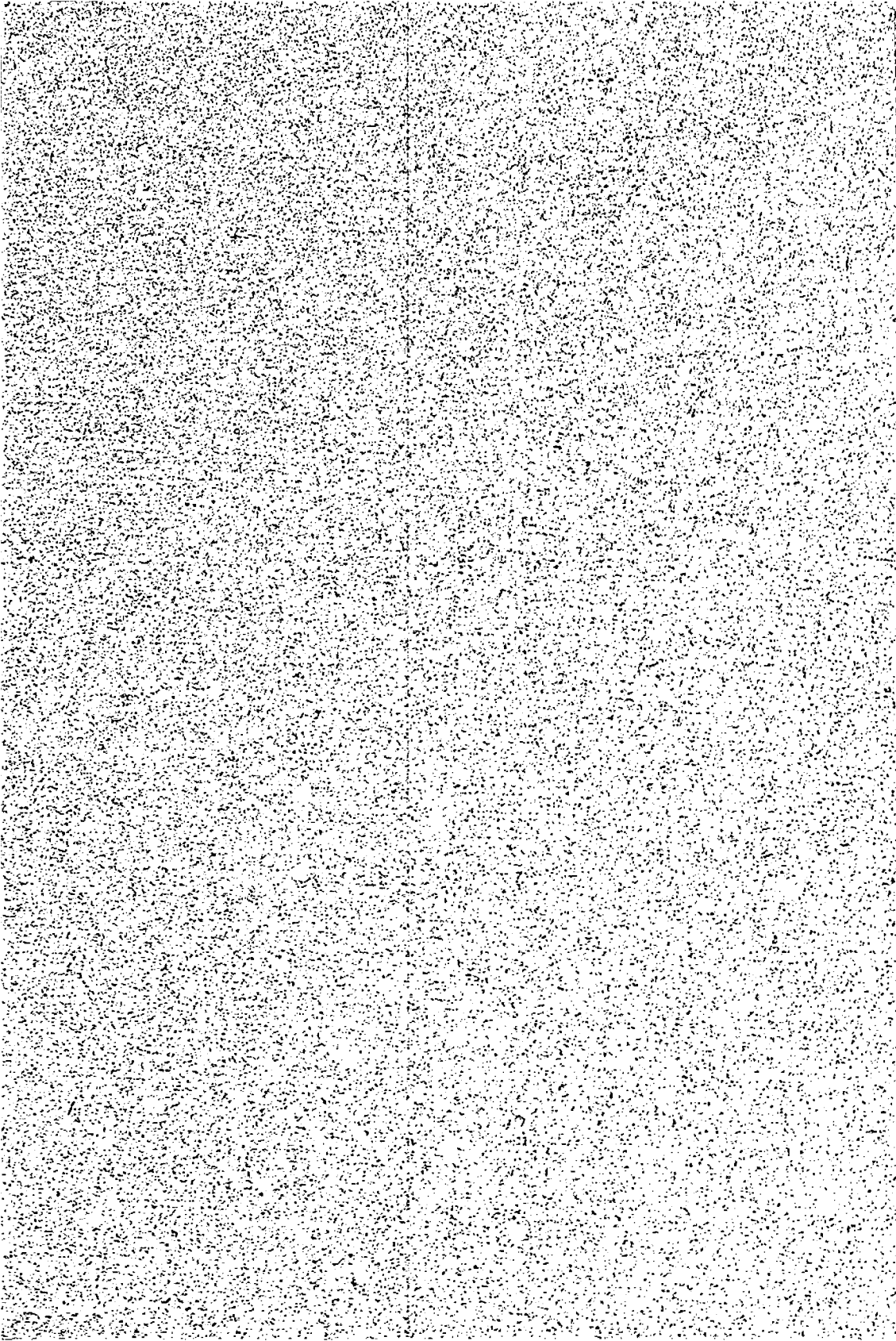


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Canadian Genealogist

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Contents

Genealogically Speaking	<i>News and notes for genealogists</i>	58
As Others See It	<i>Letters to the editors</i>	60
<hr/>		
The Dows of Ontario		62
<i>Helen J. Dow</i>		
<hr/>		
The Canadian Ethnic Armorial: Visual Genealogy		80
<i>George Hancocks; Illustrations by Hans D. Birk</i>		
<hr/>		
Mandaumin Cemetery, Plympton Township, Ontario		94
<i>J.E. McAndless</i>		
<hr/>		
Lunenburg County, Nova Scotia: Poll Taxes of the 1790s		103
<i>Terrence M. Punch, F.R.S.A.I.</i>		
<hr/>		
A Genealogical Direction for Prince Edward Island		115
<i>Janet Dale</i>		
<hr/>		
Strictly By The Book		117
<i>Reviews by the editors and contributors</i>		
<hr/>		
What's In A Name		123
<i>Elizabeth Hancocks, C.A.L.S.</i>		

Coverline: Daffodils are virtually a universal sign of spring, both in Canada and Europe. These were growing wild on a mossy bank near Bracebridge, Ontario. No wonder one of the greatest poems in the English language celebrates their beauty, and their effect on us when winter releases its grip! The photo was taken by George Hancocks.

GENEALOGICALLY SPEAKING

SEND US YOUR NOTES ON
PRODUCTS, PUBLICATIONS, SEMINARS &
OTHER ITEMS OF GENERAL INTEREST

The '81 census is here

Need we say more? From 1 March 1979 the individual records of Schedule 1 (Nominal Return of the Living) of the 1881 Census of Canada have become available for public reference from the Public Archives of Canada, Ottawa. Copies of the microfilmed returns for each province have also been made available to the respective provincial archives under the diffusion program of the Public Archives of Canada.

The 1881 Census of Canada is the first census which covers all regions of the country (with the exception of Newfoundland). Release of the 1881 records follows a decision to make historical census records routinely available for public access after a suitable lapse of time to ensure no violation of the privacy rights of living persons is likely to result.

The government announcement also says the release of the material is in recognition of the growing public interest in genealogical research, and also as a step to assist scholars whose ability to chronicle the "rich social and economic history of 19th century Canada is at present severely constrained by the limited amount of summary information available from the censuses of that period." Census release in Canada, however, is unlikely to become an automatic process unless new freedom of information legislation is introduced by the government. Those genealogists and scholarly researchers who have vivid memories of the 10-year series of representations made to the government from various sources at many levels over the years would do well to keep the pressure on!

Love & marriage . . . ?

W. Peter Ward, Assistant Professor of History at UBC, is making a study of courtship, marriage, and family life in 19th century English Canada, and would like to locate collections of family letters and diaries which would throw some light on these subjects. Last issue of CANADIAN

GENEALOGIST carried a query asking for such data, and we promised to help out again with this notice. If you have such information, and would like to share it for a scholarly research project, write to Peter Ward, Department of History, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C., V6T 1W5.

Bringing out the greens

More than 200 Irish-seeking family researchers turned out on 21 April to the Education Centre Auditorium in Toronto to hear Brian Trainor, Deputy Keeper of the Records for the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland fascinate his audience with an astonishing survey of Irish records that are available for research. Mr. Trainor, Sister Marianna O'Gallagher of Quebec City, Dr. William Butt of the University of Western Ontario, and Mrs. Donna Hotaling, an Irish research specialist from Washington, D.C., delighted the participants with their talks, all of which will be published in Volume 1, No. 3, CANADIAN GENEALOGIST. So successful was the one-day event, that plans are under way to hold a series of them next year in Ontario, Atlantic Canada, and the U.S. eastern seaboard. So Irish searchers take note: watch for more information in these pages in coming issues.

U.S. seminars and trips

Each year the National Archives of the United States makes available to the public a wide range of genealogical programs and tours. Two of these we think will be of especial interest to readers of CANADIAN GENEALOGIST. One involves genealogical research trips to Salt Lake City, Utah, to the World Conference on Records, Family History, and Genealogy Seminar, August 12-15, 1980. Another offers the opportunity to sightsee in one of the most picturesque areas of Europe and to do genealogical research at the same time. October 1979 is the proposed date for a trip of Rhine Valley castles and archives, and it's specially tailored for genealogists. If you'd like

information on either of these, or on the National Archives' regular schedule of genealogical classes and tours, telephone 202/523-3183, or write to the Director, Genealogical Programs, Education Division (NEE), Room G-9, National Archives and Records Service, Washington, D.C. 20408, USA.

Searching in the Maritimes?

If you are, you should subscribe to the *Genealogical Newsletter* of the Genealogical Committee of the Nova Scotia Historical Society. Edited by Terrence M. Punch (author of *Genealogical Research in Nova Scotia*), the Newsletter, now published quarterly, is a 30-page-per-issue compendium of a variety of interesting Nova Scotia genealogical material. It's inexpensive (\$6 for two years, or about 75¢ an issue postpaid), takes queries (up to five per issue at \$1 each), and accepts paid advertising at \$5 per column inch. If your genealogical trail leads through Nova Scotia, order a two-year subscription from: William G. Murphy, 57 Primrose Street, Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, B3A 4C6.

Seminars in Ontario

April and May are always seminar and meeting months in the province, and this year seems to have produced a bigger crop than ever before.

As well as the first Irish Genealogical Research Seminar (mentioned earlier), the First Annual Niagara Peninsula History Conference took place on 21 April, with a program worked around the design, construction, and effects of the Welland Canal, one of Canada's major 19th century engineering and construction projects. John Burtiak, co-chairman of the event advises the seminar was such a success that more are planned, and chances are that conference themes during the next five years (John laughingly remarked that "the conference was scarcely over before we had a five-year plan") will include at least one major one for genealogists, although the emphasis is likely to be slightly more on historical development than on family research. Still, the one-day program, tied in with optional field trips, is a popular format, and the peninsula is a pleasant place in April, even with the variable weather that time of year can bring. Registration costs for the seminar were modest (\$15 for the day-long

package, which included coffee, lunch, and dinner; or \$5 if you only took lunch).

The Forever Families Seminar of the Hamilton Branch Genealogical Library (LDS), followed on Saturday, 28 April. Emphasis was again on Irish research, although sessions were also designed for research on U.E.L. lines, Scottish and military ancestry, and immigration research.

The Ontario Genealogical Society Seminar, a three-day affair from 11 to 13 May, crowned nearly a month of furious activity in the genealogical community. This year its theme was "Ontario — Crossroads to the West." More than 300 people filled the main lecture hall and lecture rooms of the University of Western Ontario's Social Sciences Building to hear a variety of speakers outline Ontario-Michigan connections, and at least one memorable phrase emerged from the affair. It came from Michigan State Library Services' Richard Hathaway, and we love it. "Michigan was Ontario's Middle West," he said, tentatively eyeing his Canadian audience. Sort of has a ring to it, doesn't it?

International Archives Week

November 1-8 will this year be the week during which archivists will be celebrating International Archives Week around the world by holding symposia, lectures, participating in radio and television interviews, and preparing displays for schools, museums, and libraries to increase public awareness and interest in the work being done in archives.

Regional associations of archivists will be holding programs in their own local areas, and will be including other heritage groups in the projects. Through these activities archivists hope the importance of archival programs can be emphasized, and their part in the study of our cultural heritage will be strengthened, says Christine Ardern, archivist for the Toronto Harbour Commissioners, who brought the program to our attention.

If you want more information, or would like to participate in local events but don't know what or where they are, contact either Peter Bower or Andre Martineau, c/o Public Archives of Canada, 395 Wellington Street, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0N4. They will be able to provide the names of provincial coordinators.

Family Heritage

Just going into its second year of publication is *Family Heritage* magazine, one of the most enjoyable publications of its kind available. It's not strictly a genealogical publication but, as its name implies, a magazine of family history and heritage, which includes genealogy, of course, but much more as well. The magazine itself is well put together, 8½ x 11 format, well written and well illustrated. I know it's corny, but my personal favorite is Louis Szathmary's "Old Timey Cookin'" section, and I have just finished making his lip-smackin' corn chowder — and it was worth the effort. It was also in this column that I learned that at one time it was seriously suggested (by no less a person than Ben Franklin) that the turkey should be the symbol of the country, not the eagle. Can you imagine the great seal of the United States with a turkey rampant! For this and lots of other "meatier" (sorry about that) tidbits, you'll enjoy what publisher Scott McDade likes to describe as a "magazine of folk history." For a good read and a full stomach you can acquire this genial publication for \$12 a year for six issues. Send your cheque or money order to Folk History Press, Inc., P.O. Box 1809, New York, NY 10001, USA.

Tour & search in Ireland

Mrs. Donna Hotaling of D.R.H. Associates (the same people who brought the Irish Research Seminar to Toronto) will lead a tour to Ireland this fall for genealogists who both want to get the feel of the country and do research at the same time. The tour, which departs 16 September, will also attend the first all-Ireland Irish Genealogical Congress scheduled to be held consecutively at the cities of Belfast, Londonderry and Dublin for the two weeks beginning 16 September 1979, and concluding on Saturday, 29 September. The congress features advanced seminar workshops on Irish genealogical research sources and techniques, and more than 25 Irish records authorities and genealogical research specialists will participate. Social events and introductions to the record repositories are all part of the tour program. An optional third week is also available for those who may wish to pursue personal genealogical research in depth, or simply tour the island. For additional information write: Mrs. Donna R. Hotaling, G.R.S., D.R.H. Associates, 2255 Cedar Lane, Vienna, VA 22180, or call at 703/560-4496.

AS OTHERS SEE IT

Our first issue brought such a flood of mail we wondered whether we'd ever cope with it all. But we've tried. We welcome your comments — always, and often. We'll try to follow some of your suggestions (of which this column is one), and we welcome your genealogical news for GENEALOGICALLY SPEAKING — another of your suggestions. Still another suggestion we simply didn't have room for this issue, but you can expect to see it in future issues. Many of you felt you had genealogical tidbits that were of value, not necessarily to yourselves, but to someone else, and wondered if we could help by publishing some of them. The answer is "yes" — we'll try to group them, though, so they make some kind of genealogical sense, or use them individually as short half-page items.

Gordon Crouse, of Bloomfield, Ontario, writes: "Congratulations on your first issue of CANADIAN GENEALOGIST. I wish you every success now and in the future." Those are kind words coming from a man who was secretary and editor of the first genealogical association in Ontario. Although short-lived, the Upper Canada Genealogical Society, which this year marks its 30th anniversary, was a stepping-stone to increasing genealogical interest in Ontario. You'll be hearing more from and about Gordon in future issues. Joan McKinney, of Vineland, Ontario, sent us photos of Landons — all the more valuable because Aline Hornaday, author of the Landon family article, had been totally unable to locate any photographs of the family. Thanks for that additional data. The Landon genealogy also stirred interest

in the U.S., as we hoped it would. Lemma McGinnis of Poughkeepsie, N.Y., wrote: "I found the Landon article particularly interesting as it concerns an area near which we had a summer cottage for many years. In pre-colonial times, an Indian trail ran from present Salisbury, Conn. to the Hudson River near Tivoli. This was known as the Sepasco Trail and roughly follows present Route 199 across northern Dutchess County. About six miles southwest of Salisbury, lies present-day Millerton, N.Y. along this route. Millerton grew up as a railroad junction in the 1850s. The Spencer's Corners burying ground is on the road between Millerton and Salisbury, and contains a Landon grave which may be of interest to Mrs. Hornaday."

Mrs. Sharon Dubeau, of Scarborough, Ontario, says she would like to see articles printed on the various record repositories in Canada. They'll be forthcoming, but writing articles about the holdings of various record repositories takes time. We have one on the way for Ontario, and one appears in this issue for Prince Edward Island. Any of you who are familiar with archival and museum repositories in your localities are welcome to submit such information for publication. We have often learned of material we never knew existed through just such contributions. Dorothy Milne, of Don Mills, Ontario, writes: "The CANADIAN GENEALOGIST arrived in Friday's mail — I dropped everything and read all day! . . . Bill B's (Britnell's) index to the 1871 census of Scugog was most interesting — I should do Scarborough." Hear, hear! We'd love to print it . . . and we hope any other reader with a like project in mind will read Bill's article, and use his work as a model.

Marla Hayes of Desbarats, Ontario, says the arrival of CANADIAN GENEALOGIST "seems to have sparked off a series of good fortunes in my continuing search for family predecessors." She has made a couple of interesting suggestions, which we are considering, among them being a request that we publish a listing of Ontario County Registry Offices and addresses. If it's wills or land records to 1900 you're seeking, however, these records are now centralized in the Archives of Ontario and available for research on microfilm. It is no longer necessary to visit registry offices in Ontario, unless for present-day land

transactions. The records can be borrowed through any branch of the Mormon Church library.

Other readers who took the time to write included Mrs. J.A. Willis of St. Catharines, Ontario, Mr. Harold Senn, of Victoria, B.C., and Mrs. Alma Upsdell, of Vancouver.

One of our most interesting letters came from Ernest E. Coates of Cumberland County, Nova Scotia, who asked us if we could help trace families from Cumberland County who moved to Ontario and settled in the Talbot Settlement. This seems a fascinating migration, and we're looking into it. We can't promise an article in the near future, since undoubtedly considerable research will be involved, but yes — if something can be done about it, we'll do it. Any of you have any hints, background, or suggestions?

Jack and Enid Fitzsimonds, Branch Library Coordinators of the Edmonton Branch of the Alberta Genealogical Society write: "We have received our first issue of CANADIAN GENEALOGIST and are pleased with its style, size and content." Thanks for the kind words — we hope to see some of your members contributing to the publication in the future, especially since so many of us here have families that went west. Janet Dale, Genealogical Coordinator of the Prince Edward Island Heritage Foundation writes: "Your format is stunning and your commitment is courageous." But, she says, she hopes to see ". . . a vigorous effort to represent all the provinces in your future publications." There will be, Janet. Future issues will see information on British Columbia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan. But our commitment remains to what we call "interconnections." We hope, ultimately, to show genealogically how the regions of our country connect with one another, and with other countries. In pursuit of that goal we hope readers will turn writers and help us track down and publish material that aids research on those connections, as well as supplying us with material of local genealogical interest. And send us your genealogies! Writing *about* connections is one thing; *demonstrating* them through living families is what we prefer to do.



The Dows of Ontario

By Helen J. Dow

Helen J. Dow is an art historian with an interest in genealogy, and a passion for digging well below the surface of things when she comes to record her ancestors. She is a graduate of the University of Toronto, and has both her M.A. and Ph.D. from Bryn Mawr College in Pennsylvania. She is currently Professor of Fine Art at the University of Guelph, and has published widely in the fields of Mediaeval and Modern art. Her book on The Art of Alex Colville, was published by McGraw-Hill Ryerson, Toronto, in 1972. She is currently doing research on the origin of the Latin-cross church-plan, which, she says, she has been able to trace to Egypt. Her attempt at tracing her ancestors is no less fascinating, and we hope readers will find it both enjoyable and useful.

Rising mysteriously from its northern headwaters in the Laurentian Mountains, the Ottawa River, originally identified as the Kit-chi-sippi or Grand, flows majestically through 500 miles of woodland to its confluence with that mighty artery of the whole North American continent, the St. Lawrence River.¹ After the American Declaration of Independence in 1776, the wedge of land lying between these two rivers and enclosed on the west by the Rideau River became known as the Eastern District, an area that marked the very boundary of British territory north of New York's Mohawk Valley. At one time identified as the Rivière des Algonquins, the Ottawa itself eventually became the Rivière des Outouais from Outaouak meaning Traders, the name of the Ojibwa (or Chippewa) Indian tribe that occupied its eastern bank. Along with the Algonquins to their east and the Iroquois-speaking Hurons to their west, the Algonquian-speaking Outouais were linked, through an association with the French, to the so-called Iroquoises du Nord, in opposition to the Five Nations Indians (the Mohawks, Oneidas, Cayugas, Onondagas, and Senecas) who were known as the Iroquoises du Sud, and who became the allies of the British.

As early as 1613, the French explorer Samuel de Champlain had portaged his way around the Chaudière Falls on the Ottawa, called after a translation of the original Indian name meaning kettle. While Champlain's successors made many expeditions into the valley in pursuit of a rich fur trade, lumbermen as well soon began to frequent the area. The French interest in this valley had been prompted, however, primarily by the fur trade, an interest which apparently accounts for the name of one of the tributaries of the Ottawa, the Castor River, "castor" being the French word for beaver, a highly valued animal which abounded along its marshy banks, although deer and fish were also plentiful.

Originally placed by the British in the Eastern District, the land watered by the north and south branches of the Castor became identified as Osgoode Township in the Electoral Division of Russell, after the creation of Upper and Lower Canada in 1791. Named after William Osgoode, the Chief Justice of Upper Canada from 1792 to 1808, Osgoode Township was important for its oak trees, which were both abundant in quantity and fine in quality. Because the river itself flowed into the Ottawa via the Petite Nation River, and thence into

the St. Lawrence, oak timber from Osgoode could be floated all the way to Quebec City. The lumbermen who first came to Osgoode Township probably recognized its potential for farming, and therefore for maintaining a permanent settlement, for it was already supporting a flourishing community when it was finally included in the County of Carleton not long after the accession of Queen Victoria in 1837.

With the Confederation of Canada in 1867, Upper Canada, bounded as it was on the east by the Ottawa River, became the Province of Ontario, named from the Iroquois meaning "land of shimmering waters". In the County of Carleton, which itself commemorated Lord Dorchester, a former Governor of Canada who was originally known as Sir Guy Carleton, the lumbering community of Bytown was situated on the Rideau Falls, a place named from the French for "curtain" and marking the junction of the Rideau and Ottawa Rivers. Already chosen by the Queen a decade earlier as the site for the Government of the entire Dominion of Canada, to be known as the City of Ottawa, Bytown had originally been named for Colonel John By of the Royal Engineers, who in 1826 began the building of the Rideau Canal as a military by-pass through the Rideau Lakes network to the St. Lawrence Front at Kingston.

