

## **Nolin, Pauline (b. 1877)**

Pauline Nolin, Sister Sylvain of the Grey Nuns, was born on June 6, 1877 at Battleford, the daughter of Duncan Nolin and Caroline Harrison. Her sister worked at Holy Cross Hospital in Calgary. At the time of her scrip application she stated that she had lived up to that time at: Fort Saskatchewan 10 years, St. Albert one year, Saddle Lake 10 years, Resolution 12 years, Simpson two years and Providence one year (1924).

Her father, Duncan, was born at Red River, December 24, 1839, the son of Augustine Nolin and Helene Cameron. He married Caroline Harrison, born in March 1854, on May 24, 1870. His brother was the politician Charles Nolin. Charles was married to Caroline's sister Marie-Anne Harrison. Duncan died on July 28, 1914 at Lamoureux, Alberta.<sup>1</sup> His wife Caroline died on June 26, 1904 at Lamoureux, Alberta.

During the Métis Northwest Resistance of 1885, this family was part of a group of Métis and Half-Breeds camped on the south side of the Battle River near its junction with the Saskatchewan River; this location was known as "The Point". On April 3, 1885 this group and their families were suspected of being rebels and arrested by Sergeant-Major Kirk and a detachment of twelve men and detained at the Fort at Battleford. After their release a number served in the home guards on the government side while others joined the Resistance.<sup>2</sup> Following the Resistance they moved to Fort Saskatchewan/Lamoureux area of Alberta.

Nolin Pauline - Concerning her Métis claim - Address, Providence - Born: St. Anne des Chenes, June 6, 1877 - Father, Duncan Nolin, (Métis) - Mother, Caroline Harrison, (Métis) - Occupation, "nun" - Claim no. 59.

This claim was disallowed (September 1826) because both of her parents had received scrip.



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<sup>1</sup> Lamoureux is located 6 kilometres (3.7 mi) northeast of Edmonton' city limits on the northern shore of the North Saskatchewan River, opposite the City of Fort Saskatchewan. In the early 1870s, French-Canadian brothers Joseph and François Lamoureux were persuaded by a Canadian Pacific Railway (C.P.R.) surveyor to leave Kamloops and seek their fortunes along the North Saskatchewan River valley. They arrived at a site on the north banks of the river near present day Fort Saskatchewan in 1872 and erected some rudimentary structures. Over the next two years, other members of the Lamoureux family were brought to the area from Quebec and the nucleus of one of Alberta's earliest French-Canadian settlements evolved. The Lamoureux family included some of the first farmers, craftsmen, and entrepreneurs in the province; they were instrumental in the growth of their community, establishing a sawmill, gristmill, and ferry for the fledgling settlement and purchasing a sternwheeler for transporting lumber along the North Saskatchewan

<sup>2</sup> Douglas Light, 1987: 210.

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