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

RE: Michel McDonald (RIN #14703)

Dear Tribunal members,

Please find enclosed a genealogy of Michel McDonald (RIN #14703) in supplement to the Enrolment's Officer's report with the following observations:

One area of concern that I wish to bring to your attention is the AOO Registrar's comments in Michel McDonald's case which, in my opinion, seems to demonstrate an implicit "*bias*" in his favor for him to be given the benefit of the doubt and be considered by the Tribunal as an "Algonquin" due to his numerous relationships with Algonquins and thus let him and his enrolled descendants remain on the Schedule of Ancestors and the citizenship rolls..

Likewise, to the Registrar's report, my analysis of Michel McDonald's life also shows that he and one of his sons, Peter, indeed did have multiple relationships, including marriages, with various Algonquin individuals during their lifetime.

However, while he did on several occasions identify and was identified as an "Indian" in his lifetime, never once did he or any one of his children from his third wife, a French-Canadian, identified per se as an "Algonquin" prior to his passing in 1907. It is only much later that his children started to identify as Algonquin.

In fact, in the 1871 census, Michel McDonald (or his 2nd Algonquin wife Mary Constant) stated to the enumerator that he was born in **Manitoba** and was of Scottish origins. In the 1901 census, he himself (or a senior member of his family) again stated that he was born in **Manitoba** and clearly declared to the enumerator being of **Cree French Breed** origins. This identity is consistent with a person of mixed Cree-French heritage who would have been born in Manitoba which is the homeland of the Plains Cree and Metis peoples.

As a result of the above statement by the census' respondent, Michel McDonald's entire household, including his servant, Sarah Whiteduck, were listed by the enumerator in the 1901 census as being of *Cree French Breed* origins except for the servant's infant daughter, Mary Brown who was listed as English, no doubt after her father, Georges Brown.

However, while I did not do any research on Sarah Whiteduck genealogy given that she was the McDonald's family servant, the AOO Registrar's nonetheless undertook extensive genealogical research in regards to Sarah Whiteduck which demonstrated that not only was she Algonquin, she was also related as a cousin to Michel McDonald's two long deceased Algonquin wives !!.

Instead of just stating the facts surrounding Michel McDonald, his family and his servant identification in the 1901 census and leaving the Tribunal decide on the merit of the documented evidence before them, the AOO Registrar in her Report's Summary stated:

*"The identification of Michel McDonald as "Cree French Breed" on the 1901 census is **somewhat questionable** as Sarah Whiteduck **who lived with him** was also described as "Cree French Breed." Sarah Whiteduck is shown in multiple genealogical records as being of Algonquin descent with no known non-Indigenous ancestors"*

In my opinion and if you agree, the following response to the Registrar "*biased*" comments in my view would be necessary:

- 1) Despite the innuendo raised by the Registrar in stating that Sarah Whiteduck "**lived with Michel McDonald**" and implicitly was perhaps his *third Algonquin wife*, there is absolutely no evidence whatsoever that her relationship with Michel McDonald was anything else than a *professional "Employer-employee" relationship* and/or that she and her child resided full time in-house with the McDonald family or worked there only during the daytime when the census took place.
- 2) Given the Registrar's findings that Sarah Whiteduck was Algonquin, it then becomes quite obvious that **she was not the person who was interviewed** for the census. Indeed, if she had been the person being interviewed and/or had participated in the interview, she would have surely declared that she was **Algonquin** and not a *Cree French Breed* as she was erroneously identified.
- 3) In effect, the person usually interviewed in a census is the **Head of the Household**. In this instance, it would have been **Michel McDonald** or, if absent, his eldest child, Georges, who would have been old enough at 20 years old. However, the level of details provided in the census, for example, in terms of employment and wages would indicate that Michel McDonald himself was the respondent.
- 4) In any case, whoever was interviewed clearly declared that Michel McDonald was born in **Manitoba** and identified as a **Cree French Breed** and further added that the infant child, Mary Brown, was of English origins. As a result, it would be reasonable to infer that the

enumerator simply wrote down what he was told and listed everybody in the household, including Sarah Whiteduck, as being of Cree French Breed origins except for the infant child, as English.

5) Consequently, the Registrar's comments to the AOO Tribunal that the 1901 census is "***somewhat questionable***" as Sarah Whiteduck was erroneously listed as a Cree French Breed instead of Algonquin unjustly challenges the honesty and integrity of the enumerator.

6) There is absolutely no evidence whatsoever that the enumerator would have written down anything other than what he was specifically told and had the legal obligation to do during his interview. It is also highly unlikely that he would have misunderstood the word "*Manitoba*" for "*Ontario*" or the words "*Cree French Breed*" instead of "*Algonquin*" when told where Michel McDonald was born (i.e. Manitoba) and what his tribal origins were (i.e. Cree French Breed).

7) Sarah Whiteduck being Algonquin and a cousin of Michel McDonald first two wives and employed as his servant in 1901 are irrelevant to his birth place of Manitoba and his self-identification as a Cree French Breed in the 1901 census.

Thank you in advance for your consideration.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'V. Coburn'. The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial 'V' and a long, sweeping underline.

Veldon Coburn

GENEALOGY ANALYSIS

ORIGINS

OF

MICHEL MACDONALD
(1839 *ca* - 1907)



“ALGONQUIN ROOT ANCESTOR”

ALGONQUINS OF ONTARIO

SCHEDULE OF ANCESTORS
(Oct. 2013)

Pembroke, Ontario
2021-04-19

WITHOUT PREJUDICE - CONFIDENTIAL

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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 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 Beneficiaries 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 last publicly available AOO Schedule of Ancestors dates to October 2013 and was preliminary.

It was utilized to enrol voters for the 2016 ANR elections and the ratification of the 2016 Agreement in Principle.

The current AOO Schedule of Ancestors is no longer publicly accessible to the public and is confidential.

03. Recognition of Michel MacDonald as an Algonquin Root Ancestor

The last 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, it is believed, are still on the current Schedule such as:

➤ Michel MacDonald (Annex A)

In a conversation with a prominent member of the Macdonald, Majaury and other related families descended from Michel MacDonald, it was mentioned that they always knew that they were “Algonquin” based on their oral family history passed down from one generation to the next.

However, even after carrying out very “extensive” genealogical research, it appears that they were only able to find out the following very basic information about the origins of their enigmatic g-great-grandfather and Algonquin root ancestor:

- 1) Born around 1840, his parent’s names and origins could not be traced; and
- 2) He had married two (2) Algonquins wives (no surviving children) before marrying a French-Canadian woman and raising a family with her in the late 1800s; and
- 3) He was a hunter living on the land; and
- 4) He lived in Algonquin Territory in and around Canonto, Ontario; and
- 5) While he usually self-identified as Scottish in censuses, he had self-identified as an “Indian” in the 1891 census while living in Canonto with his third wife, a French-Canadian, and their children.

According to this individual, that is all that could be traced about their root ancestor after much research.

The above noted circumstantial evidence was all that was needed to ensure their ancestor’s recognition as an Algonquin root ancestor and his descendants’ enrolment with the AOO.

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Without the benefit of a thorough genealogical analysis of Michel MacDonald's Algonquin ancestry, his Algonquin identity could 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.*"

As a result, based on his family oral history of being of Algonquin descent and a "preponderance" of the above noted circumstantial evidence provided by his descendants to the AOO Enrolment Board, Michel MacDonald identity as an Algonquin or Nipissing root ancestor was *surmised* and/or *inferred* by the AOO at the "*Frances Dobbie*" Review Board hearing held on 2000-04-15.

His inclusion as a root ancestor on the Schedule of Ancestors was again protested but again *surmised* or *inferred* by a Review Board on 2013-02-27 at which time his descendants, members of the MacDonald, Majaury and other related families, were finally approved for enrolment as members of the Algonquins of Ontario.

AOO files being confidential, whatever circumstantial evidence was presented or omitted at the time by the families involved in support of their claim that Michel MacDonald was of Algonquin origins could not be verified for the purposes of the present genealogical research project.

04 Genealogy is the most reliable way to determine a person's true origins and ancestry

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 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.

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

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. (Schedule 1)

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.

However, a genealogy to determine a person's Indigenous origins is not always possible due to a variety of reasons such as missing birth, marriage and/or sepulture records and/or other historic records which makes it impossible to trace a person's lineage through time and space.

In such cases, a family's oral history supported by circumstantial evidence, which does not always follow Genealogical Proof Standards as described previously, are used to surmise or infer a person's Indigenous origins. Needless to say, determining a person's Indigenous ancestry based only on a family history and on circumstantial evidence alone instead of genealogy is very risky and can lead to wrong conclusions. It requires much analysis, careful consideration and judgment by genealogists and other professionals.

Michel MacDonald's genealogy, being of unknown parents, could not be completed.

As a result, his "Algonquin" origins can only be inferred based on his family oral history and on circumstantial evidence alone and given the benefit of the doubt.

05 Risks of Using Circumstantial Evidence to Establish Algonquin Ancestry.

Strictly relying on circumstantial evidence and not on genealogy to determine a person's Indigenous origins and in particular for the purposes of enrolment with the AOO is very risky.

Consider the following circumstantial evidence often used by individuals to support their claim to an Indigenous heritage without the use of a genealogy:

- a) Believing, self-identifying and/or having a family history passed on from one generation to the next, no matter how long ago, of being of Algonquin descent does not, by itself, prove Algonquin ancestry.
- b) Being a respected and influential person in society, business, the arts, sports, politics, social media, etc...and self-identifying as being Algonquin does not, by itself, prove Algonquin ancestry;
- c) Being married to one or more proven Algonquin persons and/or having a sibling or child marry an Algonquin person and/or having Algonquin cousins and/or employees and/or working for and/or living amongst Algonquin people does not, by itself, prove Algonquin ancestry.
- d) Residing near and/or in a Historic Algonquin collective (i.e. Canonto, Ontario and surrounding area within the AOO Settlement Area or even near Golden Lake, Ontario) does not, by itself, prove Algonquin ancestry.

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- e) Being of unknown parents and/or born illegitimate and/or adopted and/or the result of a misattributed paternity fraud (i.e. adultery) does not, by itself, prove Algonquin ancestry.
- f) Being a voyageur and/or a hunter and/or a trapper and/or working for the Hudson's Bay Company and/or the North-West companies and/or having an "*indigenous*" lifestyle living "*on the land*" do not, by themselves, prove Algonquin ancestry.
- g) Being in possession of items deemed by some people to be "*indigenous*" listed in any marriage contract and/or in any other documents does not, by itself, prove Algonquin ancestry.
- h) Having ancestors self-identifying themselves, without substantiated proof, as "Indian" and/or "Algonquin" to enumerators, neighbors, employers and other individuals in censuses and other similar historic documents does not, by themselves, prove Algonquin ancestry.
- i) Inadvertently or deliberately substituting one's Non-Indigenous ancestor's baptism, marriage or sepulchre (BMS) records and/or any other historic records such as censuses with those of another person having the same or a similar name who is identified as "Indian" and/or "Algonquin" does not prove Algonquin ancestry.
- j) Meeting a preponderance of any and/or all of the above noted circumstances does not, by itself, prove Algonquin ancestry.

Without the presence of a thorough genealogy analysis prepared in accordance to Genealogical Proof Standards which unequivocally links a person to a proven Algonquin or Nipissing root ancestor, a preponderance of any and/or all of the above noted circumstantial evidence can easily lead anybody and/or any family, organisation, including the Algonquins of Ontario and even the Judiciary, to wrongly surmise or infer and to give the benefit of the doubt that a given family's root ancestor is an Algonquin or Nipissing Root Ancestor when, in fact, they are NOT of Algonquin or Nipissing origins.

In fact, they might not even be Indigenous at all.

05. Public Access to AOO Root Ancestors and to Enrollees' Records

Given that the current AOO Schedule of Ancestors and all AOO root ancestors and enrollees files are confidential and unavailable for consultation by the public, an independent review of original historic documents publicly available on Ancestry, Family Search and Library and Public Archives Canada regarding Michel MacDonald and his family such as baptism, marriage and sepulture (BMS) historic records along with various census and other public records such as obituaries, copies of which are all enclosed herein as annexes, was carried out.

Independently from AOO records and consequently free of any biased oral family history and circumstantial "evidence" carefully selected by Michel MacDonald descendants in support of their claim to an Algonquin heritage, the present analysis will review the unfiltered facts that are publicly available and were traced in public records regarding Michel MacDonald and his family.

06. Relationship between Frances Dobbie-Majaury (née MacDonald) and Michel MacDonald

Frances Majaury-Dobbie (née MacDonald) is the granddaughter of Michel MacDonald. Her genealogy was the subject of an AOO enrolment application review in 2000 and a protest hearing in 2013 regarding his inclusion as a root ancestor in the AOO Schedule of Ancestors and the enrolment of his descendants such as the MacDonald, Majaury and other related families enrolled with the Algonquins of Ontario.

The life events establishing a direct line genealogical relationship (Annex B) between Frances Dobbie-Majaury (née MacDonald) and her grandfather, Michel MacDonald, are as follows:

1) Frances Dobbie- Majaury (née MacDonald)

Frances Dobbie- Majaury (née MacDonald) was born on 1920-02-16 in Canonto, Frontenac County, Ontario, and passed away on 2014-07-01 in Jasper, Leeds and Grenville United Counties, Ontario. (Annexes C and D).

Her obituary clearly states that she was predeceased by her parents John Christmas McDonald and Mary Anne Peters. She was also predeceased by her husband and her four (4) sons' father, George Patrick Majaury, and by her second husband, Kenneth C. Dobbie.

Both the obituary and the public record of her marriage on 1937-08-19 to Georges Patrick Majaury in Smith Falls, Ontario, confirms the names of her parents as being John Christmas McDonald and Mary Anne Peters (Annexes C and E).

She was predeceased by her four brothers, Joseph, John, Jim, and Elwood, and her five sisters, Brigitte, Bertha, Eunice, Evelyn, and infant Liza.

She was the mother of four sons: Gerald (Keitha) Majaury of Perth; Robert (Maureen) Majaury of Smith Falls; Hudson (Nancy) Majaury of Jasper; and Brian (Sharon) Majaury of Perth.

In addition to her children, she also left many grandchildren, nephews and nieces many of whom were also enrolled in 2016 as voters with the Algonquins of Ontario.

2) John Christmas MacDonald, father of Frances Dobbie- Majaury (née MacDonald) and son of Michel MacDonald and Eliza Arcan (aka Arcand, Archand, Arkle, etc...)

John Christmas MacDonald was born on 1885-12-24 in Ardoch, Ontario and is the son of Michel MacDonald and Eliza Arcan (Arcand). (Annex F)

John Christmas MacDonald married Mary Anne Peters, daughter of Stephen Peters and Debbie Helfert on 1917-11-15 in Clarendon, Frontenac, Ontario.(Annex G)

He passed away on 1957-01-24 in Bathurst, Ontario. (Private source)

It is to be noted that John Christmas MacDonald self-identified as "Scottish" in the 1911 census (Annex H) while he and his daughters, Brigitte and Frances MacDonald, self-identified as "Indian" in the 1921 census for Canonto, Ontario. (Annex I)

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07. Unknown Origins of Michel MacDonald

According to his descendants, little if anything is really known of the origins of Michel MacDonald, husband of Eliza Arcand, father of John Christmas MacDonald, grandfather of Frances Dobbie-Majaury (née MacDonald) and root ancestor to the MacDonald, Majaury and other related families enrolled as Algonquins with the Algonquins of Ontario.

A search of Ancestry's database of original Church and Civil records revealed that Michel McDonald, the AOO root ancestor, passed away on 1907-03-14 in South Canonto, Frontenac County, Ontario as reported by his son John McDonald (Annex J).

Michel MacDonald, the AOO root ancestor, lived in South Canonto. His son, John Christmas MacDonald, is the father of Frances Dobbie-Majaury née MacDonald who was the subject of the 2013 AOO hearing.

Michel MacDonald death record says that he died in South Canonto on 1907-03-14 of general debility of which he had been suffering for at least the last seven (7) years of his life.

He is said to be 68 years old (Born 1839 ca), a farmer and married. However, his wife's name (if any at the time) is not provided. He is a Roman Catholic.

As reported by his son, John MacDonald, his first name is clearly shown as "Michel" and his surname as "MacDonald". The first name "Michel" instead of "Michael" implies a French heritage while the surname "MacDonald" would indicate an Irish or Scottish heritage.

No birth record could be found so far on Ancestry, Family Search, the Manitoba Archives and the Hudson's Bay Company records for a person born around 1839 specifically named Michel MacDonald or any of its variants such as Michael and/or McDonnell or McDonell.

08. Census Information, 1851 to 1891

A review of censuses during the 1851 to 1891 period provides additional information about individuals bearing the name Michel MacDonald and/or his family. Thus we have:

1851 Census

In the 1851 Census for Prince Edward County, Hillier Township in what is now Ontario, we find a Michael McDonald, age 12 (DOB 1839 ca), born in Canada and the second son of Peter McDonald and Margaret MacDonald both born in Ireland and Roman Catholics. (Annex K)

Apart from his name, nothing could link this person with Michel MacDonald, the AOO root ancestor.

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1861 Census

The 1861 census has two (2) persons closely matching the name Michel MacDonald.

- a) One person was found with the name of Michel McDonnell, a variant of MacDonald, in the 1861 Census for Algoma, District 3, Nipissing, Ontario. (Annex L)

He is working as a raftman in a logging shanty along with many other men also named McDonnell from various regions of the country whose permanent residence is situated either within or outside the limits of the said district.

This Michel McDonnell self-identified as being born in Upper Canada (i.e. UC); a Roman Catholic (i.e. RC); residing within the limits of the said district; 24 years old (i.e. DOB 1837) and single.

He is clearly not listed in the said census as being a Colored Person, Mulatto or Indian.

Apart from his name, nothing could link this person with Michel MacDonald, the AOO root ancestor.

- b) Another person was found in the 1861 Census for Sheffield, Lennox and Addington County but is named Michael McDonald (Annex M)

He is working as a Labourer (LB) for a farmer named John Murphy and self-identified as being born in Ireland (Ire); a Roman Catholic (i.e. RC); residing within the limits of the said district; 22 years old (i.e. DOB 1839) and single. He is not a member of the Murphy family with whom he was enumerated.

He is clearly not listed in the said census as being a Colored Person, Mulatto or Indian.

Apart from his name, nothing could link this person with Michel MacDonald, the AOO root ancestor.

1871 Census

A person named Michel MacDonald was enumerated in the 1871 Census for Blythfield, Renfrew South, Ontario, (Annex N).

He self-identified (or his wife identified him) as being 31 years old (DOB 1840 ca), born in *Manitoba* of Scottish origin and being a hunter/farmer.

He is married and living with his wife Mary Macdonald who self-identified (or her husband identified her) as being 21 years old (DOB 1850 ca), born in Ontario and of Indian origin.

Both identified as being Roman Catholics.

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They have a daughter, Margaret, 8 months old born in September 1870 whose origin is listed as Scottish like her father as was the patrilineal colonial policy at the time for all mixed heritage individuals.

An extensive search of historic Church and civil records on Ancestry found marriages of two (2) couples who closely match the names of Michel MacDonald and his wife Mary.

- a) On 1866-02-02 in Eganville, Renfrew County, Ontario, a person named Michael McDonnell whose parents are not mentioned and whose origins and occupation are unknown married Mary Wilduck, daughter of Michael Wilduck and Elizabeth as witnessed by Ignace Mukwa and Joseph Tenesca. (Annex O).

Given that the surname “Mukwa” and “Tenasca” are Algonquin surnames, it can reasonably be inferred that Marie Wilduck was Algonquin.

No further records mentioning Mary Wilduck, wife of Michael McDonnell, has so far been found.

- b) On 1869-09-29 in Arnprior, Ontario, a person named Michel McDonell, 29 years old of unknown parents (i.e. “parents inconnus”), major son from Arnprior, married Marie Constant, 17 years old minor daughter of the late Simon Constant and Jane Bieppe (Annex P).

The surname “Constant” is often found in Algonquin ancestries. Consequently, it can also be reasonably inferred that Marie Constant was Algonquin.

Research has further revealed that a birth was registered on 1870-11-20 in Renfrew, Ontario, for a “*Half-Breed Indian*” child named Margaret who was born in October 1870 from the marriage of a Michel McDonald and a Mary Constant. This information matches the 1871 census entries. (Annex N and Q).

Thus it can be reasonably *inferred*, that is “*deduced to be true from circumstantial evidence and reasoning rather than from explicit statements*” that the Michel McDonell named in the 1869 marriage record to Marie Constant and also in the 1870 birth record of Margaret McDonald and that Michel Macdonald enumerated in the 1871 Census for Blythfield, Renfrew South, Ontario with his wife Mary and daughter Margaret (Annex N) are the same person.

A record was also found that shows that a child born in Kingston around 1872 named Elizabeth MacDonnell, daughter of Michel and Mary MacDonnell, passed away on 1876-12-14 in Frontenac County, Ontario.

Apart from the above noted records, no further documentation mentioning the existence and/or whereabouts of Marie Constant and/or of her other daughter, Margaret McDonald, has so far been found.

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1881 Census

A person named Michel McDonald is listed in the 1881 Census for Addington County, Ontario, (Annex R).

He self-identified as being 45 years old (DOB 1836 ca), born in Ontario of Scottish (i.e. Scotland) origins and being a hunter.

He is living with his then wife Elisa McDonald who self-identified as 31 years old (DOB 1850 ca), born in Ontario and of French origin.

They have two (2) sons, Michel (1 year old) and George (6 mo.) who are both listed as Scottish like their father as was the patrilineal colonial policy at the time for mixed ancestry individuals.

The 1881-03-23 double baptisms of Michel MacDonald and his wife Elisa two (2) sons enumerated in the 1881 census provides the following additional information.