Within the County of Carleton, Osgoode was the last township to be settled. Before 1800 only the most accessible portions of land had even been surveyed, although by November 1826, when the construction of the Rideau Canal had begun, the whole township had been inspected and measured by the surveyor William McDonald of Cornwall, who was given 5000 acres in compensation. A tombstone in the Roman Catholic Cemetery in Metcalfe indicates that the subsequent development of the first actual settlement was made by a Loyalist family: "Colonel Archibald McDonell, who died 23 November 1853, aged 73. He was the first with his family to lead the way into the wilderness of Osgoode in March, 1827."²

Many of the pioneer settlers who subsequently came to Osgoode Township were Scotch emigrants from the Loch Tay region of Perthshire. The Dows of Ontario arrived in the township from this region of Scotland during the winter of 1831-32, only five years after the first settler there, and just before the completion of the Rideau Canal. This early family was headed by Thomas Dow (1770-1854),³ a millwright who came to Canada from Glen Quaich (or Glenquaich) on the banks of Loch Freuchie in Perthshire's Breadalbane district, although prior to 1805 he had been living at Easter Ardeonaig in Breadalbane. The word quaich is Gaelic for cup, so that the name Glen Quaich suggests a cup-shaped depression of land; but it may also have had an ancient symbolic connotation, since rocks and boulders all over Breadalbane display a large number of enigmatic Bronze-Age markings which are cup-shaped and have been variously interpreted as astronomical notations, religious charms, or more popularly as fairy footprints. The area is still rich in the spritely folklore of sithichean (fairies) and uruisg (urisks or brownies). Situated in the Parish of Kenmore, Glen Quaich had at least three Dows among the 80 or so tenants recorded there in the year 1822: Alexander, Peter, and a miller named John, while the other names included those of such typical Osgoode families as Crerar, Fisher, McLaren, McTavish and Stewart.⁴

Margaret Dow (1801-1885), the eldest daughter of Thomas and her husband,

Colin Campbell (1804-1831), who were married in Scotland in 1830, had come to Uppper Canada to settle in the Golden Valley on the banks of the Castor River during the winter of 1831. The 200-acre property in Osgoode Township, Lot 36, Con. 9, to which Colin took his bride was still virgin soil, in spite of the fact that it had initially belonged to Isabel Helmer, as her United Empire Loyalist grant on the occasion of her marriage to Lawrence Markell of Williamsburg,⁵ before it was sold on 21 January 1830 to Alex McLaren (pronounced MacLaurin), who had only recently emigrated from Kenmore, Scotland. Colin's first concern, therefore was to clear such a wilderness; but before the year was out he had been killed felling a tree, leaving his young wife a widow while she was still expecting the birth of their first baby. All the men of the township attended the funeral, taking turns at carrying the coffin from the log house to the burial site known as McTavish's Grove, a high point on the north bank of the Castor where the river bends, just above the spot on which Squire Peter McLaren later built a grist mill. Situated about a quarter of a mile west of Kenmore, this land, now part of the Fetterley farm, continued to serve as the burial ground of the nearest Presbyterian Church after its construction at Springhill in 1838, until Springhill itself became the permanent burial ground for the new settlement. It was only in 1857 that the squire chose the name "Kenmore," to commemorate his original home in Scotland, in preference to the name "Glen..yon," the alternative suggested by the other residents. At the time of Colin's funeral, the area was still so densely overgrown that the pall-bearers stumbled and fell on the way to the grave, no trace of which has remained. The arrival of the baby the year after her father's funeral, was significantly to provide the first birth in the township, just as her father's death had provided the first burial, and she was appropriately named Margaret (1832-1914) after her mother.⁶

The young mother had been born on 26 July 1801, in Easter Ardeonaig, Perthshire, the twin of Janet Dow, but this twin appears to have died by 1806, when a younger sister (probably born in 1805) was baptized according to the Killin Parish Records, on 11 February 1806. Fortunately for Margaret, her brother Alexander (born Easter Ardeonaig, 23 November 1803, died Ontario 1897) had also arrived in Osgoode in 1831, where he settled on Lot 25, Con. 7. But after the birth of his four children,⁷ his first wife, Christine McTavish of Stratford (Bec-kwith Township, Ontario) died on 23 March 1849; and he married Isobel Brodie (1817-1861) of Scotland, who bore him seven children.⁸ The Highland emigration was evidently a boon to the growth of a population in the New World.

The breakdown of the clan system in Scotland after Culloden was mainly responsible for creating the social conditions that had produced this large-scale emigration to the New World. Down to the middle of the eighteenth century, the Highland chiefs had been warlords who possessed the land by the right of the sword, a right they protected by tribal and feudal dues which, although of relatively small amount in actual cash, did ensure them a significant fighting force. The real basis of this land-tenure system, therefore, was the value of the tenant himself as a fighting man. It was this military requirement which determined the way in which the chief granted leases to the property, the principal supporters, very often close blood-kin, providing the officers of the clan regiment, while the other tenants made up the companies. Because rents were thus paid in services as much as in kind, the economy was actually a military one.

After the failure of the Jacobite Rebellion of 1745, however, this military order changed to the black-cattle (or Angus-cattle) economy which was to precipitate the notorious betrayal of the clan system itself by its own Highland chiefs, for the purely selfish purpose of personal profit. The subsequent capitalist development of large farms, high rents, and the enclosure of common grazing land, not to mention the letting of shooting-rights, and the charging of fixed prices for game, gradually depleted the land of its inhabitants, who were forced to seek a livelihood elsewhere. By such means, John Campbell, the fourth Earl of Breadalbane (who died in 1834), not only squeezed out the whole Clan MacNab,⁹ but also a great many of his own clan, the Campbells.

Most of the emigrants to Upper Canada from Glen Quaich left after 1830, and although many of them were to settle at North Easthope in the County of Perth,¹⁰ Colin Campbell's untimely death in Osgoode Township immediately brought the rest of the young window's family to settle on his original homestead in the Ottawa Valley. Her father, Thomas Dow, Senior, arrived from Scotland during the first quarter of 1832, along with his wife Janet McEwen (1778-1852) whom he had married according to the Killin Parish Records, on 20 January 1799. They were accompanied by all their other children, except for the eldest son, John (1799-1 June 1879), who was to come only later in the year, in spite of the fact that he was apparently the first of the family to leave Scotland. John had been born in 1799 in Easter Ardeonaig, a small community which had not had its own minister since the Protestant Reformation, so that he was baptized on 23 November that year in the Parish of Killin. By 1805, the family had moved to Glen Quaich, where John's younger sister Janet (1805-1894) was born, and where it appears that John was the miller listed in 1822.¹¹ John is identified as a millwright like his father, however, in his application for a marriage license filed in Quebec City in 1830, both he and his bride, Catherine Campbell (1801-1879) are described as "late of N.Y."

This suggests a possible relationship to three Dow brothers of of Scotch descent, John, Moses, and William (born 1750-58) all "forgemen" who were in New York City in 1768 with their father. Towards the end of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth century, this family built iron forges in the New York/ New Jersey area which was subsequently acquired by the very prosperous firm of Cooper, Hewitt and Company.¹² Another American family of Dows who claimed to be of Scotch origin, were the descendants of James Dow of Philadelphia, a Lieutenant in the 60th British Regiment, who died several years before the outbreak of the American Revolution, and who apparently had four sons, James, John, Archibald, and Alexander, who all received commissions in British regiments. Having lost 400 acres of land near Whitehall, New York, after the Declaration of Independence, however, this Philadelphia family apparently left the country.¹³ The well known New Hampshire Dows were an entirely separate family, who descended from Henry Dow, an early seventeenth-century immigrant from Norfolk, England.¹⁴ Still another Dow, the resolute and courageous school-teacher, Lamira, from Kilmarnock, just beyond Merrickville, Ontario, became the wife of Bradish Billings, a lumberman of Loyalist descent who had been born at Goshen near Boston, Massachussets, but who became one of the pioneers of Gloucester Township in Carleton County. Although Lamira Dow came with her family to Canada from the United States in 1804, she

claimed to be of Scotch descent on her father's side. Nevertheless, she herself had been born on 1 May 1796, at Cambridge (near Saratoga) in Washington County, New York, the daughter of Samuel Dow (25 August 1768-1807) of Newburyport, Mass., and Cynthia Harkness (born 14 December 1770), a lady of Irish extraction who had been married in Rhode Island. Samuel died in Augusta, near Prescott, Ontario, in 1807, but his brothers Marble and Abram went to Gloucester Township, where Abram arrived as early as 1814. A swamp transformed into a lake at the time of the Rideau Canal construction was named Dow's Lake in his honor in 1827, the year that Marble returned to the United States.¹⁵

The John Dow of Perthshire, Scotland, who ultimately settled in Osgoode Township near his father, Thomas, Senior, had apparently remained in Lower Canada until the birth of his eldest son, whom he also called Thomas (1830-1867), but John, too, returned to the United States, so that his daughter Margaret (12 October 1832-17 January 1910) was born there, in Johnstown, Pennsylvania.¹⁶ According to the Upper Canada Census of 1861, his wife Katherine Campbell had also been born on American soil, although it is probable that her parents had emigrated from the Breadalbane area of Perthshire. In any case, soon after the birth of the first daughter, John Dow and his wife moved to Osgoode, where he became Commissioner of King's Bench for the District of Bathurst in Upper Canada, and on 25 April 1833, bought Lot 37, Con. 10, for 200 pounds from James Molloy of Plantagenet. He ultimately became Reeve of Osgoode from 1855-56 and again from 1858-70, during the period when he also served as Masonic Grand Lodge Officer for Osgoode.¹⁷ The rest of his eight children were consequently born in this township.¹⁸ The family lived in a log house until 1856, when a frame one replaced it. In the winter, when the children's mother drove a sleigh across the frozen St. Lawrence to visit her family in Johnstown, Pennsylvania, she knelt valiantly on the floor of the sleigh as she crossed the river, prepared to cut the traces of the horses should the ice break under the load.

The entire family of Dows in Osgoode had been raised as Gaelic-speaking Presbyterians, although by 1861 the census listed both John Senior and his youngest brother James (1811-1 December 1900) as Free Church, and by 1871 the census recorded James as Baptist. The Presbyterian parish of Killin in Scotland had, nevertheless, recorded the baptism (and/or birth) of James on 14 August 1811, and in 1840 of his brother Alexander Senior was received into the Presbyterian Church at Vernon in Upper Canada, where his parents were received by letter four years later. All the Dows were subsequently buried in the Presbyterian cemetery which was developed adjacent to the original church at Springhill. In politics the family also stayed together; for as early as 1834, the record indicates that the elder Thomas voted with his sons John and Alexander in favor of the Hon. Thomas McKay, a stonemason from Perth, Scotland, who became the successful candidate for the County of Russell in the Legislative Assembly and later a Legislative Councillor in the Province of Canada. By 1838 he was able to build himself the stone mansion known as Rideau Hall, which later became the official residence of the Governors General of Canada.¹⁹

The Dow family appears also to have shared a fascination for Campbells. Even Thomas Senior's younger daughter Janet married someone from this clan. He was a Perthshire-born ploughman named Duncan Campbell (1791-1864),²⁰

who came to Osgoode in about 1831 from Fifeshire, and settled on Lot 39, Con. 3, a 200-acre property for which he paid James Doyle of Gloucester Township the sum of 90 pounds in June 1833.²¹ Two of Duncan's brothers went to the United States, but his brother John, a widower who lived in Beckwith with his three sons John, "Curly Dunc", and James, ultimately brought his family to live on Lot 42, Con. 4, in Osgoode.²² Of Duncan's five children,²³ three were to marry within the Campbell clan, Margaret (born 1845) with Archibald Campbell, John (May 1838-1919) with Ann McDiarmid, and Thomas (March 1838-1911) with Catherine McDiarmid, the McDiarmids being a sept of the Campbells.

According to tradition, however, the whole Clan Campbell descended from Malcolm O Duibhne or MacDiarmid, the Chief of the Clan Diarmid (or Diarmaid), who had married a Norman heiress of the Beauchamps family and thenceforth adopted her name, which somehow became gradually transformed from Campobello to Campbell. Malcolm's son Archibald accompanied William the Conqueror into Britain in 1066. The clan rapidly prospered, so that by 1640, the chief held the rank of Marquis, and by 1701 the Eighth Earl was created Duke of Argyll. It was as Marquis of Lorne that John Campbell (1845-1914), later the ninth Duke, became Governor General of Canada (1878-1883), before succeeding his father to the ducal chieftainship in 1900. Breadalbane, like Cawdor and Loudoun, is a cadet of the Campbells, although it was only in the fifteenth century that the Campbells of Glenorchy entered Breadalbane as landowners. The name Breadalbane means "The Upland of Alban," from the Gaelic braghaid for upper part, and Alba or Albain, the ancient name for Scotland. The district comprises essentially the two large parishes of Kenmore and Killin.

Duncan Campbell and his brother-in-law, Thomas Dow, Junior, (probably born about 1808), were closely associated in Osgoode; but after making a part purchase of Lot 42, Con. 4, there, this Thomas departed for Montreal, in Lower Canada, leaving Duncan to buy the property where his bereaved brother John and his three sons settled. Thomas himself seems to have been attracted to Montreal through his interest in the hotel business. Montreal was a city that had known the name Dow since at least 1834, the year that Thomas Dunn's brewery there was taken over by a William Dow (27 March 1800-7 December 1868), and his brother Andrew, under the name William Dow and Company. The son of a brewmaster, this William had also been born in Perthshire, Scotland, at a place called Muthill. The Dows appear to have been brewers in Perthshire for many generations, for as early as 1652 the Kenmore kirk session ordered a brewster name John Dow "to compear at the foot of the pillar the next and the following Sabbath to declare the real truth as demanded, and to give satisfaction for his scandalous offence," though unfortunately, the offence itself is not recorded.²⁴ William Dow was certainly an experienced brewer before he emigrated to Canada in 1818 or 1819, and his business in Montreal prospered, so that when he died in 1868 a bachelor, he left a considerable estate to his brother's widow and her four daughters.²⁵ The fate of Osgoode's Thomas Dow, Junior, however, is unknown.

His father together with his widowed sister Margaret had jointly bought Colin Campbell's lot, but Thomas Senior gave his daughter a Quit Claim dated 25 March 1853, after the death of her mother, nee Janet McEwen; and Margaret

sold her half of the property, an arrangement which left the other half to be inherited by her youngest brother James. Because this farm was exactly opposite the Section 12 School, Duncan Campbell sent his five-year-old son Thomas to live with his maternal grandparents, in order to make it possible for him to attend the log schoolhouse without the necessity of walking miles through the bush every day. But this situation presented considerable difficulties, because young Thomas spoke only English, while the Dows habitually spoke Gaelic. Appropriately, the old Section 12 School came to be known as the Scotch School.

It was to this original "Dow" farm with its log house that James Dow, Senior,²⁶ brought his wife, Janet Robertson (1828-25 December 1874), a young lady who like himself had been born overseas in Perthshire. The wedding probably took place in c1850 in Maxville, Ontario, since this was the nearest town to the 40 acres of Lot 4, Con. 8 in Roxborough Township, Stormont County, where the Gaelic-speaking family of the bride had lived alongside a small colony of McGregors, since the arrival of these Robertsons from Scotland in 1828, and where James Dow was also farming according to the 1871 census, when both he and his wife Janet were listed there as Baptists. One of 10 children,²⁷ Janet herself was born at Scone, where her parents Charles Robertson and Catherine McGregor (4 February 1787-1886) were then living, although they had formerly lived at Tomintyvoir (Hillock-of-the-big-house), a croft near the village of Lawers on the north side of Loch Tay, an area where many families of the Robertson clan lived, especially in the region of Fearnan, which had belonged to the clan chiefs, who retained the style Strowan (or Struan) Robertson, until the Stewart defeat at Culloden when the land was annexed by the crown. Lawers was not far from Kenmore, the town where Charles Robertson and Catherine McGregor had been married on 5 July 1807, since this was the home of the bride's parents, John McGregor and his wife Catherine McKercher. But by 1861, the Upper Canada Census for Roxborough Township listed Charles Robertson's wife Catherine both as Free Church and a widow.

Besides Janet Robertson, her brother Hugh (1826-6 April 1902) eventually settled in Osgoode, when he married Isobell Campbell, whose mother, a McEwen, had married her father Donald Cambell, at Killin in Perthshire. John Russell Dow (1859-1955), one of the sons of Janet Robertson and her husband, believed that the Osgoode Dows had come to Canada from Killin, where as we have seen, John Dow, Senior, had been baptized shortly after his birth. John Russell Dow's second wife, Helen Campbell (16 March 1863-1 March 1941) was so certain that her husband's family had come like her own from Killin (pronounced Kill-een) that she dubbed her husband's house at 73 Second Avenue, Ottawa, "Killin Place." It is certainly possible that James Dow met his wife through his mother, who was herself a McEwen. Some of the McEwens of Perthshire were a sept of the MacDougalls from the Argyllshire district of Lorne, but a few were McLarens, and since McLarens were associated with both Ardeonaig and Killin, it is probable that the McEwens of Killin were actually McLarens. In fact, a record of 1618 indicates that Callum Dow in Balloch was a McLaren.²⁸

Through their Robertson lineage, on the other hand, the children of James Dow also had not only a connection with the Picts through the Robertsons themselves, but a definite blood link with the Glenlyon McGregors, a family

known to have been originally red-haired. In their heyday, the McGregors were a clan which had occupied an area covering roughly the western edge of Perthshire and the eastern border of Argyll. Tracing their ancestry from the ancient Clan Alpin dynasty, also known as Macalpin, they stemmed from the oldest and most thoroughly Celtic of all the Highland clans. It had been at about the beginning of the sixth century that the Christian Scots or Dalriads, traditionally the descendants of their Gaelic chief, Riada of the Long Wrist, had come from the north of Antrim on the most northeastern tip of Ireland, to settle in Dalriada, the region now known as Argyll. But it was only in 844 that Kenneth MacAlpin, then King of the Scots, because he was also a descendant of the Pictish royal house through his mother, was able to unite the Scots with the Picts, the people native to the area north of the Tay. At first called Alba, the whole country now became known as Scotland, while the capital was moved from Dun Add in Dalriada to Scone in Perthshire. No clan of the name MacAlpin survived into the great period of the clan system, although individual MacAlpins are recorded in Perthshire from the thirteenth century, and the Clan MacGregor claims its origin from royal MacAlpin stock, via Griogar (Grioghair or Girig), son of the eighth-century King Alpin. From about the twelfth century this clan is recorded somewhat west of Loch Tay, in the area from which it later spread to Glenstrae and several Perthshire glens, including Glenlyon. Its motto "'S rioghal mo dhream" (My race is royal), together with its traditional ancestry from Griogar, may explain the remarkable persistence with which it maintained the old Celtic clan system of defending possession by the sword, in defiance of the sheepskin rights of feudal charters generally upheld by the Normans. It was this unswerving resistance to Norman feudalism which finally resulted in the outlawing of the clan in 1603, and a ban on the legal use of the surname until as late as 1784.

The Robertsons, also known as Clan Donnachaidh or Donnachie from the name of their first chief, Duncan, were by comparison with the MacGregors late-comers.²⁹ One of the four children of Janet Robertson and James Dow,³⁰ Charles Alexander Dow (1857-26 March 1947) made a serious effort to trace his own family pedigree. His claim that there was a blood link with the Crerars seems to be substantiated by the fact that Thomas Senior, whose Christian name means twin, had a sister who married a Crerar.³¹ The name Crerar descends from a McIntosh of Monivaird who took refuge from justice by concealing himself in the mill of Acharn as a miller's assistant sifting meal, and he subsequently settled safely at Acharn, where he became known as "An Craithreath", meaning the Sifter. Like MacThomas of MacTavish, the name Crerar (or Crearer) represents a sept of the MacIntosh clan, which had been one of the leading divisions of the Clan Chattan confederacy.³² MacIntosh is a name remembered in eastern Ontario for the apple developed near the town of Williamsburg by a family of this clan.

