

Dokis/Restoule Research into Histories of Individuals and Families

Prepared for: Ganawandaagwad Institute

Prepared by: North Roots Research

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1.0 Research Request

North Roots Research (NRR) has been asked to identify, collect and review materials and information available about and relevant to Dokis First Nation and specifically founding fathers Chief Michel D'Aigle (Dokis Migisi) and Michael Restoule (Rastool) Washuk. The focus of the research was to look into the Dokis/Restoule trading posts and activities, geography and families/individuals historically relevant to both. The following is a brief summary report detailing the resources and the findings.

Specific names to watch for are as follows:

- Life Chief Michel D'Aigle (Dokis Migisi)
- Michael Restoule/Rastool Washuk

Materials were provided via Dropbox and these include a Reference List. For the sake of keeping everything together, that list has been included as an Appendix at the end of this document.

2.0 Brief Narrative on the Life of Chief Michel Dokis

The information in this section has been compiled from the resources listed in *Section 3.0 Review of Materials* below.

Before Canada was ever a country in its own right, other crowns, notably the French and the British claimed it for their own. Wars were fought over the territory, and eventually the British Crown claimed victory. The fur trade moved in and trade became part of life stretching from modern day Quebec and Ontario through the prairies and to the Rocky Mountains. As interest in the lands to the west increased, the British Crown set out the Royal Proclamation of 1763, "which decreed that the lands therein were reserved "for the Use of the ...Indians as their Hunting Grounds". It went on to describe in general terms the manner by which the Crown's representatives could purchase portions of that Indian territory."¹

In 1850, the Robinson-Huron Treaty was negotiated. By that time, Reserves seemed to be considered "part of the package."

One of the resources described in this report states that the Dokis Band is descended from a group of Ojibway who had been living "in the vicinity of Lake Nipissing and on the banks of the French River," since 1613. The records show that Michel d'Aigle or Dokis and his two brothers, Francis and Joseph Washusk, established the Dokis Band. Dokis First Nations people are Anishinaabe whose traditional territory is on the French River in Northern Ontario between the districts of Sudbury, Parry Sound and Nipissing. Descendants of Michel d'Aigle Dokis are also known as the 'Eagles on the River'.

During the Robinson-Huron Treaty negotiations, Chief Dokis was recognized as a Band Chief and he represented the Dokis Band throughout the discussions. He ultimately signed the Treaty

¹ Surtees, Robert J. *The Robinson Treaties (1850)*. Treaties and Historical Research Centre, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada. 1986. Online, <https://www.rcaanc-cirnac.gc.ca/eng/1100100028974/1564412549270>. Accessed September 20, 2024.

on behalf of his Band. Dokis chose an island in the French River, Okikendawt, as well as an adjacent peninsula for a reserve. The size of the Reserve set apart for the Dokis Band is larger than was actually stipulated in the Treaty and this was due to a terminology issue. The Dokis Band, through their Chief, relied on the word "league" instead of "mile" when the surveyors came in 1853. The description of the Reserve was, "three miles square at Nenebejakokaun, near Lake Nipissing, and the Island near the fall of "Okickendant." The change in wording created a reserve approximately 47 square miles. The reserve included the island, Okickendant, as well as a mainland peninsula. This Reserve was confirmed in 1853 after a survey.

Chief Dokis was born circa 1818 somewhere around Lake Nipissing in what was then known as Upper Canada. He was the son of a French-Canadian fur trader, Michale d'Aigle, and Louise Obtagashio, an Ojibwa woman. His mother left the father and joined another French Canadian, Michel Resoul aka Washusk and she had 2 more sons. As a child, Migisi acquired the name Dokis and, at the time of the Robinson-Huron treaty negotiations, he was recognized as a chief and awarded a reserve on the French River for his own family and extended kin. Although biologically 'halfbreed'¹², Dokis was raised as an Anishinaabeg.

He was known by other names and Dokis has been spelled in a variety of ways. Alias names for Chief Dokis include Migisi or Eagle, Michel Dokis, or Michel d'Aigle. The name Dokis has been spelled at least a few different ways: Dokis, Duchess, Duchess, or Dukis. One story suggest that the name Dokis came about because young Michel was unable to properly pronounce the word, duckies, when referring to ducks.

A Life Chief since 1850, Michel Dokis was the head of his community until 1906 which was the year of his death. He was reputedly literate and fluent in Ojibwa and French. Chief Dokis is recognized as having developed a unique pictographic system to record his accounts.

His known whereabouts at specific points in time include the following:

- Around Lake Nipisingue and La Cloche between the 23rd-26th of July 1845.
- Aigle was at Sturgeon River, Lake Nipissingue in October 1855 collecting cranberries.

Chief Dokis had accomplished much in his life. He was a trader and established a post on Lake Nipissing with his half-brothers. Circa 1853, he owned Reserves near the Chaudiere Falls on the French River and made his living mostly "by trading among the Indians of this region." At one point, Dokis had been employed by "the Company" and in 1845 Ballenden tried to persuade him to return but Dokis refused.

The three brothers established a trading post on the north shore of Lake Nipissing and traded on Lake Temagami against the HBC. In 1874, according to the Census, "Chief Dokis has a considerable amount, and does a good business as a trader and storekeeper." At that time, he had an excellent house, 5 horses and 10 head of cattle.

¹² The terms "Half-Breed" is used synonymously throughout this document to refer to those people in mid and western Canada who trace their roots to a shared Aboriginal and European ancestry - an ancestry which at some point would have been enumerated by a Commission with the authority to issue land or money scrip. The term "Half-Breed" was used almost exclusively by the federal government throughout the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries when referring to these people.

As Dokis slowed down, two of his sons “conducted the trade in the interior, Alexander settling in 1876 beside the Company’s new post on Bear Island in Lake Timagami (now known as Lake Temagami) and his brother at Matachewan. He died on April 25, 1906.

After the Treaty was signed, timber became a significant commodity, and the Dokis Reserve contained a lot of it. While Chief Dokis was alive, he was put under great pressure to sell the pine on the Reserve, which he refused to do. The Band stayed with him in this and, upon his death, his son, Michael agreed to continue to keep the pine. Unfortunately, Michael died a few months later and the next younger son, Alex was unable to keep the band together in their refusal. Even so, the delay (about 30 years) in selling the pine timber on the Dokis Reserve led to a significant increase in its value and the resulting funds were put towards establishing significant infrastructure to benefit the Band.

Chief Dokis had an impact on the fur trade establishments in his region. In the mid-1800s the “most persistent opponent” to the Company was Michel L’Aigle/Dokis. Matachewan fur trade post was established in 1865 as an outpost of Temiscamingue “to oppose an independent trader named Duckies...” Note that elsewhere this name was attributed to Dokis. This illustrates the fact that Dokis was an independent trader ca 1865. Dokis was the Company’s most serious threat in the mid 1860’s. He was at Nipissing, his brother-in-law, John Garton was the servant in charge at Fort Timiskaming, and Dokis had “penetrated almost to Matawagamingue” in the winter season. The Temagami outpost was moved in 1875 to Bear Island “to oppose Alexander Dukis [Dukas]. Alexander Dukis was located near the south end of Temagami Island, near the centre of the lake circa 1875.

3.0 Review of Materials

The materials in this section were provided via Dropbox. Each entry includes: the provided source citation; the electronic file name of the item on Dropbox; a brief description of the contents and a bullet point itemizing the extracted facts for analysis.

These documents are listed in the order in which they appear in the Dropbox folder. Each entry has a line, Electronic File Name (Dropbox) which corresponds to the Dropbox folder entry.

A unique Indigenous account book attributed to Michel “L’Aigle” Dokis, c. 1861–1884

Source 1: Blog LAC “A unique Indigenous account book attributed to Michel “L’Aigle” Dokis, c. 1861–1884” May 14, 2015 <https://thediscoverblog.com/2015/05/14/a-unique-aboriginal-account-book-attributed-to-michel-laigle-dokis-c-1861-1884/>

Electronic File Name: A unique Indigenous account book attributed to Michel “L’Aigle” Dokis, c. 1861–1884 _ Library and Archives Canada Blog

Description: The LAC pages describe and present images of an account book created by Ojibwa Chief Michel Dokis aka L’Aigle. The document describes Michel Dokis, including his contributions as signatory to the Robinson-Huron Treaty of 1850 at which time he was a Life Chief. The account book is notable in and of itself, although it does not appear to yet be fully transcribed. The original account book is held at LAC in the ‘Michel Dokis and family fonds’. The

fonds contain 50 items. A listing of these items held at LAC Ottawa, including the account book, can be found in Appendix B.

