando Philip	No	S		1897	13	0	Ojibwa	Canadian	R. Catholic	Pupil
		Leguitch Roger	No	S		1897	15	0	Ojibwa	Canadian	R. Catholic	Pupil
		Bidenanando Peter	No	S		1898	12	0	Ojibwa	Canadian	R. Catholic	Pupil
		Kichingiz Francis	No	S		1896	15	0	Ojibwa	Canadian	R. Catholic	Pupil
		Kichingiz William	No	S		1896	14	0	Ojibwa	Canadian	R. Catholic	Pupil
Wikwemikong		Bidenanando Joseph	No	S		1896	14	0	Ojibwa	Canadian	R. Catholic	Pupil
		Frank Joseph	No	S		1896	11	0	Ojibwa	Canadian	R. Catholic	Pupil
		King James	No	S		1896	15	0	Ojibwa	Canadian	R. Catholic	Pupil
		F. H. Morris	No	S		1897	13	0	Ojibwa	Canadian	R. Catholic	Pupil
		Pontiac Jacob	No	S		1896	12	0	Ojibwa	Canadian	R. Catholic	Pupil

Eric Pouliot-Thisdale, 2016, UPDATED EDITION

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Photo coverage- Front picture: 1911 census of Ontario, Algoma east, sub district 71, Manitowaning Indian reserve, Wikwemikong Microfilm.
National Archives of Quebec in Montreal.

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This late edition was made after important new discoveries concerning the Catholic Emigration Association, St. Georges Home, Ottawa, where some “pupils” were sent to adoption within their transfers from their original families towards the residential school which is detailed in the 3 last chapters.

The acknowledgeable participation of family members of late “pupil” of the residential school the late Therese Rice, are currently living in Sault Ste. Marie. They are Ronald Gratton and his wife, who brought a great energy of positivity to make this research and gave hope that current families would be relatively quite easy to associate with those mentioned in these late censuses discoveries.

Unfortunately, the class actions period is over since 3 month in Canada for those who attended residential schools and their families, when this research was conducted, in October 2016, but individual legal recourse is still possible.

Introduction

This late edition was motivated after important new discoveries were made, concerning another institution involved in the transfer to adoptions of some who attended the residential schools.

Certain children previous to their registration to the residential schools were sent to adoption at the Catholic *Emigration Association, St. Georges Home*, in Ottawa. Those “pupils” were sent to adoption somewhere within their transfers from their original families towards the residential school which will be detailed in the present research.

The terrible outcomes of the residential schools which destroyed several generations are going to be exposed here as a simple literal description of the organisation of these Christians organisms who worked in collaboration with the government in the time period ranging from 1901 to 1921, through details observed in both censuses. It took me a while to organise such a research and to find a way to expose it to our healing communities. I thought that the better way to conduct such a project was to simply expose what was available through the public archives.

The decree of 100 years before publication concerning the several federal and provincial Privacy Acts protecting the individuals mentioned in the several archives available is touching the available records: censuses and parish registers. Note that a certain “clemency” from the higher instances is giving us the opportunity to be able to observe and identify our ancestors until 1921 through the censuses and until 1940 through most parish registers through Library and Archives Canada and provincial archives.

The Spanish Indian residential School was located on the north shore of Lake Huron. The school was half a mile south of the village of Spanish on the Canadian Pacific Railway branch line from Sudbury to Sault Ste. Marie.

According to legend, the Spanish name was derived around the year 1750. Numerous persons have attempted to explain the rationale for the name "Spanish" in what was once historically part of New France. There are several different theories regarding the name of the community. According to local legends a French Jesuit Father was travelling in the area in the 1700s and encountered a Spanish speaking woman with children.

Archives are exposing a woman who had been captured by local warriors in a battle in Spanish controlled lands far to the south in what is now the United States of America, and had been married to a local Ojibway chief, the family taking the name "Espaniel", which is a common surname among the local Ojibway communities. Another variant of the story is exposing a Spaniard who had fled the Spain-controlled lower Mississippi Valley during the fur trade days and had taken refuge along the North Shore and married into a local Ojibway community.

Other theories on the name of Spanish include a claim that Dr. J.J. Bigsby, a geologist with the Canadian Boundary Commission, named the river to contrast with the nearby French River. Further intrigue arises from a 1980 discovery, of two Spanish coins from 1742 found near the mouth of the Sable River. This has led to speculation of very early Spanish-speaking explorers along the North Shore. The Spanish River had numerous names since names were recorded.¹

¹ From Northern Ontario Travel website: consulted on June 22, 2016.
<http://www.northernontario.travel/algoma-country/what-does-algoma-mean-solving-the-mysteries-of-our-region-s-place-names>

The organisation by the government and clerical organisms

Concerning the students from Akwesasne, and Kahnawake are mentioned in the census in residential school as “pupils” of the religious. The responsible of the 1921 census of Spanish, Ontario was Georges A. **Thorburn**, from a family from Edinburg in Scotland very involved in the industry related to the developments of the CP Rail Company in western Canada.

The Catholic Church owned and managed the boys and girls schools. The operating costs mainly came per capita grants coming from the Department of Indian Affairs. The annual per capita grant was \$100 in 1916, for 133 students, and was increased to \$110 in 1917. Part of the operation costs came from the food produced at the schools.

The majority of students of Spanish, Ontario were from the communities of Manitoulin Island and along the north shore of Lake Huron and Lake Superior. The extended areas were from Parry Sound in the southeast and the Ottawa Valley in the East, to Marathon in the west and to Chapleau. Temagami and New Liskeard in the north. A small number of students came from communities in Quebec, Walpole Island, Akwesasne, Kahnawake, Kanesatake and from Nelson House in Manitoba, and from western James Bay. (Though none from Kanesatake in the 1911 or 1921 censuses of Wikwemikong and/or Spanish.²

Most people of Europeans origins were mentioned in the first 8 pages. They were mostly from Europe, Ontario and Quebec but several were Irish, Scotch, Syrians, Russians and also Dutch. They were laborers, students, sawyers, store owners and employees, merchants, farmers, employees from CP RB station and school teachers.

The schools were built in 1913 and were made to accommodate 200 students. In 1916, the average attendance was 133 and by 1918, they were 191 students. In 1922, there were 200 students which rose to 224 in 1923, up to 237 in 1926. By 1942, there were 250 students at the school.

² Note from the author: In “The Shingwauk Project Residential School Research, Archive, and Visitor Center, Algoma University”, consulted June 15, 2016, a mention concerns the origins of Mohawks, implying some might have been from Kanesatake as well, but in the period analysed, they were only from Kahnawake and Akwesasne.

http://www.nrsss.ca/Resource_Centre/SpanishIRS/SpanishIRS_EARLY_September2006_wm.pdf
http://www.nrsss.ca/Resource_Centre/Resource_Centre_Index.htm

The food produced was: eggs, chickens, beef, veal, potatoes, turnips and carrots. The Nuns and Sisters didn't receive salaries but certain expenses were covered from the school funds, which also occurred at the boy's school. The food consisted for breakfast: porridge, milk, bread & butter, for dinners: meat, potatoes, bread. On Fridays, they had macaroni instead of meat for lunch, for supper: beans or corn porridge, bread, and tea or milk. Butter was given only once a day. The bread was a type of black bread made from a formula obtained from a medical man, known to them. Some parents complained about the food so a sample of bread was taken and sent for analysis to the Department of Trade and Commerce. The subsequent report indicated a nutritional value of 1188 calories per pound was "just as nutritious as a finer flour" even though the bread was "slightly sour", that didn't indicate that it would cause ill death.

When the school was first started, the students attended classes for half a day and did work around the schools, farms and lands for the other half day. An inspection report from 1920 indicates that: "The boys take turn at the outside work. 8 or 8 are required for milking. 4 work at shoe making and repairing. 3 work at carpentering. In summer some work in gardens, and 4 or 5 on the farm. The work is done during 1 hour after breakfast and 1 hour before supper. I do not think they are overworked. The older boys help with the trashing".

In winter 1915-16, the Department was concerned about the "apathetic attitude of the Indians to school matters" and decided to do a "surprise inspection and examination of the school work at the convent (girls school) in order to determine just where the fault lies". An official was sent to the school to "test the efficiency of the system."

The Indian Affairs considered that the responsibilities for the building and other expenses were relevant to the responsibilities through the funds given. For instance, in 1926, \$2000 was voted for repairs and maintenance for the school as the "*institution has received very little assistance from the Department, other than per capita grant, since it was opened in 1913*". The money was used to install Delco units providing electricity.

The boys and girls at Spanish formed the largest Indian Residential School in Ontario, owned by the Catholic Church. Both boys and girls schools were 3 storeys bricks and stones structures with full basements. In 1917 the principal in charge sent a letter to Duncan Scott, the Indian Affairs Superintendent (1913-1932), suggesting that the Department buy the boys and girls schools and hire the priests, brothers and sisters to run it, "*as you are doing for three Western Industrial schools owned by the Oblate Fathers.*" was it written. Duncan Scott replied that the Department could not buy the schools at that time as they were "*not understanding any new building operations or the acquirement of any establishments*". So the Spanish schools continued to be owned by the Catholic Church.

All the girls attended domestic science classes as the Sisters were preparing them to obtain jobs “as domestics among white people”. In order to do this, the Sisters put a request to the Department in 1939 for a large number of supplies to be used in the domestic science class.

In 1938, the Department approved repairs and equipment funding from Spanish an eventually an annual allocation was granted from a Parliamentary Vote which was divided for the schools maintenance and repairs. In 1938 an Order of the Council approved a \$35,582 for “new work repairs and purchase of equipment” for the Spanish Residential School, the Moose Fort Church of England Residential School and 22 other church-owned schools in the western provinces and North-West Territories. This budgetary project kept occurring afterwards. Though, the Spanish School kept a deficit as the per capita grants were insufficient to cover all fees related to the school.

In the early 1940s, the girls started attending classes on a full day basis and “they tested very well on the Achievements Tests administered” during an inspection in 1948. A companion report for the boys indicated that due to the half day system with the older boys, “the Achievements Tests compared only fairly well”. However, the inspector believed that the boys would do much better and make more rapid progress since half the half-day had been abolished and the boys were in class for a full day.

The Residential School responsables

Twenty staff members were at the Boy's school working. The principals changed often at the Boy's school. Between 1911-1945:

The Boys school was named St. Peter Claver from 1913-1930 and it was renamed St. Charles Garnier in 1930 up to until 1958. It was the only Indian residential school operated by the Jesuit Order in Canada. It consisted of a three storey building built from stones and a basement which was used for the dormitories, classrooms, dining room, kitchen, laundry room, furnace room and reception area for the boys. There were also barns, stables, saw mill, planing mill and several annexed buildings used as store rooms all on a 600 acre parcel of land.

The staff and school responsables were: Frederic M. Stormont, Infirmarys, 1911-1920, Charles Belanger, S.J. 1924-1931, L.V. Dugas, S.J., 1913-1916, T.A. Desautels, S.J. 1918-1919, Victor Gravel, S.J. 1919-1922, Rev. Paul Mery Arthus, S.J. 1922-23, Eugene A. Papineau, S.J. 1916-1917, C.A. Primeau, S.J. 1942-1945, J.B. Sauve, S.J. 1923-1924.

Before 1932 it was managed in collaboration with the Reverends and Missionaries but from 1932 to 1934, it was managed by the Sister Louise Bonnet, then from 1934-1948, by Sister Zoe James.

When the school was renamed St. Charles Garnier (1930-1958) the responsables were:

Leo Burns, 1953-1957, James Howitt, S.J., 1931-1932 then 1937-1952, William Kearns, 1957-1958, Paul Mery, S.J. 1932-1937, J.R. Oliver, S.J., 1945-1952, C.A. Primeau, S.J. 1942-1945, Cliff Rushman, 1952-1953.³

The St. Joseph's School for Girls (1913-1960) was located on a 400 acres land adjacent to the one used for the boys. It was also a three storey building with a staff of ten including a Native student who returned after post-graduate studies to devote time to them to help spiritually and academically. The religious order of the Daughters ran retreat houses and home for girls. The St. Joseph's school at Spanish was the only school of its kind managed by the Daughters of the Heart of Mary who operated on six continents then.

³ Ibid 2

1911 census of Ontario, Algoma east, sub district 71, Manitowaning Indian reserve, Wikwemikong

The Old School of Wikwemikong-Before the transfer to Spanish, Ontario.

It is through the Jesuits aka "Blackrobes" that the institution which took place was managed. First, they arrived at Port Royal, in Acadia on May 22, 1611, preaching the Micmacs first in the Maritimes, the Innu-Montagnais on the Atlantic coast of Quebec, the Algonquins along the St. Lawrence River, the Hurons in Georgian Bay, Crees in Hudson and James Bay, the Ojibways on Lake Huron, Michigan and Superior Lake and 40 years after they established a Huron Mission at Ste Marie and a boy's school in Quebec City. By 1760, 330 Jesuits came to Canada, but they stopped coming in Canada after the British conquest (1759-1760). They came back to Canada on May 31, 1842 at the request of the Bishop of Montreal and ministered Natives and Catholic immigrants settling in Ontario and in the Prairies.