Charles Alexander Dow also maintained that the male line of his father's family were actually Grants. According to the tradition, this Grant family were all slain in a clan war against the Campbells, except for one baby boy, a son of a chieftain, who was saved by his nurse when she pretended that he was her child. Since her name was Dow, this became the foster name of the tiny male survivor of the slaughter. Charles' brother John Russell (3 March 1859-7 November 1955) even believed that his family had its own tartan. History does record a cadet



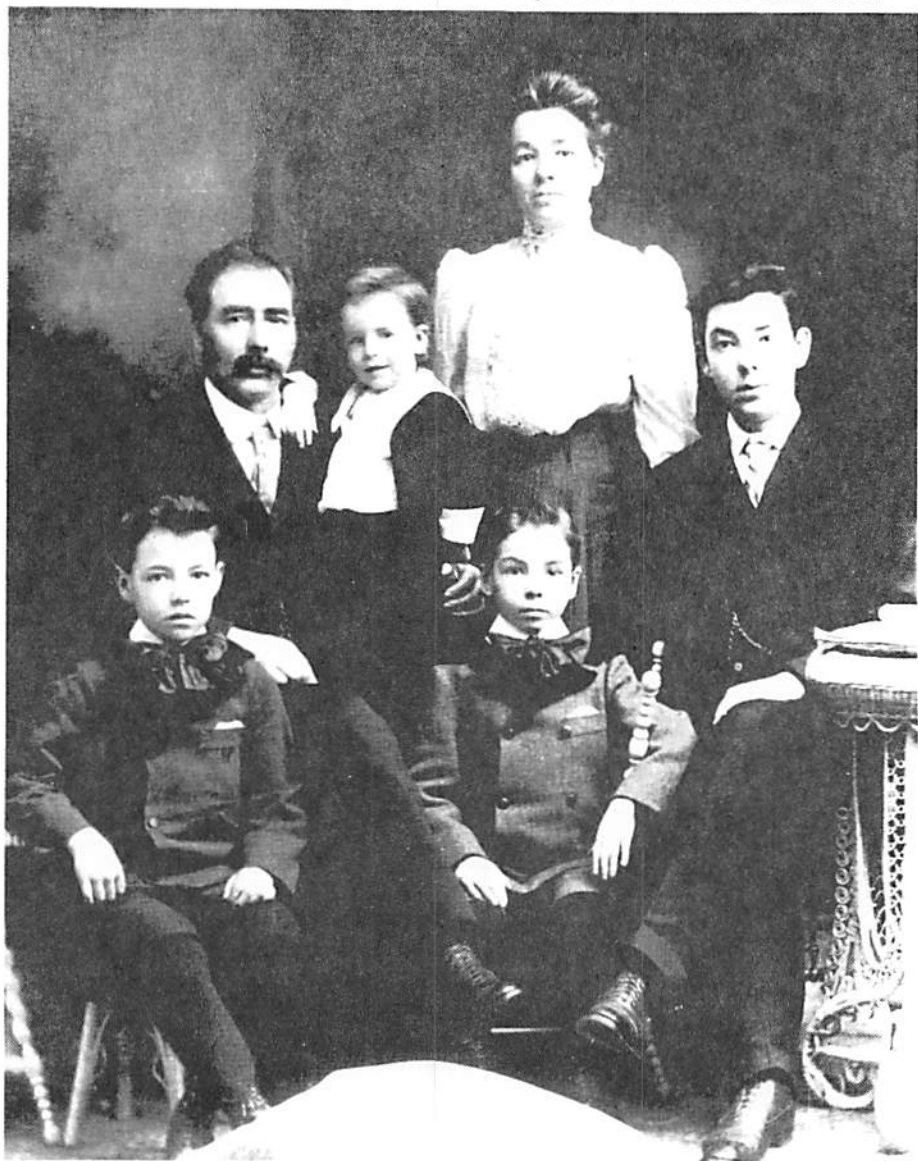
Left, Arms of Marguerite Ruth Dow, granted in 1974.

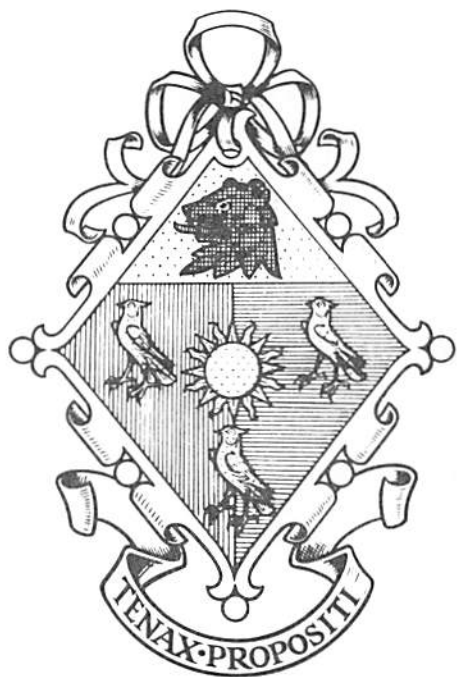
Below, Family of John Russell Dow, left to right: Alan Gladstone Dow; John Russell Dow; John Francis Dow; Alice Markell Dow; Stanley Markell Dow; and Gordon Russell Dow.

Below right, Gordon Russell Dow behind the wheel of 1911 Canadian-made Reo.

Above right, Duncan Robertson, brother of Janet, with the bagpipes he made himself.

Centre, Arms of Helen Jeannette Dow, the author, granted in 1974. The achievements of both armorial bearings share the heraldic colors of Scotland, red and gold, symbolic of the family's origin; the dove to represent the name Dow; and in a gold chief, a black bear's head, symbolic of the Province of Ontario, whose arms incorporate the black bear in the crest.





branch of the Grant Clan, the so-called Glenmoriston Grants living in a rugged and isolated glen on the north side of Loch Ness, some distance from the main clan around Strath Spey, and so independent from the main clan that they had their own tartan. The Dow tradition is not unlike a legend associated with the treachery at Glencoe carried out in 1692 by Robert Campbell of Glenlyon against the MacDonalds, who were Picts. Alasdair MacDonald, the two-year-old grandson of the tall red-haired twelfth chief of Glencoe and son of John, the heir, by his wife Eiblin MacDonald, was saved from the Glencoe Massacre by the nurse who is said to have carried the child, wrapped in a plaid, to Glenmoriston. This Alisdair was later to lead the MacDonald clan in the Rebellion of 1745.³³

During the dynastic struggle between the Hanovers and the Stewarts which ended in Inverness-shire on 16 April 1746, with the Battle of Culloden at Drum-mossie Moor, the Glenmoriston Grants, always staunch Jacobites, were among the earliest to join the forces of Bonnie Prince Charlie, while Colquhoun Grant, the son of Grant of Burnside, was a member of the royal bodyguard throughout the 1745 campaign. In battle order at Culloden, the Grants of Glen Urquhart fought alongside the Macdonnells of Glengarry, under Lochgarry.³⁴ The Grants arrived at Inverness on 3 November 1745, under Patrick Grant as Captain, William Grant as Lieutenant, and James Grant as Ensign. The Lairds of Grant, however, usually identified as Grant of Grant, were consistently opposed to the Highland efforts on behalf of the House of Stuart. When George II formed the Black Watch 43rd (later the 42nd) Foot Regiment in 1739, therefore, for the purpose of "watching" the Highlands to ensure loyalty to the Hanoverian line, one of its companies were Grants, along with one of Frasers, one of Munroes, and three of Campbells, although the Campbells of Glenlyon were to fight on the Prince's side at Culloden, alongside Menzies of Shian's Athollmen.³⁵ Nevertheless, the main Clan Campbell remained staunchly loyal to the Government, and had already become so dominant that the whole dynastic struggle is referred to in Scotland as the War with the Campbells.

Like the name Campbell, the name Grant is of French derivation, "grand" being the French word for big or eminent; and although its only in 1537 that a reference is found to "Iye Clan of Grantes", the strongest evidence suggests that they were Anglo-Norman, in spite of a tradition that traces them from the ancient Gaelic Kings of Alba through the MacGregors.

Possibly there was a connection with the MacGregors, at least on the female side, for the Grants were always very friendly toward this clan, even when it was proscribed. Quite apart from blood ties, on the other hand, it was customary in the Highlands for the followers or tenants of a chief to identify with his family, usually by taking his name. The Clan Grant is a particularly good example of this practice.³⁶ Whereas in 1527, for instance, the parishioners of Duthil all had Gaelic patronymics, by 1569, all 47 names were that of Grant. Similarly, a man named John McConquhy was the tenant of Gartenberg in 1537, but by 1581 his son was using the surname Grant. Thus, by the early eighteenth century, the military strength of the main clan was some 850 men, apart from the Glenmoriston branch which alone numbered 100.

The chiefs, however, were hereditary. According to tradition, Gregory the Great, the thirteenth-century Sheriff of Inverness had been succeeded in his office by his son, Sir Laurence le Grant (or Graunt), who held the post between

1249 and 1264. His son John was captured by the English in 1296, during the campaign against Edward I, but this line apparently died out. Thus the descent eventually passed to Sir Ian (or John) Ruadh Grant, who was chief of the clan in 1381, when he married Matilda de Glencairn, heiress daughter of Gilbert, Lord of Glencharnie (or Glencairn), a cadet of the Earls of Strathorne. The son of Ian and Matilda, Sir Duncan Grant inherited his mother's land, including Glenarchie (now called Duthil) and half of the Barony of Freuchie, so that by 1453 he was referred to as the Laird of Freuchie. John, the second Laird of Freuchie, became known as the Red Bard (Arn Bard Ruadh), and was granted Glenurquhart from James IV in 1509, while his two sons received grants of neighboring lands. It was one of these, John (Iain) Mor, who was given a Crown charter for Glenmoriston. The younger son of this first Grant of Glenmoriston was to become known as Grant of Carron.

After the Stewart defeat at Culloden, Bonnie Prince Charlie fled to Glenmoriston, where he was sheltered by the famous Seven Men of Glenmoriston, including Captain Patrick Grant. Upon the Prince's safe escape to Skye, the Glenmoriston Grants were mercilessly hunted. The Acting Chief of the main clan, Ludovick Grant even solicited the voluntary surrender of some 68 men from this glen, and then unconditionally handed them over to the English, who banished most of them to Barbados without trial. Only a handful were ever able to return home. Patrick himself was pressed into the army in 1759, the year when General James Wolfe took command of the successful British expedition against Quebec during the Seven Years War, and after taking part in this siege, this brave Grant died an outpensioner of the Chelsea Hospital as early as 1761 or 1762.³⁷

Before the use of surnames in the Highlands, people were identified by their patronymics, so that even under the best of circumstances it is often difficult to know the clan or sept to which a person belonged. When surnames did come into use in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, they usually derived from Gaelic Christian names, but in Breadalbane the old Gaelic occupational names like Crerar for Sifter, Fucadair for Walker, and Iasgair for Fisher, were changed into their English equivalents. The alias for Dow was McCalman, apparently a Gaelic version for the name of the great Irish missionary to Scotland, Saint Columba (521-597), a monk of royal blood who was also called Colum-Cille and Colm. His name comes from *Columbus*, the Latin for dove, a word for which Dow is the early English equivalent, stemming from the German "taube". The Hebrew equivalent for the Latin Columbus is Iona, a word which in Gaelic, I-shona (pronounced ee-hona) means the blessed or sacred isle, the name given to the island in the Inner Hebrides of Argyll where St. Columba established the centre of his Christian mission, and where numerous early Kings of Scotland were buried. The Irish Bishop of Lindisfarne who died in 676 after helping to spread Christianity amongst the Saxons in northern England, however, was known by the Gaelic form of the name Columbus (and Columba) as Saint Colman.

When *Columba* ultimately became a surname, Colman, MacColman, MacCalmont, MacCalman and Dow were all variations used by septs of the Buchanan Clan, whose original name was MacAuslan, legendarily from the Irish prince Anselan (that is, Anselm: God's Defender) O Kyan, to whom King Malcolm II

(1005-1034) granted land in Lennox, although the first recorded Auselan was a thirteenth-century steward to the Earl of Lennox, from whom he obtained the Loch-Lomondside district of Buchanan, including Ben Lomond. It was consequently his son Gilbert who became the first person to use the name Buchanan. While not all of Gilbert's descendants retained the surname Buchanan, a number of sept names derived as well from his two brothers Colman and Methlan, Colman presumably being the ancestor of those who took the name MacCalman. At the beginning of the fifteenth century, the Earl of Lennox himself, as hereditary bailie, seized the crown lands of Discher, Toyer, Glenlyon and Strathtay, while King James I (1394-1437) was a captive of the English, but all these Breadalbane lands had to be restored to the King upon his release except for Ardeonaig, one of the places where the Dows are known to have resided.

Apparently sometimes used as a variate of the Gaelic for David, the name Dow has also become a sept of the Clan MacDhai or Davidson, while in Breadalbane and elsewhere it even came to signify black, from the Gaelic word "dhu," so that for example, the farm of Cragganruar at Lawers was known as "Carn Dow", meaning Black Cairn. Used in relation to people, therefore, Dow could denote swarthy or dark-haired. Many clans actually divided into branches on the basis of hair-coloring. The historian W. Stanford Reid, for instance, whose name means red, belongs to a sept of the MacGregors who were originally red-haired, just as people with the name Bain, a sept of the MacKays, commemorate a fair coloring by using the Gaelic for white. Thus it is hardly surprising that the name Dow can also be found in the Grant records, where a man named Wilzeme (that is to say William) Dow was listed as a tenant in Strathdee, in an agreement of 8 October 1527, in lieu of letters of slains, stipulating that John Grant of Freuchie and other Grants in the name of the whole Clan Grant, and certain tenants of the King in Strathdee mutually forgave one another the beheading and slaughtering of the men of Strathdee and Strathspey, and the taking of plunder.³⁹ In Breadalbane the name Dow was introduced as an Anglicized form of the Gaelic MacCalman, however, a use of the name which has been traced as far back as 1699, when Patrick Dow's heirs Dow's heirs had wadset of Corrycharmaig.⁴⁰

Osgoode's Thomas Dow Senior may have been the son of a John Dow who was baptized in the Parish of Killin, Scotland, on 7 April 1765, the son of Thomas Dow and his wife Janet Carmichael, parents who would have been born themselves fairly close to the date of the devastating Battle of Culloden. Carmichael is a sept of the Stewart (or Stuart) Clan.

Whatever may have been the significance of the surname Dow which came to identify the Ontario family which began to put down its Canadian roots as early as 1830, when John Dow and Catherine Campbell applied for their marriage license in Quebec City, it is noteworthy that the family itself acted as a remarkably cohesive unit from the time it left Scotland. After James Senior, his second son Charles remained on the forefather's original farm in Osgoode, replacing the old log dwelling there with a solid construction built with three layers of brick which had been carted all the way from Cornwall. His success in breeding exceptional draft horses (such as the English shire horse) eventually won him a Dominion of Canada prize.

His youngest brother, John Russell, a teacher, became principal of the West-

boro Public Schools for the County of Carleton, receiving the George V Jubilee Medal for his record service of 50 years following his retirement in 1930. His first wife, Alice Markell Thompson (16 August 1859-8 February 1912), a Presbyterian of United Empire Loyalist stock, was born in Osnabruck, Stormont, where her parents, Henry Markell (1823-1883) and Jane Hunter (1830-1900) held Lot 15, Con. 2.⁴¹ The widow of John Archibald Thompson (1 March 1857-14 November 1879) of Cornwall,⁴² she already had a daughter, Addie Ellis Thompson (1878-11 August 1911), who became in turn the wife of Arthur P. Morris of Greely, Ontario. Following her marriage to John Dow at Osnabruck, Alice bore five sons.⁴³

During the First World War, one of these, Allan Gladstone (13 September 1895-17 September 1917) served as a Lieutenant with the Royal Flying Corps in England, until he was killed in a mid-air collision while piloting his aeroplane over the Thames River.⁴⁴ His cousin Russell Dow (29 January 1900-3 May 1917), the twin of William Duncan Dow,⁴⁵ had enlisted with the 128th Battalion at Swift Current, Saskatchewan, and was killed at Vimy Ridge the same year as Allan. Two years earlier, on 27 February 1915, Allan's father, now a widower, had taken a second wife, Helen Campbell, who was a Baptist from Winnipeg. The daughter of Joseph Archibald Campbell, the Osgoode miller known as "Black Joe", and his wife Sarah Mannon, who came from the "Front" as the St. Lawrence Valley was called, Helen was also the grand-daughter of Archibald Campbell, who with his brother John had come to Canada before 1832 from Tombrech, a Glenlyon farm west of Lawers on the north side of Loch Tay, and who had been listed at Osgoode as early as 1833 as a Magistrate of Commissioner's Court.⁴⁶ Born herself at Vernon, Helen had been a childhood friend of her husband, but the friendship was abruptly interrupted when she moved with her family to Winnipeg, after her father's mill in Osgoode had been burned down in a tragedy reminiscent of the old clan burnings of the mother country. Helen sometimes showed very remarkable insight. In 1917, for example just before the telegram announced the tragic death of her stepson overseas, she had an unusual dream in which an angel came and took the young airman up to heaven.⁴⁷

Of all John Russell Dow's children, only Gordon Russell (20 July 1887-19 August 1974) carried on the line. Like his father, he had grown up in the original log house on the family farm, where he shared the second-floor bedroom with a legendary hired hand name Xavier T. Regobert. As indomitable as the fabulous Paul Bunyan, Xavier worked harder than anyone could have believed possible, and consequently required mountains of food to keep his powerful frame in action. He not only chopped more wood, but consumed more bread, eggs and apples than anyone else could possibly have managed at one time. The bedroom he shared was made comfortable by means of a Quebec heater that he and Gordon took turns stoking with wood throughout the night. The rest of the family slept downstairs, near the huge fireplace in the single large room which comprised the entire main floor of the log house, a floor whose bare, unvarnished planks were kept shining by means of a monthly washing with lye, an ingredient used also in the making of soap. Basic supplies such as flour were purchased once a month in the village of Vernon, five miles away, but soap and candles were homemade, like the woolen blankets. The homespun rugs were brightly

colored with vegetable dyes, which Gordon's mother Alice combined in such beautiful designs that she won a prize for her work at the Russell fair, the local harvest festival. As soon as the snow began to melt in the early spring, sap tapped from hundreds of maple trees was boiled into syrup, which quickly turned to sticky toffee when poured onto the crisp snow. Gordon would roll this into a ball and toss it to the dog, a trick that kept his faithful playmate from opening his mouth to bark until all the captivating sweetness had melted.

Music was a special source of pleasure for the whole community. While his sister Jessie R. Dow (1851-1921) taught music in Winnipeg, John Dow and his wife Alice, who particularly enjoyed singing, were often invited to render duets for the benefit of social events around Osgoode Township. When their son Gordon grew to adolescence, Lucius Loucks, another United Empire Loyalist descendent, taught him to play the cornet, which neighbors could hear him practising on a still evening, from several miles away. One of them once came all the way to the Dow farm on horseback simply to express his thanks to the young performer. Apparently Osgoode had not changed a great deal from the days of its early Scotch pioneers, when Daniel McKercher of Lot 24, Con. 9, wrote to the old country in May 1855 regretting that he had not brought a bagpipe with him for all the highlanders to enjoy.⁴⁸ The bagpipes must have been a popular instrument among these settlers. Janet Robertson's brother Duncan played them so well that he was acclaimed as the best bagpipe player in Canada.

Gordon Dow and his brother Allan both won prizes for marksmanship, as members of the 43rd Regiment, Duke of Cornwall's Own Rifles. Gordon was also a scholarship student at the School of Drawing and Engineering of the International Correspondence Schools, Scranton, Pennsylvania (later the State University of Pennsylvania), from whom he received a diploma in mechanical engineering in 1916. He consequently carried on the engineering tradition of the Dow family, registering several original inventions with the Canadian and United States Patent Offices: a Self-aligning Differential Pulley for trains,⁴⁹ a Smokeless Furnace for coal,⁵⁰ and for automobile and aeroplane engines, a Rectifier for Charging Batteries on the Tungar principle. His last invention was the electrical element for a glass-topped stove, a design he was working on as late as 1954⁵¹ after his retirement from the Canadian National Railways. Energy sources fascinated him all his life, from the outer stars to minute organisms such as yeast; but he believed the real secret of energy supply was to be found in the mystery of hailstones, which are always formed suddenly and always contain a vacuum in the centre.

In 1911 he bought a Reo automobile, a Canadian-built car which he simply drove home from the shop without any previous driving experience. An automobile in this period ensured the pick of the ladies, and on 30 June 1917, he married Beatrice Bott (25 March 1890-16 February 1974) in Ottawa, an Anglican who had been born in England at Moxley, Staffordshire, the daughter of John Bott (25 January 1861-1 October 1897) and Sarah Wright (25 March 1860-24 March 1940), and had arrived in Canada only in 1911. The name Bott is a form of the Old English masculine personal name Botta, which pre-dates the Norman Conquest, the final "a" probably having been dropped because the Romans disliked masculine names ending in "a".⁵² Botta likely came from the Anglo-Saxon "bot" meaning help, or "boda" from the Greek "bote" denoting messenger or

prophet.⁵³

The newly married couple settled in Ottawa,⁵⁴ where their three children were born: Dorothy Sterling (28 August 1922),⁵⁵ and the identical twins, Helen Jeannette and Marguerite Ruth (both 13 June 1926).⁵⁶ When the twins were each granted Coats of Arms in 1974 by the King of Arms in London, the entire family descending from Thomas Dow, Senior, became distinguished as the "Dows of Ontario". The achievements of both armorial bearings share not only the heraldic colors of Scotland, red and gold, in recognition of the family origin, and the dove to represent the name Dow, but also in a gold chief a black bear's head, symbolic of the Province of Ontario, whose Arms incorporate the black bear for its crest. The choice was particularly appropriate, because the continuous Ontario line which these visual symbols heraldically commemorate is representative of a whole group of families whose fortitude and perseverance contributed to the development of the southeastern counties of the province.

