

# North Slave Métis Alliance

The background of the slide is a piece of aged, yellowish parchment with some reddish-brown stains. In the upper right corner, there is a fountain pen with a gold nib and a clear glass inkwell with a scalloped edge. The pen and inkwell are resting on a dark wooden surface.

EA0506-005

Consolidated Gold Win Ventures

&

EA050-006

Sidon International Resources Corp.

Yellowknife, Northwest Territories

April 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup>, 2007

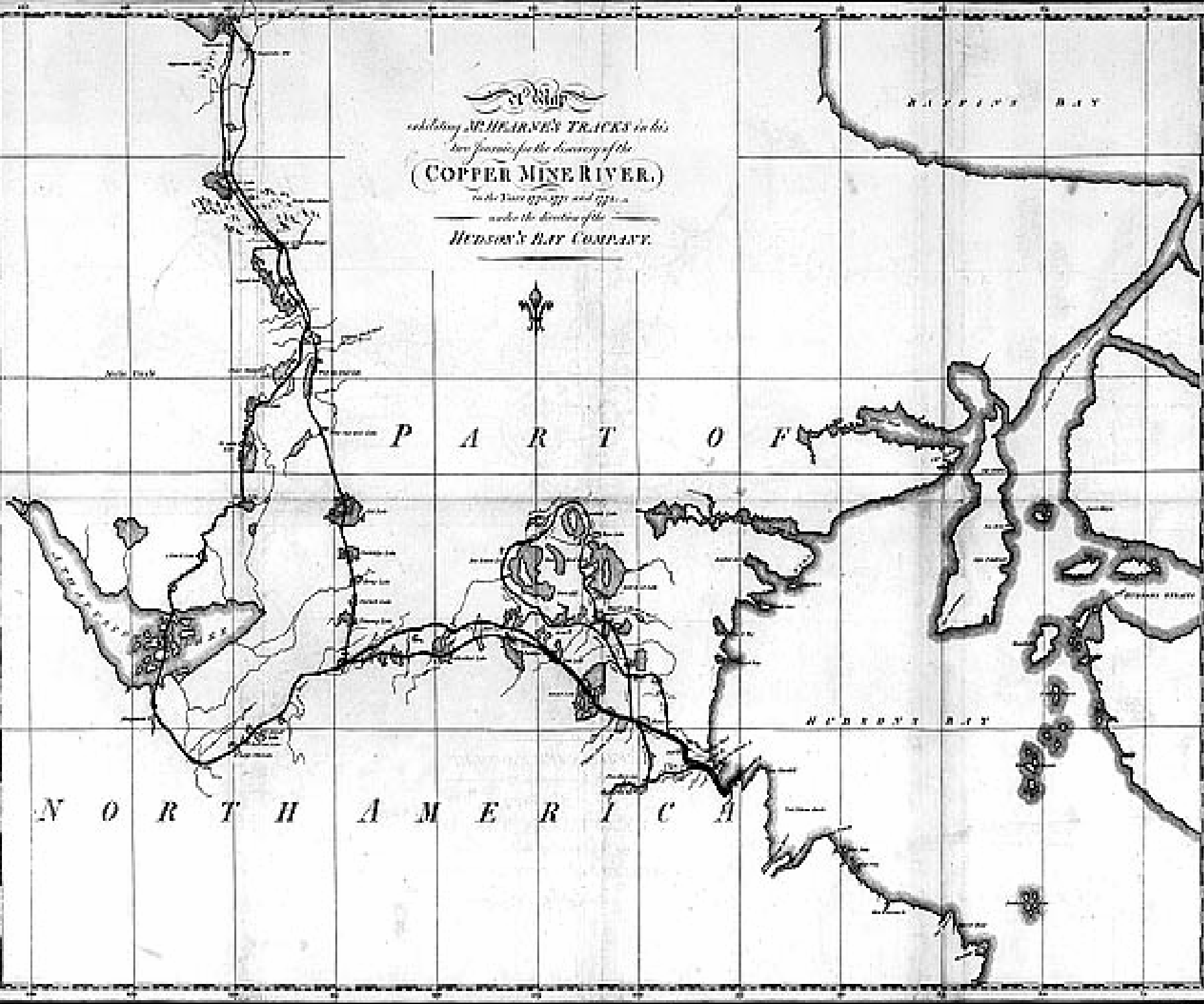


# **North Slave Métis Alliance**

**The NSMA represents Métis People  
who are indigenous to the North  
Slave Region.**

**The mandate of the NSMA is to assert and  
protect its members' rights within the North  
Slave Métis Homeland, including Aboriginal  
Title, other Aboriginal Rights, Treaty Rights,  
and other existing rights, including riparian  
rights.**

  
*celebrating* **MR. HERNES'S TRACKS** in his  
*two years' search for the discovery of the*  
**(COPPER MINE RIVER.)**  
*in the years 1791, 1792, and 1793, &c.*  
*under the direction of the*  
**Hudson's Bay Company.**