The Missions supervised by the Jesuits were established in Walpole Island and in Wikwemikong in 1844, Sault Ste Marie, Michigan in 1846, Thunder Bay in 1848, Garden River in 1848. The Wikwemikong Mission on Manitoulin Island was called the Holy Cross Mission was founded by Father Jean-Pierre Chone in 1844, who served the mission from 1844-48, 1860-61 and 1874-78. The Jesuits established a boy's school in the mission in 1862.

The same years, the Religious order of women named the Daughters of the Heart of Mary, existing since the French Revolution (1789-1799) arrived at the Holy Cross Mission in Wikwemikong. They were one of the few religious orders not wearing the characteristic habit associated to the nuns. They established a school in a small log cabin in the edge of the native village with the minimal necessities. The school's first purpose was intended for native girls and they were using their own funds and donations.

In 1884, the Wikwemikong School was approved by the federal government and the religious were authorized to manage the Indian residential schools. In 1912, the boys school was maintained but was moved to Spanish. It was done considering that the railway built in Spanish was going to give a better access to the school. The girls school at Wikwemikong burned in a fire between 1911-1913 and it was decided to locate the girls school at Spanish, next to the St. Peter Claver School (1913-1930) for boys which was renamed St. Charles Garnier School for Boys (1930-1958). It was the only Indian residential school operated by the Jesuit Order of Canada.

The St. Joseph School for girls (1913-1960) when relocated to Spanish, continued to be operated by the Daughters of the Heart of Mary. Also, the St. Charles Garnier High School (1948-1958) was established in 1947, operated as a part of the boy's school until its closing in 1958. It was used mainly for administrative purposes such as submitting records to the Department of Indian Affairs.

Wikwemikong's clerical responsables

The principal of the Wikwemikong Industrial School and Superior of Holy Cross Mission, during the 1901 census, was Reverend Charles Belanger, then aged 41.

The pensioners were followed by the teachers from several European origins: all qualified as Office teachers. They were:

Cote, Joseph, 31, French
 Gauthier, Elie, 29, French
 Hittler, Caroline, 66, Irish
 Huard, Robert, 25, English
 Johannes, Catherine, 68, USA
 Kagle, Mary, 71, Ireland
 Kelly, Joannah, 23, Irish
 Kinty, Rose, 51, German
 Laflamme, Odila, 44, French
 Laplante, Delphine, 62, French
 Larach, Elizabeth, 76, German

Latour, George, 58, French
 McGuiness, Michel, 36, Irish
 Moore, Ellen, 51, Irish
 Moran, Julia, 62, Irish
 Parent, Achille, 32, French
 Plould, Rudolph, 29, English
 Sharp, Catherine, 48, USA
 Stormont, Frank William, 34, England
 Tayon-Taillon, Anna, 64, USA
 Tremblay, Jean Baptiste, 67, French
 Wagner, Catherine, 50, Irish

Pensioners	Latour George	Fr	S	April	1873	58	2	French	Canadian	R Catholic	Office
	McGuiness Michel	Ir	S	Dec	1864	37	2	Irish	Canadian	R Catholic	Office
	Cote Joseph	Fr	S	Sept	1879	31	2	French	Canadian	R Catholic	Office
	Laflamme Odila	Fr	S	Feb	1857	44	2	French	Canadian	R Catholic	Office
	Huard Robert	Fr	S	Nov	1876	25	England	English	Canadian	R Catholic	Office
	Hittler Caroline	Ir	S	Oct	1835	66	2	Irish	Canadian	R Catholic	Office
	Papineau Eugene	Fr	S	Jan	1876	35	2	French	Canadian	R Catholic	Missionary
	Desautels Theodore	Fr	S	March	1857	44	2	French	Canadian	R Catholic	Pastor
	Porchon Leopold	Fr	S	June	1873	27	2	French	Canadian	R Catholic	Missionary
	Compte Ernest	Fr	S	March	1868	33	2	French	Canadian	R Catholic	Missionary

Priest and Missionaries:

Desautels, Theodore, 44, Priest, French

Missionaries:

Papineau, Eugene, 35, French

Porchon, Leopold, 27, French

Compte, Ernest, 33, French

The part of the census concerning the Residential school, qualified as the Wikwemikong Industrial School ended with a mention associated to the columns of the Missionaries:

"Gives service gratis" / (Gives free service)

Several First Nations were permanent residents in the Wikwemikong community. They were: Potawatomi, Ottawa and Ojibwas, all part of the Anishnabe-Algonquin group. What is also very interesting was to acknowledge a very important family from Two Mountains, Kanesatake: The Murray family. Their lifestyle was much intermingled with the Algonquins, Nipissings and Ottawas, with which they developed strong relationships while set at the Mission of Two Mountains.

Kanesatake's population was 70% Algonquins before 1851 when a land was given to the Algonquins, Kitigan Zibi, previously called River Desert, in the Maniwaki sub-district. Some from Kanesatake intermingled with the Nipissings who went in Ontario, in the Wikwemikong sub-district in the Algoma district with who the Murray family seemed to have excellent relationships. Here Francois Murray, from Ottawa origins and his wife Marie Taondate aka Petitcri.

On December 17, 1905, at Ste-Croix Mission, in Wikwemikong, the burial of **Marie Taondate AKA Petitcris**, *"wife of Francois Murray (Iroquoise), who died last night at 72 years old"*. He passed away 2 years after, on April 27, 1907 **Francois Murray**, who *"died yesterday at 84 years old, comforted by the sacraments. He was from Two Mountains Lake, Oka Prov. Quebec. Were present, other than his children: Louis Nawakwejjik, Wagosh and many others."*

On the Wikwemikong census, 42 Mohawks were listed as "pupils".

They were quite potentially all from Kahnawake since only these first 13 were unidentifiable, and all others were associated with previous censuses. The 1901 census of Kahnawake is probably the one that clarifies a lot of family links comparing it to those from 1891 and 1881, since 41 adoptions were mentioned and previously, they were simply mentioned as children of the principal house-chiefs. The practice of adoption was sociologically well instated in the community, practiced as a tradition.

Those qualified as *Iroquois* who remained unidentified comparing them with previous censuses:

Ajawanechi, Jerome, 13, unidentified

Canadien, Michel, 17, unidentified

D'Ailleboust, Joseph, 11, unidentified

D'Ailleboust, Paul, 11, unidentified

D'Ailleboust, Joseph J, 9, unidentified

D'Ailleboust, James, 9, unidentified

Hill, Louis, 13, unidentified

McComber, Joseph, 12, unidentified

Mailloux, Mary, 15, unidentified

Farmer, Louisa, 14, unidentified

Tobit, Mary, 14, unidentified

Mailloux, Maggie, 12, unidentified

Lestacle, Annie, 9, unidentified

The proper way of associating individuals in order to identify the Mohawks from the Quebec province who were living there was to compare the names from the 1901 census of Kahnawake with the 1911 census of Ontario, Algoma east, sub district 71 Manitowaning Indian Reserve. The first step previous to Spanish first started in 1901 in Mikwemikong. In this census, on page 13, the school starts, led by Charles Ross Belanger principal of the Mikwemikong industrial school a Superior of Holy Cross Mission.

The full list of Mohawks encountered in alphabetical order goes as follow:

A-1

Ajawanechi, Jerome, 13

B-2

Beauvais, Mary, 15

Bush, Michel, 15

C-5

Canadien, Michel, 17

Canoe, Mary, 10

Canot, John, 11

Canot, Louis, 16

Cross the River, Steven, 13

D-11

D'Ailleboust, Agnes, 14

D'Ailleboust, Ignace, 9

D'Ailleboust, James, 9

D'Ailleboust, John, 15

D'Ailleboust, Joseph J, 9

D'Ailleboust, Joseph, 11

D'Ailleboust, Louise, 13

D'Ailleboust, Paul, 11

Deer, Ignace, 13

Delisle, Maggie, 13

Douglas, Maurice, 13

F-1

Farmer, Louisa, 14

H-1

Hill, Louis, 13

J-1

Jako, Joseph, 9

L-6

Lahache, Maggie, 15

Leclaire, Thomas, 11

Leclerc, Annie, 16

Lefebvre, Annie, 14

Lefebvre, Mary Ann, 11

Lestacle, Annie, 9

M-8

Mailloux, Maggie, 12

Mailloux, Mary, 15

Martin, Theresa, 14

McComber, James, 14

McComber, Joseph, 12

McComber, Mary Ann, 16

Meloche, Albina, 16

Montour, Cecilia, 14

N-1

Norton, John, 15

P-1

Patton, Cecilia, 15

R-3

Rice, James, 12

Rice, Mary, 16

Rice, Peter, 14

T-1

Tobit, Mary, 14

12-1911 census, Algoma-East, Wikwemikong

Rice Peter	2	7/11	1896 14	Canada
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Rice, Peter, 14

1901 census Kahnawake:

141	Rice K. Andrew	M	R	Chef.	M	10 Oct	1860	45	"	"	"	"	"	Rice
"	"	Harriette	F	R	Ephraim	M	1 Nov	1872	28	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	Isabel	F	R	Wille	G	18 Oct	1891	9	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	Annie	F	R	Wille	G	20 Oct	1893	7	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	Marie	F	R	Wille	G	17 Sept	1895	5	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	Pierre	M	R	Wille	G	15 Nov	1897	3	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	Guillebert	Anne	F	R	Belle	G	14 June	1896	14	"	"	"	"

Rice, K Andrew, 40, riveter, Marie Anne, 28, wife, Cecile, 9, Anne, 7, Marie, 5, **Rice, Pierre, 3,** Anne, 14.

13-1911 census, Algoma-East, Wikwemikong

Jake Joseph	M	L	1901	9	Myra	Canadian
					Myra	Canadian

Jako, Joseph, 9

1901 census Kahnawake:

[illegible]

Jacot, Louis, 31, daily worker, metal casting foundation, Jacot, Cecile, 29, wife, John, 7, Marguerite, 2, **Jacot, Joseph, 1.**

GIRLS, Mohawks**14-1911 census, Algoma-East, Wikwemikong**

Leclerc Annie		F	S	1894	16					Leclerc	Canadian
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Leclerc, Annie, 16**1901 census Kahnawake:**

428	Leclair Joseph	M	R	Chef	M	24 mai 1858	42	2	-	-	Leclair	Canadian	Leclair	Canadian
"	" Josephine	F	"	épouse	M	13 août 1872	"	"	-	-	"	"	"	"
"	" Marie Anne	F	"	filles	G	24 juillet 1893	"	"	-	-	"	"	"	"
"	" Anny	F	"	filles	G	20 août 1895	"	"	-	-	"	"	"	"
"	" Michel	M	"	filles	G	11 sept 1897	"	"	-	-	"	"	"	"
"	" Dominique	M	"	filles	G	18 fév 1901	"	"	-	-	"	"	"	"
"	Thomas Louise	F	"	épouse	V	6 nov 1863	"	"	-	-	"	"	"	"

Leclair, Joseph, 38, daily worker, Josephine, 27, wife, Marie Anne, 7, **Leclair, Anny, 5**, Michel, 3, Dominique, 1, Thomas, Louise, 63, aunt, widow.

15-1911 census, Algoma-East, Wikwemikong

Beauvais Mary		F	S	1891	15					Beauvais	Canadian
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Beauvais, Mary, 15**1901 census Kahnawake:**

346	Beauvais Joseph	M	R	Chef	M	25 Oct 1870	"	"	-	-	"	"	"	"
"	" Anne	F	"	épouse	M	20 juillet 1875	"	"	-	-	"	"	"	"
"	" Mary	F	"	filles	G	29 août 1896	"	"	-	-	"	"	"	"

Beauvais, Joseph, 30, farmer, Anne, 25, wife, **Beauvais, Mary, 4**.