NOTES

1. The generous assistance of many kind friends is gratefully acknowledged, especially Elizabeth Hancocks, Elizabeth Stuart, W. Stanford Reid, A. Colin Cole, Garter King of Arms, the Author's cousins, Elizabeth Blair, Arlowa Ferguson, and the late Bernice Dow; and the Author's sister, Marguerite R. Dow.
2. On the early development of the Ottawa area, see: Courtney J. Bond, *Historical Sketch of the County of Carleton, Belleville, 1971* (a reprint of the text from the *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Carleton, H. Belden and Co., Toronto, 1879*); *Glimpses of Osgoode Township, 150 Years*, Osgoode Historical Society and Museum, Vernon, 1977; and Frances MacDonel, "McDonnells", *Pioneer Families of Osgoode Township*, Vernon, Vol. V, 1977, No. 6.
3. See Marguerite R. Dow, "Thomas Dow — Forefather", *Pioneer Families of Osgoode Township*, Vol. III, 1977, No. 2.
4. According to William Alexander Gillies, *In Famed Breadalbane. The Story of the Antiquities, Lands and People of a Highland District*, (Munro Press) Perth, 1938 (British Museum Catalogue No. 010368, h. 61), pp. 373-374, and 338 ff, a physician named Dr. Peter Dow is known to have been living by the late nineteenth century in Owen Sound, Ontario.
5. Apparently a great-grandson of the forefather in America, Johann Friedrich Merckel (born c1665), a Huguenot of Alsatian origin who had emigrated to New York State from Durlach, Germany, in 1710. See Helen J. Dow and Marguerite R. Dow, "The Markell Loyalists", *The Loyalist Gazette*, Toronto, Vol. XIV, No. 1, Spring, 1976, pp. 12-13.
6. This first Osgoode child, impaired by lameness, required extra care all her life, and never married.
7. Thomas (born 6 December 1841), James (7 January 1845-1920), Christy (born 16 January 1847), and John Dougall McTavish (born 10 March 1849).
8. Alexander, Junior (20 January 1854-15 December 1925), the twins Janet (8 January 1855-9 January 1901) and Margaret (8 January 1855-1916), Robert (1 December 1957-4 June 1925), Isabella (8 March 1959-2 May 1925), Duncan Campbell (born 26 December 1860) and Sara Jane (18 March 1863-1952). Alexander, Junior, who married Susan Wilson Eadie (1861-15 December 1939), was Reeve of Osgoode Township and Warden of Carleton County in 1909. His grandson, Dr. Ian Dow (born 10 August 1934), the son of William Duncan Dow (born 29 January 1900) and his cousin Jennie Hume (born 17 August 1905), became Professor of Education at the University of Ottawa. In 1891, Sara Jane Dow married Charles Dunlop (died 1919), and had a daughter, Dr. Florence Dunlop (1896-1963), who became child psychologist for the Ottawa Board of Education and foundress of the Bright Hope Schools for slow learners. See Mrs. William Dow, "Alexander Dow (1803-1897)", *Pioneer Families of Osgoode Township*, Vol. IV, 1977, No. 4.
9. *Who settled in Upper Canada north of Ottawa. On the McNab clan*, see Gillies, *Op. cit.*, pp. 88-113. On the Campbells in Breadalbane, see Gillies, *Ibid*, pp. 114-252.
10. According to Mary Louise McLennan, as Gillies noted, *Ibid*, p. 373. A record in the *Perth Courier* indicates that a Janet (or Jennet) Dow of Darling(ton?) who had been born in Allowa (near Stirling), Scotland, 21 February 1809, and died in Ramsay, Ontario, 11 March 1893, was the daughter of James Dow and Annie Kirk, and had emigrated to Canada in 1821 on the "David", the same ship which carried John Robertson and Jane Kyle, the parents of her husband John Robertson, Junior, who was born in Glasgow 20 February 1810, and died in Lanark Township, Ontario, on 11 October 1888. Following their marriage on 10 July 1832, they had 11 children, including Andrew Dick of Renfrew County, Mrs. S. Minions of Eastman's Springs, Mrs. S. McFetters of Minnesota, Mrs. John McFar-

lane of Almonte, Agnes of Lanark Township, John of Cartwright, Manitoba, James Y. of Lanark Township, William of Bathgate, Dakota, and the Rev. A.G. Robertson of Montreal.

11. See Gwen Brown and Marilyn Moffatt, "John Dow", *Pioneer Families of Osgoode Township*, Vol. VI, 1977, No. 5.

12. William Dow was living in Canaan, New York, by 1790. Five years later, John built an iron forge on the Rockaway and two years afterwards, the Swedeland forge at Milton, New York. His son John constructed Timber Brook forge near Greenville, New York, in 1821-22, and ultimately built himself a famous mansion in Belleville, New Jersey, where his son John Wesley became known as Squire Dow of Belleville. John Wesley's sister Abby married a well-known Methodist minister named William Lee, like her father's sister Margaret, who married the Rev. William Holmes of New York, the city where she converted several of her cousins to Methodism. See Robert Piercy Dow, *The Book of Dow, Genealogical Memoirs of the Descendants of Henry Dow 1637, Thomas Dow 1639, and others of the name, immigrants to America during Colonial Times*. Claremont, N.H., 1929, pp. 755-757.

13. *Ibid.*, pp. 752-754.

14. *Ibid.*, pp. 23 ff. These were the ancestors of the founders of the Dow Chemical Company.

15. Bond. *Op. cit.*, pp. 209, 218-221, and 311-312; and R.P. Dow, *Op. cit.*, pp. 99-100.

16. Margaret married Stewart Hill (5 November 1815-19 December 1882), and had seven children. See Gerald Hill "William Hill", *Pioneer Families of Osgoode Township*, Osgoode Historical Society and Museum, Vernon, Vol. VII, 1977, No. 6; and "Stewart Hill", *Ibid.*, Vol. VIII, 1977, No. 7.

17. Bond, *Op. cit.*, p. 152.

18. Alexander (16 October 1834-29 September 1917), Janet (1836-1920), John (1839-1926), Annabella (1842-1924), James (1844-1855), and Daniel (1846-1911).

19. See Robert H. Hubbard, *Rideau Hall, An Illustrated History of Government House*, Ottawa, 1967.

20. See Jessie E. Campbell, "The Duncan Campbell Family," *Pioneer Families of Osgoode Township*, Osgoode Township Historical Society and Museum, Vernon, Vol. 1, 1977, No. 1.

21. Duncan Campbell later acquired three-quarters of the adjacent Lot 38 as well.

22. See Olive Campbell Anderson, "James Campbell (Argyle)," *Pioneer Families of Osgoode Township*, Osgoode Township Historical Society and Museum, Vernon, Vol. V, 1977, No. 1.

23. John (May 1836-1919), Thomas (March 1838-1911), Janet (born January 1841), Catherine (born April 1843), and Margaret (born 1845).

24. Gillies, *Op. cit.*, p. 255.

25. *Dictionary of Canadian Biography*, Vol. IX, 1861 to 1870, Toronto, pp. 223-224.

26. See Helen J. Dow, "James Dow of Ontario," *Pioneer Families of Osgoode Township*, Osgoode Township Historical Society and Museum, Vernon, Vol. III, 1977, No. 3

27. The ten Robertson children were: Catherine (1812-27 February 1873) who married Malcolm McGregor (1806-17 June 1881) and had ten children; Isobel (1845-14 June 1890) who married James McNaughton (1803-1889); Charles (1816-17 August 1885), a farmer who became Reeve of Roxborough Township and who married Catherine Sinclair (1826-26 October 1893) and had eight children; Ellen (1820-1 December 1902) who married Donald Sinclair (1817-8 May 1912) and had a son Charles as well as two other sons and a daughter; John who became a shoemaker like his father; Hugh (1&26-6 April 1902), a farmer who had also been trained as a shoemaker, and who had four children by his wife Isabell Campbell (born in Perthshire, Scotland in 1819 and died and was buried in Maxville, Ontario in 1898), the daughter of Donald Campbell and Isabell McEwen, who had all come to Canada in 1821; Janet (1828-25 December 1874) who married James Dow (1821-1 December 1900) and had four children; Alexander who became a shoemaker and married a high school teacher from St. Catharines and Hamilton, Ontario; Christie (born 1835 in Canada East, according to 1861 Census) who remained single; and Duncan who was born in Canada and married his cousin Ann McGregor of Westham Is., B.C., and who became a schoolteacher in Ottawa and editor of the *Daily News*, the first daily paper printed in Ottawa, then called Bytown. According to Charlie Sinclair, the Robertson family "was known for integrity and kindness of heart." Charles Robertson's wife Catherine had a brother Donald McGregor, whose daughter Margaret married Donald Ferguson and became the grandmother of the Ferguson sisters, Edith and Elizabeth (Mrs. Blair, who became Dominion Genealogist of the United Empire Loyalist Association). On the Robertsons of Strowan, see Gillies, *Op. cit.*, pp. 86-87.

28. Gillies, *Ibid.*, pp. 362 and 366.

29. Descending through the Earls of Atholl from King Duncan II (1093-1094), son of King Malcolm III Canmore (1057-1093), the Robertsons assumed their name only in the fourteenth century, under their chief Alexander, in honor of his father, Chief Robert, who was famous for his capture of Robert Graham, the murderer of King James I. This Chief Robert had been named after King Robert I, the Bruce (1306-1829), with whom the first chief, Duncan, had been a close ally and friend. According to tradition, this Duncan was the son of the Pictish chieftan Angus Mor MacDonald who formed the Clan Donald South, and was himself the eldest son of Reginald or Ranal, who was in turn the second son of Somerled, the twelfth-century thane of Argyll. His wife Ragnhildis was a daughter of Olaf, the Norse King of the Isle of Man and his Queen, Africa, a McDougall (or McDowall) of the

- Galloway branch, whose father was Fergus MacDubh Gael, the twelfth-century Lord of Galloway. On the origin of the Picts, see Marjorie O. Anderson, *Kings and Kingship In Early Scotland*, Totowa, N.J., 1973, p. 120.
30. Their four children were listed in the 1871 Census for Roxborough Township as: Jessie R. (1851-1921), Thomas (1855-1921), Charles Alexander (1857-26 March 1947), and John Russell (3 March 1859-7 November 1955). The two eldest went to western Canada, where they were both ultimately buried, Jessie in Winnipeg and Thomas in Vancouver.
31. This Crerar is said to have been an Ontario ancestor of Senator Thomas Alexander Crerar (born 17 June 1876, in Molesworth, Ontario, the son of William Crerar and Margaret McTavish), Minister of Agriculture in the Canadian Government, 1917-19, Minister of Mines and Natural Resources from 1935, and appointed to the Senate in 1945. An Alexander Crerar came to Osgoode from the Breadalbane district of Perthshire as late as 1852. See P.D. Crerar, "Crerar", *Pioneer Families of Osgoode Township*, Vol. V, 1977, No. 2.
32. Meaning Son of the Toisich or Toshach, that is to say, Leader or General, the name MacIntosh probably refers to a descent from Seach or Shaw, son of a MacDuff thane of Fife. On the Crerars, see Gillies, *Op. cit.*, p. 356.
33. See John Prebble, *Glencoe, the Story of the Massacre*, Harmondsworth, 1968, p. 212.
34. John Selby, *Over The Sea to Skye, The Forty-Five*, New York, 1973, p. 126.
35. Selby, *Ibid.*, p. 125.
36. See I.F. Grant, *The Clan Grant, The Development of a Clan*, Edinburgh, 1955.
37. John Prebble, *Culloden*, Harmondsworth, 1967, p. 305.
38. Gillies, *Op. cit.*, pp. 353 and 357.
39. William Fraser, *The Chiefs of Grant*, Edinburgh, 1883, Vol. III, p. 68.
40. Gillies, *Op. cit.*, p. 357.
41. Jane Hunter's parents, John Hunter and Barbara Tweedie (born 1796), belonged respectively to sept of the clans Stuart of Bute and Fraser. Born and married in Scotland, they had emigrated to Canada in c1830 from the region of Thornhill on the River Nith, in the southeastern corner of Perthshire. Jane was nevertheless the step-sister of her husband Henry Markell, by his father John (born in New York State 24 August, 1778, and died in Upper Canada after the 1856 Census and before the 1861 Census) who married the widowed "Barbary" following the death of Henry's mother, nee Hanna Pitt (or Pitts, married 1803), herself to the daughter of James Pitt of Osnabruck, Ontario. Descended from Johann Friedrich Merckel, an immigrant to New York State from the Rhenish town of Durlach (near Karlsruhe) in 1710, John Markell and his father Richard (who was born in Stone Arabia, New York, c1746, confirmed in the Dutch Reformed Church there in 1762, and fled to Upper Canada early in 1789, where he died in 1804) both claimed land in Stormont County, Ontario, as Loyalists. See Dow, "The Markell Loyalists", *Op. cit.*
42. Son of Archibald Thompson and Ellen M. Werley, he was married on 30 January 1877, at Osnabruck.
43. The marriage took place on 14 March 1882, Rev. D.L. McRae of Woodland again officiating. The sons were: Milton Osgoode (30 November 1884-5 December 1885), Gordon Russell (20 July 1887-19 August 1974), Stanley Markell (23 July 1893-8 July 1956), Allan Gladstone (13 September 1895-17 September 1917), and John Francis (13 July 1903-27 April 1922).
44. J.H. De Wolfe, *Our Heroes in the Great World War*, Ottawa, 1919, p. 19.
45. Grandson of Alexander Dow, Senior, via Alexander Dow, Junior.
46. See Bond, *Op. cit.*, p. 230, and Jos. Dempsey Campbell, "John Campbell - Tombreck", *Pioneer Families of Osgoode Township*, Vol. IX, 1978, No. 1.
47. During World War I, Helen's sister Ella served as a nurse in France, and was awarded the Canterbury medal.
48. *Newsletter*, Osgoode Township Historical Society, Vernon, Vol. I, No. 3, 1975, p. 1.
49. Canadian Patent Office, No. 308,449.
50. Canadian Patent Office, No. 356,058.
51. This design, lacking only a means to seal the metal leads, was sent on 30 March 1954, to the Corning Glass Works in Corning, N.Y.
52. See P.H. Reaney, *The Origin of English Surnames*, London, 1967, p. 110.
53. See Green's *Anglo Saxon Dictionary* (Barnes), New York, 1885.
54. Where they ultimately bought a house at 52 First Avenue, not far from the one which John Russell Dow was to buy at 73 Second Avenue.
55. Who in 1972 married the pilot and cartographer, Michael Ralph Walsh, C.D. (born 17 September 1924), of Lot 179, Val-des-Monts (Lac Bataille), Quebec, the son of Michael John Walsh (14 October 1897-February 1968) and Margaret O'Connor (20 June 1894-July 1969) or Toronto.
56. Dorothy was to become Research Officer in the Canadian Department of Agriculture and Professor of Biochemistry at the University of Venezuela (1966), Dr. Helen, Professor of Art History at the University of Guelph (1973), and Marguerite, Professor of English at the University of Western Ontario (1972).

The Canadian Ethnic Armorial: visual genealogy

By George Hancocks

Illustrations by Hans D. Birk

In 1972, as part of the federal government's multicultural programs, the Public Archives of Canada established the National Ethnic Archives to preserve and make available for research all forms of documents relating to the many cultural communities in Canada, excluding those which are traditionally accepted as the founding nations. A significant and colorful part of this documentation involves the coats of arms brought to Canada by immigrating families. In an effort to preserve this aspect of Canada's cultural heritage, the services of the heraldic scholar and artist, Hans Dietrich Birk, were sought to collect and organize the existing information and to paint in color the coats of arms documented as authentic. So far, more than 400 families have deposited their armorial bearings along with accompanying biographical and genealogical information. As a result, the numerous descendants of these families will find in one central repository, information concerning their ancestors and the armorial bearings to which they were entitled.

What is the value of a coat of arms to a genealogist? It is visual, or "pictorial" genealogy. If you can learn to read its symbols, and appreciate the rules of heraldic presentation, you will have acquired knowledge that will help you appreciate this visual equivalent of a written genealogy. If you discover a "heraldic achievement" in your family, chances are you can trace it down the centuries to its origin, through armorials and existing records, and in a form which will not require you to learn a foreign language — simply because heraldry is visual genealogy — as vivid, colorful and vital today as it once was in medieval times.

The discovery of an authentic coat of arms in your family could result in a great genealogical experience for you, and may open avenues of research otherwise closed. That's because applications for arms in the past were often accompanied by compiled genealogies and pedigrees, with supporting documents and records. These may enable the researcher to extend his family history back in time, perhaps even to periods when other kinds of records are unavailable.

One of heraldry's great modern practitioners, a man who has devoted the best part of his life to this fascinating study, is Hans Dietrich Birk, a Canadian of German origin. CANADIAN GENEALOGIST recently interviewed Mr. Birk about the creation of the Canadian Ethnic Armorial — a massive undertaking which has already identified more than 400 Canadians of ethnic origin who have the legitimate right to bear arms.

Hans illustrated the small booklet, *Your Name and Coat of Arms*, a book many Canadians may recognize. He has also been asked by the New England Historical and Genealogical Society to compile its Roll of Arms, and has recently been made the society's heraldic consultant. His drawings and illustrations have appeared in *Heraldry in Canada*, and he has done work for the Augustan Society of California. Many of his authentic heraldic panels in enamel and gold leaf on walnut hang in castles, homes, and offices in clubs, restaurants and institutions in Canada and abroad.

"I have been involved with heraldry and heraldic painting for more than 50 years now," says Hans. "When I first came to Canada I was delighted to get to know the vast field of Anglo-Saxon heraldry, which is so rich it is still a living art. But as time went on, people of other ethnic origins would hear about my work, and come to see me, hoping to authenticate coats which tradition or family legend said were part of their family's history.

"Estonians, Austrians, Poles — all these people have fascinating heraldic/genealogical backgrounds, and I came to realize there was a field of heraldry that existed in Canada that had never been studied or recorded in any way — that of ethnic heraldry, which I came to define as 'heraldry other than British or French'."

Hans set about collecting as much of this material as he could get his hands on, but it was slow work. His great opportunity came when the federal government started the multicultural program, and the Public Archives of Canada asked if he would undertake to collect for them German coats of arms because of his knowledge of and background in Germanic heraldry.

Hans vividly recalls his reply. "I said to them — listen. By descent I'm not just a German. My roots go back into France, Austria and Italy — all over the place, in fact, because I can trace my line quite far back into the Middle Ages. If I agree to do this, I would like to do it for the whole of Europe in Canada — not just for Canadians of German origin."

As a result of that interview, and using some of the ethnic material he had already collected on his own, the Canadian Ethnic Armorial was born. He was taken under contract by the archives to seek out, collect, catalogue, and reproduce in color *legitimate* coats of arms of ethnic families in Canada. That word 'legitimate' is very important to Hans, because of the proliferation of bogus heraldry through shops and boutiques today.

"Most of my families are documented from at least two or three sources, sometimes four or five," he says. "I record where they lived, the year they came to Canada, from what country, where in that country they came from, the history of the family and, in most cases, when the coat of arms was granted."

What's involved in the checking process? Hans like to recount that several times he has heard the story of the ancestor who rode out of the Black Forest as a knight in the Middle Ages. He had a noble name and a coat of arms. Today, after a gap of several hundred years, a family wants to claim this coat. It has no seal, no picture, engraving or document of any kind — no proof at all that the coat was actually in use in the family in the intervening centuries. "Something like this just cannot be accepted," says Hans bluntly.

But if watching for fakes and misuse is an important thing in the heraldic collection and authentication process, the successes sometimes take your breath away. "I recall particularly a man who send me a tiny seal — an ancient little seal from a worn-out seal ring. The family had come to Canada from Russia in 1911. Legend told that around 1700 it had emigrated to Russia from the Palatinate in Germany, and then become impoverished. I was able to pick up their roots in the Palatinate, and trace them back to the time of the actual grant in 1596 by Emperor Rudolph II in Prague.

Hans admits this kind of thing is not always possible, but believes that working with visual heraldic material makes it more likely than it might be other-



Heraldic artist Hans D. Birk of Scarborough, Ontario, at work in his studio, adds finishing touches to a coat of arms. Many Canadians misunderstand heraldry and think it to be an almost forgotten form of social snobbery, he believes. Yet it is widely used in the modern world in sport (the Olympics, for instance), in the coats of arms of organizations, the flags of our country and provinces, and is prized by genealogists trying to establish proof of ancient lineage. The Ethnic Armorial is an attempt to record and preserve these proofs of descent from people who came from countries outside British rule. Mr. Birk believe these still-existing coats stand as signposts to the past, enabling a researcher to follow a family trail back centuries in time.



Fig. 1. V. Hauff, Germany, 205.



Fig. 2. Welyhorsky, Ukraine, 211.



Fig. 3. Kulikovskiy, Russia, 38.



Fig. 4. Frater de Ipp, Hungary, 5.



Fig. 5. V. Ahlefeld, Denmark, 94.



Fig. 6. Swiderski, Poland, 101.

wise. "Many European families have been here for several generations," he says. "There are more than 400 arms-bearing families right now. What's more, the longer they've been in Canada the more difficult they get to trace, because it has only been during the last hundred years or so that each family has been properly recorded as it left Europe. In many cases, people have kept ancestry charts and records of their own, but I have to get that recorded European connection to make the proper authentication."

So far, and as the list that follows will testify, the nationalities included in the Canadian Ethnic Armorial are Swedish, Danish, German, Dutch, Belgian, Swiss, Italian, Austrian, Polish, Hungarian, Ukrainian, Russian and Greek. "We are dedicated to collecting and authenticating *any* ethnic coat so that future generations will not lose their historic identities. That's why, for instance, I would love to include some Japanese mons, if any exist in Canada," he says.

Armigerous (arms-bearing) families from all cultural communities in Canada are invited to participate in the project. The service is free of charge. If you think you have a family coat, and would like to see it included in this great treasure-house of heraldic art, send information either to the Public Archives of Canada, History Department, c/o Ethnic Heraldic Archives, 395 Wellington Street, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0N3, or directly to Mr. Hans D. Birk, 48 Merkley Square, Scarborough, Ontario, M1G 2Y6.