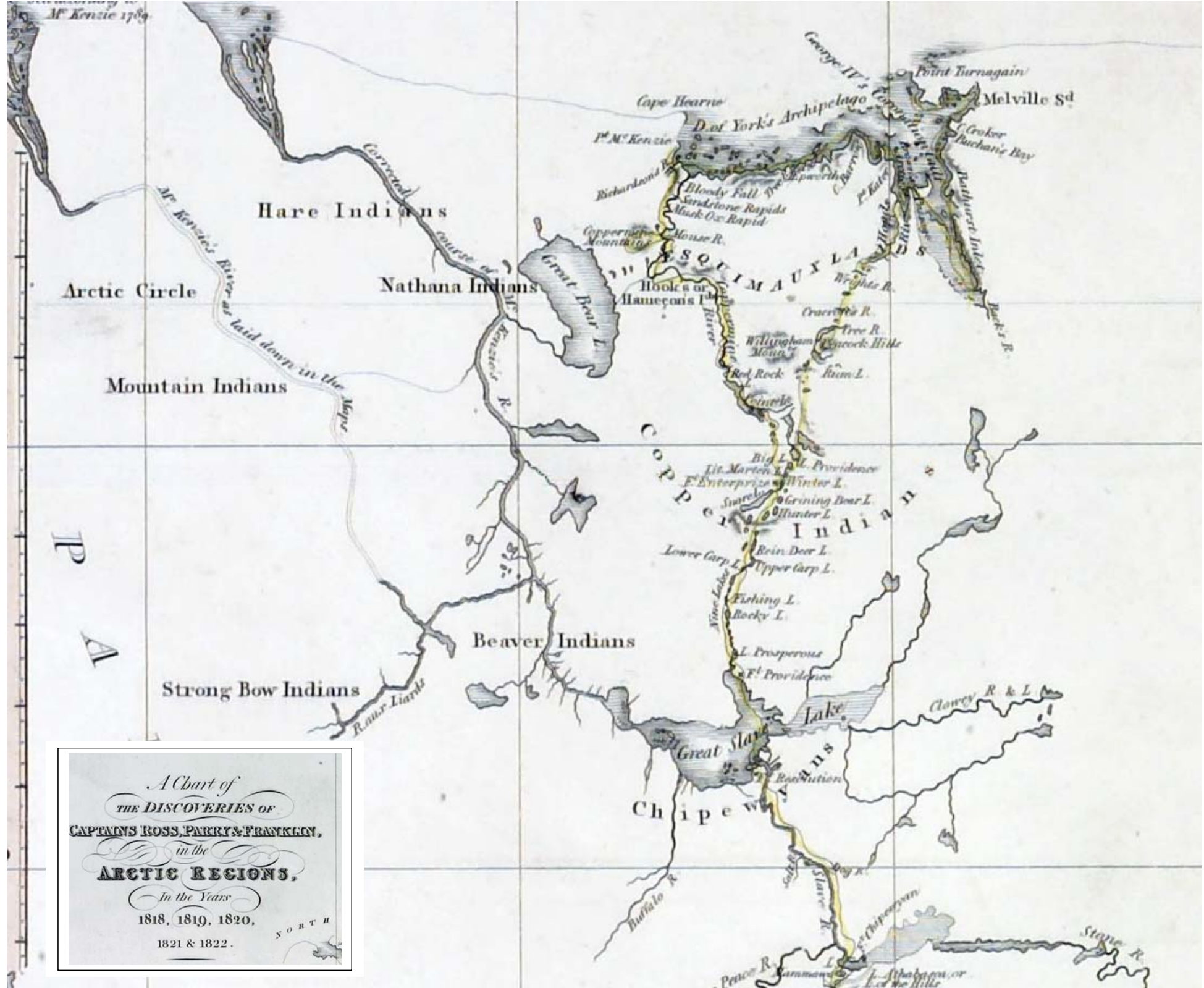
N O R T H A M E R I C A

HUDSON'S BAY

P A R T

HUDSON'S BAY





*A Chart of*  
**THE DISCOVERIES OF**  
**CAPTAINS ROSS, PARRY & FRANKLIN,**  
*in the*  
**ARCTIC REGIONS,**  
*In the Years*  
1818, 1819, 1820,  
1821 & 1822.



# MANY OLD AND RESPECTED METIS FAMILY NAMES DATE BACK TO THE 1700'S IN THIS REGION

CARDINAL  
CAYEN  
BEAULIEU,  
BOUVIER  
DOSNOIR  
DESPORTES  
FLAMAND  
HOULE  
HOPE  
JANVIER  
JOLIBOS  
LAFFERTY  
LAFERTE  
MERCREDI  
MANDEVILLE  
NORN  
PETIT JEAN  
SANDERSON  
SAYINE  
SMITH  
ST. GERMAIN,  
THOMAS  
TATADIDZE

FRANCOIS BEAULIEU  
CAME FROM FRANCE TO ATHABASCA/MACKENZIE REGION WITH THE COMPAGNIE DES SIOUX - AROUND COLLAPSE OF FRENCH FUR TRADE IN 1760?  
MARRIED A CHIPEWYAN AND/OR MONTAGNAIS WOMAN

FRANCOIS BEAULIEU II (1771-1872)  
AKA - LE PATRAIARCHE, OLD MAN, BORN AT SALT RIVER  
ACCOMPANIED MACKENZIE OVERLAND TO PACIFIC IN 1793, WAS WAS LIVING AT GREAT BEAR IN 1799 WHEN NORTH WEST CO ARRIVED, INTERPRETED FOR FRANKLIN  
ON 1825-27 COPPERMINE RIVER TRIP. MANY WIVES INCLUDING CATHERINE ST. GERMAIN AND WAS CHIEF OF THE YELLOWKNIVES DENE

FRANCOIS BEAULIEU  
M. CATHERINE JANVIER

FRANCIOUS BEAULIEU (THOMAS)  
MARIE BEAULIEU (HOULE)

CATHERINIE BEAULIEU (BOUVIER)

JOSEPH BOUVIER (B. 1885)

M. 1877 TO MARGUERITE LAFFERTY B. 1859

ALEXIS BEAULIEU  
M. MARIE LAFFERTY

MARIE BEAULIEU (MERCREDI)

M. PIERRE MERCREDI

CATHERINE BEAULIEU

MARGEURITE BEALIEU

PETIT PIERRE BEAULIEU

SOPHIE BEAULIEU (SAYINE)

MICHEL BEAULIEU

PIERRE BEAULIEU

MADLINE BEAULIEU (B. 1870) (LAFFERTY)

M. ANTOINE LAFFERTY (1885-1904)

JOSEPH KING BEAULIEU (1836-1916)

M. MARIE A. FLAMAND

OPENED FIRST FORT AT SMITH AND BEAULIEU (AKA SNOWDRIFT AND LUSTSELKE)

