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Algonquin Tribunal
Algonquins of Ontario
31 Riverside Drive
Suite 101
Pembroke, Ontario
K8A 8R6

RE: Frederick Ferris (RIN #5208) and Walter Ferris (RIN #2196)

Dear Tribunal members,

Please find enclosed a genealogical documentation of Frederick Ferris (RIN #5208) and Walter Ferris (RIN #2196) in supplement to the Enrolment's Officer's report, which cannot confirm that these root ancestors were, in fact, Algonquin. I respectfully submit additional material evidence.

Thank you in advance for your consideration.

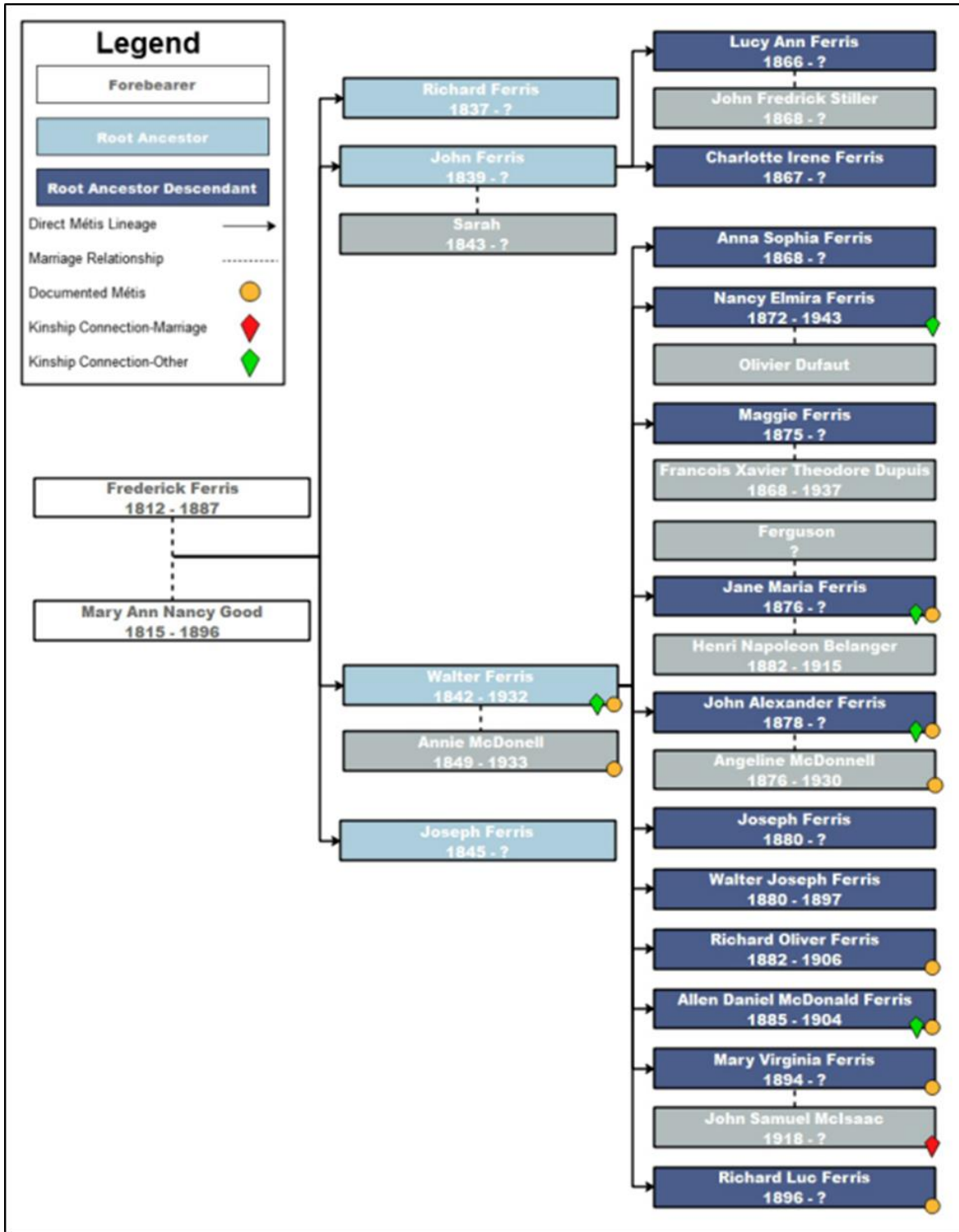
A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'V. Coburn', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Veldon Coburn

ANALYSIS
OF THE
METIS
ORIGINS
OF
FREDERICK FERRIS
(1812-1887)
AND HIS SON
WALTER FERRIS
(1842-1932)
“ROOT ANCESTORS”
ALGONQUINS OF ONTARIO
SCHEDULE OF ANCESTORS
(2020-01-22)

Pembroke, Ontario
2021-09-14

**GENEALOGY CHART
METIS NATION OF ONTARIO
METIS ROOT ANCESTORS
FREDERICK FERRIS AND MARY ANN NANCY GOOD
AND THEIR SON WALTER FERRIS**



Source: Metis Nation of Ontario
<https://drive.google.com/file/d/0BzV3Zo4IvAGmSGRHbHQ2VHVNa2c/view?resourcekey=0-qLU6nPbbSGgHGlpjYViUHg>

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FREDERICK FERRIS AND HIS SON
WALTER FERRIS**

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01. Introduction

The Algonquins of Ontario (AOO) are on a journey of survival, rebuilding and self-sufficiency – a journey of reconciliation. This journey began nearly 250 years ago when the first Algonquin Petition was submitted to the Crown in 1772.

Algonquins have lived in present-day Ontario for thousands of years before Europeans arrived. Today, the AOO are comprised of ten (10) Algonquin communities. These include:

- Antoine
- Algonquins of Pikwakanagan First Nation
- Bonnechere
- Greater Golden Lake
- Kijicho Manito Madaouskarini (Bancroft)
- Mattawa/North Bay
- Ottawa
- Shabot Obaadjiwan (Sharbot Lake)
- Snimikobi (Ardoch)
- Whitney and Area

The ten (10) communities are represented by sixteen (16) Algonquin Negotiation Representatives (ANRs) who are elected by Algonquin Voters for three-year terms. The ANRs include the Chief and Council of the Algonquins of Pikwakanagan First Nation and one (1) representative from each of the nine (9) other Algonquin communities.

Based on a Protocol signed in 2004, these communities are working together to provide a unified approach to reach a settlement of the Algonquin land claim.

The Algonquins of Ontario claim includes an area of 9 million acres within the watersheds of the Kichi Sippi (Ottawa River) and the Mattawa River in Ontario, an unceded territory that covers most of eastern Ontario. More than 1.2 million people live and work within the Settlement Area. There are 84 municipal jurisdictions fully and partially located within the Settlement Area, including 75 lower and single tier municipalities and 9 upper tier counties.

Today's Algonquins in Ontario share a history of common interests, traditions and needs arising from their common heritage. (See <https://www.tanakiwin.com/>)

02. Proposed Algonquins of Ontario Enrolment Criteria

After extensive deliberation and consultation with their constituents over the past several years, the Algonquin Negotiation Representatives have approved by Special Resolution as at 2020-01-22 a proposed new set of Beneficiary Criteria which replaces the one that was approved in the 2016 Agreement in Principle.

As per the previous set of criteria, all members of the *Algonquins of Pikwakanagan First Nation* who are “Status Indians” under the Indian Act are automatically included as citizens and beneficiaries of the AOO and need not meet any other enrolment criteria.

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However, all other Algonquins who are “Non-Status” must meet specific exclusive criteria to be enrolled as voters and citizens of the Algonquin of Ontario and as Aboriginal rights holders of the AOO treaty.

The very first fundamental criteria to be met by applicants is to demonstrate a *direct lineal descent* from an Algonquin or Nipissing root ancestor as recognized by the Algonquins of Ontario in its Schedule of Ancestors.

The most recent AOO Schedule of Ancestors is dated 2020-01-22 and was posted publicly on the Algonquins of Ontario web site sometime in July 2021.

See: http://www.tanakiwin.com/wp-system/uploads/2021/07/Schedule-of-Algonquin-Ancestors_Updated_20200122.pdf

It was utilized to enrol voters for the 2021 ANR elections.

03. AOO Root Ancestors Frederick Ferris and his son Walter Ferris

The previous publicly available AOO Schedule of Ancestors (2013) contained the names of many individuals whose Algonquin or Nipissing origins are not based on any genealogical analysis but rather on their descendants’ oral family histories of being Algonquin as supported by circumstantial evidence they provided to the AOO.

This Schedule included many root ancestors whose Algonquin origins were controversial and many of whom are still on the current 2020-01-22 Schedule of Ancestors such as:

- Frederick Ferris
- Walter Ferris

As per information shown on the 2013 Schedule of Ancestors (Annex A), it seems that both Frederick Ferris and his son Walter Ferris were first recognized as Algonquin Root Ancestors and included on 1997-06-07 in the AOO Schedule of Ancestors.

Their inclusions on the list were both contested fourteen (14) years later in 2011. However, the AOO Enrolment Review Committee, for whatever reason, dismissed the protests.

Consequently, both father and son remained on the Schedule of Ancestors as Algonquin or Nipissing ancestors for the purposes of enrolment with the Algonquin of Ontario and the establishment of the 2016 AIP voters list.

Their names are still currently listed as AOO Root Ancestors on the current 2020-01-22 Schedule of Ancestors for the purposes of Phase 1 of the enrolment process with the Algonquin of Ontario and the establishment of the 2021 ANR voters list. (Annex B)

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04. Indigenous Origins of Frederick Ferris and his son Walter Ferris

A simple search for either Frederick Ferris and/or his son Walter Ferris on the Internet reveals that their genealogy is well known and is available for review and research on the Internet for anybody interested in their origins including the AOO and especially their descendants who claim that they are of Algonquin origins for the purposes, amongst other things, of their enrolment with the Algonquins of Ontario. (Annex C)

In effect, their genealogies and much more information regarding them, their ancestors and their descendants can be found at the following free public internet sites:

- a) Généalogie du Québec et d'Amérique Française

<https://www.nosorigines.qc.ca/GenealogieQuebec.aspx?pid=1175197&lng=en>

- b) Ancestry Family Tree

<https://www.ancestry.ca/family-tree/person/tree/87217161/person/312027221101/facts>

- c) Metis Nation of Ontario (MNO)

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/0BzV3Zo4IvAGmSGRHbHQ2VHVNa2c/view?resourcekey=0-qLU6nPbbSGgHGIpjYViUHg>

It should be noted that neither the *Algonquins of Ontario (AOO)* nor the *Metis National Council (MCN)* recognize the *Metis Nation of Ontario Mattawa/Ottawa River Metis Community* as legitimate Metis community.

Nonetheless, both Frederick Ferris and his son Walter Ferris' names appear on the root ancestors' lists of both the *Metis Nation of Ontario* and the *Algonquins of Ontario*.

Of particular note, the Metis Nation of Ontario has established that Frederick Ferris and his wife are the Metis Root Ancestors for the Verified Ferris-Good Métis Family which includes their son Walter Ferris, his siblings. All their descendants who identify as Metis are recognized citizens of their MNO Historic Métis Community of Mattawa/Ottawa River. (Annex C)

In Canada, the Inuit, Metis and First Nation peoples are considered as separate and very distinct indigenous Nations.

While a root ancestor only needs to demonstrate being of mixed Indigenous-European heritage and of having been involved in the North-West fur trade in what is considered as the '*Historic Metis Homeland*' as defined by the MNC to be recognized as a Metis, an AOO root ancestor is defined as "*a person who was born on or before July 15, 1897, and identified in an historic record or document dated on or before December 31, 1911, in such a way that it would be reasonable to conclude that the person was considered to be an Algonquin or Nipissing, or a full sibling of such a person.*"

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This said, a review of the above mentioned three (3) independent individual genealogical studies found on the internet and their supporting documents including those from the Metis Nation of Ontario shows that while both Frederick Ferris and Mary Ann Nancy Good have been identified several times in censuses and other documents as being “Indians” and/or “Metis”, no historic documents whatsoever have been found so far during their lifetime that would explicitly state and thus confirm that they would be of Algonquin or Nipissing First Nation origins. None.

It goes without saying that if Frederick Ferris and/or his wife Mary Nancy Ann Good are not of Algonquin or Nipissing origins, neither would any of their children including their son Walter Ferris.

Thus it appears that Frederick Ferris and Walter Ferris identities as AOO Root Ancestor were strictly based on circumstantial evidence submitted by those of their descendants who identify as *Algonquin* with the Algonquins of Ontario and not as *Metis* with the Metis Nation of Ontario and which were most likely based on their family purported oral history of being of “Algonquin” descent, their being identified in various historic documents as being “Indians” or “Metis” and, of course, Walter Ferris and his other children who started *self-identifying* as “Algonquin” while living in Algonquin Territory in the Mattawa area starting only in the 1901 census well after the death of their parents in 1887 and 1896 respectively.

Circumstantial evidence such as having a family history of being of Algonquin descent and/or being identified as being an Indian and/or being born and/or living in Algonquin territory and/or even *self-identifying* as Algonquin do not prove by themselves that a person is of Algonquin heritage.

Without the benefit of a thorough genealogical analysis of Frederick Ferris, his wife Mary Nancy Ann Good and their son Walter Ferris Algonquin ancestry and/or a historic document explicitly stating their Algonquin or Nipissing identity, their Algonquin identity can only be *surmised* which means “*supposed to be true without having evidence to confirm it*” or, at best, *inferred* which means “*deduced to be true from circumstantial evidence and reasoning rather than from explicit statements.*”

Revealing the *Truth* (i.e. Nin Tebwe) about Frederick Ferris and/or his son Walter Ferris true origins and resolving this Riddle as a researcher would require a far richer much more detailed set of information than what was surely provided to the Algonquins of Ontario by their descendants in support of their claim that they were of Algonquin origins or, even for that matter, to the Metis Nation of Ontario that they were, instead, Metis.

05. A Genealogy is the surest and most reliable way to determine a person’s true origins

Genealogy is the study of an individual’s family, their family history and the tracing of their lineages and ancestors in both time and space. Genealogists use oral interviews, historical records, genetic DNA analysis, and other records to obtain information about an individual and their family and to demonstrate kinship and pedigrees of its members and their origins.

While DNA analysis is scientifically proven to be extremely precise in identifying a person in forensic and/or paternity/maternity cases, it is absolutely unreliable in determining with any precision if a person is Algonquin or not and much less identifying exactly who their Algonquin or Nipissing ancestor was in both time and space. In addition, given that a person only inherits at random 50% of their parents’ genes at each generation, so called “Indigenous” DNA genes may be present in some members of a family but completely absent in others. For all these reasons, DNA analysis for the purposes of genealogy and enrolment with any Indigenous Nation including the Algonquins of Ontario is not recommended. Unless used in forensic or

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paternity/maternity cases to establish identity and/or relationships between known Algonquin individuals in time and space, DNA tests cannot be used as a substitute for a genealogy prepared in accordance to standards.

Unless revealed in a historic record and/or determined through modern DNA testing, genealogy will not be able to determine if a given ancestor was the result of a hidden adoption or of a misattributed paternity fraud perpetuated by a woman against her husband in cases of adultery.

As defined by the Board for Certification of Genealogists (USA), Genealogical Proof Standards consist of five (5) elements:

- 1) A reasonably exhaustive search for all pertinent information;
- 2) A complete and accurate citation to the source of each item used;
- 3) Analysis of the collected information's quality as evidence;
- 4) Resolution of any conflicting or contradictory evidence;
- 5) Arrive at a soundly reasoned, coherently written conclusion.