16-1911 census, Algoma-East, Wikwemikong

Patton Cecilia	F	5	1891	14	Indigenous Canadian
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Patton, Cecilia, 15

1901 census Kahnawake:

413	Patton John	M	R	Chief	M	6 June 1867	33	u	u	-	-	u	u	u	u	Cultivator
u	u Helene	F	u	Spouse	M	2 Oct 1868	32	u	u	-	-	u	u	u	u	-
u	u Thomas	M	u	Fils	6	21 June 1877	13	u	u	-	-	u	u	u	u	-
u	u Pierre	M	u	Fils	6	5 mai 1878	11	u	u	-	-	u	u	u	u	-
u	u Marie	F	u	Fille	6	7 mars 1879	9	u	u	-	-	u	u	u	u	-
u	u Maria	F	u	Fille	6	11 fev- 1880	7	u	u	-	-	u	u	u	u	-
u	u Cecile	F	u	Fille	6	4 June 1891	5	u	u	-	-	u	u	u	u	-

Patton, John, 33, farmer, Helene, 32, wife, Thomas, 13, Pierre, 11, Marie, 9, Maria, 7, **Patton, Cecile, 5.**

17-1911 census, Algoma-East, Wikwemikong

Montour Cecilia	F	5	1896	14	Indigenous Canadian
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Montour, Cecilia, 14

1901 Kahnawake census:

1399	Montour Thomas	M	R	Chief	M	10 Janv 1869	37	u	u	-	-	Indienne	u	u	u	Cultivator
u	u Marie	F	R	Spouse	M	11 Dec- 1867	33	u	u	-	-	u	u	u	u	-
u	u Agathe	F	u	Fille	6	12 Oct 1876	14	u	u	-	-	u	u	u	u	-
u	u Pierre	M	u	Fils	6	16 Sept 1878	12	u	u	-	-	u	u	u	u	-
u	u Michel	M	u	Fils	6	20 mai 1878	10	u	u	-	-	u	u	u	u	-
u	u Marie	F	u	Fille	6	11 Dec- 1879	8	u	u	-	-	u	u	u	u	-
u	u Cecile	F	u	Fille	6	14 Nov 1895	5	u	u	-	-	u	u	u	u	-
u	u Baptiste	M	u	Fils	6	16 Dec- 1900	6	u	u	-	-	u	u	u	u	-

Montour, Thomas, 39, farmer, Marie, 33, wife, Agathe, 14, Pierre, 12, Michel, 10, Marie, 8, **Montour, Cecile, 5, Baptiste, 6/12 months.**

22-1911 census, Algoma-East, Wikwemikong

Meloche Albina	F	S	1894	16					Canadian
Rice Mary	F	S	1894	16					Canadian

Meloche, Albina, 16

1901 Kahnawake census:

419	Meloche Delipha	M	B	Chief	M	8 Sept 1846	34	M	2	-	-	Francine Canadian	R. Both families
4	Marie	F	R	Epouse	M	17 Oct 1873	27	u	u	-	-	Indienne	u u u
4	Charlotte	F	B	fille	6	4 June 1891	9	u	u	-	-	F. B.	u u u
4	Albina	F	B	fille	6	10 Mars 1894	7	u	u	-	-	u u u	u u u
4	Rose	F	B	fille	6	8 Oct 1897	3	u	u	-	-	u u u	u u u
4	Marguerite	F	B	fille	6	25 Feb 1901	2	u	u	-	-	u u u	u u u

Meloche, Delipha, 34, metal caster, Marie, 27, wife, Charlotte, 9, FB, **Meloche, Albina, 7, FB**
(FB stands for French-Breed), Rose, 3, FB, Marguerite, 2/12 months, FB.

23-1911 census, Algoma-East, Wikwemikong

Meloche Albina	F	S	1894	16					Canadian
Rice Mary	F	S	1894	16					Canadian

Rice, Mary, 16

1901 Kahnawake census:

141	Rice K Andrew	M	R	Chief	M	10 Oct 1860	40	u	u			Indienne	u u u Riveter
4	Marie Anne	F	R	Epouse	M	1 Nov 1872	28	u	u			u	u u u
4	Cecile	F	R	fille	6	18 Oct 1891	9	u	u			u	u u u
4	Anne	F	R	fille	6	20 Oct 1893	7	u	u			u	u u u
4	Marie	F	R	fille	6	17 Sept 1895	5	u	u			u	u u u
4	Pierre	M	R	fils	6	15 Nov 1897	3	u	u			u	u u u
4	D'Ailleboust Anne	F	R	Belle Soeur	6	14 June 1886	14	u	u			u	u u u

Rice, K Andrew, 40, riveter, Marie Anne, 28, wife, Cecile, 9, Anne, 7, **Rice, Marie, 5**, Pierre, 3,
D'Ailleboust, Anne, 14.

26-1911 census, Algoma-East, Wikwemikong

Vallejos Agnes	2	3	S	1946 14	Logans	Canadian & Catholic
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D'Ailleboust, Agnes, 14

1901 Kahnawake census: (A few D'Ailleboust families switched their family name to Pigeon in this period)

302	Pigeon Joseph	M	H. Chef.	M	5 Oct-1869	36	#	#	-	-	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
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Pigeon-D'Ailleboust, Joseph, 36, daily worker in casting metallic foundation, *fonderie*

Pigeon-D'Ailleboust, Mary, 32, wife

Pigeon-D'Ailleboust, Anne, 14

Pigeon-D'Ailleboust, Maria, 12

Pigeon-D'Ailleboust, Peter, 10

Pigeon-D'Ailleboust, John, 8

Pigeon-D'Ailleboust, Ignace, 6

Pigeon-D'Ailleboust, Agnes, 4

Pigeon-D'Ailleboust, Joseph, 2

In the 1911 they were:

Dailleboust, Marie, 41, widow

56	Wailaboul, France	Confessionals	F / Chef	V	Jun	1870	41	Zuelce	Requies	Canonici	Collo. R.	Account
"	"	"	M - Fils	C	Jun	1870	21	"	"	"	"	Journalin
"	"	"	M - Fils	C	Nov	1873	17	"	"	"	"	Journalin
"	"	"	M - Fils	C	Mai	1878	16	"	"	"	"	Journalin
"	"	"	H - Fille	C	Mai	1904	7	"	"	"	"	Account
"	"	"	H - Fille	C	Mai	1877	14	"	"	"	"	Account
"	"	"	M - Fils	C	Mai	1879	12	"	"	"	"	Account
"	"	"	M - Fils	C	Avril	1901	10	"	"	"	"	Account

Dailleboust, Pierre, 20, daily worker

Dailleboust, Jn-Bte, 17, daily worker

Dailleboust, Ignace, 16, daily worker

Dailleboust, Celina, 7

Dailleboust, Agnes, 14

Dailleboust, Joseph, 12

Dailleboust, Napoleon, 10

The Algonquins, Ojibwes and Ottawas

Ojibways: 72

Boys: 37

Agawassig, Ambroise, 11, Ojibwa
 Agawassig, Francis, Ojibwa
 Bidasnaskaas, Matthew, 16, Ojibwa
 Bidasnaskaas, Philip, 13, Ojibwa
 Bidasnaskaas, Ross, 15, Ojibwa
 Bidassige, Joseph, 14, Ojibwa (A name from Manitoulin, from Whitefish Reserve, as appearing in wedding acts.)
 Bisaillon, Chevalois, 13, Ojibwa
 Bisaillon, Clement, 13, Ojibwa
 Bisaillon, Albert, 11, Ojibwa
 Bisaillon, Ernest, 9, Ojibwa
 Boyer, Edouard, 13, Ojibwa
 Flamand, Louis, 12, Ojibwa
 Fox, Marc, 13, Ojibwa
 Franks, Joseph, 11, Ojibwa
 Gigwetch, Frank, 12, Ojibwa
 Gigwetch, Frederick, 10, Ojibwa
 Gisackasn, Alexis, 12, Ojibwa
 Jawans, Daniel, 13, Ojibwa

Kijinikijik, Ignace, 14, Ojibwa
 King, James, 15, Ojibwa
 Lagasige, Louis, 15, Ojibwa
 McGregor, Elie, 9, Ojibwa
 Migwanski, Ignace, 14, Ojibwa
 Nisiniohkatean, Francis, 14, Ojibwa
 Okeda, Moise, 9, Ojibwa
 Peltier, Adolphe, 11, Ojibwa
 Perreault, Margaret, 15, Ojibwa
 Ray or Roy John Michel, 12, Ojibwa
 Robertson, Henry, 9, Ojibwa
 Robertson, Robert, 11, Ojibwa
 Serres, Boniface, 10, Ojibwa
 Serres, Denis, 14, Ojibwa
 Tobie, Theophile, 14, Ojibwa
 Toulouse, Dominic, 10, Ojibwa
 Toulouse, Elie, 8, Ojibwa
 Trudeau, Alexandre, 13, Ojibwa
 Trudeau, Joseph, 10, Ojibwa

Girls: 36

Anawatsie, Catherine, 11, Ojibwa
 Anwatsie, Victoria, 12, Ojibwa
 Atchitewiens, Alice, 10, Ojibwa
 Bea, Agnes, 14, Ojibwa
 Beaudry, Annie, 8, Ojibwa
 Bell, Emily, 12, Ojibwa
 Bewa, Catherine, 12, Ojibwa
 Biron, Ellen, 16, Ojibwa
 Bitawanakame, Alise, 15, Ojibwa
 Commandant, Annie, 12, Ojibwa
 Cooper, Annie, 12, Ojibwa
 Cooper, Mary, 13, Ojibwa
 Fox, Annie, 8, Ojibwa
 Fox, Lucy, 10, Ojibwa
 Fox, Nancy, 8, Ojibwa
 Gaban or Gabaw, Catherine, 9, Ojibwa
 King, Madeline, 11, Ojibwa
Kitchimohanse, Julie, 12, Ojibwa
 Koaboshkang, Cecilia, 10, Ojibwa

Larose, Agnes, 15, Ojibwa
 Lesage, Lemay-Limay, 17, Ojibwa
 Lesage, Sarah, 15, Ojibwa
 Manitowabi, Jane, 13, Ottawa
 McGrath, Susan, 12, Ojibwa
 McGrath, Theresa, 14, Ojibwa
 Nagosh, Susan, 13, Ojibwa
 Nibakamigit, Mary, 11, Ojibwa
 Niganigijik, Ella, 11, Ojibwa
 Owansgima, Annie, 14, Ojibwa
 Robinson, Jennie, 10, Ojibwa
 Souliere-Soulier, Eliza, 7, Ojibwa
 Spaniard, Philomene, 13, Ojibwa
 Syretta, Mary, 16, Ojibwa
 Tobie, Ida, 8, Ojibwa
 Tobie, Nina, 11, Ojibwa
 Trudeau, Annie, 12, Ojibwa
 Trudeau, Mary, 12, Ojibwa

Ottawa: 38**Boys: 19**

Agowise, John, 13, Ottawa
 Beauvary-Beawary, Antoine, 9, Ottawa
 Enosse, Ignace, 10, Ottawa
 Janawa, Michel, 10, Ottawa
 Kitchimohaman, John B, 14, Ottawa
 Makigijik, James, 11, Ottawa
 Manitowibi, George, 12, Ottawa
 Medawaish, Peter, 12, Ottawa
 Mishibanijina, Francis, 15, Ottawa
 Nassegijik, Edouard, 9, Ottawa

Nassigijik, Philip, 9, Ottawa
 Osawanisniki, Dominic, 15, Ottawa
 Ossasniosidi, Simeon, 11, Ottawa
 Pangowich, Joseph, 12, Ottawa
 Pangowish, Ignace, 9, Ottawa
 Pontiac, Jacob, 12, Ottawa
 Takwadjiwan, Dominic, 11, Ottawa
 Tibikangijik, Joseph, 15, Ottawa
 Tokam, Adam, 8, Ottawa

Girls: 19

Agawana-Agawane, Jeannie, 10, Ottawa
 Agowise, Johannah, Ottawa (girl)
 Delorimes (Delorimier), Mary Ann, 12, Ottawa
 Douglas, Lucy, 12, Ottawa
 Enosen, Agathe, 15, Ottawa
 Jawana, Leyda, 12, Ottawa
 Jebokwaan, Alise, 10, Ottawa
 Jewans, Sophia, 11, Ottawa
 King, Florence, 13, Ottawa
 Kinoshaweg, Dorothy, 14, Ottawa

Manitowabi-Nanitowabe, Charlotte, 15, Ottawa
 Mesinichkotwen, Sophie, 16, Ottawa
 Mindamin, Catherine, 13, Ottawa
 Mindamin, Mary, 11, Ottawa
 Nakegijik, Veronica, 14, Ottawa
 Recollet, Catherine, 12, Ottawa
 Recollet, Florence, 12, Ottawa
 Tokam, Annie, 10, Ottawa, girl
 Wakekijik, Mary Ann, 8, Ottawa

Others who were associated with 1911 and 1921 Kahnawake censuses

Other so-called “pupils” of Spanish Residential School are exposed here with more details concerning their descendents, in order for the Kahnawake readers to identify members of their families.

Leborgne-Laborgne

In the **1921 census of Spanish, Ontario**

Those from Kahnawake arrived who around December 1921: Beauvais, Frank, 11, Leborgne, Onesime, 9 Beauvais, David, 9 Stacey, Howard, 10 Mayo-Mailloux, Angus, 11 Pinsonneault, Frank, 9 Mayo-Mailloux, Joseph, 7 Montour, Jos, 8 Rice, Willy, 11 James, Alfred, 7 Rice, Arthur, 9 Dubeau, Louis, 6, Leborgne, Francois, 10, Sky, Mike, 6.