PAUL BEAULIEU

M. NOEMIE DESPORTES, ELIZABETH TATADIDZE, AND SOPHIE JOLIBOS

JOSEPH BEAULIEU (1859-1929)

AKA JOSE', SOUSI, SUZIE AND JOSEPH KING BEAULIEU II

M. FLORA KING HOPE

GUIDED WARBURTON PIKE IN BARRENLANDS IN 1889 AROUND LAC DE GRAS - CLASSIC BOOK "THE BARREN GROUND OF NORTHERN CANADA"

FRANCOIS KING (B. 1910)

BAPTISTE

FRANCOIS KING BEAULIEU

ELISE BEAULIEU

M. JEAN BAPTISTE CARDINAL

LOUISE MICHEL BEAULIEU

SON IN LAW

ROSE BEAULIEU

M. ALEX MERCREDI, MANDERVILLE

MADLINE BEAULIEU

M. MOISE MANDERVILLE

SOPHIE BEAULIEU (1855 - )

M. 1866 MODESTE LAFFERTY (1851-1893)

ETIENNE BEAULIEU

GUIDED WARBURTON PIKE IN BARRENLANDS IN 1889 AROUND LAC DE GRAS - CLASSIC BOOK "THE BARREN GROUND OF NORTHERN CANADA"

JAQUES BEAULIEU

AKA NADE' WAS CHIEF OF DOGRIB DENE IN 1864

PIERRE BEAULIEU

M. DELPHINE CAYEN

PETIT PIERRE BEAULIEU

M. BELLA SANDERSON

SOPHIE BEAULIEU (SAYINE)

M. FRANCOIS SAYINE

MICHEL BEAULIEU

M. ELISE SMITH

JOHNY BEAULIEU

M. HARRIETTE NORN

JEAN MARIE BEAULIEU

M. CATHERINE PETIT JEAN

PAUL BEAULIEU

M. HELEN SMITH

LOUISON BEAULIEU

M. MARIE DOSNOIR

LE DOYEN BEAULIEU - LESSER SLAVE LAKE - MONTAGNAIS MOTHER

JAQUES BEAULIEU

IN 1786 DOGRIBS AND CHIPEWYAN SELECTED JAQUES AS SPOKES PERSON FOR ALL INDIGENOUS PEOPLE INCLUDING THE METISTO REPRESENT THEM WHEN THE "WHITE MEN" (THE ENGLISH) CAME.  
OFFICER WITH THE NORTH WEST COMPANY. MARRIED A CHIPEWYAN WOMAN.





Jim Cayen, Jim Bouvier.  
Henri Martel, George (Legars) Lafferty, Michel Lafferty,  
Joseph Lafferty.  
Margarette Lafferty, wife of Louis Mercredi, Fort Smith;  
Elizabeth Bouvier, wife of Joseph Norwegian, Fort Simpson;  
Celine Lafferty, wife of Joseph Bouvier, and baby Albina;  
Julie Lafferty, wife of Archie Gairdner, baby Liza; Madeleine  
Bouvier, wife of Boniface Lafferty; Rose Lafferty, wife of  
Fred McLeod.  
George Gairdner, Albert Lafferty, Corrine Bouvier, married to  
Ernest Balsillie, Yellowknife; Isodore Lafferty, married to  
Cecelia Lepine, H.R.; Eddy Gairdner.

Taken about 1919

Photo credit: Victor Lafferty





**Treaty Commissioner H. A. Conroy,  
memo, 18 December 1920**

*“At present I do not think that there are more than fifteen families who will have to be dealt with by scrip, and these are old and respected families in that country, who could not be expected to enter into Treaty. I might even say that some of these families are historic. The names include the following: Camsells [sic], Gaudet, Beauvieu [Beaulieu?], Lafferty, McDonald, Smith and Firth. These families and possible some others will have to be given scrip”.*

*Other mixed-blood families, numbering about seventy-five, were expected to take treaty, as they were living the "Indian mode of life."*



Treaty 11 promises made by Commissioner Conroy, witnessed and guaranteed by the solemn Word of Honor of Bishop Breynat, included:

- Nothing would be allowed that would interfere with their way of living,
- The old and destitute would always be taken care of – their future existence would be carefully studied, and every effort would be made to improve their living conditions,
- They would be protected, **ESPECIALLY** in their way of living as hunters and trappers, from white competition





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Directory of Federal Real Property

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- Find Properties by
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  - Find geographic name
  - Locate an Address
  - Treaty Areas
  - Map Legends
  - Canada Map 2000

### DFRP Map Navigator

Zoom:  km



- Canada
- Province / territories
- Metropolitan Area
- Economic Region

Federal Properties  
 Federal Contaminated Sites

- Road View
- Topographic (positioning standard)
  - RNF Streets (with names)
  - Disabled
  - Standard
  - Satellite
  - Hybrid
- Google maps



**Directory of Federal Real Property**

**Introduction**

**Find Properties by**

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- Canada**
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Federal Properties

