

**A brief paper to the Joint Review Panel
On the Lower Churchill Hydroelectric
Generation Project**

Compiled by;

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Introduction

For two years the NunatuKavut Community Council endeavoured to obtain resources to fund studies into their historical attachments to the Churchill River Valley and their present day uses by their membership. Unfortunately, negotiations with Nalcor (the proponent) were unsuccessful in obtaining funds to conduct this work. Consequently, NunatuKavut filed for an Interlocutory Injunction to slow the environmental assessment process so that the necessary work could get done. That effort was also unsuccessful, to date.

On April 5th, 2011, four representatives of NunatuKavut appeared before the Joint Review Panel to explain their position with respect to court proceedings, their ongoing problems with Nalcor and to point out the data gaps in the necessary information for the assessment to proceed. NunatuKavut asserts primary land claims in the project area. That claim is currently under review by Indian and Northern Affairs Canada.

The Review Panel requested that NunatuKavut make an effort to provide the panel with as much information as possible before the closing date of acceptable information, that being April 13th, 2011. This very brief report is the result of that request. Since it was a request which was made to the present author, the response will be written, for the most part, as a first person narrative. I would comment that the time line involved for this report puts it at the front of the line for being a 'rush job'. However, errors are entirely my own.

It was explained to the panel that the information put to the panel by Nalcor in Document # JRP.151 had a number of egregious errors and was not acceptable in any way to NunatuKavut. Environmental assessment documents by their very nature are often extensive and cumbersome, however, there are often key statements contained in them which turn the course of many events. The following statement from page 4-9 of JRP.151, produced by Nalcor, is an example, "A total of 24 big and small game hunting areas were identified (NunatuKavut 2010b), the locations of which do not appear in the Project footprint area (Figure 4-4 and 4-5)". It is simply erroneous and ridiculous to make such a statement. For anyone who will take the time to read Unveiling NunatuKavut (NunatuKavut 2010b) it is very clear that the maps are from a case study area which was chosen for the purposes of the land claim to highlight the area of a 1765 negotiated

Treaty between Labrador Inuit and the British Government. Figures 4-4 and 4-5 were only designed to show present day land use and occupancy in the Case Study area.

Being one of the primary authors of Unveiling NunatuKavut, it is important to point out to the Panel that the land claims document was never in any way designed to accommodate the needs for assessment within the Generation Project area. It can be used simply for supporting documentation. Under 'Use of Territory', at page 4-11 (JRP.151), Nalcor makes the statement that, "No locations (big and small game) appear to be within the Project footprint (see figures 4-4,4-5-,4-7,4-8 and 4-9)". No mention of a Figure 4-3 which, although a very poor map, does show these activities in the foot print area. Not only are these continual 'errors' rampant in the document, NunatuKavut believes that the 'error' of placing the primary land claim within the Nunatsuiavut Government boundaries by the proponent was intentional along with the other 'errors'.

This paper will attempt to outline the information gaps which need to be filled before this assessment should proceed any further. Otherwise, the aboriginal rights of Inuit-Metis of Labrador will be seriously violated.

Historical Context

The ancestors of today's residents of NunatuKavut are descendants of the Thule culture, who were among the earlier peoples of the Punuk and Birnik cultures of North Alaska and the Bering Sea Region (Rankin, 2009). The Thule migrated from Northern Alaska across the Canadian Arctic some time after 1000AD. In the thirteenth century, they began to migrate fairly rapidly into the Canadian archipelago (Friesen and Arnold, 2008), inhabiting Labrador by the late fifteenth century (Rankin, 2009). There is very little evidence that the Thule culture existed in Labrador prior to some type of contact with Europeans (late 15th to early 16th century); this is indicated by the presence of iron or other European attributes in Thule artefacts. The archaeological record from recent studies shows that artefacts from sites in southern Labrador were very similar in materials to similar sites in Northern Labrador (Rankin, 2009). The rather short lived Thule culture which inhabited Northern Canada is described with a tool set and lifestyles fashioned primarily around whale and other marine mammal hunting and customs prior to their contact with Europeans. It can be broadly stated that

following European contact Inuit customs, life-ways and tool sets changed to the extent that Thule culture descendants are described today as Historic Inuit.

From the available historical information, it appears that the arrival of Europeans in the Straits of Belle Isle occurred around or just after the movement of Inuit to the area. Evidence from the Red Bay site in Southern Labrador shows Thule occupation at a Basque whaling site in the late sixteenth century (Rankin, 2009). Further ethno-historical and archival evidence supports the presence of Inuit in the latter sixteenth century in the Straits area and along the Cote du Nord (Quebec Lower North Shore) (Martijn, 1980). Also, recent interpretive linguistics work indicates knowledge of the island of Newfoundland by Inuit predated the arrival of Europeans (Pigott, 2010). During the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries it was well documented that Inuit frequented the Island of Newfoundland for resource procurement and trade (Martijn, 2009).

The Atlantic Coast of South and Central Labrador was inhabited and used on a year-round basis by historic Inuit from the mid-1500s until the mid-1700s, based on available archival information and recent archaeological work (Stopp, 2002). Evidence also suggests year-round occupation and land use into the Quebec Lower North Shore area by historic Inuit at various periods in the past 400 years (Fitzhugh, 2009). Historic cartographic and toponymic evidence from a number of sources also supports the land use and occupancy of South Central Labrador by today's Inuit descendants (Rankin et al., 2008; Rollmann et al., 2007).

The Inuit occupation of South Central Labrador can be divided into three periods by intruding parties: the Basque period (1535 – 1630), the French colonization period (1630 – 1763) and the English period (1763 – present). The Basque period was characterized by some hostility between Inuit and the Europeans, but much evidence seems to point to a certain degree of co-operation and mutual benefit. The French period was described by Charles Martijn as a period of guerrilla warfare between Inuit and Europeans. In the early years of this era, French vessels operating in northern Newfoundland and southern Labrador, primarily from St. Malo, were constantly harassed by Inuit to the point where French fishermen were taxed to pay for their protection by ships of war (Martijn, 1980).

Before the English period began (1763), the general culture of the people of South-Central Labrador had changed very little from the ways of their Thule

ancestors, other than the acquisition of wooden boats and some trade goods, including iron for harpoon and arrow heads. With the onset of English claims to Labrador following the Treaty of Paris, the Inuit experienced drastic changes to their way of living and culture. These changes are still in motion today.

Near the beginning of this period (1765) the English entered into a treaty with the South-Central Labrador Inuit in an effort to establish trading, fishing and sealing posts along the Atlantic Labrador Coast (Lysaght, 1970). This treaty was facilitated by Governor Palliser and Moravian missionaries, who were familiar with the Inuktitut language and were anxious to establish a mission amongst the Inuit (Hiller, 2009). A mission was established at Nain in Northern Labrador in 1771, and the Moravians made efforts to contain the Inuit in the North to avoid interference in the British fisheries in Southern Labrador. Their efforts were not very successful – the Inuit continued to roam freely up and down the coast (Rollmann, 2010; Kennedy, 2009) maintaining a subsistence lifestyle based on seasonal migration, and continued trading in the south much like Inuit families in the north.

By the beginning of the nineteenth century the South Central Labrador Inuit experienced new changes. With the influx of European men in trading posts, sealing posts and fishing fleets, the subsistence economy began to change toward singular activities around posts and a higher reliance on a monetary economy. This led to several changes in lifestyle and culture. First, the Inuit began to increasingly rely on the post/fishing/trading economies (Kennedy, 2009; Kennedy, 1995). Second, European men began to co-habit with or marry Inuit women (Clarke & Mitchell, 2010). These changes were significant in terms of culture; they led to some losses of the Inuktitut language, and a more sedentary lifestyle for Inuit or Inuit-Metis (Clarke & Mitchell). The changes also led to stigmatization of Inuit and ‘half breeds’, leading, in some cases, to men changing their Inuk names or adopting English names. In situations where Inuit women married European men, the predominant way of life in the household remained Inuit in terms of many technologies, species hunted and consumed, and eating habits (Boduoin, 2008).

The population of South/Central Labrador remained low into the twentieth century and the advent of globalization. During the nineteenth century influx of Newfoundland fishing families to the coastal area, the ‘natives’ were those who

remained on the coast in winter and were well known to the summer visitors (Hussey, 1981). The absorption of less than fifty European men into the families of Southern Inuit people during this time did little to change basic lifestyles and culture. Despite gradual changes, the communities continued to rely largely on hunting and fishing for subsistence, used dogs and 'kometics' (sleds) for transportation, and maintained traditional Inuit harvesting and household tools which had changed very little in several centuries.

The Southern Labrador Inuit have maintained transhumance (seasonal migration) lifestyles from antiquity (Stopp, 2002). Into the twentieth century, harvesting began in the spring when families moved to fishing berth locations on the coast to harvest seals and codfish. In the summer, cod fishing continued simultaneously with the salmon runs and berry picking. These activities were followed by bird and seal hunting in the fall, in the latter part of which families would move to the inner bays to prepare for a winter of trapping and the caribou hunt (Jackson, 1982). Even today, many people in the area follow the traditions of their ancestors, keeping as many as four different homes to accommodate the various harvests. Thus the traditional transitory lifestyle persists into the twenty first century among the aboriginal people, today collectively represented by the NunatuKavut Community Council (Clarke & Mitchell, 2010).

Historic Attachment in the Project Footprint area.

The almost total lack of discernable data about the history of Inuit-Metis in the Lower reaches of the Churchill River can be attributed to a number of factors; (1) very little primary research has ever been conducted with a focus on Inuit-Metis, (2) records of the early metisage in the area was not recorded by Inuit participants and is lost to living memory, and (3) as pointed out by Kennedy and LaBreche (2005) data limitations are serious problem in this particular area, unlike further north and south in Labrador.