Facts:

- Re Michel Dokis
 - Aka Michel L'Aigle
 - signatory of the [Robinson-Huron Treaty](#) of 1850
 - Life Chief since 1850 and head of his community until 1906
 - Died 1906
 - Operated several trading posts in the French River area (now central-northern Ontario)
 - Reputedly literate
 - Fluent in Ojibwa and French
 - Recorded his commercial activities in the account book (imaged on LAC)
 - Developed a unique pictographic system to record his accounts

The Fur Trade in Eastern Canada Until 1870, Volume II, Manuscript Report Number 207

Source 2: Anick, Norman 1976 'The Fur Trade in Eastern Canada Until 1870' vol 02. National Historic Parks and Sites Branch, Parks Canada Manuscript Report no. 207. Online document accessed at https://geochem.nrcan.gc.ca/ftp/data/publications/pub_10476/anick_vol02.pdf
Electronic File Name: Anick, N 1976 The Fur Trade in Eastern Canada Until 1870 vol02.pdf

Description: This is part of a series "intended for internal use by the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs." There is an additional comment that indicates this manuscript is one of many reports that "will be published in [Canadian Historic Sites...](#)"³

Facts: N/A

Wikwemikong Iles Manitoulin, ONT (Missions Seulement), Baptismal Entry #120 for Michel Dokis and #124 for Joseph Dokis

Source 3: Baptism record – Wikwemikong, Ontario, Canada

Ancestry.com. *Ontario, Canada, Catholic Church Records (Drouin Collection), 1802-1967* [database online]. Lehi, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2007.

Original data: Gabriel Drouin, comp. *Drouin Collection*. Montreal, Quebec, Canada: Institut Généalogique Drouin. https://www.ancestry.ca/discoveryui-content/view/1113725:1109?tid=&pid=&queryId=a7971938-c93d-4dfd-bd99-b6a9e77e4e96&_phsrc=Yri7&_phstart=successSource

Electronic File Name: Baptism - Dokis, Michel 1889 Wikwemikong.jpg

Description: Baptismal records May 1874 - October 1899. Wikwemikong, Iles Manitoulin, Ont, (Missions seulement). Pages 170-171 covering 1889. The Dokis name appears twice (baptisms for Michel and Joseph). The Restoul name appears once in a baptism for Francois.

Facts:

³ This information has been taken from an introductory page of the manuscript. See page 4 of the imaged document.

- Entry B120 for Michel Dokis. Baptised September 18, 1889 at Lake Nipissing born September 17, 1889 (hier = the day before), son of Alexandre Dokis and Marie McLeod [illegible].
- Entry B124 for Joseph Dokis. Baptised 27 September 1889, born 29 August 1884 "fille" (daughter??) of Francis Dokis and Marriane.
- B125 for Francois Restoul. Baptised October 5 1889, born 16 [April?] to Joseph Rastoul and Jane.

MIGISI

Source 4: "Migisi" Biography – MIGISI – Volume XIII (1901-1910) – Dictionary of Canadian Biography.pdf

James T. Angus, "MIGISI," in Dictionary of Canadian Biography, vol. 13, University of Toronto/Université Laval, 2003–, accessed February 10, 2024,

http://www.biographi.ca/en/bio/migisi_13E.html.

Electronic File Name (on Dof Canadian Biographyropbox): Biography – MIGISI – Volume XIII (1901-1910) – Dictionary

Description: Comprehensive description of the life of Michel d'Aigle Dokis, an Ojibwa chief. Includes names of his family members, his involvement with the Robinson-Huron Treaty, the establishment of the Dokis Reserve on the French River, the pressure to sell pine timber, etc.

Facts:

- Alternate name for Michel d'Aigle Dokis
- Migisi means "eagle"
- Ojibwa chief, first of the Dokis Indian Band
- Born ca 1818 in the vicinity of Lake Nipissing, Upper Canada
- Died April 25, 1906 on the Dokis Indian Reserve in Ontario
- Son of a French Canadian fur trader, Michale d'Aigle and Louise Obtagashio, an Ojibwa woman.
- Mother left the father and joined another French Canadian, Michel Resoul aka Washusk and had 2 more sons
- Migisi and his 2 brothers founded the Dokis Indian Band
- 3 brothers established a trading post on the north shore of Lake Nipissing
- 3 brothers traded on Lake Temagami against the HBC
- During the Robinson-Huron Treaty negotiations, Dokis was recognized as a Band Chief. Dokis chose an island in the French River, Okikendawt, as well as an adjacent peninsula. Reserve was confirmed in 1853 after a survey of the approximately 61 square miles
- While Chief Dokis was alive, he was put under great pressure to sell the pine on the Reserve, which he refused to do. The Band stayed with him in this and, upon his death bed, his son, Michael agreed to continue to keep the pine. Unfortunately, Michael died a few months later and the next younger son, Alex was unable to keep the band together in their refusal.

INTEGRATING THE EAGLES: MEMBERS OF DOKIS FIRST NATION REFLECT ON PUBLIC EDUCATION IN ONTARIO, 1960-1980

Source 5: Blacklaws, Kaitlyn 2014 'INTEGRATING THE EAGLES: MEMBERS OF DOKIS FIRST NATION REFLECT ON PUBLIC EDUCATION IN ONTARIO, 1960-1980' Nipissing University, North Bay, ON. Online document accessed at

<https://tspace.library.utoronto.ca/bitstream/1807/102679/1/integrating%20the%20eagles.pdf>

Electronic File Name: Blacklaws 2014 Thesis 'Integrating the eagles'.pdf

Description: Written by Kaitlyn Blacklaws in partial fulfillment for her Masters degree in July 2014 at Nipissing University. This paper looks at changes in the educational system for First Nations members after the return of thousands of Aboriginal soldiers who fought for Canada. The author's acknowledgement includes individuals from the Dokis First Nation. The author lists their names, occupations, and sometimes employers.

Facts:

- Dokis First Nations people are Anishinaabe whose traditional territory is on the French River in Northern Ontario between the districts of Sudbury, Parry Sound and Nipissing
- 1850, Michel d'Aigle Dokis signed the Robinson-Huron Treaty
- Descendents of Michel d'Aigle Dokis are also known as the Eagles on the River
- The delay (about 30 years) in selling the pine timber on the Dokis Reserve led to a significant increase in remuneration for the timber and those funds were put towards infrastructure.

Charles Angus Cooke (Thawennensere): Language and knowledge keeper

Source 6: Montour, Elizabeth 2021. 'Charles Angus Cooke Thawennensere): Language and knowledge keeper'. Library and Archives Canada Blog posted on March 16, 2021 at

<https://thediscoverblog.com/tag/dokis-first-nation/>

Electronic File Name: Blog LAC Montour, Elizabeth Dokis First Nation Charles Angus Cooke Thawennensere.pdf

Description: Life and experiences of Charles A. Cooke, whose family was from the Dokis Reserve. His grandfather was Showandai, a member of the Dokis Band. The Dokis Band refused Cooke's claim to membership.

Facts:

- Born in 1870 on the Kanehsatake Territory (Oka, PQ)
- Birth name was Thawennensere or Double Name
- Sought recognition as a member of the Dokis First Nation between 1911-1926 but was denied.
- Grandfather was a Dokis Band member, Showandai

Record of Interments, Garden Village Missions

Source 7: Burial record - Dokis, Mrs. Michel nee Rose Lalonde 1940

Ancestry.com. Ontario, Canada, Catholic Church Records (Drouin Collection), 1802-1967 [database on-line]. Lehi, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2007. Original data: Gabriel Drouin, comp. Drouin Collection. Montreal, Quebec, Canada: Institut Généalogique Drouin. <https://www.ancestry.ca/discoveryui-content/view/888793:1109?tid=&pid=&queryId=9f85bfd2-29ca-40c4-8675-6043acdbb724&phsrc=Yri5&phstart=successSource>

Electronic File Name: Burial record - Dokis, Mrs Michel nee Rose Lalonde 1940.jpg

Description: Death and burial record for Mrs Mich Dokis nee Rose Lalonde, November 1940. Page title indicates Burials (sepultures) at Garden Village Missions Sudbury, Nipissing, Georgian Bay, Holy Spirit.