The following families are included in the Canadian Ethnic Armorial of the Public Archives of Canada in Ottawa. The documentation is comprised of a colored rendering of their coat of arms, a blazon, as well as genealogical and bibliographical information. The word 'ethnic' refers to a national origin other than from France or the British Isles. The place of origin is indicated in the language used by the participants.

Index to the Canadian Ethnic Armorial

Abbreviations

A = Austria; B = Belgium; B.C. = British Columbia; D = Denmark; G = Germany; H = Hungary; I = Italy; N = Netherlands; N.S. = Nova Scotia; O = Ontario; P = Poland; R = Russia; S = Saskatchewan.

Each entry records the name of the family, place of origin in Europe, living area in Canada, and file number in the archive.

- v. ADERKAS (Latvia) London, Ontario, 65
- v. ADORJANYI (Hungary) Toronto, Ontario, 98
- v. AHLEFELDT (Holstein, G) Edmonton, Alberta, 94
- ALIMENA (Cosenza, I) Weston, Ontario, 23
- v. ALTEN (Dresden, G) Port Credit, Ontario, 66
- v. ALVENSLEBEN (Prussia, G) British Columbia, 235
- v. AMSBERG (Prussia, G) Guelph, Ontario, 359
- v. ANREP (Latvia) London, Ontario, 78
- v. ARRONET (St. Petersburg, R) Montreal, Quebec, 199
- v. AUERSPERG (Austria) British Columbia, 165

- BABITS (Hungary) Ottawa, Ontario, 87
- v. BAILLOU (Czechoslovakia) Toronto, Ontario, 239
- BARANYI (Hungary) Toronto, Ontario, 40
- BARDT (Poland) Beaconsfield, Quebec 187
- v. BARTHA (Hungary) Toronto, Ontario, 45
- v. BASSEWITZ (Mecklenburg, G) British Columbia, 272
- v. BATHYANY-STRATTMANN (Austria) Iroquois, Ontario, 407
- v. BECKER (Breslau, G) Beaconsfield, Quebec, 192
- v. BEHR (Germany) London, Ontario, 67
- BELINA-BRZOZOWSKI (Ukraine) Montreal, Quebec, 107
- v. BELLINGHAUSEN (Estonia) Oakville, Ontario, 189
- v. BERG (Hungary) British Columbia, 365
- v. BERG (Livland) Edmonton, Alberta, 153
- v. BETHMANN-HOLLWEG (Germany) Ontario, 132
- v. BEUST (Germany) British Columbia, 264
- BECKMAN (Amsterdam, N) Pierrefonds, Quebec, 021
- BIRK (Württemberg, G) Ontario and Alberta, 001
- v. BISTRAM (Latvia) Pembroke, Ontario, 369
- v. BLOMBERG (Rumania) Montreal, Quebec, 316
- BAWDZIEWICZ (Clan Pomian) (Warsaw, P) Montreal, Quebec, 340
- v. BLÜCHER (Kopenhagen, D) Montreal, Quebec, 340
- v. BOCH-GALHAU (Mettlach, G) Quebec City, 366
- v. BODENHAUSEN (Radis, Saxe, G) La Salle, Ontario, 274
- v. BOENNINGHAUSEN-BUDBERG (Kurland) Edmonton, Alberta, 121
- v. BOETTICHER (Latvia) Scarborough, Ontario, 30
- v.d. BORCH (Kurland) Hamilton, Ontario, 399
- v. BORK (Poland) Victoria, British Columbia, 210
- v. BORCKE (Pomerania, G) Longlac, Ontario, 333
- v. BORRIS (Prussia, G) Scarborough, Ontario, 279
- BOTKA, PAWELKA (Budapest, H) Montreal, Quebec, 255
- BOZIC DE CELJE (Poland) Montreal, Quebec, 043
- BRIETHAAPT (Hesse, G) Kitchener, Ontario, 288
- v. BREMEN (Estonia) Islington, Ontario, 57
- v. BROCKDORFF (Denmark) Sarnia, Ontario, 371
- BRODZKI (Poland) Toronto, Ontario, 184
- v. BRUEMMER (Livland) Renfrew, Ontario, 281
- BUBNA DE LITIĆ (Czechoslovakia) Beamsville, Ontario, 176
- v. BÜLOW (Denmark) Toronto, Ontario, 311
- v. BUTTLAR (Lübeck, G) Toronto; Ontario, 268
- v. BUXHOEVEDEN (Estonia) Edmonton, Alberta, 120
- v. BYLBURG (Berlin, G) Montreal, Quebec, 314
- v. BYLANDT (Salzburg, A) British Columbia, 226
- v. CAMPENHAUSEN (Livland) Vancouver, British Columbia, 227
- v. CAMPEN (Westphalia, G) Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, 252
- CARDINAL v. WIDDERN (Merseburg, G) Ottawa, Ontario, 34
- v. CAROLATH-BEUTHEN (Germany) Burlington, Ontario, 376
- v. CASTELL (Pomerania, G) London, Ontario, 221
- CLEVE (East Prussia, G) St. Catharines, Ontario, 388

- v. COLLOREDO-MANNSFELD (Austria) Thornhill, Ontario, 225
- v. CRAMON (Berlin, G) Belleville, Ontario, 275
- CONRADI (Latvia) Edmonton, Alberta, 152
- CSÁVOSSY (Pest, H) Calgary, Alberta, 149
- v. CUBE (Estland) Oakville, Ontario, 008
- CZERNIN v.u.z. CHUDENITZ (Czechoslovakia) British Columbia, 371
- CZARTORYSKI (Poland) Edmonton, Alberta, 154
- CZETWERTYŃSKI (Russia) Ottawa, Ontario, 85
- v. DALLWITZ (Silesia, G) Don Mills, Ontario, 280
- DANNER (Baden, G) Ottawa, Ontario, 33
- v. DEHN (Estonia) London, Ontario, 22
- DEMETER (Hungary) Willowdale, Ontario, 402
- v. DIERGARDT, NAGLO (Berlin, G) Stouffville, Ontario, 75
- v. DIEBITCH (Silesia, G) Vancouver, British Columbia, 270
- v. DITTMAR (Livland) Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, 229
- DOBZENSKY, GRAF (Czechoslovakia) Richmond Hill, Ontario, 73
- v. DONAT (Silesia, G) New Liskeard, Ontario, 269
- v. DREGER (Wien, Austria) Milton, Ontario, 180
- v. DÜRCKHEIM-MONTMARTIN (Germany) Ottawa, Ontario, 92
- v. EINSIEDEL (Germany) Ottawa, Ontario, 72
- v. ELTZ (Austria) Quebec, Quebec, 299
- v. ENCKEVORT (Goerlitz, G) Stouffville, Ontario, 119
- v. ENDE (Cobourg, G) Hamilton, Ontario, 329
- ENFFANS D'AVERNAS (Austria, Pitten) Stratford, Ontario, 206
- v. ENGELHARDT (Livland) Ottawa, Ontario, 124
- v. ESTERHAZY ZU GALANTHA (Austria, Vienna) British Columbia, 361
- v. ESTORFF (Schwerin, G) Rexdale, Ontario, 356
- v. FALKENBERG (Prussia, G) Pictus Point, Quebec, 319
- v. FALKENHAUSEN (Prussia, G) Laval sur le Lac, Quebec, 334
- FINCK v. FINCKENSTEIN (East Prussia, G) Ottawa, Ontario, 190
- v. FIRCKS (Livland) Montreal, Quebec, 386
- v. FIRMIAN (Tyrolia, A) Ottawa, Ontario, 341
- v. FLOTOW (Mecklenburg, G) Cottham, Ontario, 118
- DE LA FONTAINE (Graz, A) British Columbia, 362
- v. FRANKENBERG (Stettin, G) Toronto, Ontario, 278
- FRÁTER DE IPP (Ersemjen, H) Toronto, Ontario, 005
- FREYBE (Stettin, G) West Vancouver, British Columbia, 48
- v. FRIESEN (Dresden, G) North Vancouver, British Columbia, 318
- FRYDRYCHOWICZ (Dragoszcz, P) Montreal, Quebec, 108
- v. GADENSTEDT (Brunswick, G) Vernon, British Columbia, 71
- v. GALEN (Westphalia, G) Beamsville, Ontario, 251
- GALITZINE (St. Petersburg, R) Telegraph Bay, British Columbia, 159
- GARAY (Nyiregyhaza, H) Hamilton, Ontario, 19
- GARLICKI (Podole, P) Ottawa, Ontario, 84
- DE GELOES (Belgium) Montreal, Quebec, 3-0
- v. GEMMINGEN (Karlsruhe, G) Scarborough, Ontario, 004
- v. GERNET (Latvia) Toronto, Ontario, 58
- GIEYSZTOR (Lithuania) Ottawa, Ontario, 289

- v. GLASOW (East Prussia, G) Sutton, Quebec, 259
- v. GOETZ (Berlin, G) Port Credit, Ontario, 164
- v. GOSSLER (Stendal, G) St. Catharines, Ontario, 304
DE GOSZTONYI (Pecs, H) Montreal, Quebec, 186
- v. GRAFFEN (Schwerin, G) Lefroy, Ontario, 260
- v. GRAEVENITZ (Prussia, G) Chatham, Ontario, 313
- v. GROTHUSZ (Kurland) Sillery, Quebec, 401
GUBRYNOWICZ (Lithuania) Montreal, Quebec, 102
- v. GÜLDENSTUBBE (Estonia) St. Catharines, Ontario, 354
GZOWSKI (Poland) Montreal, Quebec, 170
- v. HADARY (Austria) Scarborough, Ontario, 12
- v.d. HAGEN (Pomerania, G), Guelph, Ontario, 127
HAEHLING v. LANZENAUER (Wien, A) London, Ontario, 253
- v. HAHN (Danzig) Montreal, Quebec, 125
- v. HAIMBERGER (Wien, A) Dawson Creek, British Columbia, 346
- v. HAMMERSTEIN (Rheinberg, G) Port Alberni, British Columbia, 297
HAMVAS (Hungary) Willowdale, Ontario, 17
- v. HARDENBERG (Niedersachsen, G) British Columbia, 391
- v. HARPE (Estonia) St. Clements, Ontario, 110
- v. HARTEN (Estonia) Montreal, Quebec, 232
- v. HARTMANN (Saxony, G) British Columbia, 350
- v. HASSELBACH (Kassel, G) Winnipeg, Manitoba, 349
- v. HAUFF (Stettin, G) Weston, Ontario, 205
HECZEY v. ARVATFALVA (Budapest, H), Rexdale, Ontario, 32
HELL (Anhalt, G) Ottawa, Ontario, 151
- v. HELLDORFF (Alsace) Picton, Ontario, 315
- v. HERFF (Frankfurt, G) Eganville, Ontario, 42
- v. HERTZBERG (Pomerania, G) Starbuck, Manitoba, 379
- v. HEYDEBRECK (Berlin, G) Vancouver, British Columbia, 191
- v. HEYDEN-LINDEN (Prussia, G) St. Andrews East, Quebec, 335
- v. HEYKING (Latvia) Wellesby, Ontario, 80
HILDPRANDT v.z. OTTENHSN (Czechoslovakia) Montreal, Quebec, 262
- v. HIRSCH (Bavaria, G) British Columbia, 254
HOETER (Gladbach, G) Vancouver, British Columbia, 136
- v. HOHENLOHE-LANGENBURG (Hohenlohe, G) Toronto, Ontario, 208
- v. HOLSTEIN (Pomerania, G) Guelph, Ontario, 126
- v. HOLWEDE (Thuringia, G) Turtleford, Saskatchewan, 322
HORNER v. HORNSTEIN (Konstanz, G) Toronto, Ontario, 353
HERWARTH v. BITTENFELD (Prussia, G) Regina, Saskatchewan, 317
- v. HOLTZENDORFF (Brandenburg, G) North Bay, Ontario, 387
- v. HOPFFGARTEN (Potsdam, G) Vancouver, British Columbia, 406
- v. HOYNINGEN (Estland) Vancouver, British Columbia, 182
- v. HOYOS-WENCKHEIM (Hungary) Montreal, Quebec, 251
- v. HUGO (Stettin, G) Cayuga, Ontario, 214
- v. JUNNIUS (Estonia) Tottenham, Ontario, 204
HURKO (Ukraine) Radway, Alberta, 166
IGNATIEW (Ukraine) Ottawa, Ontario, 367
INKEY DE PALLIN (Hungary) Ottawa, Ontario, 28

- v. IMHOFF (Netherlands) British Columbia, 384
- v. INNHAUSEN u. KNYPHAUSEN (Berlin, G) Toronto, Ontario, 223
- v. JAGOW (Potsdam, G) Ottawa, Ontario, 27
- v. JENA (Berlin, G), St. John, New Brunswick, 241
- JESZENSZKY DE NAGY-JESZ (Budapest, H) Montreal, Quebec, 263
- v. JORDAN (Bavaria, G) Vancouver, British Columbia, 312
- v. KALBEN (Saxony, G) Sudbury, Ontario, 266
- v. KALCKREUTH (Brandenburg, G) Toronto, Ontario, 100
- v. KAMEKE (West Prussia, G) North Battleford, Saskatchewan, 282
- v. KAP-KERR (Wien, A) Montreal, Quebec, 249
- v. KARSTEDT (Mecklenburg, G) Toronto, Ontario, 277
- v. KAUFMANN (Hamburg, G) Unionville, Ontario, 138
- KEDZIORA (Westphalia, G) London, Ontario, 157
- v. KETELHODT (Brandenburg, G) Toronto, Ontario, 185
- v. KEYSERLINGK (Russia) Ottawa, Ontario, 69
- KILIAN (Nuremberg, G) Scarborough, Ontario, 11
- KINSKY (Czechoslovakia) Toronto, Ontario 293
- KLEISER (Aache, G) Willowdale, Ontario, 408
- v. KLEIST (Latvia) Toronto, Ontario, 59
- v. KNOBLAUCH (Prussia, G) Edmonton, Alberta, 91
- v. KNOBLOCH (East Prussia, G) Wellesley, Ontario, 195
- v. KORFF-KERSSENBROCK (Westphalia, G) British Columbia, 302
- KORAB-LASKI (Poland) Ottawa, Ontario, 97
- KOS-KORAB (Poland) Ottawa, Ontario, 44
- v. KOSKULL (Livland) Montreal, Quebec, 201
- BRETÁN DE KOVÁS (Pozsony, H) Mississauga, Ontario, 31
- KOZLOWSKI (Poland) Toronto, Ontario, 07
- v. KROGH (Denmark) Whonnock, British Columbia, 256
- v. KROSIGK (Stassfurt, G) British Columbia, 404
- v. KRÜDENER (Livland) Renfrew, Ontario, 276
- v. KRUSENSTJERN (Estonia) Ottawa, Ontario, 230
- v. KÜNIGL (Graz, A) Calgary, Alberta, 250
- KULIKOVSKY (Russia) Mississauga, Ontario, 38
- v. KURSELL (Estonia) London, Ontario, 104
- DE LAKY (Budapest, H) Ottawa, Ontario, 24
- v. LARISCH (Saxony, G) Ottawa, Ontario, 357
- v. LEDEBUR (Altona, G) Regina, Saskatchewan, 209
- v. LEHNDORFF (Prussia, G) Ottawa, Ontario, 207
- LENDVAY-ZWICKL (Hungary) Ottawa, Ontario, 50
- v. LENNEP (Cologne, G) Ottawa, Ontario, 26
- v. LEPEL (Berlin, G) Stratford, Ontario, 383
- v. LEUCHTENBERG (St. Petersburg, R) Montreal, Quebec, 403
- v. LEWINSKI (Germany) Windsor, Ontario, 130
- v. LIERES UND WILKAU (South Africa) Halifax, Nova Scotia, 246
- v. LIEVEN (Kurland) Toronto, Ontario, 114
- v. LICHTENBERG (Austria) Toronto, Ontario, 220
- v. LINDE-SUDEN (Göttingen, G) Bramalea, Ontario, 285
- v. LIPINSKY (Berlin, G) Edmonton, Alberta, 55

- v. LOBKOWICZ (Czechoslovakia) Richmond Hill, Ontario, 147
- v. LOË (Netherlands) British Columbia, 320
 - LOEFFLER (Baltic Provinces) Ottawa, Ontario, 36
- v. LOEWENSTEIN (Hessen, G) Edmonton, Alberta, 310
- v. LÜCKEN (Mecklenburg, G) Elmira, Ontario, 324
- v. LÜTTICHAU (Brunswick, G) Toronto, Ontario, 370
 - LYNEN (Aachen, G) Sidney, British Columbia, 133
 - MAJLÁTH DE SZÉKHELY (Hungary) Cobourg, Ontario, 81
- v. MALCHOW (Anhalt, G) Ottawa, Ontario, 37
- v. MALTZAHN (Mecklenburg) Downsview, Ontario, 198
- v. MALINCKRODT (Bavaria, G) Montreal, Quebec, 237
 - MAŃKOWSKI (Poland) Edmonton, Alberta, 179
- v. MANTEUFFEL (Kurland) London, Ontario, 265
- v.d. MARWITZ (Silesia, G) Mississauga, Ontario, 142
- v. MASSOW (Dernitz, G) Pinawa, Manitoba, 171
- v. MATUSCHKA-GREIFFENCLAU (Wien, A) Toronto, Ontario, 301
- v. MAYDELL (Kurland) Brougham, Ontario, 95
 - MAZEPA (Ukraine) Montreal, Quebec, 181
- v. MEERHEIMB (Mecklenburg, G) Edmonton, Alberta, 163
- v. MEHLEM (Austria) Willowdale, Ontario, 56
 - MENGELBERG (Cologne, G) Longlac, Ontario, 99
 - MEREY (Budapest, H) Toronto, Ontario, 131
- v. MERVELDT (Cologne, G) Windsor, Ontario, 390
- v. MINDZENTHY (Sajokaza, H) Willowdale, Ontario, 393
- v. MILKE (Bottrop, G) West Montrose, Ontario, 364
- v. MINCKWITZ (Estonia) Toronto, Ontario, 328
- v. MINNIGERODE (Göttingen, G) London, Ontario, 35
- v. MIRBACH (Kurland) Ottawa, Ontario, 197
 - MOECK (Teschen, P) Victoria, British Columbia, 168
- v. MOELLER (Prussia, G) Thorold, Ontario, 79
 - MONOD (Vaud, Switzerland, Edmonton, Alberta, 284
- v. MONTETON (Wesselsdorf, G) Toronto, Ontario, 212
- v.z. MÜHLEN (Estonia) Eganville, Ontario, 231
 - NADHERNÝ (Czechoslovakia) Beamsville, Ontario, 146
- v. NOLDE (Riga, Latvia) Montreal, Quebec, 240
- v. NOSTITZ (Dresden, G) Campbellville, Ontario, 245
- v. NOTTBECK (Livland) Don Mills, Ontario, 351
 - OBOLENSKI (Russia) Calgary, Alberta, 183
 - OLSOUFIEFF (Russia) Montreal, Quebec, 141
 - ORLIŃSKI (Poland) Toronto, Ontario, 53
- v. OMPTEDA (Dresden, G) Toronto, Ontario, 16
- v. OPPELN-BRONIKOWSKI (Berlin, G) Oakville, Ontario, 167
- v. OPPEN (Saxony, G) Midnapore, Alberta, 247
- v. OPPERSDORF (Silesia, G) Burlington, Ontario, 174
- v. ORTENBURG (Würzburg, G) Montreal, Quebec, 360
- v.d. OSTEN-SACKEN (Kurland) Armstrong, British Columbia, 74
 - PACKISCH v. FLSTENBERG (Silesia, G) Toronto, Ontario, 381
- v. PACZENSKI (Bremen, G) Telkwa, British Columbia, 273

- v. PALLAVICINI (Budapest, H) Montreal, Quebec, 296
- PARISH v. SENFTENBERG (Czechoslovakia) Beamsville, Ontario, 196
- v. PAUMANN (Wien, A) Ottawa, Ontario, 330
- v. PELCZER (Budapest, H) Ottawa, Ontario, 122
- v. PENTZ (Schwerin, G) Prince George, British Columbia, 323
- v. PETERSDORFF (Mecklenburg, G) Vernon, British Columbia, 150
- v. PFETTEN (Bavaria, G) British Columbia, 385
- v. PFLUG (Prussia, G) Kitchener, Ontario, 306
- PFYFFER v ALTISHOFEN (Switzerland) Kelowna, British Columbia, 347
- BIANNELIA v PHILERGOS (Wien, A) Bradford, Ontario, 382
- v. PISTOLECORS (Baltic Provinces) Callander, Ontario, 88
- v.d. PLANITZ (Saxony, G) Ontario, 242
- v. PLATEN (Sweden) Winnipeg, Manitoba, 244
- PLATER-ZYBERK (Poland) Ottawa, Ontario, 134
- v. PODSTATZKY (Austria) Montreal, Quebec, 389
- PONGRÁCZ v. SZENT-MIKLÓS (Hungary) Milton, Ontario, 222
- POTOCKI (Poland) Montreal, Quebec, 76
- v. POURTALÉS (Brandenburg, G) Calgary, Alberta, 398
- v. PRITTWITZ u. GAFFRON (Silesia, G) Regina, Saskatchewan, 308
- v. PUTTKAMER (Berlin, G) West Vancouver, British Columbia, 234
- RAPPARD (Netherlands) Fergus, Ontario, 60
- v. REBENAU (Berlin, G) Toronto, Ontario, 258
- v. RAMM (Estonia) Mississauga, Ontario, 77
- v. RANDOW (Mecklenburg, G) Montreal, Quebec, 257
- RAPCEWICZ (Poland) Hamilton, Ontario, 006
- v. RAVENSTEIN (Prussia, G) Toronto, Ontario, 41
- v.d. RECK (Westphalia, G) Kerwood, Ontario, 109
- v. REMIZ (Austria) Toronto, Ontario, 143
- v. RENESSE (Cologne, G) Vancouver, British Columbia, 392
- v. REVENTLOW-CRIMINIL (Kiel, G) Ottawa, Ontario, 355
- v. RHEDEN (Hanover, G) Uxbridge, Ontario, 393
- v. RICHTER (Prussia, G) Shallow Lake, Ontario, 343
- v. RICHTHOFEN (Silesia, G) Eganville, Ontario, 86
- v. RIEBEN (Berlin, G) Strathroy, Ontario, 116
- v. RIEKHOFF (Estonia) Ottawa, Ontario, 193
- v. RIEDEMANN (Switzerland) Alkali Lake, British Columbia, 288
- v. ROEDER (Silesia, G) Toronto, Ontario, 287
- v. ROEMER (Livland) Montreal, Quebec, 286
- ROMANOWSKI (Poland) Montreal, Quebec, 140
- DALLA ROSA-PRATI (Parma, Italy) Toronto, Ontario, 238
- v. ROSEN (Baltic Provinces) Haybay, Ontario, 173
- v. ROSENBACH (Estonia) Burlington, Ontario, 64
- v. ROSENSTIEL (Berlin, G) Toronto, Ontario, 224
- v. ROTHKIRCH (Silesia, G) Forest Lawn, Alberta, 380
- RUSZKOWSKI (Poland) Ottawa, Ontario, 291
- v. SALDERN (Prussia, G) Calgary, Alberta, 358
- v. SAENGER (Saxe-Coburg-Gotha) Quebec, Quebec, 377
- v. SALIS (Switzerland) Montreal, Quebec, 103