The seeming lack of both Innu and Inuit archaeological sites on the river (see various JEWL Historic Studies) from survey work conducted since the mid nineteen nineties, is not really surprising. The river was used primarily by both Innu and Inuit groups until very recently (post fur trade) as a travel corridor. The Inuit used the river for a travel route to inland hunting of caribou and later Inuit-Metis for trapping. Innu used the river to access the various trading posts from

the interior. These rather ephemeral activities always leaves little solid evidence on the landscape. In fact, one author believes that hunting grounds for Innu on the Labrador Peninsula were not established until after the beginning of the fur trade (Leacock, 1954, see discussion in Kennedy and LaBreche, 2005 pg 24).

The naming of the river as the Great Eskimo River has never been researched, however, we assume that the name morphed into the 'Grand River'. The term Mista Shipu (meaning Grand River in Innu aimun) does not enter any written records until after the naming of Great Eskimo or Grand River, whether this is an indication of a chronological naming process we do not know. More research on the etymology and derivations of the various descriptors for the river may very well help in tracking use and occupancy.

The post contact movements of Innu (Montagnais) into the Labrador Peninsula followed the French or Beaver Wars of the mid seventeenth century (Lisa Rankin, pers. comm.). The people known as the Naskapi were primarily dwellers of the high barren grounds with abundant caribou. Anecdotes in letters from Hudsons Bay trader Erlandson in 1834, while travelling from Fort Chimo to North West River states quite explicitly that his Innu guides did not want to travel or live in the wooded valleys because there were fewer caribou (the Grand River included). This exchange of letters (HBC Record Society, Vol 24) in a number of instances, speaks of the failure to attract Innu to the wooded valleys to catch furs. It is for these very reasons that archaeological data showing high rates of use is absent from the archaeological surveys in the river valley.

At the same time, it is clear from the recent archaeological work that both Innu and Inuit-Metis were using this valley extensively for traplines up until the present time. Evidence of Inuit-Metis traplines are given at Figure # 1 below showing traditional traplines as they existed in 1994. You can also review Appendix A which gives the names of the families using these traplines, at that time. Unfortunately, complete digitization for illustration purposes is unavailable because of time restrictions. Figure # 1 is the cumulative record of maps which were illustrated to the Panel (on the floor) on April 5th, 2011. Secretariat personnel obtained images of these and are available to the JRP and have been posted as exhibits on the CEAA website. Had sufficient time and resources been available at the outset of the assessment these maps could be illustrated in a much better fashion.



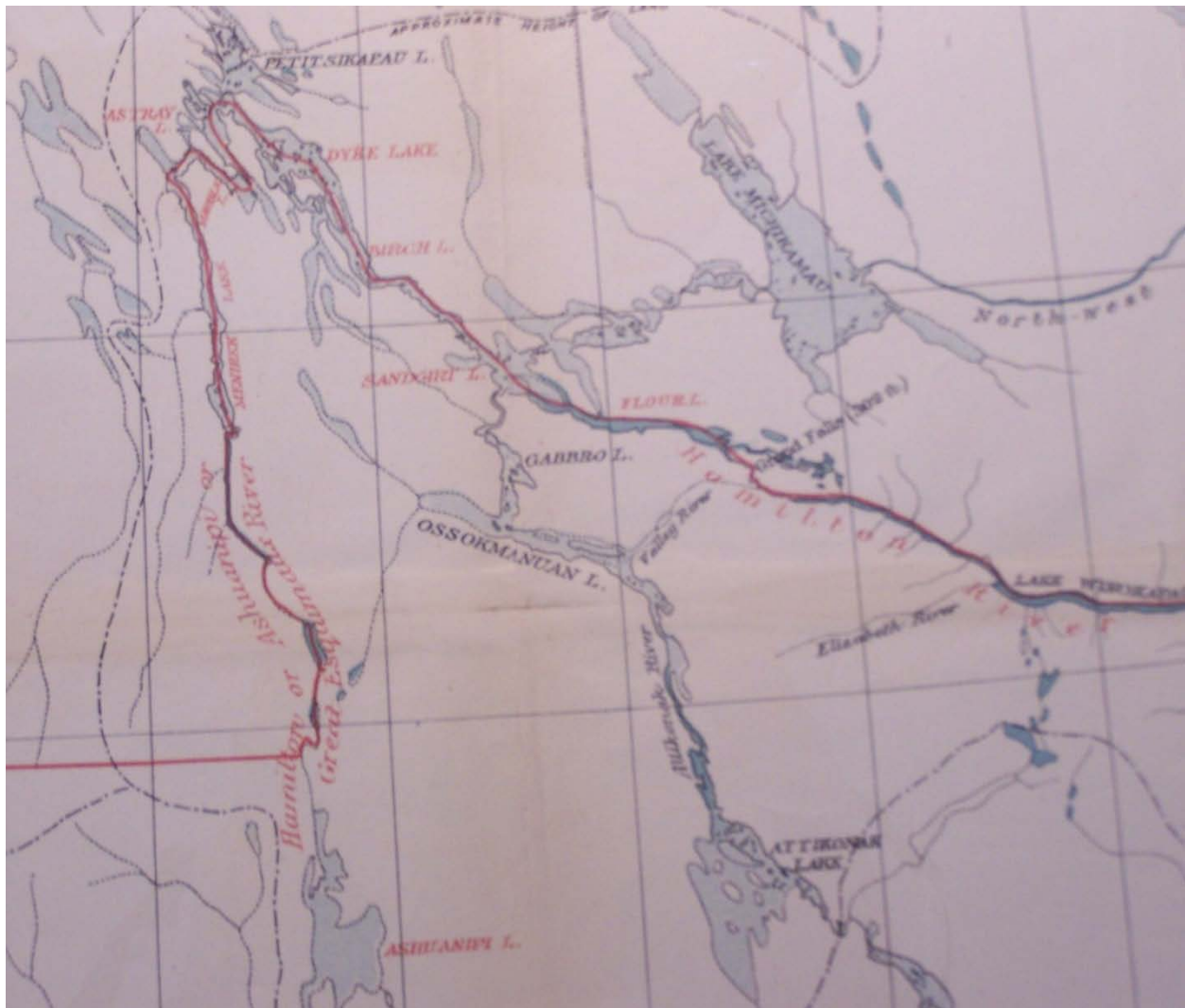
The first recorded name for the Eskimo Bay (Hamilton Inlet), as it was called was Kessassikou which has been attributed to an Innu provenance from 1743 and assumedly named by Innu personnel accompanying Fornel into Hamilton Inlet aboard his vessel from Quebec. To my knowledge, there has not been a published etymology of this term or any others which describe the river. The second toponym attributed to the area is Ivuktoke Bay (Aukbucktoke, etc.) and some derivation of that term persists until at least 1872, as illustrated by the Reischel map (Figure # 2) where 'Eskimo Bay' is also called Aiviktok Bay.



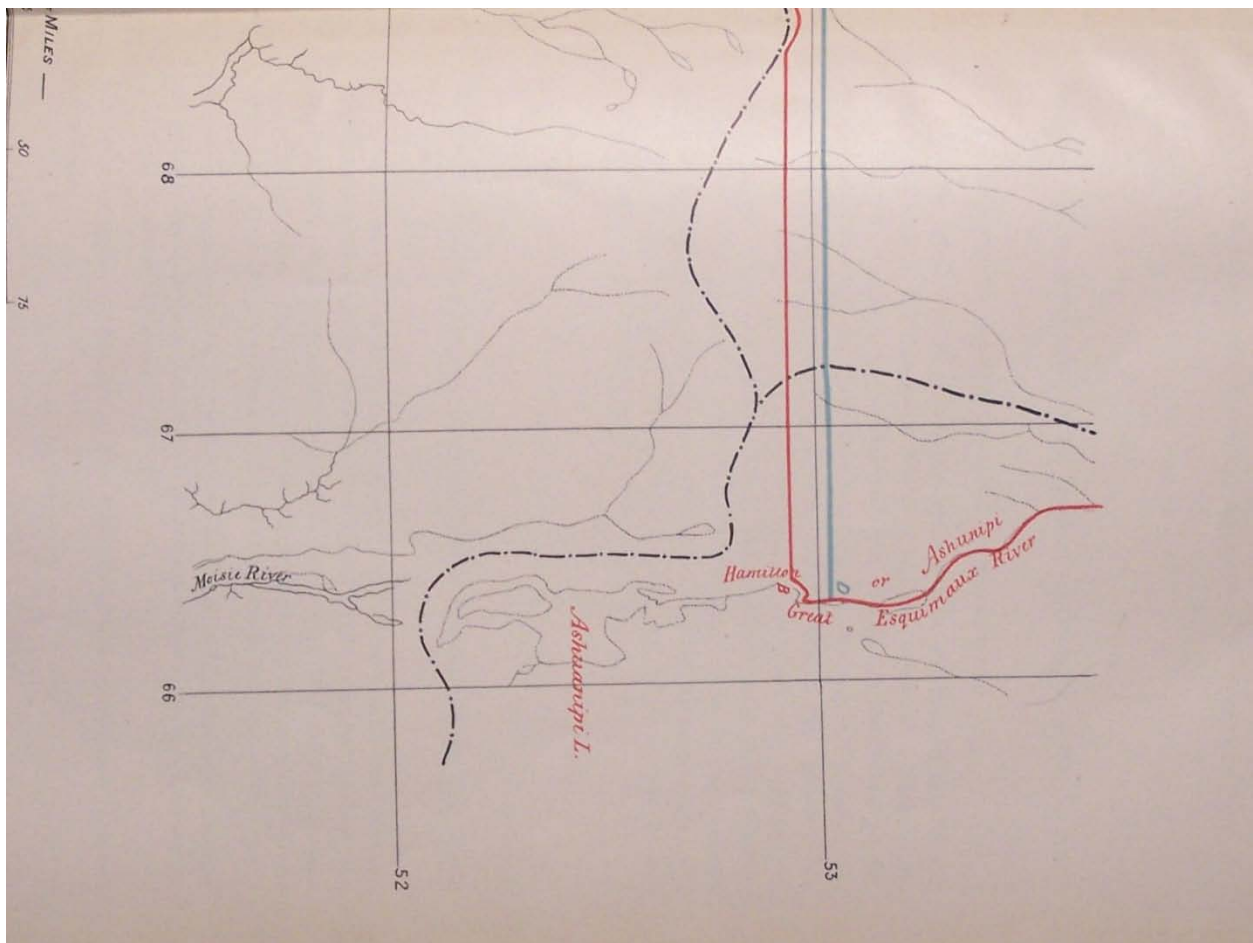
Other typical Inuk toponyms from Rieschel are Kokkak Mountains, Nebevik Bay and Kennimikik River (later appears as Kennimish). The Reischel map also locates the family homes of a number of Inuit-Metis on the river. In fact, the Hope family appears to live right at Muskrat Falls with the Hayes family above them and the Blakes, Goudies and Meshers below at the river mouth. There is probably no better evidence than this precise recorded geographic attachment. This evidence flies in the face of 'no evidence in the footprint area' as put forth by Nalcor. Contrarily, it is part of the only evidence in the footprint area!