- Xavier Michel Macdonald was born on 1879-11-15 in Frontenac County, Ontario His parents are listed as Eliza Arcand (Arkle) and Michel McDonald. The sponsors are Godfroy Arcand and Seraphine Tremblay. (Annex S).

It is to be noted that Michel MacDonald self-identified as an “Indian” in the 1879-11-15 Ontario birth record of his son Xavier Michel MacDonald. (Annex T)

- Charles Augustus “Georges” MacDonald was born on 1880-09-15 in Frontenac County (Annex S). His parents are listed as Michael McDonald and Eliza Arcand. Sponsors are Augustus Jarbeau and Ann Kelley.

No marriage record has so far been traced regarding Michel MacDonald and Eliza Arcand’s marriage which could have confirmed their respective parents’ names and perhaps mentioned if Michel MacDonald was indeed the widow of Marie Constant, his purported previous Algonquin wife.

However, the names of the sponsors at their children baptism, namely her brother Godfroy Arcand and her first cousin Augustus Jarbeau (i.e. Gerbeau), both provide important clues to the names of Eliza Arcan’s parents as these would correspond to individuals directly related to Pierre “Peter” Arcan and Marie Agathe Gerbeau-Bellegarde whose French settler origins are well documented in Quebec by the University of Montreal Historic Demography Dept. (PRDH).

Eliza Arcand’s birth record was traced to Kemptville, Ontario on 1849-05-26 which confirmed that she is the daughter of Pierre Arcand and Marie Agathe (Gerbeau Bellegarde). Her sponsors at her baptism are her paternal uncle, Noël Arcan and most likely her aunt Adele married to her maternal uncle Godfrey Gerbeau. (Annex X)

Eliza Arcand’s father, Pierre Jr Arcand dit Bourdelais was born on 1814-06-18 in Montréal, Québec. He is the son of Pierre Sr Arcand dit Bourdelais and Hélène Morand. Her mother, Agathe Gerbeau, was born in Louiseville, Qc, on 1818-10-18 and is the daughter of Basile Gerbeau dit Bellgarde and Agathe Vanasse dit Vertefeuille. These individuals being all of French settler descent, Eliza Arcand, wife of Michel MacDonald, is consequently of French descent and as a result is not Indigenous.

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It should be noted that *IF* this Michel MacDonald individual is the same person who was married to Mary Wilduck in 1866 and who was also married to Marie Constant in 1869 with whom he had two (2) daughters, Margaret and Elizabeth, no records have been found so far about their whereabouts in 1881 and whatever happened to his two (2) wives and his other daughter Margaret prior to his marriage around 1878 to Eliza Arcand.

1891 Census

Michel McDonald married to Eliza Arcan is listed under the name Michel McDonell in the 1891 Census for Addington County, Ontario, (Annex Y).

He self-identified as being 52 years old (DOB 1839 ca), a hunter and, along with the rest of his family, of being born in Canada. Both his parents are said to be born in Canada. He self-identified as an “Indian” and also as being a “French-Canadian”.

In Column 12 of the census form reserved to identify French Canadians only, Michel McDonald is enumerated and counted as being a French-Canadian. His wife Eliza is also counted as a French-Canadian along with all his children as indeed was the *patrilineal colonial policy* at the time for all mixed heritage children to be named after their father’s origins. Thus his children are listed as French-Canadians because Michel MacDonald is also listed as being French-Canadian in addition to being an “Indian”.

All are listed as Roman Catholics.

He is said to be able to read and write while two (2) of his sons, Michel Jr & George can only read.

In the 1891 census, in addition to their sons Michel (Jr) now 11 and George now 10, who were enumerated in 1881, Michel Macdonald and his wife Elisa have six (6) additional children for a total of eight (8) children enumerated. Consequently, we have:

- Xavier Michel Macdonald born 1879-11-15 in Frontenac County, Ontario, (Annex S-T)
- Charles Augustus “Georges” MacDonalld 1880-09-15, Frontenac County, (Annex S-U)
- Peter Abraham MacDonalld, born 1881-10-10 in Canonto, Ontario (Annex Z).
- Charles Alexander MacDonalld, born 1883-03-18, Frontenac County, Ontario (Annex EE)
- Mary Adeline MacDonalld, born 1884-10-09, Ardoch, Ontario, (Annex FF);
died 1900-05-27 in Ardoch, Ontario (Annex GG).
- John Christmas MacDonalld, born 1885-12-24, Ardoch, Ontario (Annex F)
- Elisa Ellen MacDonalld, born on 1888-08-24 (Annex OO)., Died 1973-08-20 (Private)
- Esther Lanore MacDonalld, born on 1891-02-24, Ardoch, Ontario (Annex KK)

The couple had a total of ten (10) children during their lifetime.

Missing from the 1891 census is their son Albert Edward MacDonalld born on 1887-04-20 in Ardoch, Ontario. (Annex LL). No further records having been found for him, he is presumed to have passed away sometime between 1887 and 1891. Also obviously absent is their youngest son, Joseph Alfred MacDonalld, who was born two (2) years later on 1893-07-19 in Ardoch, Ontario. (Annex PP).

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It is to be noted that an Ontario birth record was found for the birth on 1881-12-15 of a Michel McDonald son of Michel McDonald (Indian) and Eliza Arkle. (Annex U). However, it would appear that this record is erroneous as his son Michel Jr was born on 1879-11-15 (Annex S and T). This record most likely was meant instead for Peter Abraham MacDonald who was born on 1881-10-10 in Canonto, ON. (Annex Z).

With the specific appearance in the 1891 census of Michel McDonald's son, John Christmas MacDonald, father to Frances Dobbie-Majaury (née MacDonald), it can now be confirmed without any doubt that the Michel MacDonald who was enumerated in both the 1881 and 1891 censuses is the same person as listed in the AOO Schedule of Ancestors.

09. 1901 Census and the Question about Racial or Tribal Origin

The 1901 census provides genealogists with a much more detailed source of information about the racial or tribal origins of Canadians than any other censuses ever carried out previously in Canada at the time.

All persons enumerated in Canada in 1901 were asked specifically about their racial or tribal origins.

However it is well documented that, given generations of colonial institutionalized systemic racism and discrimination against indigenous peoples and those of color up to and including 1901 and still today in 2021, many individuals who were of mixed European and indigenous and/or Black and/or Asian origins and could pass as "White" would not identify publicly outside the privacy of their immediate family circles and communities as being of Indigenous and/or Black and/or Asian origins.

This to avoid the stigma, discrimination and racism held against them which still in 2021, permeate Canadian society to this day.

Consequently, it is a common phenomenon for mixed heritage individuals during that period and still today to identify according to one or more of their different mixed origins such as French and/or Scottish and/or Indian. As a result, whatever information mixed heritage respondents gave to enumerators in the 1901 or any other censuses and/or other documents about their origins while factual may or may not always tell the whole story.

For example, a person of mixed Indigenous-Scottish origins might answer that they are of "Scottish" origins which is factual but simply omits that they are also of Indigenous origins.

In the 1901 census, for those mixed Indigenous-European individuals who nonetheless *chose* to publicly self-identify as indigenous, enumerators classified them according to their First Nation heritage and then, if mixed, by their European heritage using various abbreviations such as:

- Fb (French breed)
- Eb (English breed)
- Sb (Scottish breed)
- Ib (Irish breed)
- Ob (Other breed)

Enumerators were quite aware of the difference between members of different First Nations.

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By Law, as enumerators, they had a legal obligation to scrupulously put down verbatim in the census form whatever information and/or statements were given to them by the persons being interviewed.

As an example, in the 1901 census for Algoma South in Renfrew North, Ontario, (Annex MM) those Indigenous and Mixed Indigenous-European individuals who *chose to self-identify* to enumerators as indigenous were duly recorded by the enumerators as Algonquin, Mohawk, Algonquin French Breed, Algonquin Scott Breed, Algonquin Other Breed, etc...

10. 1901 Census and Michel MacDonald's Household Racial or Tribal Origins

Michel MacDonald and his household are listed under the name Michael McDonald in the 1901 Census for Palmerston and Canoto, Addington District in Ontario. (Annexes NN and OO),

He is listed as the "Head" of his household which was then comprised of himself, six (6) of his ten (10) children, one female servant and one baby girl for a total of nine (9) individuals.

These six (6) children are:

- George MacDonald (20)
- Peter MacDonald (19),
- Charles MacDonald (18)
- John MacDonald (15)
- Lisa MacDonald (12).
- Leonore MacDonald (10)

He is listed as a Male;

His skin "color" along with those of his six (6) listed children is unspecified and is thus "blank".

His servant, Sarah (Searry) Whiteduck (31), skin color is shown as "Red" while her infant child, E. Mary Brown, is shown as "White".

He is a Widower while his six (6) listed children are "Single". The servant is "Married" while her daughter's status is not mentioned.

His date of birth and/or age was not provided while the dates of birth of all other members of the household in the census were provided to the enumerator including that of his servant and her child.

It should be noted that the omission of Michel MacDonald's age and birth date is unusual and most likely deliberate as a review of the hundreds of entries in the 1901 census for Addington County consisting of 34 pages of statistical data reveals that only 3 other persons did not provide their ages nor their birth dates and/or year of birth to the enumerator.

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However, Michel MacDonald is clearly listed explicitly as being born in *Manitoba* while his six (6) children, his servant and her infant child are all shown as being born in Ontario.

His “Racial or Tribal Origins” is clearly explicitly shown as “*Cree FB*” (i.e. Cree French Breed) along with that of all his children as was the colonial patrilineal policy at the time for all children of mixed heritage.

His servant, Sarah Whiteduck, is listed as Red and also as a “Cree FB” (i.e. Cree French Breed).

The servant’s infant daughter, E. Marry Brown born on 1901-02-13, is identified as “White English. (Note: This is in conformity with the colonial patrilineal policy at the time for all children of mixed heritage no doubt because her father was White and English.)

Michel MacDonald’s “Nationality” is Canadian along with his six (6) children, his servant and her infant child.

He is listed as a “Roman Catholic” along with his six (6) children, his servant and her infant child.

His trade is that of a “Farmer” working for his own while his sons George, Peter and Charles are employed labourers. No trade is mentioned for the rest of the household.

He declared having worked 2 months outside his trade and having earned \$60 while his son George worked 7 months (\$193), Peter 8 months (\$200) and Charles, 10 months (\$230).

He declared not being able to read or write. This applies to Georges, Peter, Charles and John along with the servant and her infant child. His daughters, Eliza and Lanore, are the only one in the household who go to school. Eliza (12 yrs old) can read and write while Lanore (10) can only read.

He declared along with his children and his servant, except for the infant child, as speaking both English and French.

Missing from the above noted 1901 census are four (4) of Michel MacDonald ten (10) known children with Eliza Arcan.

We have:

- a) Xavier Michel Macdonald, born on 1879-11-15 of parts unknown in 1901 (Annexes S & T).
- b) Mary Adeline MacDonald, born 1884-10-09 who died on 1900-05-27 (Annexes FF & GG)
- c) Albert Edward MacDonald, born 1887-04-20 and presumed to have died by 1891 (Annex LL)
- d) Joseph Alfred McDonald, born on 1893-07-19 in Ardoch (Annex.PP) and married to Blanche Lalonde on 1915-10-17 in Fields, Ontario (Annex QQ).

It is to be noted that Michel MacDonald’s wife, Elizabeth Arcan, passed away on 1893-07-19 in Canonto, Ontario, of post-partem hemorrhage shortly after the birth on 1893-07-19 of their youngest son Joseph Alfred. (Annex TT)

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It is also to be noted that a child named Mary Ellen (Ann) Brown was registered in Frontenac County in two (2) separate records as born on 1901-02-13 from the marriage of a Sarah Whiteduck and a Georges Brown who was no doubt a “White” person of English origins (Annexes RR & SS).

These two (2) birth records directly links Michel MacDonald married servant, Sarah Whiteduck, to her daughter and to a known husband who is not included in the household, Georges Brown, and thus deemed to be of parts unknown. (Annexes NN & OO).

11. “Smoking Gun” Evidence of Michel Macdonald “Indian” Origins

Michel MacDonald birth place of *Manitoba* as declared by him to the enumerators in both the 1871 and 1901 censuses along with his clear unequivocal self-identification with his children in 1901 as being of *Manitoba Cree French Breed* origins would be consistent to the historical fact that Manitoba is the homeland of the Plains Cree and Oji-Cree Nations and not of the Algonquin Nation.

This revelation is the “*Smoking Gun*” evidence that shatters Michel MacDonald descendants’ claims that he was of Algonquin descent for purposes of his inclusion as an Algonquin root ancestor in the AOO Schedule of Ancestors and for their enrolment as Algonquin with the AOO.

By his own admission, he declared in 1871 to have been born in Manitoba which he again confirmed in 1901 and specifically unequivocally self-identified and stated along with his children as being of Cree French Breed origins.

No historic document has been found so far prior to his passing in 1907 that would identify Michel MacDonald unequivocally as an Algonquin or Nipissing person.

Without a genealogy of Michel MacDonald’s lineage having been done, revealing the truth (i.e. Nin Tebwe) and resolving this Riddle as a researcher required a far richer much more explicit set of circumstantial evidence than those submitted to the AOO by his descendants in support of their claim to an Algonquin heritage for purposes of their enrolment.

Having on hand a clear unequivocal explicit statement on his part and that of his children in 1901 that they are of *Manitoba Cree French Breed* origins and not Algonquin, his birth place and origins no longer needs to be surmised or inferred and they no longer need to be given the benefit of the doubt.

If they spoke the truth, they are *Manitoba Cree French Breeds* and not Algonquin or Nipissing.

12 Comments on the 1901 Census for Sarah Whiteduck, servant to Michel MacDonald.

While Michel MacDonald servant, Sarah Whiteduck, is not the subject of the present analysis and her name is not on the 2013 AOO Schedule of Ancestors, a few words regarding her origins as a “Cree French Breed” as mentioned in the 1901 census nonetheless are deemed necessary at this time.

While it can be surmised that Sarah Whiteduck was perhaps an Algonquin based simply on human intuition and her surname alone which is often found in Algonquin families, she was listed nonetheless as a Cree French Breed along with the rest of the household except for her infant daughter, Mary E. Brown,

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who was listed specifically as White and English after her father as was the practice at the time for children of mixed ancestry.

Not being the head of the household but rather a servant, Sarah Whiteduck would not usually have been the person being interviewed by the enumerator.

No doubt, if she had been interviewed and was indeed Algonquin, she surely would have said so and would have been listed as suchunless, of course, she was really of Cree French Breed origins as stated in the census.

There can hardly be any possibility for the enumerator to confuse the words "*Cree French Breed*" and "*Algonquin*" and Michel MacDonald's birthplace of "*Manitoba*" and his children place of birth of "*Ontario*" along with Sarah Whiteduck child's origins as being "*White*" and "*English*" instead of "*Red*" like her mother.

Neither is there is any evidence whatsoever that the enumerator would have written down anything other than what he was specifically told and had the legal obligation to do during his interview with Michel MacDonald and/or members of his household.

In fact, in addition to Michel MacDonald's specific Cree French Breed household, two (2) other Indigenous families were enumerated in Addington, Palmerston & Canonto, namely Angus Clems listed simply as an "*Indian*" and Solomon Benedict and his family, listed as "*Indian OB*" (i.e. Indian Other Breed).

Michel MacDonald being listed by the enumerator very clearly as being born in "Manitoba" and being a "Cree French Breed" person including Sarah Whiteduck's origins as a "Cree FB" were very specific. Obviously, that is what the enumerator was told and that is what he wrote down. There were no mistakes made on his part.

13 Questions on Michel MacDonald's Indigenous origins and his family Algonquin self-identity

Michel MacDonald parents are unknown and his origins cannot be confirmed through genealogy.

None of his siblings, if any, were found which could have corroborated his name, identity, origins and family history.

We can only depend on his own *honesty* and *self-identity* to determine his name, identity and origins which progressively evolved from Scottish in 1871 then to Indian, to Indian/French and finally to a Manitoba Cree French Breed in 1901 as he and his children then self-identified themselves prior to his death in 1907 and which later continued to evolve and morph over time, through his descendants, into an "Algonquin" origin as they now claim to be today.

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The following table provides a summary of the different names, dates and places of birth and various origins declared by Michel MacDonald himself and/or his family to enumerators at censuses during the thirty (30) year 1871 to 1901 period prior to his death in 1907 in Canonto, Ontario.

<u>Census</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Date of Birth</u>	<u>Place of Birth</u>	<u>Origins</u>
1871	Mishel MacDonald	1840 (31 yrs)	Manitoba	Scottish
1881	Mashell McDonel	1836 (45 yrs)	Ontario	Scottish
1891	Michel McDonell	1839 (52 yrs)	Canada	Indian / French Canadian
1901	Michael McDonald	n.a.	Manitoba	Cree French Breed

In addition, Michel MacDonald declared being an “Indian” at the birth of his sons Michel Jr MacDonald in 1879 and Peter Abraham MacDonald in 1881.

As can be seen, these different identities, ages and birth places evolved progressively over time from Scottish to Indian to French-Canadian and finally to a Cree French Breed in 1901 with a birth year and place of birth ranging over the years from 1836 to 1840 and from Manitoba to Ontario and back to Manitoba.

The following table shows Michel MacDonald and his ten (10) children various self-identities as declared in the publicly available 1891, 1901, 1911 and 1921 censuses as annexed.

<u>Name</u>	<u>1891</u>	<u>1901</u>	<u>1911</u>	<u>1921</u>
Michel MacDonald	Indian / French (Annex Y)	Cree French Breed (Annex OO)	n.a.	n.a.
Xavier Michel	French (Annex Y)	Cree French Breed n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
George Augustus	French (Annex Y)	Cree French Breed (Annex OO)	French (Annex V)	Indian (Annex W)
Peter (Note 1)	French (Annex Y)	Cree French Breed (Annex OO)	Scottish (Annex BB)	Indian (Annex DD)
Charles	French (Annex Y)	Cree French Breed (Annex OO)	n.a.	n.a.
Mary Adeline	French (Annex Y)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
John Christmas	French (Annex Y)	Cree French Breed (Annex OO)	Scottish (Annex H)	Indian (Annex I)
Albert Edward	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Elisa Ellen (Note 2)	French (Annex Y)	Cree French Breed (Annex OO)	Indian (Annex II).	French (Annex JJ)
Esther Lanore	French (Annex Y)	Cree French Breed (Annex OO)	n.a.	n.a.
Joseph Alfred	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

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Note 1

Peter Abraham MacDonald (1881-1958)

As mentioned above, Peter MacDonald was enumerated and counted in the 1891 census along with the rest of his family as a French-Canadian (Annex Y).

In the 1901 census, at 20 years old, Peter self-identified with his father and the other members of his family as a Manitoba Cree French Breed. (Annex OO)

On 1903-09-07 in the Indian Church in Golden Lake, Ontario, Peter MacDonald, son of Michel McDonald and Elizabeth Arcand, married Catherine Pierre, daughter of William Pierre (Kickieseons) and the late Mary Ann Jacob. Catherine Pierre was of Algonquin heritage. (Annex AA).

In the 1911 census, Peter, his three (3) Algonquin children, William, Mary and Andrew, self-identified as Scottish while his wife, Catherine Pierre, self-identified as French. (Annex BB)

Catherine Pierre passed away on 1918-06-10 in Canonto, Ontario. (Annex VV)

On 1921-06-03, in South Canonto, Ontario, Peter MacDonald, now a widower, married a French-Canadian, Annie Payer, daughter of Francis Payer and Anna Malette (Annex CC)

In the 1921 census, Peter MacDonald self-identifies with his three (3) Algonquin children, William, Mary and Andrew as Indian while his newly wed wife, Ruby Annie Payer, self-identified as French. (Annex DD)

It is to be noted that having married an Algonquin woman and having had Algonquin children with her would not have changed Peter MacDonald's and his father Michel MacDonald's origins from a Manitoba Cree French Breed origins to Algonquin.

Neither would it have changed any of Peter MacDonald's siblings and/or their own descendants Manitoba Cree French Breed origins to Algonquin.

The only persons directly descended from Michel MacDonald who could legitimately claim to be of Algonquin origin are the living descendants of Peter MacDonald's three (3) children namely William, Mary and Andrew. These descendants would legitimately be eligible for enrolment with the AOO but only through their Algonquin g-grandmother, Catherine Pierre and not through their g-grandfather, Peter MacDonald.

To be eligible for enrolment with the AOO, William, Mary and Andrew MacDonald's living descendants would still have to meet all the other AOO enrolment criteria.

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Note 2

Elisa Ellen MacDonald (1888-1973)

As mentioned in the previous table, Elisa Ellen MacDonald was enumerated and counted in the 1891 census along with the rest of her family as a French-Canadian. (Annex Y)

In the 1901 census, at 12 years old, she self-identified with her father and the other members of her family as a Manitoba Cree French Breed. (Annex OO)

In the 1911 census for Peterborough East, at age 23 and working as a servant for the Cornelius family, an Indigenous family, she self-identifies as an "Indian". (Annex II)

On 1912-03-25 in Peterborough, Ontario, Elisa Ellen MacDonald married Edgerton Ryerson Whetung, son of Arthur Whetung and Sarah Sandy.(Annex HH)

Edgerton Ryerson Whetung was Ojibwe and a citizen of the Curve Lake Ojibwe First Nation.

In the 1921 census for Peterborough West, Sub-District 38 - Indian Reserve Mud Lake, Eliza Whetung (née MacDonald) self-identified as French while her husband and children were identified as Ojibwe (Annex JJ)

Being married to an Anishinaabe Ojibwe person and having mixed Cree French Breed and Ojibwe children would not have changed Elisa Ellen MacDonald and her descendants' origins into those of an Anishinaabe Algonquin.

Neither would it have changed her father Michel MacDonald and/or any of her siblings and/or their descendants' origins from Manitoba Cree French Breed origins to Algonquin.