- v. SASS (Latvia) Oakville, Ontario, 111
- v. SCHAESBERG (Berlin, G) Montreal, Quebec, 397
- v. SCHALL-RIAUCOUR (Austria) Perth, Ontario, 47
- v. SCHLEINIZ (Berlin, G) Kitimat, British Columbia, 339
- v. SCHMELING (Pomerania, G) Cornwallis, Nova Scotia, 177
- v. SCHNEEBERG (Czechoslovakia) Dorval, Quebec, 283
- v. SCHOENBERG (Saxony, G) Ottawa, Ontario, 123
- v. SCHÖNING (Pomerania, G) Calgary, Alberta, 336
- v. SCHROETER (Silesia, G) Montreal, Quebec, 374
- v. SCHUBERT (Estonia) Edmonton, Alberta, 82
- v. SCHUCKMANN (Prussia, G) Edmonton, Alberta, 327
- v. SECKENDORFF (Munich, G) North Kamloops, British Columbia, 395
- v.d. SCHULENBURG (Silesia, G) Uxbridge, Ontario, 395
- v. SCHWERIN (Pomerania, G) Ontario, 14
- v. SCHWEINIZ (Austria) Don Mills, Ontario, 68
- v. SENGBUSCH (Estonia) London, Ontario, 145
 - SIEMIENSKI-LEWICKI (Poland) Montreal, Quebec, 113
- v. SIEVERS (Estonia) Guelph, Ontario, 63
 - SOKOLSKY (Ukraine) Scarborough, Ontario, 09
 - SOZAŃSKI, KORCZAK (Poland) Aylmer, Quebec, 194
- v. SPEE (Aachen, G) Mississauga, Ontario, 178
- v. SPINDLER (Frankfurt, MG) Ottawa, Ontario, 303
- v. STACKELBERG (Baltic Provinces) Peace River, Alberta, 83
- v. STAUFFENBERG (Württemberg, G) Montreal, Quebec, 217
 - STEMMLER (Württemberg, G) New Hamburg, Ontario, 10
 - STEVER (Kurland) Prince George, British Columbia, 158
- v. STOLBERG (Saxony, G) Toronto, Ontario, 290
 - VAN STOLK (Netherlands) Saanichtown, British Columbia, 160
- v. STORCH (Mecklenburg, G) Toronto, Ontario, 203
- v. STRACHWITZ (Silesia, G) Montreal, Quebec, 202
- v. STRITZKY (Livonia) Trenton, Ontario, 292
- v. STRYK (Estonia) Kingsville, Ontario, 54
- v. STÜLPNAGEL (Berlin, G) Mabou, Nova Scotia, 261
- v. SULKOWSKI (Silesia, G) Moffat, Ontario, 112
 - SWIDERSKI (Poland) Ottawa, Ontario, 101
 - SZATHMÁRY DE KÖVEND (Hungary) Etobicoke, Ontario, 002
 - SZYRYNSKI (Lithuania) Ottawa, Ontario, 18
 - TARNOWSKI (Poland) Montreal, Quebec, 61
 - TAETS v. AMERONGEN (Netherlands) Edmonton, Alberta, 337
- v. TEICHMAN-LOGISCHER (Portugal) Ottawa, Ontario, 25
 - TELEKI v. SZEK (Hungary) Warkworth, Ontario, 368
- v. TETTENBORN (Thuringia, G) Rimbey, Alberta, 332
 - THAJER (Austria) Orono, Ontario, 196
 - THASSY-PLAVENSZKY (Hungary) Ottawa, Ontario, 219
- v. THIERRY (Budapest, H) Toronto, Ontario, 345
- v. TIEDEMANN (Germany) Toronto, Ontario, 295
- v. TIESENHAUSEN (Baltic Provinces) Vancouver, British Columbia, 175
 - TORNY (v. STRAUSS u. TORNEY) (Schaumbg. Lippe, G) Winnipeg, Mani-

toba, 342

- v. TRAMPE (Denmark) Vancouver, British Columbia, 373
- TRANSEHE v. ROSENECK (Livland) Cobble Hill, British Columbia, 375
- v. TRAUBENBERG (Estonia) London, Ontario, 105
- v. TRAUTTMANSDORFF-WEINSBERG (Austria) Beamsville, Ontario, 128
- v. TREUFENFELS (Mecklenburg, G) Port Sidney, Ontario, 307
- TROUBETZKOY (Russia) Westmount, Quebec, 139
- v. THUN u. HOHENSTEIN (Czechoslovakia) Vancouver, British Columbia, 325
- v. UNGERN-STERBERG (Estonia) Prescott, Ontario, 331
- v. UNRUH (Silesia, G) Keswick, Ontario, 405
- VASARHELYI (Arad, Hungary) Toronto, Ontario, 305
- v. VEGESACK (Baltic Provinces) Calgary, Alberta, 162
- v. VELTHEIM (Brunswick, G) Ottawa, Ontario, 025
- v. VIETINGHOFF (Latvia) Islington, Ontario, 070
- VYCHESLAVTSOFF (Russia) Toronto, Ontario, 049
- v. WACKERBARTH (Saxony, G) Sangudo, Alberta, 321
- v. WAHL (Estonia) Lambeth, Ontario, 155
- WALDBOTT v. BASSENHEIM (Tolscsva, H) Ottawa, Ontario, 352
- v. WALDERDORFF (Munich, G) Burnaby, British Columbia, 213
- v. WARDENBURG (Oldenburg, G) British Columbia, 338
- v. WEDEL (Potsdam, G) Downsview, Ontario, 236
- v.d. WENSE (Berlin, G) Toronto, Ontario, 248
- WELYHORSKY (Ukraine) Weston, Ontario, 211
- v. WERSEVE (Bremen, G) Toronto, Ontario, 294
- v. WESTARP (Berlin, G) Halifax, Nova Scotia, 243
- v. WEYHE (Hanover, G) Cambridge, Ontario, 156
- WIANKO (Poland) Stouffville, Ontario, 020
- v. WIEDERSPERG (Austria) Victoria, British Columbia, 378
- v. WIEDNER (Prussia, G) Ariss, Ontario, 062
- v. WINDHEIM (Hamburg, G) Markham, Ontario, 129
- v. WINDISCH-GRAETZ (Austria) Alkali Lake, British Columbia, 218
- v. WISTINGHAUSEN (Posen, G) London, Ontario, 039
- v. WITTGENSTEIN (Prussia, G) Richmond, British Columbia, 344
- WODZICKI (Poland) Toronto, Ontario, 233
- WOLANSKY (Ukraine) Montreal, Quebec, 135
- v. WOLFF (Livland) Jasper, Alberta, 298
- v. WOLKENSTEIN (Austria) Winnipeg, Manitoba, 326
- WOLODKOWICZ (Poland) Montreal, Quebec, 052
- v. WRANGEL (St. Petersbrug, R) Sorel, Quebec, 188
- v. WÜHLISCH (Prussia, G) Vernon, British Columbia, 400
- v. WÜRTTEMBERG (Württemberg, G) British Columbia, 200
- v. WUTHENAU (Saxony, G) Mississauga, Ontario, 148
- YAWORSKYJ, (Clan Sas) (Ukraine) Toronto, Ontario, 90
- v. ZABELTITZ (Prussia, G) Pinawa, Manitoba, 172
- ZADARNOWSKI (Poland) Montreal, Quebec, 106
- ZAMOYSKI (Poland) Montreal, Quebec, 271
- ZAY (Hungary) Quebec, Quebec, 051
- v. ZESCHWITZ (Bavaria, G) Creemore, Ontario, 267

ZICHY (Hungary) Toronto, Ontario, 015
ZIEGLER (Wittenberge, G) Londley, British Columbia, 046
v. ZIETEN (Prussia, G) Amherstburg, Ontario, 309
v. ZITZEWITZ (Pomerania, G) North Bay, Ontario, 115
ZOLTOWSKI (Czacz, Poland) Montreal, Quebec, 117

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Mandaumin Cemetery Plympton Township, Ontario

By J.E. McAndless

Contributing editor Jim McAndless recalls somewhat wistfully that a budding career in history was cut short (as were so many others) by his entry into the RCAF at the beginning of the Second World War in 1939. Jim served as Flight Engineer in Coastal Command on both coasts of Canada, then entered the University of Toronto after the war from which he graduated as a Chemical Engineer in 1949. He has worked ever since with Canada Packers in various engineering capacities, and is currently a project engineer in the design engineering group of that company. "I was always curious about family relations," Jim says. "I can remember putting together a list of my grandfather's family by the time I was 12 or 13, and history has always been a major interest in my life." He became actively involved in genealogy in 1964, about the time there was a great upsurge of interest in the discipline in Ontario. Like so many others who have become fascinated with historical detective work, he began with his own family. Born in London, Ontario, he soon became expert in the London area, and Lobo Township, where he has family settled since 1818. Then his wife's family began to intrigue him, and in an amusing series of articles in *Families*, the publication of the Ontario Genealogical Society, he detailed his search for missing links. As a result of that, his interests expanded to include the whole of Southwestern Ontario, with emphasis on cemetery research and recording.

This article on the Mandaumin Cemetery in Plympton Township is a good example of the latter. Never content just to record a cemetery and let it go at that, Jim likes to dig into the background of it, find out if it was associated with a church, and if so — what happened to the church. Thus each article becomes, in effect, a capsule history of the locality, as well as a document of value to genealogists with relatives in that area. Look for further such sketches in *CANADIAN GENEALOGIST* — and if you can help expand our horizons to other parts of Canada with similar articles from non-Ontario sources — don't hesitate — the editorial in-basket is never entirely full . . .

Incidentally, Jim advises that the Mandaumin Cemetery was completely renovated and rededicated last year, in June 1978. And he notes that Ellen Williams, daughter of James Williams and Margaret Scott was probably the first interment in the cemetery. The Williams are direct ancestorss of Jim's wife, Shirley.

Introduction

The background for this introduction is drawn from an extensive letter to the editors from Jim McAndless which, in some respects, is as interesting as the article itself. It is reproduced in part here because the editors feel it contains information which will aid use and understanding of the material, as well as revealing clearly the thoroughness with which Mr. McAndless tackles his projects, and the depth of his knowledge of the territory about which he writes. Though the letter was written some time ago, and the cemetery now refurbished, it is still relevant to note that, until recently, the cemetery was all but abandoned.

"When we first visited this cemetery several years ago it was in a complete state of neglect. When we visited last year (1976), only large monuments were in position; all the flat headstones were removed and piled to one side, and the

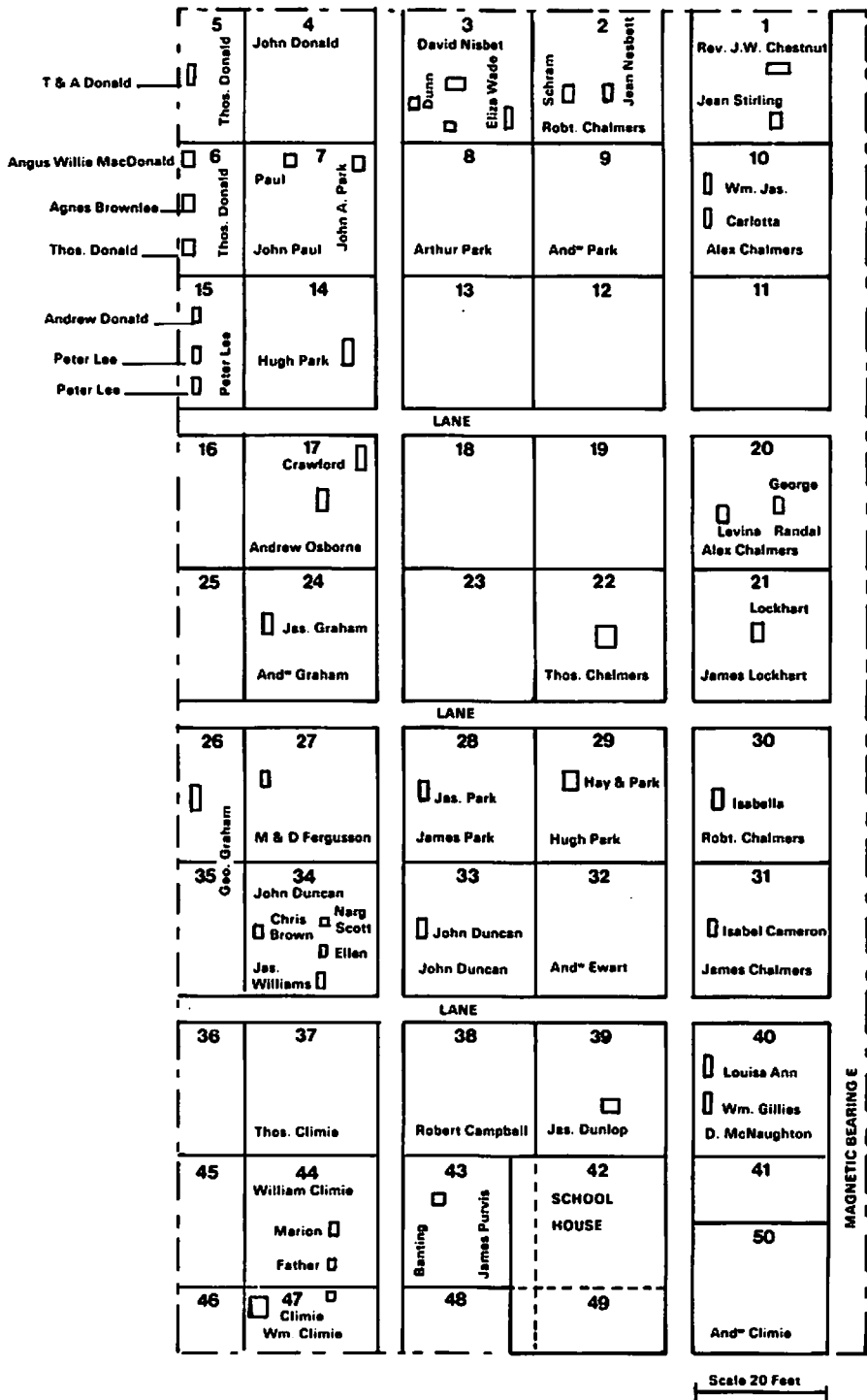


Fig. 1. Plan of Mandaumin Cemetery, registered as Plan No. 8, Lambton City Registry Office, 14 April 1868, southeast corner of Lot 3, Con. 3, Plympton Township, Lambton County, copied from original 25 February 1976 by J.E. McAndless.

ground was being leveled and worked for seeding. This year I have been told the headstones are to be replaced after the area is properly seeded.

"Shirley and I recorded all the stones we could and all this information appears in this article. The location of stones is shown on the cemetery map, and either some were removed, or were missed. Information that I could locate is noted in the article.

"All surnames appear in alphabetical order. The information obtained from the monuments follows. Then, in square brackets, I have given additional information as obtained from the 1861 census, local histories and correspondence.

"In this article 'community' refers to the Lanark settlers that settled in a rather large area of Plympton and neighboring Sarnia Township over a period of 15 years or more and used the building erected on the cemetery site as a general assembly area — school and church services for several denominations. In religious belief, the community was divided — Free Church, Baptist and Methodist Congregationalist. They were united in that one building could serve all requirements, and the area around it became their cemetery.

"I am quite sure that most of the early burials were either not marked, or the markers long since lost. We were personally fortunate that the Williams headstones remained intact. I have given census information on plot owners in cases where the plot contained no headstones or markers. Families seldom acquire plots until they are required. In cases where a man like Thomas Climie owns a plot (no. 37) on the map registered in 1867 and in the 1861 census for his household there is a widow Jennet, 81, (probably his mother), marker or not, I suspect that Jennet and possibly her husband are buried in this plot. [In fact] I suspect this cemetery has more unmarked graves than any other I have recorded with the possible exception of the Carmichael Cemetery.

"Several weeks ago we visited Dalhousie Township, Lanark, where the Lanark Society settlers first settled in 1820 and 1821 The surnames on the monuments from the mid-1800s till now are generally the same as those appearing as list of settlers on the 'Prompt' and other ship lists of society settlers, and the same as those in the Mandaumin Cemetery. . . .

"The St. Andrews Cemetery just north of Watkins Corners had its start under circumstances similar to Mandaumin. This cemetery dates from 1820 to the present day, with a large new section at one end. The old County Atlas shows that across the road was located the St. Andrews Hall, built by the St. Andrews Society, from from the Lesmahagow Society settlers. There is only a wooded, rocky outcrop now where once was located the hall. The cemetery is found in the closest pocket of soil, studded with rocky hills.

"In these cemeteries we found several wood slab headstones and concrete headstones, hand-carved, of recent vintage, but already weatherbeaten. Wood slab headstones were probably commonly used in the 1800s, particularly for the poorer families, and this no doubt accounts for many of the unmarked graves in the older cemeteries such as Mandaumin.

"Mrs. Marion Ellwood, in charge of the Historical Section of the Lambton County Library and a descendant of the Donalds and Nisbets was of great assistance to me in obtaining my references for this article."

Mandaumin Cemetery

The Mandaumin Cemetery is located on the southeast corner of Lot 3, Con. 3, Plympton Township, Lambton County, one mile east of Mandaumin and four miles west of Wyoming.

At a very early date (during the settlement of the township), a log school house (14' x 17'), known as Dunlop's School house, was built on the corner. During the 1840s Presbyterians, Baptists and Methodists used this log school house for religious services. The log school house was replaced by a frame building and at a later date land for a school was purchased from David Nisbet. In 1862 a school was built on this property.

Dunlop's school house continued to be used as a meeting house. The land around it was organized as a cemetery to fill a community need. The Methodists built the Brook Church on the town line of Plympton and Enniskillen. In 1859, the Presbyterians built the church in Mandaumin. The Baptists continued to use the Dunlop Meeting House until 1881 when they built a brick church across the road.

The cemetery was officially registered on 14 April 1868 at the Lambton County Registry Office as plan No. 8 by J.H. Jones and A.J. McMaws. Twenty-six names appeared as plot owners, and a total of 50 plots were shown on the original plan. These original plot owners were: Rev. J.W. Chestnut No. 1, Robert Chalmers No. 2, David Nisbet No. 3; John Donald No. 4; Thomas Donald No. 5, Arthur Park No. 8, Andrew Park No. 9, Alex Chalmers No. 10, Peter Lee No. 15, Alex Chalmers No. 20 (resold to Wm. Climie Jr.), James Lockhart No. 21, Thomas Chalmers No. 22, George Graham No. 26, Dougald Ferguson No. 27, James Park No. 28, Hugh Park No. 29, Robert Chalmers No. 30, James Chalmers No. 31, Andrew Ewart No. 32, James Duncan No. 33 and No. 34, Thomas Climie No. 37, Robert Campbell No. 38, James Dunlop No. 39, Duncan McNaughton No. 40, William Climie No. 44, Andrew Climie No. 50. All the plots except those on the west and south sides were 20' x 20', the plots on the west and south sides here half plots 20' x 10'. The lanes shown on the plan were four feet wide. The meeting house was located on the south side of plots 42, 43, 48 and 49.

Many of the early settlers in this area of Plympton Township came from Lanark County, Ontario, after the Scottish settlers had found the land there unsuitable for farming. Many had migrated in 1820 and 1821 with the Lanark Societies. Nisbet, Donald, Park, Duncan, Brown, Graham and Climie are surnames appearing both in lists of settlers of the Lesmahagow and other Lanark Societies and as plot owners in this cemetery in Lambton.

The survey of Plympton Township was completed in 1832. The first settlement was at the townsite of Errol on Lake Huron by Lord Egremont's English colonists. The settlers from Lanark moved in during the mid 1830s. The township population was 203 in 1834, 310 by 1836 with growth continuing to be slow until the London Road was finished in 1845.