Facts:

- Mrs Mich Dokis nee Rose Lalonde
 - Born in Sturgeon
 - Died age 40 (assume DOB circa 1900)
 - Died of cancer
 - Died 23 November 1940 and buried 25 November 1940
 - Buried in Chaudieres cemetery

Census of Canada, 1921, Page 6

Source 8: Census 1921 Dokis, Michel and Rose

Reference Number: RG 31; Folder Number: 73; Census Place: Indian Agency, Nipissing, Ontario; Page Number: 6

Source Information: Ancestry.com. *1921 Census of Canada* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2013. <https://www.ancestry.ca/discoveryui-content/view/1974012:8991>

Electronic File Name: Census 1921 - Dokis, Michel and Rose.jpg

Description: Census of 1921. Poor image (a bit blurry).

Facts:

- Entry for Michel Dokis (age 70) and wife, Rose (age 22), lines 13-14.
- Lived on the Dokis Reserve
- Other Dokis family members on this page.

Eagles on the River - Citation

Source Citation 9: Available: See Worldcat.org and search: OCLC: (OCOLOC)1077814464. See section 4.0

Electronic File Name: 1977 'Eagles on the River' DVD U of Guelph.pdf

Description: A history of the Dokis Indians on the French River, Ontario, shot on location at the Dokis Indian Reservation. Professor Mortimore tells how the Dokis have kept up their livelihood and how, when they were in financial difficulties, one of their past Chiefs brought them back to a basically sound and thriving economic level.

Facts: n/a

Dokis: since time immemorial

Source Citation 10: Available: Library and Archives Canada, print book. ISBN: 0969936249, 9780969936244 See section 4.0

Electronic File Name: LAC LeBelle 1939 Dokis _ since time immemorial

Description: LeBelle, Wayne 2006. 'Dokis: Since time immemorial -- Timelines of Dokis First Nation [Dokis Indian Reserve no.9] -- Mother nature has provided -- Dokis & the French River -- Kikendawt Kinoomaadii Gamig -- Dokis photo album – Genealogy -- Bibliography

Facts: n/a

HBC Documents (2) to John Siveright, 1845

Source 11: Hudson Bay Company Archives Section D, Class 5, Piece 14- Governor George Simpson loose inward correspondence – Loose inward correspondence May-Jul 1845 file 1
Electronic File Name: D.5_14 fo. 175,199.pdf

Description: Two letters, to John Siveright with dates in July of 1845.

- The first letter, dated July 23rd, mentions that the author, John Ballenden, Trader, met Michel d'Aigle and attempted to hire him as an interpreter but was refused. Ballenden then states that d'Aigle planned to build a [page cut off] about 2 leagues from Lake Nipisengue. He further suggests sabotaging the Indians [sic] to "render his [illegible] unprofitable." Apparently, the previous year d'Aigle had "made very good Returns."
- The second letter, dated July 26th is also from Ballenden to Siveright. Ballenden writes that once again he saw Michel d'Aigle but was unable to engage him. As a result, Ballenden suggest Siveright provide d'Aigle with a "warm reception."
- The third document as a duplicate of the 2nd.

Facts:

- Michel d'Aigle was around Lake Nipisingue and La Cloche between the 23rd-26th of July 1845.
- d'Aigle planned to build something (page was cut off so not clear what).
- d'Aigle was profiting ca. 1844/1845.

HBC Documents (2) to Governor George Simpson, 1845

Source 12: Hudson's Bay Company Archives. Section D, Class 5, Piece 14, Governor George Simpson - Correspondence Inward, 1845.

Electronic File Name: D.5_14 fo.48-49.pdf

Description:

- Document 1 (multiple copies in image), item #48, is a letter from Ramsay Cook to Governor George Simpson sare of John Ballenden, dated May 24, 1845, New York.
- Document 2 (multiple copies in image), item #49, is an incomplete letter (only 2 pages) presumed to be to Governor Simpson based on the source. It is dated May 20th, 1845 at Norway House.

Facts: Needs review

HBC Letter to Governor George Simpson, 1856

Source 13: Hudson's Bay Company Archives. Section D, Class 5, Piece 42, Governor George Simpson - Correspondence Inward, 1856.

Electronic File Name: D.5_42 fo.432-432d.pdf

Description: A letter of December 5, 1856 to (assumed based on file) Governor George Simpson. Pages are missing and author is unknown. The letter was written from Sturgeon River, Lake Nipissingue. The letter refers to a petition of the previous year from Michel Aigle where Aigle "complains of having been "driven away" by the Companys [sic] people at this Post." Teh author states this was "utterly false."

Facts:

- Aigle was at Sturgeon River, Lake Nipissingue in October 1855 collecting cranberries.

Anyone not on the list might as well be dead

Source 14: Hamilton, Michelle A. 2007 "Anyone not on the list might as well be dead": Aboriginal Peoples and the Censuses of Canada, 1851–1916 *Journal of the Canadian Historical Association* 18(1):57-79. <https://www.erudit.org/en/journals/jcha/2007-v18-n1-jcha2287/018254ar.pdf>

Electronic File Name (Drop Box): Hamilton 2007 Anyone not on the list might as well be dead.pdf

Description: "The enumeration of First Nations and Métis peoples in Canada must be considered differently from other ethnic minorities because of their colonial relationship with the state. Over the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, Aboriginal peoples in Canada became increasingly subject to a separate regulatory body, the Department of Indian Affairs, and legislation such as the Indian Act, both of which affected the information recorded by the census. As the census extended to Canada's north and west, Indian Affairs officials often acted as census enumerators, and, consequently, its creation of the legal categories of Métis and status Indian blurred the ethnic definitions laid out by the census instructions. Some Aboriginal peoples viewed the census as part of the ongoing process of their nation-to-nation relationship with the British Crown or the Canadian government, but many refused to cooperate with enumerators, seeing them as part of the colonial order which Indian Affairs attempted to impose upon them. Because the public use samples of census data being released by various Canadian universities will result in new social history research, scholars need to understand the ties between colonialism and the enumeration of Aboriginal peoples in order to interpret the data." [From the Abstract]

Facts:

- The mix of census and DIA policies used to identify racial, ethnic, or legal identities can also be demonstrated by the documentation of the D'Aigle or Dokis family. Migisi, otherwise known as Michel d'Aigle, was born of a French Canadian fur trader father and an Anishinabeg woman. As a child he acquired the name Dokis and, at the time of the Robinson-Huron treaty negotiations, he was recognized as a chief and awarded a reserve on the French River for his own family and extended kin. Although biologically Métis, Dokis was raised as an Anishinabeg. The 1901 census listed this band as all Ojibwa half-breeds and used their official last name D'Aigle, but in 1911 all band members were labelled Indian with the last name of Dokis. These discrepancies were due to the different enumerators. The 1901 enumerator was a French-speaking individual hired by the Department of Agriculture who would have used the census definitions to define the biological component of the D'Aigles' ancestry. George Cockburn, Indian agent for this area, took the 1911 census. Cockburn would have known them as the legally registered Dokis band, identified them as holding this last name, and chose their origin based on their legal status. [copied in full, page 17/24 aka p.72]

- Under each census act, refusal to answer questions resulted in a fine, but few individuals, Native or otherwise, were ever prosecuted. One case, that of Michel D'Aigle or Chief Dokis of northern Ontario, further illustrates the resistance of Aboriginal peoples to what they perceived to be a colonial imposition. George B. Mills, an enumerator for the Nipissing district, first visited the home of Dokis' eldest son whose wife gave him the desired information. His other two sons and his own wife refused to cooperate until they had spoken with the chief. Consequently, Mills arranged for a meeting the next morning but when the chief did not arrive, Mills asked one of Dokis' sons to fetch him. Neither returned, so the enumerator sought out the family camp. Mills reported later that the chief fully understood the nature and purpose of enumeration and even that Dokis remembered the 1881 census and the name of the local enumerator. All day and the next the chief declined to answer any of the questions even though Mills twice informed him that he was bound by law to do so. Finally, one of Dokis' sons gave the required information for himself and Mills decided to return to Sturgeon Falls, where he had warrants issued and sent constables to apprehend Dokis and his one son. Even so, Mills was willing to settle the matter if only the men would provide him with the required information. Dokis once again refused.