While genealogy may not be 100% accurate, it is as close to accurate as can be attained given the information and sources presently available on any given person and their ancestors.

A completed genealogy using original source, primary information and direct evidence historic records and a genealogical conclusion that meets these standards can be considered as proved.

Providing a person's genealogy strictly based on *original source, primary information* and *direct evidence* historic records such as birth, marriage and/or sepulture (BMS) records in both time and space and strictly following *Genealogical Proof Standards* remains the surest and most reliable method and approach to unequivocally prove with a very high degree of confidence a person Algonquin or Nipissing heritage beyond any reasonable doubt for enrolment and/or any other reasons.

Conclusions reached which meet the five (5) elements of the Genealogical Proof Standard will generally continue to hold as true, even if new evidence is uncovered.

06. Indigenous Origins of Frederick Ferris and of his wife Mary Ann Nancy Good

Frederick Ferris and his wife, Mary Ann Nancy Good, mother of Walter Ferris and his siblings Joseph, John and Richard, genealogies unfortunately cannot be completed given that their parents' names are unknown.

Consequently, their origins can only be *surmised* which means "*supposed to be true without having evidence to confirm it*" or, at best, *inferred* which means "*deduced to be true from circumstantial evidence and reasoning rather than from explicit statements.*"

It should be clearly understood that if Frederick Ferris and/or his wife Mary Ann Nancy Good are proven, based on the preponderance of the evidence presented and beyond a reasonable doubt to be of Algonquin descent, then their children, including Walter Ferris , would also be of Algonquin or Nipissing descent.

However, if Frederick Ferris and/or his wife Mary Ann Nancy Good are proven based on the preponderance of the evidence presented and beyond a reasonable doubt *not* to be of Algonquin descent, then their children, including Walter Ferris , would also *not* be of Algonquin or Nipissing descent.

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To shed light on this matter, a short review of the historic, social and political environment and especially the geographical locations in which Frederick Ferris and his wife Mary Ann Nancy Good were born, lived their lives and raised their children along with a review of all the available circumstantial evidence and historic records directly pertaining to the said couple during their lives is deemed necessary at this time.

07. The life and times of Frederick Ferris and his wife Mary Ann Nancy Good

In 1670, the British Crown granted the Hudson's Bay Company exclusive fur trading monopoly rights to a huge territory in North America known as Rupert's Land. (Annex D).

Rupert's Land was comprised of the whole of Manitoba, most of Saskatchewan, southern Alberta, southern Nunavut, and northern parts of Ontario and Quebec including the *Hudson's Bay* drainage areas. It also included present-day United States territory, including parts of the states of Minnesota and North Dakota and very small parts of Montana and South Dakota. The southern border west of Lake of the Woods to the Rocky Mountains was the drainage divide between the Mississippi and Red/Saskatchewan watersheds until the London Convention of 1818 substituted the 49th Parallel.

It is generally recognized that European men working in the fur trade for the North West Company or the Hudson's Bay Company would often take country wives "*à la façon du pays*" wherever they were posted.

In most instances, if not in all cases, these men simply married local First Nation women who were indigenous to the region in which they were posted.

The mixed heritage children who were born of these unions and whose lives and livelihood depended on and revolved around the Hudson's Bay Company's fur trading activities later became, through the process of ethno-genesis, a distinct Indigenous people now known as the *Metis Nation*.

It is in this socio-economic, geographical and political historic context and background that Frederick Ferris and his wife, Mary Ann Nancy Good, were born, lived their lives and raised their four (4) children.

A review of the facts and circumstantial evidence, in chronological order, fully supported by historic records, regarding the year and place of birth, religion, stated ethnicity and place of residence of Frederick Ferris and his wife, Mary Ann Nancy Good, and their children should provide a fairly good indication if indeed they are really, beyond a shadow of a doubt, Algonquin as claimed today by their descendants for purposes of their enrolment with the Algonquins of Ontario.

Thus we have the following facts and evidence:

a) 1829 to 1848, Hudson's Bay Biography for Frederick Fairies Ferris

According to his Hudson's Bay Company biography (Annex E), Frederick Fairies (aka Ferris) declared to his employer that his parish of origins was *Hudson's Bay*. (i.e. Rupert's Land)

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The record shows that he was first employed by the HBC from 1829 to 1833 to accompany HBC employee Erland Erlandson (1790-1875), on his Ungava expedition through James Bay Cree and Hudson's Bay Inuit territories (Annex F) to establish the HBC Ungava District at Fort Chimo now known as Kuujuaq, Québec.

Upon his return on 1833-02-06, Frederick Ferris was posted at Moose Factory, Moose Cree Territory, where he wintered. (See maps, Annex D, F, G, H and I)

From the Spring of 1833 to 1848, he was employed as a guide, etc. at Mattawagamingue Lake Post situated near Mattagami, Ontario, in Cree, Oji-Cree and Ojibwe Territory, except for a two (2) month period in April and May 1844 where he was in charge of Flying Post, also situated in Cree, Ojibwe and Oji-Cree Territory (See maps, Annex D, F, G, H and I)

It is to be noted that a guide with the HBC is defined as a person employed to conduct people through unfamiliar territory - *often associated with "interpreter"* – and who presided over brigades of two to five craft (generally working as steersman in his own canoe or boat but also commanding all servants in the brigade).

As a *"guide-interpreter"* working in mostly Cree territory in the James Bay Region, it can be reasonably surmised that Frederick Ferris was already fluent in the Cree language when he was first hired by the HBC to accompany Erland Erlandson (1790-1875), on his Ungava expedition through various Cree and Inuit territories and then for his subsequent postings in Moose Fort, Flying Post and Mattawagamingue Lake in the James Bay region in Ontario.

He retired from the HBC in 1848 to settle in Canada.

This said, apart from his parish of origins being Hudson's Bay (i.e. Rupert's Land) and being employed as a guide, nothing in his HBC biography would indicate that Frederick Ferris would be of Indigenous origins and specifically of Algonquin or Nipissing descent. Nothing.

In any case, it is to be noted that Hudson's Bay (i.e. Rupert's Land) is far away from the Algonquin or Nipissing First Nations' homelands situated in the Kitchi Sipi (i.e. Ottawa River) watershed.

b) 1851 Census, Frederick Ferris and family

While Frederick Ferris and his family left Mattawagamingue Lake Post to settle in Canada in 1848, no record of him and his family has so far been found in the 1851 census.

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c) 1861 Census, Aberdeen, Pontiac, Quebec, Frederick Ferris and family

Frederick Ferris, his wife Mary Ann Nancy Good and their four (4) children were enumerated in 1861 in Aberdeen, Pontiac, Quebec, (Annex J) as follows:

Name	Occupation	Place of Birth	Year Married	Religion	Age (Year)
Frederick Ferris	Farmer	Rocky Mountain	1832	Roman Catholic	49 (1812)
Ann	Mistress	Hudson's Bay	1832	Church of England	40 (1821)
Richard	Labourer	Lower Canada	n.a.	Church of England	24 (1837)
John	Labourer	Lower Canada	n.a.	Church of England	22 (1839)
Walter	Labourer	Lower Canada	n.a.	Roman Catholic	19 (1842)
Joseph	Labourer	Lower Canada	n.a.	Church of England	16 (1845)

As noted in the 1861 census, Frederick Ferris declared to the enumerator that he was born in **“Rocky Mountain”** while his wife, Mary Ann Nancy Ferris (née Good) was born in **“Hudson’s Bay”** which are both situated in Rupert’s Land far from Algonquin or Nipissing territories. (Annex D and F)

They also declared that the place of birth of their four (4) children, born between 1837 and 1845, was in Lower Canada (i.e. Québec). This is most likely erroneous as Frederick Ferris was posted at Mattawagamingue Lake Post, Rupert’s Land, presumably with his wife and children, during the time that his children were born.

It is to be noted that in 1799, the North West Company, a competitor of the Hudson’s Bay Company from 1779 to 1821 when they amalgamated, did have a fur trade post **called Rocky Mountain House** situated on Cree/Saulteaux shared traditional lands in Alberta now occupied by the Sunchild First Nation (Cree) and the O’Chiese First Nation (Ojibwe-Saulteaux) just west of present day Red Deer, Alberta. (Map, Annex D)

First Nations who traded at Rocky Mountain House were: 1 Ktunaxa (Kootenay, Kootenai, Kutenai) 2 Piikani (Peigan) 3 Kainai (Blood) 4 Siksika (Blackfoot) 5 Tsuu T’ina (Sarcee, Sarsi) 6 Atsina (Fall, Waterfall, Rock, Gros Ventre, Big Belly, A’aninen) 7 Nakoda (Stoney, Assiniboine) 8 Nehiyawak (Cree).

(See: <https://www.pc.gc.ca/en/lhn-nhs/ab/rockymountain/decouvrir-discover/histoire-history>)

As mentioned previously, it is generally recognized that European men employed by the North West Company and/or the Hudson’s Bay Company usually married First Nation women who were indigenous to the region where they were posted.

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As a result, the probability that *Frederick Ferris* and *Mary Ann Nancy Good* were born of the marriage of an European man and an Algonquin or Nipissing woman, while not impossible per se, would nonetheless be extremely low if not close to “zero” given that the Algonquin and Nipissing Nations’ homelands are quite far away from the said couple’s respective declared places of birth of *Rocky Mountain House, Alberta*, and *Hudson’s Bay, Manitoba*. (Annex D and F)

If indeed Frederick Ferris was born around 1812 in Rocky Mountain as he declared in the 1861 census, his father would most likely have been a North West Company employee posted at Rocky Mountain House, Alberta, while his mother would have been most likely a Cree First Nation woman who was indigenous to the said region which is in Plains Cree territory and today the territory of the Sunchild Cree First Nation. (Annex F)

It is also reasonable to surmise that, at the young age of 17 and to his great merit, Frederick Ferris was already an experienced guide and interpreter, *obviously fluent in Cree*, given that he had already travelled at that young age in various Cree Territories from *Rocky Mountain House, Alberta*, in Plains Cree Territory to finally find himself 1829 in *Moose Fort*, in Ontario, in Moose Cree Territory where it appears he so impressed the local HBC factor that he was hired to accompany HBC employee *Erland Erlandson* (1790-1875), on his Ungava expedition through James Bay Cree Territory to Inuit Territory to establish the HBC Ungava District at Fort Chimo known today as Kuujjuaq, Québec (Annex F).

Likewise, if Mary Ann Nancy Good was indeed born in Hudson’s Bay (i.e. Rupert’s Land), her father would most likely have been a Hudson’s Bay Company employee posted in one of the Hudson’s Bay posts in *Northern Manitoba* in Rupert’s Land and her mother most likely also a Cree woman indigenous to the said Swampy Cree Territory of Northern Manitoba, Hudson’s Bay. region (Annex F)

In any case, apart from now living in Algonquin Territory according to the 1861 census after being born and having spent the first 36 years of his life in Rupert’s Land before retiring from the HBC in 1848, nothing in the 1861 census would indicate that Frederick Ferris and/or his wife Ann Ferris (née Good) and their children would be of indigenous origins and specifically Algonquin or Nipissing. Nothing.

d) 1871 Census, Rivière Creuse, Pontiac North, Qc. Frederick Ferris and family

Frederick Ferris, his wife Ann Ferris (née Good) and their unmarried son Joseph were enumerated in 1871 (Annex K) at Rivière Creuse, Pontiac North, Qc, as follows:

Name	Age	Place of Birth	Religion	Origins	Occupation
Frederick Ferris	55 (1816)	Ontario	Catholic	Irish	Farmer
Ann	53 (1818)	Québec	Catholic	English	n.a.
Joseph	24 (1847)	Québec	Catholic	Irish	Farmer

It is to be noted that the 1871 enumerator was told by either Frederick Ferris and/or Ann Nancy Ferris (née Good) themselves that their origins were *Irish* and *English* respectively.

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Their origins is consistent to the religion they declared practicing in the 1861 census where Frederick declared to be a Roman Catholic which was practiced by the majority of Irish peoples at the time while Ann's religion was the Church of England (i.e. Anglican) which was practiced at that time by the majority of English peoples.

As was the patriarchal practice in those days, children of mixed heritage couples were usually assigned their father's origins. Consequently, their son Joseph was listed as being of Irish origins like his father.

It is worth noting that if Frederick Ferris father was indeed Irish and his mother was Indigenous, he would have been classified as "Irish" like his father. Likewise, if Mary Ann Nancy Good father was English and her mother Indigenous, she would have been classified as "English" like her father.

Thus, even if Frederick and Ann's origins are said to be "Irish" and "English" respectively, it does not exclude the possibility of their also being of mixed European and Indigenous origins.

Not mentioning one's Indigenous origins at the time and even today in 2021 was quite common in the 1800s amongst mixed heritage individuals for whatever reasons including trying to avoid discrimination against them.

One of Frederick Ferris and Ann Ferris (née Good) sons, Richard Ferris, was also enumerated living next door to his parents in a separate house. He declared independently to the enumerator being 36 years old, being a Roman Catholic and being of Irish origins like his father. (Annex K)

Their two (2) other sons, John Ferris and Walter Ferris were also enumerated with their respective families living in separate houses situated not far from their parents and their two (2) brothers, Joseph and Richard. They individually independently declared to the enumerator that they were respectively 33 and 31 years old, Roman Catholics and also of *Irish* origins like their father, Fredrick Ferris and their other two (2) siblings, Joseph and Richard. (Annex K)

It is to be noted that no further records regarding Joseph Ferris has so far been found after the 1871 census.

Again, apart from residing in Algonquin Territory per se after being born and having spent the first 36 years of his life in Rupert's Land far from the Algonquin or Nipissing territory until his retirement from the HBC in 1848, nothing in the 1871 census would indicate that Frederick Ferris and/or his wife Ann Ferris (née Good) and their children could possibly be of mixed heritage and in particular being of Algonquin or Nipissing descent. Nothing.

**METIS ORIGINS OF
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e) 1881 Census, Fort William, Pontiac, Qc. Frederick Ferris and family

Frederick Ferris, his wife Mary Ann Nancy Ferris (née Good) and their son Richard are enumerated in 1881 (Annex L) as living in Fort William, Pontiac, Québec, as follows:

Name	Age	Place of Birth	Religion	Origins	Occupation
Frederick Ferris	64 (1817)	Québec	Catholic	Indian	Farmer & Hunter
Margaret (Ann)	60 (1821)	Québec	Church of England	Indian	n.a.
Richard	43 (1838)	Québec	Church of England	Indian	Farmer & Hunter

For whatever reason, Frederick's wife Ann is named Margaret in the census. They all declared to have been born in Québec, which, based on previous historic records, would be incorrect.

They also declared to the enumerator to be "Indians".

Fort William, Québec, facing Petawawa in Ontario, on the Kitchi Sipi (i.e. Ottawa River) was first established by the HBC as the "*Lac des Allumettes Post*" in 1823 to trade with the Algonquin whose territory it is situated in.

For generations, Fort William was a traditional gathering place for the Algonquin people and consequently many Algonquins resided in the area and were thus close neighbors of the Ferris family.