In the **1911 census of Kahnawake**:

Laborgne AKA Thawenrate, Louis, 32, daily worker, Anne, Curotte Konwaionse, 28, wife, Moise, 10, Abraham, 5, Francois, 2, Onesime, 1, Josephine, 8, Marie, 6, Deer, Thomas, 6, no family links

423	Laborgne Louis	Canjmanagah	M	Chief	M	Mar	1879	32	Que	Hopuon	Canadane	Catho R	Journal
"	Anne	"	F	Spouse	M	Mar	1873	28	Que	Hopuon	Canadane	Catho R	Journal
"	Moise	"	M	Fils	C	Nov	1900	10	Que	Hopuon	Canadane	Catho R	"
"	Abraham	"	M	Fils	C	Mar	1904	5	Que	Hopuon	Canadane	Catho R	"
"	Francois	"	M	Fils	C	Dec	1908	2	Que	Hopuon	Canadane	Catho R	"
"	Onesime	"	M	Fils	C	Dec	1910	1	Que	Hopuon	Canadane	Catho R	"
424	Laborgne Josephine	Canjmanagah	F	Fille	C	Mar	1903	8	Que	Hopuon	Canadane	Catho R	
"	Marie	"	F	Fille	C	Nov	1904	6	Que	Hopuon	Canadane	Catho R	
"	Deer Thomas	"	M	Canjmanagah	V	Nov	1891	20	Que	Hopuon	Canadane	Catho R	Journal

Moise Tehonwakanere Leborgne was married March 28, 1919, as the son of Louis Thawenrate Leborgne and Marie Anne Konwaionse Curotte, to Anne Konwenni Mailloux, daughter of Agathe Orohiokons-Jacobs.

Francois-Francois Leborgne married on August 27, 1934 to Catherine Beauvais, minor daughter of Louis “Thoshionka” Beauvais and Marie “Konwahentense” Dicaire.

Onesime married on October 19, 1936, with Malvina Canadian, daughter of Jean Baptiste Lindo Tiohatekwen Canadian and Anne Tekonwakennion McComber.

Also, within the 72 girls listed afterwards, 14 Mohawk girls from Kahnawake were mentioned including the sister of Francois-Frank and Onesime Leborgne, she was: **Leborgne, Mary, 17**.

In the **1911 census, Algoma-East, Wikwemikong census** Meloche, Albina, 16

Meloche Albina	F	S	1895	16	Progeny	Canadian
Rice Mary	F	S	1895	16	Progeny	Canadian

In the **1901 Kahnawake census**: Meloche, Delipha, 34, metal caster, Marie, 27, wife, Charlotte, 9, FB, **Meloche, Albina, 7**, FB (FB stands for French-Breed), Rose, 3, FB, Marguerite, 2/12 months, FB.

419	Delipha	M	B	M	8 Sept 1866	34	Q	2	-	-	Progeny Canadian	R. C. C. (Progeny)
4	Marie	F	R	Progeny	17 Oct 1873	27	u	u	-	-	Progeny	u u u
4	Charlotte	F	B	Progeny	4 June 1891	9	u	u	-	-	F. B.	u u u
4	Albina	F	B	Progeny	10 March 1894	7	u	u	-	-	u u u	u u u
4	Rose	F	B	Progeny	8 Oct 1897	3	u	u	-	-	u u u	u u u
4	Marguerite	F	B	Progeny	25 Feb 1901	2	u	u	-	-	u u u	u u u

Albina got married on August 6, 1912 with Ignace Tekahente Montour.

The 1921 Algoma-East district 65, Shedden Township, sub-district 32, Spanish census

In 1925, among 595 people recorded, the responsables for the Residential Schools were 16 male staff, mostly Jesuits priests and brothers at the boy's school and 18 sisters at the girls school. Generally, there was about forty staff divided between the two schools during operation time.

The fifteen Sisters were:

Sister Jenks, senior girls, 1919,

Sister Elizabeth Leusch, domestic sciences, 1936,

Sister Clothilds Laferriere, 1938-39,

Sister Breau, primary grades and music, 1948

Sister St. Michel, intermediate grades, 1946,

Sister Whelan, senior grades, 1946.

The Principals were: Sister Louise Bonnet, 1932, Sister Zoe St. James, 1934-1948

The 1921 census also exposed the teachers among the population's demographic datas:

Murphy, Masalla, 44, teacher,

Sister Jenks, Sara, 36, teacher, senior girls, started in 1919,

Fittles, Caroline, 76, missionary,

Fisher, Agatha, 66, missionary,

Hamon, Martha, 67, missionary,

Ronnet, Louise, 61, missionary,

Katcher, Margret, 66, missionary,

Delson-Delson, Catherine, 66, teacher

Wagner, Catherine, 61, teacher,

McTavish, Mary, 46, teacher,

Gilbert, Anna, 44, teacher,

Tahictior, Mary Valentine, 76, teacher,

Cudotte-Curotte, Marie Louise, 52 teacher,

Moran, Julia, 70, teacher.

The several natives exposed had the mention of being from Canada in the « origins » column, others have Ontario and others Quebec, and so several important mistakes were done in this column. All girls are registered from Ontario, but several are from Kahnawake, which makes the informations irrelevant to observe the mention “from Ontario”, for many, on the last 2 pages for this column.

36 Mohawk boys from Kahnawake were:

Beauvais, David, 11,
 Beauvais, Frank, 13,
 Deer, Frank, 14 or 11,
 Goodleaf, Frank, 10,
 Hall, John, 9,
 Hall, Louis, 13,
 Hall, Peter, 14,
 Hill, Alexis, 12,
 Hill, Peter, 15,
 Jacob, David, 14,
 Alfred, James or James, Alfred, 9,
 Laforce, Michael, 13,
 Laforce, Thomas, 13,
 Lazare, Raymond, 7,
 Leborgne, Francis, 10,
 Leborgne, Onesime, 9,
 Martin, Ignace, 9,

Mayo, Angus, 11,
 Mayo, Jim, 7,
 Mayo, Joseph, 8,
 McGregor, Clayton, 9,
 McGregor, Duncan, 9,
 Mitchell, James, 12,
 Norton, Joseph, 8,
 Pinsonneault, Frank, 9,
 Rice, Angus, 14,
 Rice, Arthur, 9,
 Rice, Willie, 11,
 Simon, Jos, 12,
 Sky, Mike, 6,
 Stacey, Howard, 10,
 Tarbell, Peter, 15,
 Tarbelle, William, 11,
 White, Joseph, 13, White, Lee, 12.

2 Mohawk boys from Akwesasne were:

Webanigs-Webansigs, Francis, 8,
 Webanigs-Webansigs, Thomas, 10.

The girls list started with this notice: “*Girls industrial school, girls in the school.*”

The 72 girls were listed afterwards. The 14 Mohawk girls from Kahnawake were:

D’Ailleboust, Josephine, 13,
 D’Ailleboust, Mary, 14,
 D’Ailleboust, Therria-Theresa, 9,
 Deerhouse, Margaret, 11,
 Hill, Mary Ann, 13,
 Lazare, Louise, 7,
 Lazare, Mary, 12,

Leborgne, Mary, 17,
 Martin, Louise, 16,
 Monik, Margaret, 13,
 Nolin, Margaret, 9,
 Sky, Annie, 9,
 Sky, Elizabeth, 11,
 Stacy, Mary Ann, 9.

60 Algonquins, Nipissings and Ojibways boys were:

Agawa, George, 10,	Kitchekijik, Vincent, 9,
Agawa, Joseph, 8,	Maden or Mades, Damas, 10,
Akwinins, Sylvester, 13,	Maden or Mades, Geoffrey, 7,
Alfred, 9,	Marcoux, Ignace, 12,
Dubeau, Louis, 7,	Martin, Charles, 8,
Assizinok, William, 12,	McLeod, Alfred, 7,
Balwiask, Philippe, 13,	McLeod, <i>Maleshon</i> , 10,
Chabottle, Clarence, 9,	Morin, Omer, 13,
Commandant, Phillipe, 9,	Morin, Xavier, 11,
Corbiere, Abicham, 7,	Morrison, Thomas, 14,
Corbiere, George, 11,	Neganijawe, Jasmin, 14,
Corbiere, John William, 12,	Niganegijik, Augustin, 9,
Corbiere, John, 14,	<i>Peaule-Paul</i> , Ignace, 9,
Corbiere, Simon, 9,	Peltier, Edmond, 10,
Corbiere, William, 12,	Peltier, Isaac, 10,
Filiatreault, Wilfred, 8,	Peltier, Raymond, 12,
Francis, 8,	Petawanchark, Isaac, 11,
Corbiere, Davis, 11,	<i>Pheasant</i> , Ambroise, 13,
Gibon-Gibson, Francis, 11,	Pineault, Alphe, 8,
Gowsley, Wilfred, 11,	Salt, Julius, 10,
Jahuadjiwan, Edmond, 12,	Shawande, <i>Jesse</i> , 12,
Javande, Wilfred, 12,	<i>Soleliere</i> , Antoine, 9,
Jawanskin, Onesime, 14,	Souliere, Felix, 7,
Jawen, Antonin, 12,	Sylvester, Arthur, 10,
Jonas, 13,	Sylvester, Joseph, 11,
Belleau, Louis, 11,	Wabijwan, Adam, 11,
Jouranikijik, Archie, 8,	Wag osh, David, 12,
<i>Kamewin</i> , Richard, 11,	Wag osh, Ignace, 11,
<i>KehestKany</i> , Alphonse, 10,	Wanikijik, Albert, 9,
Kitchekijik, Ambroise, 11,	Wanikijik, Phillipe, 12.

58 Algonquins, Ojibway-Nipissing girls were:

Ahcocongje, Victoria, 9,
Ahcoconjie, Helen, 7,
Ashawarga-Ashawasga, Margaret, 9,
Ashawarga-Ashawasga, Teresa /Terina, 13,
Befawack-Betawart, Eve, 8,
Bell, Agnes, 9,
Bell, Caroline, 7,
Bellian-Bellcan, Mary Jane, 9,
Bellian-Bellcan, Mary, 7,
Cauchon- Caucher, Edna, 7,
Commandant, Cecile, 11,
Commandant, Charline, 11,
Commandant, Liza, 7,
Commandant, Margaret, 8,
Copper, Alise, 11,
DeBourge-Debougie, Helen, 15,
DeBourge-Debougie, Susan, 12,
Diasome-Diome, Anne, 12,
Dibossaya, Angelique, 7,
Gabojigig, Agnes, 8,
Gabojigig, Pauline, 7,
Gabojigig, Philomene, 11,
Gigniere-Giguere, Georgine, 8,
Gordon, Amelie, 13,
Gordon, Clara, 12,
Gowan, Cecile, 9,
Gramcagos-Gramgagos, Julienne, 8,
Hay, Angeline, 10,
Hay, Celina, 11,

Kebeshkong-Kibishkong, Grace, 8,
Kony, Georgina or Veronic, 8,
Kony, Stella, 12,
Labelle, Alma, 15,
Labelle, Mary, 13,
Lesage, Alise, 9,
McGivan, Pauline, 14,
McGract, Philomene, 9,
McLeod, Madeleine, 9,
Midalis-Metalic-Metalis, Rose, 7,
Migwans, Josephine, 14,
Migwans, Mary Louise, 10,
Migwans, Sarah, 8,
Misto-Mists, Sarah, 12,
Modes, Agnes, 10,
Naganagwina, Margaret, 9,
Nedwash-Nediwash, Josephine, 13,
Pelletier or Pittitin, Eve, 8,
Pelletier, Adeline, 13,
Perreault or Pecwalt, Delia, 11,
Peterson, Cecilia, 14,
Rainesens-Raizenne, Edna, 12,
Sims, Margret, 7,
Sims, Sarah, 12,
Solomon, Mary, 13,
Stephanie, July or Tarhy, 9,
Toulouse-Toutouse, Agnes, 9,
Wabegwams- Wabejwams, Jane, 8,
Yasach, Charlotte, 11.