The earliest burial recorded on a monument in the cemetery is Ellen Williams who was buried there in 1843 (see also "Tale of a Query" *Families* Vol. 15, no. 3 and "Genealogy Through an Estate" Vol. 15, no. 1). Her parents James Williams and his wife Margaret Scott (an emigrant on the "Prompt" in 1820 to Lanark) had settled on Lot 17, Con. 3 by 1836. It is unlikely that Ellen, an infant, would be buried more than four miles from her home — on the east side of the pres-

ent-day town of Wyoming — unless a cemetery had already been established on this site by the community. Ellen's parents are buried in the same plot. This plot was not registered in the Williams name but to John Duncan, a brother-in-law, husband of Margaret Scott's sister Jacobina, information we gained through a query.

The second recorded burial is Isabella, a three-year-old, who died in August 1853. It is probably safe to assume that there were other burials during this ten-year period. From the monuments there were four more interments in the 1850s, including Margaret Scott Williams, in 1858. There were eight known burials in the 1860s, 20 in the 1870s, four during the 1880s, five during the 1890s, and 17 since 1900, most of these early in the century.

The last interment recorded is that of Effie Carolina Chestnut, 1873-1957, a daughter of Rev. James W. Chestnut, through whose efforts the Mandaumin Presbyterian Congregation (now the United Church) was founded.

Through reference to the 1861 census it is known that Baptists, Free Church (Presbyterians) and Wesleyan Methodists and others used this community cemetery. With but few exceptions, the plot owners were Scottish or had Scottish ancestry.

There are indications that there are many unmarked graves. Possibly some markers may have been destroyed during the period when this cemetery was allowed to deteriorate. Efforts are now being made to improve the site and work had started in 1975.

Others who obtained plots after 1868 were: John Paul No. 7, James King N½ 11, John Goudie No. 12, Adam Osborne No. 13, Joseph Osborne No.4, Wm. Brown ½ 16 and ½ 25, Andrew Graham No. 24, James J. Johnson No 18 and No. 19, John Dundas No. 36, James Banting ½ 41, James Purvis No 43 and No. 48.

Interments in the cemetery according to the inscriptions on the monuments with additional information obtained from the 1861 census and other records follows.

Andrews - George, son of George and Sarah Andrews Oct. 1860 aged 12. [This stone was located on Plot 20 registered first to Alex Chalmers and from the records resold to Wm Climie Jr. The Andrews surname does not appear in the Plympton Township census.]

Banting - Betsey wife of James Banting died May 25, 1872 aged 31 also their infant daughter aged 21 days.

Bray - John husband of Margaret Bray June 4, 1881, aged 61. [Bray is probably the wife's maiden name. Bray as a surname neither appears as a plot owner nor in the census record. Several "John's" were plot owners, none of whom from the census record were married to a Margaret with the possible exception of John Dundas whose name does not appear in the 1861 census.]

Brown - The cemetery plan indicates that a stone did exist in plot 34 near the Williams stones for a Chris Brown. [Plots 16 and 25 were registered to a William Brown. A Mrs. William Brown was one of the original members of Mandaumin Presbyterian Church as well as Mr. and Mrs. James Brown.]

Chalmers - Thomas Chalmers 1833-1900 his wife Eleanor Poll 1834-1892.

James Chalmers "Senr" 1880 aged 85.

Emily Jane daughter of(?) Chalmers.

Wm James son of A. and J. Chalmers Oct. 9, 1872.

Carlotta Eveline daughter of Alex and Jennett Chalmers 20 Feb. 1875 aged 21.
In the Robert Chalmers plot there is a stone only partly decipherable. (?) RT
(?) Robert and Eliza 1867 aged 28 years.

Isabella their daughter died Aug. 1853 aged 3.

[The cemetery records show plots registered to Robert, Alex, James and Thomas Chalmers. The census lists four Chalmers households.

Robert Chalmers age 57 a farmer born in Scotland of the Free Church with Elizabeth (Eliza) 42, Robert (?RT?) 21, James 19, and Ann 16 all born in Upper Canada of the Free Church.

Alexander Chalmers, 58, born in Scotland, a farmer and Congregationalist, with Rebecca, 60.

James Chalmers, 60, a farmer born in Scotland, and a Baptist (the first Baptist services in the area were held in his house) and in the same household Isabella, 53, born in Scotland and James, 20, Jennett 18, Christina 14, and Thomas 28, all born in Upper Canada.]

Chestnut - William Chestnut May 19, 1864 in his 72 year.

Jessie K. Leishman wife of Rev. J.W. Chestnut Dec. 26, 1911 in her 70 year.

Beloved pastor James W. Chestnut Oct. 26, 1882 in his 60 year.

Their daughters Jessie Jean 1871-1956. Effie Caroline 1873-1957.

Jean Stirling Oct. 10, 1867 aged 36 erected by her husband James W. Chestnut.

[Rev. J.W. Chestnut was sent to the area around 1856 and was the first Presbyterian minister of Mandaumin and Moore Line congregation (when it was formed in 1859), Ingram's School house (1½ miles south of what is now Petrolia) and Black Creek (Oil Springs). In 1860 the first oil well was sunk at Oil Springs, the place grew, and in 1862 it became a separate charge. The first Mrs. Chestnut died in 1867 and was buried in the cemetery. In 1874, Mr. Chestnut resigned and left Mandaumin. He, his second wife and other relatives are buried in the cemetery, the location of the meeting house where he preached his first sermon in the area.]

Climie - From the plot map William Climie, Marion and Jennet were buried in plots 44 and 47. These stones were not there when we transcribed the cemetery.

[In the 1861 census Wm Climie was 43, born in Scotland, of the Free Church, and in the same household were Marion 19, Jennet 16, Andrew 14, Margaret 11, Glosenna 6, all born in Upper Canada.

Thomas Climie owned plot No. 37 and there were no markers on this plot. In the census, Thomas was recorded as 55, a farmer, born in Scotland, and a Wesleyan Methodist. In the same household, Harriot, 39, was born in the U.S.A., John 14, born in U.S.A., William 12, born in Upper Canada, James 10, Margaret 8, Robert 6, Hugh 4, Harriot 3, Elizabeth 1, and Jennet, a widow aged 18, born in Scotland.]

Donald - Agnes Brownlee wife of Thomas Donald died April 6, 1878 in her 49 year.

Thomas Donald died March 1892 aged 64.

Andrew Donald July 16, 1833 Sept. 1870.

David son of T. and A. Donald died 1877 in his 17 Year.

[According to the 1861 census Thomas Donald, aged 33, was a farmer born in

Upper Canada, and belonged to the Free Church. He was married to Agnes, aged 31, with children John 4, Christina 2, Donald 1. There was also Jessie, 39, born in Upper Canada of the Free Church and George 14, listed as Wesleyan Methodist.

John Donald owned plot 4 and no markers appear on this plot. The census records two John Donalds as heads of households. One was a laborer and squatter, the second, aged 35, was a farmer born in Canada West, and a Baptist married to Helen, aged 33, with children Alice 5, Marion 3, and John 1.]

Duncan - Plots 33 and 34 were registered to John Duncan. The cemetery map indicated a John Duncan stone on plot 33, but it was not there when we recorded the cemetery. On plot 34, there were the three Williams stones and the plan indicated a stone for Chris Brown which we did not find.

[From other sources we know that John Duncan was married to Jacobina Scott, a daughter of Thomas Scott, a leader of the Lesmahagow Society and the sister of Ellen Scott Williams. John Duncan was a charter member of the Presbyterian Church in Mandaumin by certificate, and his wife by Examination. In the 1861 census, John Duncan was 55, a farmer born in Scotland, and also listed were Rina 22, Christina 20, Jennet 19, Isabella 17, John 14, Thomas 12, James 9, all born in Upper Canada. It is possible that Chris Brown, whose stone is shown on the map, was Christina, aged 20 in 1861. If John Duncan was buried here, in all probability Jacobina also was.]

Dunlop - James Dunlop born Paisley Scotland died July 27, 1869 aged 56 years.

His wife Barbara Smith born in Glasgow Scotland died April 8, 1900 aged 87.

Jane Dunlop March 20, 1926 aged 79.

Anna Watson Dunlop Sept. 4, 1931 aged 75 daughter of James and Barbara Dunlop.

[This is the only Dunlop family appearing in the census. There are no Dunlops living in the area now and it is not known whether the original school obtained its name from this particular Dunlop family. From the *History of Lambton County* we know that by 1847 there were six "common" schools in Plympton Township. At an early date, a school at Errol was taught by a James Dunlop. It is also probable that this family came with the Lesmahagow Society which was made up of families from the vicinity of Glasgow and Paisley. We do know that by the 1861 census James Dunlop was aged 48, born in Scotland, a Baptist, and a merchant with a general store with an inventory of \$3500 and sales of \$500. His wife was Barbara, aged 47, and the family, all born in Upper Canada, consisted of William (residing in Warwick), Helen 17, Jane 15, James 7, and Anna 5.]

Dunn - Infant son of Wm. and Marion Dunn died April 20, 1874. [This stone was located in the David Nisbet plot.]

Ferguson - Plot 27 was registered to Dugald Ferguson. The plan indicated a stone on this plot, but we did not locate one. [The census listed three households where Duncan was head: one, Dugald Ferguson, aged 67, laborer, born in Upper Canada, and a Roman Catholic; an Alex Ferguson, and there was a William Ferguson, aged 7, residing with John Duncan. The plan shows the plot as owned by Mrs. D. Ferguson so that Dugald had probably died prior to the date of the plan registration.]

Gillies - Louisa Ann wife Wm J. Gillies 1850-1902.

William Gillies 1840-1903

[These stones were located in plot 40 registered to Duncan McNaughton.]

Graham - James Graham died 2 March 1873 aged 33.

Margaret Isabella infant daughter of James and Mary Graham died 15 November 1871 aged 5 months.

Andrew Graham died 1872 aged 80 years native of Fifeshire Scotland.

Andrew died 1870.

George Graham Nov. 10, 1897 aged 70 years.

Elizabeth Graham April 21, 1903, aged 65.

William Graham Jan. 4, 1889 aged 32 years.

John Graham June 20, 1889 aged 28.

Richard Graham May 10, 1874 aged 17.

Charlotte Graham Nov. 2, 1869 aged 1 year.

[The Grahams do not appear in the census record for Plympton Township so may have lived east of Mandaumin in Sarnia Township.]

Lee - Peter Lee died Feb. 19, 1872, aged 40 years.

Peter Lee died June 12, 1863 aged 34 years native of Scotland.

[Lee is another surname that does not appear in the Plympton Township census.]

Leishman - Agnes G. Leishman Jan. 7, 1907 in her 79 year. [This name appears on the Chestnut stone and she was probably a sister of Rev. Chestnut's second wife.]

Lockhart - James Lockhart born Glasgow Scotland died Twp. Plympton 1858.

Jennet Hunter born Glasgow Scotland.

MacDonald - Angus Willie B. son of Archie and Christina MacDonald died 1896 aged 2 years. [This stone was located in the Thos. Donald plot, presumably a grandson.]

McNaughton - Duncan McNaughton had plot 40 and records indicate this plot was marked with M cornerstones, but no visible McNaughton stone. The Gillies headstones were located here.

[The 1861 census lists Duncan McNaughton as aged 53, a farmer, born in Scotland of the Free Church, his wife Henrietta, aged 50, born in England, and Eliza 21, Henrietta 19, Malcolm 17, Christina 16, Louisa 14, all born in Upper Canada. Although the age does not quite agree, Louisa was probably Louisa Ann Gillies, and if this is the case then Duncan and Henrietta were probably buried in this plot.]

Nisbet - David Nisbet died May 21, 1895 aged 18 years.

John Nisbet 1858, Jan. 8, 1900.

Eliza Wade wife of William Nisbet June 8, 1867, Feb. 22, 1902.

[From the 1861 census David Nisbet was a farmer, aged 47, born in Scotland of the Free Church and in the same household was Agnes 38, James 12, Marion 10, John 9, William 6, Thomas 4, Agnes 2, all born in Upper Canada of the Free Church.

Through correspondence with Mrs. Marion Ellwood of Mandaumin, Agnes Nisbet, wife of David, was the oldest daughter of 12 children of John and Marion Donald who came on the "Prompt" and settled at McDonald's Corners in Lanark. Mrs. Donald's father was a John Duncan. David and Agnes (Donald) Nisbet came to Lambton in 1848.]

Osborne - Joan Crawford Osborne born Scotland 1828-1900.

The cemetery plan also indicated a stone for Andrew Osborne on plot 17 which we did not locate.

[Plot 13 was registered to Adam Osborne and plot 14 to Joseph Osborne. Both appear in the 1861 census. Joseph Osborne was 29, a farmer born in Scotland, a Wesleyan Methodist. Jennet, his wife, was born in Canada West. There was a child Andrew 1, and Peter, 61, occupation none, born in Ireland, a Baptist, and his wife Margaret, 69, born in Scotland, of the Free Church.

Adam Osborne was 32, a farmer, born in Scotland, of the Free Church. Agnes 25, Margaret 6, Agnes 4, Peter 2, Robert 1, were all born in Canada West of the Free Church.]

Park - Mary Park died July 2, 1911 aged 83.

Janet wife of Hugh Park Oct. 1878.

Jane Hay died Oct. 29, 1877 aged 74 years.

John A. died Aug. 22, 1866 aged 1 Y, 2M.

James A. died July 20, 1873 aged 2 months 17 days. Children of Arthur and Mary Park.

[Four Parks had plots in the cemetery and in the 1861 census there were seven Park family households in Plympton.

Andrew Park, plot 9, was aged 28, a farmer, born in Canada West, and a Methodist; his wife Jane, aged 23, born in Scotland, was a Baptist and there was one child, Rebecca J. aged 1.

Hugh Park, plot 29, was aged 36, a farmer born in Upper Canada, of the Free Church, and in the same household Jennet 70 a widow born in Scotland, Mary 25, born in Upper Canada, and Agnes 23.

James Park, plot 29, was 48, a farmer, born in Scotland, a Wesleyan Methodist and listed in the same household were Hugh 21, Jennet 19, Jane 17, Andrew 15, James 13, Margaret 11, Elizabeth 8, Robert 6, all born in Canada West.

Arthur Park was 34, born in Canada West, and a Wesleyan Methodist, Mary 29, Hugh 6, Robert J. 4, and Agnes 2.]

Paul - Andrew Paul died 24 May 1886 aged 36 years. [John Paul had plot 7. In the 1861 census he was aged 38, a farmer, born in Scotland of the Free Church and in the same household Jennet 37, Andrew 12, Marion 10, Jane 7, John D. 5, Thomas 3, all born in Upper Canada.]

Rundall - Levinia daughter of Samuel and Harriet Rundall Oct. 31, 1873 aged 1 year. [This stone was located in plot 20 registered to Alex Chalmers but resold to Wm. Climie.]

Schram - Jean Nisbet wife of John Schram 1864-1931.

Williams - Ellen Williams died 1843 aged 1 year 6 months.

Margaret Scott wife of James Williams died 15 August 1858 aged 35 years 6 months.

James Williams died 4 April 1872 aged 75 years.

NOTES Reference was made to the *Index to the 1861 census of Lambton County, Plympton Township* compiled by George Smith; *The History of Lambton County* published by the Lambton County Historical Society; *History of the Mandaumin United Church* by Anna K. Young and Marion Ellwood, and to histories of Lanark County.

I also wish to thank Mrs. Marion Ellwood of the Lambton County Library in Wyoming for her assistance in obtaining Mandaumin Cemetery information.

Lunenburg County, Nova Scotia: Poll Taxes of the 1790s

By Terrence M. Punch, F.R.S.A.I.

Terrence M. Punch, the author of Genealogical Research in Nova Scotia, reviewed last quarter in CANADIAN GENEALOGIST (Vol. 1, No. 1, pp. 49-50) is a Nova Scotian of many ethnic backgrounds, with a longstanding interest in Nova Scotia genealogy and history. He is editor of the Newsletter of the Genealogical Committee of the Nova Scotia Historical Society, and a frequent contributor to historical publications. He was educated at St. Mary's and Dalhousie Universities, and holds graduate degrees from both. He is a Life Fellow of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, a Fellow of the Royal Commonwealth Society of Canada, Executive Secretary of the Federation of Museums, Heritage and Historical Societies of Nova Scotia, an Executive Councillor of the Nova Scotia Historical Society, a member of several other historical societies, and is one of the Charity Committee of the Charitable Irish Society of Halifax.

For those of you who have not yet had an opportunity to read Genealogical Research in Nova Scotia, we wholeheartedly recommend it to you. Readers of this article will gain some insight into the care with which Mr. Punch prepares his material. "As you can doubtless see, I am a map nut," he writes. "I strongly feel that you cannot do intelligent genealogy or history without knowing where places are, in themselves and in relation to other places." To this comment we add a resounding "Hoorah!" In CANADIAN GENEALOGIST we shall consistently try to help you understand the often complex geography of the locations in which genealogical research is conducted by the frequent use of outline maps. We hope the maps Mr. Punch has prepared for use with these poll-tax records will enable you to understand the genealogical relationships involved, no matter where you live in Canada. And if you have an ancestor in the list — the maps will help you pin him down exactly.

Lunenburg County, Nova Scotia, is located on the south shore of the province, west of Halifax. It extends 40 miles (64 km) from east to west, and almost 37 miles (58 km) from north to south. The first permanent European settlement was made in 1753 when the British authorities introduced the "Foreign Protestants".¹ This mixture of Germans, Swiss and Montbeliardians forms the basic population pool of the county.

Lunenburg is ethnically unique in the province. It is the only county in which the majority of the people are neither of French nor of British origin. The people of Lunenburg have been customarily termed "Dutch". In part this has been due to the anti-German sentiments experienced during World War I. It was the same emotion that caused Berlin to become Kitchener, Ontario. In part, too, "Dutch" was an honest mistake for "Deufscht". It made no material difference to English-speakers two centuries ago whether the settlers were Netherlanders or Rhinelanders. "Dutchmen" they became, and "Dutchmen" they remained.

The county was created in 1759.² It was later divided into three townships, which form more or less parallel strips running inland from the seacoast. Since Lunenburg County possessed a major river (the LaHave), and had the only decent agricultural land on the Atlantic seaboard of Nova Scotia, it was suitable for early colonization and development.

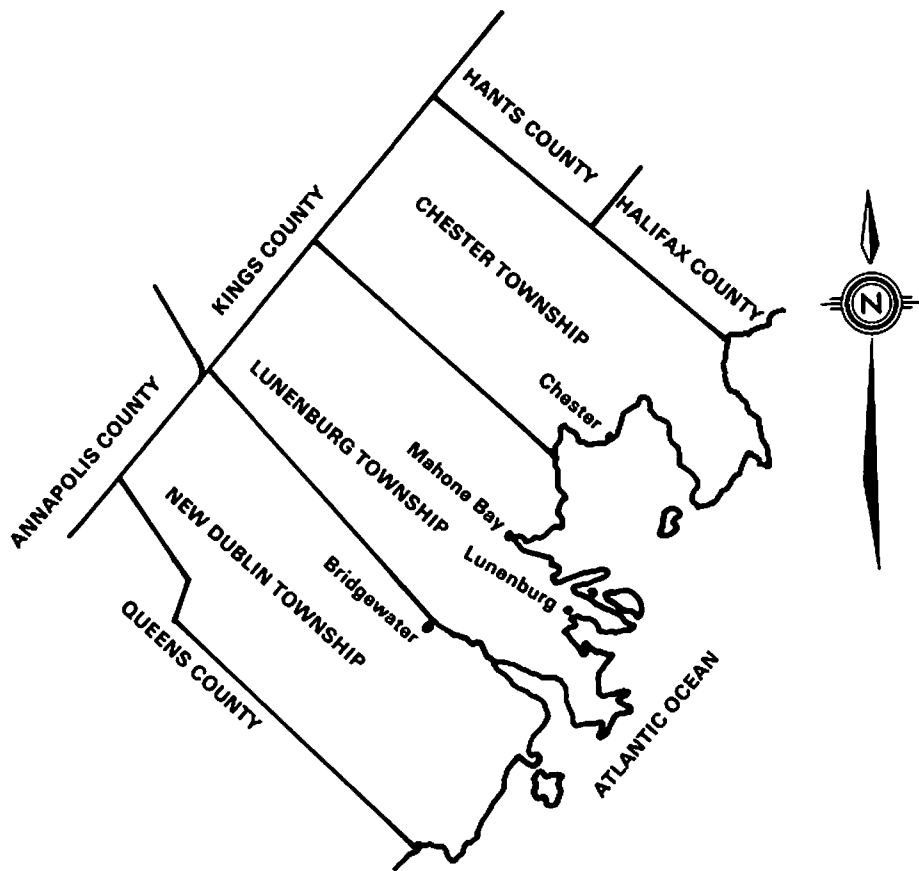


Fig. 1. Townships and Towns of Lunenburg County, Nova Scotia, showing the location of the three townships extended to fill a map of the modern county.

Initially, the three townships were designed for different groups of people. New Dublin, as the name suggests, was intended to receive Irish colonists, but most of these soon moved away and the lands occupied by "Dutchmen". Chester — or Shoreham, as it was called — was a New England settlement. To some extent, it has remained the least German of the three townships. The central area, called Lunenburg Township, was and is the most populous, and has given its character to the county.

The following map shows both the shape of the county and its townships. It also indicates the location of the largest communities in Lunenburg County. It should be borne in mind that virtually all of the men listed in these poll taxes lived within a mile or two of the coastline or river.

