

**The Chippewas of Saugeen First Nation, et al v The Attorney General of Canada, et al Defendants  
(Court File No.: 94-CQ-50872 CM)**

**Chippewas of Nawash First Nation and Saugeen First Nation v Attorney General of Canada, et al  
(Court File No.: 03-CV-261134CM1)**

**APPENDIX C**

**PLAINTIFF'S CAST OF CHARACTERS**

<b>Surname</b>	<b>Given Name(s)</b>	<b>Variant(s)</b>	<b>Biographical Summary</b>	<b>References</b>
Allouez	Fr. Claude	Jesuit Father Claude Allouez	Fr. Claude Allouez was a Jesuit Missionary. In 1665, he was part of a contingent that travelled from Quebec City to Lake Superior.	Transcript vol 54, p. 6826, lines 6-21;  "An Anthropological Report on selected aspects of the cultural lives of the Saugeen Anishinaabe" Exhibit 4324, p. 58-59.
Amherst	Jeffrey		Jeffrey Amherst was Commander-in-chief of the British forces in North America (i.e. supreme military commander in North America) at the end of the Seven Years War. He was most noteworthy for his restrictive policies towards First Nations. Amherst was succeeded by Thomas Gage in 1763 amidst Pontiac's War.	Transcript vol 19, p. 1591, line 10 to p. 1592, line 6;  "French, British, and Aboriginal Peoples in the Great Lakes Area 1600-1774" Exhibit 4380, p. 83.
Anderson	Thomas Gummersal	T.G. Anderson	T.G. Anderson was an Indian Agent and Superintendent at Coldwater and the Narrows, where he was involved in a	"Volume 3: Saugeen-Nawash Land Cessions No. 45 ½ (1836), No. 67 (1851), and No.

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			<p>“civilization” experiment between 1829-1836. Anderson also served at Manitoulin Island General Reserve during 1837-1845. From 1845 to 1858, Anderson was appointed Visiting Superintendent in Toronto and his management area included SON, among other First Nations.</p> <p>Anderson was also present as a witness to Treaty 45 ½.</p>	<p>72 (1854)” Exhibit 4703, p 23;</p> <p>Transcript vol 91, p. 11737, lines 11-20;</p> <p>Transcript vol 33, p. 3519, lines 13-18 – <i>Anderson ran the farming experiment at the Narrows;</i></p> <p>“The Compact Tory as Bureaucrat,” Exhibit 4613, p. 41 – <i>summary of Anderson’s postings;</i></p> <p>J.M. Higginson to S.P. Jarvis, July 11, 1854, Exhibit 1539 – <i>Anderson appointed provisionally on July 11, 1845 to serve in Toronto;</i></p> <p>Transcript vol 30, p. 3072, lines 3-6 – <i>T.G. Anderson was Superintendent Responsible for the Saugeen Ojibway;</i></p> <p>Transcript vol 33, p. 3481, lines 16-18 – <i>T.G. Anderson was present as a witness at Treaty 45 ½;</i></p>

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				Treaty 45 ½, August 9, 1636, Exhibit 1128, p. 113.
Bagot	Charles		Charles Bagot was Governor General of British North America. He commissioned an investigation of Indian Affairs in 1842, which resulted in <i>Report on the Affairs of the Indians in Canada</i> "Bagot Report" (3 volumes) by Commissioners Rawson, Davidson and Hepburn (1844). This report includes a section titled, "Protection of Indian Reserves" stating that trespass and squatting were serious problems.	<p>Charles Bagot, Report on the Affairs of the Indians in Canada, Sections 1 &amp; 2, [Bagot Commission Report, Sections 1 &amp; 2], 10 October 1842, in <i>Appendix EEE to the Fourth Volume of the Journals of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada</i>, 28 November 1844- 29 March 1845 (1<sup>st</sup> Session, 2<sup>nd</sup> Provincial Parliament of Canada, 1844-1845), Exhibit 1508, PDF pp. 2-3, 6, 22, 28, and 35;</p> <p>Charles Bagot, Report on the Affairs of the Indians in Canada, Section 3 [Bagot Commission Report, Section 3], 10 October 1842, in <i>Appendix T to the Sixth Volume of the Journals of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada</i>, 2 June, 1847- 28 July, 1847 (3<sup>rd</sup> Session, 2<sup>nd</sup> Provincial Parliament of Canada, 1847), Exhibit 1447, PDF pp. 35, 67, 86, 105, 119, and 164.</p>