ADMISSION OF PUPILS to Wikwemikong Industrial School ⁴

ADMISSION OF PUPILS to Wikwemikong Industrial School					
581	Frank Beauvais	Dec 10/19	11		Caugh.
582	David "	" "	9		"
583	Angus Mayo (Mailloux)	" "	11		"
584	Jos. Mayo (Mailloux)	" "	7		"
585	Willy Rice	" "	11		"
586	Arthur Rice	" "	9		"
587	Francois Leborgne	" "	10		"
588	Onesime "	" "	9		"
589	Howard Stacey	" "	10		"
590	Frank Pinsonneault	" "	9		"
591	Jos Montour	" "	8		"
592	James Alfred	" "	7		"
593	Louis Dubeau	" "	6		"
594	Mike Sky.	" "	5		"

Those from Kahnawake arrived around December 10-19, 1921:

Beauvais, Frank, 11	Leborgne, Onesime, 9
Beauvais, David, 9	Stacey, Howard, 10
Mayo-Mailloux, Angus, 11	Pinsonneault, Frank, 9
Mayo-Mailloux, Joseph, 7	Montour, Jos, 8
Rice, Willy, 11	James, Alfred, 7
Rice, Arthur, 9	Dubeau, Louis, 6
Leborgne, Francois, 10	Sky, Mike, 6

Those from St. Regis arrived around May 20, 1921:

Leaf, Frank, 10: Not in the 1901 census of Akwesasne but from Kahnawake under Goodleaf
 Webanigs-Webansigs, Francis, 8, Webanigs-Webansigs, Thomas, 10

595	Frank Goodleaf	Feb. 1921	10		St. Regis
596	Thomas Debonis	May 1921	11		
597	Francis "	" "	10		

⁴ From Library and Archives Canada- ADMISSION OF PUPILS to Wikwemikong Industrial School, From SCHOOL FILES SERIES 1879-1953 (RG10), courtesy of Judy Toffoli-Rice, 2016.

Names in alphabetical order of 169 individuals**A-8**

Agawa, George, 10,
 Agawa, Joseph, 8,
Ahcocongie, Victoria, 9,
Ahcoconjie, Helen, 7,

Akwinins, Sylvester, 13,
 Assizinok, William, 12,
 Ashawarga-Ashawasga, Margaret, 9,
 Ashawarga-Ashawasga, Teresa/Terina, 13.

B-9

Balwiask, Philippe, 13,
 Beauvais, David, 11,
 Beauvais, Frank, 13,
Befawack-Betawart, Eve, 8,
 Bell, Agnes, 9,

Bell, Caroline, 7,
 Belleau, Louis, 11,
 Bellian-Bellcan, Mary Jane, 9,
 Bellian-Bellcan, Mary, 7.

C-17

Cameron, Jos, 12
Cauchon- Caucher, Edna, 7,
 Chabottle, Clarence, 9,
Chesant, Ambroise, 13
 Commandant, Cecile, 11,
 Commandant, Charline, 11,
 Commandant, Liza, 7,
 Commandant, Margaret, 8,
 Commandant, Phillipe, 9,

Copper, Alise, 11,
 Corbiere, Abicham, 7,
 Corbiere, Davis, 11,
 Corbiere, George, 11,
 Corbiere, John William, 12,
 Corbiere, John, 14,
 Corbiere, Simon, 9,
 Corbiere, William, 12.

D-10

D'Ailleboust, Josephine, 13,
 D'Ailleboust, Mary, 14,
 D'Ailleboust, *Therria-Theresa*, 9,
 DeBourge-Debougie, Helen, 15,
 DeBourge-Debougie, Susan, 12,

Deer, Frank, 14 or 11,
 Deerhouse, Margaret, 11,
 Diasome-Diome, Anne, 12,
 Dibossaya, Angelique, 7,
 Dubeau, Louis, 7.

F-2

Filiatreault, Wilfred, 8,
 Frosy-Frosty, Francis, 15.

G-11

Gabojigig, Agnes, 8,
 Gabojigig, Pauline, 7,
 Gabojigig, Philomene, 11,
 Gibon-Gibson, Francis, 11,
 Gigniere-Giguere, Georgine, 8,
 Goodleaf, Frank, 10,

Gordon, Amelie, 13,
 Gordon, Clara, 12,
 Gowan, Cecile, 9,
 Gowsley, Wilfred, 11,
Gramcagos-Gramgagos, Julienne, 8.

H-8

Hall, John, 9,
Hall, Louis, 13,
Hall, Peter, 14,
Hay, Angeline, 10,

Hay, Celina, 11,
Hill, Alexis, 12,
Hill, Mary Ann, 13,
Hill, Peter, 15.

J-6

Jacob, David, 14,
Jahuadjiwan, Edmond, 12,
Javande, Wilfred, 12,

Jawanskin, Onesime, 14,
Jawen, Antonin, 12,
Jouranikijik, Archie, 8.

K-8

Kamewin, Richard, 11,
Kebeshkong-Kibishkong, Grace, 8,
KehestKany, Alphonse, 10,
Kicheskang, Dom, 14,

Kitchekijik, Ambroise, 11,
Kitchekijik, Vincent, 9,
Kony, Georgina or Veronic, 8,
Kony, Stella, 12.

L-13

Labelle Paul, 14
Labelle, Alma, 15,
Labelle, Mary, 13
Labelle-Tarbelle, William, 11
Laforce, Michael, 13,
Laforce, Thomas, 13,
Lazare, Louise, 7,

Lazare, Mary, 12,
Lazare, Raymond, 7,
Leborgne, Francis, 10,
Leborgne, Mary, 17,
Leborgne, Onesime, 9,
Lesage, Alise, 9.

M-29

Maden or Mades, Maden or Mades,
Damas, 10,
Maden or Mades, Geoffrey, 7,
Maden or Mades, Jonas, 13,
Marcoux, Ignace, 12,
Martin, Charles, 8,
Martin, Ignace, 9,
Martin, Louise, 16,
Mayo, Angus, 11,
Mayo, Jim, 7,
Mayo, Joseph, 8,
McGivan, Pauline, 14,
McGract, Philomene, 9,
McGregor, Clayton, 9,
McGregor, David, 13
McGregor, Duncan, 9,

McLeod, Alfred, 7,
McLeod, Madeleine, 9,
McLeod, *Maleshon*, 10,
Midalis-Metalic-Metalis, Rose, 7,
Migwans, Josephine, 14,
Migwans, Mary Louise, 10,
Migwans, Sarah, 8,
Misto-Mists, Sarah, 12,
Mitchell, James, 12,
Modes, Agnes, 10,
Monik, Margaret, 13,
Morin, Omer, 13,
Morin, Xavier, 11,
Morrison, Thomas, 14.

N-6

Naganagwina, Margaret, 9,
Ned wash-Nediwash, Josephine, 13,
 Neganijawe, Jasmin, 14,

Niganegijik, Augustin, 9,
 Nolin, Margaret, 9,
 Norton, Joseph, 8.

P-13

Paul, David, 13
Peaule-Paul, Ignace, 9,
Pelletier or Pittitin, Eve, 8,
 Pelletier, Adeline, 13,
 Peltier, Edmond, 10,
 Peltier, Isaac, 10,
 Peltier, Raymond, 12,

Perreault or Pecwalt, Delia, 11,
 Petawanchark, Isaac, 11,
 Peterson, Cecilia, 14,
Pheasant, Ambroise, 13,
 Pineault, Alphe, 8,
 Pinsonneault, Frank, 9.

R-4

Rainesens-Raizenne, Edna, 12,
 Rice, Angus, 14,

Rice, Arthur, 9,
 Rice, Willie, 11.

S-19

Salt, Julius, 10,
 Seymor, Angus, 10
Shawande, Jesse, 12,
 Simon, Jos, 12,
 Sims, Margret, 7,
 Sims, Sarah, 12,
 Sky, Annie, 9,
 Sky, Elizabeth, 11,
 Sky, Mike, 6,
Soleliere, Antoine, 9,

Solomon, Mary, 13,
 Solomon, Raymond
 Souliere, Felix, 7,
 St Germain, Frank, 11
 Stacey, Howard, 10,
 Stacy, Mary Ann, 9.
 Stephans, July 9,
 Sylvester, Arthur, 10,
 Sylvester, Joseph, 11.

T-3

Tarbell, Peter, 15,
 Tarbelle, William, 11,

Toulouse-Toutouse, Agnes, 9.

W-11

Wabegwams- Wabejwams, Jane, 8,
 Wabijwan, Dolan, 11,
 Wag osh, David, 12,
 Wag osh, Ignace, 11,
Wanegag, Albert, 9
 Wanikijik, Albert, 9,

Wanikijik, Phillipe, 12,
 Webanigs-Webansigs, Francis, 8,
 Webanigs-Webansigs, Thomas, 10,
 White, Joseph, 13,
 White, Lee, 12.

Y-1

Yasach, Charlotte, 11.

3-In the 1921 Spanish Residential School census

Callebaut Mary	"	"	"	"	proposed 4	14
Callebaut Josephine	"	"	"	"	proposed 4	13

Ailleboust, Mary, 14

In the 1911 Kahnawake census:

324	Halleberg Jacques	Confession	W	Ch.	W	Mai	1870	41	Free		Honour	Canadian	Catholic	Journalist
"	"	Maritime	H	Edwards	W	November	1873	38	Free		Honour	Canadian	Catholic	Miner
"	Albert	"	W	Edwards	C	March	1904	7	Free		Honour	Canadian	Catholic	
"	Marcel	"	W	Edwards	C	Mai	1906	8	Free		Honour	Canadian	Catholic	
"	Haul	"	W	Edwards	C	January	1911	1/2	Free		Honour	Canadian	Catholic	

Daillebout, Jacques, 41, Daillebout, Marianne, 38, wife, Daillebout, Albert, 7, **Daillebout, Marie, 5.**

4-In the 1921 Spanish Residential School census

[illegible]

D'Ailleboust, Therria-Theresa, 9

In the 1911 Kahnawake census:

140	Mailbox	Richard	Campana	11	Chf	in	Paris	1842	27	Luther	Ignacio	Concepcion	Alto R.	Francis
"	"	Martha	"	4	Spouse	in	November	1846	24	"	"	"	"	Luther
"	"	George	"	4	14	Chf	Paris	1841	1/2	"	"	"	"	"

Dailleboust, Michel, 27, Dailleboust, Martha, 24, wife, **Dailleboust, Thereze, 4/12 months.**

7-In the 1921 Spanish Residential School census

1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352
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Goodleaf, Frank, 10

In the 1911 Kahnawake census:

[illegible]

Goodleaf, Joseph, 44, carpenter, steel factory, Lizzie, 42, wife, artcraft, Anna, 22, Ignace, 15, Jean, 13, Louis, 11, Josephine, 8, James, 3, **Goodleaf, Frank, 1.**

8-In the 1921 Spanish Residential School census

Hall Peter	"	"	"	"	"	"	Physical	Wt	4	144
Hall Louis	"	"	"	"	"	"	Physical	Wt	8	13
Hall John	"	"	"	"	"	"	Physical	Age	1	9

Hall, Peter, 14

In the 1911 Kahnawake census:

424	Hall Thomas	Caughnawaga	Mr Ches	Mr Jamies	1876 35	Jul			Hogues	Canadians	Catholic	R	Journalist
"	"	Marianne	"	His spouse	Mr Jullien	1881 29	Jul		Hogues	Canadians	Catholic	R	Assess
"	"	Thomas	"	Mr Fils	C Jullien	1885 5	Jul		Hogues	Canadians	Catholic	R	
"	"	Louis	"	Mr Fils	C Mass	1897 4	Jul		Hogues	Canadians	Catholic	R	
"	"	Frances	"	Mr Fils	C September	1899 1	Jul		Hogues	Canadians	Catholic	R	
"	"	James	"	Mr Cousin	C Gauth	1881 21	Jul		Hogues	Canadians	Catholic	R	Assess

Hall, Thomas, 35, dw, Marianne, 29, wife, Thomas, 5, **Hall, Pierre, 4**, Hall, Frs-Xr, 1.

18-19 In the 1921 Spanish Residential School census

Lazare Louise	"	"	"	"	"	pupils	7	0	7
Lazare Mary	"	"	"	"	"	pupils	4	0	12

Lazare, Louise, 7 not found yet

Lazare, Mary, 12

In the 1911 Kahnawake census: It is the good family associated; only Louise wasn't born yet in 1911.

7	Lazar Frank	Can. born	25	Male	M. January	1886	25	Lumber	Protestant	Canadian	Catholic	Journalist
"	Emma	"	25	Female	M. April	1886	25	"	"	"	"	Accountant
"	Therese	"	6	Female	C. January	1905	6	"	"	"	"	"
"	Pierre	"	4	Male	C. December	1907	4	"	"	"	"	"
"	Mary	"	3	Female	C. April	1908	3	"	"	"	"	"
"	Maggie	"	3/12	Female	C. March	1908	3/12	"	"	"	"	"

Lazar, Frank, 25, daily worker, steel bridges, Emma, 25, wife, Therese, 6, Pierre, 4, **Lazar, Mary**, 3, Maggie, 3/12.