The Churchill River was described by seven Innu as the Eskimo River prior to 1863 upon interviews conducted by Father Arnaud (Hind, 1863, see Appendix B). The description is given as Innu travelling up the Eskimo River and leads into the upper reaches which they call the Ashuanipi, at the height of land. It is also clear from Quebec Legislature documents of 1897 that this river was either the

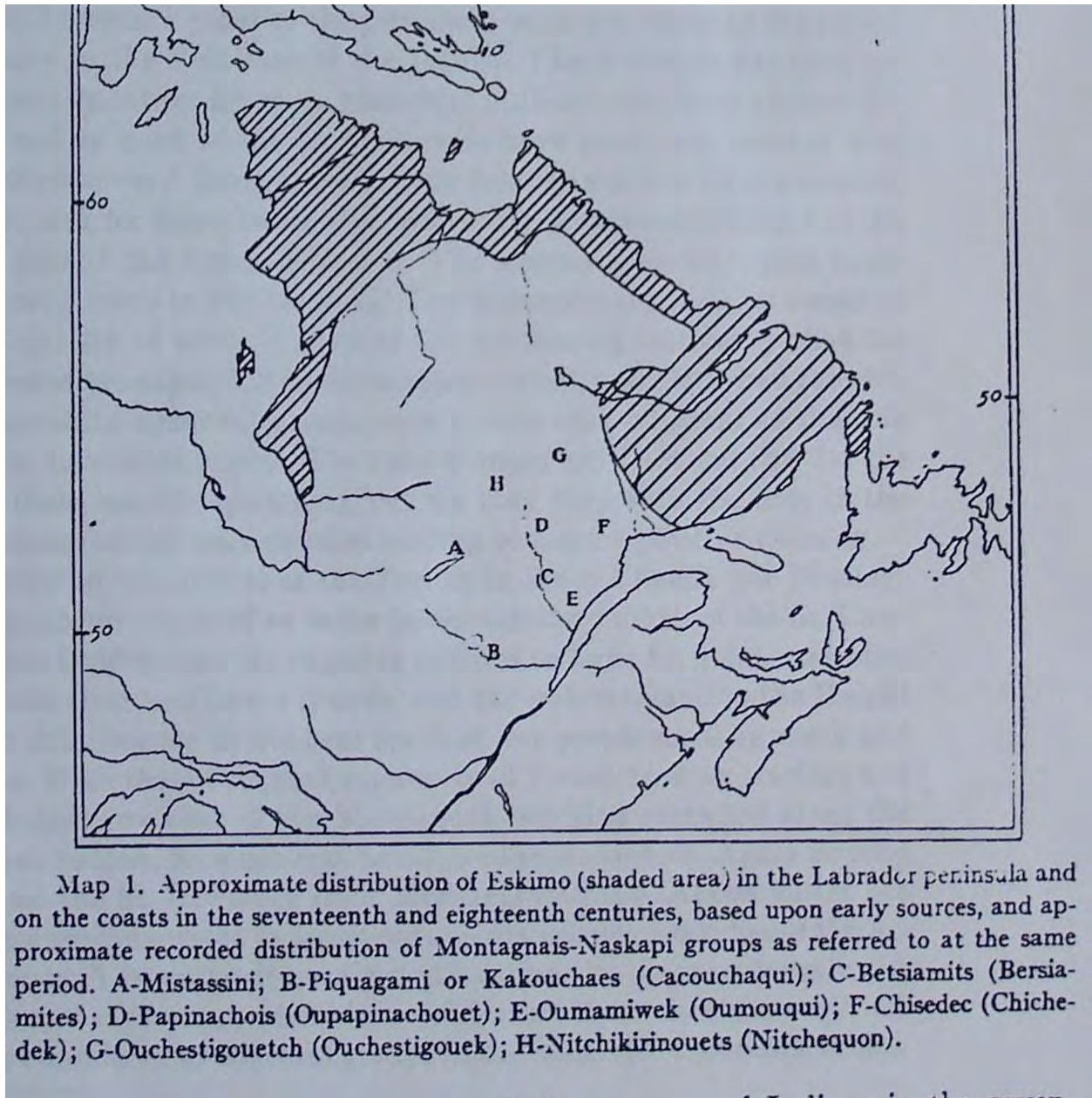
Hamilton River, the Ashuanipi (upper reaches) or the Great Eskimo River (see Figure # 3). Also from the map of 1897 we can note inland Inuktitut toponyms such as the Attikonak Lake and Aukonak River flowing into what is now the Upper Churchill Reservoir. The description of the Great Eskimo River from the legislative documents of 1897 are given at Appendix C.



In a clearer image from the same document it is evident that one of the names for the river is the Great Eskimo and was considered as such at least by some members of the Quebec Legislature of the day (see Figure # 4). I did not have time to fully explore the Quebec documents on the 1925 Boundary dispute which would probably explain this further. Extant copies of trappers who are ancestors of NCC members and Nunatsiavut beneficiaries for the Newfoundland-Labrador boundary dispute can be found at Appendix D.



After extensive research, the respected anthropologist Frank Speck recorded the historic range of Montagnais-Naskapi groups on the Labrador Peninsula. Some of his work also included approximate distribution ranges of Inuit (Eskimo) in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries (Speck, 1933). Figure # 5 shows the distribution of Inuit (Eskimo) peoples to include the Churchill River (Great Eskimo River, at least at 1897) very clearly in the shaded area of this map.



This very brief research completed for one day at the Center for Newfoundland Studies, MUN, leading up to and following the conversation with the Review Panel on April 5th, has yielded this new information not yet noted by other authors. It would take several months to design and conduct a research project to answer the common questions around historic attachments in the project area, specifically designed around Inuit-Metis.

Present Day Land Uses

Land use surveys and map biographies for various reasons and over various landscapes have been conducted in South/Central Labrador since 1979. Below is a brief description of each of those surveys which includes only the knowledge of the present author about the databases and surveys;

Bounty of barren Coast

In the late 1970's and early 1980's Memorial University Extension Services interviewed a number of older people along Labrador's coastline in an effort to preserve traditional knowledge and record stories and resource uses. It is my understanding that the geographic area under consideration was from the Straits to Cartwright. Given the extensive travel and harvesting habits of the Labrador people there are buried in the interviews travels and resource uses on the Churchill River. In 2006, I had 88 interviews (on about 60 cassette tapes) re-taped and placed in the NCC Library. The interviews were also transcribed over the next several years in their entirety. Had sufficient funds been provided, NCC could have extracted the data which is relevant to the present environmental assessment. Some of the information has been digitized but I am not certain to what extent and whether any of it has been included in present databases. More work is required to answer that question.

Trapline Data Set

In 1994 individuals who were members of the Labrador Metis Association (now NunatuKavut) were canvassed for their uses of inland areas for the purposes of trapping. The result of that work was outlined to the panel on April 5th and personnel from the Panel Secretariat have images of those maps. As mentioned previously, Appendix B shows the names of individuals who participated in that data set collection. We are not certain, at this point in time, whether the data set has been completely digitized, or not. Again, had proper resources been provided to NCC that information would have been recovered and used for the environmental assesement.

Data Set collected by Dr Evelyn Plaice

In the 1980's, Evelyn Plaice, an anthropology PhD candidate, collected land use information from Churchill River trappers and other relevant data in the project area. Dr Plaice is presently involved in a CURA team along with several other researchers and the present author to record the history and ethnography of South/Central Labrador. That program may have some relevance to the panel for assessment purposes, however, any research specific to the project area would be incidental. Information on this research can be found at <http://www.mun.ca/labmetis/>.

The data set collected by Dr Plaice in the 1980's has been lost (Plaice, pers.com.). However, Dr Plaice has informed me that the work was also copied to the Department of National Defence (Ottawa), since some of the information was used to assess the effects of low level flying. Had the necessary resources been allocated to NCC, a follow up on this issue would very likely have recovered this data set. It must be borne in mind that traplines, like cod berths, were passed through families and data collected in the past twenty years would certainly be relevant for the present assessment through a brief verification program.

