Charles Hamelin. (1836)

On September 7, 1876, Charles and the Métis at Fort Walsh submitted a petition, on behalf of the Métis of the four districts of Assiniboia to join Treaty 4.

Charles Hamelin (1836-1870) was the son of Jacques Bonhomme Hamelin; born 15 Jan 1797 and Mary Allary (Henry). He married Thérèse Courteoreille (1833-1885) daughter of Laurent Courteoreille and Josephte Desjarlais. His younger brother Sévère Hamelin signed the petition for a Métis reserve in Montana, sent by Louis Riel to General Nelson A. Miles, August 6, 1880. Sévère and his nephew Norman appear on the Turtle Mountain Band census of 1886. Sévère Hamelin, his wife LaRose Gladu and Sévère's nephew Norman Hamelin appear on the 1900 Montana Census for Teton County. They were members of the group of Métis living in the Canyon on the South Fork of the Teton River.

Children:

- Marie Catherine, born August 24, 1854, died December 1854.
- Angélique, born March 13, 1856, married Charles Andrews.
- Jeanne, born January 23, 1859.
- Nancy, born 1860, married Gabriel Courtepatte, then married William McDonald.
- Charles, born April 1865 at St. Albert.
- François, born December 11, 1867.

Scrip:

Scrip Certificate No. 148 Form B for \$320 in favour of Charles Hamelin an heir of Marie Angelique and Jeannie and Flamand Hamelin.

Scrip Certificate Form A No. 162 for \$240 in favour of Charles Hamelin. Charles Hamelin 1865 - b: Abt. 1865 in St. Albert, Saskatchewan

Scrip Certificate No. 146 Form B for \$106.66 in favour of Charles Hamelin an heir of Charles and Therese Hamelin.

Macdonald, Nancy - Concerning her claim as a child - Address, St. Albert - Born, 1861 at Fort la Montagne - Father, Charles Hamelin, (Métis) - Mother, Thérèse Courteoreille, (Métis) - Married, January 1877 at St. Albert to Gabriel Courtepatte, 1880 at Edmonton to William Macdonald - Children living, three (names on declaration) - Children deceased, one - Two scrips for \$38.00 - One scrip for \$160.00 - Claim 823



Compiled by Lawrence Barkwell Coordinator of Métis Heritage and History Research Louis Riel Institute