Frederick Ferris's son, Walter Ferris was also enumerated in the 1881 census (Annex L) as living in Fort William, Pontiac, Québec, with his wife and children living next door to his parents and his brother, Richard, as follows:

Name	Age	Place of Birth	Religion	Origins	Occupation
Walter Ferris	40 (1841)	Québec	Catholic	Indian	Farmer and Shantyman
Hanna	38 (1843)	Ontario	Catholic	Indian	
Lindsay	16 (1865)	Québec	Catholic	Indian	
Margaret	12 (1869)	Québec	Catholic	Indian	
Maria	10 (1871)	Québec	Catholic	Indian	
Walter John	4 (1877)	Québec	Catholic	Indian	
Joseph	1 (1880)	Québec	Catholic	Indian	

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However, one of Frederick Ferris’s sons, John Ferris was enumerated (Annex M) with his wife and daughter living in Renfrew North, Ontario as follows:

Name	Age	Place of Birth	Religion	Origins	Occupation
John Ferris	41 (1840)	North West Territories	Church of England	Indian	Farmer
Sarah	38 (1843)	Ontario	Church of England	Irish	
Lucy Ann	15 (1866)	Québec	Church of England	Irish	

It is to be noted that, contrary to what they had declared to the enumerator in the 1871 census, the whole Ferris family are now, for whatever reasons, self-identifying as being of **“Indian”** origins and no longer as **“Irish”** or, for Mary Ann Nancy Good, as **“English”**.

As mentioned previously, having been born, raised and married in Rupert’s Land (i.e. Rocky Mountain, Alberta, and Northern Manitoba in Hudson’s Bay) in the mixed heritage **“Metis”** socio-economic and geographical environment of the fur trading activities of the North-West Company and the Hudson’s Bay Company, it can indeed be reasonably inferred that Frederick Ferris and/or his wife Mary Ann Nancy Good and their children were most likely of mixed European and Indigenous heritage.

If indeed that assumption of being of mixed heritage is factual, then it would be normal for the Ferris family to identify either as **“Irish”** or **“English”** as they did in 1871 and/or as **“Indian”** in the 1881 census.

However, for the purposes of enrolment with the Algonquins of Ontario, the question is not if the Ferris family were “Indians” or not but rather if they were of Algonquin or Nipissing origins.

That is the only real question that must be answered well beyond a reasonable doubt regarding the Ferris family.

Are they of Algonquin or Nipissing origins?

In effect, residing in Algonquin Territory amongst Algonquin people and self-identifying as such does not change a person’s true origins and would not metamorphose them automatically into an Algonquin person.

So far, circumstantial evidence and historic documents have clearly shown that both Frederick Ferris and his wife, Mary Ann Nancy Good, were both born in Rupert’s Land far away from Algonquin or Nipissing territories. As a result, the probabilities of them being born of any Algonquin or Nipissing mother would be extremely low if not “zero” given that most North-West and Hudson’s Bay Companies’ men usually married First Nation women who were indigenous to the region in which they were posted.

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Again, while the 1881 census finally provides some circumstantial evidence that, as suspected given that they were born in Rupert's Land and were involved in the fur trade, Frederick Ferris and his wife Mary Ann Nancy Good could indeed be of "Indian" heritage, nothing in the 1881 census, except that they now resided in Algonquin Territory and thus had Algonquin neighbors, would indicate that they and their children would be specifically of Algonquin or Nipissing descent. Nothing.

f) 1887-11-06, Mattawa, Ontario, Death of Frederick Ferris, Metis

Frederick Ferris, clearly identified, in French, as a *Metis* by the attending priest at his funeral, passed away and was buried on 1887-11-06 in the Ferris Point cemetery near Portage des Joachims in Québec. A witness to his funeral was his son, Walter Ferris. According to the church record, he tragically froze to death. (Annex N)

Frederick Ferris specific identity as a "*Metis*" as recorded by the priest in his death record is unusual compared to other similar records for the period in the Mattawa region regarding Indigenous peoples and thus should be taken in the context of the social, political and historic environment of the times.

History shows that Louis Riel (1844-1885), founder of the province of Manitoba and a political leader of the *Métis* people, had led two (2) resistance movements against the government of Canada and its first prime minister, John A. Macdonald, during Frederick Ferris' lifetime.

Riel sought to defend *Métis* rights and *identity* as the Northwest Territories came progressively under the Canadian sphere of influence after Rupert's Land was ceded in 1870 to Canada by the Hudson's Bay Company.

The first resistance movement led by Riel and the Metis people is known as the Red River Rebellion of 1869–1870 while the second was the North-West Rebellion of 1885, barely two (2) years before Frederick Ferris passed on to the spirit world.

Defeated at the Battle of Batoche on 1885-05-12, Riel was imprisoned in Regina where he was convicted at trial of high treason. Despite protests, popular appeals and the jury's call for clemency, Riel was executed on 1885-11-16 by hanging.

In the socio-economic and political context of the Metis Rebellions at the time, everybody in Canada, including the priest in attendance at Frederick Ferris funeral, knew of Riel and the Metis people. Just as today in 2021, they knew that the French word "Metis" had a much greater significance than just describing a "half-breed" person. The word "Metis" in 1887 just as today in 2021 described a people, a Nation.

Born in Rupert's Land and particular at Rocky Mountain House, Alberta, did Frederick Ferris *publicly* and/or *privately* during those historic events and time period identify himself as a "*Metis*" in solidarity with Riel and the *Metis people* and *Nation* prior to his death which would have prompted the priest to specifically identify him as a "*Metis*" at his funeral or did the priest just simply wanted to mention in the Church records that Frederick Ferris specifically was a "*metis*" person, in other words just an ordinary "*half-breed*" individual, all due respect?

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Notwithstanding his identification for whatever reasons as a “*metis*” by the priest at his burial in 1887 and the fact that he died in Algonquin territory, there is no indication whatsoever in his death record that would indicate that Frederick Ferris or his wife, Mary Nancy Ann Good, were of Algonquin or Nipissing descent. None.

g) 1891 Census, Mattawa, Ontario, Mary Ann Nancy Ferris and son Walter Ferris & Family.

Mary Ann Nancy Ferris, wife of the late Frederick Ferris, was enumerated in 1891 living with one of her sons, Walter Ferris and his family in Mattawa, Ontario, (Annex O) as follows:

Name	Age	Birth Place	Father's Birth Place	Mother's Birth Place	Religion
Ferris, Nancy	76 (1815)	Northwest Territories	England	Manitoba	Church of England
Ferris, Walter	50 (1841)	Northwest Territories	Manitoba	Northwest Territories	Catholic
Annie	48 (1843)	Ontario	Manitoba	n.a.	Catholic
Nancy	19 (1872)	Québec	Northwest Territories	Ontario	Catholic
Maria	16 (1875)	Québec	Northwest Territories	Ontario	Catholic
John	13 (1878)	Québec	Northwest Territories	Ontario	Catholic
Joseph	11 (1880)	Québec	Northwest Territories	Ontario	Catholic
Oliver	8 (1883)	Québec	Northwest Territories	Ontario	Catholic
Allen	3 (1888)	Québec	Northwest Territories	Ontario	Catholic

The 1891 census confirms that Mary Ann Nancy Ferris (née Good) declared to the enumerator that she was born in the Northwest Territories (i.e. Hudson's Bay / Rupert's Land).

It further confirms that she declared that her father was *English* and that her mother was born in *Manitoba*. This implies that her mother was most likely a First Nation woman indigenous to Northern Manitoba in Hudson's Bay where she declared in the 1861 census of being born (Annex F)

Northern Manitoba is part of the homeland of the Swampy Cree, Ojibwe, Oji-Cree, Dene and Metis Nations and not of the Algonquin or Nipissing peoples. (Annex F)

In regards to her son, Walter Ferris, he declared that he was born in the Northwest Territories (i.e. Rupert's Land) and further declared that his father was born in Manitoba while his mother was born in the North West Territories. This should be the other way around as previous records shows that Frederick Ferris was born in the North West Territories (i.e. Rupert's Land) while Nancy was born in Manitoba (i.e. Rupert's Land).

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This said, if Frederick Ferris and Mary Ann Nancy Good respective mothers were First Nation women indigenous to the region where their respective fathers were posted by the North West Company or the Hudson's Bay Company, they would in all probabilities *not* be of Algonquin or Nipissing descent but instead be from some other First Nation indigenous to the said regions where they were born which, in all appearances would have been most likely in Cree territory.

h) 1896-03-17, Mattawa, Ontario, Death of Mary Ann Nancy Ferris (née Good)

Mary Ann Nancy Ferris (née Good) wife of the late Frederick Ferris passed away on 1896-03-15 in Mattawa. Ontario. (Annex P)

Except for the fact that she passed away in Algonquin Territory, nothing in her sepulture record would indicate that she was of Algonquin or Nipissing descent. Nothing.

08. Summary: Indigenous Origins of Frederick Ferris and his wife Mary Ann Nancy Good

In summary, all the circumstantial evidence and historic records available on the Indigenous origins of *Frederick Ferris* and of his wife *Mary Ann Nancy Good* during their lifetime clearly show that they were both born in Rupert's Land (i.e. Rocky Mountain House, Alberta, and Hudson's Bay, Manitoba) far far away from the traditional homelands of the Algonquins and Nipissing peoples and that they were involved from birth to adulthood in the "*Metis*" environment of the fur trade activities of the North West Company and/or the Hudson's Bay Company in Rupert's Land until they retired and settled in 1848 in Canada on Algonquin Traditional territory in Ontario and Québec.

In various documents, they were identified as being of Irish, English, Indian and/or Metis origins but never Algonquin or Nipissing per se.

Given that Frederick Ferris declared birth place of Rocky Mountain House, Alberta, was and still is in Plains Cree, Ojibwe-Saulteaux and/or Metis territory far far away from the Algonquin and Nipissing Nations homelands in Ontario and Québec, the probabilities that his mother was of Algonquin or Nipissing origins would be extremely low if not simply "zero".

As a result of these findings, based on a preponderance of the available evidence on hand, it can be reasonably concluded well beyond a reasonable doubt that *Frederick Ferris* was of mixed heritage origins from an *Irish* father working for the North West Company around 1812 at Rocky Mountain House, Alberta, who, as was the practice then, would have married, "*à la façon du pays*", a local First Nation woman who was in all probabilities indigenous to the said region and thus most likely *Plains Cree*. (See Annex F)

Likewise, given that *Nancy Ann Good* declared birth place of Northern Manitoba in Hudson's Bay was and still is the homeland of the Cree, Oji-Cree, Ojibwe, Dene and Metis peoples far far away from the Algonquin and Nipissing Nations homelands in Ontario and Québec, the probabilities that her mother was of Algonquin or Nipissing origins would be extremely low if not simply "zero".

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Consequently, based on a preponderance of the available evidence on hand, it can also be reasonably concluded well beyond a reasonable doubt that *Mary Ann Nancy Good*, wife of *Frederick Ferris*, was also of mixed heritage origins but from an *English* father working for the Hudson's Bay in Rupert's Land around 1815 (i.e. Hudson's Bay, Manitoba) who, as was the practice then, married, "*à la façon du pays*", a local First Nation woman who was in all probabilities indigenous to the said region and thus most likely *Swampy Cree*. (Annex F)

The Algonquins of Ontario define an AOO root ancestor as "*a person who was born on or before July 15, 1897, and identified in an historic record or document dated on or before December 31, 1911, in such a way that it would be reasonable to conclude that the person was considered to be an Algonquin or Nipissing, or a full sibling of such a person.*"

No historic record or document has so far been traced during Frederick Ferris and Nancy Ann Good's lifetime on or before their passing in 1887 and 1896 respectively that would have identified them in such a way that it would be reasonable to conclude that they were considered to be Algonquin or Nipissing. None.

In fact, all historic records and/or documents traced so far during their lifetime indicate that while Frederick Ferris and Nancy Ann Good may have lived, raised their children and died in Algonquin territory, their origins were from Rupert's Land (i.e. Rocky Mountain House, Alberta, and Hudson's Bay, Manitoba) well outside of Algonquin or Nipissing Traditional Territory and that they were most likely both of Cree origins and not Algonquin or Nipissing and most likely considered themselves and by others as being *Metis* due to their exposure to the Hudson's Bay fur trading social and cultural environment.

It should be noted that the *Metis Nation of Ontario* considers them both as Metis Nation root ancestors.

As a result, for all the above reasons, Frederick Ferris and his wife should not be included in the AOO Schedule of Ancestors and all their descendants who rely solely on them for their enrolment should be removed from the AOO rolls.

09. Indigenous Origins of Walter Ferris, son of Frederick Ferris and Mary Ann Nancy Good

Walter Ferris, listed in the current 2020-01-22 APP Schedule of Ancestors as an Algonquin root ancestor, is the son of Walter Ferris and Mary Ann Nancy Good.

As demonstrated in the previous chapters, Frederick Ferris and his wife Mary Ann Nancy Good were both born in Rupert's Land and, on a preponderance of the evidence and historic records found so far, were most likely of mixed European/Cree or Metis heritage and not Algonquin or Nipissing.

If the above is indeed factual, all their children, including Walter Ferris, would not be of Algonquin or Nipissing heritage even if, after their parents' passing on 1887-11-06 and 1896-03-17 respectively, they began self-identifying themselves in various documents as being Algonquin.

While a review of the available historic records pertaining to Walter Ferris during his lifetime reveals serious inconsistencies regarding his birth place and/or his identity following his parents' death in 1887 and 1896 respectively, it nonetheless confirms his birth place as being in Moose Fort, Ontario (i.e. Rupert's Land) and his parents, Frederick Ferris and Mary Ann Nancy Good, birth places to also be in Rupert's Land, far far from Algonquin or Nipissing territories.

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Thus we have:

- a) In the 1861 census for Aberdeen, Pontiac, Québec, (Annex J), Walter Ferris was enumerated with his parents and siblings. He is said to be 19 years old (dob. 1842) and born in Lower Canada (i.e. Québec).

However, this is most likely erroneous as it has been demonstrated that Frederick Ferris was posted at Mattawagamingue Lake Post, Rupert's Land (now Ontario), presumably with his wife during the 1837 to 1845 time period their four (4) children, including Walter Ferris, were born (Annex C and E).

- b) On 1864-07-28, Walter Ferris of Aberdeen, Pontiac, Québec, age 23 years old (dob 1841), who declared being born in *Moose Factory*, North-West Territory, (now Ontario) and the son of Frederick Ferris and Nancy Ann Good, married Ann McDonald, aged 20 years old (dob 1844) who also said to have been born in Moose Factory, North-West Territory, and the daughter of Alexander McDonald and Mary McKay (Annex Q)

This record confirms that Walter Ferris was born in Rupert's Land (i.e. Moose Factory, NWT) and not in Lower Canada (i.e. Québec) as declared in the 1861 census.

It is to be noted that Ann McDonald's parents, Alexander McDonald and Mary Ann McKay, were married on 1837-07-31 in Temiskamingue Fort, Québec, which is in Algonquin Territory. (Annex V)

While Alexander's parents are not mentioned in his 1837 marriage record, he is said to be a Metis while his wife Mary Ann McKay, a minor, (i.e. born after 1816), is said to be the daughter of John McKay and *Elizabeth Nettawabank dite Nikens* (Annex V)

The Hudson's Bay Company biographical record for John McKay shows that he was posted exclusively at Temiskamingue Fort, Québec, in Algonquin Territory during the thirty-three (33) year period 1815 to 1848 when he retired from service.

Knowing that his daughter, Mary Ann McKay, was born after 1816 and was married in 1837, John McKay's presence in Temiskamingue Fort during that time period would confirm that his wife, Elizabeth Nettawabank dite Nikens, was most likely an indigenous woman from the Temiskamingue region and thus, in all probabilities, was an Algonquin. (Annex W).