Coastal Resources Inventory

Beginning in 2001, the Department of Fisheries and Oceans initiated the Coastal Resources Inventory program which saw the collection of resource use information in Labrador. This program was designed to capture coastal resource uses but some information is relevant to the project area. Again, specific information has not been excised from the data set for examination by the panel (to the best of my knowledge) and some of that information is taken from NCC membership which is relevant to the assessment.

Relevant Caribou Data

It is my understanding that the results of recent Traditional Aboriginal Knowledge Workshop held by NCC this past winter entitled, "Labrador Boreal Caribou Aboriginal Traditional Knowledge Gathering Workshop Final report" (48pgs.), has been forwarded to the panel. Although this project was outside the parameters of

the assessment for the generation project, it holds some relative information with respect to caribou in the area.

In 2005 a Memorial University honours student in Biology, Ms. Sara Rumbolt, undertook a collection of information from caribou hunters. This information was collected primarily, once again, from coastal Labrador. I aided Ms. Rumbolt in her collections and I have retained interviews which were conducted concerning the Atlantic coast of Labrador. I recall several interviews in the Goose Bay area with elders and hunters, however, I have been unable to recover the data concerning the project area, at this point in time. I must apologize to the panel, since I had informed them on April 5th that I thought this information could be brought forward. Again, time and resources were not made available previously.

Forest Land Uses Data Set

This is a project which I supervised in 2003 and 2004 in which myself, Mr Bryn Wood and about a dozen interviewers saw the collection of land use data in all of South/Central Labrador. The purpose of the project was to interpret any land uses which would conflict with proposed forestry operations and was used in the development of forestry plans in Forest District 19, 20 and 21. The total data indicates a very high rate of land uses by informant members. In the Upper lake Melville area 152 surveys were conducted and I have been unable to locate these actual surveys. From the global data set which has some applicability to the project area, 55% of respondents do or have trapped and 75% of this number trapped on traditional traplines, 92% of respondents hunt small game, 49% of respondents hunt large game, and 93% pick berries.

I was able to recover several maps which were created at the time of the forestry project. Figure # 6 shows the extent of berry picking in the project area.

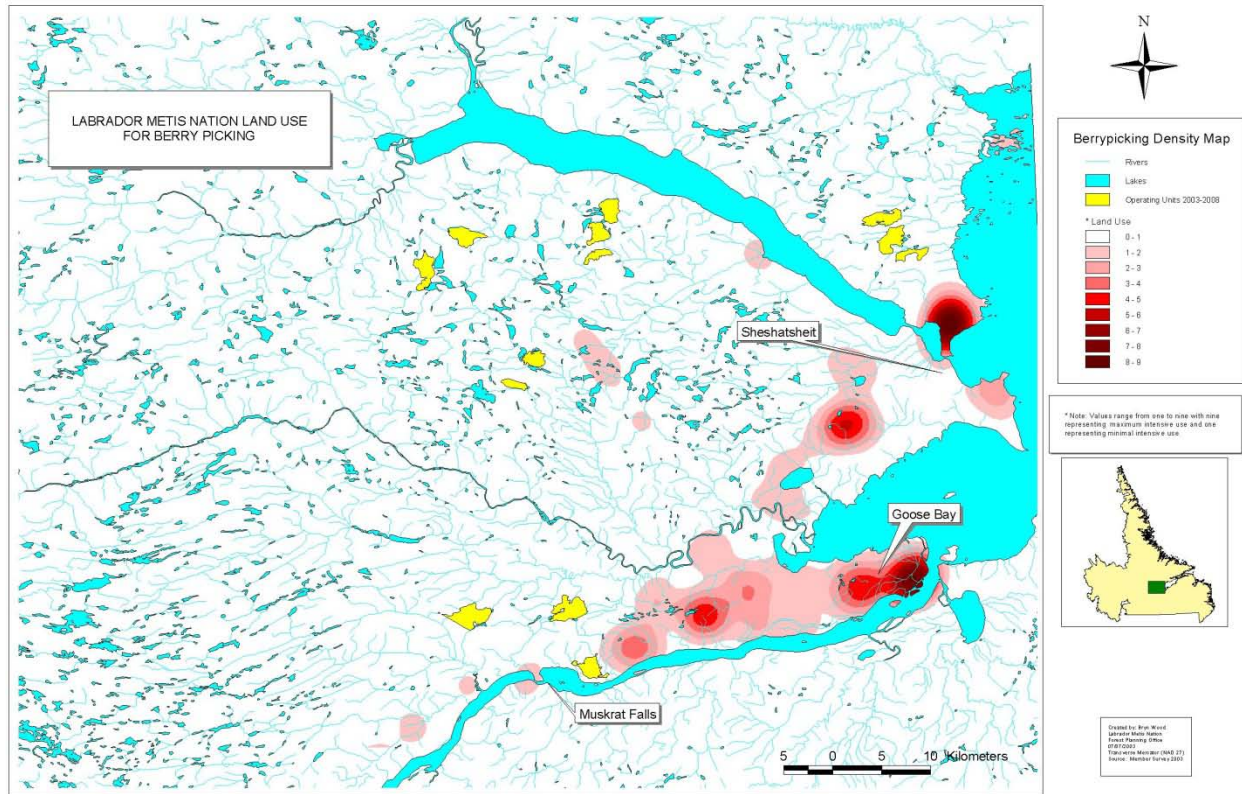
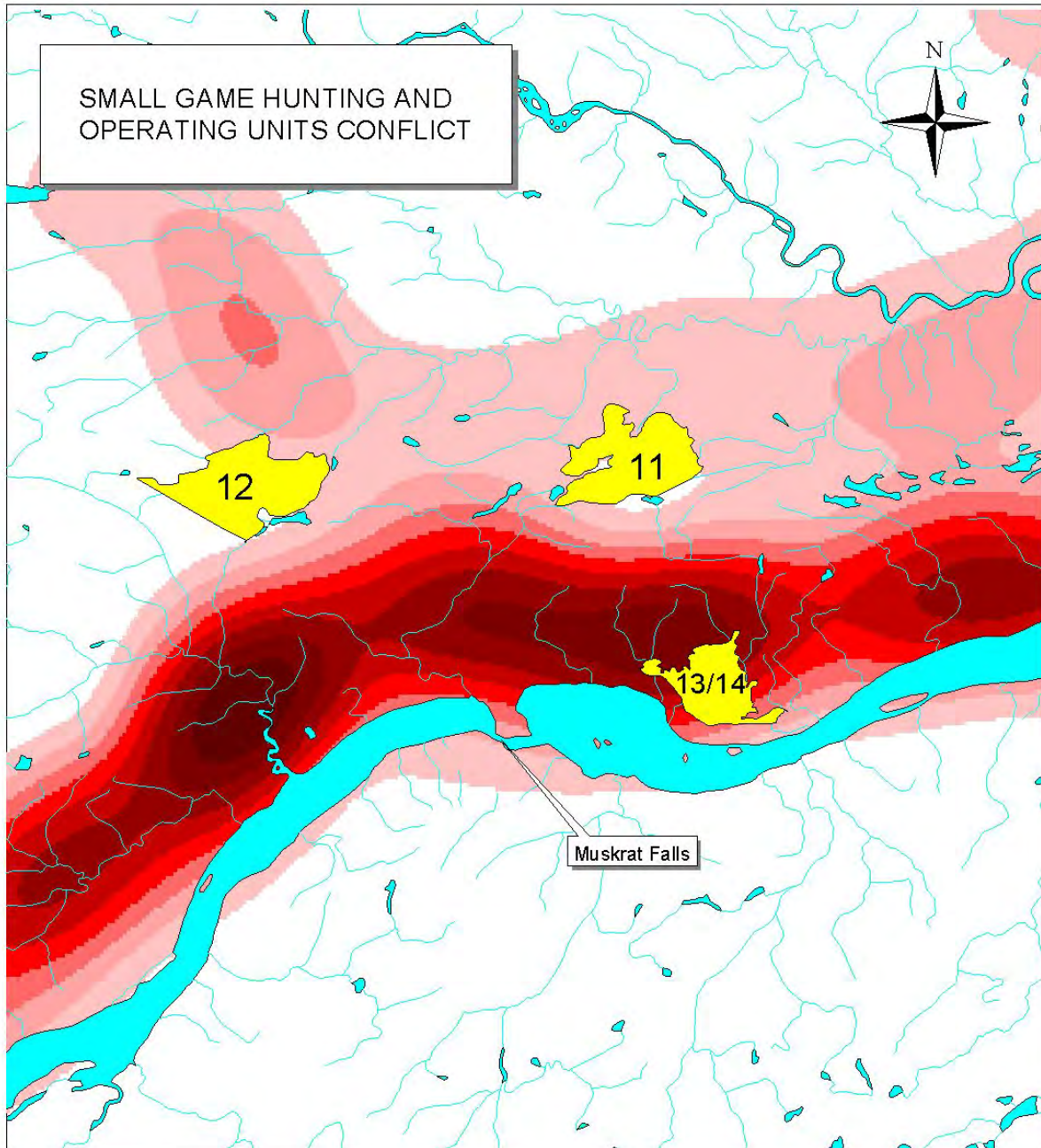


Figure # 7 shows the extent to which the Inuit-Metis used the area for cabin building and recreational uses.



* Note: Values range from one to nine with nine representing maximum intensive use and one representing minimal intensive use.