20-21 In the 1921 Spanish Residential School census

Mayo Angus	"	"	"	"	"	pupils	11	0	11
Mayo Joseph	"	"	"	"	"	pupils	8	0	8

Angus Mayo, 11

Joseph Mayo, 8

In the 1911 Kahnawake census:

119	Mailloux John	Can. born	23	Male	M. June	1888	23	Lumber	Protestant	Canadian	Catholic	Journalist
"	Marianne	"	22	Female	M. September	1888	22	do	do	do	Catholic	Accountant
"	Paul	"	4	Male	C. September	1906	4	do	do	do	do	do
"	Ignace (Angus)	"	2	Male	C. April	1909	2	do	do	do	do	do
"	Joseph	"	1/12	Male	C. May	1911	1/12	do	do	do	do	do

Mailloux, John, 23, daily worker, Marianne, 22, wife, Paul, 4, **Mailloux, Ignace (Angus)**, 2, **Mailloux, Joseph**, 1/12 month.

25-In the 1921 Spanish Residential School census

[illegible]

Pinsonneault, Frank, 9

In the 1911 Kahnawake census: his parents and sister. **He was not born yet. He served during the 2nd World War.**

81	Winnipeg Prairie	Campylobacter	H. Chel.	In Mau	1913 28	Lulae		Hogman	Canadian	Colts N.	Journ. etc.
"	"	Anglican	H. Spore	In Janui	1911 24	"		"	"	" "	Answer
"	"	Holmes	H. Hille	C Decembe	1911 3	"		"	"	" "	Answer

Pinsonneault, Louis, 28, daily worker, Angelique, 24, Therese, 3.

26-In the 1921 Spanish Residential School census

[illegible]

Angus, Rice, 14

In the 1911 Kahnawake census:

[illegible]

Rice, Louise, 77, widow, Laurent, 52, daily worker, Charlotte, 21, daughter-in-law, Anglican. Rice, Ignace, 5, Therese, 3, Pierre, 5/12.

27-28 In the 1921 Spanish Residential School census

Rice Willy	"	"	"	"	Subject on 11
Rice Arthur	"	"	"	"	Subject on 9

Rice, Willy, 11

Rice, Arthur, 9

In the 1911 census we see that they moved from Doncaster even though they are from Kahnawake:

Rice Israel	Kahnawake	In	Chief	In	June 1880	40	G.	Virginie	Canadien	Catholic	R.	Doncaster
Marie Anne	"	F	Spouse	In	Nov.	1881	39	G.	Virginie	Canadien	Catholic	Quebec
Emma	"	F	Child	In	May	1897	14	G.	Virginie	Canadien	Catholic	R.
Leo	"	M	Child	In	April	1900	10	G.	Virginie	Canadien	Catholic	R.
Emma	"	F	Child	In	June	1901	8	G.	Virginie	Canadien	Catholic	R.
Isabelle	"	F	Child	In	April	1903	7	G.	Virginie	Canadien	Catholic	R.
Frank	"	M	Child	In	Winter	1904	6	G.	Virginie	Canadien	Catholic	R.
John	"	M	Child	In	Nov	1905	5	G.	Virginie	Canadien	Catholic	R.
Rock	"	M	Child	In	February	1907	4	G.	Virginie	Canadien	Catholic	R.
Ovilla	"	M	Child	In	March	1908	3	G.	Virginie	Canadien	Catholic	R.
Welly	"	M	Child	In	October	1909	2	G.	Virginie	Canadien	Catholic	R.
Arthur	"	M	Child	In	December	1910	1	G.	Virginie	Canadien	Catholic	R.

Rice, Israel, 40, farmer, Marie Anne, 39, wife, Emma, 14, Leo, 10, Emma, 14, Isabelle, 8, Frank, 7, John, 6, Rock, 5, Ovilla, 4, **Rice, Welly, 2, Rice, Arthur, 5 months.**

29-In the 1921 Spanish Residential School census

Simon, Joseph	"	"	"	"	Subject on 12
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Simon, Joseph, 12 (Could be Joseph or Johnny)

In the 1911 Kahnawake census:

476 Simon Jake	Can. Indian	M	Chief	In	December	1859	51	Que	Virginie	Canadien	Catholic	Doncaster
Georgina	"	F	Spouse	In	Jan	1882	27	Que	Virginie	Canadien	Catholic	Quebec
Florida	"	F	Child	In	Jan	1901	10	Que	Virginie	Canadien	Catholic	"
Jean Baptiste	"	M	Child	In	September	1902	8	Que	Virginie	Canadien	Catholic	"
Joseph	"	M	Child	In	December	1904	6	Que	Virginie	Canadien	Catholic	"
Germaine	"	F	Child	In	March	1906	5	Que	Virginie	Canadien	Catholic	"
Marie	"	F	Child	In	April	1907	3	Que	Virginie	Canadien	Catholic	"
Johnny	"	M	Child	In	October	1909	1	Que	Virginie	Canadien	Catholic	"

Symon-Simon, Jake, 51, Georginna, 27, wife, Florida, 10, Jn-Bte, 8, **Symon-Simon, Joseph, 6 (SPECULATIVE), Germaine, 5, Marie, 3. Symon-Simon, Johnny, 1 (SPECULATIVE).**

30-31 In the 1921 Spanish Residential School census

Sky Elizabeth	"	"	"	"	"	Physical	4	5	11
Sky Anna	"	"	"	"	"	Physical	7	8	9

Sky, Elizabeth, 11

Sky, Anna-Annie, 9 (wasn't born yet)

In the 1911 Kahnawake census:

121	Sky Peter	Canadians	Mr. Chief	Mr. November	1882	22	Teacher	Hopewell	Canadian	Catholic	Journalist
"	Anna	"	Mr. Chief	Mr. September	1891	20	do	do	do	do	Journalist
"	Elizabeth	"	Mr. Chief	Mr. November	1891	1	do	do	do	do	do
"	Day James	"	Mr. Chief	Mr. April	1892	19	do	do	do	do	Journalist

Sky, Peter, 22, daily worker, Anna, 20, wife, Sky, **Elizabeth, 1**, Day, James, 19, daily worker, brother of Peter.**32**-In the 1921 Spanish Residential School census

Stacey Howard	"	"	"	"	"	Physical	10	10	10
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Stacey, Howard, 10

In the 1911 Kahnawake census:

149	Stacey John B.	Canadians	Mr. Chief	Mr. September	1886	34	Teacher	Hopewell	Canadian	Catholic	Journalist
"	Phoebe	"	Mr. Chief	Mr. November	1893	33	Teacher	Hopewell	Canadian	Catholic	Journalist
"	Mathieu	"	Mr. Chief	Mr. January	1902	9	Teacher	Hopewell	Canadian	Catholic	Journalist
"	Alfred	"	Mr. Chief	Mr. April	1903	7	Teacher	Hopewell	Canadian	Catholic	Journalist
"	Berna	"	Mr. Chief	Mr. December	1904	6	Teacher	Hopewell	Canadian	Catholic	Journalist
"	Marie	"	Mr. Chief	Mr. June	1905	2	Teacher	Hopewell	Canadian	Catholic	Journalist
"	Howard	"	Mr. Chief	Mr. December	1905	1	Teacher	Hopewell	Canadian	Catholic	Journalist
"	Archie	"	Mr. Chief	Mr. March	1911	3/12	Teacher	Hopewell	Canadian	Catholic	Journalist

Stacey, John B, 34, Ingenior, Phoebe, 33, wife, Mathieu, 9, Alfred, 7, Berna, 6, (daughter), Marie, 2, **Stacey, Howard, 1**, Archie, 3/12 months.

33-In the 1921 Spanish Residential School census

Tarbell Peter	"	"	"	"	"	Sept 9 15
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Tarbell, Peter(Pierre), 15

In the 1911 Kahnawake census:

114	Tarbell Michel	Capitaine	Mr. Chief	Mr. October	1882	do	Quebec	Ignacio	Canadian	Col. A.	Quebec
"	Marie Jeanne	"	Mr. Chief	Mr. October	1882	do	do	do	do	do	do
"	Marie Josephine	"	Mr. Chief	C. June	1881	do	do	do	do	do	do
"	Jean	"	Mr. Chief	C. September	1885	do	do	do	do	do	do
"	Marie	"	Mr. Chief	C. April	1887	do	do	do	do	do	do
"	Ignace	"	Mr. Chief	C. September	1889	do	do	do	do	do	do

Tarbell, Michel, 30, Marie Jeanne, 30, wife, Marie Josephine, 10, Jean, 5, **Tarbell, Pierre, 3**, Ignace, 1.

The 1921 census of Carleton
Sub-District 50 and 51, Ottawa, (City), Nepean Township, Ontario.

[illegible]

The Catholic Emigration Association, St. Georges Home, Ottawa

Between the 1870s and the depression of the 1930s one of the great population movements of modern times occurred: the emigration of some 98,000 British children to Canada. This work was undertaken by a number of philanthropic agencies, the best known of which is that established by Dr. Thomas Barnardo. Of these children, 8,228 passed through St. George's Home in Ottawa, which became the primary receiving home for Catholic children in Canada. Boys were sent to Canadian farms as agricultural labourers, while girls were placed in domestic service. Most of these children were under fourteen years of age, and only a minority of them were actually orphans. For these and other reasons, historians have been severely critical of child emigration, though not unmindful of the benevolent motives of the agencies involved.⁶

Actually, in 1895, the New Orpington Lodge was opened at Hintonburgh, near Ottawa eventually replacing St. Anne's in Montreal which was used up to that time. The New Orpington Lodge was renamed St. George's Home and was taken over by the Sisters of Charity of St. Paul. Some of these children were sent to Prince Albert, Saskatchewan to the St. Patrick's Orphanage, for placement.

By the early 1900s Father Hudson was bringing children from his home in Birmingham (prior to that it was Father Rossell) and others were brought from Father Berry's Homes in Liverpool. The Catholic Church united all of their emigration work in 1899 under the Crusade of Rescue and all work was moved to St. George's in Ottawa. St. George's was closed in 1935. The New Orpington Lodge was renovated after a negative report issued by G. Bogue Smart in 1904 and renamed "The St. George's Home". In 1998, a plaque was placed on the site.⁷

Then, a list of 10 children qualified as "Wards" from England and Ireland are listed, aged from 7 to 15 years old. They are immediately followed by a list of 19 Natives, probably all Mohawks, from 4 to 15 years old, qualified as "Inmates", as subject of boarding school are usually qualified.

Then, a list of natives including Mohawk children qualified here as "inmates" are listed after a previous category of kids from Europe. It unfortunately seems that some Kahnawake children were lead to adoption when most children were sent to Wikwemikong and Spanish Residential School. Was it managed simultaneously? Up to now it still remains a mystery.⁸

⁶ CCHA, Historical Studies, 65 (1999), 50-70

⁷ St. George's Home, consulted September 17, 2016

<http://canadianbritishhomechildren.weebly.com/st-georges-home---ottawa.html>

⁸ British Home Children in Canada, consulted September 29, 2016

<http://canadianbritishhomechildren.weebly.com/>

<http://canadianbritishhomechildren.weebly.com/st-georges-home---ottawa.html>

The Catholic Emigration Association - St. George's Home, 1153 Wellington St. Ottawa
 Receiving and Distributing Home for Emigrant Children -
 Conducted by The Sisters of Charity of St. Paul.