Dokis appeared before a magistrate who charged him a fine of \$26.60, which included Mills' expenses spent waiting at Dokis' camp, constable fees, and warrants. Sturgeon Falls merchant and Justice of the Peace Joseph Michaud took up the matter with Indian Affairs. Dokis, Michaud argued, had been suspicious of the enumerator and the interpreter. In particular, the interpreter had been involved in an attempt to press Dokis and his band to sell timber limits. Thus, the use of the interpreter for the census had caused Dokis to question whether enumeration was related to this issue. Beginning in 1881 Dokis had received numerous bids to cut timber on his reserve and pressure from the DIA to comply. Because the chief had simply tried to protect his band, Michaud deemed that the fine Dokis had to pay for breaking the law was "terrible [for] he done [sic] no harm," and urged that Indian Affairs remit Dokis the amount. In response the DIA only replied that it could not interfere since the law had been broken. Michaud continued to plead Dokis' case and accused the department of having "so little interest" in First Nations. He also stated that communication had been problematic. The chief had not been able to understand the interpreter who spoke poor French and no Ojibwa, the two languages Dokis knew. In contrast to Mills' claim, Michaud also stated that the Native band knew nothing about the census enumeration.

In response to Michaud's petitions, Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs Lawrence Vankoughnet wrote to John Lowe, the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, and asked that Dokis be recompensed the amount of the fine due to extenuating circumstances. The Department of Agriculture then began its own enquiry through William Hogarth, the Census Commissioner for the Nipissing district. Hogarth's investigation revealed that Mills had taken full advantage of the situation. Although Dokis had directly paid Mills the \$26 for the amount of expenses incurred by the enumerator and his assistant, Mills had also charged the Department of Agriculture for the same time and expenses. Hogarth reported to the Department of Agriculture that Dokis confirmed to him that he had not understood the purpose of the census and if he had, he would have complied. Hogarth concluded that Dokis should be reimbursed and that Mills'salary should be docked for the doubly charged amounts. In the meantime, Michaud kept pressing Indian Affairs to resolve what he called a "gross injustice," and threatened to bring the matter before Parliament in Ottawa if it was not settled. By late August the Department of Agriculture continued to enquire about the paid fine, but there is no indication whether Chief Dokis ever received reimbursement.

HBC Correspondence from Roderick McKenzie Reel 1M360

Source 14: Hudson's Bay Company Archives B.134/c/103 Montreal inward correspondence, July – September 1866, microfilm reel 1M360.

Electronic File Name: HBCA B.134-C-103 Reel 1M360 see fol 243.pdf

Description: Direction to look at folio 243.

Facts: This is another copy of the letter about Duckess building a 2-storey house.

HBC Post Reports - Matachewan, 1890

Source 15: Hudson Bay Company Archives. Section B, Class 311, sub-division 3, Piece 1.

Electronic File Name: HBCA B.311-E-1 Matchewan Post Report 1890.pdf

Description:

Facts: Needs review

HBC Outward correspondence book, letters forwarded by Simpson to Governor and Committee -- first series Reel 3M10 fol 21d

Source 16: Hudson Bay Company Archives. D.4/33 Outward correspondence book, letters forwarded by Simpson to Governor and Committee -- first series. 1845

Electronic File Name: HBCA D.4_33 Reel 3M10 see fo 21d.pdf

Description: Reference to go to folio 21d (dorse) within the pdf.

Facts: Needs review

HBC Outward correspondence book, letters forwarded by Simpson to Governor and Committee -- first series Reel 3M17 fol 113-115d and 182

Source 17: Hudson Bay Company Archives. D.4/52 Outward correspondence book, letters forwarded by Simpson to Governor and Committee -- first series. 1856-1857.

Electronic File Name: HBCA D.4_52 Reel 3M17 see fo 113-115d and 182.pdf

Description: Reference to go to folio 113-115d and folio 182

Facts: Needs review

HBC Governor George Simpson Loose Inward correspondence. Reel 3M111 see fo. 113-113d

Source 18: Hudson Bay Company Archives. D.5/43 Governor George Simpson loose inward correspondence

Electronic File Name: HBCA D.5_43 Reel 3M111

Description:

Facts: Needs review

HBC Governor George Simpson Loose Inward correspondence Reel 3M113 see 360

Source 19: Hudson Bay Company Archives. D.5/44
Electronic File Name: HBCA D.5_44 Reel 3M113 see 360.pdf

Description: Page 334/790 contains the reference. It is about the cranberries mentioned elsewhere.

Facts: Needs review

Hudson's Bay Company Plan of Matachewan Post

Source 20: Hudson's Bay Company Archives. 'Plan and description of Metachewan'. Section G, Class 7, Piece 1, items 87A-87B. 1895.

Electronic File Name: HBCA 'Hudson's Bay Company Plan of Matachewan Post' Date circa 1895.pdf

Description: Map with close ups of drawing details for this post. No names.

Facts: n/a

Plan and description of Metachewan

Source 21: Hudson's Bay Company Archives. 'Plan and description of Metachewan'. G.7/1 fos 87A-87B. 1898.

Electronic File Name: HBCA "Plan and description of Metachewan" 1898 G.7_1 fos. 87A-87B.pdf

Description: Shows the Metachewan Post along the Montreal River. Provides list of buildings.

Facts: n/a

Plan of Bear Island also known as W.D. 205

Source 22: Hudson's Bay Company Archives. 'Plan of Bear Island also known as W.D. 205 in Lake Tamagamingue District – Nipissing' G.E. Sylvester D.L.S. 1899.

Electronic File Name: HBCA 'Plan of Bear Island also known as W.D. 205 in Lake Tamagamingue District -Nipissing' G.E. Sylvester D.L.S. 1899.pdf

Description: Plan shows Bear Island, including the HBC Reserve and Lake Tamagamingue.

Facts: n/a

Plan of Bear Island Lake Timagami Showing Hudson's Bay Company's Lands

Source 23: Hudson's Bay Company Archives. RG1/87/B/16A 'Plan of Bear Island Lake Timagami Showing Hudson's Bay Company's Lands'. 19XX.

Electronic File Name: HBCA 'Plan of Bear Island Lake Timagami Showing Hudson's Bay Company's Lands' circa 19XX RG1_87_B_16A.pdf

Description: Map is similar to the other Plan of Bear Island but is focussed on the HBC Reserve.

Facts: n/a

Plan of part of Bear Island in Lake Timagami, Timagami Forest Reserve

Source 24: Hudson's Bay Company Archives. RG1/87/B/16B 'Plan of part of Bear Island in Lake Timagami, Timagami Forest Reserve'. McAusland & Anderson OLS 25 July 1917.

Electronic File Name: HBCA 'Plan of part of Bear Island in Lake Timagami, Timagami Forest Reserve' McAuslan & Anderson OLS 25 July 1917 RG1_87_B_16B_i and ii.pdf

Description: Shows Bear Island townsite.

Facts: n/a

Hudson's Bay Company. Matachewan

Source 25: Archives of Manitoba, Hudson's Bay Company. Matachewan.

Electronic File Name: HBCA_Description Matchewan.pdf

Description: 2-page document describes the history of the Matachewan fur trade post. It was established in 1865 as an outpost of Temiscamingue "to oppose an independent trader named Duckies..." Note that elsewhere this name was attributed to Dokis.

Facts:

- Dokis was an independent trader ca 1865.