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Bayfield	Henry Wolsey, Lieutenant	H.W.	H.W. Bayfield was a British naval officer and hydrographic surveyor. Bayfield surveyed Lake Huron and Georgian Bay between 1817 and 1822.	“Historical Questions Related to Lake Huron and Georgian Bay 1760s-1830s” Exhibit 4195, p. 11.
Bradstreet	John, Colonel		Colonel John Bradstreet was a British military officer. He attended the Treaty of Niagara with Sir William Johnson in 1764. Later the same year, Bradstreet entered into a Treaty in Detroit, which both Thomas Gage and Johnson criticized him for.	Transcript vol 20, p. 1788, lines 15-18; “Anishinaabeg, the British Crown, and Aboriginal Land Rights in the Era of Pontiac’s War” Exhibit 4017, pp. 28 and 40.
Bressani	Francesco Giuseppe		Francesco Giuseppe Bressani was a Jesuit priest who served as a missionary in New France around 1652-1653.	“Bressani’s Relation: of the soil, food, dress and character of the barbarians of New France” Exhibit 141, pp. 241-263.
Bruce	James	Lord Elgin; Earl of Elgin	James Bruce, also known as Lord Elgin/Earl of Elgin was Governor General of the Province of Canada between 1847-1854. In 1847, Lord Elgin issued a declaration, guaranteeing to SON, possession of the Peninsula and islands within seven (7) miles off the shore.	J.L. Morison, “Canada and Its Provinces: a History of the Canadian People and their Institutions by One hundred Associates – Vol V- United Canada 1840-1867, Excerpt: “Lord Elgin’s Administration” Exhibit 4621, see especially pp. 49, 75-76; Transcript, vol 30, p. 3061,

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				lines 5-16;  1847 Declaration, June 29, 1847, Exhibit 1674.
Bruce	Robert, Col.		Col. Robert Bruce was the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs. Bruce was later succeeded by Laurence Oliphant.	“Volume 3: Saugeen-Nawash Land Cessions No. 45 ½ (1836), No. 67 (1851), and No. 72 (1854)” Exhibit 4703, pp. 98, 139-140 and 196.
Buller	Charles		Charles Buller was the Chief Secretary to Lord Durham. Buller was then commissioned by Lord Durham to write a report on British North American land disposal issues. The report was released in 1839 and printed on March 5 <sup>th</sup> of the same year.	“Lord Durham’ Report on the Affairs of Bristish North America vol. 3: Appendices” Exhibit 1284, see in particular p. 29;  Transcript vol 58, p. 7461, line 10 to p. 7463, line 22.
Bury	Lord Bury		Lord Bury was the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs between 1855-1856. Lord Bury was the successor to Laurence Oliphant.	“No. 2 Extract of a Despatch from Governor General Edmund Head to Right Honourable H. Labouchere, Enclosure in No. 2, Lord Bury (Superintendent General) to Sir Edmund Head (Governor General)” Exhibit 2320, especially pp. 17 and 38.
Clark	John		John Clark was the Crown Lands Agent at Goderich, most notably known for	“Volume 3: Saugeen-Nawash Land Cessions No. 45 ½

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			enforcing the “new Timber Act”.	(1836), No. 67 (1851), and No. 72 (1854)” Exhibit 4703, p. 113.
Colborne	John Sir		Sir John Colborne was the Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada. He was ultimately dismissed in 1836. Colborne served immediately prior to Lt. Gov. Bond Head.	“Volume 3: Saugeen-Nawash Land Cessions No. 45 ½ (1836), No. 67 (1851), and No. 72 (1854)” Exhibit 4703, p. 23 and 28, footnote 98;  Letter from Colborne to Glenelg, January 22, 1836, Exhibit 1102.
Croghan	George		George Croghan was Sir William Johnson’s deputy in the Office of the Superintendent for Indian Affairs. Croghan travelled to Fort Pitt in the summer of 1759 where held a series of conferences with representatives of the Delawares, Shawnees, Wyandots, Miamis, Odawas, Ojibwas, and Potawatomis. He then travelled from Fort Pitt to Presque Isle and Detroit with Major Robert Rogers in 1760, where he met with Indigenous Nations, promising free and open trade, among other things.	“The Anishinaabeg, the British Crown, and Aboriginal Land Rights in the Era of Pontiac’s War” Exhibit 4017, pp.10-11;  George Crogan’s Journal, April 3, 1759 – April 30, 1763, Exhibit 472, pp. 336-358.
Champlain	Samuel	Samuel de Champlain	Samuel Champlain was a French explorer and administrator during 1615-1616. He made first contact with Indigenous people such as the: Huron, Petun, and <i>Cheveux</i>	“An Anthropological Report on selected aspects of the cultural lives of the Saugeen Anishinaabe” Exhibit 4324, p.