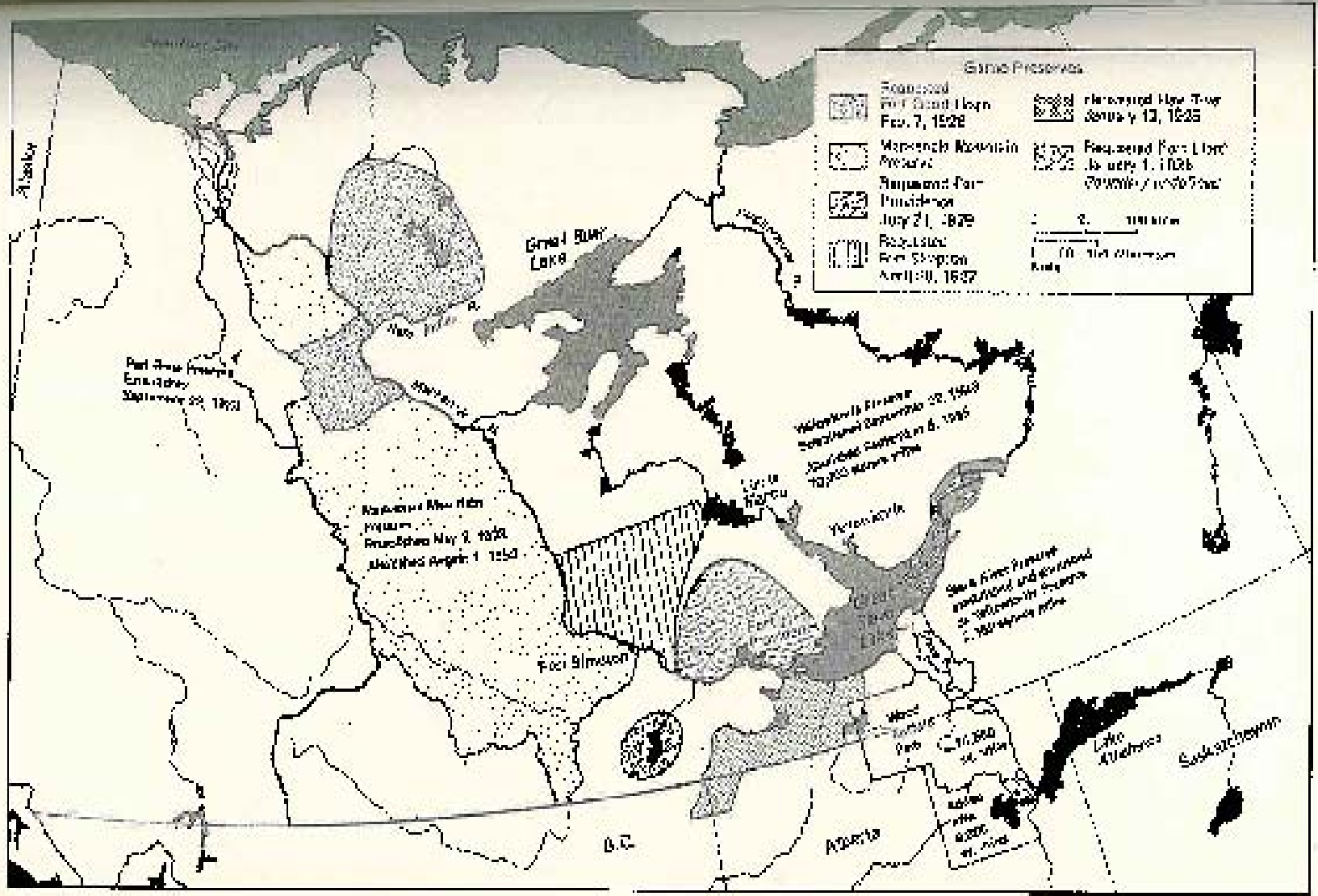
Federal Contaminated Sites

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  - Hybrid



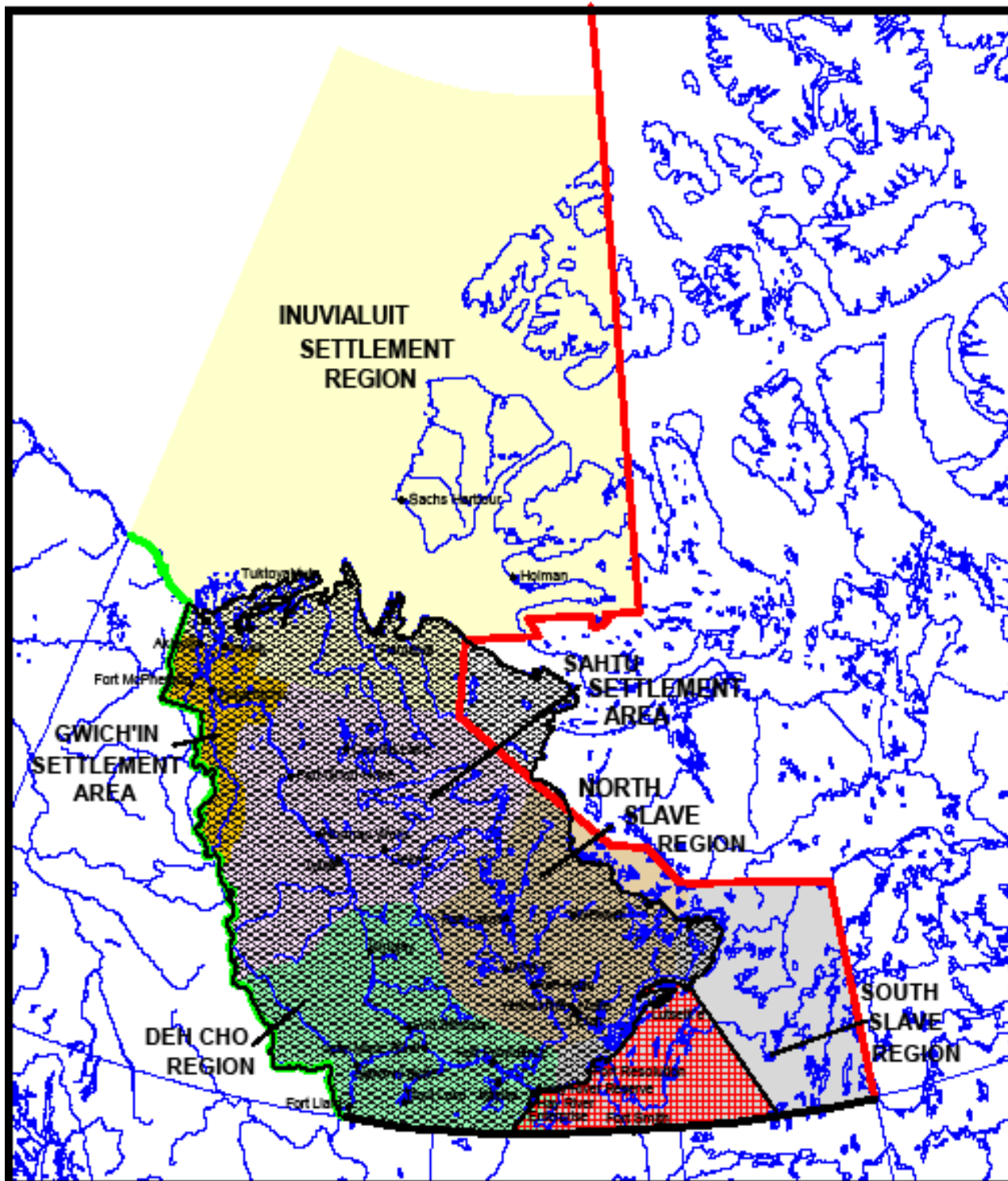


D.G. Brown  
 jr. from  
 Oregon, DC  
 when 1875





# NORTHWEST TERRITORIES BOUNDARIES



## Legend

- DEH CHO REGION
- GWICH'IN SETTLEMENT AREA
- INUVIALUIT SETTLEMENT REGION
- NORTH SLAVE REGION
- SAHTU SETTLEMENT AREA
- SOUTH SLAVE REGION

## Legend

- TREATY 8(NWT)
- TREATY 11(NWT)
- NWT/NUNAVUT BORDER
- NWT/PROVINCIAL BORDERS
- NWT/YUKON BORDER