Hudson's Bay Company. Temagami

Source 26: Archives of Manitoba, Keystone Archives Descriptive Database

Electronic File Name: HBCA_Description Temagami.pdf

Description: The Temagami outpost that was moved in 1875 to Bear Island "to oppose Alexander Dukis [Dukas].

Facts:

- Alexander Dukis was located near the south end of Temagami Island, near the centre of the lake circa 1875.

Hudson's Bay Company. Temiscamingue

Source 27: Archives of Manitoba, Keystone Archives Descriptive Database

Electronic File Name: HBCA_Description Temiscamingue.pdf

Description: History and function of the Temiscamingue District. Established in 1821 after an amalgamation with the North West Company. "In 1866, the HBC established an outpost from Temiscamingue in opposition to a nearby Canadian trading house." This may be a reference to the trader, Dukis.

Facts: nothing specific but suggestive of context.

Department of the Interior Annual Report, 1874

Source 28: Library and Archives Canada

Electronic File Name: LAC ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1874 pg 72.pdf

Description: The page has an entry specific to the Dokis Band, Lake Nipissing. Provides population figures, description of property, as well as the reserve on the North shore of Lake Nipissing.

Facts:

- Number of people = 43 which reflected an increase of 17 people due to births and a return of people who had been absent.
- "Chief Dokis has a considerable amount, and does a good business as a trader and storekeeper."
- Dokis had an excellent house, 5 horses and 10 head of cattle.

Census – Parry Sound Agency – Dokis Band, 1896

Source 29: LAC 1896 "Census – Parry Sound Agency – Dokis Band" RG10-B-8-I, Volume number: 9987, Microfilm reel number: C-11056 Item 2104802

Electronic File Name: LAC Census - Parry Sound Agency - Dokis Band 1896.pdf. See also, LAC RG10 B-8-I Vol 9987 Census 1896 Parry Sound Agency - Dokis Band.pdf

Description: Dokis Band Census for 1896, see page 9/10 of the image. Looks like it is a head of household census so only the head of the household is named. Provides ages of members within the family group, as well as religion. Note that all in the Dokis Band are identified as Roman Catholic.

Facts:

- Twenty identified families totalling 75 individuals.
- Names identified as of interest
 - Dokis, Michael. Family #1. 2 males and 4 females all over 21 years of age.
 - Dokis, Wm (William). Family #2. 5 males and 4 females, all over 21 years of age.
 - Dokis, Frank. Family #3. 1 male, 1 female 21 or over; 2 boys and 1 girl.
 - Dokis, Alex. Family #4. 1 male, 1 female 21 or over; 5 boys and 1 girl.
 - Washusk, Frances. Family #9. 1 male, 1 female 21 or over.
 - Washusk, Stephen. Family #10. 1 male.
 - Washusk, Jos (Joseph). Family #11. 1 male, 1 female 21 or over; 2 boys and 1 girl.
 - Washusk, Widow Michael. Family #12. 1 woman, 21 or over.
 - Washusk, Jos (Joseph) Restoul. Family #13. 2 male, 3 female 21 or over; 2 boys and 2 girls.
 - Washusk, Chas (Charles). Family #16. 1 male, 1 female 21 or over; 1 boy and 1 girl.
 - Washusk, Michael. Family #17. 1 male, 1 female 21 or over; 1 girl.
 - Dokis, Henry. Family #18. 1 male, 1 female 21 or over; 2 boys and 2 girls.
 - Wahshusk, Theresa. Family #19. 1 woman 21 or over.
 - Wahshusk, Wm (William). Family #20. 1 male, 1 female 21 or over; 1 boy.

Census 1896 Parry Sound Agency – Dokis Band

LAC RG10-B-8-I, Volume number: 9987 Reel C-11056 <https://recherche-collection-search.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/Home/Record?app=fonandcol&IdNumber=2104802&q=dokis&ecopy=e011310119>

Chiefs and Councillors - Ontario Region

Source 30: Library and Archives Canada

Electronic File Name: LAC Chief and Councillors Dokis Band R77-114-1993-1-eng.pdf

Description: The section relating to the Dokis Band begins on page 129/286 of the image file. The list covers the Chiefs and Councillors from 1850 (and prior) through 1992. All of the surnames are either Dokis or Restoule, with a few Washusk before 1955.

Facts:

- Michael Dokis was chief prior to 1850 until his death on April 25, 1906.

Michel Dokis and family fonds Finding Aid MSS2510

Source 31: Library and Archives Canada – See Appendix B for full listing of items within the Michel Dokis and family fonds.

Electronic File Name: LAC Finding Aid MSS2510 - Michel Dokis and family fonds.pdf

Description: This finding aid provides a 5-page list of the items that are part of the Michel Dokis and family fonds. It is comprehensive and provides a brief description of each item.

Facts: the contents of the listed items will provide context of the early years of the Reserve.

Background to the Robinson-Huron, Robinson-Superior Treaties

Source 32: Library and Archives Canada

Electronic File Name: LAC R32-431-1970-eng.pdf

Description: This provides context of the Treaty. On page 5/9 of the imaged document, there is a portion that specifically relates to the Dokis Band. According to the author, the Dokis Band is descended from a group of Ojibway who had been living “in the vicinity of Lake Nipissing and on the banks of the French River,” since 1613.

Facts:

- The reserve set apart via the Treaty for the Dokis Band was “three miles square at Nenebejakokaun, near Lake Nipissing, and the Island near the fall of “Okickendant.”
- At the time of treaty, the Dokis Band had 16 members.
- The 1949 census indicated the Dokis Band had 237 members.
- The size of the Dokis Reserve is larger than the tReaty stipulation due to a terminology issue. The Dokis Band relied on the word, league, instead of mile when the surveyors came in 1853.
- Chief Dokis, ca. 1853, owned Reserves near the Chaudiere Falls on the French River.
- The reserve size, according to treaty, would have been 3 square miles. The change in wording created a reserve approximately 47 square miles. The reserve included the island, Okickendawt, as well as a mainland peninsula.
- Chief Dokis, ca. 1853, made his living mostly “by trading among the Indians of this region.”
- Chief Dokis refused to sell the timber. He made his son swear not to sell the timber and to save it for his children.

Dokis Reserve Ont

Source 33: Library and Archives Canada

Electronic File Name: LAC RG10M 78903_78 Box 2000002034 File 442626 pt. 1 Dokis Reserve no. 9 H.J.Bury.png

Description: Map of the Dokis Reserve, including timber estimates. 1930.

Facts: context.

Marriage of Michel Dokis and Rose Lalonde, 1917

Source 34: Archives of Ontario; Toronto, Ontario, Canada; Registrations of Marriages, 1869-1928; Reel: 425 Source Information: Ancestry.com and Genealogical Research Library (Brampton, Ontario, Canada). Ontario, Canada, Marriages, 1826-1940 [database on-line]. Lehi, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010. https://www.ancestry.ca/discoveryui-content/view/2522404:7921?tid=&pid=&queryId=1e09af52-c597-4191-a27c-1d96caa98910&_phsrc=Yri9&_phstart=successSource

Electronic File Name: Marriage - Dokis, Michel and Rose Lalonde 1917 Nipissing.jpg

Description: Affidavit required for a marriage certificate for Michel Dokis and Rose Lalonde , February 1, 1917 in Chaudieres Falls, County of Nipissing.

Facts:

- Michel Dokis
 - Age 60 in 1917 = born ca. 1857
 - Born in [illegible]
 - Farmer
 - Bachelor
 - Roman Catholic
 - Residence in 1917 is Chaudiere Falls
 - Father: Michel Dokis
 - Mother Engelina Gordon
- Marriage
 - Intended to take place in Sturgeon Falls, Nipissing
- Rose Lalonde
 - Age 21 in 1917 = born ca 1904
 - Born in Embrun, ON
 - Spinster
 - Home work
 - Roman Catholic
 - Residence in 1917 is Chaudiere Falls
 - Father: Ezai (?) Lalonde
 - Mother: Emelia (?) Marten

Fort Timiskaming and the Fur Trade – select pages

Source 35: Mitchell, Elaine Allan. 1977. 'Fort Timiskaming and the fur trade'. University of Toronto Press.