The Catholic Emigration Association, St. George's Home, 1153 Wellington Street, Ottawa
 Receiving and Distribution Home for Emigrant Children
 Conducted by the Sisters of Charity of St. Paul

On the first and only page, in the first section of the census managed in 3 sections, the religious
 responsables are first listed, who were the Nuns arrived under their superior,
 Mother Evangelist O'Keeffe, in October 1907, followed by:

Sister Evangelist Clifford,
 Sister Paul de Rome,
 Sister Magdeleine Diquette,
 Sister Francis English,
 Sister Magdeleine Halting,
 Sister Elisabeth Bassey,
 Cox Middleton, qualified as ward

6	Rev. Mother Evangelist	1153 Wellington St. Ottawa	Age	60	Superior	163	York Island
7	Sister Evangelist Clifford	Victoria B.C.	X		Sister	54	London England
8	Sister Paul de Rome	"	X		Sister	54	London England
9	Sister Magdeleine Diquette	"	X		"	45	London England
10	Sister Francis English	"	X		"	31	London England
11	Sister Magdeleine Halting	"	X		"	34	London England
12	Sister Elisabeth Bassey	"	X		"	25	London England
13	Cox Middleton	"			Nurse	20	London England

Several of them appear in the 1911 census of Kahnawake, those put in dark character:

Enlarged:

Joseph Beauvais	.	.	.	.	.	Inmate	M	8	15
Charles	.	.	.	.	.	"	M	8	12
James	.	.	.	.	.	"	M	8	9
Vilmore Laporte	.	.	.	.	.	"	M	8	14
Bernard Gillis	.	.	.	.	.	"	M	8	8
Peter Rice	.	.	.	.	.	"	M	8	11
Wm Deer	.	.	.	.	.	"	M	8	8
Benj. Cote	.	.	.	.	.	"	M	8	8
Nacine Amyot	.	.	.	.	.	"	M	8	5
Rene	.	.	.	.	.	"	M	8	4
Charlotte Charlotte	.	.	.	.	.	"	M	8	12
Maude Hayes	.	.	.	.	.	"	M	8	12
Josephine Cote	.	.	.	.	.	"	M	8	10
Margaret Alfred	.	.	.	.	.	"	M	8	11
Louisa	.	.	.	.	.	"	M	8	10
Teresa Rice	.	.	.	.	.	"	M	8	13
Cecilia Montour	.	.	.	.	.	"	M	8	11
Alice Deer	.	.	.	.	.	"	M	8	6
Madeline Deer	.	.	.	.	.	"	M	8	9

1-Joseph Beauvais, 15 (Appear in the 1911 census of Kahnawake)

2-Charles Beauvais, 12 (Appear in the 1911 census of Kahnawake)

3-James Beauvais, 9 (Was not born in the 1911 census of Kahnawake)

Vilmore Laporte, 14

Bernard Gillis, 8

4-Peter Rice, 11 (Appear in the 1911 census of Kahnawake)

5-William Deer, 8 (He was baptised in Kahnawake on October 22, 1913)

Benjamin Cote, 8

Nacine Amyot, 5

Rene Amyot, 4

Charlotte Charlotte, 12

Maude Hayes, 12

Josephine Cote, 10

Margret Alfred, 11

Louisa Alfred 10

6-Teresa Rice, 13 (Appear in the 1911 census of Kahnawake)

7-Cecilia Montour, 11 (Appear in the 1911 census of Kahnawake)

Alice Deer, 6 (No appearance on census and baptism not found)

Madeline Deer 9 (No appearance on census and baptism not found)

Comparing 1921 Carleton census with the 1911 and 1921 censuses

Then, to come back to those who were qualified as "inmates" on the census where the adoptees were exposed last week, who were then currently living at the Queen of Most Holy Rosary Parish, at 1153 Wellington Street in Ottawa in the 1921 census, who were mostly Mohawks, and potentially all sent to Spanish Residential School, some updated informations concerning them are exposed here this week in order to help you reader to identify them.

In the 1921 census of **Queen of Most Holy Rosary** Adoption institution in Ottawa we saw:

Joseph Beauvais	.	.	.	.	.	Inmate	M	8	15
Charles	.	.	.	.	.	"	"	8	12
James	.	.	.	.	.	"	"	8	9
Emma	.	.	.	.	.	"	"	1	1

1-Joseph Beauvais, 15, 2-Charles Beauvais, 12, 3-James Beauvais, 9

They apparently were sent to Ottawa the same year, since they do appear on page 24 of the **1921 census of Kahnawake**:

Beauvais, Cecilia, 39, widow of Frank Beauvais, Joseph, 15, Charles, 13, James, 9 and Emma, 7.

247 250 Beauvais Cecilia	.	.	.	.	P. 10 D. 2. 6 (2)	05-10-18-189
249 256 Joseph	.	.	.	.	file	M. C. 15
Charles	.	.	.	.	file	M. C. 13
James	.	.	.	.	file	M. C. 9
250 257 Emma	.	.	.	.	file	M. C. 7

We also see them in the **1911 census of Kahnawake**:

Beauvais, Frank, 29, daily worker, Beauvais, Cecilia, 30, wife, **Joseph, 4, Charles, 3**, Emma, 11/12 months. James was not born yet in the 1911 census of Kahnawake.

Frank Beauvais	29	daily worker	Beauvais Cecilia	30	wife	Joseph	4	Charles	3	Emma	11/12 months
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

Some details concerning them:

-Emma died on July 25, 1934 at 19 years old and 4 months.

-James AKA Jacques: On August 7, 1912, was baptised Jacques, AKA James from Francois Xavier AKA Frank Beauvais Atewennaron and Cecile Konwaronhontiaki

Those that were not identified were:

Benjamin Cote, 8,
Bernard Gillis, 8,
Charlotte Charlotte, 12,
Alice Deer, 6 (No appearance on 1921 census Kahnawake and baptism not found) ,
Madelaine Deer 9 (No appearance on 1921 census Kahnawake and baptism not found),
Josephine Cote, 10,
Louisa Alfred 10,
Margret Alfred, 11,
Maude Hayes, 12,
Nacine Amyot, 5, Rene Amyot, 4,
Vilmore Laporte, 14.

No feedbacks from the institution

The Queen of Rosary Parish in Ottawa were contacted through phone calls and e-mails a few times by Eric Pouliot-Thisdale chronicler at *The Eastern Door*, Kahnawake weekly paper, over the last two weeks, and it was possible to talk to the present staff only Wednesday October 5th to inform them about the discovery concerning the Mohawks qualified as “Inmates” in the 1921 census. Nobody could answer yet concerning them, so updated should come soon.

Reuniting family through historical research
Eric Pouliot-Thisdale: *The Eastern Door*¹⁰



This article is of course historical but mainly, it could also be useful for a family who is looking for their relatives in the community. The man in question, Ronald Gratton and his wife from Sault Ste Marie, Ontario are currently looking for anyone linked with the parents of his mother named Therese-Theresa Rice, who was sent to the Sisters of Charity of St. Paul's adoptions in Ottawa to be sent the same year or so to Spanish Residential School and never came back to Kahnawake.

¹⁰ Ibid 3

Therese Rice was the daughter of Laurent-Lawrence Anenharotonko-RICE, who died October 24 1943, and his wife Charlotte Kanontienthe-MARACLE, died March 13, 1949. According to the death bulletin from Minister of Health and Social services, seen at National Archives of Quebec, they were both buried in the cemetery in Kahnawake. Mr and Mrs Gratton would love to be able to meet relatives of his family from Kahnawake with your help.

Following the articles about the Spanish Residential School from *The Eastern Door* of June 24 and July 1st, 2016, I was able to associate a family with the adoption institution in Ottawa as seen last week on *The Eastern Door* of last week, September 23, 2016, and I had several communications since with the family of Theresa-Therese Rice.

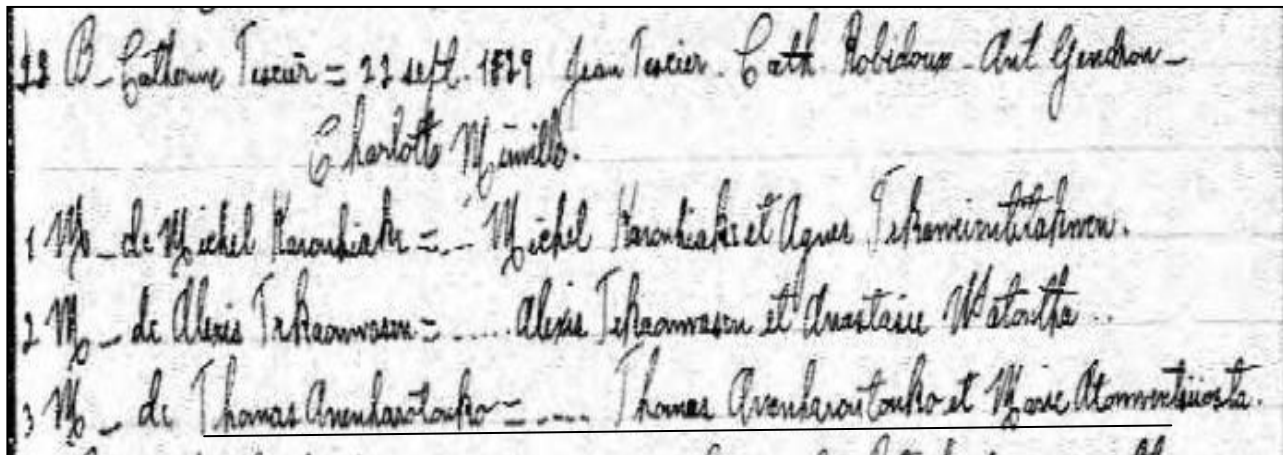
She was a sent in the New Orpington Lodge which was renamed St. George's Home which was taken over by the Sisters of Charity of St. Paul. Some of these children considered as "pupils" were sent to Prince Albert, Saskatchewan to the St. Patrick's Orphanage, for placement, but in the case concerning the Theresa Rice encountered here, she was then sent to Spanish, Ontario.

According to the son of Therese Rice, Ronald Gratton and his wife, there were two cousins living in the Sault (Sault Ste Marie), Leo and Arthur Rice, which were also observed in the Spanish Residential School census and in several others: in Kahnawake and Tioweroton from 1891 to 1921, from Israel Rice and Marguerite Stuart-Steward. My informers from Sault Ste Marie, told me that she heard they were iron workers who worked on both the Mackinac Bridge and the Sault International Bridge and that Theresa's brother, Peter Rice was in the 2nd World War and that since he had tuberculosis and had lost a lung, he then worked as a nurse during the rest of his service. Later he worked in a factory in Kingston, but because of his health was advised to work outdoors, so began farm work. He was killed by being hit by a car during a visit of Queen Elisabeth to Canada. This would give you a date for his death.

Ronald Gratton's wife also told me that according to her mother-in-law, a priest came to the family along with two Mounted Police with guns, and took the children. She said that she was not allowed to go home for visits. When she was about 16 she was sent to the Sault St. Louis as a domestic servant. She was told that her family had died. Apparently, through oral informations, she received her uncle Leo Rice went to the school to search for her, and they told him that she had died.

Register-wise, what is available to identify the family was observed through parish registers in order to observe that as a matter of fact the names Anenharotonko-Rice and Maracle was often seen in, Akwesasne, Tyendingana and Kahnawake registers.

As a matter of fact the name Anenharotonko was seen a few times in Akwesasne:



Concerning Therese, she was baptised on April 19, 1908 in Kahnawake, confirming the information on her wedding act from the United Church on September 27, 1938, in Sault Ste Marie, with Joseph Gratton, which was rehabilitated in the Catholic Church on September 27th, 1950, also in Sault Ste Marie. On the rehabilitation wedding act, her "natural parents from Kahnawake are mentioned, Laurent Rice and Charlotte Maracle, and it was followed by the annotation in smaller letters "Groom adopted." Maracle is a name often seen through Six Nation and Tuscanova in Ontario, several Montour and Laforce are also encountered when observing the censuses.

24 Gratton, Joseph	Laurent Rice	April 19 th 1908 Kahnawake, Ont.	Laurent Rice Charlotte Maracle	Sept. 27 th 1938 Sault Ste Marie, Ont.	Joseph Gratton Therese Rice	Sept. 27 th 1950 Sault Ste Marie, Ont.	Joseph Gratton Therese Rice
Rice, Therese	Laurent Rice	April 19 th 1908 Kahnawake, Ont.	Laurent Rice Charlotte Maracle	Sept. 27 th 1938 Sault Ste Marie, Ont.	Joseph Gratton Therese Rice	Sept. 27 th 1950 Sault Ste Marie, Ont.	Joseph Gratton Therese Rice

Enlarged:

It is mentioned on the wedding index of 1950 of Precieux-Sang AKA Precious-Blood in Ontario, that she was adopted in Kahnawake on April 19, 1908 and that her "natural parents were Laurent Rice and Charlotte

Gratton, Joseph	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	Born October 10 th 1897, Oka Baptized in Sault Ste. Marie No record available, Sept 19 Confirmation	Napoleon Gratton
Rice, Theresa	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	April 19 th - 1908, St. Francis Xavier Mission, Caughnawaga, Quebec (Q.C.)	Philomene Dufresne Laurent Rice Charlotte (miracle) Kahnetawake

Enlarged:

At the end her parents are mentioned and it is mentioned she was adopted: "Groom adopted"

Philomene Dufresne	Sept. 27 th 1950	Gilbert Ramsey P.B. Hussey	obtained from O.C. Sept 3 became Groom-adopted.
Laurent Rice (miracle)		Martha Hoyt	Miss at conf.
Charlotte Kahnetawake			

Her baptism on April 19, 1908 in Kahnawake, confirming the information on her wedding act.
"From Laurent Anenharotonko"

P 33	Thérèse Anenharotonko	- C'est le 19 th avril 1908, à Kahnawake, que le dit enfant a été baptisé par le P. L. Branger, missionnaire de la Compagnie de Jésus, avec baptême Thérèse, née le dit enfant, fille légitime de Laurent Anenharotonko de cette mission. La marraine a été Marie Hahn, femme qui n'a pu signer. Lecture faite. L. Branger, s.j.
P 34	Laurent	

Therese-Theresa had a few brothers and sisters all born in Kahnawake.

1-Her younger brother was **Pierre Ignace** AKA **Angus** who was baptised in Kahnawake on December 5, 1906 but a mention was made by the priest in the act; that he was born on May 30, 1906, in Picton Ontario, located at 30 kilometers from Tyendinaga. He seems to be their first child baptised in Kahnawake, exposing the potentiality that they probably arrived shortly before.