- TREATY 8(NWT) AND 11(NWT) BOUNDARIES



NWT Centre for Remote Sensing

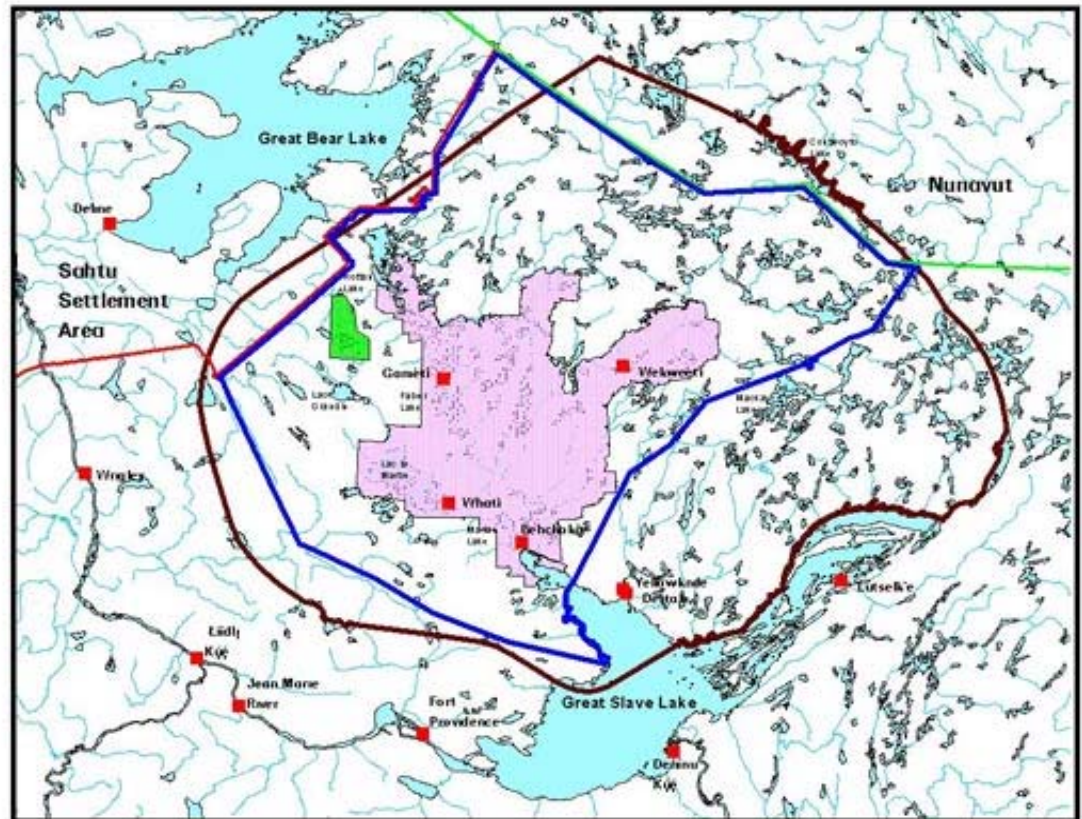
PRODUCED AT THE NWT CENTRE FOR REMOTE SENSING  
FOR THE MINISTRY OF ABORIGINAL AFFAIRS





With the settlement of the Tlicho Agreement, another set of boundaries have been placed on our territory. We are not part of that land claim, and were not consulted.

## Mᓄwhì Gogha Dè Nᓵtł'èe, Wek'èezhì, Tłìchᓄ lands and Ezᓄdzì tì





- Point of Interest
- Country (blue area)
- State (red)
- County (yellow)
- City
- Water
- State ID
- Country ID

