

Reconstructing the Identity of Louise Frobisher (Lizette Maskegon / Marie Katis / Marguerite Cardinal)

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Overview

This summary presents evidence demonstrating that the woman recorded as **Louise Frobisher** in historical records also appears under multiple names, including **Lizette Maskegon (Maskekoskoesk)**, **Marie (Katis) Cardinal**, and **Marguerite Cardinal**. These names represent a single individual recorded across different cultural and administrative contexts rather than separate persons.

Key Evidence

1. North-West Scrip Applications

Multiple independent scrip applications identify the same mother using different names:

- **Jacques Cardinal (Claim #294)**
 - Personal declaration: *Lizette of Maskegon Indian*
 - Heir documentation: *Marie Cardinal, Lizette Maskekoskoesk, Katis*
 - Includes baptismal extract: *Marie Katis Cardinal*
 - Records marriage to Pierre circa 1818
- **Pierre (Pieriche) Delorme (Claim #571)**
 - Identifies mother as *Marguerite Cardinal*
- **Joseph Cardinal (Claim #993)**
 - Identifies mother as *Lisette (Indian woman)*

These records independently refer to the same woman using different naming systems.

2. Baptismal Evidence

A baptismal record identifies **Marie Katis Cardinal**, linking the Indigenous name *Katis* with the Christian name *Marie*.

3. Marriage Record

The **30 April 1844 Lac Ste. Anne marriage record** confirms the name **Louise Frobisher** in a formal church context.

4. Delorme Line Connection

Genealogical sources identify **Pierre Fafard dit Lemay (Delorme)**, born circa 1773, as married to **Marguerite Cardinal** prior to 1813, aligning with the birth of **Pierre (Pieriche) Delorme** circa 1813.

Naming Systems Explained

The variation in names reflects overlapping naming systems:

- **Indigenous name:** Katis / Maskegon / Maskekoskoesk
- **Baptismal name:** Marie
- **French usage:** Marguerite Cardinal
- **Common/scrip usage:** Louise Frobisher / Lizette Maskegon

These names were used interchangeably across different records and contexts.

Conclusion

The convergence of scrip records, baptismal evidence, marriage records, and genealogical context demonstrates that:

☞ Louise Frobisher, Lizette Maskegon, Marie (Katis) Cardinal, and Marguerite Cardinal represent a single individual

This identification resolves long-standing confusion within the Cardinal and Delorme family lines and highlights the importance of understanding Métis naming practices when interpreting historical records.

Reconstructing the Identity of Louise Frobisher

Also known as Lizette Maskegon / Marie (Katis) Cardinal / Marguerite Cardinal

Overview

This summary demonstrates that multiple historical names refer to a single individual across different record systems. These variations reflect Indigenous, baptismal, and French naming practices rather than separate identities.

Key Evidence

Source	Recorded Name(s)
Jacques Cardinal Scrip	Lizette Maskegon / Marie Cardinal / Katis / Marie Katis
Pierre Delorme Scrip	Marguerite Cardinal
Joseph Cardinal Scrip	Lisette (Indian woman)
Marriage Record (1844)	Louise Frobisher
Baptism Record	Marie Katis Cardinal

Timeline

c. 1770–1775	Estimated birth
Before 1795	Union with Joseph Cardinal
c. 1813	Birth of Pierre (Delorme)
c. 1818	Marriage to Pierre recorded
1844	Formal marriage (Joseph Cardinal & Louise Frobisher)

Conclusion

All evidence converges to demonstrate that Louise Frobisher, Lizette Maskegon, Marie (Katis) Cardinal, and Marguerite Cardinal represent a single individual. This resolves long-standing confusion and highlights the importance of understanding Métis naming systems.

Reconstructing the Identity of Louise Frobisher

This summary presents evidence demonstrating that Louise Frobisher, Lizette Maskegon, Marie (Katis) Cardinal, and Marguerite Cardinal represent a single individual across multiple historical records. These variations reflect Indigenous, baptismal, and French naming systems rather than separate identities. Key evidence includes North-West Scrip applications, baptismal records, and a formal marriage record dated 30 April 1844 (Lac Ste. Anne). Notably, Jacques Cardinal's scrip file identifies his mother under multiple names within a single record set, providing strong internal consistency. Genealogical sources further confirm that Pierre Fafard dit Lemay (Delorme), born circa 1773, was married to Marguerite Cardinal prior to 1813, aligning with the birth of Pierre (Pieriche) Delorme and supporting the timeline. Together, these records demonstrate a converging identity across sources, resolving long-standing confusion in the Cardinal and Delorme family lines.