The fact that Ann McDonald was born in Moose Factory, NWT, in Cree Territory, does not change the fact that her mother, Mary Ann McKay, was most likely born in Temiskaming Fort sometime around 1820 of the marriage of John McKay and Elizabeth Nettawabank dite Nikens, most likely an Algonquin woman from the Temiskaming Region. As a result, even if born in Moose Factory in Cree territory, Ann McDonald would be of Algonquin descent from her mother, Ann McKay daughter of Elizabeth Nettawabank dite Nikens, an Algonquin from Temiskaming.

While Walter Ferris may have been married to an Algonquin person, Anne McDonald, and their children would consequently also be of Algonquin descent, he himself, as the descendant of mixed Cree/European parents, would not be metamorphosed into an Algonquin person simply because of his marriage. His ancestry would remain the same as that of his parents, Frederick Ferris and Mary Ann Nancy Good.

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- c) In the 1871 census for Rivière Creuse, Pontiac, Québec, Walter Ferris is enumerated with his wife Ann and their daughters Ann Sophia (4 yrs old) and Margaret (4 months old). He declared being 31 years old (dob 1840), born in Québec and of being of *Irish* origins, His wife Ann declared being 27 years old, born in Ontario and being of Scottish origins. (Annex K)

Being born in Quebec is no doubt erroneous as his parents would have been in Mattawagamingue Lake Post, Rupert's Land in 1840 at the time of his birth, Furthermore, he declared at his marriage in 1864 being born in Moose Factory, Ontario.

However, declaring being of *Irish* heritage is consistent with his father's origins as was declared by Frederick Ferris himself in the 1871 census.

- d) In the 1881 census for Fort William, Pontiac, Québec, Walter Ferris was enumerated with his wife and children living next door to his parents and his brother, Richard Ferris. (Annex L)

He declared being 40 years old (dob 1841), again born in Québec and, along with his whole family, of being Indians.

It is highly likely that Walter Ferris' parents, Frederick Ferris and Mary Ann Nancy Good were of mixed European/Indigenous heritage both being born in Rupert's Land. If this is correct, then Walter Ferris identifying as "Indian" would be factual.

However, for purposes of his inclusion in the AOO Schedule of Ancestors, the question is not whether he was of Indigenous origin or not, the question is whether he was of Algonquin origins.

- e) In the 1891 census for Mattawa, Walter Ferris declared being 50 years old (dob 1841), born in the North West Territories (i.e. Rupert's Land) and that his father was born in Manitoba and his mother in the North West Territories. (Annex O)

The birth places declared by Walter Ferris confirms that he and his parents were born in Rupert's land and not in Algonquin or Nipissing territory in Ontario or Québec and is consistent with Hudson's Bay records and other documents regarding him, his birth in Moose Fort and his parents origins in Rupert's Land (i.e. Alberta and Manitoba). The census however, should read that his father was born in the North West Territories and his mother in Manitoba and not the other way around.

- f) In the 1901 census for Mattawa, Ontario, Walter Ferris declared being born in Ontario in April 1844, being 56 years old. He now self-identified as an *Algonquin* while his wife, Annie declared being born in Ontario in May 1849 and 51 years old and of SB (i.e. Scott Breed Indian) origins. (Annex R)

All their children are declared to be Algonquin as per their father's purported origins.

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Now declaring being born in Ontario would be correct as both Mattawagamingue Lake Post and Moose Fort, Rupert's Land, are now acknowledged to be situated in the James Bay region of Northern Ontario.

However, Walter Ferris *self-identity* as an Algonquin with his children is simply not supported by his parents' birth place in Rocky Mountain House, Alberta, and in Hudson's Bay Manitoba respectively and by his own declared birth place in Moose Factory, Rupert's Land, as mentioned in 1864 at his marriage to Ann McDonald and his birth place in the 1891 census. These places are simply too far away from Algonquin or Nipissing territory (Annex D and F).

Again, self-identifying as Algonquin, living in Algonquin territory and having Algonquin neighbors does not change a person's heritage and metamorphose them into an Algonquin.

- g) In the 1911 census for Mattawa, Ontario, Walter Ferris declared being 63 years old born in Ontario in 1847 and being of *Irish* origins while his wife, Annie, is said to be 59 years old born in Quebec in 1852 and being of Scottish origins, (Annex S)

Walter Ferris and his wife Annie's birth places of Ontario and Quebec are inconsistent with previous records.

Being of *Irish* heritage is consistent with his father's origins as was declared by him in the 1871 census.

- h) In the 1921 census for Mattawa, Walter Ferris declared being 78 years old (dob 1843) and again born in Québec and again being *Algonquin*. (Annex T)

He, his mother and father are now all said to have been born in Québec which, from previous historic records, is not supported by the evidence.

His wife Annie declared being 63 years old (dob 1858) and born in Québec and of being Algonquin. Her mother and father are said to have both been born in Québec.

Neither Walter Ferris nor his wife, Annie, declared birth place of Quebec and their self-identities as Algonquin in the 1921 census are supported by their birth places in Rupert's Land far far from Algonquin or Nipissing territory.

Again, self-identifying as Algonquin, living in Algonquin territory and having Algonquin neighbors does not change a person's heritage and metamorphose them into an Algonquin.

- i) On 1932-05-07 at 99 years of age, (DOB 1841), Walter Ferris passed away in Mattawa, Ontario. (Annex U)

He is said to have been born in the North-West Territories (i.e. Rupert's Land) and as being an Indian.

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His father, Frederick Ferris, and his mother, Nancy Good, are both clearly said to have been born in the North West Territories (i.e. Rupert's Land).

This information was provided by John Ferris, son of Walter Ferris, and demonstrates that the family was well aware of their North West Territories origins and roots far away from Algonquin or Nipissing territory in Ontario and Québec.

As shown above, a review of the historic records regarding Walter Ferris during his lifetime does reveal that while he did self-identify on occasion as Algonquin in various records, his self-identity as an Algonquin is simply not supported by a preponderance of the evidence found so far during his lifetime and that of his parents.

In various historic records pertaining to Walter Ferris, both he and his parents are clearly identified as having been born in Rupert's Land (i.e. North West Territories) far away from Algonquin or Nipissing territories.

As demonstrated in the previous chapters, Walter Ferris's father, Frederick Ferris was born around 1812 in Rocky Mountain House, Alberta, and in all probabilities was the son of an Irish father working at the time for the North West Company and an indigenous mother, most likely a Plains Cree, who was native to the region in which he was posted and where Frederick was born.

Likewise, Walter Ferris's mother, Mary Ann Nancy Good, was born around 1815 in Hudson's Bay, Manitoba, and in all probabilities was the daughter of an English father working at the time for the Hudson's Bay Company and an indigenous mother, most likely a Swampy Cree, who was native to the region in which he was posted and where Nancy was born.

This said, if by a preponderance of the evidence provided, Walter Ferris' parents are not of Algonquin or Nipissing origins, it would be obvious that their children, including Walter Ferris, would also not be of Algonquin or Nipissing origins but rather a *Metis* family of mixed *Cree-Irish-English* heritage as clearly identified by the priest at Frederick Ferris funeral in 1887 in Mattawa, Ontario.

In fact, the *Mattawa Metis Community* of the *Metis Nation of Ontario* considers Walter Ferris and his parents, Frederick Ferris and Mary Ann Nancy Good, as Metis root ancestors.

Again, self-identifying as Algonquin, living in Algonquin territory and having Algonquin neighbors does not change a person's heritage and metamorphose that person into an Algonquin.

10. Conclusion

WHEREAS Frederick Ferris and his son Walter Ferris were listed as Algonquin root ancestors in the October 2013 AOO Schedule of Ancestors (Annex A) and are still listed in the current 2020 Schedule (Annex B);

WHEREAS it was common practice for European men working in the fur trade for the North West Company or the Hudson's Bay Company to take country wives "*à la façon du pays*" wherever they were posted and simply married local First Nation women who were indigenous to the region in which they were posted;

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WHEREAS while Frederick Ferris parents are unknown, his birth place and identity can nonetheless be reasonably inferred from various historic records and explicit statements well beyond a reasonable doubt to be Rocky Mountain House, Alberta, and to be the son of an Irish father posted there by the North West Company around 1812 and who would have married, as was the custom then, a local First Nation woman who, in all probabilities, was indigenous to the said region which is in Plains Cree Territory (Annex F).

WHEREAS while Fredrick Ferris' wife, May Ann Nancy Good's parents are unknown, her birth place and identity can nonetheless be reasonably inferred from various historic records and explicit statements well beyond a reasonable doubt to be Hudson's Bay, Manitoba, and to be the daughter of an English father posted there by the Hudson's Bay Company around 1815 and who would have married, as was the custom then, a local First Nation woman who, in all probabilities, was indigenous to the said region which is in Swampy Cree Territory (Annex F).

WHEREAS Rocky Mountain House, Alberta, and Hudson's Bay, Manitoba, as the declared birth places of Frederick Ferris and Mary Ann Nancy Good respectively, are far far away from Algonquin or Nipissing territory in Ontario and Québec.

WHEREAS, given their respective birth places, Frederick Ferris and Mary Ann Nancy Good's respective mothers in all probabilities would not be of Algonquin or Nipissing origins but most likely of Cree origins;

WHEREAS Frederick Ferris and his wife, Mary Ann Nancy Good, have been recognized as Metis root ancestors within the Mattawa Metis Community affiliated with the Metis Nation of Ontario;

WHEREAS Walter Ferris is the son of Frederick Ferris and Mary Ann Nancy Good and his declared birth place to be Moose Fort, Ontario. (i.e. James Bay, Rupert's Land)

WHEREAS Walter Ferris marriage to Ann McDonald, Algonquin descendant of Elizabeth Nattawabank dite Nikens, an Algonquin person from Temiskaming Fort, would not transform his own mixed Cree/European identity into an Algonquin;

WHEREAS Walter Ferris can only genetically inherit his parents' origins and that these origins in all probabilities are not of Algonquin or Nipissing heritage but rather *Metis* of *Cree-Irish-English* heritage;

IT IS HEREBY CONCLUDED based on the preponderance of the evidence available that Frederick Ferris and Mary Ann Nancy Good and their children, including Walter Ferris, are not of Algonquin or Nipissing origins and, as such, should not be included in the Algonquins of Ontario Schedule of ancestors and all their descendants who rely solely on them for their enrolment should be removed from the AOO rolls.

**SUPPORT
DOCUMENTS
ON THE
METIS
ORIGINS
OF
FREDERICK FERRIS
(1812-1887)
AND HIS SON
WALTER FERRIS
(1842-1932)
“ROOT ANCESTORS”
ALGONQUINS OF ONTARIO
SCHEDULE OF ANCESTORS
(2020-01-22)**

Support Documents on the Indigenous origins of Frederick Ferris and his son Walter Ferris

SUPPORT DOCUMENTS

Annex A Schedule of Algonquin Ancestors (2013): Frederick Ferris & Walter Ferris

Master Schedule of Algonquin Ancestors - DRAFT

APPROVED ANCESTOR	aka	
Ekwasetche, Michel		1842 Census
Ekwasetche, Antoine		1850 Census
	Ekwasetch, Antoine	1842 Census
Ekwaseth, Michel		June 25, 1878
Ekwidjekapawitch, Francois		1842 Census
	Ekwigikapawitch, Frs.	1850 Census
Ekwitchokabawithj, Banasawe		July 21, 1863
	Egwitchigapawitch, Panasawe	July 21, 1863
Eneas, Eneas [Ignace, Ignace; Innias, Innias]]		July 14, 1862
Enenitamooutch		March 4, 1845
Enimasawetj, Antwen		July 21, 1863
Eninak		March 4, 1845
Eniwanake, Ignace		1850 Census
Eniwanakki, Joseph		1842 Census
Eniwasiketj, Nowi		July 21, 1863
	Eniwasikeitch	1842 Census
Eniwewitang, Simon		1842 Census
Enwaiack, Basile		1842 Census
	Ewaiach, Bazil	1850 Census
Enwakassetch, Francois		1850 Census
Enwaose, Josep		July 21, 1863
Enwaossetch, Antoine		1842 Census
Etchinakikak		March 4, 1845
Etiiien, Japatist		July 21, 1863
	Etien, Japatist	July 21, 1863
Etiiien, Michen		July 21, 1863
F		
Ferris, Frederick		June 7,1997 Protested in 2011, protest dismissed and remains on list.
Ferris, Maggie		June 7,1997
Ferris, Walter		June 7,1997
Francis, Michel		June 25, 1882
	Francis, Michael	October 25, 1882
G		
Ga-ga-ra-so-ai		July 19, 1798



Source: Algonquins of Ontario
<http://www.bafn.ca/CLEAN%20October%2010,%202013%20MASTER%20Schedule%20of%20Algonquins.pdf>

SUPPORT DOCUMENTS

Annex B Schedule of Algonquin Ancestors (2020): Frederick Ferris & Walter Ferris

The Schedule of Algonquin Ancestors has been amended from time to time. This Schedule of Algonquin Ancestors replaces all former Schedules of Ancestry. As per the Special Resolutions of January 22, 2020 and April 20, 2021 the Enrolment Process is on-going and may result in subsequent changes to the Schedule.