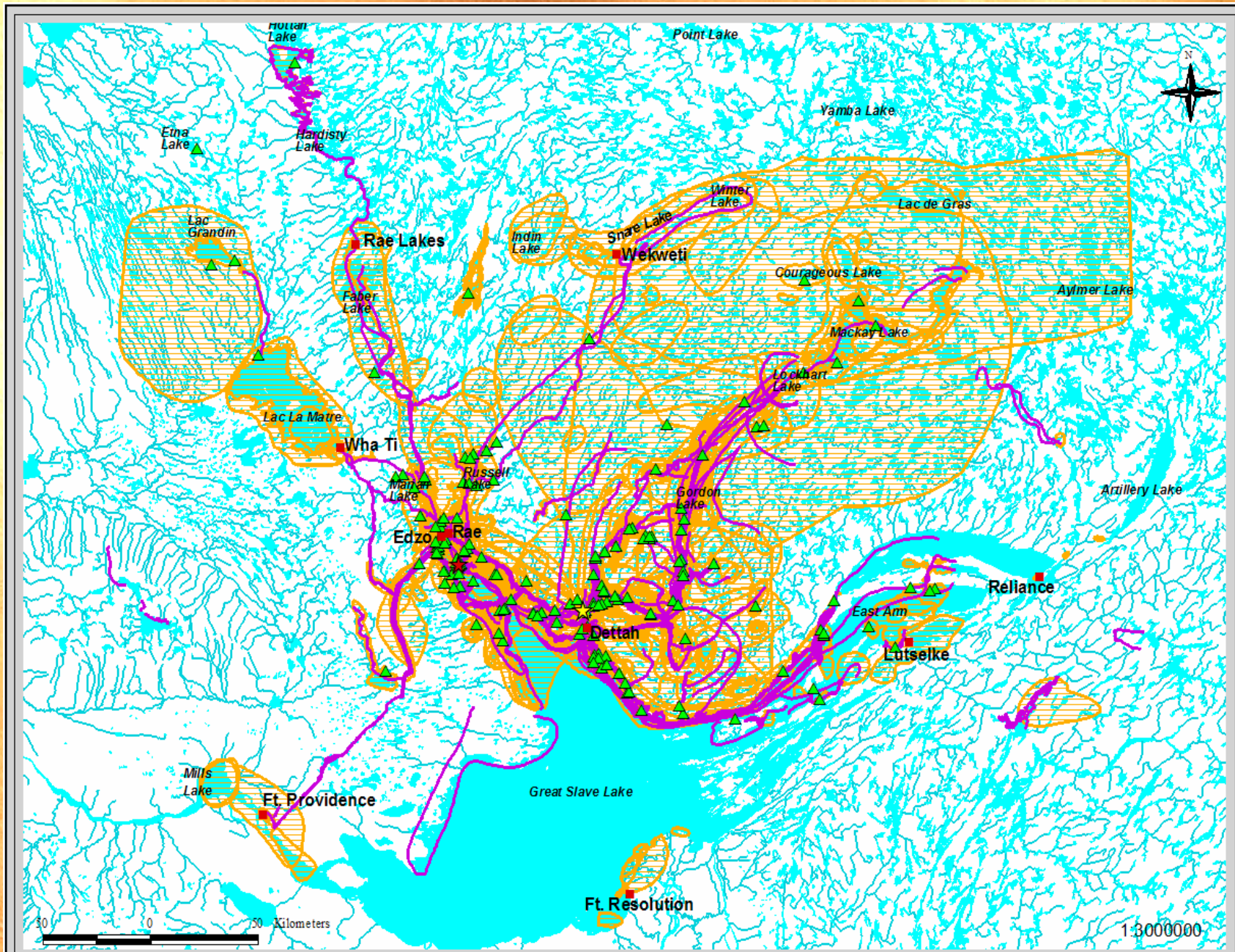


# NORTH SLAVE METIS HOMELAND





# 2002 – 15 MEMBERS CURRENT SUBSISTENCE HARVESTING ONLY



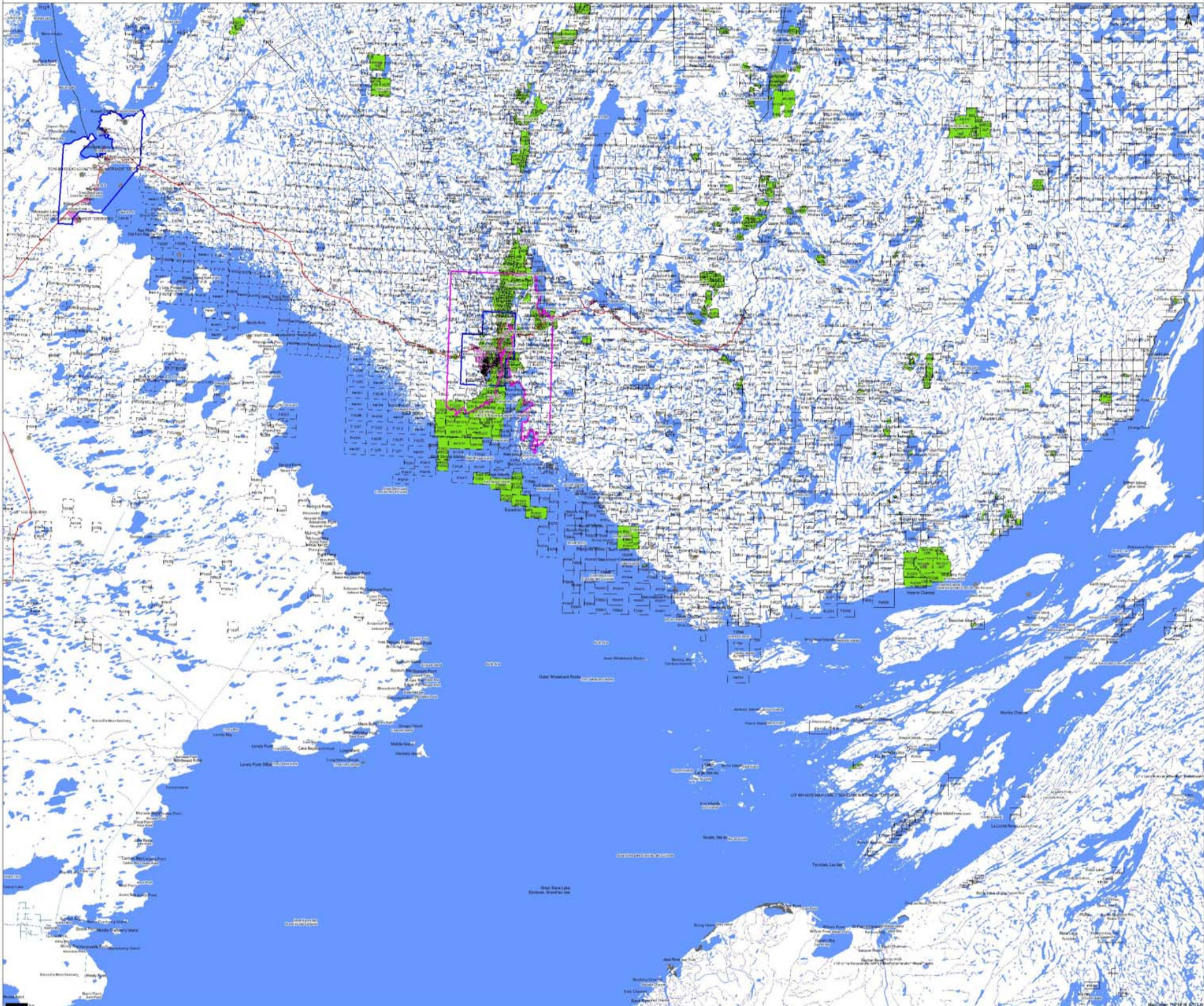
- Communities
- ★ Old Fort Rae
- ☆ Yellowknife
- ▲ Land Use Area of the North Slave Metis
- ▨ Rivers
- Lakes