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			<i>Relevés.</i>	56-57.
Elliot	Adam		Minister Adam Elliot was an Anglican Minister and Missionary at Manitoulin Island. He was present during Treaty 45 ½ and later gave accounts confirming interviews between Bond Head and the Saugeen representatives.	<p>“Volume 3: Saugeen-Nawash “Land Cessions No. 45 ½ (1836), No. 67 (1851), and No. 72 (1854)” Exhibit 4703, p. 38, 53-54;</p> <p>Transcript vol 30, p. 3043, lines 10-13; p, 3039, lines 10 to p. 3040, line 6;</p> <p>Treaty 45 ½, August 9, 1836, Exhibit 1128, p. 113.</p>
Evans	James		James Evans was a Methodist Missionary at St Clair. Evans was present at Treaty 45 ½.	<p>“Volume 3: Saugeen-Nawash Land Cessions No. 45 ½ (1836), No. 67 (1851), and No. 72 (1854)” Exhibit 4703, p. 38, 53, footnote 200;</p> <p>Treaty 45 ½, August 9, 1836, Exhibit 1128, p. 113.</p>
Gage	Thomas		Thomas Gage replaced Jeffery Amherst as Commander in chief of the British forces in North America (i.e. supreme military commander in North America) in 1763 during Pontiac’s War. Gage was also Sir William Johnson’s Superior officer in	<p>Transcript vol 19, p. 1657, line 20 to p. 1658, line 5;</p> <p>“French, British and Aboriginal Peoples in the Great Lakes Area</p>

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			Johnson's capacity as Superintendent for Indian Affairs. Gage approved Johnson's strategy for making peace at Niagara in 1764.	1600-1774" Exhibit 4380, p. 83;  Letter from William to Gage, Exhibit 572, p. 330.
Gibbard	William		William Gibbard was a Fishery Overseer at Lakes Huron and Superior between 1850-1863.	"Report of William Gibbard Esq, on the Fisheries of Lakes Huron and Superior" Exhibit 2612, p. 7;  "An Anthropological report on Selected Aspects of the Cultural Lives of the Saugeen Ojibway," Exhibit 4325, pp. 102, 111-112;  "Volume 2: Aboriginal Use and Occupation of the Lake Claim Area ca 900-1900" Exhibit 4702, pp. 82, 84, 85.
Givins	James		James Givins started as an Indian Agent in 1797. He then became the Chief Superintendent of the Indian Department in 1830. Givin was replaced by S.P. Jarvis as Chief Superintendent in 1837.	"The Compact Tory As Bureaucrat: Samuel Peters Jarvis and the Indian Department 1837-1845" Exhibit 4613, pp. 41, 44;  "The Saugeen Ojibway and Treaty 72 (1854)" Exhibit 4118, pp. 9-10;  Col. James Givins to Lt. Col. Napier, August 20, 1836,



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				Exhibit 1124 [transcript at Exhibit 4815].
Gladwin	Henry, Major		Major Henry Gladwin was the Commanding officer of Fort Detroit in 1763 including during Pontiac's War, while the fort was under siege.	<p>“The Anishinaabeg, the British, and Aboriginal Land Rights in the Era of Pontiac's War” Exhibit 4017, p. 24;</p> <p>Gladwin to Amherst, November 1, 1763, Exhibit 4025 pp. 98-99.</p>
Gleason	Leonard		<p>Leonard Gleason was a squatter on the Peninsula beginning in 1852. He built and operated a mill on basis of an agreement with a few people from Colpoy's Bay.</p> <p>Gleason received a warning from Anderson, but was never removed. He remained active on the Peninsula until 1857.</p>	<p>“Volume 3: Saugeen – Nawash Land Cessions No. 45 1/2 (1836), No. 67 (1851), and No. 72 (1854)” Exhibit 4703, pp. 114-115;</p> <p>T.G. Anderson to Leonard Gleason, January 7, 1853, Exhibit 1967 [transcript at Exhibit 4756];</p> <p>Transcript vol 91, p. 11744, line 5 to p. 11745, line 7;</p> <p>Leonard Gleason to Command R. Bruce, Superintendent General Indian Affairs, June 4, 1853, Exhibit 4932;</p> <p>Leonard Gleason to R.T</p>

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				Pennefather, September 22, 1856, Exhibit 4836.
Grant	Charles	Lord Glenelg	<p>Charles Grant, known as Lord Glenelg was the Secretary of State for the Colonies between 1835 to 1839.</p> <p>He appointed Bond Head to his post as Lt. Gov of Upper Canada in December 1835.</p>	<p>Glenelg to Bond Head, December 5, 1835, Exhibit 1095;</p> <p>“Volume 3: Saugeen - Nawash Land Cessions No. 45 1/2 (1836), No. 67 (1851), and No. 72 (1854)” Exhibit 4703, pp. 25, 33-35, 40, 45;</p> <p>“Compact, Contract, Covenant” Exhibit 4127, p. 106;</p> <p>“Treaty 45 ½ (1836), the Crown’s ‘unremitting solicitude’ and the ‘forever’ promise to the Saugeen Ojibway Nation: A report on British imperial policy and practice in Upper Canada during the 1830s” Exhibit 4441, paras 3.13 [p. 23], 3.41 [p. 34].</p>
Harrison	William		William Harrison was a recipient of letters from John McLean about illicit behaviour that Owen Sound Indians complained of trespass and stealing timber in 1852.	<p>John McLean to William Harrison, October 28, 1852, Exhibit 4829;</p> <p>John McLean to William Harrison, November 18, 1852,</p>