SCHEDULE OF ALGONQUIN ANCESTORS

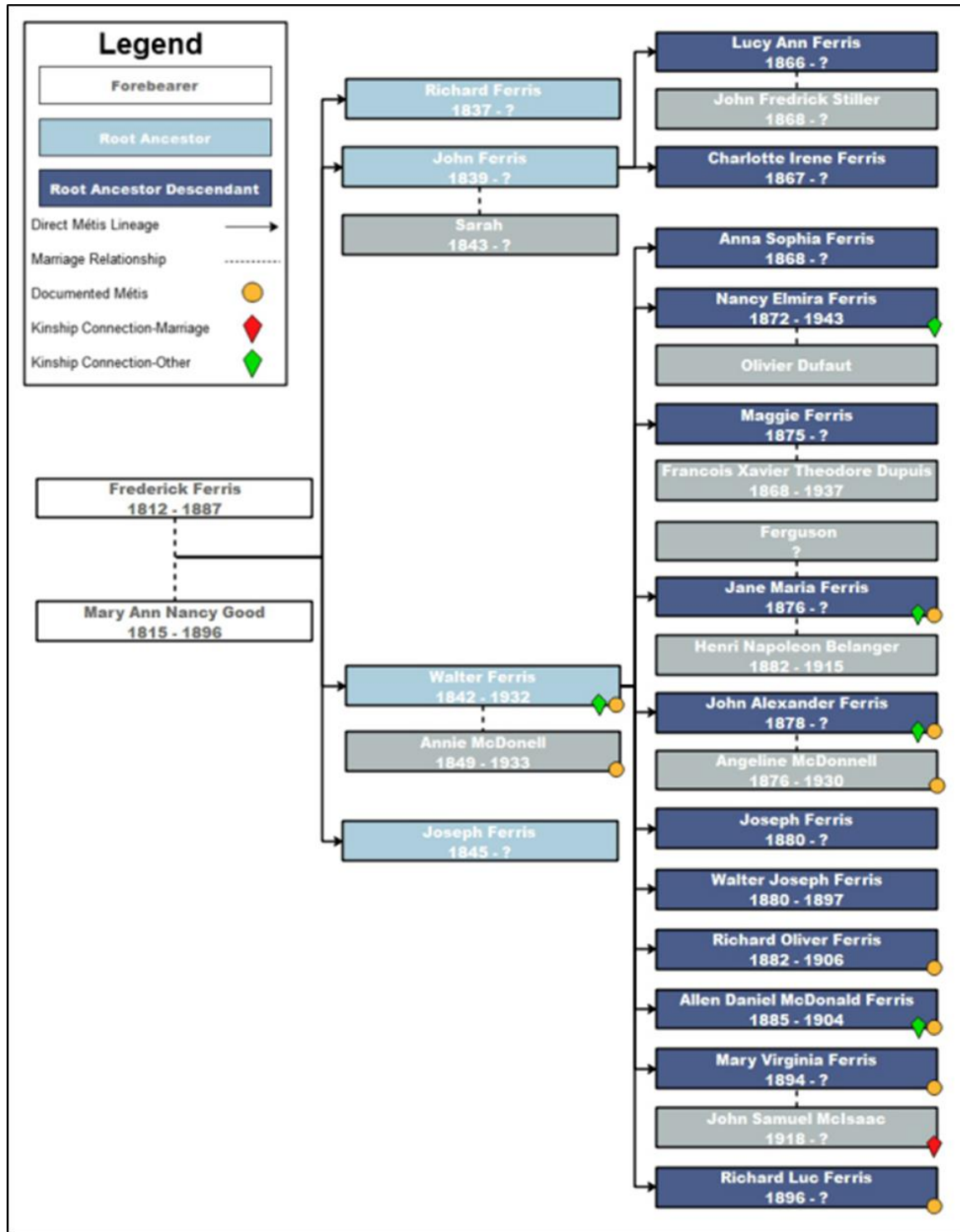
Enimasawetj, Antwen [1863]		
Eninak [1845]		
Eniwanake, Ignace [1850]		
Eniwanakki, Joseph [1842]		
Eniwasiketj, Nowi [1842, 1863]	57458	Eniwasikeitch
Eniwewitang, Simon [brother of Veronique Makateinins #18498; Michel Makateissini #7612]	7611	Ozowens/Osawens, Simon
Enwaiack, Basile [son of Ignace JB Kegicomano #6643; brother of Kiiicomano #1918]	6650	Ewaiach, Bazil
Enwakassetch, Francois [1850]		
Enwaose, Josep [1863]		
Enwaossetch, Antoine [1842]		
Etchinakikak [1845]		
Etiien, Japatist [1863] [son-in-law of Pierre Shawanapines/Stevens #7960]	58026	Charles/Stephens/Etiien, Japatist /Jean Baptiste
Etiien, Michen [1863]		
F		
Ferris, Frederick [father of Walter Ferris #2196, grandfather of Maggie Ferris #8658]	5208	
Ferris, Maggie [daughter of Walter Ferris #2196]	8658	
Ferris, Walter [son of Frederick Ferris #5208]	2196	
Francis, Michel [1882]	8622	Francis, Michael
G		
Ga-ga-ra-so-ai [1798]		
Gathichasowetch, Simo [1863]		
Gaudette, Susan [granddaughter of Marie Kegicakwoe #16684 and Toussaint Laronde 16683]	16603	
Gichigomanito, Ochkipine	1918	Desfonds/Kegic-o- manitou/Kigikomanitou/Kijicko Manito/Kichigomanito/Kajicomano/Keejic- o-manito/KegikoManitou/Kiciko Manito/Kijicko Manitou/Kijikomanitou/Kichikomanitou/Tisi comonitou/Ochikibine, J. Bte./J.B./Japatis/Janbatist/Jawanto/Ochipine



Source: Algonquins of Ontario
http://www.tanakiwin.com/wp-system/uploads/2021/07/Schedule-of-Algonquin-Ancestors_Updated_20200122.pdf

SUPPORT DOCUMENTS

Annex C Genealogy Chart of Frederick Ferris and Mary Ann Nancy Good and their children



Source: Metis Nation of Ontario
<https://drive.google.com/file/d/0BzV3Zo4IvAGmSGRHbHQ2VHVNa2c/view?resourcekey=0-qLU6nPbbSGgHGIpjYViUHg>

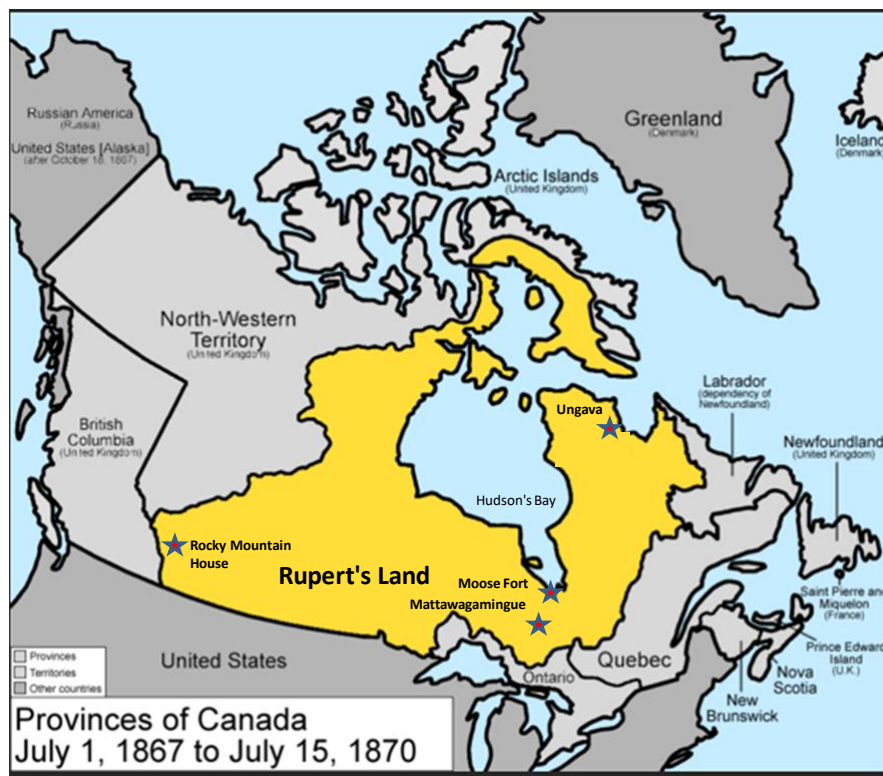
SUPPORT DOCUMENTS

Annex D Rupert's Land as controlled by the Hudson's Bay Company as at 1870.

In 1670, the British Crown granted the Hudson's Bay Company exclusive fur trading monopoly rights to a huge territory in North America known as Rupert's Land.

Rupert's Land was comprised of the whole of Manitoba, most of Saskatchewan, southern Alberta, southern Nunavut, and northern parts of Ontario and Quebec including Ungava and the Hudson's Bay / James Bay drainage areas. It also included present-day United States territory, including parts of the states of Minnesota and North Dakota and very small parts of Montana and South Dakota. The southern border west of Lake of the Woods to the Rocky Mountains was the drainage divide between the Mississippi and Red/Saskatchewan watersheds until the London Convention of 1818 substituted the 49th Parallel.

Map of Rupert's Land as at 1870-07-15



Shown above is *Rocky Mountain House*, birth place of Frederick Ferris as declared by him in the 1861 census.

Also shown are the *Ungava* region to which he was posted during the period 1829 to 1833 by the Hudson's Bay Company; *Moose Fort* where he arrived on 1833-02-16 and spent the winter; *Mattawagamingue Lake Post* where he was posted during the period 1833 to 1848 when he retired to Canada. He was assigned to *Flying Post* for two (2) months in 1844 which is situated roughly halfway between *Moose Fort* and *Mattawagamingue Lake Post*

Source:

https://www.bing.com/images/search?view=detailV2&ccid=8fjqc9t&id=72c965092f6011bc374fa6e6df17f243d6229c73&tid=OIP.8fjqc9tHIWuGbEgeRT1OAHaGZ&mediaurl=https%3a%2f%2fwww.alternatehistory.com%2fforum%2fattachments%2fcanda_rupert_s_land_1867-1870-png.375798%2f&cdnurl=https%3a%2f%2fth.bing.com%2fth%2fid%2fr.f1f8eaa02f531e55ae19b1207914f538%3frik%3dc5wi1kPyF9%252fmpg%26pid%3dlmgRaw%26r%3d0&expw=556&q=Map+of+Rupert%27s+Land&simid=608021748377005747&FORM=IRPRST&ck=F908A6C240C4A4D753590B20BE110625&selectedIndex=0&ajaxhist=0&ajaxserp=0

SUPPORT DOCUMENTS

Annex E Hudson's Bay Company Biography of Frederick Fairies Ferris

The Hudson's Bay Company biography of Frederick Fairies Ferris is as follows:

NAME: FARIES, Frederick		PARISH: Hudson Bay	ENTERED SERVICE: 1829	DATES:
Appointments & Service				
Outfit Year*	Position	Post	District	HBCA Reference
<i>*An Outfit year ran from 1 June to 31 May</i>				
1829-1833	middleman, bowman or steersman	accompanied E.Erlandson on Ungava Expedition	Southern Dept.	B.135/g/11; B.239/g/70, fo. 59 B.239/l/4, fo. 4; B.135/g/14, 15; B.38/e/1, fo. 1
1833, 16 Feb.	arrived back at Moose, wintered in	Southern Dept.		B.135/g/15, fo. 27
1833-1843	guide etc.,	Mattawagamingue	Southern Dept.	A.16/44, fo. 122; A.16/46, fo. 142
1848-1854	to Canada, accounts only			A.16/46, fo. 142, 144
1843-1844	guide etc.	Mattawagamingue	Kinogumissee	D.5/9, fo. 239-241
1844, April-May	in charge	Flying Post	Kinogumissee	B.124/a/18
1844-1848	guide etc.	Mattawagamingue	Kinogumissee	B.135/g/31, 32
1848	retired to Canada			B.135/g/31, 32

Filename: Faries, Frederick (fl. 1829-1848) JHB/ek Oct. 1988 ; June/99/mhd

Source: Government of Manitoba Archives

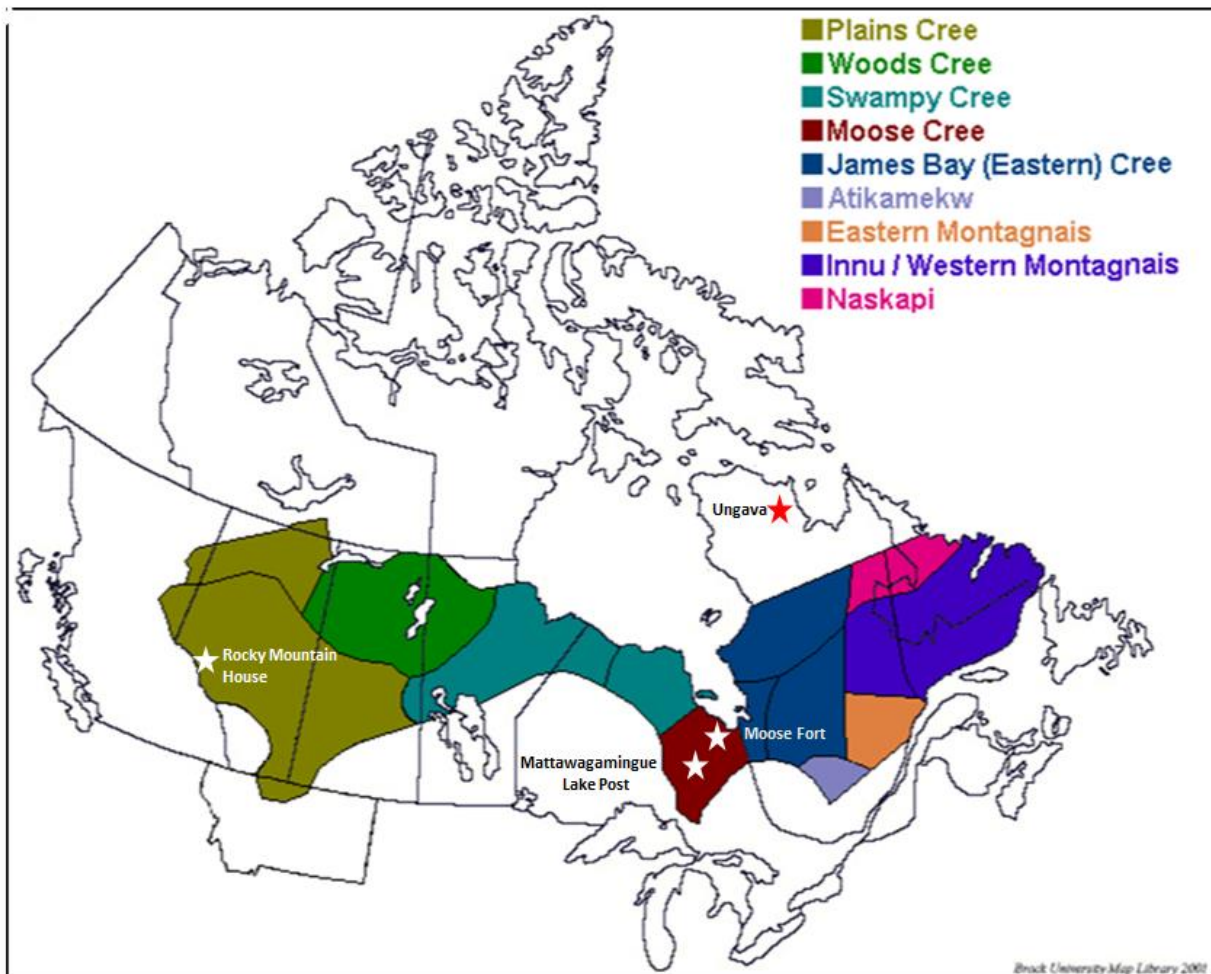
https://www.gov.mb.ca/chc/archives/_docs/hbca/biographical/f/faries_frederick.pdf

SUPPORT DOCUMENTS

Annex F Cree Traditional Territories in Canada

Shown below is a map of Cree Traditional Territories in Canada showing Rocky Mountain House, Alberta, in Plains Cree Traditional Territory, birth place of Frederick Ferris as declared by him in the 1861 census.

Also shown are the James Bay Cree Territory which Fredrick Ferris would have travelled through in his expedition to the Ungava region where he was posted during the period 1829 to 1833 by the Hudson's Bay Company; Moose Fort in Moose Cree Territory where he arrived on 1833-02-16 and spent the winter; Mattawagamingue Lake Post, also in Moose Cree Territory, where he was posted during the period 1833 to 1848 before retiring to Canada.