Self-identifying and/or having a family oral history of being of Algonquin descent, being married to an Algonquin and/or having Algonquin and/or Ojibwe aunts, uncles or cousins and/or living as a hunter on Algonquin Traditional Territory does not change a person's Manitoba Cree French Breed origins into that of an Algonquin.

14 Analysis

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.

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A genealogical conclusion that meets these standards can be considered proved. While it may still not be 100% accurate, it is as close to accurate as can be attained given the information and sources presently available.

This said, Michel MacDonald's genealogy could not be completed because his birth record could not be found and the names of his parents and/or his siblings, if any, and their origins remain so far unknown.

As a result, his name and origins can only be inferred through his own *self-identification*, his family oral history and circumstantial evidence based on existing historic records.

While there can be no doubt that the Michel MacDonald person listed in the 1881, 1891 and 1901 censuses and married to Eliza Arcan is the same person named in the 2013 AOO Schedule of Ancestors, it can only be surmised or at best inferred that he is the same person who was married to Mary Wilduck in 1866 and Marie Constant in 1869.

If he is indeed the same person married to Mary Constant in 1869, his birth place of *Manitoba* as declared by him to the enumerators in both the 1871 and 1901 historic census records along with his self-identification with his children in 1901 as a *Manitoba Cree French Breed* family would be consistent to the historical fact that Manitoba is the homeland of the Plains Cree and Oji-Cree Nations and not of the Algonquin Nation.

However, no person named Michel MacDonald or any of its variances have so far been found to have been born and/or having been present in Manitoba in any Manitoba historic records including those of the Hudson's Bay Company prior to his first appearance in 1866 at about 27 years old in Eganville, Ontario, seemingly out of nowhere of unknown parents, origins and occupation at his marriage to Mary Wilduck.

The different spelling of his name, his varying birth years in the censuses ranging from 1836 to 1840, his claims in the 1871 and 1901 censuses to have been born in Manitoba, then in Ontario in the 1881 census and then Canada in 1891 along with his further self-identifying progressively over the years first as Scottish, then as an Indian and a French-Canadian and finally as a Manitoba Cree French Breed could not be counter-verified and confirmed through independent genealogical and/or other reliable sources.

The fact that his marriage record to his second wife, Marie Constant, provide no clue whatsoever as to his origins and what happened to his first wife, Mary Wilduck. The fact that his marriage record to his third wife, Elisabeth Arcand, remains so far untraceable and that no records were so far traced that would also shed light to what happened to his second wife Marie Constant and their daughter Margaret all adds to the mystery surrounding Michel MacDonald.

Adding even more to the mystery is the unexplainable fact that Michel MacDonald and his children' proud *Manitoba Cree French Breed* self-identity as clearly stated in the 1901 census and which was available for public viewing for years now in the digital census collections maintained by *Library and Archives Canada*, somehow was either missed or blissfully ignored by his descendants in their extensive genealogical research and morphed instead much later after his death in 1907 at some unknown time and place into an *Algonquin* identity for whatever reasons including, it seems, their enrolment as citizens of the Algonquins of Ontario and as beneficiaries of the ongoing land claim.

As a result, Michel MacDonald, if this is really his true name and not an alias, remains to this day an enigmatic individual whose true identity and origins may never be found.

15 Anishinaabe Algonquin Citizenship Customs prior to Colonialism and now under UNDRIP

The Algonquin of Ontario and its communities, as Anishinaabe Algonquin First Nations, have only recently been recognized as sovereign self-determining First Nations under International Law, UNDRIP and the Constitution of Canada.

Under UNDRIP (Art. 33), Indigenous peoples have the collective right to determine for themselves their identity and citizenship according to their own customs, traditions and procedures.

Also under UNDRIP (Art.9), Indigenous peoples have the individual right to belong to their indigenous community or nation in accordance with their customs and traditions without any discrimination of any kind.

It is to be noted that prior to colonialism and UNDRIP, Indigenous Nations across the world were sovereign Nations with their own governments, laws and citizenship codes.

At that time, Anishinaabe Algonquin ancestral traditions, based on their Seven Grandfathers Teachings, were inclusive, loving and respectful of all their ancestors and their children and any other persons who chose to live amongst them and share their joys and sorrows.

The Algonquin Nation citizenship code included their Non-Algonquin spouses, adopted children and their Non-Algonquin allies living amongst them. Prior to colonialism, all were considered to be citizens of the Algonquin Nation and were deemed to be Algonquins equal to one and all.

However, the 1850 “*Act for the better protection of the Lands and Property of the Indians in Lower Canada*”, a precursor to the *Indian Act*, recognized as a “**legal**” Indian only those individuals who were of “*Indian blood*” or, if non-Indian, intermarried with such Indians or those people whose parents (one or both) would have been considered Indians and all persons adopted in infancy by any such Indians. Furthermore, **all descendants** of such people were considered to be Indian by the then Province of Canada.

From that moment on, while common sense alone would dictate that Indigenous peoples themselves should have the sole authority and right to define and determine their identity and citizenship, First Nations peoples in Canada no longer had the self-determining and sovereign right to decide for themselves who they were as distinct peoples and as Nations.

As early as 1923, Haudenosaunee Chief Deskaheh and Māori T.W. Ratana, attempted to bring issues regarding Canada and New Zealand failure to uphold treaties to the League of Nations, the United Nations' precursor. Years of protest and litigation by Indigenous peoples across the world ensued in attempts to rid themselves of colonialism and regain their basic human rights to their sovereignty and self-determination.

Due to the past and ongoing genocidal violence and abuse of Indigenous individuals and peoples, issues of Indigenous Peoples on a world scale began to be re-evaluated in 1982 by the *United Nations* with the establishment of the *Working Group on Indigenous Peoples*, formed by the *Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)*. Their goal was to create an overarching document that would help protect the rights and privileges of Indigenous Peoples throughout the world

MICHEL MACDONALD
Algonquin Root Ancestor
Algonquins of Ontario

As a result, on 2007-09-13, the United Nations voted by a vast majority of 144 in favor (4 against, 11 abstained) of the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People (UNDRIP).

It is only in 2016 that Canada officially removed its objector status to UNDRIP, almost a decade after it was adopted by the General Assembly. By 2016, Australia, New Zealand, and the United States of America, who had also voted against the Declaration, had also reversed their positions and expressed support.

Since the introduction of UNDRIP, the international community, including Canada, seems to have come to a consensus, based on Western thoughts, on the legal definition of an Indigenous person and on who can legitimately and legally claim an Indigenous identity and thus be entitled to collective Aboriginal rights.

In particular after the Supreme Court of Canada decision on 2016-04-14 which ruled that Métis and Non-Status peoples are considered “Indians” under section 91(24) of the Constitution Act, Canada now recognizes that a person is legitimately and legally an Indigenous person and entitled to collective Aboriginal rights if he/she:

- 1) Identifies as Indigenous (i.e. Algonquin); and
- 2) Is of proven descent from a recognized Indigenous (i.e. Algonquin) Root Ancestor; and
- 3) Is accepted as such by their indigenous (i.e. Algonquin) community according to its customs, traditions and procedures (i.e. enrolment criteria).

As a result, in conformity with the above noted three (3) part definition of Indigenous identity, the Algonquins of Ontario adopted on 2020-01-22 a set of stringent enrolment criteria that ensures, under International Laws, UNDRIP and the Constitution of Canada, that at least those Algonquin individuals in their communities who are of direct line Algonquin or Nipissing descent, including adoptees, can legitimately and legally inherit their ancestors’ collective Aboriginal rights as guaranteed to them under Section 35 of the Constitution of Canada.

While these criteria will no doubt rightfully deny enrolment and exclude those Non-Algonquin individuals who, for whatever reasons, falsely identify as Algonquin and have no connections whatsoever with any Algonquin families and/or communities, it will also forcibly deny enrolment and citizenship to those Non-Indigenous individuals and families who have lived and worked amongst Algonquin communities sharing their joys and sorrows with them for years if not generations.

This denial goes against Anishinaabe Algonquin ancestral traditions of inclusiveness, love and respect for all Algonquin ancestors and children and also all those Non-Algonquin individuals who have shared and given of their lives for their Algonquin communities.

16. Conclusion

Whatever Michel MacDonald's name, true identity and origins really are and/or whether he really was or not from Manitoba and was a Cree French Breed person or not as he claimed to be in 1901 and/or whether he was truthful or not in any of his declarations, Michel MacDonald, by his own words and admission and those of his children in the 1901 census and in many other historic records prior to his passing in 1907, was not Algonquin or Nipissing as no historic records prior to his death have been found so far in which he unequivocally self-identified and/or was identified specifically as an Algonquin person.

Instead, while historic records do show that he had married two (2) Algonquin women prior to meeting his third wife, a French Canadian, around 1878 and raising a family with her, these records show instead that he declared at least twice being born in Manitoba and he and his family self-identified prior to his passing in 1907 as being Scottish or Indian and/or French-Canadian and specifically in 1901 as being explicitly of "*Manitoba Cree French Breed*" origins but never as Algonquin.

Whatever the reasons for his descendants, other than his son Peter MacDonald's Algonquin children with Catherine Pierre, an Algonquin woman, to renege on their proud 1901 *Manitoba Cree French Breed* identify after his death in 1907 and started identifying instead as *Algonquin*, Michel MacDonald's name should not be included in the AOO Schedule of Ancestors as an Algonquin root ancestor and all his descendants who rely solely on him for their enrolment should not be enrolled as citizens of the Algonquins of Ontario simply because Michel MacDonald and his children do not meet the current Algonquin of Ontario enrolment criteria of being of proven direct line Algonquin descent.

While he, his children and their descendants who rely exclusively on him for their enrolment with the AOO no doubt have had very close relationships with Algonquin peoples and their various communities over the years and even up to this day in 2021 to the point of now self-identifying as being Algonquin, Michel MacDonald and his children, whatever their true origins, clearly unequivocally self-identified themselves as being of *Manitoba Cree French Breed* origins in the 1901 census and not as Algonquin or Nipissing.

MANITOBA
CREE - FRENCH - SCOTTISH
ORIGINS
OF
MICHEL MACDONALD
(1839 ca - 1907)
SUPPORTING
DOCUMENTS

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

Schedule 1: Genealogical Proof Standards, Sources, Information & Evidence

As defined by the Board for Certification of Genealogists (USA), Genealogical Proof Standards consist of five (5) elements. (Source: <https://www.thoughtco.com/genealogical-evidence-or-proof-1420515>)

- 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.

A genealogical conclusion that meets these standards can be considered proved. While it may still not be 100% accurate, it is as close to accurate as can be attained given the information and sources presently available.

Definition of Genealogical Sources, Information & Evidence

When collecting and analyzing the evidence to "prove" a genealogy case, it is important first to understand how genealogists use sources, information, and evidence. Conclusions which meet the five elements of the Genealogical Proof Standard will generally continue to hold as true, even if new evidence is uncovered. The terminology used by genealogists is also a little different than what is taught in history class. Instead of using the terms primary source and secondary source, genealogists quantify the difference between sources (original or derivative) and the information that is derived from them (primary or secondary).

Definition of Original and Derivative Sources

Referring to the provenance of the record, original sources are records that contribute written, oral, or visual information not derived—copied, abstracted, transcribed, or summarized—from another written or oral record. Derivative sources are, by their definition, records which have been derived—copied, abstracted, transcribed, or summarized—from previously existing sources. Original source records usually carry more weight than derivative sources.

Definition of Primary and Secondary Information

Referring to the quality of the information contained within a particular record, primary information comes from records created at or near the time of an event with information contributed by a person who had reasonably close knowledge of the event. Secondary information, by contrast, is information found in records created a significant amount of time after an event occurred or contributed by a person who was not present at the event. Primary information usually carries more weight than secondary information.

Definition of Genealogical Direct and Indirect Evidence

Evidence only comes into play when we ask a question and then consider whether the information found in a particular record answers that question. Direct evidence is information that directly answers your question (e.g., When was Danny born?) without a need for other evidence to explain or interpret it. Indirect evidence, on the other hand, is circumstantial information that requires additional evidence or thought to convert it into a reliable conclusion. Direct evidence usually carries more weight than indirect evidence

These classes of sources, information, and evidence are rarely as clear-cut as they sound since information found in one particular source can be either primary or secondary. For example, a source containing primary information directly relating to the death may also provide secondary information regarding items such as the deceased's date of birth, parent's names, and even children's names. If the information is secondary, it will have to be further assessed based on who provided that information (if known), whether or not the informant was present at the events in question, and how closely that information correlates with other sources.

MICHEL MACDONALD
Cree-French-Scottish ancestry

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

Annex A Master Schedule of Algonquin Ancestors

Master Schedule of Algonquin Ancestors - DRAFT

APPROVED ANCESTOR	aka	
Manithabehick Silvestre, Marie Olivier	See Silvestre Manithabehick, Marie Olivier	November 21,2008 Protested June 2012. Protest dismissed by Justice Chadwick October 10, 2012.
Manithabehick Silvestre, Roch	See Silvestre Manithabehick, Roch	November 21,2008
Manitouakikoue, Louise	Judicial Hearing Feb.13, 2013-Add Ancestor	Application to add ancestor. Heard on February 13, 2013 and accepted by Justice Chadwick; approved by Ontario and Canada February 27, 2013
Ma-ni-tou-kigik		July 14, 1791
Mannell, Hannah	See Thomas, Hannah	Application to add ancestor. Heard Feb 8, 2013 and accepted by Justice Chadwick, and approved by Ontario and Canada June 7, 2013
Maskojeikwi		1850 Census
Masoujinin		March 4, 1845
Manjaiki, Francois		1850 Census
Matchikewis, J. Bte.		1842 Census
Matchikiwis, Benjn		1842 Census
Matiias, Piiien		July 21, 1863
Matinikinan, Marie Nicole		November 18,2000
Matkezhokokaw, Atithiase [see Ke-zhe-ge-kai, Mat?]		1850 Census
McConnell, John		November 18,1995
McDonald, Anna	Spouse of Walter Ferris. 2196: see also McDonnell, Anna	ANR decision to add ancestor 2102
McDonald, Michel		April 15, 2000; Protested. Hearing Feb. 6, 2013; Protest rejected February 27, 2013. Remains on list.

October 2013

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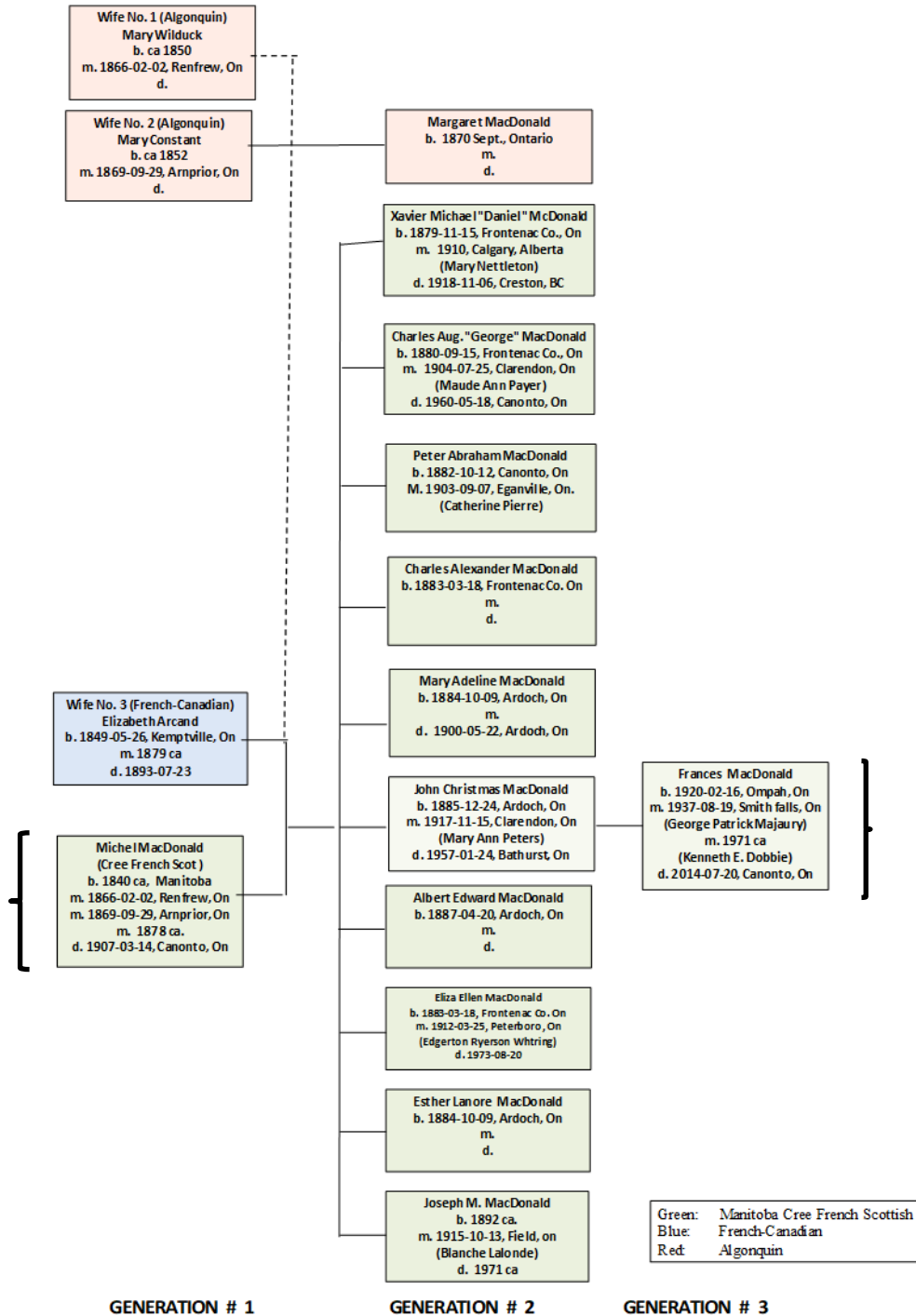
Draft Schedule of Algonquins - NOT FINAL

Source: Algonquins of Ontario, Schedule of Ancestors (Draft, October 2013)
<http://www.bafn.ca/Updated%20Ancestral%20List%20October%202013/October%202013%20MASTER%20Schedule%20of%20Algonquins.pdf>

MICHEL MACDONALD
Cree-French-Scottish ancestry

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

Annex B Genealogy Link between Michel MacDonald and Frances MacDonald



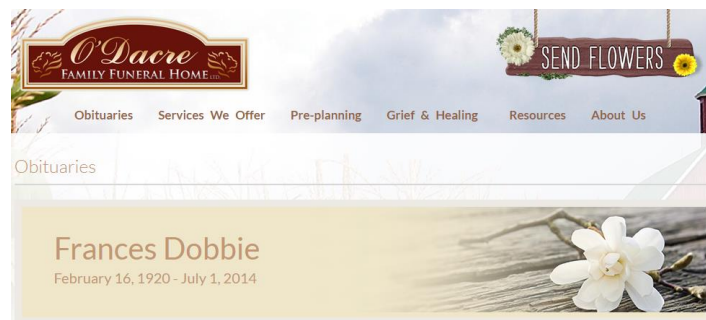
Source: Derivative source prepared from various original BMS documents. Secondary information compiled in 2020 after the fact by a person not present at the events. Direct evidence providing answers to who is related to whom, when born, married and died.

MICHEL MACDONALD
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SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

Annex C Obituary of Frances Dobbie- Majaury (née MacDonald)

2014-07-01, Obituary of Frances Dobbie- Majaury (née MacDonald)



Obituary for Frances Dobbie

DOBBIE, Frances (nee McDonald) Frances went to be with her Lord, peacefully, in her home at Rosebridge Manor, with her sons at her side, on Tuesday, July 1st, 2014. Frances Dobbie of, Smiths Falls, in her 95th year. She was predeceased by her parents John Christmas McDonald and Mary Anne Peters. Frances was predeceased by her husband and her sons' father, George Majaury, and second husband, Kenneth Dobbie. Frances was predeceased by her four brothers, Joseph, John, Jim, and Elwood, and her five sisters, Brigitte, Bertha, Eunice, Evelyn, and infant Liza. Dearest Mother to Gerald (Keitha) Majaury of Perth, Robert (Maureen) Majaury of Smiths Falls, Hudson (Nancy) Majaury of Jasper, and Brian (Sharon) Majaury of Perth. Her sons recalled fondly that their Mother was so proud to have her 4 boys in the family. At the same time, the boys rallied around their Mother to support her during the loss of their Father, George. She was a special Grannie to her many grandchildren and great grandchildren; she will be fondly remembered by all. In addition, Frances enjoyed her career outside the home, as a housekeeping supervisor, at the Great War Memorial Hospital, Perth, for many years. Frances' family would like to thank all the staff at Rosebridge Manor for their compassion and care shown to their Mom over the last years. Visitation will take place on Friday, July 4, from 2-4 pm and 6-8 pm at the O'Dacre Family Funeral Home, 15 Victoria Street, Perth. Funeral service will be held in the Chapel on Saturday, July 5 at 11:00 am with the Reverend Darlene McGregor, officiating. Thence to interment at Hopetown Cemetery, Hopetown. In Frances' memory, donations to the Alzheimer Society of Lanark, (1-800-511-1911) would be appreciated. Mrs Dobbie's funeral arrangements have been entrusted to the care of the O'Dacre Family Funeral Home, Perth. To plant a tree in memory of Frances Dobbie, visit the [Tribute Store](#).