Electronic File Name: Mitchell, Fort Timiskaming & the Fur Trade.pdf

Description: There are multiple entries in this book for Michel Dokis aka L'Aigle. These are listed in the Index page which is amongst the first couple of pages. Copied pages provide a background of the region and its development.

Facts:

- In the mid-1800s the “most persistent opponent” to the Company was Michel L'Aigle/Dokis.
- Michel Dokis had been in the service of the Company.
- Michel Dokis “was established by 1845 at the head of the French River.”.
- In 1845, Ballenden tried to persuade Dokis to return to the service at the Company but he declined.
- Ballenden indicated to Governor Simpson that dokis “intended to settle on Grand Point in Lake Nipissing (now known as Dokis Point).
- In 1856 Dokis was harvesting cranberries near a fort on Lake Nipissing.
- Dokis had a brother-in-law, Portelance.
- By 1863, Dokis was “rearing up a two Story house &c painted, shingled & plastered.”
- Dokis was the Company’s most serious threat in the mid 1860’s. He was at Nipissing, his brother-in-law, John Garton was the servant in charge at Fort Timiskaming, and Dokis had “penetrated almost to Matawagamingue” in the winter season.
- Dokis had four “Nipissing Indian” partners.
- As Dokis slowed down, two of his sons “conducted the trade in the interior, Alexander settling in 1876 beside the Company’s new post on Bear Island in Lake Timagami and his brother at Matachewan.

Solemn Words and Foundational Documents

Source 36: Morin, Jean-Pierre. 2018. ‘Solemn Words and Foundational Documents: An Annotated Discussion of Indigenous-Crown Treaties in Canada, 1752-1923’. University of Toronto Press.

Electronic File Name: Morin 2018 Solemn Words and Foundational Documents An Annotated Discussion.jpg

Description: Entry for Migisi, “Michel D’Aigle Dokis:

Facts:

- Michel Dokis born ca 1818, died April 25, 1906.
- Son of an Anishinaabe woman, Louise Obtagashio and Michel D’Aigle, a French-Canadian fur trader.
- Established a post on Lake Nipissing with his half-brothers, Francis and Joseph Washusk.
- Migisi was chosen to represent his community for the Robinson-Huron treaty negotiations.
- Refused to sell the timber on the Dokis Reserve.

HBC Search File Post on Lake Nipissing, pt. 1

Source 37: Hudson Bay Company Archives. ‘Search File – Nipissing Pt. 1’.
Electronic File Name: Nipissing Search File Pt.1.pdf

Description: A history of the European development of the French River area (and more). Comprised primarily of letters that document the history of the area, providing context for the Dokis research. There are references to Dokis however not a lot of detail.

Facts:

- A reference to Dokis being the chief opposition at Lake Nipissing.
- Reference to the Dokis 2-story house (seen elsewhere).
- Around August, 1845, “Johnston, Michel Rastoul and Michel L'aigle were to oppose the Company at Lake Nipisingue.” (p. 51/281)
- Dokis paid more for furs (p 104/281)
- John Garton, brother-in-law to Dokis, appointed to Lake Nipisingue (p 120/281)
- In an August 22, 1929 letter, there is a reference to Michel Rustoula who had put his knee out of joint and was being replaced at the Post by Josh. Alexander McLeod.

HBC Search File Post on Lake Nipissing, pt. 2

Source 38: Hudson Bay Company Archives. 'Search File – Nipissing Pt. 2'.
Electronic File Name: Nipissing Search File Pt. 2.pdf

Description: La Vase archeological dig.

Facts: n/a

Shoes, Canoes, and Lives in Unexpected Archives

Source 39: Nation-Knapper, Stacy. 'Shoes, Canoes, and Lives in Unexpected Archives: Searching in Fur Trade Ledgers beyond the Hudson's Bay Company Archives' Wilson Institute for Canadian History at McMaster University. Online document accessed at <https://journals.library.ualberta.ca/pi/index.php/pi/article/view/28059/20608>

Electronic File Name: ojsadmin,+Nation-Knapper_Shoes,+Canoes,+and+Lives+in+Unexpected+Archives.pdf

Description: From the abstract,

This article illuminates the existence and utility of fur trade ledgers and account books held in repositories beyond those held in the Hudson's Bay Company Archives. While the vast holdings of the HBCA are a phenomenal resource for researchers of the North American fur trade, many smaller repositories across the continent hold fur trade sources that can complement research conducted in other institutions. Such sources can, when examined with an eye to the cultural information they contain, reveal far more about the cultural history of North America than simply the economic data for which they were created.

Facts: nothing listing the Dokis surname.

Review of Reports and Cartographic Representation Pertaining to Historic Metis in Ontario

Source 40: Reimer, Gwen and JP Chartrand - Praxis Research Associates. 2002 'Review of Reports and Cartographic Representation Pertaining to Historic Metis in Ontario'. Online document accessed at <https://www.metisnation.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/07/ontario20report20-20review20of20reports.pdf>

Electronic File Name: Ontario20report20-20review20of20reports.pdf

Description: "Between 1999-2001, the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources (OMNR) commissioned historical research addressing the presence of historic metis populations..." This document provides some good context for the Timiskaming Districts including trading posts. See in particular, pages 51-53/75.

Facts: n/a that is specific to Dokis.

Archaeological Assessment of Proposed Okikendawt Hydroelectric Transmission Line, Dokis First Nation (Reserve No. 9)

Source 41 : Amik Consultants Ltd 2010-2011 Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of Proposed Okikendawt Hydroelectric Transmission Line, Dokis First Nation (Reserve No. 9).
Electronic File Name: P038-398-2011_P058-641-2010_06December2011_RE_St12_Ozikendawt.pdf

Description: From the Context page (p12/148),

This report describes the results of the 2010 & 2011 Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of Proposed Okikendawt Hydroelectric Transmission Line, Dokis First Nation (Reserve No. 9), Townships of Hardy, East Mills and Pringle, Parry Sound District conducted by AMICK Consultants Limited. This study was conducted under Archaeological Consulting License #P058 issued to Michael Henry and #P038 issued to Marilyn Cornies by the Minister of Culture for the Province of Ontario. This investigation was undertaken as a component study of the Renewable Energy Approval (REA) process for approval from the Ministry of the Environment (MOE). All work was conducted in conformity with draft Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MCL 2009), the Ontario Heritage Act (RSO 1990), and the Ontario Heritage Amendment Act (SO 2005).

Previous Heritage investigations undertaken at the north end of the proposed routes of the Transmission Line have documented a number of significant heritage resources associated with the French River and the historic Portage Route adjacent to the existing portage dam owned and operated by Public Works and Government Services Canada (PWGSC). The balance of the transmission line south of the PWGSC administered lands fall within the jurisdiction of the Province of Ontario.

Facts: all is relevant to the Dokis Reserve however not family facts.

Archaeological Assessment Project Name: Proposed Dokis Pit

Source 42: Amik Consultants Ltd 2010-2011 Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of Proposed Dokis Pit, Part of Lots 17 & 18, Concession Part of Lots 17 & 18, Concession 19 (Geographic Township of Hardy), Dokis First Nation Parry Sound District.
Electronic File Name: P384-0112-2013_11Sept2014_RR.pdf

Description: From the document Executive Summary,

This report describes the results of the 2013 Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of Proposed Dokis Pit, Part of Lots 17 & 18, Concession 18 & Part of Lots 17 & 18, Concession 19 (Geographic Township of Hardy), Dokis First Nation, Parry Sound District, conducted by AMICK Consultants Limited. This study was conducted under Archaeological Consulting License #P384 issued to Kayleigh MacKinnon by the Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport for the Province of Ontario. This assessment was

undertaken as a requirement under the Aggregate Resources Act (RSO 1990b) in order to support a Category 9 Aggregate Permit application as part of the pre-submission process. All work was conducted in conformity with Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Culture (MTC) Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTC 2011), the Ontario Heritage Act (RSO 1990a), and the Ontario Heritage Amendment Act (SO 2005).

Facts: all is relevant to the Dokis Reserve however not family facts.