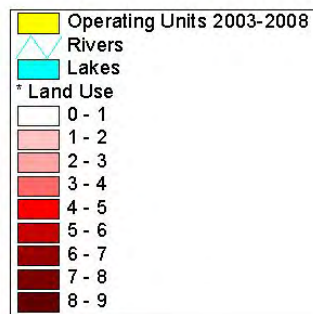


Figure #6

Created by: Bryn Wood
 Labrador Me to Nation
 Forest Planning Office
 07/01/2003
 Transverse Meridian (NAD 27)
 Source: Member Survey 2003

Figure # 8 shows the extent of small game hunting

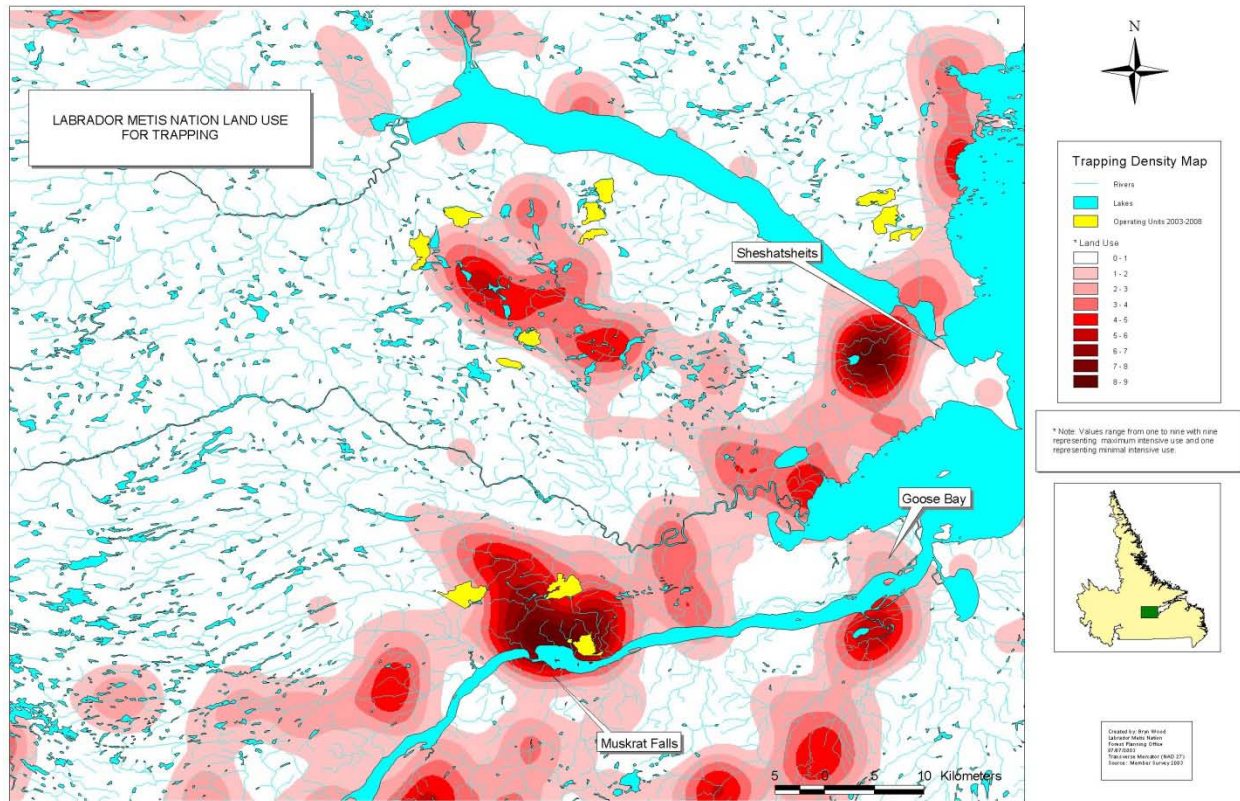


Figure # 9 illustrates the trapping in the project area by membership as of 2004.

In 2004, Inuit-Metis identified the Muskrat Falls area as being very important for protection from development (see Figure # 10)

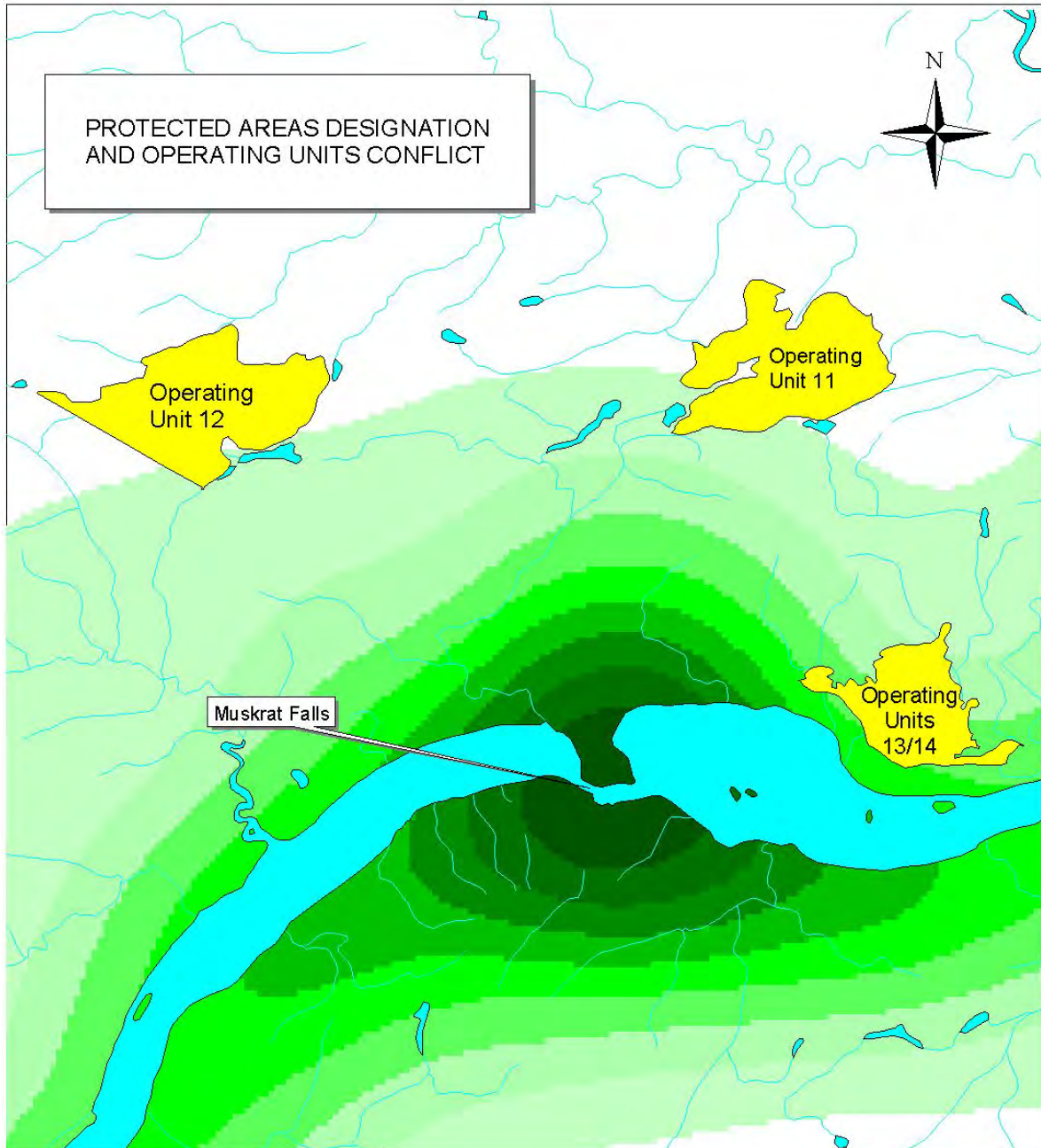
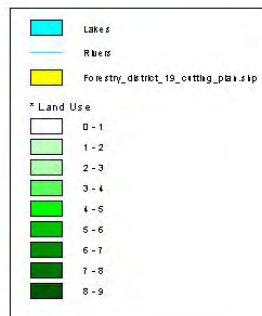