Source: O'Dacre Family Funeral Home
<https://www.odacrefamily.com/obituaries/Frances-Dobbie?obId=574315#/obituaryInfo>

Note: O'Dacre Family Funeral Home was closed on 2020-11-20 and their web site no longer available.
<https://thebao.ca/notice-of-suspension-proposal-to-revoke-odacre-family-funeral-home-and-director-licences-suspended/>

MICHEL MACDONALD
Cree-French-Scottish ancestry

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

Annex D Memorial of Frances Dobbie- Majaury (née MacDonald)

2014-07-01, Memorial of Frances Dobbie- Majaury (née MacDonald)



Frances *McDonald* Dobbie

BIRTH 16 Feb 1920
Canonto, Frontenac County, Ontario, Canada

DEATH 1 Jul 2014 (aged 94)
Jasper, Leeds and Grenville United Counties, Ontario, Canada

BURIAL [Hopetown Cemetery](#)
Hopetown, Lanark County, Ontario, Canada [Show Map](#)

MEMORIAL ID 109823809 · [View Source](#)



Added by Darrell



Added by LaurieCourtice

Family Members

Spouses

-  **George Patrick Majaury**
1910-1965 (m, 1937)
-  **Kenneth C. Dobbie**
1923-1993 (m, 1971)

Flowers

 [Leave a Flower](#)

Source: Findagrave.com
<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/109823809/frances-dobbie>

MICHEL MACDONALD
Cree-French-Scottish ancestry

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

Annex E Marriage of Frances MacDonald and George Patrick Majaury

1937-08-19, Smith Falls, Ontario
Marriage of
Frances MacDonald daughter of John MacDonald and Mary Peters
And
George Patrick Majaury son of Robert Majaury and Isabel Drummond

Ontario, Canada, Marriages, 1826-1937 for Francis Mc Donald
Lanark > 1937

IMPORTANT—Instructions to person solemnizing marriage:

★The Marriage Act provides that ANY PERSON NOT REGISTERED WITH and certified by the PROVINCIAL SECRETARY as being a priest, or ANY PERSON so registered and certified but DISQUALIFIED by change of residence or for any other reason, who solemnizes any marriage, SHALL INCUR A PENALTY OF \$500, and shall also be liable to imprisonment. Forms of application for registration are furnished on request by the Provincial Secretary.

If this license is to operate by the parties to fill in any blank space, or if any alteration is made which is not authorized by the issuer, do not solemnize any marriage hereunder until such revision or lack of substantiation has been corrected to the proper number by the issuer.

Any person who solemnizes a marriage earlier than the THIRD day AFTER the day of the date of this license, EXCEPT as to The Marriage Act provided, shall be GUILTY of an offence and shall incur a penalty of not more than \$100.

No marriage shall be solemnized under the authority of any license unless within THREE MONTHS after the date thereof.

AFTER solemnizing the marriage, fill in every blank space below and forward License FORTHWITH to Registrar-General, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

Affidavit required by provision of The Marriage Act before License is Granted. (Section 24).

DO NOT use abbreviations or figures in affidavit or jurat printed below.

If the affidavit is made by both parties, insert the names, address and occupation of the other party. Where both the parties to the intended marriage attend before the issuer and each of them makes the affidavit separately in substance, the issuer may in his discretion dispense with the giving of assent required by subsection 3.

If either of the parties is under the age of 18 years, the consent in writing, verified by affidavit, of the person whose assent is required, must be filed with the issuer for transmission to the Registrar-General. (The Marriage Act, Sections 17 and 24.)

***If either of the parties has had his or her bona fide place of abode in Ontario for 18 days immediately preceding the issuance of this license and the applicant's name has not been duly altered, a permit to issue a license must be obtained from the Registrar-General. A fee of \$5.00 is charged for such permit. "Duly altered" means evidence of such party at the time of marriage and not evidence of parties after marriage.

015859

RECEIVED
AUG 23 1937
ONTARIO

Certificate of Marriage

I hereby certify that I solemnized the Marriage of:

Bridegroom: George Patrick Majaury and
Bride: Frances MacDonald
in the presence of
Witness: Mrs. Charles Raycroft
Address: Arnprior and
Witness: Mrs. Stanley Thompson
Address: Smiths Falls
town of Smiths Falls in the
County of Lanark PROVINCE OF ONTARIO
on the sixteenth day of August 1937
Bridegroom's Father: Robert Majaury
Maiden Name of Bridegroom's Mother: Isabel Drummond
Name of Bride's Father: John MacDonald
Maiden Name of Bride's Mother: Mary Peters

NUMBER OF CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION OF PERSON SOLEMNIZING THE MARRIAGE UNDER THE MARRIAGE ACT: 1452 Sec. 4 above.

A. D. Coornett
(signature of person solemnizing marriage)
Address: 44 Maple Ave. Smiths Falls
(insert name, street and number, if any.)
Denomination: United Church of Canada

If marriage is solemnized earlier than the third day following the date of this license, state nature and date of the Departmental authorization thereto: _____

For statistical purposes, the issuer or the clergyman shall record the following information:—
Residence of Bridegroom's Father? Lanark, Ontario
Residence of Bride's Father? Lanark, Ontario
(See Bridegroom read. Yes. Write. Yes. Can Bride read. Yes. Write. Yes.)

(1) Francis M. Donald
(2) George Patrick Majaury of the Village of Lanark
in the County of Lanark in the Province of Ontario
Farmer
(occupation) make oath and say as follows:
That, for the space of fifteen days** immediately preceding the date of this affidavit, George Patrick Majaury has had one usual place of abode within the PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, (insert name of the place and its name.)
That I believe there is no affinity, consanguinity, prior marriage or other lawful cause or legal impediment to bar or hinder the solemnization of the marriage; and
That the contents set forth herein are to the best of our knowledge, information and belief, true in every particular: (say or say.)

Name in full	<u>George Patrick Majaury</u>	<u>Francis MacDonald</u>
Occupation	<u>Farmer</u>	<u>Domestic</u>
Age	<u>27</u>	<u>18</u>
Condition in Life	<u>Bachelor</u>	<u>Spinster</u>
Religious Denomination	<u>United Church of Canada</u>	<u>Anglican</u>
Residence when Married	<u>Lanark, Ontario</u>	<u>Lanark, Ontario</u>
Place of Birth	<u>Smiths Falls, Ontario</u>	<u>Orpington, Ontario</u>
Intended Place of Marriage	<u>Lanark</u>	<u>Smiths Falls</u>

Solemnized before me at the Village of Lanark in the County of Lanark this sixteenth day of August 1937
George Majaury
(Signature of Applicant)

A. J. Stewart
(Signature of Issuer)

Issuer of Marriage Licenses at Lanark Village

Source: Ancestry.ca
https://www.ancestry.ca/interactive/7921/48445_302022005561_2292-00390?pid=129639159&backurl=https://search.ancestry.ca/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv%3D1%26dbid%3D7921%26h%3D129639159%26tid%3D%26pid%3D%26usePUB%3Dtrue%26_phsrc%3DNaI18%26_phstart%3DsuccessSource&treeid=&personid=&hintid=&usePUB=true&_phsrc=NaI18%26_phstart=successSource&usePUBJs=true&_ga=2.64830063.1530606875.1583950862-1870497597.1583950854

MICHEL MACDONALD
Cree-French-Scottish ancestry

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

Annex F Birth of John Christmas MacDonald

1885-12-24, Ardoch, Ontario

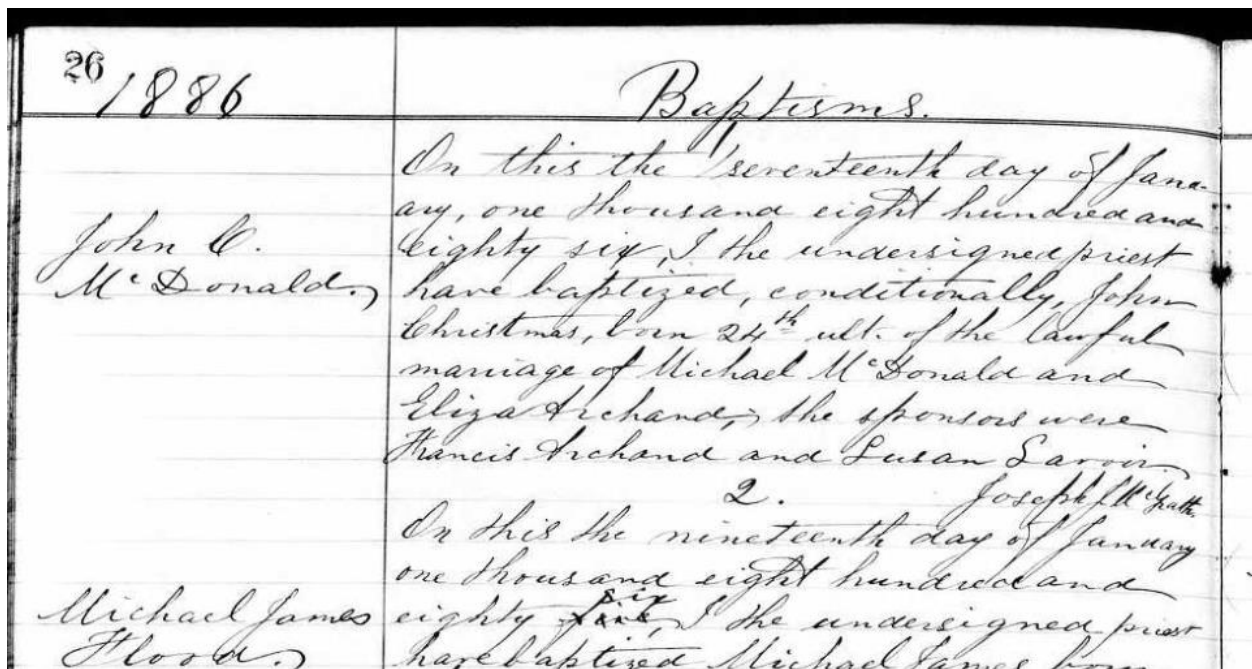
Birth

John Christmas MacDonald, son of Michael MacDonald and Eliza Archand.

(Sponsors are Francis Archand and Susan Sarrazin)

Ontario, Canada, Roman Catholic Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials, 1760-1923 for John Christmas McDonald

Ardoch > Not Stated > Baptism, Marriage, Burial, Abjuration, Confirmation; Ardoch; 1882-1910



Source:

Ancestry.com

https://www.ancestry.ca/interactive/61505/FS_005070849_00019?pid=201378&backurl=http://search.ancestry.ca/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv%3D1%26dbid%3D61505%26h%3D201378%26tid%3D%26pid%3D%26usePUB%3Dtrue%26_phsrc%3DHkY11%26_phstart%3DsuccessSource&treeid=&personid=&usePUB=true&_phsrc=HkY11&_phstart=successSource&usePUBJs=true&_ga=2.143526709.1648565882.1585138277-543344604.1585138277

MICHEL MACDONALD
Cree-French-Scottish ancestry

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

Annex G Marriage of John Christmas MacDonald and Mary Anne Peters

1917-11-15, Clarendon, Frontenac, Ontario
 Marriage
 John Christmas MacDonald son of Michel MacDonald and Eliza Arcotte (i.e. Arcan)
 And
 Mary Anne Peters, daughter of Stephen Peters and Debbie Helfert

Ontario, Canada, Marriages, 1826-1937 for John McDonald
 Frontenac > 1917

PARTICULARS
 to be supplied by the person solemnizing the MARRIAGE

AFFIDAVIT
 REQUIRED BY THE REGISTRAR GENERAL. CERTIFICATE IS GRANTED BY ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES BY PROVISION OF THE MARRIAGE ACT

REGISTRAR GENERAL RECEIVED NOV 27 1917 ONTARIO

FORM 3

1008962 BRIDEGROOM BRIDE

NAME IN FULL	John Mc-Macdonald	Mary Anne Peters
AGE	Twenty three	Twenty three
RESIDENCE when MARRIED	Township of Carleton	Township of Carleton
PLACE of BIRTH	Carleton	Carleton
CIVILITY or STATE	Bachelor	Spinster
OCCUPATION	Farmer	Farmer's Daughter
RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION	Roman Catholic	Methodist
NAME of FATHER	Mitchell Mc-Macdonald	Stephen Peters
MOTHER NAME of MOTHER	Eliza Arcotte	Debbie Helfert
STATED PLACE of MARRIAGE	Tp of Clarendon	Frontenac

EXCERPTS FROM THE MARRIAGE ACT

2. The following persons being men and resident in Canada may solemnize marriage between persons not under a legal disqualification to contract such marriage:

(a) The ministers and clergymen of every church and religious denomination duly ordained or appointed according to the rites and ceremonies of the church or denomination to which they respectively belong;

(b) Any elder, evangelist or missionary for the time being of any church or congregation of the religious people commonly called or known congregationally as "Congregations of God" or "Congregations of Christ," and individuals as "Disciples of Christ," who from time to time is chosen by any such congregation for the solemnization of marriages;

(c) Any duly appointed commissioner or staff officer of the religious society called the Salvation Army chosen or commissioned by the society to solemnize marriages;

(d) Any elder for the time being of the church or congregation of religious people commonly called or known congregationally as "Farrington Independent Church," who from time to time is chosen by such church or congregation for the solemnization of marriages;

(e) Any recognized evangelist, teacher or elder for the time being of any congregation of Christians commonly called or known as "Brethren," who may be appointed in any such congregation for the solemnization of marriages, and whose appointment has previously been filed in the office of the Provincial Secretary.

24. No fee shall be payable for a license except the sum of \$5.00.

28 (2). Every person guilty of an act or omission in violation of any provision of this Act, for which no other penalty is provided, shall incur a penalty of \$20.00.

I CERTIFY that the above-named parties were married by me in the presence of

Witness: Jane Kelder
 Address: Campbell St
 Witness: Margaret B. Borington
 Address: Howard St
 Location: Clarendon
 County of Frontenac
 on the 15 day of November 1917
 Signature: L. H. Cunningham
 Address: Clarendon, Ont.
 Denomination: Methodist

Instructions to Person solemnizing marriage
 After solemnizing the marriage, fill in the particulars and forward this LICENSE forthwith to the REGISTRAR GENERAL, Parliament Buildings, TORONTO. (A penalty of \$20.00 is provided for negligence. See "Excerpts.")
 Be sure to sign the above and give address.

I solemnly swear that the facts herein set forth are true, to the best of my knowledge and belief, and that there is no affinity, consanguinity, prior marriage or other lawful cause or legal impediment to bar or hinder the solemnization of the marriage.

SWORN before me at the Township of Clarendon, Frontenac, Ontario, in the County of Frontenac, on the 15 day of Nov 1917.

John Mc-Macdonald
 Stephen Peters

Signature: Arthur Brown
 License of Marriage Licensee: Phema

NOTE:—This form will be mailed on the completion of the new law register. 1. Gen. V. c. 22, para 2.

Source: Ancestry.com

https://www.ancestry.ca/interactive/7921/ONMS932_418-0010?pid=1533781&backurl=https://search.ancestry.ca/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv%3D1%26dbid%3D7921%26h%3D1533781%26tid%3D%26pid%3D%26usePUB%3Dtrue%26_phsr%3DRrB12%26_phstart%3DsuccessSource&treeid=&personid=&hintid=&usePUB=true&_phsrc=RrB12&_phstart=successSource&usePUBJs=true

MICHEL MACDONALD
Cree-French-Scottish ancestry

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

Annex H 1911 Census, John Christmas MacDonald

1911 census, Canonto, Ontario

John MacDonald,
 Boarder
 Single
 DOB December 1887
 23 years old
 Scotch origins

1911 Census of Canada
 Ontario > Frontenac > Sub-District 34 - Palmerston, Canonton (north and south)

FIFTH CENSUS OF CANADA, 1911. 01 SCHEDULE TABLEAU

Province Ontario District No. 69 Frontenac

Page 3 Nominal return of living persons by Jos
 Dénombrement des vivants par

Dwellings, Farms, Families, tenements or institutions	Name of each person in family, household or institution	RESIDENCE AND PERSONAL DESCRIPTION					CITIZENSHIP, NATIONALITY AND RACE				
		Place of habitation (Township or parish, city, town or village. Range or concession and lot or industrial number if in township or parish. Street and house number if in city, town or village. In other descriptions)	Sex	Relationship to head of family or household	Single, married, widowed, divorced, or legally separated	Month of birth	Year of birth	Age at last birthday	Country or place of birth. If in Canada specify province or territory	Year of immigration, if an immigrant	Year of naturalization, if formerly an alien
	" James	"	M	Boarder	S	March 1910	1				Scotch
	Hannah Girtle	"	F	Boarder	S	June 1888	22				Scotch
	Brooder Harvey	S Baranto	M	Boarder	M	Jan 1878	37				German
	Mr Donald John	" "	M	Boarder	S	Dec 1887	23				Scotch
	Groffat William	" "	M	Boarder	S	July 1893	17				Scotch
	Sampere James	" "	M	Boarder	S	Nov 1868	45				French

Source Ancestry

https://www.ancestry.ca/imageviewer/collections/8947/images/e080_e001986605?treeid=&personid=&hintid=&usePUB=true&usePUBJs=true&pId=4596787

MICHEL MACDONALD
Cree-French-Scottish ancestry

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

Annex I 1921 Census, John Christmas MacDonald

1921 Census, Canonto, Ontario

John MacDonald and his two (2) daughters, Bridget (Beatrice) and Frances, identify as Indian while his wife, Mary Ann Peters identifies as Irish.

1921 Census of Canada for JohnJohn McDmald
 Ontario > Frontenac > Sub-District 06 - Palmerston, North and South Canonto

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

Province Ontario District No. 80 Enumeration Sub-District 6 in Palmerston
 Sous-district de recensement No. 6 dans Palmerston

Enumerated by Wm. W. ... Enumerator. ...

No.	NAME AND RESIDENCE.		SEX AND CLASS OF BIRTH.				PERSONAL DESCRIPTION.				NATIVITY.			CITIZENSHIP.		RACE, I.					
	NAME of each person in family, household or institution.	PLACE OF BIRTH.	Sex	Age	Class of Birth	Relationship to head of family or household.	Age	Sex	Color of Hair	Color of Eyes	Color of Skin	Country or place of birth of this person. If born in Canada give province. If foreign give country.	FATHER	MOTHER	NATURALITY (Country to which this person owes allegiance)		Race or birth origin.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1	McDonald John	Palmerston	M	45	W	Head	5' 10"	B	B	B	Can	Can	Can	Can	Can	Can	Can	Can	Can	Can	Can
2	McDonald Mary	Palmerston	F	42	W	Wife	5' 6"	B	B	B	Can	Can	Can	Can	Can	Can	Can	Can	Can	Can	Can
3	McDonald Bridget	Palmerston	F	18	W	Daughter	5' 2"	B	B	B	Can	Can	Can	Can	Can	Can	Can	Can	Can	Can	Can
4	McDonald Frances	Palmerston	F	15	W	Daughter	5' 0"	B	B	B	Can	Can	Can	Can	Can	Can	Can	Can	Can	Can	Can
5	Peters Mary Ann	Palmerston	F	35	W	Wife	5' 4"	B	B	B	Can	Can	Can	Can	Can	Can	Can	Can	Can	Can	Can

Source Ancestry

https://www.ancestry.ca/imageviewer/collections/8991/images/1921_058-e002925561?treeid=&personid=&hintid=&usePUB=true&usePUBJs=true&_ga=2.116950278.1263315601.1585876445-177688942.1585876445&pId=3028272

MICHEL MACDONALD
Cree-French-Scottish ancestry

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

Annex J Death of Michell McDonald

1907-03-14, South Canonto, Ontario
Death
Michell McDonald

Ontario, Canada, Deaths and Deaths Overseas, 1869-1947 for Michell McDonald

Frontenac > 1907

DEATHS															
County of <i>Frontenac</i> Division of <i>Palmerston N.S. Lennox</i>															
No. 1 No. 2 No. 3															
Surname first															
1	<i>McDonald Michell</i>					<i>Hannah Lottis</i>					<i>Hughes Edward</i>				
2	<i>male</i>					<i>Female</i>					<i>male</i>				
3	<i>March, 14/07.</i>					<i>April 15/07</i>					<i>May 17/07</i>				
4	<i>68</i>					<i>12 years</i>					<i>45 years</i>				
5	<i>South Canont</i>					<i>Mississippi</i>					<i>Palmerston</i>				
6	<i>Farmer</i>					<i>Student</i>					<i>Labourer</i>				
7	<i>married</i>					<i>Single</i>					<i>Single</i>				
8	<i>Canada</i>					<i>David Hannah</i>					<i>Jos Hughes</i>				
9	<i>011506</i>					<i>Mississippi</i>					<i>Palmerston</i>				
10	<i>General Debility</i>					<i>Injury with pencil, Diphtheria</i>					<i>Rheumatism, Heart Failure</i>				
11	<i>7 years</i>					<i>5 days</i>					<i>Had rheumatism for years but</i>				
12	<i>Dr. Parsons</i>					<i>D.M. Young M.D.</i>					<i>Dr. Young</i>				
13	<i>Catholic</i>					<i>Pres.</i>					<i>Pres.</i>				
14	<i>John McDonald</i>					<i>D.M. Young</i>					<i>D.M. Young</i>				
15	<i>March 29/07.</i>					<i>April 27</i>					<i>May 17/07.</i>				
16															

Source: Ancestry

https://www.ancestry.ca/interactive/8946/ONMS935_130-0202/1063679?backurl=https://www.ancestry.ca/family-tree/person/tree/27289756/person/27104544634/facts/citation/130159169758/edit/record

MICHEL MACDONALD
Cree-French-Scottish ancestry

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

Annex K 1851 Census, Prince Edward County, Hillier Township

1851 Census

Prince Edward County, Hillier Township

Michael McDonald, 12 yrs old, born in Canada of Irish parents and a Roman Catholic.