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				Exhibit 4830.
Head	Francis Bond	Bond Head	Francis Bond Head was the Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada between 1836-1838. Additionally, he was the Crown official who secured Treaty 45½.	<p>“The Saugeen Ojibway and Treaty 72 (1854)” Exhibit 4118, p. 9;</p> <p>Treaty 45 ½, August 9, 1836, Exhibit 1128;</p> <p>“Volume 3: Saugeen – Nawash Land Cessions No. 45 1/2 (1836), No. 67 (1851), and No. 72 (1854)” Exhibit 4703, p. 33;</p> <p>“His Excellency Sir Francis Bond Head took his Departure in the Transit, Captain Richardson, at 5 o’clock Friday Evening” Exhibit 1234;</p> <p>“We cordially concur in the sentiments which we have quoted from that ably conducted Journal, the London (Eng.) Watchman relative to the removal of Sir F.B. Head from the government of the Province” Exhibit 1232;</p> <p>Glenelg to Bond Head, December 5, 1835, Exhibit 1095, p. 381 – <i>Commission</i></p>

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				<i>from King appointing Bond Head as Lt. Gov.</i>
Henry	Alexander		Alexander Henry was a British entrepreneur, fur trader, explorer and author who lived with the Anishinaabe in the 1760s. In 1761, Henry was the first British person to reach Michilimackinac in. He had to disguise himself as a French Canadian to get to Michilimackinac because of animosity by the Anishinaabe toward the British.	Transcript vol 54, p. 6829, lines 12 to 17; p. 6830 lines 11-21;  “Travels and Adventures in Canada and the Indian Territories: between the years 1760 and 1776” Exhibit 476, pp. 33-37, 44.
Hurlburt	Thomas		Thomas Hurlburt was a Methodist Missionary to the Saugeen Indians in 1834-1837. Hurlburt authored a report that was critical of Lt. Gov Bond Head’s Conduct at Treaty 45 ½.	“1836 Mission Tour of Lake Huron” Exhibit 1126, pp. 10-11;  Thomas Hurlburt, Jan 1, 1860, Exhibit 2559;  Transcript vol 69, p. 8922, line 10 to p. 8925, line 10;  “Volume 3: Saugeen – Nawash Land Cessions No. 45 1/2 (1836), No. 67 (1851), and No. 72 (1854)” Exhibit 4703, footnote 209 [p. 56].
Jones	Rev. Peter		Rev. Peter Jones was a mid 19 <sup>th</sup> century Anishinaabe Methodist Missionary who had a strong influence at General Councils in which he participated.	Transcript vol 88, p. 11278, line 17 to p. 11280, line 24;  “History of the Ojebway

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			<p>Not to be confused with Nawash Chief Peter Kegedonce Jones.</p>	<p>Indians; with especial reference to their Conversion to Christianity” Exhibit 2598, p. 46;</p> <p>Transcript vol 53, p. 6786, lines 3-22 - <i>giving background about Rev. Peter Jones.</i></p>
Johnson	Sir William		<p>Sir William Johnson was appointed by the British as Superintendent for Northern Indians in 1755. In this role, he answered to the Crown and the Board of Trade, Secretaries of State, and, in the colonies, the commander-in-chief of British forces in North America.</p> <p>He was the British representative that organized and attended the Treaty of Detroit in 1761. Additionally, he was also the British representative at the Treaty of Niagara in 1764. Johnson was considered one of the most experienced and knowledgeable people in Indian relations for Britain at the time.</p>	<p>Transcript vol 19, p. 1580, line 10 to p. 1581, line 21; and p. 1593, lines 18-23;</p> <p>“The Anishinaabeg, the British, and Aboriginal Land Rights in the Era of Pontiac’s War” Exhibit 4017, pp. 7-8, 8-9, 281.</p>
Jacobs	Peter		<p>Peter Jacobs was a Methodist Missionary at Saugeen in 1854.</p> <p>Jacobs was employed as interpreter for Oliphant, paid for services rendered to Oliphant in procuring the surrender of the</p>	<p>“Mississauga Portraits, The Outsider: Peter Jacobs, or Pahtahsega, Ch.4” Exhibit 4125, pp. 107-108, 119-122;</p> <p>Transcript vol 33, p. 3494, lines</p>