An aerial photograph showing a wide river valley. A large, dark blue reservoir is situated in the upper left portion of the image. The river flows from the upper right towards the lower right. The surrounding land is a mix of green agricultural fields and brownish, possibly fallow or less fertile, land. A network of roads and smaller waterways is visible throughout the landscape.

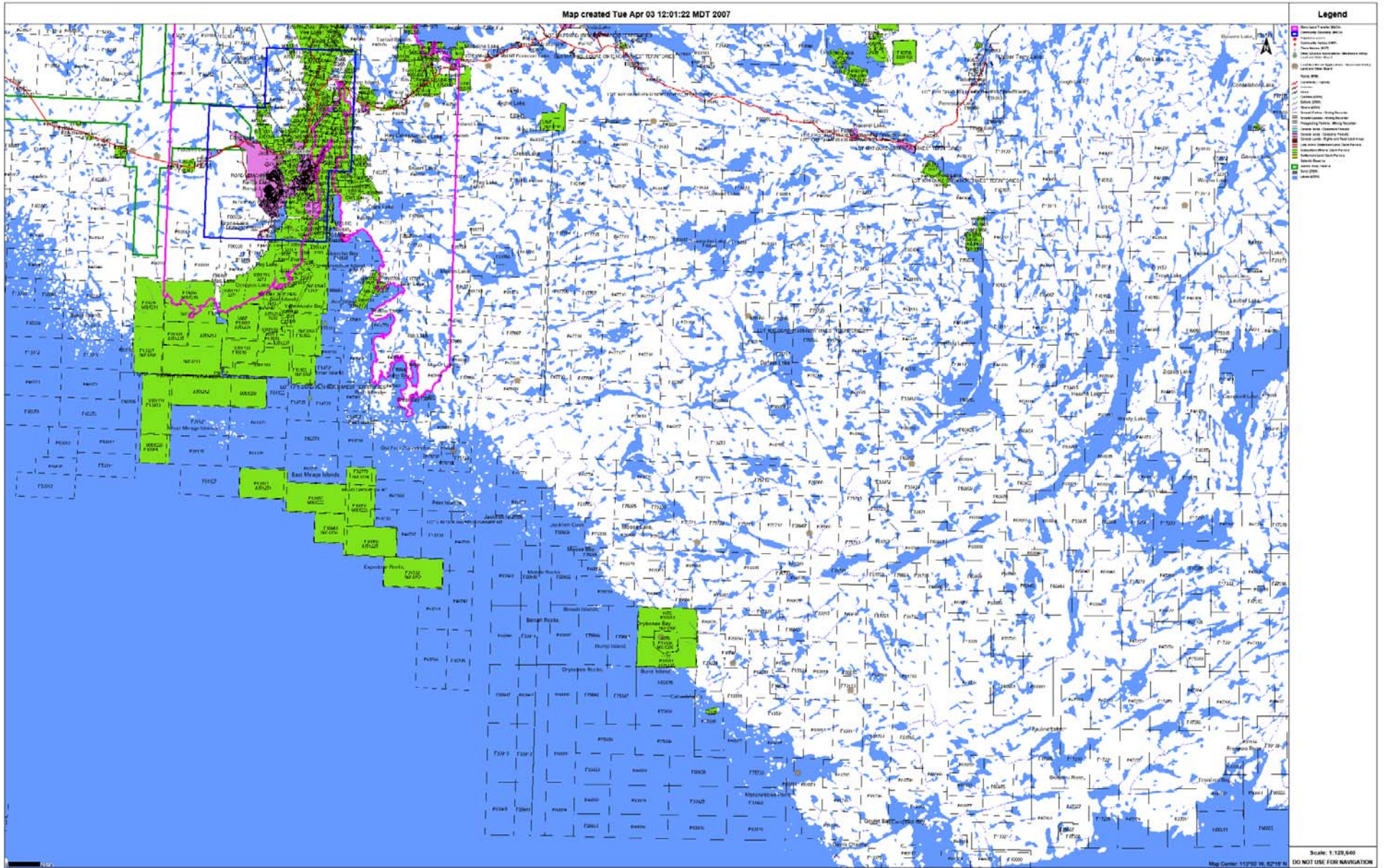
**OCCUPATION  
OF OUR  
HOMELAND  
BY OTHERS**





- Legend**
- Point of Interest
  - State Boundary
  - Water Body
  - Forested Area
  - Urban Area
  - Road
  - Water Body
  - Forested Area
  - Urban Area
  - Road





With all the residential and recreational properties, roads, air traffic, fishing, skidooning, and mining activities around Yellowknife, there is hardly anywhere left to shoot a gun or set traps without endangering some one.