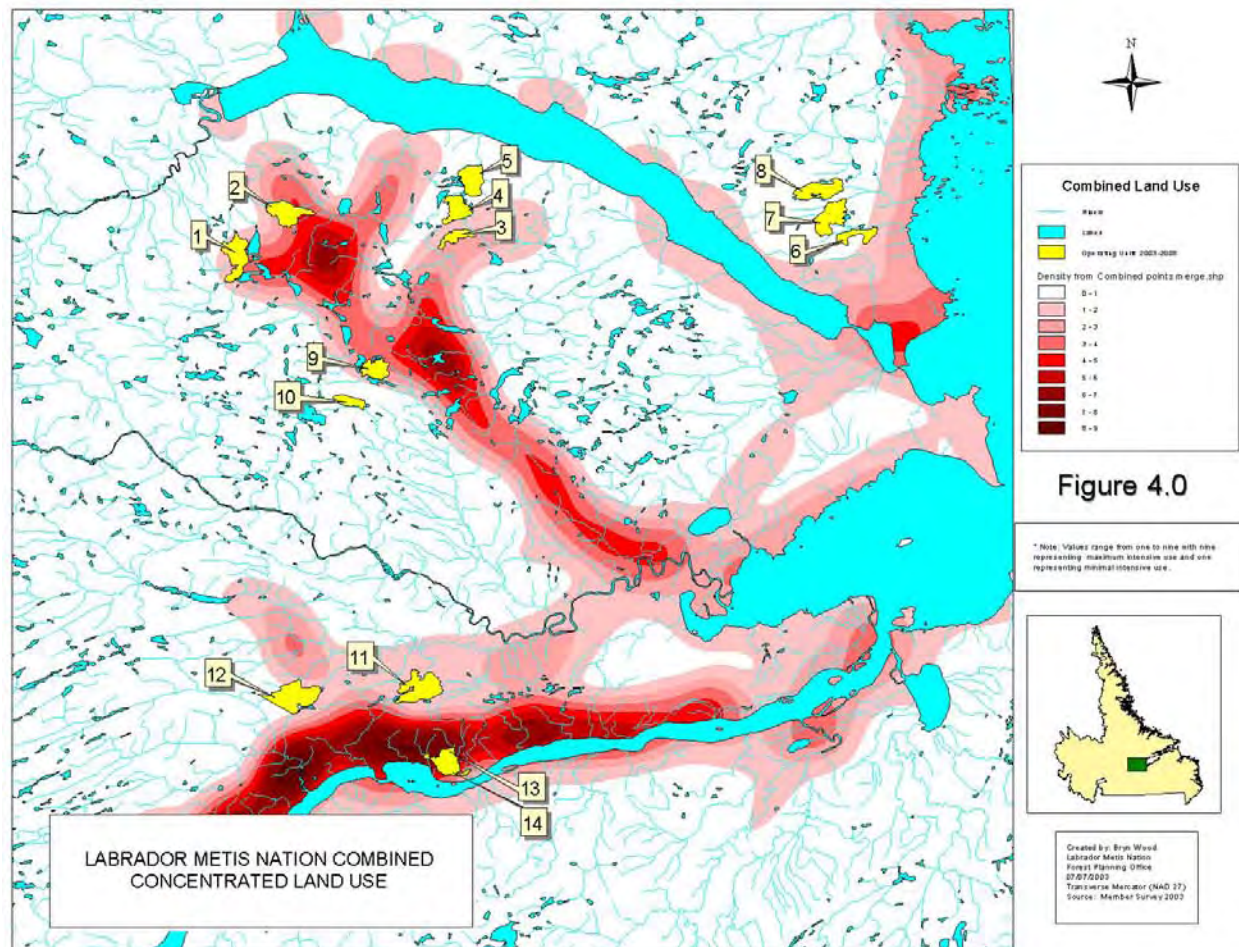
Figure #7

* Note: Values range from one to nine with nine representing maximum intensive use and one representing minimal intensive use.



Created by: Bryn Wood
Landscape for Action
Forest Planning Office
01/01/2013
Transferring Indicator (A0: 21)
Source: Member Survey 2013

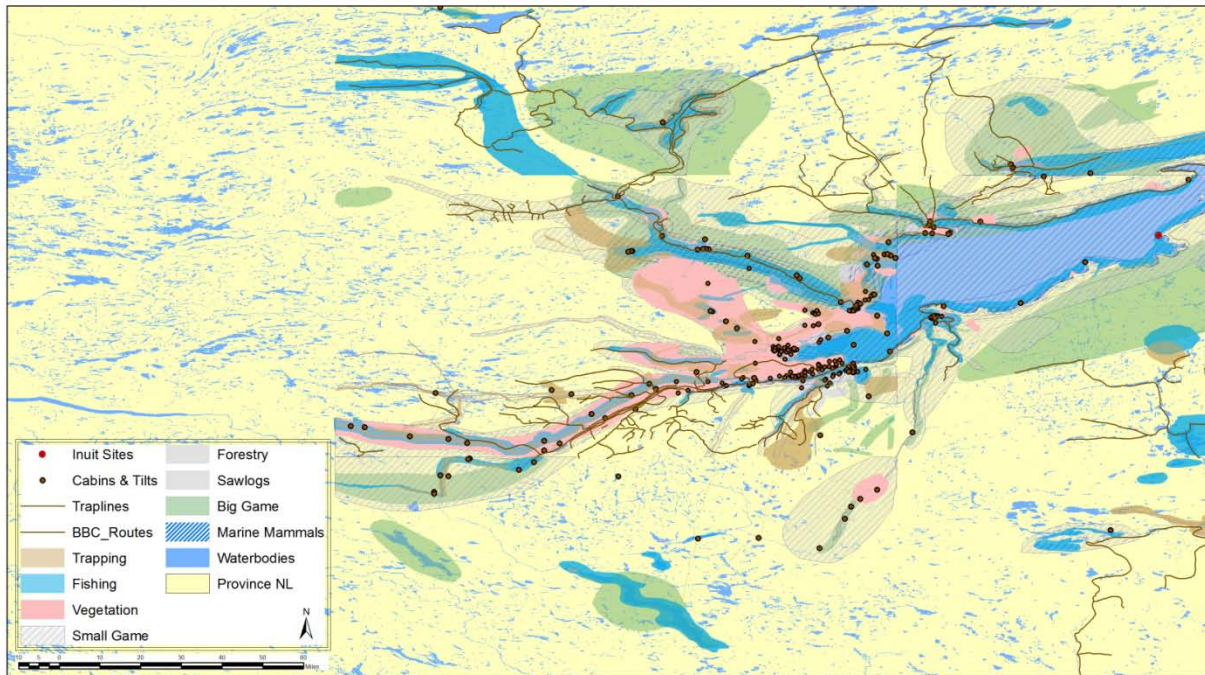
Figure # 11 illustrates the extent to which Inuit-Metis were using the project area for traditional purposes up to 2004. We will assume this persists to the present day. This figure shows combined uses in the 'footprint area'.



Cumulative Data Sets

Following the conversation with the panel on April 5th, I made an effort through Mr Tony Parr (GIS person at IEMR) to construct a map showing the total uses by Inuit-Metis from the various data sets available. It must be borne in mind that this map includes what has been digitized. In many cases, not the complete data sets and shape files which may be obtainable from the six sources listed above. The resultant map is given below as Figure # 12

NunatuKavut Community Council Land and Sea Use and Occupation Areas



It must be borne in mind that the areas which are coloured yellow showing no land uses is not be the complete picture. It is observable that there are intense uses in the generation project area. With several more days of work, we should be able to extract the numbers of users and frequency of uses in a table, however, time does not permit that work.

Conclusion

It need not be reiterated that with available resources much of the extant data sets could have been recovered. The historic and present day uses for the project area specific to this environmental assessment from NCC membership has never been collected. The membership of NCC in the Upper Lake Melville area is over 1200 members and is not an insignificant number of individuals having aboriginal rights in the project footprint area.

If the project proceeds in its intended form, it is highly likely that the rights of those individuals will be violated. In addition to pre-contact uses and subsequent traditional traplines, the area of the generation project and environs is presently used by a very high number of our membership to hunt the George River Caribou

Herd. Since 2004, the NCC (former Labrador Metis Nation) has issued tags and collected return data on their traditional hunt in the project area. That source of information has also never entered this environmental assessment.

There is also much information in our files regarding fishing activities which have not been addressed. These are only issues which come to my mind having worked on these files (sporadically) over the past eight years. As I indicated in my presentation of April 5th, it would take several months work to get a handle on historic information. It would then take several more months to update that information and bring forward any present day aboriginal uses by Inuit-Metis.

The lack of this information in the assessment rests squarely in the lap of the proponent in their reluctance to co-operate or further negotiate in this regard. The statement that there are 'no locations (hunting,etc.) in the project footprint area' is false.

It seems impossible to do any kind of a fair and equitable assessment of environmental effects without proper information and involvement from the Inuit groups primarily affected by the proposed development of the Lower Churchill Hydroelectric Development. To that end, we ask that a recommendation is made to the various ministers of Environment to include the Aboriginal Traditional Knowledge and land use and occupancy of NunatuKavut members in order to avoid abrogation and violation of Inuit-Metis rights in this proposed project area.

Appendix A

Arch, Judd, Bob and Sid Pardy.	
Arthur and John Hamel	Muddy Bay to Sand Hill River and from Muddy Bay to Gilbert River out to Port Hope Simpson.
Arthur Forward Learning	Paradise to headwaters of Sand Hill River From headwaters to North est Feeder.
Burton, Clyde, Neil and Uncle John Lethbridge.	Granby Is, Temple Brook - St. Peters Bay, Paradise River headwaters; Sand Hill Rv; Saint Augustin Rv hd aters; Saint Aug
Holman, Raymond, Kitchner and William Mesher	Granby Is, Temple Brook - St. Peters Bay, Paradise River headwaters; Sand Hill Rv; Saint Augustin Rv hd aters; Saint Aug
Byron Chaulk	Trapped head aters of Mulligan River.
Clarence Brown	Paradise Arm to Western Ponds north to Kenimich River.
Cyril and Ray Cambell	Trapped Mulligan to Soar Point.
Cynl Campbell	Trapped from Mulligan to the headwater of Double Mer River.
Eugene Martin	From Paradise River to the headwaters of Alexis River.
Gilbert Blake	Naskaupi River and Little Lake; Seal Island on Naskaupi.
Howard Groves	Pinus River
Hughie and Ray Campbell	Trapped Mulligan River.
Jim Learning (1929-40)	Went up White Bear River to Lawrence Pond - down Owl Brook to the Eagle River.
Joshua Burdette	Sand Hill River area.
Lawrence Oliver	Trapped from Partridge River to the headwater of Double Mer River
Oland, Percy and Bernard Chaulk	Red River - Naskaupi River, branch off Red River Portage to Nipishish Lk Paddle east end of Portage to small lake, ghost la
Robert Michelln	Traverspine River and Happy Valley to Goose Bay Air Base Area.
Ron and Phil Lethbridge and Clayton Learning	Paradise River; Cartwright; Sand Hill River and Tributaries; Western Ponds.
Ronald Sheppard	Valley Bite to Charley Brook.
Russell Chaulk	Trapped head aters of Mulligan River.
Stewart Learning - Sandwich Bay	In on White Bear River, up to White Bear River headwaters, return on White Bear River Traditional Trap Line.
Stewart Montague	Grand Lake to Crooked River up the Naskaupi River.
Tom Bird	Otter Brook to headwaters of English River
Uncle Bob Bird	Up Southfeeder Brook to North Ri er. From headwaters of North River up Main Brook.
Willie Blake and Waiter Goudie	From Otter Lake to Portage Lake.
Wilson Williams	In and return on North River The Davis's also trapped this line.