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			Peninsula.	2-7;  “Moss from a Rolling Stone” Exhibit 4155, pp. 178-179.
Jarvis	Samuel Peters	S. P. Jarvis	Samuel Peters Jarvis was the Chief Superintendent of Indian Affairs between 1837-1845. In 1845, Jarvis was forced to retire for irregularities in reporting and financial mismanagement related to his duties and responsibilities as Chief Superintendent of Indian Affairs.	“The Compact Tory As Bureaucrat: Samuel Peters Jarvis and the Indian Department 1837-1845” Exhibit 4613, pp. 40, 44, 46-47.
Kane	Paul		Paul Kane is an artist known for his paintings of Indigenous peoples. He travelled and recorded his observations in the SONTL territory ca. 1845.	“An Anthropological Report on Selected Aspects of the Cultural Lives of the Saugeen Anishaabe” Exhibit 4324, pp. 80-81, footnote 156 [p. 103].
Keating	J.W.	William	<p>J.W. Keating was an Indian Superintendent at St. Clair in the early 1840s. There were various complaints of misconduct against Keating, who ultimately left the Indian Department.</p> <p>In July 1854 he met with the Saugeen-Owen Sound Bands to propose a cession of a parcel of land at the Sauble River.</p>	<p>“The Compact Tory As Bureaucrat: Samuel Peters Jarvis and the Indian Department 1837-1845” Exhibit 4613, p. 46;</p> <p>George Henry to S.P. Jarvis, May 9, 1841, Exhibit 1424;</p> <p>“Volume 3: Saugeen – Nawash Land Cessions No. 45 1/2 (1836), No. 67 (1851), and No. 72 (1854)” Exhibit 4703, p.</p>

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				153.
Jones	Peter Kegedonce	(Chief) Peter Jones Kegedonce	Peter Kegodonce Jones was a Chief at Owen Sound/Nawash at time of Treaty 72.  Not to be confused with Rev. Peter Jones.	T.G. Anderson to L. Oliphant, August 16, 1854, Exhibit 2175, p. 12;  “Report of My Visit to the Various Tribes under my Superintendence between 19 July and 25 August 1853” Exhibit 2004, pp. 9, 14.
Kribs	Ludwig	Ludwick Kniles	Ludwig Kribs was a Methodist Missionary stationed at Colpoy’s Bay. Kribs was present at the meeting between T.G. Anderson and SON in August 1854.	Transcript vol 33, 2019, p. 3586, lines 3-24.
Koong-wah-wis		Kowgisawis (possible)	Koong-wah-wis was a member of Saugeen Band in 1836.	“Volume 3: Saugeen – Nawash Land Cessions No. 45 1/2 (1836), No. 67 (1851), and No. 72 (1854)” Exhibit 4703, pp. 31, 43;  Peter Jones to James Givins, January 17, 1835, Exhibit 1071 - “ <i>The bearer Koong-wah-wis, an Indian from the River Sahgeeng at Lake Huron...</i> ”
Macaulay	J.B.		J.B. Macaulay was the Inspector General and Justice for the Province of Canada between 1825-1859. He authored report in 1839 on Indian Affairs including a section	J.B. Macaulay, Report on Indian Affairs (1839), Exhibit 1297;

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			titled "The Saugeen Tract."	Bagot Commission Report, Exhibit 1508, p. 13 [PDF];  "Volume 3: Saugeen – Nawash Land Cessions No. 45 1/2 (1836), No. 67 (1851), and No. 72 (1854)" Exhibit 4703, p. 62.
Madwayosh	Alexander	Alexander Chief	Alexander Madwayosh was the Chief of the Saugeen Band in 1836-1854. He was the Head Chief of Saugeen band in 1854 when Treaty 72 was concluded. Present at Treaties 45 ½ and 72.  Madwayosh opposed Laurence Oliphant at Treaty 72 council.	Treaty 45 ½, August 9, 1836, Exhibit 1128;  Madwayosh and Metigwob to T.G. Anderson, Jan 13, 1851, Exhibit 1832;  Laurence Oliphant to Lord Elgin, Nov 3, 1854, Exhibit 2175, p. 4;  Treaty 72, October 13, 1854 Exhibit 2175, pp. 13-14;  "Volume 3: Saugeen – Nawash Land Cessions No. 45 1/2 (1836), No. 67 (1851), and No. 72 (1854)" Exhibit 4703, pp. 42-43, 118, 120-123, 161-162.
McNabb	Alexander		Alexander McNabb was the Crown Land Agent appointed in 1851 for the County of Bruce. He resided in Southampton. In 1854, McNabb was appointed Reeve of the	"The history of the County of Bruce and of the minor municipalities therein" Exhibit 4286, p. 534 - <i>excerpting Order</i>