26

PERSONAL CENSUS—ENUMERATION DISTRICT, No. 1, Township 50F

	Names of Inmates.	Profession, Trade or Occupation.	Place of Birth.	Religion.	Residence if out of limits,	Age next birth day.	Sex.	
							Male.	Female.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andrew Caldwell	Farmer	Ireland	Free Church	X	58	1	
2	J. Caldwell					61		1
24	Eligah Anderson		do	do		3	1	
25	Peter McDonald	Farmer	Ireland	Roman Catholic	X	50	1	
26	Margret McDonald		do	do	X	40		1
27	John McDonald		Canada	do		15	1	
28	Michael McDonald		do	do		12	1	
29	James McDonald		do	do		8	1	
30	Thomas McDonald		do	do		6	1	
31	Thomas McDonald		do	do		4		1
32	Antoine Blum	Shop	Ireland	do		12		1
33	John Blum	Farmer	U. States	Methodist	X	54		1

Source: Public Archives Canada

http://data2.collectionscanada.gc.ca/1851_pdf/e095/e002368718.pdf

MICHEL MACDONALD
Cree-French-Scottish ancestry

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

Annex L 1861 Census, Algoma, District 3, Nipissing

1861 Census

Algoma, District 3, Nipissing

Michel McDonnell, Raftman, 24 ys old, born in Upper Canada, Roman Catholic, Single, Resident

PERSONAL CENSUS, Enumeration, District No. Three District of Nipissing																					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		10	11	12	13	14-17				18-19		20	21	22
							M	F					M	F	M	F	Deaf and Dumb	Blind			
1	John Bigson	Black	L C	R C		21	1														
2	George Long	Raftman	U C	" "		27	1														
3	Thomas Kingman	"	"	"		23	1														
4	M ^r Miller	"	"	R C		25	1														
30	John McNulty	"	"	"		16	1														
31	A J McShull	"	"	"		17	1														
32	Alexand ^r McDonnell	"	"	"		24	1														
33	Alexand ^r Fubster	"	"	L C	R C	47	1														
34	Michel McDonnell	"	"	U C	"	24	1														
35	J A McDonnell	"	"	"		35	1														
36	James A. Donell	"	"	"		27	1														
37	John M ^c Donell	"	"	"		25	1														
38	Michael Maloney	"	"	Ireland		40	1														
	John Mahal	"	"	"		28	1														

Source: Library and Archives Canada

http://data2.collectionscanada.gc.ca/1861/pdf/4391576_00453.pdf

MICHEL MACDONALD
Cree-French-Scottish ancestry

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

Annex N 1871 Census, Blythfield, Renfrew South, Ontario,

1871 Census

Bagot & Blythfield, Renfrew South, Ontario

Mishel McDonald

Sex: Male
 Age: 31 yrs old
 Birth Place: Manitoba
 Religion: Catholic
 Origin: Scott
 Occupation: Hunter and Farmer
 Status: Married

Page 41 } Province of *Ontario* District No. 81 *South Renfrew* Sub-District C *Townships Bagot & Blythfield* } Page 41
 Census of 1871. } Schedule No. 1—Nominal Return of the Living. *Matthew Lewis* Enumerator (Census of 1871.

Numbered in the order of visitation.						Names	Sex	Age	Born within last twelve months	Country or Province of Birth	Religion	Origin	Profession, Occupation or Trade	Married or widowed	Married within last twelve months	Instruction			Information			Dates of Operations and Remarks	
Vessel	Shab-les	Devel-lop-ment in con-struction	Devel-lop-ment in con-struction	Devel-lop-ment in con-struction	Devel-lop-ment in con-struction											Going to school	Over 20 un-able to read	Over 20 un-able to write	Deaf and dumb	Blind	Un-der 20 years of age		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
					129/130	<i>Kennedy Patrick</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>40</i>		<i>Ireland</i>	<i>R. Cath.</i>	<i>Irish</i>	<i>Merchant</i>	<i>M</i>									
						<i>" Julia</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>36</i>		<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>											
						<i>" Mary Josephine</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>10</i>		<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>											
						<i>" William Joseph</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>8</i>		<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>											
						<i>Corriveau Catherine</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>20</i>		<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>French</i>	<i>Milliner</i>										
					130/131	<i>MacDonald Mishel</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>31</i>		<i>Manitoba</i>	<i>Catholic</i>	<i>Scottish</i>	<i>Hunter & Farmer</i>	<i>M</i>									
						<i>" Mary</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>21</i>		<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>Indian</i>											
						<i>" Margaret</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>Sept</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>Scottish</i>											
					131/132	<i>Holliday William</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>66</i>		<i>Scotland</i>	<i>C. Presb.</i>	<i>Scottish</i>	<i>Farmer</i>	<i>M</i>									
						<i>" Ann</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>58</i>		<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>											
						<i>" Francis</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>26</i>		<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>											
						<i>" Williams</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>21</i>		<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>											
						<i>" James</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>19</i>		<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>											

Source: Library and Archives Canada

https://central.bac-lac.gc.ca/.item/?app=Census1871&op=pdf&id=4396765_00294

MICHEL MACDONALD
Cree-French-Scottish ancestry

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

Annex O Marriage of Michael McDonnell and Mary Wilduck

1866-02-02, Eganville, Ontario

Marriage

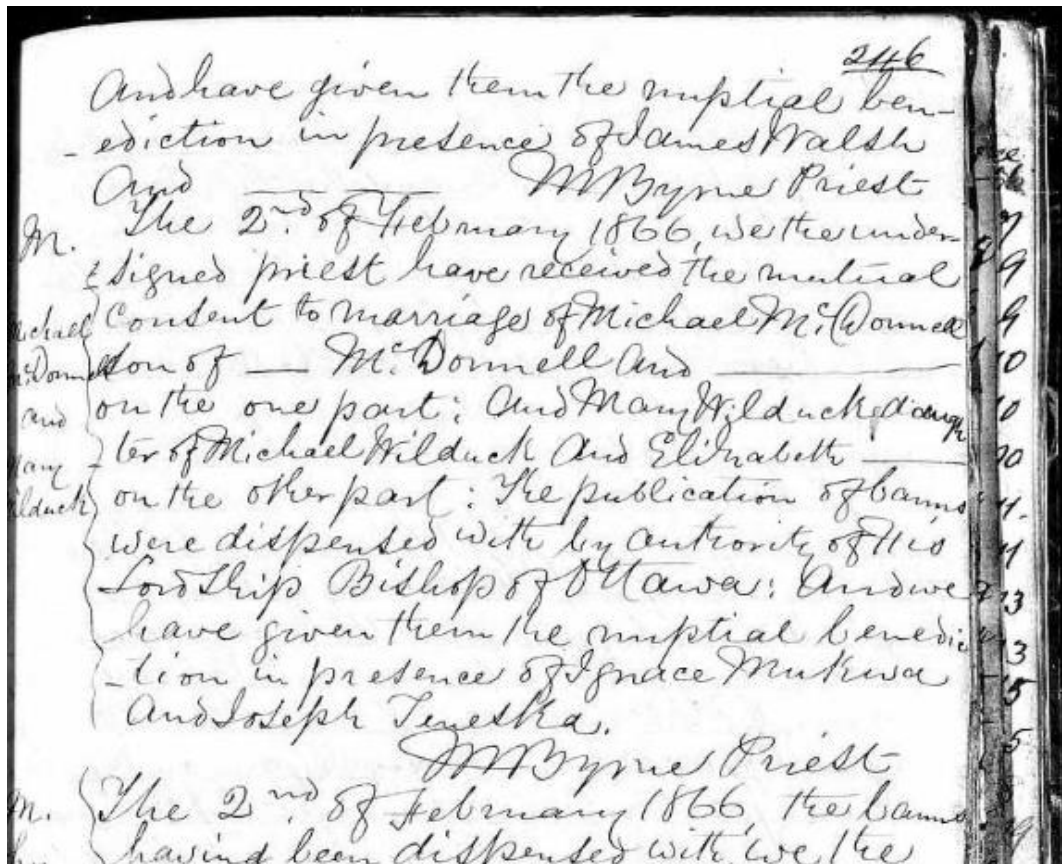
Michael McDonnell son of _____ McDonnell and _____

And

Mary Wilduck, daughter of Michael Wilduck and Elizabeth _____

Ontario, Canada, Roman Catholic Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials, 1760-1923 for Michael Mc Donnell

Eganville > Saint James the Less > Baptism, Marriage, Burial, Confirmation; Eganville; 1852-97



Source: Ancestry.com

https://www.ancestry.ca/interactive/61505/FS_005106864_00145?pid=135525635&backurl=http://search.ancestry.ca/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv%3D1%26dbid%3D61505%26h%3D135525635%26tid%3D%26pid%3D%26usePUB%3Dtrue%26_phsrc%3DAxW1%26_phstart%3DsuccessSource&treeid=&personid=&usePUB=true&_phsrc=AxW1&_phstart=successSource&usePUBJs=true&_ga=2.90232026.1773130696.1584038858-877605806.1584038858

MICHEL MACDONALD
Cree-French-Scottish ancestry

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

Annex P Marriage of Michel McDonell and Marie Constant

1869-09-29, Arnprior, Ontario

Marriage

Michel McDonell son of unknown parents (i.e. parents inconnus)

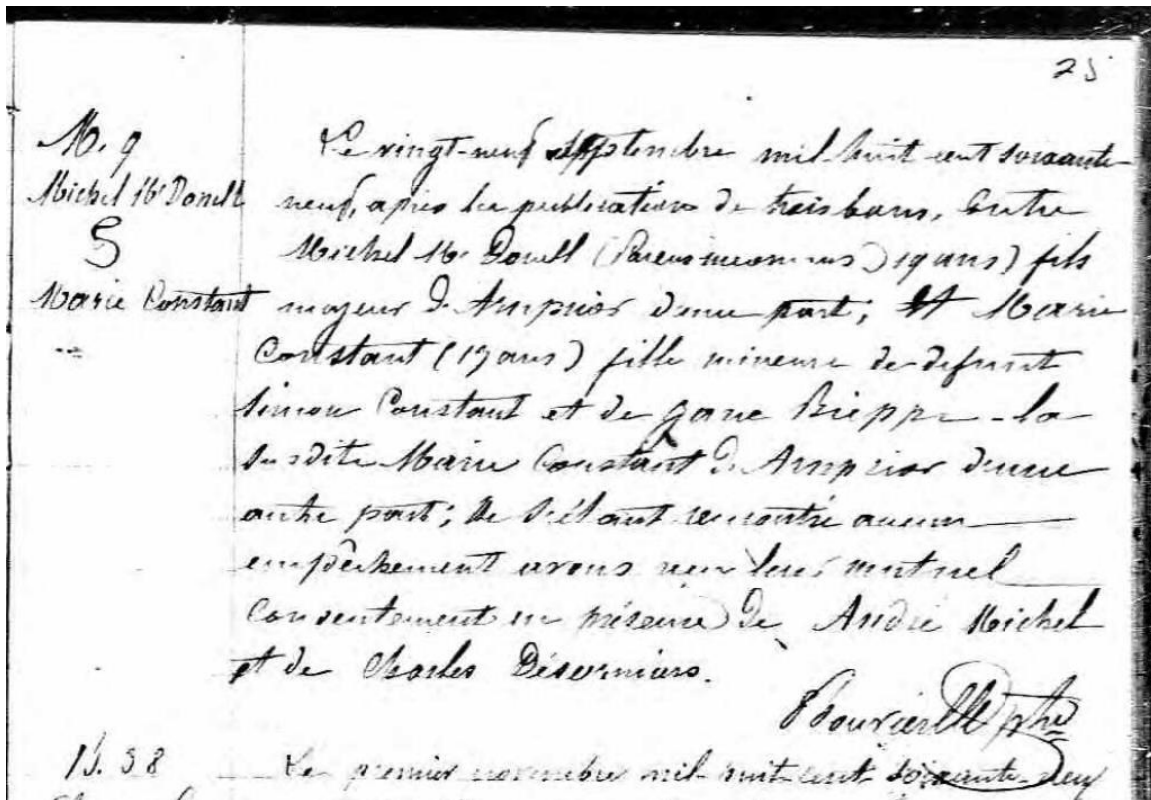
And

Marie Constant, daughter of the late Simon Constant and Jane Bieppe.

Note: Being a "majeur" in 1869 was being 21 years old and over. Implicitly, Michel age should consequently read to be 29 yrs old (DOB 1840 ca) and not 19 as shown in the document. His age of 29 was later confirmed two (2) years later when he declared to be 31 in the 1871 census.

Ontario, Canada, Catholic Church Records (Drouin Collection), 1802-1967 for Michel McDonell

A > Arnprior > 1867-1882



Source: Ancestry.com

https://www.ancestry.ca/interactive/1109/d13p_33861314?pid=450149914&backurl=https://search.ancestry.ca/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv%3D1%26bid%3D1109%26h%3D450149914%26tid%3D%26pid%3D%26usePUB%3Dtrue%26_phsrc%3DHPe15%26_phstart%3DsuccessSource&treid=&personid=&hintid=&usePUB=true&_phsrc=HPe15&_phstart=successSource&usePUBJs=true&_ga=2.194786989.1217048091.1588601521-654425616.1588601519

MICHEL MACDONALD
Cree-French-Scottish ancestry

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

Annex Q Birth Registration of Margaret McDonald (Half-Breed Indian)

1870-11-20, Renfrew, Ontario
Birth Registration
Margaret McDonald daughter of Michel McDonald and Mary Constant

Ontario, Canada Births, 1858-1913 for Margaret McDonald

Renfrew > 1870

When Born.	General No.	General No.	General No.
July 26 1870	009735	009736	009737
John Church	Margaret McDonald	William Bridges	
Male	Female	Male	
Joseph Church	Michel McDonald	Robert Bridges	
Charlotte Simson	Mary Constant "Constant"	Annie Hunter	
Yeoman	Wrester & Laborer	Yeoman	
Charlotte Church Mother of Child Bapt	Mrs M McDonald Mother of Child	Mrs Robert Bridges Mother of Child Bapt	
Apr 4 1870	Apr 20 1870	Mar 21 1871	
Matthew Devine	Matthew Devine	Matthew Devine	
Bapt & Blythfield	Bapt & Blythfield	Bapt & Blythfield	
Renfrew	Renfrew	Renfrew	
REMARKS. The above Mrs Church before marriage was called Mrs Brown, being step daughter of Mrs Brown Bay	Half Breed Indian ✓	✓	
009738	009739	009740	
Mar 14 1871	Mar 18 1871	Mar 8 1871	

Source: Ancestry.ca

https://www.ancestry.ca/interactive/8838/ONMS929_4-0770?pid=1989073&backurl=https://search.ancestry.ca/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv%3D1%26dbid%3D8838%26h%3D1989073%26tid%3D%26pid%3D%26usePUB%3Dtrue%26_phsrc%3DClw2%26_phstart%3DsuccessSource&treeid=&personid=&hintid=&usePUB=true&_phsrc=Clw2&_phstart=successSource&usePUBJs=true

MICHEL MACDONALD
Cree-French-Scottish ancestry

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

Annex R 1881 Census, Addington County, Ontario

1881 Census

Addington County, Ontario

Michel McDonnell, 45 yrs old, born in Ontario of Scotland origins, married and a hunter

1881 Census of Canada for Marshal McDonel
 Ontario > Addington > Palmerston, Canonto

DENSUS 1881-RECENSEMENT. Province of *Ontario* District No. *118 Addington* S. District *6 Township of Palmerston*
 SCHEDULE No. 1-Nominal Return of the Living. TABLEAU No. 1.-Dénombrement des Vivants.
 PAGE 9

DETAILED BY THE ORDER OF VISITATION.						NAME	SEX	AGE	BORN IN THIS PROVINCE	Country or Province of Birth	RELIGION	OCCUPATION	Profession, Occupation or Trade	Married or Single	EDUCATION				
Female	Male	Persons in families	Persons in hotels	Persons in barracks	Persons in other places										Reading	Writing	Arithmetic	Other	
DETAILED PAR L'ORDRE DES VISITES.						NOMS	SEXE	AGE	Né dans cette province	Pays ou Province de naissance	RELIGION	OCCUPATION	Profession, Occupation ou Industrie	Marié ou Célibataire	INSTRUCTION				
Femelle	Mâle	Personnes en familles	Personnes en hôtels	Personnes en casernes	Personnes en autres lieux										Lecture	Écriture	Arithmétique	Autre	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
						Margriet	F	5	✓	0	Alsatian	Wife							
						Johr	M	3	✓		"								
3		30	32			James Henry	M	29	✓	Engl	Wmth	Wmth	Lawyer	M					
4						Ann	F	19	✓	0	Engl	"	"	M					
5		31	34			Arquet Peter	M	66	✓	0	Scotch	Wmth	Wmth	M					
6						Mary	F	62	✓	0	"	"	"	M					
7						Ronice	M	29	✓	0	"	"	"	M					
8						Louise	F	7	✓	0	"	"	"	M					
9		32	35			McDonald Masha	M	45	✓	0	"	Scotch	Wmth	M					
10						Olava	F	31	✓	0	"	Scotch	"	M					
11						Masha	M	1	✓	0	"	"	"	M					
12						Luzi	M	6	✓	0	"	"	"	M					
13		33	36			Arquet Peter	M	40	✓	0	"	Scotch	Wmth	M					
14						L. H. in.	F	42	✓	0	"	"	"	M					

Source: Ancestry.ca

https://www.ancestry.ca/interactive/1577/31229_C_13237-00044/2822149

MICHEL MACDONALD
Cree-French-Scottish ancestry

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

Annex S Births of Xavier Michel AND Charles Augustus (George) MacDonald

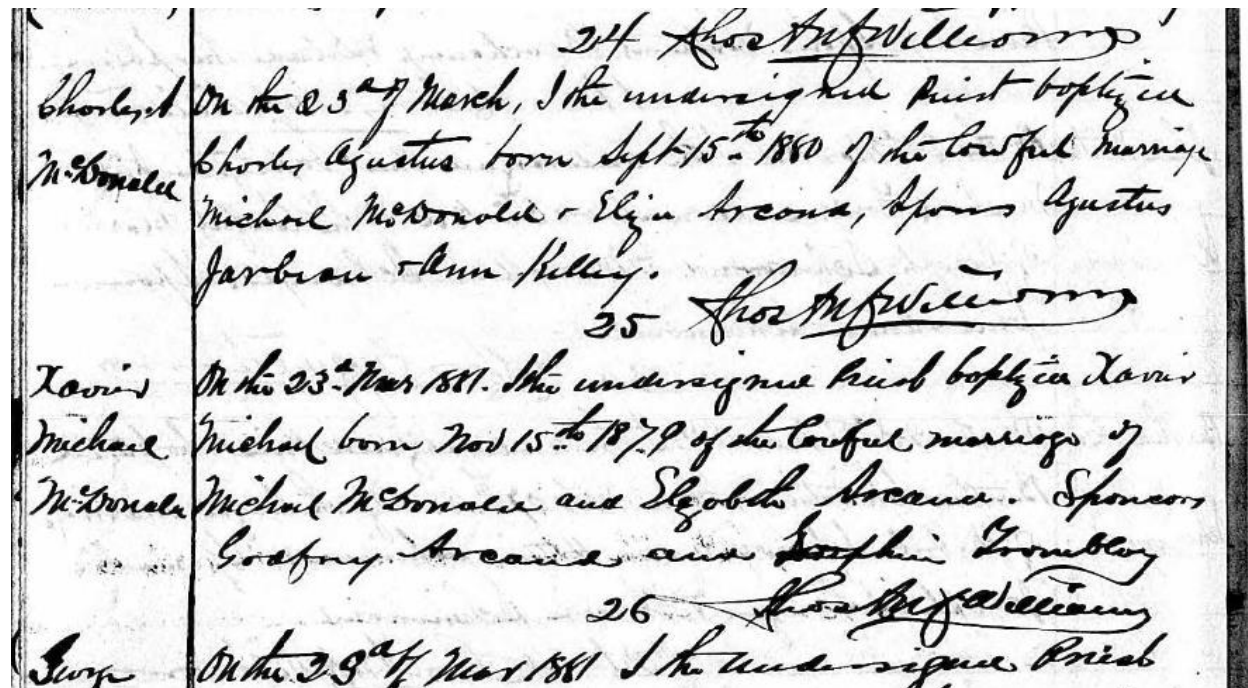
1881-03-23, South Canonto, Frontenac, Ontario
Double baptism and registration of birth

1879-11-15, Birth of Xavier Michel MacDonald

1880-09-15, Birth of Charles Augustus (aka Georges) MacDonald

Both are sons of Michael McDonald and Eliza Arcand.

Ontario, Canada, Roman Catholic Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials, 1760-1923
Not Stated > Not Stated > Various; Frontenac County, Lennox and Addington, Railton, Odessa; 1844-1910



Source: Ancestry.com

https://www.ancestry.ca/interactive/61505/FS_005077525_00311?pid=15327147&backurl=http://search.ancestry.ca/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv%3D1%26dbid%3D61505%26h%3D15327147%26tid%3D%26pid%3D%26usePUB%3Dtrue%26_phsrc%3DNaI24%26_phstart%3DsuccessSource&treeid=&personid=&usePUB=true&_phsrc=NaI24&_phstart=successSource&usePUBJs=true&_ga=2.260587341.1530606875.1583950862-1870497597.1583950854

MICHEL MACDONALD
Cree-French-Scottish ancestry

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

Annex T Birth 1879-11-15 of Xavier Michel son of Michel McDonald (Indian Yeoman)

1879-11-15, South Canonto, Frontenac, Ontario
 Registration of Births, Ontario, Canada
 Record No. 005913

Michel McDonald son of Michel McDonald (Indian Yeoman) and Eliza Arkle

Ontario, Canada Births, 1858-1913 for Xavier Michel McDonald
 Frontenac > 1879

	005912	005913	005914
When born	Sept. 22 nd 1879	Nov. 15 th 1879	April 12 th 1879
Place	Adolphus	Xavier Michel	Henry
Sex	M.	M.	M.
Parents	Peter Carle	Michel McDonald	John McDonald
Mothers	Eliza Arkle	Eliza Arkle	Alma Arkle
Profession	Yeoman	Yeoman (Indian)	Yeoman
Religion	The Father, S. Catholics.	The Father, S. Catholics.	The Father, Protestant
Age	Sept. 29 th	Nov. 2 nd	Nov. 2 nd
Signature	John Edgington	John Edgington	John Edgington

Yeoman
(Indian)

Source: Ancestry.com

https://www.ancestry.ca/interactive/8838/ONMS929_37-0617/1157408?backurl=https://www.ancestry.ca/family-tree/person/tree/27289756/person/27104544639/facts/citation/1100087295239/edit/record

MICHEL MACDONALD
Cree-French-Scottish ancestry

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

Annex U Birth 1880-09-15 of Charles Augustus "Georges" son of Michel McDonald (Indian)

1881-12-17, South Canonto, Frontenac, Ontario
 Registration of Births, Ontario, Canada
 Record No. 008102

1881-12-15, Michel McDonald son of Michel McDonald (Indian) and Eliza Arkle

Note: This record is obviously erroneous as Michel Xavier MacDonald, as per the Church record and his Ontario Birth registration, was born on 1879-11-15 (Annex S and T).