TRAPPERS	COMMENTS
Absolom Williams	Alexis River Headwaters.
Alexander Notley	Light Tickle up to the headwaters of Alexis River.
Austin Montague	Crooked River up to Otter Creek.
Baikies	Lowlands to Charley Brook.
Brian Bird	Dove Brook to Barron Lake, Barron River, Janes Creek, Murphy River and Roper River.
Charles	Granby Is, Temple Brook - St. Peters Bay, Paradise River headwaters; Sand Hill Rv; Saint Augustin Rv hdwaters; S.
Chaulks	Mulligan to Lowlands.
Donald W. Campbell (William Morris)	White Bear River from Charlottetown to headwaters of Southwest Feeder.
Eric Thomas	Pinware River.
Horace Goudie	North and South of Churchill River Slackwater area; Chruchill River to the headwaters of Mckenzie River.
John C., Chris and Norman Lethbridge - Eagle River	In on Eagle River; to Southwest Brook, West to Isle of Ponds.
Joyce Mesher - Paradise River	
Ken Martin - Cartwright	In on White Bear River to Barron Lake - North River and West; return along White Bear Ri ver Traditional Trap Line.
Lee Baikie	Naskaupi River at mouth of Crooked River pas mouth of Red Wine River to the rapids.
Louie Montague	Up Red Wine River (15 miles)
Louis (Lewis) and Harold Brown (Harold - passed away)	Up Eagle River off southwest Brook to Northeast headwaters of Eagle River.
Max McLean	Seal Lake and Wapustan River.
Reg Moores	
Reginald and George Michelin (George Sr. - passed)	Double Mer area.
Robert Strugnell (Edgar Hicks)	Port Hope Simpson up the Alexis River (70 miles).
Roy and Joe Rumbolt and Henry Heard.	Mary's Harbour - St. Lewis River.
Rumpond Hollas Dumaresque	Pinware River.
Russell Montague	From 15 miles up Red Wine River for another 15 miles.
Sam Penny (Lived Rexons Cove) (1928)	Rexons Cove - Gilbert Bay.
Sam Russell	Gilbert River Southwest Feeder. Port Hope Simpson and Charlottetown.
Samuel Buckle	Pinware River.
Samuel Buckle	Pinware River headwaters.
Stan Hope, Carl Hope	Churchill River, Muskrat Falls, North side of Churchill River to Peters River; Churchill river to Sandbanks; McKenzie
Stephen, Robert and Andrew Strugnell, and Carl Parr.	Alexis River, Port Hope Simpson.
Sterling, Harrison and Stanford Butt.	Pinware River area.
Stewart, Brian and George Michelin	North side - Trapped from Muskrat Falls to Edwards Brook. South side - Rattling Brook, Thomas River and Blue Bro
Victor and Earl Stone	Pinware River.
Victor and Earl Stone	Pinware River, L'Anse-au-Clair area, Forteau Bay, Quebec Area Ponds
Wallace and Harrison Campbell	Occasional Harbour.
Allen Heard and Eldred Mesher	Up Paradise River across to Eagle River. Trapped Owl Brook and headwaters of Eagle River.
Angus and Malcolm McLean	Kenemich River area.
Arch Goudie	Namaycush Lake to Snegamook Lake.

Appendix B

in the country of the Hare Indians and the Loucheux. The old and well-worn portage paths, round falls and rapids and over precipitous mountains on the Upper Moisie, testify to the antiquity of the route, independently of the traditions of the Indians who now hunt on this river and on the table land to which it is the highway.

My attention was first drawn to the Moisie by the Abbé Ferland, of Laval University, Quebec, who showed me a chart constructed by seven Montagnais Indians at the request of Père Arnaud, a zealous missionary among the aborigines of this part of British America. The chart exhibited the route followed by these Indians from Hamilton Inlet on the Atlantic coast up Esquimaux River, a continuation of the Ashwanipi, to a great lake in the interior called Petshikupau—thence by an unbroken water communication through the Ashwanipi River and a lake of the same name to near the head waters of the east branch of the Moisie, which they reached by crossing a low water parting, and descended to the Gulf of St. Lawrence. According to the Indian chart, the Ashwanipi must flow through five degrees of longitude, traversing the elevated table land of the Labrador Peninsula in a direction roughly parallel to the coast of the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

The chart is a curious and instructive illustration of the remarkable capabilities possessed by Indians to delineate the general features of a country through which they have passed; and as far as we were able to compare it with our own surveys, it is singularly exact and accurate.

Appendix C

(No. 9.)

RETURN

To an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated the 23rd November, 1896, for: Copies of all Orders in Council, and all Correspondence exchanged between the Government of the Province of Quebec and that of Canada, respecting the North and North-East frontiers of the Province of Quebec.

M. F. HACKETT,

Provincial Secretary.

Secretary's Office,)
Quebec, 5th January, 1897. }

Maps filed at: G/3401/F7/1887/C3
G/3440/1894/G4
G/3441/F2/1896/C3

Q4
1897
Rare

EXTRACT from the Journals of the Legislative Assembly of the 19th June, 1881 :

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Blanchet*, seconded by Mr. *Dubouché* :

Resolved, That this House doth concur in the Report of the Select Committee appointed to take into consideration the question of the Northern and North-Western limits of the Province of Quebec, and the steps necessary to be taken in order that such limits do include the Territories to which it is entitled.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Blanchet*, seconded by Mr. *Dubouché*,

Resolved, That whereas the Northern, Western and Eastern portions of the Province of Quebec have never yet been determined throughout their whole extent in a clear, distinct and precise manner :

That this uncertainty, especially as respects the Northern portion of the frontier, and with the absence of a boundary that is recognized and established beyond all doubt, is of a nature to create, in the future, serious embarrassment to the Government of this Province :

Whereas it is important in the interest of the Province to put an end to a state of things which is prejudicial alike to the development of the important resources of that part of the country, and to the administration of justice, the progress of colonization, the maintenance of order and peace, and to the security and guarantee of the rights of our citizens respecting private property in that region ;

Resolved, That in the opinion of this House, the Western, Northern and Eastern frontiers of the Province of Quebec are and should be fixed and determined as follows :

"All the country included, towards the West, by the prolongation of the present boundary line between Ontario and Quebec until it touches the Southern shore of James' Bay, thence by the shore line of James' Bay to the mouth of the River East Main, towards the North along the right bank of the said river from its mouth to its source; thence still towards the North by a line striking the most Northern limits of the Gros Esguimeau — *de la rive* or *Haystack River* — and following the left bank of that river into *Rigoulet Bay*, — *Humboldt Inlet*; towards the East and the North-East by the Meridian of the most Eastern point of the sources of the St. Paul or Little

[60 Victoria.

Sessional Papers (No. 9).

A. D. 1896-97.]

the said river, from its mouth to its source; thence still towards the North by a line striking the most Northern limits of the *Grand Repentinois* — *Ashuanipi* or *Hamilton River* — and following the left bank of that river into *Robert Bay* — *Hamilton Inlet*; towards the East and North-East by the *Meridian* of the most Eastern point of the sources of the *St. Paul* or *Lake Repentinois River*, and along that river, towards the East, to the 72nd degree of North Latitude and following that parallel, to the *Meridian* of *L'Anse au Blanc Sablon*, the present recognised frontier of the Province of Quebec;”

That, therefore, the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Quebec now approach Your Excellency, to pray Your Excellency to be pleased to submit to Her Majesty's Privy Council for Canada the following humble petition, to-wit:

That the said Honorable Privy Council adopt or cause to be adopted the measures necessary to establish and determine in a definitive manner the Western, Northern and Eastern frontiers of the said Province of Quebec, as hereinabove set forth.

The said Address, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That the said Address be engrossed.

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant Governor informing His Honor that this House has voted an Address to his Excellency the Governor-General respecting the petition of the Legislative Assembly to establish and determine in a definitive manner the said Western, Northern and Eastern frontier of the said Province of Quebec, and praying that His Honor will be pleased to transmit the same to His Excellency the Governor-General.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant Governor by such Members of this House as any of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province; and that they at the same time place in his hands the Address to His Excellency the Governor-General.

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[60 Victoria.

Sessional Papers (No. 9).

A. D. 1896-97]

EXTRACT from the Journals of the Legislative Assembly of the 19th June, 1886 :

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Blanchet*, seconded by Mr. *Duhamel* :

Resolved, That this House doth concur in the Report of the Select Committee appointed to take into consideration the question of the Northern and North-Western limits of the Province of Quebec, and the steps necessary to be taken in order that such limits do include the Territories to which it is entitled.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Blanchet*, seconded by Mr. *Duhamel*,

Resolved, That whereas the Northern, Western and Eastern portions of the Province of Quebec, have never yet been determined throughout their whole extent in a clear, distinct and precise manner ;

That this uncertainty, especially as respects the Northern portion of the frontier, and with the absence of a boundary that is recognized and established beyond all doubt, is of a nature to create, in the future, serious embarrassment to the Government of this Province ;

Whereas it is important in the interest of the Province to put an end to a state of things which is prejudicial alike to the development of the important resources of that part of the country, and to the administration of justice, the progress of colonization, the maintenance of order and peace, and to the security and guarantee of the rights of our citizens respecting private property in that region ;

Resolved, That in the opinion of this House, the Western, Northern and Eastern frontiers of the Province of Quebec are and should be fixed and determined as follows :

"All the country included, towards the West, by the prolongation of the present boundary line between *Ontario* and *Quebec* until it touches the Southern shore of *James' Bay*, thence by the shore line of *James' Bay* to the mouth of the *River East Main*, towards the North along the right bank of the said river from its mouth to its source ; thence still towards the North by a line striking the most Northern limits of the *Great Esquimaux* — *Ashuanipi* or *Hamilton River* — and following the left bank of that river into *Rigolet Bay*, — *Hamilton Inlet* ; towards the East and the North-East by the *Meridian* of the most Eastern point of the sources of the *St. Paul* or *Little*

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[60 Victoria.