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			<p>Saugeen township after the dissolution of the municipal union of townships.</p> <p>He was involved in promoting a surrender of the Peninsula.</p>	<p><i>in Council, 29 April 1851, Appointing Alexander McNabb as Crown Land Agent for County of Bruce;</i></p> <p>“The history of the County of Bruce and of the minor municipalities therein” Exhibit 4286, p. 45;</p> <p>“Volume 3: Saugeen – Nawash Land Cessions No. 45 1/2 (1836), No. 67 (1851), and No. 72 (1854)” Exhibit 4703, pp. 85, 132, 160, 170.</p>
McGregor	Alexander	MacGregor	<p>Alexander McGregor obtained a license from SON to commercially fish from one of the Saugeen Fishing Islands in the early 1830s.</p> <p>In 1834, SON leased the territory formerly leased to McGregor to the Huron Fishing Company instead.</p> <p>By 1834-1835, SON members complained about him encroaching on their fisheries contrary to their wishes, and requested to have him driven from their territory. MacGregor was known by Crown officials to be squatting on the Peninsula.</p>	<p>Alexander MacGregor to Lt. Gov. John Colborne, Sept 4, 1832, Exhibit 1027;</p> <p>Peter Jones to James Givins, January 17, 1853, Exhibit 1071;</p> <p>Chiefs Metigwob, Madwayosh and Aisance, Lease, Sept 2, 1834, Exhibit 1055;</p> <p>“Volume 2: Aboriginal Use and Occupation of the Lake Claim Area, CA. 900-1900” Exhibit 4702, pp. 37-38, 62-63;</p>

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				<p>“Volume 3: Saugeen – Nawash Land Cessions No. 45 ½ (1836), No. 67 (1851), and No. 72 (1854)” Exhibit 4703, pp. 87, 110-111;</p> <p>Transcript, vol 90, p. 11615, line 11 to p. 11619, line 17;</p> <p>“Appendix T – Report on the Affairs of the Indians in Canada” Exhibit 1447, PDF p. 164.</p>
McLean	John		<p>John McLean was a Bank Manager in Guelph, in September 1852, he was appointed as a Crown Lands Commissioner and Agent for the sale of the Half-Mile Strip lands and as a Commissioner to “prevent depredations on the Saugeen Reserve”.</p>	<p>Letter from McLean to Col. Bruce, May 19, 1852, Exhibit 4837;</p> <p>Letter from Col Bruce to John McLean, July 24, 1852, Exhibit 4838;</p> <p>T.G. Anderson to John Frost, Sept 17, 1852, Exhibit 1946 [transcript at Exhibit 4720];</p> <p>“Volume 3: Saugeen – Nawash Land Cessions No. 45 ½ (1836), No. 67 (1851), and No. 72 (1854)” Exhibit 4703, p. 115.</p>

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Metigwob	Jacob	Metegob, Metiewabe Metiwaub	Jacob Metigwob served as the Chief of the Saugeen Band ca. 1836-1851. Present at Treaty 45 ½.	Treaty 45 ½, August 9, 1836, Exhibit 1128;  “Volume 3: Saugeen – Nawash Land Cessions No. 45 1/2 (1836), No. 67 (1851), and No. 72 (1854)” Exhibit 4703, p. 42, 46-50, 118-123, footnote 480 [p. 122];  Madwayosh and Metigwob to T.G. Anderson, Jan 13, 1851, Exhibit 1832.
Minweweh			Anishinaabe War Chief at Michilimakinac (ca. 1761)	“An Anthropological Report on selected aspects of the cultural lives of the Saugeen Anishinaabe” Exhibit 4324, p. 65-67.
Napier	Duncan	Campbell	Duncan Napier was the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, he was stationed at Quebec in 1836.	“The Saugeen Ojibway and Treaty 72 (1854)” Exhibit 4118, pp. 9-10;  Letter to Col. James Givins to Lt. Col. Napier, August 20, 1836, Exhibit 1124 [transcript at Exhibit 4815];

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				Letter from Napier to Chief Superintendent James Givins, September 6, 1836, Exhibit 1141.
Neolin			Neolin was a Delaware prophet who sought to purify aboriginal cultures by withdrawing from further contact with Europeans. Neolin's teachings were one of the inspirations for Pontiac's War in 1763.	"The Anishinaabeg, the British Crown, and Aboriginal Land Rights in the Era of Pontiac's War" Exhibit 4017, pp. 17, 22-23.
Oliphant	Laurence		Laurence Oliphant was the Secretary to Lord Elgin, until he was appointed as the Superintendent General for Indian Affairs on June 19, 1854.	The Canada Gazette, June 24, 1854, Exhibit 4375 - <i>Oliphant's appointment as SIA in the second column</i> ;  "Oxford Dictionary of National Biography, Laurence Oliphant (1829-1888)" Exhibit 4189, pp. 1-2.
Plummer	William		William Plummer was a Visiting Superintendent and Commissioner of Indian Department in 1873-1883  Plummer also served in Central Superintendency, which included Saugeen and Nawash First Nations.	William R. Bartlett to William Spragge, June 7, 1873, Exhibit 2733;  "Archival Research Unit, Superintendents and Agents of the Saugeen Indian Agency" Exhibit 4438;