Source: Cree Literacy.Org

<https://i2.wp.com/creeliteracy.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/04/crimapo.png>

SUPPORT DOCUMENTS

Annex G Hudson's Bay Company East Ontario Trading Post Locations

The locations of the Hudson's Bay various trading posts where Frederick Ferris was posted as an employee of the HBC during the period 1833 to 1848 are as follows:

- B-135 Moose Factory (Cree)
- B-070 Flying Post (Ojibwe and Oji-Cree)
- B-124 Mattawagamingue aka Mattagami (Ojibwe and Oji-Cree)

Hudson's Bay Company East Ontario Trading Post Locations



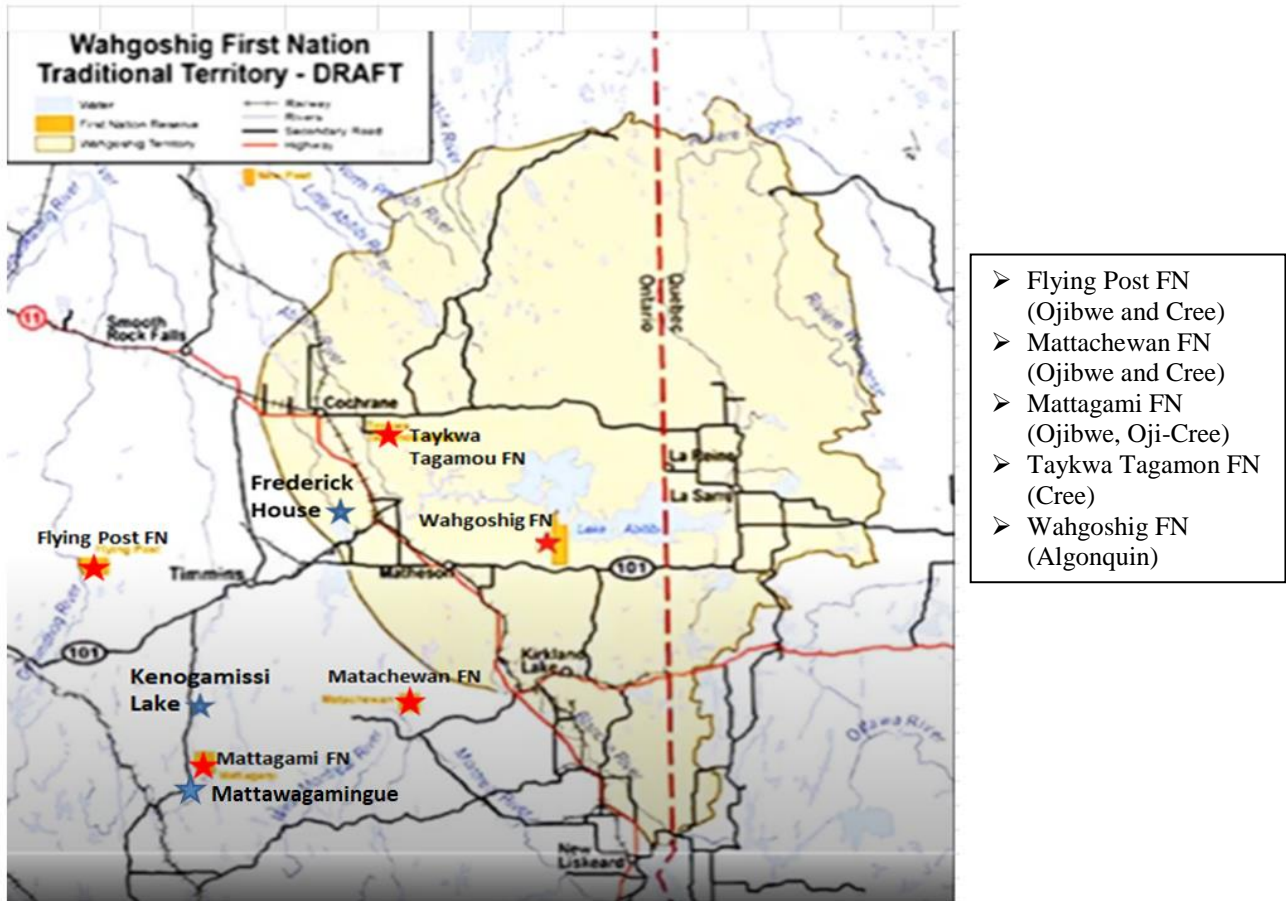
Source Archives of Manitoba, HBC

https://www.gov.mb.ca/chc/archives/hbca/post_maps/ontario.html

SUPPORT DOCUMENTS

Annex H Wahgoshig Algonquin First Nation Traditional Territory In James Bay Region

The Hudson's Bay Company's *Flying Post* and *Mattawagamingue Lake Post* where Frederick Ferris was posted is situated within Cree, Ojibwe and/or Oji-Cree Territory and consequently would be outside of Algonquin Territory in the Abitibi Region as occupied by the Wahgoshig Algonquin First Nation.



Wahgoshig Algonquin First Nation Traditional Territory (Not to scale)

Note: Established in the Eighteenth century (i.e. the 1700s), the approximate geographical location of Mattawagamingue Lake Post located outside of Algonquin Traditional Territory was added to the map for reference purposes.

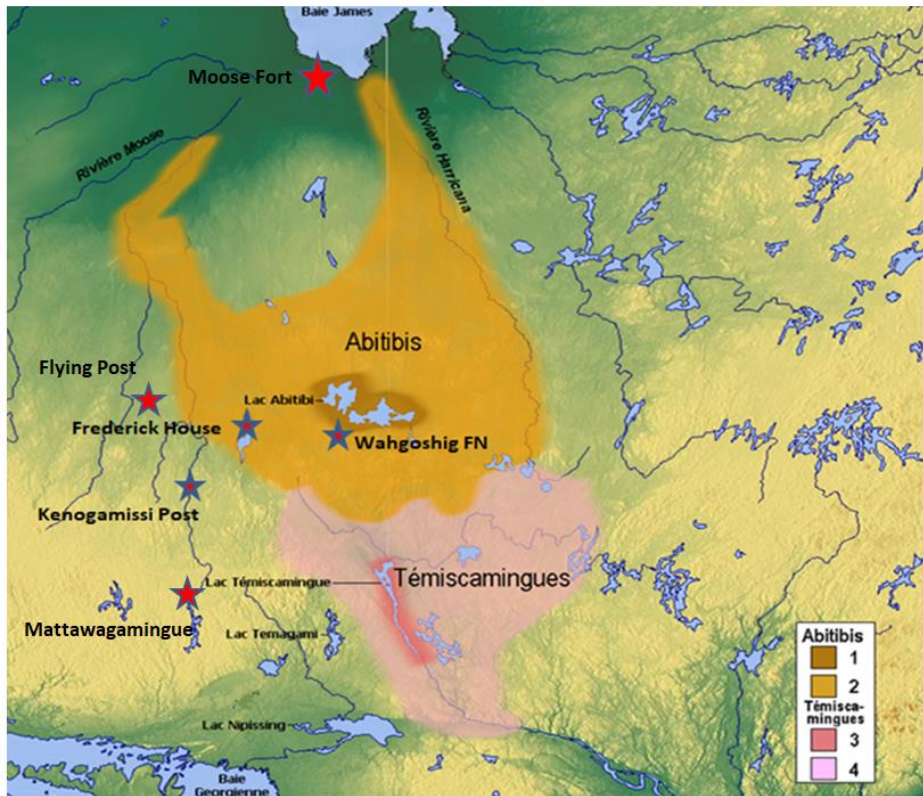
Source: YouTube Video
Wahgoshig First Nation: The Abitibi People - Algonquin, Ojibway & Cree - Northern Ontario, Canada
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iIyNGbpdWSA>
Video Frame No. 4:00/20.54

SUPPORT DOCUMENTS

Annex I: Abitibi (Cree) and Timiskaming (Algonquin) Territories in the 1600s

The Hudson's Bay Company's Moose Fort, Flying Post and Mattawagamingue Lake Post where Frederick Ferris was posted is situated within Cree and/or Ojibwe and/or Oji-Cree Territory and consequently outside of Algonquin Territory in the Abitibi Region.

Abitibi/Abitibis (Cree) and Timiskaming/Témiscamingues (Algonquin) territories in the seventeenth century.



Note 1: The geographical locations of Moose Fort, Flying Post and Mattawagamingue Lake Post were added to the map for information purposes only. Also added is the location of Wahgoshig Algonquin Nation.

Note 2: It appears that in the 1600s, the Abitibi people were considered to be *Cree* while the Timiskaming, further South, were considered to be *Algonquin* per se.

With time, it appears that the Cree, Ojibwe and Algonquin people more or less merged with one another to become the diverse Algonquin, Ojibwe, Oji-Cree and Moose Cree First Nations they are today.

Source: Wikipedia (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wahgoshig_First_Nation)

YouTube (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iIyNGbpdWSA>)
Video Frame No. 0.19 / 20.54)

SUPPORT DOCUMENTS

Annex J 1861 Census, Aberdeen, Pontiac, Frederick Ferris and family

Frederick Ferris, his wife Mary Ann Nancy Good and their four (4) children were enumerated in 1861 in Aberdeen, Pontiac, Quebec.

Frederick Ferris declared to be 49 years old and born in "Rocky Mountain" while his wife Ann Ferris (née Good) declared to be 40 years old and born in "Hudson's Bay".

Their children are said to have been born in Lower Canada (i.e. Québec) which is most likely erroneous as Frederick Ferris was posted at Mattawagamingue Lake Post, Rupert's Land, presumably with his wife and children, during the time his children were born.

1861 Census of Canada for Frederick Ferris
Canada East > Pontiac

THE PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF CANADA

Township of Aberdeen beginning at the mouth of Pointe Creek
Township of Escher

Page No 1
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PERSONAL CENSUS. Enumeration District, No. 11 of the Town															
NAMES OF INMATES.	PROFESSION, TRADE, OR OCCUPATION.	PLACE OF BIRTH.	Married during the year.	RELIGION.	RESIDENCE, IF OUT OF LIMITS.	Age next Birth day.	SEX.		Married or Single.	Widowers.	Widows.	Colored Persons, Mulatto or Indian.	RESIDEN		
							Male.	Female.					M.	F.	1
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
29 Olga Anderson	Labourer	Scotland		R. Cath.	Pembroke Cant	40	1								
30 Hugh Cassidy	Labourer	New Brunswick		R. Cath.	Pembroke Cant	40	1								
31 Frederick Ferris	Farmer	Rocky Mountain 1838		R. Cath.	Pembroke Cant	49	1								
32 Ann Ferris	Wife	Hudson Bay 1838		R. Cath.	Pembroke Cant	40		1							
33 Richard Ferris	Labourer	L.C.		R. Cath.	Pembroke Cant	24	1								
34 John Ferris	"	L.C.		R. Cath.	Pembroke Cant	32	1								
35 Walter Ferris	"	L.C.		R. Cath.	Pembroke Cant	19	1								
36 Joseph Ferris	"	L.C.		R. Cath.	Pembroke Cant	16	1						5	1	
37 Joseph Dupont	Labourer	L.C.		R. Cath.	Pembroke Cant	36	1								
38 Mary Dupont	Wife	New Brunswick		R. Cath.	Pembroke Cant	22		1							

Handwritten notes on the left:
 29-38
 In 1850
 at Pointe Creek
 Escher
 Pointe Creek
 0-2-1861
 Pointe Creek

Source: Ancestry
https://www.ancestry.ca/imageviewer/collections/1570/images/4108808_00005?usePUB=true&_phsrc=kkO31&_phstart=successSource&usePUBJs=true&pId=794046280

SUPPORT DOCUMENTS

Annex K 1871 Census, Rivière Creuse, Pontiac North, Qc. Frederick Ferris and family

Frederick Ferris, his wife Ann Ferris (née Good) and their unmarried son, Joseph, were enumerated in 1871 at Rivière Creuse, Pontiac North, Qc, as follows:

Name	Age	Place of Birth	Religion	Origins	Occupation
Frederick Ferris	55 (1816)	Ontario	Catholic	Irish	Farmer
Ann	53 (1818)	Québec	Catholic	English	n.a.
Joseph	24 (1847)	Québec	Catholic	Irish	Farmer

Richard Ferris, son of Frederick Ferris and Ann Ferris (née Good) was enumerated in 1871 living by himself next door to his parents in Rivière Creuse, Pontiac North, Qc, as follows:

Name	Age	Place of Birth	Religion	Origins	Occupation
Richard Ferris	36 (1835)	Québec	Catholic	Irish	Farmer

John Ferris, son of Frederick Ferris and Ann Ferris (née Good) was enumerated in 1871 living near his parents at Rivière Creuse, Pontiac North, Qc with his wife and children as follows:

Name	Age	Place of Birth	Religion	Origins	Occupation
John Ferris	33	Québec	Church of England	Irish	Farmer
Sarah Ferris	28	Ontario	Church of England	Irish	
Lucy Ann	5	Québec	Church of England	Irish	
Charlotte Jane	4	Québec	Church of England	Irish	

Walter Ferris, son of Frederick Ferris and Ann Ferris (née Good) was enumerated in 1871 living near his parents at Rivière Creuse, Pontiac North, Qc with his wife and children as follows:

Name	Age	Place of Birth	Religion	Origins	Occupation
Walter Ferris	31	Québec	Catholic	Irish	Farmer
Ann	27	Ontario	Catholic	Scottish	
Ann Sophia	4	Québec	Catholic	Irish	
Margaret	4 months	Québec	Catholic	Irish	

SUPPORT DOCUMENTS

Annex K 1871 Census, Rivière Creuse, Pontiac North, Qc. Frederick Ferris and family (Cont'd)

(Cont'd from previous page)

Frederick Ferris, his sons Joseph, Richard, John and Walter were enumerated in Rivière-Creuse, Pontiac, Québec, as follows:

1871 Census of Canada for Frederick Ferris

Quebec > Pontiac North > Rivière Creuse

Page 2 } Province of *Quebec* District No. *42 North Pontiac* Sub-District *3* Division *Rivière Creuse*
 Census of 1871. } Schedule No. 1.—Nominal Return of the Living.

Numbered in the order of visitation.						Names	Sex	Age	Born when last twelve months	Country or Province of Birth	Religion	Origin	Profession, Occupation or Trade	Married or divorced	Married within last twelve months	Gr & Ord
Vessels	Ships	Drill- ing parties in con- tinuation	The 2 ^d Regt. of Foot	Drill- ing parties in- cluded	Fa- milies											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
						<i>Frederick Ferris</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>35</i>		<i>Q</i>	<i>R. Catholic</i>	<i>Irish</i>	<i>Farmer</i>			<i>M</i>
						<i>" Ann Ferris</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>33</i>		<i>Q</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>English</i>	<i>Farmer</i>			<i>M</i>
						<i>" Joseph Ferris</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>24</i>		<i>Q</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>Irish</i>	<i>Farmer</i>			<i>M</i>
						<i>" Richard Ferris</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>36</i>		<i>Q</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>Farmer</i>			<i>M</i>
						<i>" Bonaventur Ferris</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>57</i>		<i>Q</i>	<i>R. Catholic</i>	<i>French</i>	<i>Farmer</i>			<i>M</i>
						<i>" William Ferris</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>3</i>		<i>Q</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>Irish</i>	<i>Farmer</i>			<i>M</i>
						<i>" John Ferris</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>62</i>		<i>Q</i>	<i>English Church</i>	<i>Irish</i>	<i>Farmer</i>			<i>M</i>
						<i>" Sarah Ferris</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>28</i>		<i>Q</i>	<i>English Church</i>	<i>Irish</i>				<i>M</i>
						<i>" Lucy Ann Ferris</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>5</i>		<i>Q</i>	<i>"</i>					<i>M</i>
						<i>" Charlotte Ferris</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>41</i>		<i>Q</i>	<i>English Church</i>	<i>Irish</i>				<i>M</i>
						<i>" Walter Ferris</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>31</i>		<i>Q</i>	<i>R. Catholic</i>	<i>Irish</i>	<i>Farmer</i>			<i>M</i>
						<i>" Ann Ferris</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>27</i>		<i>Q</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>Irish</i>				<i>M</i>
						<i>" Ann Sophia Ferris</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>4</i>		<i>Q</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>Irish</i>				<i>M</i>
						<i>" Harriet Ferris</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>Immigrant</i>	<i>Q</i>	<i>"</i>					<i>M</i>
						<i>" Ovide Ferris</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>32</i>		<i>Q</i>	<i>R. Catholic</i>	<i>French</i>	<i>Sheepherd</i>			<i>M</i>

Source: Ancestry

https://www.ancestry.ca/imageviewer/collections/1578/images/4395500_00507?usePUB=true&usePUBJs=true&pId=1965988

SUPPORT DOCUMENTS

Annex L 1881 Census, Fort William, Pontiac, Qc. Frederick Ferris and family

Frederick Ferris, his wife Mary Ann Nancy Ferris (née Good) and their son Richard are enumerated in 1881 (Annex J) as living in Fort William, Pontiac, Québec, as follows:

Name	Age	Place of Birth	Religion	Origins	Occupation
Frederick Ferris	64 (1817)	Québec	Catholic	Indian	Farmer & Hunter
Margaret (Ann)	60 (1821)	Québec	Church of England	Indian	n.a.
Richard	49 (1832)	Québec	Church of England	Indian	Farmer & Hunter

For whatever reason, Frederick's wife Ann is named Margaret in the census. They all declared to have been born in Québec, which, based on previous historic records, is incorrect. They also all identified as being "Indian".