Pierre Ignace was baptised in Kahnawake on December 5, 1906 but he was born on May 30, 1906, but in Picton Ontario.

The godmother was Louise **Konwaiaki** (their grandmother, the mother of Laurent-Lawrence Rice)

B 86
Pierre Ignace
Anenharotonke
 Le cinq décembre mil neuf cent six nous soussigné curé de Ste. Anne de Bellevue, avons baptisé Pierre Ignace, né le trente mai dernier à Picton, Ontario, fils légitime de Laurent Anenharotonke, journalier et de Charlotte Kanonticowenche, de cette paroisse. La marraine a été Louise Konwarake, de cette mission, laquelle a déclaré ne savoir signer. Lecture faite.
J. Guill. L. L. L.

2-On January 26, 1910, another child was born and baptised in Kahnawake, **Pierre**. He was also adopted and went to Spanish Residential School.

January 26, 1910, Pierre was baptised in Kahnawake

B 9
Pierre
Anenharotonke
A 5
Alexandre-Joseph
 Sa wa tie ska na ta ti ay
J. Guill. L. L. L.
 Le vingt six janvier, mil neuf cent dix, nous soussigné missionnaire de la Compagnie de Jésus, avons baptisé Pierre, né aujourd'hui, fils légitime de Laurent Anenharotonke et de Charlotte Kanotawake de cette mission. La marraine a été Marie Anne Tekahawakwa de cette mission qui n'a su signer.
 Lecture faite.
J. Guill. L. L. L.

3-Then, on August 22, 1912, they had a daughter, **Agathe** who only lived shortly. She was buried on November 19, 1912, in Kahnawake.

J. 45 J. Gras. S.G.
 Agathe Le dix-neuf novembre, mil-neuf-cent-douze
 Anenharotonko. nous soussigné missionnaire de la Com-
 pagnie de Jésus, avons inhumé dans le
 cimetière de cette mission, le corps de Agathe
 fille légitime de Laurent Anenharotonko,
 journalier, et de Charlotte Kanotawake de
 cette mission, décédée avant-hier, âgée de
 trois mois. Étaient présents Louis Kanaruta-
 here et Ignace Oronhiakennat lesquels ont
 déclaré ne savoir signer. Lecture faite
 M. 29 J. Gras. S.G.

4-They then had **Joseph** Rice Anenharotonko born October 13, 1914.
 They then had Joseph Rice Anenharotonko born October 13, 1914

B. 70 J. Gras. S.G.
 Joseph Rice- Le treize octobre mil-neuf-cent-quatorze.
 Anenharotonko nous soussigné missionnaire de la
 compagnie de Jésus, avons baptisé Joseph
 né le sept courant, fils légitime de
 Laurent Rice Anenharotonko, journalier,
 et de Charlotte Kanotawake de ce village.
 La marraine a été Paule Katakientha, qui
 ne sait signer. Lecture faite
 M. 16 J. Gras. S.G.

5-On November 16, 1917 they had "**Michel** born yesterday, legitimate son of Laurent-Lawrence Anenharotonko-Rice, daily worker and Charlotte Kanotanaks-Maracle of this mission."

He unfortunately passed away on February 13, 1918 and buried the 16th.

B. 92. -
Michel
Anenharotonko
Rice.

qui n'ont eu signer. Lecture faite.
M. Gras. S. J.

Le seize novembre, mil neuf cent dix-sept; nous
sous-signé, missionnaire, de la Compagnie de
Jésus, avons baptisé Michel, né hier, fils légitime
de Laurent Anenharotonko-Rice, journalier, et
de Charlotte Kanotanaks Maracle de cette mission.
La marraine a été Marie Koumanoulawi, qui
n'a eu signer. Lecture faite.

B. 93
M. J. Granger. S. J.

He unfortunately passed away on February 13, 1918 and buried the 16th.

J. 6
Michel.
Anenharotonko
Rice

M. Gras. S. J.

Le seize février mil neuf cent dix-huit
nous sous-signé, missionnaire, de la
Compagnie de Jésus, avons inhumé dans
le cimetière de cette mission le corps
de Michel, fils légitime de Laurent-
Anenharotonko Rice et de Charlotte-
Kantawaks Maracle, décédé en cette
mission le treize courant, âgé de trois
mois. Aient présents Michel et
Louis Daillaboust, qui n'ont eu signer.
Lecture faite.

B. 10
M. Gras, S. J.

Details from census records available

It is important to acknowledge that in some periods, the responsible for the censuses were not always in good knowledge of informations, so the ages may seem speculative in several time periods for certain individuals mentioned. It seems that Laurent had a huge age difference with his bride, but at this period such age differences were often encountered. Men were usually 10 years older, and here, 30 years older

In the 1911 census of Kahnawake:

Rice, Louise, 77, widow, Rice, Laurent, 52, daily worker, Rice, Charlotte, 21, daughter-in-law, Anglican, Rice, **Ignace (AKA Angus), 5, Rice, Therese, 3, Rice, Pierre, 5/12 months old.**

129	Rice Louise	Anglican R.F. Chf	1837 77	Laurent	Anglican	Canadian	do do	Anglican
	" Laurent	" 1 Mr 52	1852	do	do	do	do do	Anglican
	" Charlotte	" 4 Brn Mr 21	1890	do	do	do	Anglican	Anglican
	" Ignace	" Mr 5	1905	do	do	do	Anglican	Anglican
	" Therese	" 3	1908	do	do	do	Anglican	Anglican
	" Pierre	" 5/12	1911	do	do	do	Anglican	Anglican

Theresa, Angus and Peter Rice were all sent to Spanish Residential School

In the 1921 Spanish Residential School census, **Ignace AKA Angus** was 14 years.

Rice, Angus	14
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In the 1921 Carleton adoption center census, as seen last week, from The Catholic Emigration Association, St. Georgis Home, 1153 Wellington Street, Ottawa, Home for Emigrant Children, conducted by the Sisters of Charity of St. Paul: **Peter Rice was 11 years old, Theresa Rice was 13 years old.** They were then sent to Spanish Residential School.

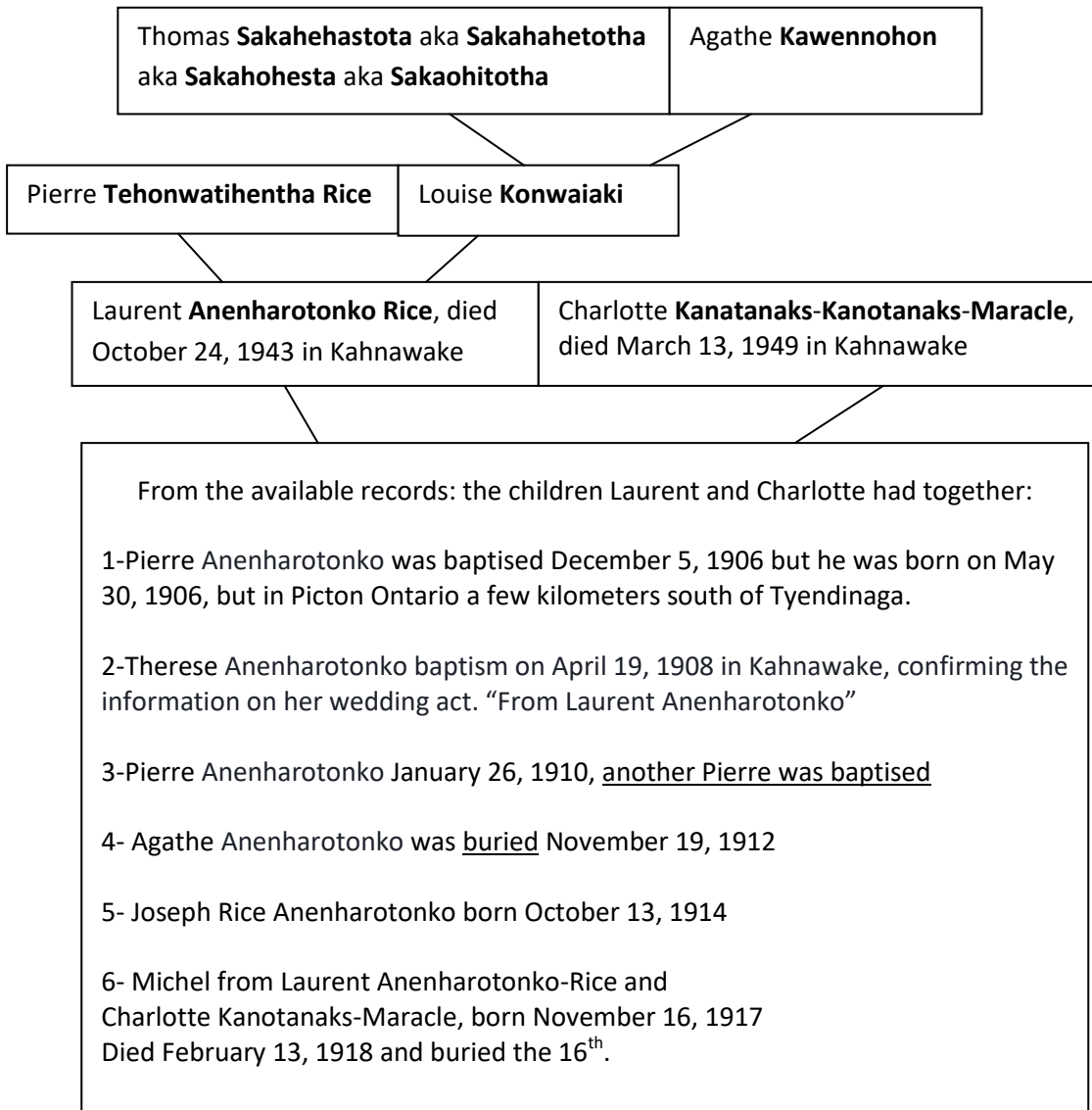
Joseph Beauvais	11	8	15
Charles	11	8	12
James	11	8	9
Elmore Laporte	11	8	14
Ronald Ellis	11	8	8
Peter Rice	11	8	11
Theresa Rice	11	8	13
Bonji Cote	11	8	8
Againe Honyot	11	8	5
Rene	11	8	4
Charlotte Charlotte	11	8	12
Maud Hayes	11	8	12
Josephine Cote	11	8	10
Margaret Alfred	11	8	11
Louise	11	8	10
Theresa Rice	11	8	13
Cecilia Portier	11	8	11
Ulice Rice	11	8	6
Madelone Rice	11	8	9

In the 1861 census: house-family

Sakaohittha, Thomas, 50, voyageur, Agathe, wife, 42, **Tahonwentsientha**, Pierre, 32, voyageur, Louise, wife, 26, Ignace, 10, Laurent, 3.

9	Thomas Sakaohittha	Voyageur	do	do	50
10	Agathe his wife		do	do	42
11	Pierre Tahonwentsientha	Voyageur	do	do	32
12	Louise his wife		do	do	26
13	Ignace		do	do	10
14	Laurent		do	do	3

Family of Therese-Theresa Rice aka Anenharoton



Conclusion

This resume of the Wikwemikong and Spanish, Ontario residential school study was motivated by a part of my lifetime when I met the only other natives in Eastern Montreal around the mid-1980's. They were all the results of these adoptions by European families managed by the governmental youth protection's organisms, which disconnected them from traditions but not from this part of their identity. The initiation from the native culture in our family that has been annihilated since the adoptions of both of my grandmother's parents who were from 2 different First Nations, Innu and Mohawk. It is hard to believe that our grandparents only ended being considered as "the pupils" of the colonial authorities in the 70's at the same time in which they obtained the right to vote.

Meeting those in Montreal in that period quickly brought an identity crisis which enlightened me about this dark period which was unveiled to the world community after the well known 1990's Oka Crisis, which was the first step in the awakening on both sides: for natives and non-natives. The second step which is happening in the present, called, the Truth and Reconciliation commission managed by the government of Canada and all First Nations members and responsables should shed the light on what will need to be put forward for the positive and constructive developments, needed and hoped for.

The growth observed in our communities is very positive but we will never forget the damages caused intentionally to assimilate our ancestors. Meeting these families brought very touching and emotional moments while writing this last book and adding the details revealed by them being able to associate with them from my own family history.

We are just at the renaissance period for further developments and collaborations with those from the precedent paternal authorities. The healing period is still in process throughout native communities in Canada and other countries back from the same colonizing period and era which just legally and officially ended through the international recognition of the UN Declaration on the rights of Indigenous people.

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This narrative history of a Residential School was researched and produced by the Government of Canada as part of its response to litigation and the Indian Residential Schools Settlement Agreement. The National Centre for Truth and Reconciliation has not verified the content of this document. It is provided here for reference purposes only.

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