Indigenous Peoples and Demography Notes

Source: Skold, Peter and Per Axelsson (eds) 2011. 'Indigenous Peoples and Demography: The Complex Relations between Identity and Statistics'. Berghahn Books.

Electronic File Name: Skold Indigenous Peoples and Demography Notes.jpg

Description: List of resources.

Facts: n/a

Indigenous Peoples and Demography

Source: Skold, Peter and Per Axelsson (eds) 2011. 'Indigenous Peoples and Demography: The Complex Relations between Identity and Statistics'. Berghahn Books.

Electronic File Names:

Skold Indigenous Peoples and Demography title.jpg

Skold Indigenous Peoples and Demography p1.jpg

Skold Indigenous Peoples and Demography p2.jpg

Skold Indigenous Peoples and Demography p3.jpg

Description: Extract from this publication. Describes how Chief Dokis was suspicious of census enumerators.

Facts:

- Michel D'Aigle aka Chief Dokis

Background to the Robinson-Huron Robinson-Superior Treaties

Source: 1) Background to the Robinson-Huron Robinson-Superior Treaties. Ottawa: Treaties and Historical Research Centre 1970. Claims and Historical Research: X.10 E77.B33 1970 C.1

https://publications.gc.ca/collections/collection_2018/aanc-inac/R32-431-1970-eng.pdf

Electronic File Name:

Description:

4.0 Future Research/Items to Collect

LAC Michel Dokis Family Fonds – See Appendix B

LAC “Account Book” in Michael Dokis family fonds R13277-1-X-E, Volume number: 2

<https://recherche-collection-search.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/Home/Record?app=fonandcol&IdNumber=3972512&q=Michael%20dokis%20account%20book>

Account book using a unique pictographic system attributed to Michel l'Aigle Dokis. The primary entries in the account book record transactions made between 1861 and 1870. Supplementary notations, predominantly after 1879, indicate the settling of debts as late as August 1884 (page 306). Few entries bear obvious dates. A few dates were recorded in English or French. Occasional explanatory comments were inscribed in Ojibwa, apparently to authorize a payment to a third party or to record the final settlement of the account.

G.E. Mortimore, Ph. D

1976 ‘Eagles on the River’ – Video This film was written and narrated by G.E. Mortimore, Ph. D., Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of Guelph, Ontario, Canada, and filmed and edited by Ray Pollard also from the University of Guelph. Mortimore, who had an interest in the north and the First Nation’s people, decided to do his thesis on the Dokis First Nation people. This took place in the mid- to late 1970s and took approximately two and a half years to produce. Mortimore consulted with the community leaders at the time, initially Chief Joe Dokis and later Chief Leonard Dokis and many of the people of the community to produce this film. This production is a brief glimpse of the Dokis First Nation - its history, struggles and day to day life at the time. It gives you a sense of their strength as a community and many of the cultural attributes that are still present today. Runtime is approximately 28 minutes.

A copy of the DVD is held at Nipissing University – Harris Learning Library, York University Libraries

LeBelle, Wayne

2006 Dokis: since time immemorial’. WFL Communications, Field Ontario.

Copy held at Toronto Reference Library. Call number 971.315.

Erickson, Bruce

2015 ‘Embodied heritage on the French River: Canoe routes and colonial history’ in Canadian Geographies / Géographies canadiennes Vol 59(3). Le patrimoine incarné sur la rivière des Français : les parcours de canot et l’histoire de la colonisation

LeBelle, Wayne F., 2006

Dokis : since time immemorial. Copy at Toronto Public Library. 971.315 LEB

Morin, Jean-Pierre

2018 ‘Solemn Words and Foundational Documents: An Annotated Discussion of Indigenous-Crown Treaties in Canada, 1752-1923’. University of Toronto Press

Mitchell, Elaine Allan

1977 ‘fort timiskaming and the fur trade’ Toronto: University of Toronto Press

APPENDIX A: FILES ON GOOGLE DRIVE

(as of September 3, 2024)

1. A unique Indigenous account book attributed to Michel "L'Aigle" Dokis, c. 1861–1884 _ Library and Archives Canada Blog
2. Anick, N 1976 The Fur Trade in Eastern Canada Until 1870 vol02
3. Baptism - Dokis, Michel 1889 Wikwemikong
4. Biography – MIGISI – Volume XIII (1901-1910) – Dictionary of Canadian Biography
5. Blacklaws 2014 Thesis Integrating the eagles
6. Blog LAC Montour, Elizabeth Dokis First Nation Charles Angus Cooke Thawennensere
7. Burial record - Dokis, Mrs Michel nee Rose Lalonde 1940
8. Census 1921 - Dokis, Michel and Rose
9. Citation 1977 'Eagles on the River' DVD U of Guelph
10. Citation LAC LeBelle 1939 Dokis _ since time immemorial
11. D.5_14 fo. 175, 199.pdf
12. D.5_14 fo.48–49.pdf
13. D.5_42 fo.432–432d.pdf
14. Hamilton 2007 Anyone not on the list might as well be dead.pdf
15. HBCA 'Hudson's Bay Company Plan of Matachewan Post' Date circa 1895.pdf
16. HBCA 'Plan of Bear Island also known as W.D. 205 in Lake Tamagamingue District - Nipissing' G.E. Sylvester D.L.S. 1899.pdf
17. HBCA 'Plan of Bear Island Lake Timagami Showing Hudson's Bay Company's Lands' circa 19XX RG1_87_B_16A.pdf
18. HBCA 'Plan of part of Bear Island in Lake Timagami, Timagami Forest Reserve' McAuslan & Anderson OLS 25 July 1917 RG1_87_B_16B_i and ii.pdf
19. HBCA "Plan and description of Metachewan" 1898 G.7_1 fos. 87A-87B.pdf
20. HBCA B.134-C-103 Reel 1M360 see fol 243.pdf
21. HBCA B.311-E-1 Matchewan Post Report 1890.pdf
22. HBCA D.4_33 Reel 3M10 see fo 21d.pdf
23. HBCA D.4_52 Reel 3M17 see fo 113-115d and 182.pdf
24. HBCA D.5_43 Reel 3M111 see fo. 113-113d.pdf
25. HBCA D.5_44 Reel 3M113 see 360.pdf
26. HBCA_Description Matchewan.pdf
27. HBCA_Description Temagami.pdf
28. HBCA_Description Temiscamingue.pdf
29. LAC ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1874 pg 72.pdf
30. LAC Census - Parry Sound Agency - Dokis Band 1896.pdf
31. LAC Chief and Councillors Dokis Band R77-114-1993-1-eng.pdf
32. LAC Finding Aid MSS2510 - Michel Dokis and family fonds.pdf
33. LAC R32-431-1970-eng.pdf
34. LAC RG10 B-8-I Vol 9987Census 1896 Parry Sound Agency - Dokis Band.pdf
35. LAC RG10M 78903_78 Box 2000002034 File 442626 pt. 1 Dokis Reserve no. 9 H.J.Bury.png
36. Marriage - Dokis, Michel and Rose Lalonde 1917 Nipissing.jpg
37. Mitchell, Fort Timiskaming & the Fur Trade.pdf
38. Morin 2018 Solemn Words and Foundational Documents An Annotated Discussion.jpg
39. Nipissing Search File Pt. 2.pdf
40. Nipissing Search File Pt.1.pdf
41. ojsadmin,+Nation-Knapper_Shoes,+Canoes,+and+Lives+in+Unexpected+Archives.pdf

- 42. Ontario20report20-20review20of20reports.pdf
- 43. P038-398-2011_P058-641-2010_06December2011_RE_St12_Okikendawt.pdf
- 44. P384-0112-2013_11Sept2014_RR.pdf
- 45. Skold Indigenous Peoples and Demography Notes.jpg
- 46. Skold Indigenous Peoples and Demography Notes.jpg
- 47. Skold Indigenous Peoples and Demography p1.jpg
- 48. Skold Indigenous Peoples and Demography p2.jpg
- 49. Skold Indigenous Peoples and Demography p3.jpg
- 50. Skold Indigenous Peoples and Demography title.jpg