However, this Ontario registration record could have been meant instead for Peter Abraham MacDonald who was born on 1881-10-10 in Canonto, Ontario (Annex Z).

Ontario, Canada Births, 1858-1913 for Michele McDonald
 Frontenac > 1880

SCHEDULE A.—BIRTHS.			
County of	Division of		
Frontenac	Palmerston N. of Canot		
No. 13	No. 14	No. 15	No. 16
008100	008102	008102	008102
Oct. 9. 1881	Dec. 9. 1881	Dec. 15. 1881	Dec. 17. 1881
Ida Findalay	Amy	Michelle	
Female	Female	Female	
Fabian Robreau	Robert Pratt	Michel McDonald	
Amy Landry wife	Sophia D. Smith	Eliza Arkle	
Yvesian	Yvesian	Indian	
The Father, Palmerston	The Father, Palmerston	The Father, South Canonto	
Oct. 25 th 1881	Dec. 15 th 1881	Dec. 17 th 1881	
St. Edmington	St. Edmington		
John Edmington	John Edmington	John Edmington	
REMARKS			
No. 16	No. 17		
008103	008104		

Indian

Source: Ancestry
https://www.ancestry.ca/interactive/8838/ONMS929_48-0320?pid=1522664&backurl=https://search.ancestry.ca/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv%3D1%26dbid%3D8838%26h%3D1522664%26tid%3D%26pid%3D%26usePUB%3Dtrue%26_phsrc%3DDUX28%26_phstart%3DsuccessSource&treeid=&personid=&hintid=&usePUB=true&_phsrc=DUX28&_phstart=successSource&usePUBJs=true#?imageId=ONMS929_48-0320

MICHEL MACDONALD
Cree-French-Scottish ancestry

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

Annex V 1911 Census Georges MacDonald, Maude Payer & Family

1911 census, Canonton, Palmerston, Frontenac

Georges MacDonald and his family are identified as French.

1911 Census of Canada for George Mc Donald
 Ontario > Frontenac > Sub-District 34 - Palmerston, Canonton (north and south)

FIFTH CENSUS OF CANADA, 1911. **SCHEDULE TABLEAU**

Province Ontario District No. 69 Frontenac

Nominal return of living persons by Tosh &
 Énumération des vivants par

Serial Number in the Order of Visitation	Dwelling House No. in Block	Name of each person in family, household or institution	RESIDENCE AND PERSONAL DESCRIPTION					CITIZENSHIP, NATIONALITY &				
			Place of habitation, (Township or parish, city, village or village, range or concession and lot or cadastral section if in township or parish, street and house number if in city, town or village, or other description.)	Sex	Relationship to head of family or household	Single, married, widowed, divorced legally separated	Month of birth	Year of birth	Age at last birthday	Country or place of birth, (If in Canada specify province or territory.)	Year of immigration, if an immigrant	Year of naturalization, if formerly an alien
23		<u>MacDonald George</u>	<u>St. Basile</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>Head</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>Sept</u>	<u>1870</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>0</u>		<u>French</u>
24	<u>31</u>	<u>" " Maude</u>	<u>" "</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>Wife</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>1877</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>0</u>		<u>French</u>
25		<u>" " Alfred</u>	<u>" "</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>Son</u>	<u>S</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>1906</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>		<u>French</u>
26		<u>" " Emma</u>	<u>" "</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>Daughter</u>	<u>S</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>1909</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>		<u>French</u>
27		<u>" " Charles</u>	<u>" "</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>Son</u>	<u>S</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>1911</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>		<u>French</u>
28	<u>32</u>	<u>Peters Stephen</u>	<u>St. Basile</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>Head</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>1884</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>0</u>		<u>French</u>

Source Ancestry

https://www.ancestry.ca/imageviewer/collections/8947/images/e080_e001986606?treeid=&personid=&hintid=&usePUB=true&usePUBJs=true&_ga=2.198810095.1393676964.1586712258-1728897213.1586712258&pId=4596798

MICHEL MACDONALD
Cree-French-Scottish ancestry

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

Annex W 1921 Census Georges MacDonald, Maude Payer & Family

1921 census, Canonton, Palmerston, Frontenac

Georges MacDonald and his children are identified as Indian while his wife, Maude, is identified as French.

1921 Census of Canada for George McDonald
 Ontario > Frontenac > Sub-District 06 - Palmerston, North and South Canonto

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

Province Ontario District No. 80 Enumeration Sub-District No. 6 in Dans Dans

Enumerated by W. M. ... Enumerator. ...

Serial No.	Sex	Age	NAME of each person in family, household or institution.	PLACE OF BIRTH.	TENURE AND CLASS OF HOME.	PERSONAL DESCRIPTION.	NATIVITY.			CITIZENSHIP.	R.A.	
							PERSON.	FATHER.	MOTHER.			
NAME BY RESIDENCE.				TENURE BY CLASSIFICATION FOR RESIDENCE.		INFORMATIONS INDIVIDUELLES.		LIEU DE NAISSANCE.			CITIZENNETÉ.	
35			Maude									
36			Georges									
37	95		Maude									
38			...									
39			...									
40			...									
41			...									
42			...									
43	95		...									

Source Ancestry

https://www.ancestry.ca/imageviewer/collections/8991/images/1921_058-e002925561?treeid=&personid=&hintid=&usePUB=true&usePUBJs=true&_ga=2.116950278.1263315601.1585876445-177688942.1585876445&pId=3028304

MICHEL MACDONALD
Cree-French-Scottish ancestry

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

Annex X Birth of Eliza Arcand

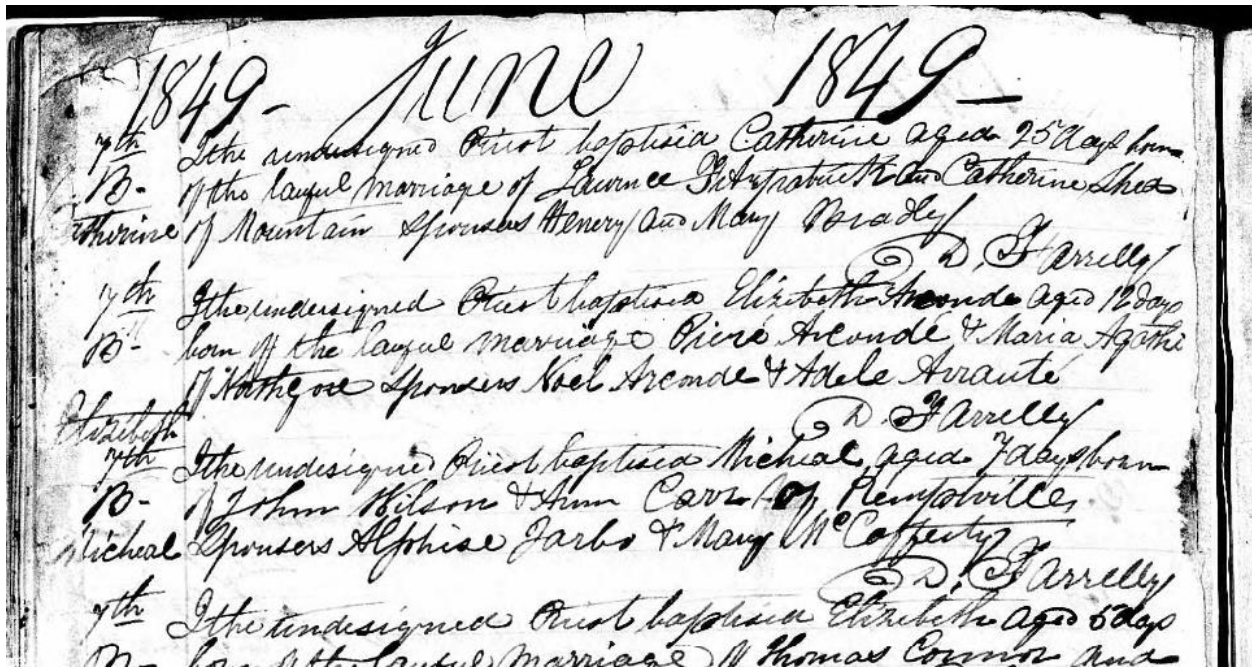
1849-05-26 in Kemptville, Ontario

Birth

Elizabeth Arcand, daughter of Pierre Arcand and Marie Agathe _____ (i.e. Gerbeau Bellegarde)

Ontario, Canada, Roman Catholic Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials, 1760-1923 for Elizebeth Anonde

Kemptville > Not Stated > Burial, Baptism, Marriage, Confirmation, Visitation; Kemptville; 1844-1910



Source: Ancestry.com

https://www.ancestry.ca/imageviewer/collections/61505/images/FS_005077587_00057?treeid=&personid=&usePUB=true&_phsrc=WIO6&_phstart=successSource&usePUBJs=true&_ga=2.8301297.2122169639.1584753330-652251277.1584753330&pId=813329

MICHEL MACDONALD
Cree-French-Scottish ancestry

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

Annex Y 1891 Census, Palmerston and Canoto, Addington, Michel McDonald (Indian/French)

1891 Census,

Palmerston and Canoto, Addington, Ontario

Michel McDonell

52 yrs old, Married, Born in Canada, Listed as “Indian” and as French Canadian in the column identifying French-Canadians, Both parents born in Canada, Roman Catholic, Hunter, Could read and Write.

Note: While Michel MacDonald self-identified as “Indian”, he nonetheless was enumerated and counted as a French Canadian along with his French-Canadian wife. His children were also enumerated and counted as French-Canadians as per their father in accordance to the patrilineal custom at the time for children of mixed origins.

1891 Census of Canada for Michel McDonell
 Ontario > Addington > Palmerston and Canoto

Source: Library and Archives Canada
http://central.bac-lac.gc.ca/.item/?app=Census1891&op=pdf&id=30953_148125-00065

MICHEL MACDONALD
Cree-French-Scottish ancestry

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

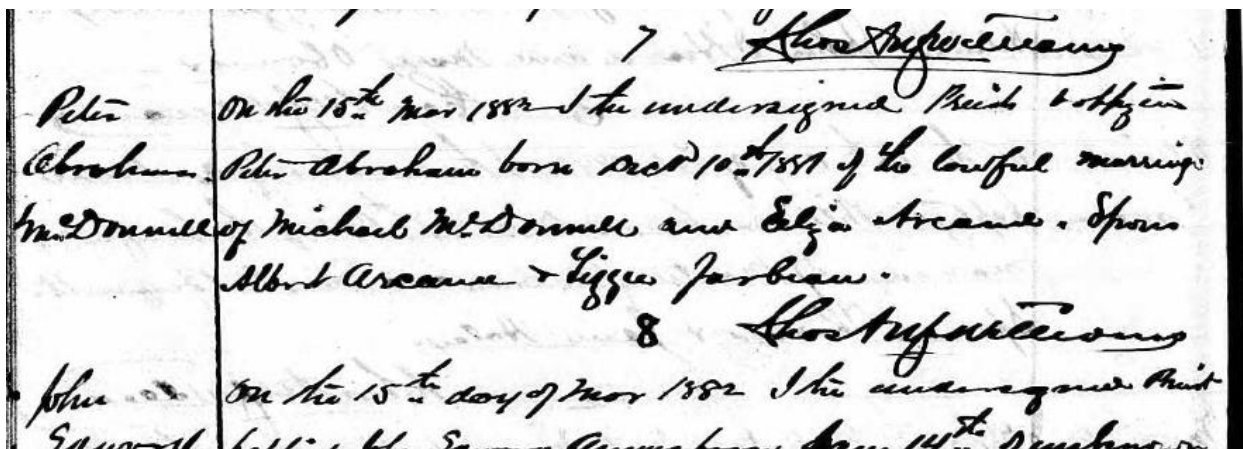
Annex Z Birth of Peter Abraham MacDonald

1881-10-10, Canonto, Ontario

Birth

Peter Abraham MacDonald son of Michael McDonald and Eliza Arcand.

Ontario, Canada, Roman Catholic Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials, 1760-1923 for Peter Abraham McDonnell
Not Stated > Not Stated > Various; Frontenac County, Lennox and Addington, Railton, Odessa; 1844-1910



Source: Ancestry.ca

https://www.ancestry.ca/interactive/61505/FS_005077525_00317?pid=327197&backurl=http://search.ancestry.ca/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv%3D1%26bid%3D61505%26h%3D327197%26tid%3D%26pid%3D%26usePUB%3Dtrue%26_phsrc%3DClw42%26_phstart%3DsuccessSource&treeid=&personid=&usePUB=true&_phsrc=Clw42&_phstart=successSource&usePUBJs=true&_ga=2.161184445.1217048091.1588601521-654425616.1588601519

MICHEL MACDONALD
Cree-French-Scottish ancestry

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

Annex AA 1903 Marriage of Peter Abraham MacDonald to Catherine Pierre (Algonquin)

1903-09-07, Eganville, Ontario
Marriage

Peter (Abraham) MacDonald, son of Michel MacDonald and the late Elizabeth Arcan

And

Catherine Pierre, daughter of William Pierre and the late Mary Ann Jacob

The marriage was celebrated at the Indian Church at Golden Lake, Ontario, which is an Algonquin community and registered at Eganville, Ontario.

Witnesses were Francois J.B. Pishindiwate, Mary Ann Commandant and Jean Baptiste Jocko.



Ontario, Canada, Roman Catholic Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials, 1760-1923 for Peter McDonald

Eganville > Saint James the Less > Baptism, Marriage, Burial; Eganville; 1897-1921

218

9th . 11 The seventh day of September, one thousand nine hundred and three the Rev. J. P. Gueguen O.M.S. dispensing from banns between Peter MacDonald and Catherine Pierre daughter of the late Lizette Arcan of Calabogie, and Catherine Pierre daughter of age of William Pierre and the late Mary Ann Jacob of Calabogie on the other part and finding no impediment received their mutual consent to marriage and gave them the nuptial blessing in presence of Francois J. B. Pishindiwate and Mary Ann Commandant and Jean Baptiste Jocko of Golden Lake, and in the Indian church at Golden Lake.

By power of all

On this twenty first day of September, one thousand, nine hundred and three, whereas

Source Ancestry
https://www.ancestry.ca/imageviewer/collections/61505/images/FS_005106863_00163?pId=698038

MICHEL MACDONALD
Cree-French-Scottish ancestry

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

Annex BB 1911 Census, Peter McDonald, First Wife Catherine Pierre & Family

1911 Census, South Canonto, Ontario



[View 1911 Form \(English version\)](#)

[View 1911 Form A1](#)

[View 1911 Form \(French version\)](#)

[Add or update information](#)

[Report a problem](#)

Name:	Peter Mc Donald
Gender:	Male
Marital status:	Married
Race or Tribe:	Scotch (Scottish)
Age:	29
Birth Date:	Sep 1881
Birth Place:	Ontario
Census Year:	1911
Relation to Head of House:	Head
Province:	Ontario
District:	Frontenac
District Number:	69
Sub-District:	34 - Palmerston, Canonton (north and south)
Sub-District Number:	34
Place of Habitation:	Tp S Canonto
Family Number:	29

Household Members:

Name	Age
Peter Mc Donald	29
Kate Mc Donald	28
William Mc Donald	6
Mary E Mc Donald	4
Andrew Mc Donald	1
Mary Ann Young	55

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

Province Ontario District No. 69 Frontenac S. District Null

Nominal return of living persons by Tosh Dunham

No. in household	No. in family	Name of each person in family, household or institution.	RESIDENCE AND PERSONAL DESCRIPTION.				CITIZENSHIP, NATIONALITY AND RELIGION.							
			Place of habitation, (Township or parish, city, town or village, range or concession number, if in concession except farms and home lots, or in city, town or village, or other description).	Sex.	Relationship to head of family or household.	Married, married or legally separated.	Month of birth.	Year of birth.	Age in last birthday.	Country or place of birth.	Year of participation in the census.	Year of naturalization, if foreign born.	Racial or ethnic origin.	Nationality.
29	29	Mc Donald Peter	Palmerston	M	Head	M	Sept	1881	29	0		Scotch	Canadian	Catholic
14	14	" " Kate	" "	F	Wife	0	Sept	1882	28	0		French	Canadian	Catholic
15	15	" " William	" "	M	Son	0	April	1905	6	0		Scotch	Canadian	Catholic
16	16	" " Mary E	" "	F	Daughter	0	Feb	1907	4	0		Scotch	Canadian	Catholic
17	17	" " Andrew	" "	M	Son	0	Mar	1910	1	0		Scotch	Canadian	Catholic
18	18	Young Mary Ann	" "	F	Boarder	0	October	1853	53	0		French	Canadian	Catholic
19	30	Hart Alex	Palmerston	M	Head	0	Aug	1876	34	0		Dutch	Canadian	Methodist

Source: Ancestry

<https://search.ancestry.ca/cgi-bin/sse.dll?db=1911Canada&indiv=try&h=4596787>

MICHEL MACDONALD
Cree-French-Scottish ancestry

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

Annex CC 1921 Marriage of Peter Abraham MacDonald to Annie "Ruby" Payer

1921-06-03, South Canonto, Ontario
Marriage
Peter McDonald,

Ontario, Canada, Marriages, 1826-1938 for Peter McDonald
Frontenac > 1921

REGISTRATION GENERAL
JAN 27 1921

PARTICULARS of the Marriage

I certify that I solemnized the marriage of:-

Groom Peter P. McDonald
Bride Annie Payer

Witness Anthony Hays
Address Kingston, Ont.
Witness James Cadan
Address Kingston

Officiant St. Mary's Catholic
Frontenac
45 - January 21
John M. McDonald
11 day, white
Francis Payer
St. Mary's
P. L. Keimig
Kingston, Ont.
Catholic

AFFIDAVIT required before License or Certificate is granted by Issuer of Marriage License
provision of the Marriage Act.

011150 FORM 3

A. Peter McDonald
Wm. Hays
Frontenac - abner

That the facts set forth in the hereunder table are true to the best of my knowledge and belief, and that there is no effect, on validity, prior marriage or other lawful cause or legal impediment to her or hinder the solemnization of the said marriage.

	BRIDEGROOM	BRIDE
NAME	Peter McDonald	Annie Payer
OCCUPATION	Labourer	Domestic
PREVIOUS MARRIAGE	Never	Never
AGE	18	18
RELIGION	Roman Catholic	Roman Catholic
RESIDENCE	Frontenac	Frontenac
DATE OF BIRTH	Kingston	Kingston

SWORN before me at **Kingston** in the County of **Frontenac** Ontario, this **3rd** day of **January** 1921, by **Peter McDonald** and **Annie Payer** in the presence of **Anthony Hays** and **James Cadan** Witnesses, and **P. L. Keimig** Minister of the Gospel.

REGISTRAR GENERAL
FRONTENAC

INSTRUCTIONS TO PERSON SOLEMNIZING MARRIAGE
After solemnizing the marriage, fill in the particulars and forward this LICENSE forthwith to the REGISTRAR GENERAL, Parliament Buildings, TORONTO. (A penalty of \$50.00 is provided for negligence.)

Source Ancestry

https://www.ancestry.ca/imageviewer/collections/7921/images/ONMS932_575-0371?treeid=&personid=&hintid=&usePUB=true&_phsrc=zWc2&_phstart=successSource&usePUBJs=true&_ga=2.75137685.602974062.1586873693-309912329.1586873693&pid=2243031

MICHEL MACDONALD
Cree-French-Scottish ancestry

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

Annex DD 1921 Census, Peter McDonald, Second Wife Ruby Annie Payer & Family

1921 Census, South Canonto, Ontario



[View](#)

[Add or update information](#)

[Report a problem](#)

Name: Peter McDonald

Gender: Male

Racial or Tribal Origin: Indian (Native American)

Nationality: Canada

Marital status: Married

Age: 40

Birth Year: abt 1881

Birth Place: Ontario

Residence Date: 1 Jun 1921

House Number: 86

Residence Street or Township: South Canonto

Residence City, Town or Village: Palmerston N & S Canonto

Residence District: Frontenac

Residence Province or Territory: Ontario

Family Number: 91

Household Members:

Name	Age
Peter McDonald	40
Ruby McDonald	49
Wm McDonald	16
Mary McDonald	14
Andy McDonald	11

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

Province Ontario District No. 80 Enumeration Sub-District No. 6 in Palmerston
 Sous-district de recensement No. 6 dans Palmerston

Enumerated by Wm. W. ... Enumerator. ...