# Land Ownership.

- **The Crown title to all these lands is encumbered by our rights and titles**
- **the Federal Crown is neglecting its responsibility to manage those lands in the best interests of the Aboriginal Peoples**
- **We owned and occupied those lands long before the Crown asserted sovereignty or title.**



# Resource Depletion.

- **Allocation of sub-surface rights prior to settlement of our land claim prejudices the outcomes of our land claim by effectively removing those resources prior to us having an opportunity to develop the resources for ourselves, in our own way, at our own speed, according to our own timing and agenda.**
- **The free entry mining industry does not adequately recognize or accommodate our prior existing rights.**



# Resource Allocation.

- **Land use planning is not complete, and our opportunity to set aside protected areas or prepare conservation plans is prejudiced by establishing property rights which will may be in conflict with the desired uses of the land.**
- **We do not even have good land capability information with which to make wise conservation and allocation decisions.**



# **Consultation is not complete.**

- **These proponents have not consulted the NSMA,**
- **and neither has Canada.**
- **NSMA expects full and meaningful involvement in decisions regarding the use of our lands.**



# CONSULTATION

- **NSMA MEMBERS HAVE ABORIGINAL, TREATY, AND OTHER EXISTING RIGHTS**
- **SUPREME COURT OF CANADA CONFIRMS METIS ABORIGINAL RIGHTS (POWLEY)**
- **CONSULTATION MUST OCCUR WITH OR WITHOUT LAND CLAIMS PROCESS (HAIDA / TAKU)**
- **CONSULTATION INVOLVES ADEQUATE TIME AND INFORMATION, AND OPPORTUNITY FOR ACCOMODATION**
- **NSMA HAS NOT BEEN CONSULTED**



# Métis Heritage resources

- **Only Métis are qualified to define what does or does not hold heritage value for Métis. Our heritage resources have not been inventoried.**
- **There is a significant danger that our heritage resources will either be left un-identified, or that they will be attributed to some other group.**
- **The loss of history damage damages our identity**
- **The loss of evidence damages our ability to obtain fair settlement of our comprehensive claims.**
- **All activity in an area, even in the winter, contributes additional risk to our heritage resources.**
- **Private industry which has adverse interests to ours can not be entrusted with the responsibility to do this work for us**
- **We require full and meaningful participation in pre-field studies, field identification of sites, and interpretation of results.**
- **No development in this area without written agreement between NSMA and proponents on access, participation, and information sharing.**



# Cumulative effects

- **The incremental effects of continued small projects (ie) add up and may remain long after the project is over,**
- **total effects are not estimated.**
- **There is not enough enforcement to ensure that these impacts do not occur,**
- **no effective means to obtain compensation for these types of damages.**
- **No understanding of thresholds or how close we are**



# Planning / Zoning conflicts

- **we have not yet had the opportunity to participate in land use planning for this area, so it is premature to allocate property rights to non-renewable resources.**
- **Wherever possible, we prefer to develop renewable resources, with a goal of sustainable development,**
- **This area is of significant cultural and heritage value and may need special rules before development can be permitted.**
- **The special rules have not been established.**



# **PROTECTED AREAS**

- **We are just starting a process to identify the most important areas where we need protection – and what kind of protection.**
- **This area is obviously going to be on the list**



# Human health hazards

- **whether the project does create actual human health risks or not, there will be fears and concerns about the safety and healthfulness of any plants, animals, fish or birds harvested in an area which has been drilled.**
- **There is a very low level of trust in the vigor and effectiveness of environmental monitoring and enforcement.**
- **An important aspect of emotional and social health is the ability to exercise self determination and control over our own biophysical and social environment.**
- **NSMA requires regular site inspections in order to be able to assure its members that rules are being followed,**
- **NSMA requires regular reporting to be assured tht mitigation is successful.**



# **Interference with traditional land and water use.**

- **However perceived or imagined, the existence of residues and signs of industrial use detracts from the natural quality of the environment and makes it less suitable for traditional use. Noise, odors, and aesthetic impacts – can prevent use for more than just permit period, and more than just permit area.**



# Public concern.

- **NSMA members do not feel well informed regarding this project. They feel that their rights are not being respected, that their heritage resources and natural resources are being appropriated, that their quality of life is being changed without their consent, and that they are being treated unfairly in comparison to other Aboriginal People,**
- **especially by the Crown who continues to neglect addressing our claims and who has not entered into a process with us,**
- **and by the companies who don't even bother to try to consult with us, because the Crown does not require them to.**



## Effects to Aboriginal life style:

- **The ongoing incremental loss of lands on which to practice traditional activities,**
- **the ongoing incremental disturbance of wildlife,**
- **ongoing incremental changes in demographics in the regional center of Yellowknife which have made Métis a minority in their own homeland**
- **are all individually small but cumulatively large impacts to our way of life.**



# **PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS**

- **NWT REPUTATION AS WILDERNESS TOURISM DESTINATION WILL BE REDUCED**
- **People will stop thinking of their lands as pure and rejuvenating.**
- **People will start thinking of and treating the land as industrial sites.**



# **EXPENSES**

- **Opportunity costs – non-renewable resource depletion**
- **Record keeping**
- **Review of reports**
- **Communication with members and company**
- **Site inspection**
- **Possible need to repair damage**
- **Loss of other revenue sources**



# CAPACITY

- **NSMA is not against development, but must have suitable assurances that our interests are or will be accommodated before we will accept development.**
- **In order to ensure our interests are accommodated, we need to engage in meaningful, good faith, consultation aimed at accommodating our interests.**
- **NSMA has severe capacity issues and needs support to engage in proper Consultation. This is Canada's responsibility, but has not been adequately fulfilled.**



**The end**



- **History**
- **100+ metis helped build fort providence**
- **Metis took Franklin to coppermine**
- **mcKenzie stopped there**
- **Thousands of caribou supplied to fur trade**
- **Fish**
- **Treaty 11 chief of Yellowknife was Sousie.**