Frederick Ferris's son, Walter Ferris was also enumerated with his wife and children living next door to his parents and his brother, Richard, as follows:

Name	Age	Place of Birth	Religion	Origins	Occupation
Walter Ferris	39 (1842)	Québec	Catholic	Indian	Farmer and Shantyman
Hanna	37 (1844)	Ontario	Catholic	Indian	
Nancy (Ann Sophia)	14 (1867)	Québec	Catholic	Indian	
Margaret	10 (1871)	Québec	Catholic	Indian	
Jane Maria	7 (1874)	Québec	Catholic	Indian	
John Alexander	3 (1878)	Québec	Catholic	Indian	
Walter Joseph	1 (1880)	Québec	Catholic	Indian	

Walter Ferris declared being born in Québec, which, based on previous historic records, is incorrect. Walter and his family all declared to be "Indian".

(Continued on next page)

SUPPORT DOCUMENTS

Annex L 1881 Census, Fort William, Pontiac, Qc. Frederick Ferris and family (Cont'd)

Frederick Ferris, his wife Mary Ann Nancy Good and their son Richard Ferris, then living with them, was enumerated in the 1881 Census for Fort William, Québec.

One of their son, Walter Ferris and his family was enumerated as living next door to his parents in the same 1881 Census for Fort William, Québec.

All of them are identified as being "Indian".

1881 Census of Canada for Frédéric Ferris
 Quebec > Pontiac > Unorganized Territory

CENSUS 1881 - RECENSEMENT Province of *Québec* District No. *Pontiac* S. District *Fort William*

PAGE *3*

SCHEDULE No. 1 - Nominal return of the Living.
 TABLEAU No. 1 - Dénombrement des Vivants.

NUMERED IN THE ORDER OF VISITATION						NAMES	SEX	AGE	Years within last census month	Country or Province of Birth	RELIGION	ORIGIN	Profession, Occupation or Trade	Married or Widowed	Instruction			
Usual Residence	Household in separate tenement	Household in separate tenement	Household in separate tenement	Family	Profession, Occupation or Trade										Married or Widowed	Can't read & write	Can read & write	Can't read & write
NUMÉRÉS DANS L'ORDRE DES VISITES						NOMS	SEXES	ÂGE	Nbre d'années dans le dernier recensement	Pays ou Province de naissance	RELIGION	ORIGINE	Profession, occupation ou métier	Marié ou veuve	Instruction			
Usuelle	Maison à part	Maison à part	Maison à part	Famille	Profession, occupation ou métier										Marié ou veuve	Alphabète	Non alphabète	Alphabète
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
				10	M.	<i>Perrin, Joseph</i>	M.	45	1	Q.	<i>Catholic</i>	<i>Swicon</i>	<i>farmer</i>	<i>Wid</i>				
					F.	<i>Mary Ann</i>	F.	41	1	Q.	<i>Catholic</i>	<i>Swicon</i>	<i>farmer</i>	<i>Wid</i>				
					M.	<i>Amable</i>	M.	25	1	Q.	<i>Catholic</i>	<i>Swicon</i>	<i>farmer</i>	<i>Wid</i>				

10																		
11																		
12																		
13																		
14																		
15																		
16																		
17																		
18																		
19																		
20																		
21																		

Ferris, Frédéric M. 64 1 Q. Catholic Swicon farmer & hunter Wd
M. Mayeur F. 60 1 Q. Church of Eng. Wd
M. Pichard M. 43 1 Q. Catholic Swicon
Ferris, Walter M. 40 1 Q. Catholic Swicon farmer & hunter Wd
M. Emma F. 38 1 Q. Catholic Swicon
M. Pichard F. 16 1 Q. Catholic Swicon
M. Mayeur F. 12 1 Q. Catholic Swicon
M. Mary F. 10 1 Q. Catholic Swicon
M. Walter John M. 8 1 Q. Catholic Swicon
M. Joseph M. 4 1 Q. Catholic Swicon
M. Mayeur F. 59 1 Q. Catholic Swicon

Source: Ancestry

https://www.ancestry.ca/imageviewer/collections/1577/images/31229_C_13226-00318?treeid=&personid=&hintid=&usePUB=true&usePUBJs=true&pld=4280691

SUPPORT DOCUMENTS

Annex M 1881 Census, Renfrew North, Ontario, John Ferris and Family

On of Frederick Ferris's sons, John Ferris, was enumerated with his wife and daughter living in Renfrew North, Ontario as follows:

Name	Age	Place of Birth	Religion	Origins	Occupation
John Ferris	41 (1840)	North West Territories	Church of England	Indian	Farmer
Sarah	38 (1843)	Ontario	Church of England	Irish	
Lucy Ann	15 (1866)	Ontario	Church of England	Irish	

He declared being born in the North West Territories and of being an "Indian" while his wife and daughter declared being born in Ontario and being "Irish".

Strangely, contrary to the custom regarding the origins of children of mixed heritage, John Ferris' daughter, Lucy Ann, is listed as "Irish" like her mother instead of "Indian" like her father.

The image shows a historical census document with handwritten entries. The document is titled 'CENSUS 1881 - RECENSEMENT' and 'RECEMENT 1881 - CENSUS'. It is for the Province of Ontario, District No. 104 North Renfrew, S. District C. The document is a 'TABLEAU No. 1 - Nominati Return of the Listing' and 'TABLEAU No. 1 - Dénombrement des Ménages'. The table has columns for names, ages, sexes, places of birth, religions, and origins. Handwritten entries include 'Hamilton', 'Lalla', 'Sarah', 'Lucy Ann', and 'John'. A blue arrow points to the entry for Lucy Ann, who is listed as being born in Ontario and being Irish.

Source: Library and Archives Canada

<https://central.bac-lac.gc.ca/.item/?app=Census1881&op=pdf&id=e008173428>

SUPPORT DOCUMENTS

Annex N 1887-11-06, Mattawa, Ontario, Death of Frederick Ferris, a Metis

1887-11-06, Mattawa, Ontario
Death

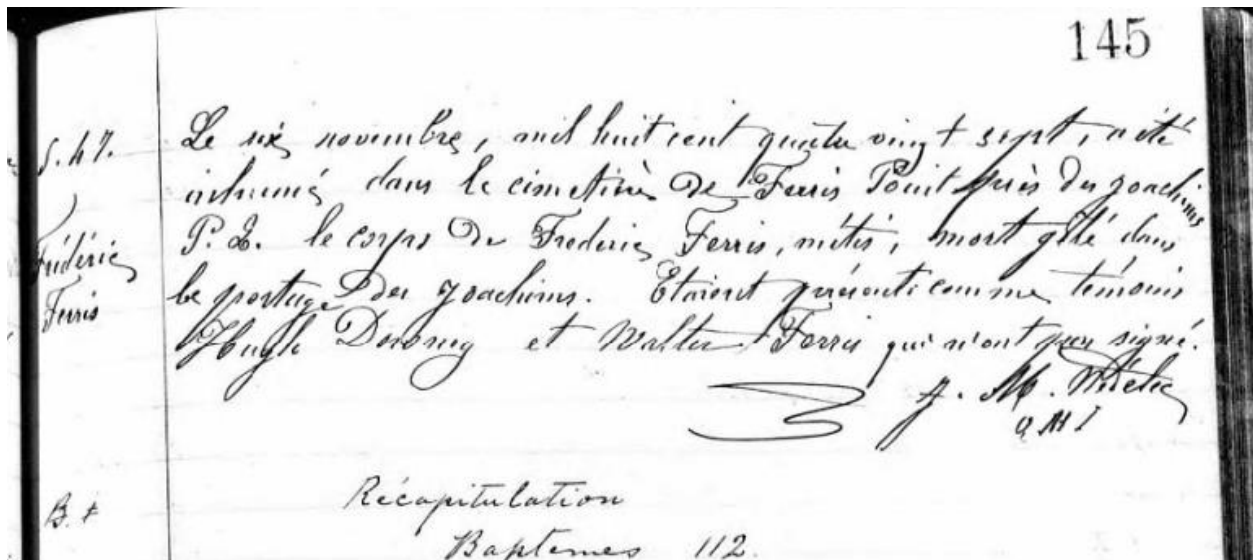
Frederick Ferris, metis, frozen to death at Portage des Joachims.

One of his sons, Walter Ferris, was a witness to the burial.

Frederick Ferris is specifically identified as a “metis” at his funeral.

Ontario, Canada, Roman Catholic Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials, 1760-1923 for Frederic Ferris

Mattawa > Saint Anne > Baptism, Marriage, Burial; Mattawa; 1860-98



Source: Ancestry

https://www.ancestry.ca/imageviewer/collections/61505/images/FS_004146602_00310?usePUB=true&usePUBJs=true&pId=116698

SUPPORT DOCUMENTS

Annex O 1891 Census, Mattawa, Ontario, Nancy Good and son Walter Ferris and family

Mary Ann Nancy Ferris, wife of the late Frederick Ferris, was enumerated in 1891 living with one of her sons, Walter Ferris and his family in Mattawa, Ontario, as follows:

The 1891 census confirms that Mary Ann Nancy Ferris (née Good) declared to the enumerator that she was born in the Northwest Territories (i.e. Hudson’s Bay / Rupert’s Land).

It further confirms that she declared that her father was English and that her mother was born in Manitoba. This implies that her mother was most likely a First Nation woman indigenous to Northern Manitoba in Hudson’s Bay where she declared in the 1861 census of being born.

Northern Manitoba is part of the homeland of the Cree, Ojibwe, Oji-Cree, Dene and Metis Nations and not of the Algonquin or Nipissing peoples.

In regards to her son, Walter Ferris, the 1891 census confirmed that he said he was born in the Northwest Territories (i.e. Rupert’s Land) and declared that his father was born in Manitoba (i.e. Rupert’s Land).

1891 Census of Canada for Walter Ferris
 Ontario > Nipissing > Mattawa

Source: Ancestry
https://www.ancestry.ca/imageviewer/collections/1274/images/30953_148157-00277?usePUB=true&_phsrc=sRK2&_phstart=successSource&usePUBJs=true&pId=2524470

SUPPORT DOCUMENTS

Annex P 1896-03-17, Mattawa, Ontario, Death of Mary Ann Nancy Ferris (née Good)

1896-03-17, Mattawa, Ontario

Death

Nancy Good, wife of Frederick Ferris

Ontario, Canada, Roman Catholic Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials, 1760-1923 for Nancy Goods

Mattawa > Saint Anne > Baptism, Marriage, Burial; Mattawa; 1860-98

John J. McDermott P. B. Desroches, O.M.I.

S. 15 Le 19 Mars 1896 nous prêtre sussigné
avons disposé dans le chœur de cette paroisse
Nancy Good- le corps de Nancy Goods, wife of Frederic Ferris
Ferris. décédée l'an dernier à l'âge de 78 ans étant présents
Joseph Bureau Richard Ferris
Henri Fleming Walter Ferris
John Sarné Augustin Pilon
Israel Thérien Ignace Sissner
P. B. Desroches, O.M.I.

B. 30 Le 19 Mars 1896, nous prêtre sussigné, avons

Source: Ancestry

https://www.ancestry.ca/imageviewer/collections/61505/images/FS_004146602_00555?usePUB=true&usePUBJs=true&pId=118273

SUPPORT DOCUMENTS

Annex Q 1864-07-28, Marriage of Walter Ferris to Ann MacDonald

1864-07-28, Mattawa, Ontario
Marriage


Walter Ferris, son of Fredrick Ferris and Nancy Annd Good

And

Ann MacDonald, daughter of Alexander Mac Donald and Mary McKay

Walter Ferris

in the Ontario, Canada, County Marriage Registers, 1858-1869

 <p>No Image Text-only collection</p> <p>Add or update information</p> <p>Report a problem</p>	Name: Walter Ferris
	Age: 23
	Gender: Male
	Birth Place: Moose Factory, NT
	Residence: Aberdeen
	Spouse Name: Anne McDonald
	Spouse Age: 20
	Spouse Gender: Female
	Spouse Birth Place: Moose Factory, NT
	Spouse Residence: Aberdeen
	Marriage Date: 28 Jul 1864
	Father Name: Frederick
	Mother Name: Ann Nancy Good
	Spouse Father Name: Alexander
Spouse Mother Name: Mary McKay	
County: Renfrew	
Microfilm Roll: 1030064	

Source: Ancestry

https://search.ancestry.ca/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=8510&h=44694&tid=&pid=&queryId=e136a49a09660e63403ad660a452c078&usePUB=true&_phsrc=esh7&_phstart=successSource

SUPPORT DOCUMENTS

Annex R 1901 Census, Mattawa, Ontario, Walter Ferris and family

In the 1901 census for Mattawa, Ontario, Walter Ferris declared being born in April 1844 and being 56 years old and an *Algonquin* while his wife, Annie declared being born in May 1849 and 51 years old and of SB (i.e. Scott Breed Indian) origins. All his children are declared to be Algonquin.

1901 Census of Canada for Walter Ferris
 Ontario > Nipissing > Mattawan (Town/Ville)

FOURTH CENSUS OF CANADA, 1901. Province Ontario District No. 42 Nipissing S. District No. 01 Polling sub-division J. A. Park

Line	Numbered in the order of Visitation	Name of each person in family or household on 21st March, 1901.	Personal Description.							Citizenship, Nationality and Religion.				Principal Profession, occupation, trade or source of living of each person.
			Sex.	Colour.	Relationship to head of family or household.	Month and date of birth.	Year of birth.	Age at last birthday.	Country or place of birth.	Year of immigration to Canada.	Year of naturalization.	Racial or Tribal origin.	Nationality.	
1	30	Walter Ferris	M	W	Head	19 April 1844	56	0	Algonquin					
2	31	Annie Ferris	F	W	Wife	5 May 1849	51	0	Algonquin					
3	32	John Ferris	M	W	Son	19 April 1874	26	0	Algonquin					

46	38	William Ferris	M	W	Son	7 April 1901	0	0	Algonquin					
47	39	Marie Ferris	F	W	Wife	May 1849	51	0	Algonquin					
48	40	Marie Ferris	F	W	Daughter	2 July 1876	24	2	Algonquin					
49	41	John Ferris	M	W	Son	1 July 1879	22	2	Algonquin					

(next census page)

Line	Numbered in the order of Visitation	Name of each person in family or household on 21st March, 1901.	Sex.	Colour.	Relationship to head of family or household.	Month and date of birth.	Year of birth.	Age at last birthday.	Country or place of birth.	Year of immigration to Canada.	Year of naturalization.	Racial or Tribal origin.	Nationality.	Religion.	Principal Profession, occupation, trade or source of living of each person.
1	34	Marie Ferris	F	W	Wife	21 May 1842	58	2	Algonquin						
2	35	John Ferris	M	W	Son	16 April 1885	15	2	Algonquin						
3	36	Marie Ferris	F	W	Daughter	15 Feb 1885	16	16	Algonquin						
4	37	Richard Ferris	M	W	Son	5 Nov 1896	4	0	Algonquin						
5	38	John Ferris	M	W	Head	Aug 1862	38	0	Algonquin						

Source: Ancestry

https://www.ancestry.ca/imageviewer/collections/8826/images/z000085330?treeid=&personid=&hintid=&queryId=bb2ea677ad4b748f66ca9099383e1df3&usePUB=true&_phsrc=esh4&_phstart=successSource&usePUBJs=true&pId=11857533

SUPPORT DOCUMENTS

Annex S 1911 Census, Mattawa, Ontario, Walter Ferris and family

In the 1911 census for Mattawa, Walter Ferris declared being 63 years old born in Ontario in 1847 and being of Irish origins.