Serial Number	NAME AND RESIDENCE	PLACE OF BIRTH	SEX AND AGE	MARRIAGE	RELATIONSHIP	EDUCATION	INDUSTRY	NATIVITY			CITIZENSHIP	RA
								PERSON	FATHER	MOTHER		
25	South											
26	McDonald, Peter		R (02) 5 W (3)		husband	F 5 7	Sub	Can	Can	Can	Can	Can
27	Ruby				wife	F 11 49	Sub	Can	Can	Can	Can	Can
28	Wm				son	M 5 16	Sub	Can	Can	Can	Can	Can
29	Mary				daughter	F 5 14	Sub	Can	Can	Can	Can	Can
30	Andy				son	M 5 11	Sub	Can	Can	Can	Can	Can
31	Wm. W.				enumerator	M 5 11	Sub	Can	Can	Can	Can	Can

Source Ancestry

<https://search.ancestry.ca/cgi-bin/sse.dll?db=CanCen1921&indiv=try&h=3028293>

MICHEL MACDONALD
Cree-French-Scottish ancestry

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

Annex EE Birth of Charles Alexander MacDonald

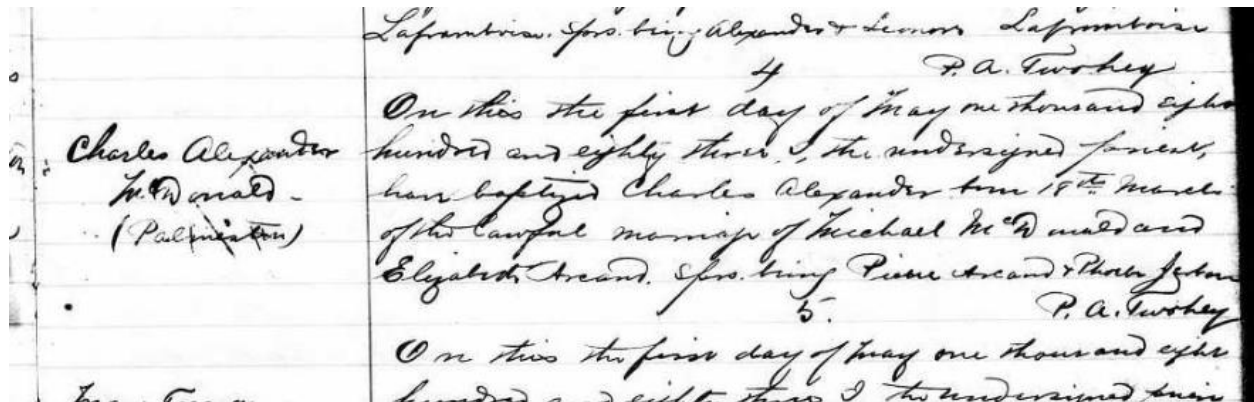
1883-03-18, Frontenac County, Ontario

Birth

Charles Alexander MacDonald, son of Michael McDonald and Elizabeth Arcand

Ontario, Canada, Roman Catholic Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials, 1760-1923 for Charles Alexander McDonald

Ardoch > Not Stated > Baptism, Marriage, Burial, Abjuration, Confirmation; Ardoch; 1882-1910



Source; Ancestry.ca

https://www.ancestry.ca/interactive/61505/FS_005070849_00010?pid=201295&backurl=http://search.ancestry.ca/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv%3D1%26dbid%3D61505%26h%3D201295%26tid%3D%26pid%3D%26usePUB%3Dtrue%26_phsrc%3DiJq24%26_phstart%3DsuccessSource&treeid=&personid=&usePUB=true&_phsrc=iJq24&_phstart=successSource&usePUBJs=true&_ga=2.230585944.519009209.1585153779-1204374744.1585153776#?imageId=FS_005070849_00010

MICHEL MACDONALD
Cree-French-Scottish ancestry

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

Annex FF Birth of Mary Adeline MacDonald

1884-10-09, Ardoch, Ontario

Birth

Mary Adeline MacDonald, daughter of Michael McDonald and Eliza Arcand

Ontario, Canada, Roman Catholic Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials, 1760-1923 for Mary Adeline McDonald

Ardoch > Not Stated > Baptism, Marriage, Burial, Abjuration, Confirmation; Ardoch; 1882-1910

the sponsors being Alois Swager & Catherine Weber.

23 P. A. Twohey P.S.

Mary Adeline
McDonald.

On this the ninth day of October one thousand
eight hundred and eighty four, I the undersigned
priest, have baptized Mary Adeline daughter
of the lawful marriage of Michael McDonald
and Eliza Arcand, the sponsors being
Jeremiah Lapromina & Mrs. Arcand.

P. A. Twohey P.S.

Source: Ancestry.ca

https://www.ancestry.ca/interactive/61505/FS_005070849_00015/30201345

MICHEL MACDONALD
Cree-French-Scottish ancestry

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

Annex GG Death of Mary Adeline MacDonald

1900-05-27, Ardoch, Ontario

Death

Mary Adeline MacDonald, 14 years old, daughter of Michel McDonald

Ontario, Canada, Roman Catholic Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials, 1760-1923 for Mary McDonald
Ardoch > Not Stated > Baptism, Marriage, Burial, Abjuration, Confirmation; Ardoch; 1882-1910

etc. etc.

C. Grenot P.M.

Mary
McDonald

On this the twenty seventh of May one thousand
nine hundred & the undersigned priest have
interred in the cemetery of Ompah the remains
of Mary McDonald aged 14 years, daughter
of Michel McDonald. In the presence of
Not. La Beauvois, P. et al. and
others.

C. Grenot P.M.

Source: Ancestry.ca

https://search.ancestry.ca/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=61505&h=201889&tid=&pid=&usePUB=true&_phsrc=Afd8&_phstart=successSource

MICHEL MACDONALD
Cree-French-Scottish ancestry

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

Annex HH 1915 Marriage of Elisa Ellen MacDonald and Edgerton Ryerson Whetung (Ojibwe)

1915-10-13, Peterborough, Ontario

Marriage

Elisa Ellen MacDonald, age 23, daughter of Michel McDonald and Eliza Arcand
And

Edgerton Ryerson Whetung, 22, son of Arthur Whetung and Sarah Sandy

Ontario, Canada, Marriages, 1826-1937 for M McDonald

Peterborough > 1912

SCHEDULE D.
AFFIDAVIT.
Required before License or Certificate is Granted by Issuer of Marriage Licenses by provision of
The Marriage Act.
(Chapter 162, R. S. O. 1897.)

106511

I, **Edgerton Ryerson Whetung** of the County of **Peterborough** do solemnly swear that I am not lawfully married to any other person and that I am not within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity or affinity as defined in the said Act.

I, **Elisa Ellen MacDonald** of the County of **Peterborough** do solemnly swear that I am not lawfully married to any other person and that I am not within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity or affinity as defined in the said Act.

1. That I and **Elisa Ellen MacDonald** are both of legal age and of sound mind and are not within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity or affinity as defined in the said Act.

2. According to the best of my knowledge and belief, there is no affinity, consanguinity, prior marriage or any other lawful cause or legal impediment to the marriage of the said parties.

3. I am **Edgerton Ryerson Whetung** and the said **Elisa Ellen MacDonald** are both of legal age and of sound mind and are not within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity or affinity as defined in the said Act.

4. I am of the age of **23** years, and the said **Elisa Ellen MacDonald** is of the full age of **23** years.

5. I am **Edgerton Ryerson Whetung** and the said **Elisa Ellen MacDonald** are both of legal age and of sound mind and are not within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity or affinity as defined in the said Act.

Witness my hand and seal at **Peterborough** this **25th** day of **March** 1912.

Edgerton Ryerson Whetung
Edgerton Ryerson Whetung

Elisa Ellen MacDonald
Elisa Ellen MacDonald

Notary Public
Peterborough

Particulars to be filled in by the Clergman performing Marriage

I Heroby declare that I Married

Name of Husband
Edgerton Ryerson Whetung
Rank or Profession
Banker
Bachelor or Widower
Bachelor
Age
22
Religious Denomination
Methodist

Name of Wife
Elisa Ellen MacDonald
Rank or Profession
None
Spinster or Widow
Spinster
Age
23
Religious Denomination
Methodist

Name and Maiden Name of Mother of Husband
Sarah Sandy

Name and Maiden Name of Mother of Wife
Eliza Arcand

Signature and Address of Clergman
Arthur Whetung
Channing Village

Source: Ancestry.ca

https://www.ancestry.ca/interactive/7921/ONMS932_224-0064?pid=83527089&backurl=https://search.ancestry.ca/cgi-bin/sse.dll?dbid%3D7921%26h%3D83527089%26indiv%3Dtry%26o_vc%3DRecord:OtherRecord%26rhSource%3D61505&treed=&personid=&hintid=&usePUB=true&usePUBJs=true&_ga=2.36367651.208150150.1586715786-474654411.1586715786

MICHEL MACDONALD
Cree-French-Scottish ancestry

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

Annex II 1911 Census for Elisa Ellen MacDonald

1921 Census, Peterborough, Ontario

Elisa Ellen MacDonald

23 years old, Indian

She is working as a servant for the Cornelius Family..

The family is listed as Indian.

1911 Census of Canada for Eliza Mc Donald
 Ontario > Peterborough East > Sub-District 25 - Otonabee

FIFTH CENSUS OF CANADA, 1911. SCHEDULE }
TABLEAU } N

Province Ontario District No. 1128 Peterborough

Page 8 Nominal return of living persons by }
Dénombrement des vivants par } William

Dwelling House Number	Name of each person in family, household or institution.	Place of habitation, if township or parish, city, town or village, range or concession and lot or industrial number, if in township or parish, street and house number, if in city, town or village, or other description.	Sex	Relationship to head of family or household.	Single, married, widowed, divorced, legally separated.	Month of birth.	Year of birth.	Age at last birthday.	CITIZENSHIP, NATIONALITY AND RACIAL OR ETHNIC ORIGIN.	
									Country or place of birth.	Racial or ethnic origin.
6363	Cornelius Richard	Lot 23 con 2	M	Head	M	May	1862	61	0	Scottish
	Agnes	"	F	Wife	M	July	1870	41	0	Canadian
	John	"	M	Son	S	April	1902	9	0	Canadian
	May Ellen	"	F	Daughter	S	Feb	1909	2	0	Canadian
	Eliza	"	F	Servant	S	Aug	1888	23	0	Canadian
6464	Leary John D	Lot 23 con 4	M	Head	M	Nov	1841	70	0	Irish

Source : Ancestry

https://www.ancestry.ca/imageviewer/collections/8947/images/e081_e002015333?pId=5678042

MICHEL MACDONALD
Cree-French-Scottish ancestry

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

Annex JJ 1921 Census for Elisa Ellen MacDonald, Edgerton Ryerson Whetung & Family

1921 Census, Peterborough West, Sub-District 38 - Indian Reserve Mud Lake

Eliza Whetung (née MacDonald) self-identified as French while her husband and children were identified as Ojibwe

Name: Eliza Whiting <i>[Eliza Whetung]</i>		Household Members:	Name	Age
Gender: Female		Ryerson Whiting	33	
Racial or Tribal Origin: French		Eliza Whiting	32	
Nationality: Canada		Ryerson Whiting	8	
Marital status: Married		Leanard Whiting	6	
Age: 32		Iona Whiting	4	
Birth Year: abt 1889		Lenora Whiting	1	
Birth Place: Ontario				
Residence Date: 1 Jun 1921				
House Number: 48				
Residence Street or Township: Mud Lake				
Residence City, Town or Village: Smith				
Residence District: Peterborough West				
Residence Province or Territory: Ontario				
Residence Country: Canada				
Relation to Head of House: Wife				
Spouse's Name: Ryerson Whiting				
Father Birth Place: Ontario				

Source Ancestry
<https://search.ancestry.ca/cgi-bin/sse.dll?db=CanCen1921&indiv=try&h=2051689>

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

Province Ontario District No. 119 Enumeration Sub-District No. 38 in 38 dans

Enumerated by R. J. McCann Enumerator. Enumerateur.

NUMBER of the census	NAME AND RESIDENCE		SEXES AND CLASS OF HOME				PERSONAL DESCRIPTION				NATIVITY			CITIZENSHIP		RACE	
	NAME	PLACE OF BIRTH	Male	Female	Single	Married	Age	Married	Single	Foreign born	Native born	Foreign born	Native born	By birth	By naturalization		
14	47 52	Smith Albert	Mud Lake Indian Reserve	M	W	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	15	Margaret	"	F	W	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	48 58	Whiting Ryerson	Mud Lake Indian Reserve	M	W	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	17	Blige	"	F	W	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	18	Ryerson	"	M	W	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	19	Leanard	"	M	W	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	20	Lenora	"	F	W	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	21	Lenora	"	F	W	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	49 54	Smith Percy	Mud Lake Indian Reserve	M	W	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source Ancestry
https://www.ancestry.ca/imageviewer/collections/8991/images/1921_082-e003029448?treeid=&personid=&hintid=&usePUB=true&usePUBJs=true&pid=2051689

MICHEL MACDONALD
Cree-French-Scottish ancestry

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

Annex KK Birth of Esther Lanore MacDonald

1891-02-24, Ardoch, Ontario

Birth

Esther Lanore MacDonald daughter of Michel MacDonald and Elizabeth Arcault (i.e.Arcan)

Ontario, Canada, Roman Catholic Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials, 1760-1923 for Esther Lanore Mc Donald

Ardoch > Not Stated > Baptism, Marriage, Burial, Abjuration, Confirmation; Ardoch; 1882-1910

	Jane Jarbeau. Sponsors Margaret Jarbeau and W ^m Goyon C. J. Killian
Esther Lanore Mc Donald	³ On this the twenty second day of March one thousand eight hundred and ninety one. The undersigned priest have baptizid ^{our son d'eloge} Esther Lanore born on the twenty fourth of February of the lawful marriage of Michael Mc Donald and Elizabeth Arcault - Sponsors Patrick Kelly and Lanore Raspberry C. J. Killian
Hugh	⁴ On this the eighth day of March one thousand

Source: Ancestry.ca

https://www.ancestry.ca/interactive/61505/FS_005070849_00029?pid=201485&backurl=http://search.ancestry.ca/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv%3D1%26dbid%3D61505%26h%3D201485%26tid%3D%26pid%3D%26usePUB%3Dtrue%26_phsrc%3DAfd55%26_phstart%3DsuccessSource&treeid=&personid=&usePUB=true&_phsrc=Afd55&_phstart=successSource&usePUBJs=true&_ga=2.160929213.1238253736.1588886176-347328330.1588886176#?imageId=FS_005070849_00029

MICHEL MACDONALD
Cree-French-Scottish ancestry

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

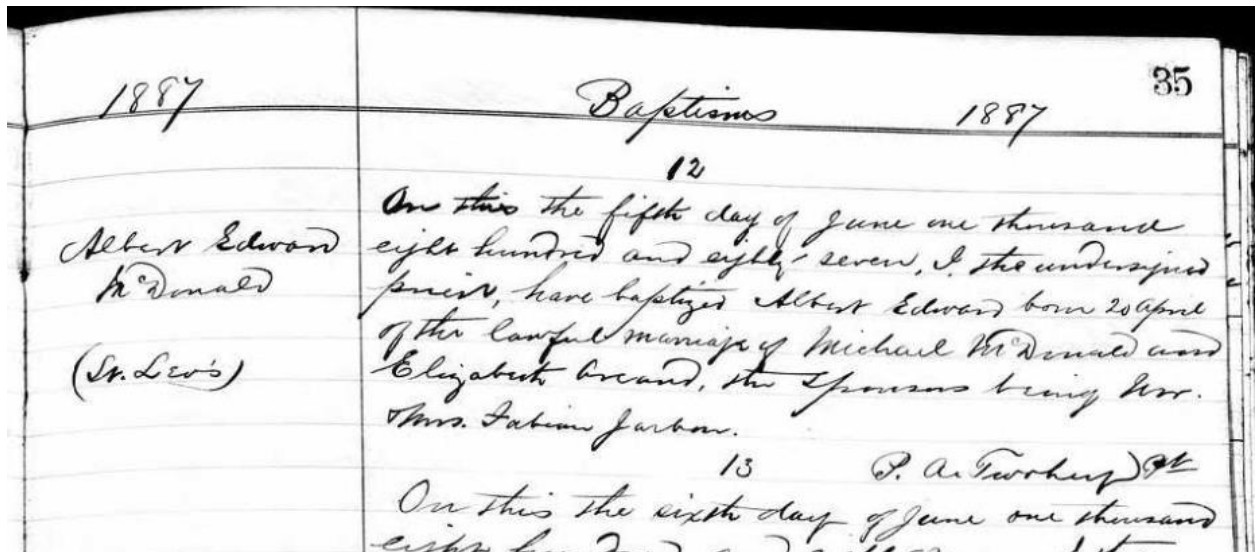
Annex LL Birth of Albert Edward MacDonald

1887-04-20 in Ardoch, Ontario

Birth

Albert Edward MacDonald, son of Michael McDonald and Elizabeth Arcand

Ontario, Canada, Roman Catholic Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials, 1760-1923 for Albert Edward Mcdonald
Ardoch > Not Stated > Baptism, Marriage, Burial, Abjuration, Confirmation; Ardoch; 1882-1910



Source: Ancestry.ca

https://www.ancestry.ca/interactive/61505/FS_005070849_00023/201425?backurl=https://www.ancestry.ca/family-tree/person/tree/118473724/person/202179254480/facts/citation/702250222125/edit/record

MICHEL MACDONALD
Cree-French-Scottish ancestry

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

Annex MM 1901 Census, Renfrew North, Algoma South Township

1901 Census
Renfrew North, Algoma South Township

Examples of Indigenous tribal origins: Algonquin, Algonquin French Breed, Algonquin Scott Breed, etc...

FOURTH CENSUS OF CANADA, 1901. SCHEDULE TABLEAU No. 1. POPULATION. (Polling subdivision / Subdivision de voteation) District No. 110 Renfrew North S. District No. 01

Province Ontario Nominal Return of Living Persons by Enumeration des Vivants par John G. O'Brien

Page 12

Line Ligne	Personal Description		Citizenship, Nationality and Religion								Principal Profession, occupation, trade or means of living of each person. (If person has several these give them in order of their rank)						
	Sex	Color	Relationship to head of family or household	Single, married, widowed or divorced	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 in Canada		Race or Tribal origin	Nationality	Religion			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	755	759	Leanne Marie	W	R	Wife	20	12/21/81	1877	23	Ont 5		✓	Algonquin	Algonquin	R.C. Cath.	
2	758	762	Leanne Marie	W	R	Wife	21	12/21/81	1878	22	Ont 5		✓	Algonquin	Algonquin	R.C. Cath.	
3			" Elizabeth	W	R	Wife	21	12/21/81	1878	22	Ont 5		✓	Algonquin	Algonquin	R.C. Cath.	
4			" Alice	W	R	Wife	21	12/21/81	1878	22	Ont 5		✓	Algonquin	Algonquin	R.C. Cath.	
5			" Mary Ann	W	R	Wife	21	12/21/81	1878	22	Ont 5		✓	Algonquin	Algonquin	R.C. Cath.	
6	164	168	Thomas Thomas	M	R	Head	47	1854/26	1862	35	Ont 2		✓	" F.B.	"	"	Algonquin
7			" Mary	W	R	Wife	47	1854/26	1862	35	Ont 2		✓	" F.B.	"	"	"
8			" Charles	M	R	Wife	47	1854/26	1862	35	Ont 2		✓	" F.B.	"	"	"
9			" Mary L.	W	R	Wife	47	1854/26	1862	35	Ont 2		✓	" F.B.	"	"	"
10			" Peter	M	R	Wife	47	1854/26	1862	35	Ont 2		✓	" F.B.	"	"	"
11			" Peter	M	R	Wife	47	1854/26	1862	35	Ont 2		✓	" F.B.	"	"	"
12	165	169	Thomas John P.	M	R	Head	47	1854/26	1862	35	Ont 2		✓	Algonquin	Algonquin	R.C. Cath.	
13			" Mary	W	R	Wife	47	1854/26	1862	35	Ont 2		✓	Algonquin	Algonquin	R.C. Cath.	
14			" William	M	R	Wife	47	1854/26	1862	35	Ont 2		✓	Algonquin	Algonquin	R.C. Cath.	
15			" Mary	W	R	Wife	47	1854/26	1862	35	Ont 2		✓	Algonquin	Algonquin	R.C. Cath.	
16			" Mary	W	R	Wife	47	1854/26	1862	35	Ont 2		✓	Algonquin	Algonquin	R.C. Cath.	
17	166	167	William	M	R	Head	47	1854/26	1862	35	Ont 2		✓	Algonquin	Algonquin	R.C. Cath.	
18			" Mary	W	R	Wife	47	1854/26	1862	35	Ont 2		✓	Algonquin	Algonquin	R.C. Cath.	
19			" William	M	R	Wife	47	1854/26	1862	35	Ont 2		✓	Algonquin	Algonquin	R.C. Cath.	
20	167	165	John	M	R	Head	47	1854/26	1862	35	Ont 2		✓	"	"	"	"
21			" William	M	R	Wife	47	1854/26	1862	35	Ont 2		✓	"	"	"	"
22			" William	M	R	Wife	47	1854/26	1862	35	Ont 2		✓	"	"	"	"
23			" William	M	R	Wife	47	1854/26	1862	35	Ont 2		✓	"	"	"	"
24			" Elizabeth	W	R	Wife	47	1854/26	1862	35	Ont 2		✓	"	"	"	"
25	168	165	Thomas	M	R	Head	47	1854/26	1862	35	Ont 2		✓	Algonquin	Algonquin	R.C. Cath.	
26			" Elizabeth	W	R	Wife	47	1854/26	1862	35	Ont 2		✓	"	"	"	"
27			" Mary	W	R	Wife	47	1854/26	1862	35	Ont 2		✓	"	"	"	"
28			" William	M	R	Wife	47	1854/26	1862	35	Ont 2		✓	"	"	"	"
29	169	171	Thomas	M	R	Head	47	1854/26	1862	35	Ont 2		✓	Algonquin	Algonquin	R.C. Cath.	
30	170	170	Reed	M	W	Head	16	1884	1883	17	Ont 6		✓	Scottish	"	Presby. Scotch	