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				<p>“Annual Report for Central Superintendency, Sept 15, 1876” Exhibit 2809;</p> <p>“Volume 4: Implementation Issues Related to Surrender No. 72, 1854-1970s” Exhibit 4704, p. 66.</p>
Pondiac		Pontiac; Chief Pondiac	<p>Pondiac was an Odawa leader who organized an attack on Fort Detroit in 1763, and sent messengers throughout the Great Lakes and Ohio regions to encourage attacks on Britain’s other western posts. This inspired a war between allied Indigenous Nations and the British, known as Pondiac’s War.</p>	<p>“The Anishinaabeg, the British Crown, and Aboriginal Land Rights in the Era of Pontiac’s War” Exhibit 4017, pp. 15-16.</p>
Rasles	Sébastien		<p>Sébastien Rasles was a French Jesuit missionary in North America ca. 1723.</p>	<p>“The Jesuit Relations and Allied Documents: Travels and Explorations of the Jesuit Missionaries in New France, 1610-1791” Exhibit 376.</p>
Rankin	Charles		<p>Charles Rankin was a Land Surveyor from the 1830s-1870s. Was present at the August 1854 council meeting between T.G. Anderson and the Saugeen-Nawash Bands. Rankin was also present at the treaty council in October 1854 and signed as a witness to Treaty No. 72.</p>	<p>“The Saugeen Ojibway and Treaty 72,” Exhibit 4118, pp. 41-42;</p> <p>“Copies of Extracts of recent Correspondence respecting Alterations in the Indian Department in Canada” Exhibit</p>

Surname	Given Name(s)	Variant(s)	Biographical Summary	References
				2175, pp. 13-14.
Rogers	Major Robert		Major Robert Rogers was Captain of the Rangers in 1760 and 1761. He travelled from Fort Pitt to Presque Isle and Detroit with deputy Superintendent for Indian Affairs George Croghan in 1760, meeting with Indigenous Nations and promising free and open trade, among other things	Transcript vol 20, p. 1795, lines 12-14;  “The Anishinaabeg, the British Crown, and Aboriginal Land Rights in the Era of Pontiac’s War” Exhibit 4017, pp. 10-11.
Ross	James		James Ross was an MPP and witness to Treaty 72.	“Volume 3: Saugeen – Nawash Land Cessions No. 45 1/2 (1836), No. 67 (1851), and No. 72 (1854)” Exhibit 4703, p. 169.
Routh	R.I.	R. J. Routh	R.I. Routh was a Commissary General under Lt. Govt. Bond Head. Routh reported on Indian expenditures and Indian conditions in Upper and Lower Canada.	“The Saugeen Ojibway and Treaty 72” Exhibit 4118, pp 23-24;  “Observations Submitted to the Consideration of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in reference to the proposed reduction of the Indian Expenditures” Exhibit 1124;  “Volume 3: Saugeen – Nawash Land Cessions No. 45 1/2

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				(1836), No. 67 (1851), and No. 72 (1854)” Exhibit 4703, p. 34.
Rutherford	John		John Rutherford was a member of the British survey party that was attacked on St. Clair River in 1763 by Ojibwa warriors. Mr. Rutherford’s journal provides an firsthand account of the attack on the surveyors and his captivity that followed.	Transcript vol 19, p. 1623, line 17 to p. 1624, line 6; “John Rutherford’s Captivity Narrative” Exhibit 514.
Ryerson	Egerton		Egerton Ryerson was the Secretary of the Methodist Church and editor of the <i>Christian Guardian Newspaper</i> .	“Volume 3: Saugeen – Nawash Land Cessions No. 45 1/2 (1836), No. 67 (1851), and No. 72 (1854)” Exhibit 4703, footnote 200 [p. 53].
Sawyer	Joseph		Joseph Sawyer was chief of the Methodist Mississauga village at Credit River in the 1830s-1840s. He was the father of the Methodist missionary, David Sawyer.	“Volume 3: Saugeen – Nawash Land Cessions No. 45 ½ (1836), No. 67 (1851), and No. 72 (1854)” Exhibit 4703, p. 29;  Transcript vol 88, p. 11283, lines 3-24.
Sawyer	David		David Sawyer was an interpreter and Mississauga Methodist Missionary who served at Saugeen and Owen Sound ca. 1845-1860.  Sawyer was also the subject of book by Conrad Vandusen called <i>The Indian Chief: An Account of the Labours, Losses, Sufferings, and Oppression of Ke-zig-ko-e-</i>	Transcript vol 32, July 24, 2019, p. 3375, lines 11-18;  “An Anthropological Report on Selected Aspects of the Cultural Lives of the Saugeen Anishinaabe” Exhibit 4234, p. 236;