Sessional Papers (No. 9).

A. D. 1896-97.]

the said river, from its mouth to its source; thence still towards the North by a line striking the most Northern limits of the *Great Esquimaux* — *Ashuanipi* or *Hamilton River* — and following the left bank of that river into *Rigot Bay* — *Hamilton Inlet*; towards the East and North-East by the Meridian of the most Eastern point of the sources of the *St. Paul* or *Little Esquimaux River*, and along that river, towards the East, to the 52nd degree of North Latitude and following that parallel, to the Meridian of *P'Anse au Blanc Sablon*, the present recognized frontiers of the Province of Quebec;

That, therefore, the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Quebec now approach Your Excellency, to pray Your Excellency to be pleased to submit to Her Majesty's Privy Council for Canada the following humble petition, to wit:

That the said Honorable Privy Council adopt or cause to be adopted the measures necessary to establish and determine in a definitive manner the Western, Northern and Eastern frontiers of the said Province of Quebec, as hereinabove set forth.

The said Address, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That the said Address be engrossed.

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor informing His Honor that this House has voted an Address to his Excellency the Governor General, respecting the petition of the Legislative Assembly to establish and determine in a definitive manner the said Western, Northern and Eastern frontier, of the said Province of Quebec, and praying that His Honor will be pleased to transmit the same to His Excellency the Governor-General.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province; and that they at the same time place in his hands the Address to His Excellency the Governor-General.

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[60 Victoria.

Sessional Papers (No. 9).

A. D. 1896-97]

approach Your Excellency to pray you to be pleased to submit to Her Majesty's Privy Council for Canada the following petition to wit:

That the said Honorable Privy Council adopt or cause to be adopted the measures necessary to establish and determine in a definite manner the Western, Northern, and Eastern limits of the said Province of Quebec as hereinabove set forth.

By order,

Chas. A. E. GAGNON,

Secretary.

Secretary's office,

Quebec, 17th May, 1887.

✓ GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

QUEBEC, JULY, 1886.

SIR,

I have the honor to send you by this day's mail a petition of the Legislative Assembly of this Province to His Excellency the Governor-General, praying him to fix and determine in a definite manner the Western, Northern and Eastern limits of the Province of Quebec.

Please submit this petition to His Excellency's consideration.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant.

L. R. MASSON,

Lieutenant-Governor.

The Honorable Secretary of State.
Ottawa.

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Appendix D

1558

N

No. 610.

AFFIDAVIT OF EDWARD MITCHELL.

IN THE MATTER OF the Enquiry into Newfoundland Territorial Rights on the Labrador.

[26 Aug.,
1909.] Labrador, Hopedale, to wit :

I, EDWARD MITCHELL, of Adlatuk Bay, near Hopedale aforesaid, make oath and say as follows :

My father belonged to Dartmouth, England. He came to this country about eighty years ago as a servant to the Messrs. Hunt, an English firm then doing business in Sandwich Bay, and he resided on the Labrador until his death in 1871. He always recognized Newfoundland jurisdiction and laws as being in existence on the Labrador. I am sixty years of age. I am a fisherman, hunter and trapper. I have been into the interior about thirty miles trapping. I have been trading with schooners for years and paying revenue to the Customs of Newfoundland. I have always recognized the laws of Newfoundland as governing me and the people on this Coast. I have always been a resident of the Labrador, but a citizen under the jurisdiction of the Government of Newfoundland. I never heard of any Canadian officer or anybody from the Canadian Government ever seeking to establish a right down here. I have never obeyed any Canadian laws, fishery or otherwise. 20

(Sgd) EDWARD MITCHELL.

Sworn before me at Hopedale aforesaid
this 26th day of August, A.D. 1909.

(Sgd) F. J. MORRIS,
Judge of Court of Labrador.

1557

N

No. 609.

AFFIDAVIT OF S. J. BROMFIELD.

IN THE MATTER OF the Enquiry into New-
foundland Territorial Rights on the Labrador.

Labrador, Jack Lane's Bay, to wit :

I, SAMUEL JAMES BROMFIELD, of Jack Lane's Bay aforesaid, make oath and say as follows :— [25 Aug. 1909.]

I was born in Grois Water Bay in 1852. My father was an Englishman from Dartmouth, England. I came to Jack Lane's Bay 34 years ago. I have been fishing and trapping ever since. I have gone into the interior trapping every winter, a distance of about 50 miles. I have paid revenue to the Government of Newfoundland ever since revenue was collected on the Labrador, and have been obeying its laws and recognized myself as a citizen of Newfoundland and under the jurisdiction of its Government. I have never had anything to do with any Canadian officers and have traded with Newfoundland traders and the Mission traders and no one else, and nobody has ever interfered with me in my rights as a resident of Labrador. I have never heard that Canada had any claim or made any claim to the interior of the Labrador.

20

(Sgd) SAMUEL J. BROMFIELD.

SWORN before me at Jack Lane's Bay afore-
said this 25th day of August A.D. 1909.

(Sgd) F. J. MORRIS,

Judge of Court of Labrador.

1559

N

No. 611.

AFFIDAVIT OF THOMAS BLAKE.

IN THE MATTER OF the Enquiry into Newfoundland Territorial Rights on the Labrador.

Labrador, Snooks Cove, to wit :

I, THOMAS BLAKE, make oath and say as follows :—I live at Mulligan, about 20 miles below North West River, and about 120 miles from the sea coast. I was born in Hamilton Inlet about 66 years ago. My father, William Blake, was born and lived and died here in the Inlet. He was 52 years old when he died. His father, William Blake, came from Devonshire, England, as a young man in the pioneer days of the fishing vessels sent out from England to fish on the coast during the summer season. My grandfather, my father and myself have lived in Hamilton Inlet about 140 years. I have gone into the interior about 184 miles from my home and lived there during the winter season trapping and hunting. I come out in the spring and fish for trout and salmon. I have been doing that for over fifty years. We have owned and occupied the land where I now reside during my father's lifetime and my own. Although living so far up the Inlet and in the interior of the country (being about 220 miles from the coast) I have always considered myself a citizen of Newfoundland, as my father did before me. We have been subject to the laws of Newfoundland and have paid revenue to the Customs ever since the first Revenue Collector came on the Labrador. I remember when the Court was held here at Rigolet by Judge Sweetland and afterwards by Judge Pinsent. I paid revenue to the Collector of Customs, or Customs official, that came with these Judges. I have never had anything to do with the Government of Canada, and I have never obeyed or been asked to comply with any of its laws or rules or directions in connection with the interior of the country, the game laws or fishery laws, nor paid any tax or revenue to any official of the Government of Canada. I have always believed that the land that I have resided on, trapped over and used in the interior, was the Dominion of the Government of Newfoundland and always looked to the Governor and Government of Newfoundland as the rulers of the country. I never heard of any claim of Canada until four or five years ago, when there was a dispute between some of the trappers amongst our people and the Indians residing in the interior in connection with the fur ground, which the Indians claimed to have been their fathers and grandfathers and they now wish to exclude us. For the last year or so it has been getting more pronounced and this year I heard that they are threatening to shoot some of our settlers if they go in on their (the Indians) hunting grounds.

(Sgd) THOMAS L. BLAKE.

40 SWORN before me at Snooks Cove aforesaid
this 10th day of September A.D. 1909.(Sgd) F. J. MORRIS,
Judge of the Court of Labrador

1560

N

No. 612.

AFFIDAVIT OF JOSEPH GOUDY.

IN THE MATTER OF the Enquiry into New-
foundland Territorial Rights on the Labrador.

[10 Sept.,
1909.]

Labrador, North West River, to wit :

I, JOSEPH GOUDY, of North West River aforesaid, make oath and say as follows :

I am 73 years of age, 70 of which I have lived in this Bay, about 140 miles from the sea coast. I have been a fisherman, hunter and trapper all my lifetime. I have gone into the interior hunting and trapping when I was 10 a young man, but not so far in as my sons go now. There was no necessity then, as fur bearing animals were much nearer. My sons, Allan aged 36 and Charles aged 34, go in regularly every winter a distance of between two and three hundred miles. They have got a house in there, and stay there all the winter season and come out in the spring ; nearly all the young men residing about here, and farther on, do the same to my certain knowledge. I own a range of houses and traps for a distance of about 30 miles inland. My house, outhouses and gardens, in all about a couple of acres, I have occupied for over 60 years. I have always paid Customs duties to the Government of Newfoundland on all that I bought or purchased. I remember when 20 Judge Sweetland visited Rigolet and held Court there. I also knew Judge Pinsent, and also Mr. Winter, the Collector of Customs, who came with the Court. I have paid duties to the Government of Newfoundland ever since duties have been collected. Although residing up here in the interior of the Labrador, I have always considered myself a citizen of Newfoundland, and subject to its laws and government. It is Newfoundland laws we have to go by. I have never had anything to do with Canada, nor any persons representing the Government of Canada, have never paid any duty to them, and have never obeyed any of their laws or rules and regulations.

(Sgd) JOSEPH ^{his} × GOUDY.
mark.

SWORN before me at North West River aforesaid,
this 10th day of Sept. A.D. 1909. Having been
first read over and explained.

(Sgd) F. J. MORRIS,
Judge, Court Labrador.

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