APPENDIX B: LISTING OF ITEMS IN LAC 'MICHEL DOKIS AND FAMILY FONDS HELD AT LAC OTTAWA – To Collect

| #"Position" | Title | Reference | Volume/ box number | Item number | Date |
|-------------|---|---------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|---------------------------|
| 1 | Lettre du P.J.O. Chabot À Chef M. Dokis | R13277-40-9-E, Volume number: 2 | 2 | 3972551 | 28 octobre 1887 |
| 2 | Letter in Ojibwa regarding Thomas H. Johnson | R13277-33-1-E, Volume number: 2 | 2 | 3972544 | 1 January 1884 |
| 3 | Letter to Chief A. Dokis from Charles Skene | R13277-10-0-E, Volume number: 2 | 2 | 3972521 | 2 April 1879 |
| 4 | Rabison Kaima, 'No. 1 and 2' | R13277-3-3-E, Volume number: 2 | 2 | 3972514 | n.d |
| 5 | Notice by Charles Skene | R13277-23-9-E, Volume number: 2 | 2 | 3972534 | 1 May 1882 |
| 6 | Circular letter of Charles Skene to Chiefs | R13277-18-5-E, Volume number: 2 | 2 | 3972529 | 8 November 1881 |
| 7 | Letter of Charles Skene to Chief M. Dokis | R13277-24-0-E, Volume number: 2 | 2 | 3972535 | 2 May 1882 |
| 8 | Letter to Chief Dokis from Francis Medosagi and others | R13277-6-9-E, Volume number: 2 | 2 | 3972517 | 7 October 1877 |
| 9 | Notes regarding Joseph Maris Dokis | R13277-47-1-E, Volume number: 2 | 2 | 3972558 | 1925-1927 |
| 10 | Lettre du P.J.O. Chabot À Chef M. Dokis | R13277-41-0-E, Volume number: 2 | 2 | 3972552 | 5 fÃ©vrier 1888 |
| 11 | Note in Ojibwa by Michel Dokis Jr. | R13277-51-3-E, Volume number: 2 | 2 | 3982366 | 23-Dec-25 |
| 12 | Letter of Charles Skene to Chief M. Dokis | R13277-20-3-E, Volume number: 2 | 2 | 3972531 | 22 February 1882 |
| 13 | Letter to Chief M. Dokis from Charles Skene | R13277-12-4-E, Volume number: 2 | 2 | 3972523 | 18 December 1880 |
| 14 | Letter from Charles Skene to Chief Dokis | R13277-14-8-E, Volume number: 2 | 2 | 3972525 | 23 June 1881 |
| 15 | Text in Ojibwa | R13277-39-2-E, Volume number: 2 | 2 | 3972550 | \Jone\ "[June?] 1886" |
| 16 | Notebook | R13277-48-3-E, Volume number: 2 | 2 | 3972560 | 1 April-30 October [1929] |
| 17 | Letter in Ojibwa - unsigned | R13277-37-9-E, Volume number: 2 | 2 | 3972548 | 21 January 1886 |
| 18 | Letter in Ojibwa - unsigned | R13277-36-7-E, Volume number: 2 | 2 | 3972547 | 15 January 1886 |
| 19 | Letter in Ojibwa - unsigned | R13277-38-0-E, Volume number: 2 | 2 | 3972549 | 28 January 1886 |
| 20 | Text in Ojibwa | R13277-4-5-E, Volume number: 2 | 2 | 3972515 | 1850 |
| 21 | Empty envelopes | R13277-50-1-E, Volume number: 2 | 2 | 3972562 | n.d |
| 22 | Letter of Charles Skene to Chief M. Dokis | R13277-21-5-E, Volume number: 2 | 2 | 3972532 | 13 March 1882 |
| 23 | Receipt for a barrel of pork & other good left by Mr. Dokis | R13277-28-8-E, Volume number: 2 | 2 | 3972539 | 27 June 1882 |
| 24 | Letter of Thomas Goffatt to 'Mr Ducas' | R13277-29-X-E, Volume number: 2 | 2 | 3972540 | 22 March 1883 |
| 25 | Anishinabe-Enamiad | R13277-44-6-E, Volume number: 2 | 2 | 3972555 | 1910-1912 |
| 26 | Letter from Charles Skene to Chief Dokis | R13277-15-X-E, Volume number: 2 | 2 | 3972526 | 24 June 1881 |
| 27 | Last will of Michel Dokis Jr. | R13277-46-X-E, Volume number: 2 | 2 | 3972557 | 31-Dec-25 |
| 28 | Letter of Charles Skene to Chief M. Dokis | R13277-31-8-E, Volume number: 2 | 2 | 3972542 | 25 September 1883 |

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| 29 | Receipt for a payment by Michael l'Aigle | R13277-27-6-E, Volume number: 2 | 2 | 3972538 | 19 June 1882 |
| 30 | Letter of Fred R. Lamorandiere to Chief Dokis | R13277-35-5-E, Volume number: 2 | 2 | 3972546 | 11 August 1884 |
| 31 | Letter of Charles Skene to Chief M. Dokis | R13277-22-7-E, Volume number: 2 | 2 | 3972533 | 13 March 1882 |
| 32 | Text in Ojibwa -signed by Ajilig Dokis | R13277-45-8-E, Volume number: 2 | 2 | 3972556 | 19-Feb-24 |
| 33 | Letter from Charles Skene to Chief M. Dokis | R13277-16-1-E, Volume number: 2 | 2 | 3972527 | 24 August 1881 |
| 34 | Letter to Chiefs Dokis and Cochais from Charles Skene | R13277-7-0-E, Volume number: 2 | 2 | 3972518 | 28 January 1878 |
| 35 | Letter of J.D. M. Lean to Chief Dokis | R13277-43-4-E, Volume number: 2 | 2 | 3972554 | 10 May 1899 |
| 36 | Letter to Chief Dokis from the Manitouwaning Agency | R13277-5-7-E, Volume number: 2 | 2 | 3972516 | 23 September 1868 |
| 37 | Letter of Thomas H. Johnson to Mitchell Dokis (sic) | R13277-32-X-E, Volume number: 2 | 2 | 3972543 | 11 October 1883 |
| 38 | Letter of Charles Skene to Chief M. Dokis | R13277-25-2-E, Volume number: 2 | 2 | 3972536 | 8 May 1882 |
| 39 | Letter from Charles Skene to Chief Dokis | R13277-13-6-E, Volume number: 2 | 2 | 3972524 | 4 May 1881 |
| 40 | Account book | R13277-1-X-E, Volume number: 2 | 2 | 3972512 | c.1861-1884 |
| 41 | Envelope addressed to Chief Dokis | R13277-2-1-E, Volume number: 2 | 2 | 3972513 | n.d |
| 42 | Letter to Chief A. Dokis from Charles Skene | R13277-8-2-E, Volume number: 2 | 2 | 3972519 | 5 February 1879 |
| 43 | Notice by L. Vankoughnet of Indian Affairs | R13277-19-7-E, Volume number: 2 | 2 | 3972530 | 17 January 1882 |
| 44 | Letter of J.D.M. Lean to Chief Dokis | R13277-42-2-E, Volume number: 2 | 2 | 3972553 | 10 November 1898 |
| 45 | Letter to Chief A. Dokis from Charles Skene | R13277-9-4-E, Volume number: 2 | 2 | 3972520 | 27 February 1879 |
| 46 | Letter of John S. Scarlett to Mr Doceice | R13277-30-6-E, Volume number: 2 | 2 | 3972541 | 24 August 1883 |
| 47 | Dokis' Band - Distribution of Annuities by Robinson Treaty | R13277-11-2-E, Volume number: 2 | 2 | 3972522 | [1880] |
| 48 | Letter of Charles Skene to Chief M. Dokis | R13277-26-4-E, Volume number: 2 | 2 | 3972537 | 9 May 1882 |
| 49 | Letter from Charles Skene to Chief M. Dokis | R13277-17-3-E, Volume number: 2 | 2 | 3972528 | 25 October 1881 |
| 50 | Letter of invitation from Chief P.E\ Jones to Chief Dokis" | R13277-34-3-E, Volume number: 2 | 2 | 3972545 | 10 July 1884 |