Surname	Given Name(s)	Variant(s)	Biographical Summary	References
			<i>ne-ne (David Sawyer), A Chief of the Ojibbeway Indians in Canada West</i> (London: William Nichols, 1867).	“The Indian Chief: An Account of the Labours, Losses, Sufferings, and Oppression of Ke-zig-ko-e-ne-ne (David Sawyer), A Chief of the Ojibbeway Indians in Canada West” Exhibit 2658.
Schneider	George	Snider	George Schneider was a Sheriff at the County of Grey in 1854.	Oliphant to Schneider, 14 October 1854, Exhibit 2175, p. 15;  “Quarter Sessions for the County of Grey, June/July 1854 Sessions” Exhibit 4820, p. 2.
Stinson	Joseph		Joseph Stinson was a General Superintendent of Wesleyan Missions (Methodist). He was present at Treaty 45 ½.	Treaty 45 ½, August 9, 1836, Exhibit 1128, p. 113;  “Volume 3: Saugeen – Nawash Land Cessions No. 45 1/2 (1836), No. 67 (1851), and No. 72 (1854)” Exhibit 4703, p. 53.
Sunday	John		John Sunday was a Methodist Missionary between the 1830s-1840s.	Transcript vol 88, p. 11282, lines 17-24; p. 11286, lines 1-



Surname	Given Name(s)	Variant(s)	Biographical Summary	References
				<p>14;</p> <p>“Minutes of a General Council held at the River Credit commencing on January 16, 1840 to January 24, 1840” Exhibit 1322.</p>
Vandusen	Conrad		<p>Conrad Vandusen was a Methodist Missionary, Minister and chairmen of the Methodist mission at Nawash-Owen Sound in 1852-1859. He was the author of the book, "The Indian Chief" (1867), which was based on the life of David Sawyer.</p>	<p>“The Indian Chief” Exhibit 4368;</p> <p>Transcript vol 55, p. 7031, line 7 to p. 7032, line 2;</p> <p>“An Anthropological Report on Selected Aspects of the Cultural Lives of the Saugeen Anishinaabe” Exhibit 4324, p. 78;</p> <p>“The Indian Chief: An Account of the Labours, Losses, Sufferings, and Oppression of Ke-zig-ko-e-ne-ne (David Sawyer), A Chief of the Ojibbeway Indians in Canada West” Exhibit 2658.</p>
Vidal	Alexander		<p>Alexander Vidal was a Provincial Land Surveyor commissioned by the Crown to find information about First Nations on Lake Superior and Lake Huron in 1849.</p>	<p>“Vidal Anderson Report, December 5, 1849” Exhibit 4329, p. 5;</p>

Surname	Given Name(s)	Variant(s)	Biographical Summary	References
				<p>Transcript vol 53, p. 6788, line 8, to p. 6789, line 16 - <i>giving background about Vidal and Anderson.</i></p>
Wahbahdic	John T	Wahbadic, Wabatick	<p>John Wahbahdic was the Hereditary Chief of Owen Sound Band during the 1830s-1850s.</p>	<p>“Volume 3: Saugeen - Nawash Land Cessions No. 45 1/2 (1836), No. 67 (1851), and No. 72 (1854)” Exhibit 4703, p. 164;</p> <p>Owen Sound Chiefs to Edmund Walker Head, February 27, 1855, Exhibit 2197 - <i>John T. Wahbadik is indicated as the “1st Chief at Nawash”</i>;</p> <p>“Wabatick and Metiewaub, Petition” Exhibit 1306;</p> <p>Petition from Wahbahdic, June 10, 1843, Exhibit 1427, p. 3 [original], p. 2 [transcript].</p>
Withers			<p>Withers was a squatter in Kincardine, south of the Peninsula.</p>	<p>“Volume 3: Saugeen - Nawash Land Cessions No. 45 1/2 (1836), No. 67 (1851), and No. 72 (1854)” Exhibit 4703, p. 113;</p> <p>“Documentation Relevant to the Extent of Squatting on the</p>

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				<p>Saugeen Peninsula Reserve Pre- and Post Surrender No. 72 (13 October 1854), Supplementary Report” Exhibit 4708, p. 3 [para. 2.1.2];</p> <p>Transcript vol 91, p. 11741, line 8 to p. 11742, line 7;</p> <p>“This History of the County of Bruce and of the minor municipalities therein” Exhibit 4286, p. 26.</p>