His wife, Annie, is said to be 59 years old born in Quebec in 1852 and being of Scottish origins,

1911 Census of Canada for Walter Ferris
 Ontario > Nipissing > Sub-District 103 - Mattawa

99

FIFTH CENSUS OF CANADA, 1911. SCHEDULE TABLEAU No. 1. POPULATION BY POPULATION

Province Ontario District No. 99 Nipissing S. District No. East

Page 6 National return of living persons by / Énumération des vivants par

RESIDENCE AND PERSONAL DESCRIPTION										CITIZENSHIP, NATIONALITY AND RELIGION					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
11111	Walter Ferris	Head	Irish	M.	Wife	S. Wh.	1847	7	0				French	Canadian	R. Catholic
11112	Annie Ferris	Wife	Irish	M.	Head	S. Wh.	1852	4	0				French	Canadian	R. Catholic

11	43342	Walter Ferris	Head	M.	Wife	S. Wh.	1847	7	0				French	Canadian	R. Catholic
12		Annie Ferris	Wife	M.	Head	S. Wh.	1852	4	0				French	Canadian	R. Catholic
13		George Ferris	Head	M.	Wife	S. Wh.	1847	7	0				French	Canadian	R. Catholic
14		John Ferris	Head	M.	Wife	S. Wh.	1847	7	0				French	Canadian	R. Catholic
15		William Ferris	Head	M.	Wife	S. Wh.	1847	7	0				French	Canadian	R. Catholic
16		James Ferris	Head	M.	Wife	S. Wh.	1847	7	0				French	Canadian	R. Catholic
17		Robert Ferris	Head	M.	Wife	S. Wh.	1847	7	0				French	Canadian	R. Catholic
18		Thomas Ferris	Head	M.	Wife	S. Wh.	1847	7	0				French	Canadian	R. Catholic
19		John Ferris	Head	M.	Wife	S. Wh.	1847	7	0				French	Canadian	R. Catholic
20		James Ferris	Head	M.	Wife	S. Wh.	1847	7	0				French	Canadian	R. Catholic
21		William Ferris	Head	M.	Wife	S. Wh.	1847	7	0				French	Canadian	R. Catholic

Source Ancestry

https://www.ancestry.ca/imageviewer/collections/8947/images/e081_e002005305?treeid=&personid=&hintid=&usePUB=true&usePUBJs=true&pid=5460273

SUPPORT DOCUMENTS

Annex T 1921 Census, Mattawa, Ontario, Walter Ferris and family

In the 1921 census for Mattawa, Walter Ferris declared being 78 years old (dob 1843) and born in Québec and of being Algonquin. His mother and father are said to have both been born in Québec.

His wife Annie declared being 63 years old (dob 1858) and born in Québec and of being Algonquin. Her mother and father are said to have both been born in Québec..

1921 Census of Canada for Walter Ferris
 Ontario > Nipissing > Sub-District 70 - Mattawa (Town)

FORM 1. DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS—BUREAU FÉDÉRAL DE LA SIXTH CENSUS OF CANADA, 1921. POPULATION.

Province Ontario District No. 150 Nipissing Enumeration Sub-District No. 70 in dans Mattawa Town

Enumerated by [redacted] Recensé par [redacted] Enumerator. Enumérateur.

No.	NAME AND RESIDENCE		PLACE OF BIRTH		SEXES AND CLAS. OF HOME				PERSONAL DESCRIPTION				NATIVITY			CITIZENSHIP		RACE, LANGUAGE	
	NAME of each person in family, household or institution	PLACE OF RESIDENCE	Place of birth	Married	Male	Female	Single	Married	Age	Color of hair	Color of eyes	Complexion	Height	Weight	Place of birth	Parents	NATURALIZED	Place of birth	Language
1	Walter Ferris	5th St. Mattawa	Québec		X				78	Blue	Blue	Light	5' 8"	170	Canada	Can	Can	Algonquin	French
2	Annie Ferris	5th St. Mattawa	Québec						63	Blue	Blue	Light	5' 2"	120	Canada	Can	Can	Algonquin	French

(Next census page)

No.	NAME	RESIDENCE	PLACE OF BIRTH	SEXES	PERSONAL DESCRIPTION	NATIVITY	CITIZENSHIP	RACE, LANGUAGE
1	Walter Ferris	5th St. Mattawa	Québec	Male	78	Canada	Can	Algonquin
2	Annie Ferris	5th St. Mattawa	Québec	Female	63	Canada	Can	Algonquin

Source: Ancestry

https://www.ancestry.ca/imageviewer/collections/8991/images/1921_073-e002945299?usePUB=true&_phsrc=NFp1&_phstart=succesSource&usePUBJs=true&pId=1958080

SUPPORT DOCUMENTS

Annex U 1932-05-07, Mattawa, Ontario, Death of Walter Ferris

1932-05-07, Mattawa, Ontario
Death

Walter Ferris, Indian, 99 years old, born in the North West Territories.

His parents, Frederick Ferris and Nancy Good, are both said to have been born in the North West Territories.

Ontario, Canada, Deaths and Deaths Overseas, 1869-1948 for Walter Ferris

Nipissing > 1932

This form if placed in an envelope, marked "Death Certificate—Free, penalty for improper use, 50c," and properly addressed will pass through the Mail "FREE".

FORM 6 PROVINCE OF ONTARIO 150

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION OF DEATH

District of Nipissing Township of Mattawa

1. PLACE OF DEATH (County of Nipissing) Street Mattawa (Name) House No. 024480
If in City, Town or Village (Name)

If in hospital or institution, give name

2. NAME OF DECEASED Ferris Walter
(Surname) (Given name or names)
Residence Mattawa (Usual place of abode)

3. Sex Male 4. Racial origin Indian 5. Single, Married, Widowed or Divorced (Write the word) Married

6. BIRTHPLACE North West Territory

7. DATE OF BIRTH (Month) (Day) (Year)

8. AGE OF DECEASED 99 Years Months Days

9. OCCUPATION OF DECEASED
(a) Labourer
(Trade or occupation or kind of work)
(b) (Kind of industry)

10. LENGTH OF RESIDENCE (in years and months)
(a) At place of death 35 yrs (b) In province 22 yrs
(c) In Canada (if an immigrant)

11. Name of father Frederick Ferris
12. Birthplace of father North West Territory
(Province or country)

13. Maiden name of mother Nancy Good
14. Birthplace of mother North West Territory
(Province or country)

15. Name of Informant John Ferris
Address Mattawa Ont.
Relation to Deceased Son

16. DATE OF DEATH May 7th 1932
(Month) (Day) (Year)

I HEREBY CERTIFY that I attended deceased from 4 10.31 to May 7th 1932
I was alive on May 5th 1932

17. CAUSE OF DEATH was as follows:
chronic Endocarditis
2 yrs — mos — days

18. Where was disease contracted if not at place of death? (duration of) yrs mos days

Did an operation precede death? no Date of operation _____
Reason for operation _____

Was there an autopsy? no
(Signed) M. James M.D.
Address Mattawa Ont.
Date May 7th 1932
(Month) (Day) (Year)

19. Place of Burial Mattawa Date of Burial May 9th 1932
Name of Undertaker Alex. McDonald Address Mattawa Ont.

20. Name of Registrar C.A. Smith Date 7/5/32

Filed at 11:30 on this 7th day of May 1932

BURIAL PERMIT was issued by: C.A. Smith Address Mattawa Date 7/5/32

THIS FORM MUST BE FILED FORTHWITH WITH THE DIVISION REGISTRAR OF THE DIVISION IN WHICH THE DEATH OCCURRED BEFORE A BURIAL PERMIT CAN BE ISSUED. THIS IS A PERMANENT RECORD. WRITE PLAINLY WITH UNFADING INK. THIS IS A PERMANENT RECORD. Every item of information should be carefully supplied. PHYSICIANS should STATE CAUSE OF DEATH in plain terms, so that it may be properly classified. Exact statement of OCCUPATION should be given. RACE should be stated as Indian, Irish, Scotch, French, German, etc. The terms "American" or "Canadian" should not be used, as they express citizenship but not a race or people. AGE should be stated EXACTLY. PHYSICIANS should STATE CAUSE OF DEATH in plain terms, so that it may be properly classified. Exact statement of OCCUPATION should be given. RACE should be stated as Indian, Irish, Scotch, French, German, etc. The terms "American" or "Canadian" should not be used, as they express citizenship but not a race or people.

Source: Ancestry

https://www.ancestry.ca/imageviewer/collections/8946/images/ONMS935_446-0991?usePUB=true&_phsrc=vbW9&_phstart=successSource&usePUBJs=true&pId=2205687

SUPPORT DOCUMENTS

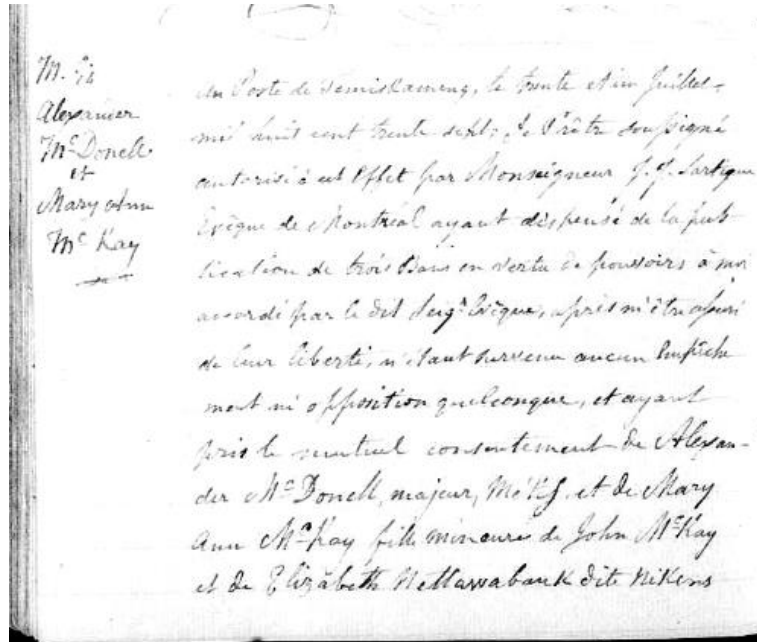
Annex V 1837-07-31, Temiskamingue Fort, Marriage of Alexander McDonell and Ann McKay

1837-07-31, Temiskamingue Fort, Québec
Marriage

Alexander McDonald, Metis

And

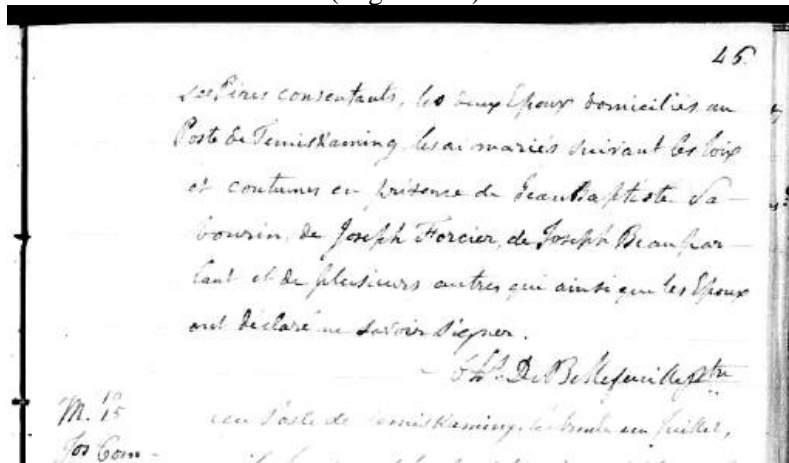
Ann McKay, daughter of John McKay and Elizabeth Nettawabank dite Nikens



M. 14
Alexander
McDonell
et
Mary Ann
McKay

du Poste de Temiskaming, le trente et un juillet
mil huit cent trente sept, le Vicaire soussigné
autorisé et offert par Monseigneur J. G. Laflamme
Evêque de Montréal ayant dessein de la pub-
lication de trois bans en vertu de pouvoirs à moi
accordés par le dit Evêque, après m'être informé
de leur liberté, n'étant survenu aucun empêche-
ment ni opposition quelconque, et ayant
pris le mutual consentement de Alexan-
der McDonell, majeur, Metis, et de Mary
Ann McKay fille mineure de John McKay
et de Elizabeth Nettawabank dite Nikens

(Page 1 of 2)



45

les Bans consentants, les deux Epoux domiciliés au
Poste de Temiskaming, les a mariés suivant les loix
et coutumes en présence de Jean Baptiste La-
bourin, de Joseph Forcier, de Joseph Beauhar-
tant et de plusieurs autres qui ainsi que les Epoux
ont déclaré en leur serment.

Le Vicaire soussigné

M. 15
Les Epoux

du Poste de Temiskaming, le trente et un juillet,

(Page 2 of 2)

Source

Family Search

<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSM8-M3DB-T?cat=386585>

SUPPORT DOCUMENTS

Annex W 1815 to 1848, Hudson's Bay Co. Biography of John McKay, Temiskamingue Fort

During the period 1815-1848, John McKay, husband of Elizabeth Nettawabank dite Nikens, an Algonquin person, was posted at Temiskamingue Fort, Québec, in Algonquin Territory.


NAME: McKAY, John 'd'		PARISH: Temiscamingue	ENTERED SERVICE: ca.1815 (NWC)	DATES: b. ca.1800 d. 1856
Appointments & Service Outfit Year*:	Position:	Post:	District:	HBCA Reference:
<i>*An Outfit year ran from 1 June to 31 May</i>				
1815-1821	North West Company*			
1821-1828	Clerk/Clerk & Interpreter		Temiscamingue	B.134/g/2,4-6
1829-1833	Clerk		Temiscamingue	B.135/g/11-17
1834-1835	Clerk & Interpreter		Temiscamingue	B.135/g/18-19
1836-1847	Postmaster		Temiscamingue	B.135/g/20-31
1848	Listed as "Retired to Canada"			B.135/g/32
1856, 15 August	Died			B.135/g/40

*HBC records credit him with service beginning around 1815. He is listed as an apprentice in the NWC's Temiscamingue Department in the spring of 1821. (F.4/46, p. 24)

In his report on Temiscamingue of 4 July 1823, Thomas Fraser described McKay as:
"A very ingenious, industrious and serviceable person at this Post but is rather fond of Liquor." (B.218/e/1, fo. 4)

In his Character Book, 1832, George Simpson also refers to McKay's heavy drinking:
"[he] is only retained in the Service as he would be troublesome in opposition from his knowledge [of] the country and influence over the principal Indians in the District to whom he is related." (A.34/2)

According to Elaine A. Mitchell, *Fort Timiskaming and the Fur Trade* (1977), he was the son of Donald McKay (fl. 1785-1820). John's only son, Henry, died in 1851. (Search File,"McKay, Donald (fl. 1785-1820)")



Filename: M'Kay, John 'd' (ca. 1800-1856) (fl. NWC, HBC 1815-1848) AM/Nov. 1996 ; April/99/mhd

Source: Hudson's Bay Company records

https://www.gov.mb.ca/chc/archives/_docs/hbca/biographical/mc/mckay_john-d1815-1848.pdf

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