Source: Library and Archives Canada
1901 Census of Canada

<http://data2.collectionscanada.ca/1901/z/z002/pdf/z000098454.pdf>


MICHEL MACDONALD
Cree-French-Scottish ancestry

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

Annex NN 1901 Census, Michael McDonald, Manitoba Cree FB, Summary

1901 Census
Palmerston and Canonto, Addington District,
Summary Transcript: Ancestry.ca
Michael Mc Donald and household

Michael McDonald in the 1901 Census of Canada



- [View 1901 Form \(English version\)](#)
- [View 1901 Form \(French version\)](#)
- [View/Add alternate info](#)
- [Report issue](#)

Name:	Michael McDonald																				
Gender:	Male																				
Racial or Tribal Origin:	Cree Fb																				
Nationality:	Canand																				
Marital status:	Widowed																				
Birth Place:	Manitoba																				
Relation to Head of House:	Head																				
Religion:	Roman Catholic																				
Occupation:	Famer																				
Hourly Wage:	60																				
Months Employed Other:	2																				
Can Speak English:	Yes																				
Can Speak French:	Yes																				
Province:	Ontario																				
District:	Addington																				
District Number:	43																				
Sub-District:	Palmerston and Canonto																				
Sub-District Number:	3																				
Family Number:	51																				
Neighbors:	View others on page																				
Household Members:																					
	<table><thead><tr><th>Name</th><th>Age</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Michael McDonald</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Gorge McDonald</td><td>20</td></tr><tr><td>A. Peatter McDonald</td><td>19</td></tr><tr><td>Charley McDonald</td><td>18</td></tr><tr><td>John McDonald</td><td>15</td></tr><tr><td>L Liza McDonald</td><td>12</td></tr><tr><td>E. Lenore McDonald</td><td>10</td></tr><tr><td>Searry Whiteduck</td><td>31</td></tr><tr><td>E. Marry Brown</td><td>0</td></tr></tbody></table>	Name	Age	Michael McDonald		Gorge McDonald	20	A. Peatter McDonald	19	Charley McDonald	18	John McDonald	15	L Liza McDonald	12	E. Lenore McDonald	10	Searry Whiteduck	31	E. Marry Brown	0
Name	Age																				
Michael McDonald																					
Gorge McDonald	20																				
A. Peatter McDonald	19																				
Charley McDonald	18																				
John McDonald	15																				
L Liza McDonald	12																				
E. Lenore McDonald	10																				
Searry Whiteduck	31																				
E. Marry Brown	0																				

[Save](#) [Cancel](#)

Source: Ancestry.ca
<https://search.ancestry.ca/cgi-bin/sse.dll?db=1901canada&indiv=try&h=7246571>

MICHEL MACDONALD
Cree-French-Scottish ancestry

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

Annex OO 1901 Census, Palmerston and Canonto, Michel McDonald, Manitoba Cree FB

1901 Census
 Palmerston and Canonto, Addington District,
 Michael McDonald and household

FOURTH CENSUS OF CANADA, 1901. **SCHEDULE TABLEAU No. 1. POPULATION.**

Province *Ontario* District No. *43 Addington* S. District No. *2861* { Polling sub-division / Subdivision de votation } N

Page *6* Nominal Return of Living Persons by / Dénombrement des Vivants par *J. Moore*

Numbered in the order of Visitation	Personal Description							Citizenship, Nationality and Religion						Principal Profession			
	Name of each person in family or household on 31st March, 1901.	Sex	Color	Relationship to head of family or household	Single, married, widowed or divorced.	Month and date of birth.	Year of birth.	Country or place of birth.	Year of immigration to Canada.	Year of naturalization.	Racial or Tribal origin.	Nationality.	Religion.	Profession, occupation, trade or avocation of living of each person.	Residence.		
Numbered in the order of Visitation	Description de la Personne							Citoyenneté, Nationalité et Religion						Principale Profession			
Name of each person in family or household on 31st March, 1901.	Sex	Color	Relation de parenté ou autre avec le chef de famille ou du ménage.	Single, married, widowed or divorced.	Mois et date de naissance.	Année de naissance.	Pays ou lieu de naissance.	Année d'immigration au Canada.	Année de naturalisation.	Origine raciale ou tribale.	Nationalité.	Religion.	Profession, occupation, métier ou autre occupation de chaque personne.	Résidence.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
48	48	Arch. Bates	M	W	Head	M	5 Dec 1833	57	Ont		French	Canadian	R. Cath.	Farmer			
6		.. Sarah	F	Wife		M	11 May 1818	62									
		.. S. Marr	F	Daught		M	11 Sep 1861	31									
		.. D. Long	M	Son		M	22 Sep 1880	20									
		.. M. Marr	F	Daught		M	14 June 1872	8									
		.. J. Wilson	M	Son		M	18 June 1872	22									Labour
		.. A. Long	F	Wife		M	28 Aug 1822	18									Account
47	47	Albert H. Williams	M	Head		M	26 Dec 1832	42	Ont		Scottish	Canadian	R. Cath.	Farmer			
		.. Janet	F	Wife		M	11 Dec 1832	40									
		.. W. J. J. J.	M	Son		M	7 Feb 1842	17									Labour
		.. George	M	Son		M	17 Jan 1852	14									
		.. J. Williams	M	Daught		M	11 May 1852	12									
		.. J. Thomas	M	Son		M	28 Aug 1852	8									
		.. S. Williams	M	Son		M	11 May 1852	16									
		.. J. H. J. J.	M	Son		M	15 June 1852	37									Labour
		.. Robert	M	Son		M	11 June 1852	30									Labour
		.. Thomas	M	Head		M	31 Jan 1822	36	Ont		Irish	Canadian	R. Cath.	Farmer			
		.. Alice	F	Wife		M	23 May 1822	26									
		.. William	M	Daught		M	3 Feb 1852	6									
		.. J. Robert	M	Son		M	16 March 1852	5									
		.. Thomas	M	Son		M	26 Dec 1852	3									
		.. W. H. J. J.	M	Son		M	3 March 1852	1									
44	44	McDonald, Michael	M	Head		M			Man		Irish	Canadian	R. Cath.	Farmer			
		.. George	M	Son		M	16 Sep 1822	20	Ont								Labour
		.. A. Baxter	M	Son		M	10 Feb 1852	19									Labour
		.. Charles	M	Son		M	1 Jun 1852	18									Labour
		.. John	M	Son		M	25 Dec 1852	15									
		.. M. Long	F	Daught		M	24 Aug 1852	12									
		.. J. J. J.	M	Son		M	24 Feb 1852	10									
		.. W. J. J. J.	F	Account		M	19 Aug 1861	31									
		.. Brown, S. Mary	F	Wife		M	3 Feb 1821										
51	51	Shank, Samuel	M	Head		M	11 Jan 1818	62									Farmer
		.. Margaret	F	Wife		M	7 Aug 1833	67									

Source: Library and Archives Canada
 1901 Census
<http://data2.collectionscanada.ca/1901/z/z001/pdf/z000048666.pdf>

MICHEL MACDONALD
Cree-French-Scottish ancestry

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

Annex PP Birth of Joseph Alfred MacDonald

1893-07-19, Ardoch, Ontario

Birth

Joseph Alfred MacDonald, son of Michel McDonald and Mary Arcault (i.e. Eliza Arcan)

Note: His mother died following his birth, on the same day, of Extreme Post-partem hemorrhage

Ontario, Canada, Roman Catholic Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials, 1760-1923 for Joseph Alfred Mc Donald
Ardoch > Not Stated > Baptism, Marriage, Burial, Abjuration, Confirmation; Ardoch; 1882-1910

Joseph Alfred Mc Donald	Sponsors. James Flynn & Mrs. Flynn. C. J. Kelleen 12 On this the twenty-ninth day of July one thousand eight hundred and ninety three I the undersigned priest have baptized Joseph Alfred born 12 th July of the lawful marriage of Michael Mc Donald and Mrs. Arcault. Sponsors. Orville Raspberry & self C. J. Kelleen
David Fabrean	13 On this the thirtieth day of August one thousand

Source; Ancestry.ca

https://www.ancestry.ca/interactive/61505/FS_005070849_00035/201540?

MICHEL MACDONALD
Cree-French-Scottish ancestry

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

Annex QQ Mariage of Joseph Alfred MacDonald

1915-10-13, Field, Ontario
Marriage

Joseph Alfred MacDonald, son of Michel McDonald and Liset Arcand (i.e. Eliza Arcan)
and
Blanche Lalonde, daughter of Pierre Lalonde and Marie Lalonde

Ontario, Canada, Catholic Church Records (Drouin Collection), 1802-1967 for Joseph McDonald

F > Field > ALL > 1908-1918

*Bureau de Desautels, Ont., et
Lucie Dubuc de Smoky Falls, Ont.
L. P. Thériault, P. Curé*

*mariage - le 13 octobre 1915, avec une publica-
tion, j'ai reçu le mutuel consente-
ment de mariage, de Joseph M^e Don-
ald, âgé de 22 ans, de Field, Onta-
rio, fils de Michel M^e Donald et de
Liset Arcand; avec Blanche
Lalonde, âgée de 21 ans, fille de
Pierre Lalonde et de Marie Lalonde
tous les trois de Field, Ontario,
Témoins: Godefroy Arcand et Pierre
Lalonde, tous les deux aussi de
Field, Ont.,*

L. P. Thériault, P. Curé

Source: Ancestry

https://www.ancestry.ca/imageviewer/collections/1109/images/d13p_34950022?pId=83265&backurl=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.ancestry.ca%2Ffamily-tree%2Fperson%2Ftree%2F108849895%2Fperson%2F270070854459%2Ffacts%2Fcitation%2F840255885403%2Fedit%2Frecord

MICHEL MACDONALD
Cree-French-Scottish ancestry

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

Annex RR Birth, Ontario Register, Mary Ellen Brown

1901-02-13, Palmerston, Frontenac County
Birth, Ontario Register of Births
Mary Ellen Brown, daughter of Sarah Whiteduck and George Brown.

Ontario, Canada Births, 1858-1913 for Mary Ellen Brown

Frontenac > 1895

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SCHEDULE A.
County of *Frontenac*

No.	NAME.	Sex M. or F.	DATE OF BIRTH.		NAME OF FATHER.	MAIDEN NAME OF MOTHER.
			Month.	Year.		
<i>122</i>	<i>Burns, John</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>June</i>	<i>1892</i>	<i>Masses, Ira</i>	<i>Thompson, Nina</i>
<i>123</i>	<i>Riddle, John</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>July</i>	<i>25 1902</i>	<i>Riddle, William</i>	<i>Presell, Charlotte Ann</i>
<i>124</i>	<i>Brown, Mary Ellen</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Feb</i>	<i>13 1901</i>	<i>Brown, George</i>	<i>Whiteduck, Sarah</i>
<i>125</i>	<i>Barton, Nettie Hannah</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Sep</i>	<i>13 1902</i>	<i>Barton, Frank</i>	<i>Hughes, Annie</i>

Source Ancestry.ca

https://www.ancestry.ca/interactive/8838/ONMS929_158-0249?pid=2132558&backurl=https://search.ancestry.ca/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv%3D1%26bid%3D8838%26h%3D2132558%26tid%3D%26pid%3D%26usePUB%3Dtrue%26_phsrc%3DoyZ4%26_phstart%3DsuccessSource&treeid=&personid=&hintid=&usePUB=true&_phsrc=oyZ4&_phstart=successSource&usePUBJs=true&_ga=2.30378559.1440005386.1585872616-1172020238.1585872616

MICHEL MACDONALD
Cree-French-Scottish ancestry

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

Annex SS Birth, Church Record, Mary Ann (Ellen) Brown

1901-05-05, Baptism

1901-02-13, Palmerston, Frontenac County

Birth, Church Record

Mary Ellen Brown, unknown parents (daughter of Sarah Whiteduck and George Brown)

Ontario, Canada, Roman Catholic Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials, 1760-1923 for Mary Ann Brown

Ardoch > Not Stated > Baptism, Marriage, Burial, Abjuration, Confirmation; Ardoch; 1882-1910

*Mary Ann
Unknown
Palmerston*

J. Chailow

*On this, the fifth day of May 1901, I, the undersigned
priest, have baptized Mary Ann born 13th of February 18,
of unknown parents. (George Brown, and Sarah Whiteduck.)
Sponsors: Mrs. J. J. J. and John Brady.*

J. Chailow

Source: Ancestry.ca

https://www.ancestry.ca/interactive/61505/FS_005070849_00048?pid=201674&backurl=http://search.ancestry.ca/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv%3D1%26dbid%3D61505%26h%3D201674%26tid%3D%26pid%3D%26usePUB%3Dtrue%26_phsrc%3DoyZ7%26_phstart%3DsuccessSource&treeid=&personid=&usePUB=true&_phsrc=oyZ7&_phstart=successSource&usePUBJs=true&_ga=2.232678047.1440005386.1585872616-1172020238.1585872616

MICHEL MACDONALD
Cree-French-Scottish ancestry

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

Annex TT Death, Church Record, Elizabeth MacDonnell

1876-12-14, Frontenac, Ontario
 Death

Elizabeth MacDonnell, daughter of Michel and Mary MacDonnell

Ontario, Canada, Deaths and Deaths Overseas, 1869-1948 for Elizabeth MacDonnell
 Frontenac > 1876

Schedule C.—DEATHS.			553
County of <i>Frontenac</i>		Division of <i>Kingston</i>	
	✓ 322	✓ No 323	✓ No 324
Name and surname of Deceased	<i>Mary Reay</i>	<i>Margaret McGill</i>	<i>Elizabeth MacDonnell</i>
When Died	✓ <i>December 6. 1876</i>	✓ <i>October 6. 1876</i>	✓ <i>December 14. 1876</i>
Sex—Male or Female	<i>F</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>F</i>
Age	✓ <i>68 years</i>	✓ <i>56 years</i>	✓ <i>4 yrs & 8 mos</i>
Rank or Profession	<i>Widow</i>	<i>Widow—woman</i>	<i>Child</i>
Where Born	<i>Ireland</i>	<i>Ireland</i>	<i>Kingston</i>
Certified cause of Death, and duration of Illness	✓ <i>Inflammation of Lungs one week</i>	✓ <i>Infirmity years</i>	✓ <i>Cholera 4 days</i>
Name of Physician, if any	<i>Dr. A. G. Oliver</i>	<i>Dr. Walter Hutton</i>	<i>Dr. G. G. G. G.</i>
Signature, description and residence of Informant	<i>Mary J. Mitchell Wife of John Reay Kingston</i>	<i>Mrs. J. G. G. G. Wife of J. G. G. G. Kingston</i>	<i>Mrs. J. G. G. G. Wife of J. G. G. G. Kingston</i>
When Registered	<i>December 11. 1876</i>	<i>December 11. 1876</i>	<i>December 15. 1876</i>
Religious Denomination of Deceased	<i>Church of England</i>	<i>Church of England</i>	<i>R. Catholic</i>
Signature of Registrar	<i>M. H. H. H.</i>	<i>M. H. H. H.</i>	<i>M. H. H. H.</i>
REMARKS	<i>003375</i>	<i>003376</i>	<i>003377</i>
	✓ 325	✓ No 326	✓ No 327

Source; Ancestry

https://www.ancestry.ca/imageviewer/collections/8946/images/ONMS935_12-0191?usePUB=true&_phsrc=fSC7&_phstart=successSource&usePUBJs=true&pid=828737

e

MICHEL MACDONALD
Cree-French-Scottish ancestry

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

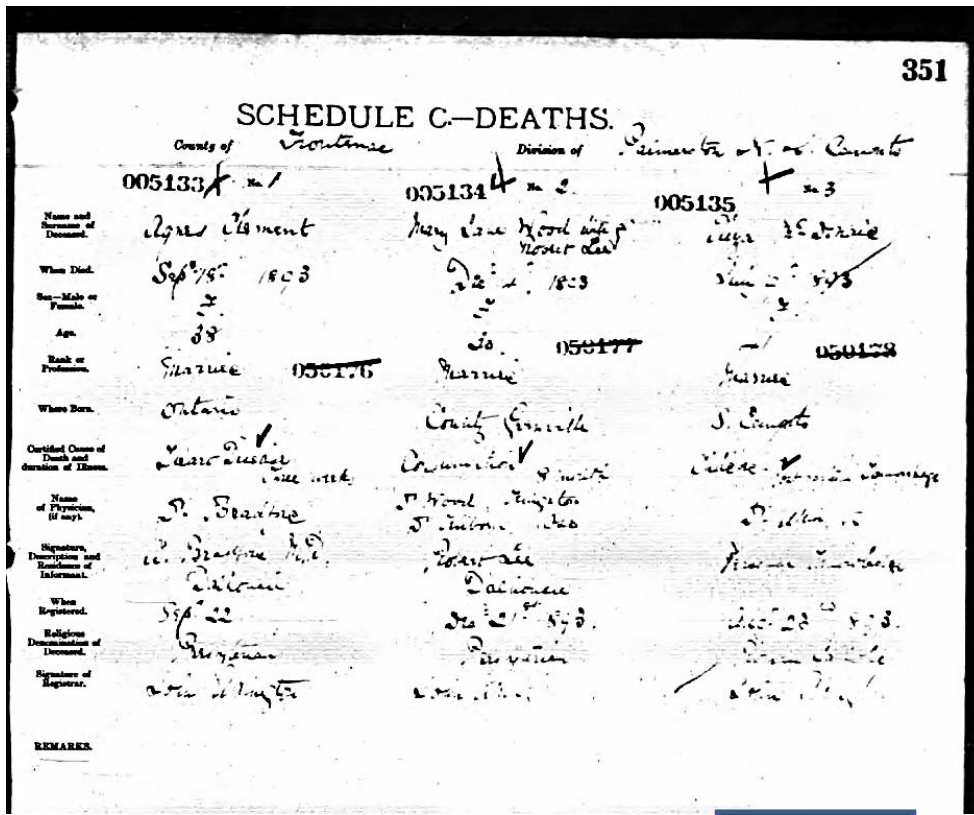
Annex UU Death of Eliza McDonald (née Arcan) on or around 1893-07-19

1893-07-19, Frontenac, Palmerston & Canoto, Ontario
 Death, Record No. 005135

Eliza McDonald (née Arcan)

Cause of death: Extreme Post-partem hemorrhage (after the birth on 1893-07-19 of her son Joseph Alfred MacDonald)

Ontario, Canada, Deaths and Deaths Overseas, 1869-1948 for Eliza McDonaie
 Frontenac > 1892



005135
 Eliza McDonald
 July 19th, 1893 ca

Extreme
 Post-partem
 hemorrhage

(Note: Image extremely hard to read but the recognizable elements are there)

Source: Ancestry.ca

https://www.ancestry.ca/imageviewer/collections/8946/images/ONMS935_67-0573?treeid=&personid=&hintid=&usePUB=true&_phsrc=MGJ4&_phstart=successSource&usePUBJs=true&pId=1797624&backurl=https%3A%2F%2Fsearch.ancestry.ca%2Fcgi-bin%2Fsse.dll%3Ffindiv%3D1%26dbid%3D8946%26h%3D1797624%26tid%3D%26pid%3D%26usePUB%3Dtrue%26_phsrc%3DMGJ4%26_phstart%3DsuccessSource

MICHEL MACDONALD
Cree-French-Scottish ancestry

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

Annex VV Death of Catherine (Kathleen) McDonald (née Pierre)

1918-06-10, Frontenac, Ontario
 Death

Catherine (Kathleen) McDonald (née Pierre)

Parents; William Pierre and Sarah Jacob
 Informant; Peter McDonald (Husband)

Ontario, Canada, Deaths and Deaths Overseas, 1869-1948
 Frontenac > 1918

DEATHS			
County of Frontenac		Division of Belton, N.E. & Canoto	
REGISTRAR'S NAME	REGISTRAR'S NAME	REGISTRAR'S NAME	REGISTRAR'S NAME
Mc Kinnon ✓	McDonald ✓		
Christian Name	Elizabeth McDonald	Kathleen	
Sex	female	female	
Age	63 yrs. & on the 26 days	54 yrs & on the 25 days	
Date of Death	May 30th 1918	June 10th 1918	
Place of Birth	Snow Road Ont.	Calabogie Ont.	
Place of Death	Concession 10 lot 14 Pals	South Canoto	
Place of Birth	Cowford County of Glendon		
Occupation	farmer's wife 0172000	farmer's wife 0172000	
Married or Widowed	widowed	married	
Name of Father	James Millar	William Pierre	
Maternal Name of Mother	Elizabeth Smith	Sarah Jacob	
Cause of Death (if known)	Diabetic	Bronchitis	
Name of Physician who attended	Dr Dwyer	Dr Barker	
Name of Informant	James Millar	Peter Mc Donald	
Address	Snow Road, Ont.	Canoto Ont	
Date of Return	June 1st 1918	June 10th 1918	
Physician's Return of Death		Physician's Return of Death	
Name of Informant	Mc Kinnon	Mc Donald	
Christian Name	Elizabeth	Kathleen	
Date of Death	May 30th 1918	June 10th 1918	
CAUSE OF DEATH	Diabetic	Bronchitis	
Duration	2 years	3 weeks	
Immediate Cause of Death	Diabetic	Bronchitis	
Duration		3 weeks	
Physician's Name	Dr Dwyer	Dr Barker	
Address	Perth Ont.	Sharbot Lake Ont	
Date of Death	June 1st 1918	June 10th 1918	
Remarks			

Source; Ancestry
https://www.ancestry.ca/imageviewer/collections/8946/images/ONMS935_242-1320?lang=en-CA

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Pembroke, Ontario
2021-04-19