The three poll tax rolls from the 1790s should, theoretically at any rate, cover the entire geographical area of the county. It should not be regarded, of course, as if it were a census. Many names do not occur, names of people known to have been residents at the time. Nevertheless, we may feel reasonably sure that we have here a list of the great majority of adult males living in three townships in the early 1790s.

There is some variation in the arrangement of the poll lists from township to

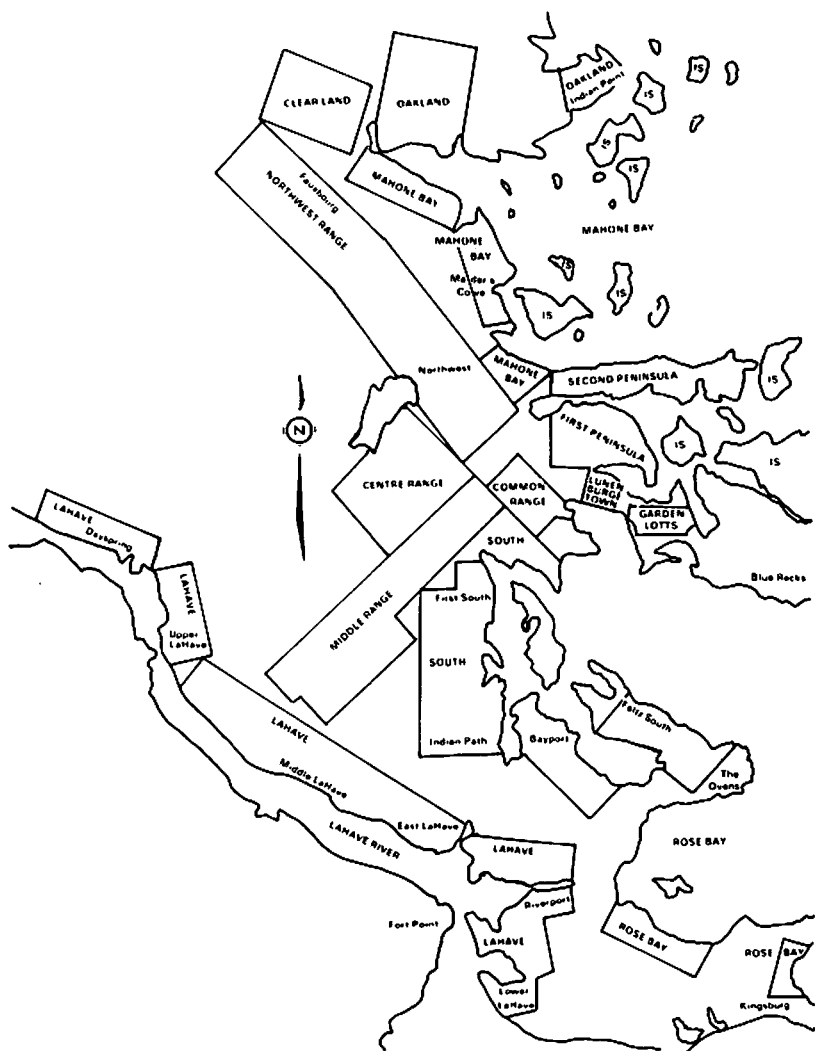


Fig. 2. Poll Tax District in Lunenburg Township, 1792, showing the inhabited areas of the main township, that of Lunenburg. There were 15 subdivisions to the township in 1792, as follows: I - Lunenburg Town; II - Garden Lots, just south of the town; III - The Islands, being those in Mahone Bay; IV - Second Peninsula, north of the town; V - Common Range, just west of the town; VI - First Peninsula, directly north of the town; VII - Centre Range, west northwest of the town; VIII - Clearland, northwest of the present town of Mahone Bay; IX - South Division, located in four patches, now including First South, Indian Path, Bayport and Feltz South; X - Northwest Range, inland strip behind the Mahone Bay lots; XI - Middle Range, ranges of lots stretching southwesterly towards the LaHave River; XII - La Have, five ranges of lots along the river LaHave from Dayspring to Lower LaHave; XIII - Mahone Bay, waterfront lots stretching from the town of Mahone Bay through Mader's Cove and Martin's Brook to Second Peninsula; XIV - Rose Bay, including Kingsburg; XV - Oakland, including Indian Point.

township. Lunenburg is subdivided into communities or districts, New Dublin comes as a mass, while Chester is lumped together except for the inhabitants of Blandford Peninsula (the large one east of Chester on the map in Figure 1), who are given separately.

I have arranged each segment alphabetically, provided date and archival reference at the head of each township, and occasionally supplied the modern or anglicized version of names when their later form may not be self-evident. There are, in all, 788 names: 512 in Lunenburg, 151 in Chester, and 125 in New Dublin.

TOWNSHIP OF LUNENBURG POLL TAX, 23 June 1792 (PANS: R.G.1, Vol. 444, doc. 23)

I - Lunenburg Town (99 men)

ANDERSON John
 John, tailor
 AULENBACH Philip
 BAILIE George, Sr.
 BAILY Seth
 BALLIE Joseph, Jr.
 BART John
 BIEHLER George
 BOEHNER George, Sr.
 George, Jr.
 BOLLEVER Ulrich
 BOLMAN August
 John
 BORN Christian
 BRAIN William
 BRAND Philip¹
 BRUM Melchior
 BUCHNER Michael
 Philip
 CAHILL Mathew
 COMINGO Rev. Mr. Romke
 CREIGHTON John, Esq.
 DAVIS Mr.
 DOLF Jacob "gone"
 DOLTEN Thomas
 William
 DONIG John, Esq.
 ELDRIDGE John
 ENGLISH Thomas
 ERNST Casper
 Henry
 Matthias
 FEHR Christian
 FENSEY Frederick
 GARRISON Abraham
 GLASSEN Casper²
 GRAY Isaac
 GRENO George
 HÄHN William

HALL C.C.
 John
 HARNISH Edward
 HECKMAN Casper, Jr.
 HEINICKE Michael
 HUNT Mr. "gone"
 JACOBS Capt.
 JAMES Edward, Esq.
 JESSEN D. Christopher, Esq.
 JOHNSTON Martin
 KANTZ John
 KAULBACH Henry
 William
 KEIGHLY Edward
 KNAUT Benjamin
 KOCH George
 Henry
 KOLER John
 LAUGHTON John
 LENOX John
 LOMBARD Voster
 LORD Robert
 MCKRIECKER John³
 MCNEAL Alexander
 MAAS Casper
 MAKENDASH James⁴
 METZLER Frederick
 MILLER Ferdinand
 John Paul
 Martin
 MISENER Gotfried
 MONEY Rev. Mr.
 MÜNCH Martin⁵
 NEUMAN Adolph
 Gotlieb
 PATTERSON James
 PERSON William "gone"
 PESLY Valentine
 REICHARD Thomas
 RIGULO Frederick
 RÖSTY Gotlieb

ROTENHAUSER George⁶
 RUDOLF Carl
 Francis
 J. Christopher, Esq.
 SCHMEISSER Rev. Mr.
 SCHREIBER Mr., tailor
 SELIG John
 SHOALS John
 TANNER Christian
 TOOMY John
 TREITER Gottfried⁷
 TRUEMAN Jacob "died"
 ULSHE Jacob⁸
 VOGELI John⁹
 WIEST Henry
 Jacob
 William
 WOLLENHAUPT Casper, Esq.

1. Brand became Brunt after 1800.
 2. Glassen became Clawson.
 3. McKriecker is McGregor.
 4. Makendash is McKintosh.
 5. Münch is sometimes Minnick.
 6. Rotenhauser became Rhodenhizer.
 7. Treiter became Trider.
 8. Ulshe became Hilchie and Hilchey.
 9. Bell, p. 290, note 13, says a "Vogely" family came from Palatinate, but had no male members by 1757. Alternately, this could be Vogler.
-

II - Garden "Lotts" (12 men)

ALLEN Mr.
 FALKENHEIM Joseph
 JODRY John
 MEYRER George
 MULLOCK Edward
 ROST Christophe
 Nicolaus
 SCHWARTZ Leonhard

III - The Islands (23 men)

BESANGSON James
 CHEANEY William
 COVEY James
 HALTER John
 HEB Adam
 HEBB George
 HECKMAN Casper, Sr.
 John
 HEN Frederick
 JACK George "gone"

KETTY Robert "gone"
 William
 KNIES at Herman's Island
 MILLER Peter
 MORASH John, Sr.
 John, Jr.
 Michael
 Philip
 REAMY Frederick
 SELLER Henry
 STRIMGLE Henry
 TANNER George
 Jacob

IV - Second Peninsula (25 men)

ACKER Adam "dead"
 Adam, Jr.
 Jacob Michael
 BACHMAN Baptist
 John
 CONTOA Joseph¹
 EISENHAUER George Adam
 Nicholaus
 Nicholaus, Jr.
 HEISLER Valentine
 HERMAN Peter, Sr.
 Peter, Jr.
 Philip
 HIRTLE Michael
 Philip
 KNICKEL Conrad
 George
 LAY Jacob
 John
 Michael
 SCHLAGENWEIT Frederick²
 Jacob
 SHUP Just
 WENTZEL Lorentz
 WIGEL Nicolaus

1. Contoa is Countway; originally Comptois.
 2. Schlagenweit is Slaunwhite.
-

V - Common Range (14 men)

ARENBERG Leonhard
 ANDRES Jacob
 BORN George
 CONRAD Lorentz
 DAUPHINE Freidrich
 HAHN Conrad
 Reichard

MISINGER Conrad
Theodore
PENNEL Thomas
RUHLAND Anthon
Christian
Freidrich
WAGNER Henry

VI - First Peninsula (21 men)

BÖRINGER Gottlieb¹
John
DAUPINE John
EMENOT Frederick
FINCK Frederick
JAMBERIN George²
Urban
JÜNG Andreas³
KRAUS Jacob
Leonhard
MASON Peter
MESINGER John
MIKSNER Henry⁴
MORASH John, Jr.
Peter
ROTENHAUSER Philip, Sr.
Philip, Jr.
SMITH George Michael
WAMBOLD John
Leonhard
Peter

1. Böringer is Berringer.
 2. Jamberin had been Jeanperrin, and has become Perrin.
 3. Jüng has become Young.
 4. Miksner is Maxner.
-

VII - Centre Range (23 men)

BECK George
Jacob
John
Michael
BECKER Henry
Jacob
BOLLEVER Carl
CONRAD Casper
George
Nicholaus, Sr.
DIMON Francis¹
Frederick
FINNER John²
Mathias
GRASS Conrad
John

HAHN Frederick
KARBAR Mr.
SCHONEMAN Carl³
WANER Henry
WENTZEL Andrew
Conrad
George

1. Dimon is Demone or DeMone.
 2. Finner became Feener.
 3. Shoneman became Shunamon.
-

VIII - Clear Land (11 men)

EWALD George¹
Jacob
HABEL Jacob
KETTY Alexander
LANTZ John
MARRIETTE Christopher
POUCHER Thomas
SPARWASSER Peter
STEEBING John²
STANLEY Thomas

1. Ewald became Awalt.
 2. Steebing became Stevens.
-

IX - South Division (58 men)

ACKER Valentine
BOSS Christian¹
CELLER Michael²
CONRAD George
EICHARD Christian
ENGEL Henry
FEHDER Christian³
Frederick
GERHARD John
GOETZ Leonhard
GORKUM Peter
William
HIMMELMAN George
Ludwig
Michael
HOLLAND Dr.
KOCHLER Mr.
KOCKMILLER Philip⁴
KOLB Jacob
KRAFT Jacob
Jacob
LARY Friedrich
LESSLI George
Mark

LOHNES Christopher
 John, Jr., South⁵
 John, Jr., Island
 Michael
 LOTT Friedrich
 MAAS Christoph
 MAUSER Albrecht
 Conrad
 Gotlieb
 Peter
 Peter, servant
 MEISINGER Casper, Sr.
 Casper, Jr.
 MEYER Gotfried
 Jacob
 MILLER Henry
 MOSER Jacob
 NAU Theodore
 REMBY George
 ROESTY Valentine
 SCHAUFFEBERGER John Henry⁶
 SCHLEAR Jacob
 SPINDLER John
 Ludwig
 SPRINGHOF Rudolf
 THIEL Asmus⁷
 Peter
 WAGENER Henry, Sr.
 Henry, Jr.
 Nicolaus
 WEYNACHT John⁸
 WIRTH George
 WOLF George
 John

-
1. Boss became Bowes after 1800.
 2. Celler is Zeller.
 3. Fehder became Fader.
 4. This is actually Philip Cook, miller.
 5. Probably refers to John Lohnes, Sr.
 6. Schaufberger is Shaffelburg.
 7. Thiel became Deal.
 8. Weynacht is sometimes Whynot today.
-

X - Northwest Range (45 men)

BARGELD Casper
 BEGIN James
 BRUM John
 DARES James
 DAUPHINE James
 EIGEL John¹
 EISENHAUER George, Jr.
 John
 Philip
 William

HAAS Christopher
 Conrad
 Wendel
 HUBLY Ferdinand
 JODRY Friedrich
 JUNG Casper, Jr.
 Leonhard
 KAULBACH Peter
 KLETTENBERGER Jacob²
 LANGILLE Peter
 LOHNES John, Sr.
 LOW George
 Peter
 REHFUS Andreas³
 Eberhard
 Jacob
 John
 John, Sr.
 Philip
 RIGULO Frederick
 ROBERT Abraham
 Andreas
 George
 SCHLAGENWEIT Friedrich
 SERTIE George
 James
 SHENKEL Jacob
 SILBER Michael
 SPEIDEL Jacob
 Nicolaus
 VIENOT Christ.
 Peter "not of age"
 VINOT James, Jr.
 Jacque, Sr.
 John

-
1. Eigel became Oickle.
 2. Klettenberger is Clattenberg.
 3. Rehfus became Rafuse.
-

XI - [Middle Range] (20 men)

FRANCK George "dead"
 George, Jr.
 Jacob
 HARTMAN Christian
 GININGS John¹
 HEIT Conrad²
 Henry
 Jacob
 HERTLE Leonhard
 KAYSER John
 KNOCK Friedrich
 John
 Leonhard
 Peter

MOSER Henry
Philip
Samuel
MOSMAN John
MOSSMAN John
Peter

SMITH Jonathan
Nicolaus
Thomas
TREFFIAN Philip
WEIL Freidrich
WILKESON John

1. Ginings is Jennings.
2. Heit became Hyde.

1. Froehlich became Fralic.
2. Hennericy is now Ritcey.

XII - Lahave (51 men)

ARENBERG George
John
Peter
BIEHLER Adam
CONRAD Andreas
Casper
Mathias
CRASS Jacob
CROOK Frederick
John
Thomas
FERGUSON James
FROEHLICH John¹
GERHARD Michael
GOETZ Martin
GORKUM Christoph
GRIESER Conrad
George Michael
HEINER Urbanus
HENNERICY Jacob²
Martin
Philip
HIRTLE Jacob
Michael
Philip
KRAFT Leonhard
KRAUS John
Philip
LOHNES Christoph., Jr.
OXNER Henry
Michael
Nicolaus
Thomas
PARK William
PRINGER Michael
PROSS John
RAMGEN George
RAMIGEN Conrad
Leonhard
Peter
REINHARD Nicolaus, Sr.
Nicolaus, Jr.
SMITH Casper
George Michael
John Michael

XIII - Mahone Bay (41 men)

BECKER Christian
Frederick
John
BERGHAUS John¹
Nicolaus
Philip
GRÄFF Christian
HAAS Andreas
HAM Nicholas
HEYSON Friedrich
HUBLY Bernhard
Jacob
Ulrich
JUNG Casper
John Casper's servant "gone"
KAVANAGH James, "gone"
KUCK Philip³
LAY Alexander
MOEDER Adam⁴
MÖDER Bernhard
John
OTTO Tobias
REHFUS Frederick
SCHMELTZER John
Peter
Philip
SCHNEAR Ludwig
Peter
STEEVING George
STRUM Jacob
TEITHOFER George⁵
TAIHITY Hugh
THIEL John
Valentine
WESTHOFFER Jacob⁶
WEYNACHT Adam
Peter
WITMAN Valentine, Sr.
Valentine, Jr.
ZWICKER George
John Melchior

1. Berghaus became Barkhouse.
2. Gräff became Graves.

3. Kuck became Cook.
4. Möeder became Mader.
5. Teithofer was Thethoff.
6. Westhoffer is Westhaver.

XIV - Rose Bay (23 men)

CONRAD Andreas
 Lorentz, Jr.
 Nicolaus, Jr.

GOETZ Jacob

HENNERICI Henry

JUNG John

NEUFARTH John¹
 Leonhard

RISSER George
 John
 Valentine

SEEBURGER John²

WINTER George
 Martin
 Philip, Sr.
 Philip Jr.

WOLF Nicholas
 Wendel

ZINCK Casper
 George
 George Casper
 Leonhard
 Peter

1. Neufarth became Nieforth or Nifort.
2. Seeburger became Seaboyer.

XV - Oak Land (46 men)

ANDRES Philip¹

BLEYSTEINER Matthias

BOHNER Friedrich

BOURNONIE David
 Jacob
 Mark

BOUTELLIE Friedrich
 Friedrich, Jr.
 John
 Peter

DARE George

EISENHAUR George
 George Adam
 Jacob
 Capt. John
 Michael

ERNST Christian, Sr.
 Christian, Jr.
 Friedrich
 Mathias
 Michael
 Peter

GRORENO Christopher²

HEYSON Friedrich, Sr.
 Philip
 William

HILTZ John
 Philip

HIRTLE Jacob
 Peter

LANGILLE James
 Leopold

LANTZ Henry

LEGG William

LOHNES Henry

LOW George, Sr.

MOSER George
 Jacob
 Peter

SALTZMAN Friedrich

SCHWEINHEIMER Jacob³
 Philip

SERTIE John

ZWICKER George Michael
 Melchior
 Peter

1. Andres is Andrews.
2. Groreno had been Grosrenaud, and later Grono.
3. Schweinheimer became Swinamer.

TOWNSHIP OF CHESTER POLL TAX, 28 August 1791 (PANS: R.G.1, Vol. 444, doc. 24)

ANDERSON James, mason
 James, sailor

ARMSTRONG Robert, farmer

BAKER Henry, farmer

BALL Samuel, Oak Island

BANGS Seth, owner of small vessel

BARGILL John, farmer

BETHELL Robert, army Capt., Bethell's is.

BILLINGS John, labourer

BOGGET . . . , labourer, Bethell's is.

BOUFFIE Edward, labourer
 BRADSHAW Abraham, master of vessel
 Isaac, farmer
 John, farmer
 Joseph, farmer
 William, farmer
 BRECHEN James, mason
 BUTTLER James, farmer
 CAMPBELL Andrew, farmer
 Thomas, labourer
 CASHON John, labourer
 CLINTON Elijah, farmer
 COLL William, farmer COLLICUT George,
 master of vessel
 CORKUM Henry, farmer
 COVIE John, sailor
 CRANDLE David, owner of fishing boat
 Peter, farmer
 CULTBEGGER Motise
 DELANY Robert, blacksmith
 DOWDLE Mathew, master of a vessel
 DOWNES Dive, surgeon
 DOWNS, widow, school mistress
 ELLIS David, farmer
 EMBREE Thomas, shopkeeper
 ENGLISH Roger, shoemaker
 ETTER Franklin Germens, Lt. of the army
 FEDER Adam, farmer
 FIDAY Henry, farmer
 FITCH Ebenezer, farmer
 widow, farmer
 FLOYD David, farmer
 Simon, farmer
 widow, farmer
 FOORN Edward, master of a vessel
 FRAIL George, farmer
 FRASER Robert, farmer
 GREEN James, master of a vessel
 GREENLOW William, farmer
 HAPPOLD Gutlib, farmer
 Henry, master of a vessel
 HARRISON Thomas, farmer
 HOUGHTON Willard, farmer
 . . . , labourer
 HUMES William, farmer
 HUTT Henry, Sr., farmer
 Henry, Jr., ship carpenter
 Jacob, ship carpenter
 Simon, boatbuilder
 HUTCHISON David, labourer
 John, farmer
 KRAFT Christopher, farmer
 KYSER George, Sr., farmer
 Michael, farmer
 LESLIE Richard, labourer
 LYNCH Edward, shipmaster
 Timothy, ship carpenter
 MCGINNES Donald, Oak Island

MCHERRON Daniel, ship carpenter
 MCLEOD James, farmer
 MCMILLAN Neil, Oak Island
 MARSHALL John, farmer
 Josiah, farmer
 Martin, wheelwright
 MARTIN John, farmer
 William, house carpenter
 MARVIN Josiah, house carpenter
 MILLET George, farmer
 MILVIN David, farmer
 Elijah, farmer
 Nathaniel, master of a vessel
 MURO John, Oak Island¹
 MURRAY William, labourer
 NEILSON William, farmer
 PATTILLO Alexander, mason
 PRATT James, labourer
 PRESCOTT John, farmer
 PRESCOTT Jonathan, surgeon
 PULSIVER John, farmer
 ROGERS Jeremiah, farmer
 RESTE . . . , farmer
 RICHARDSON Thomas, labourer
 ROBB Peter, shopkeeper
 RUFF Arthur, farmer
 RYNOLDS John, farmer
 SEECOMBE Rev. John
 SHEAS Patrick, labourer
 SHIPHERD Jacob, farmer
 SMITH James, farmer
 James, farmer
 James, farmer
 John, master of a vessel
 Walter, labourer
 SPROAT Thomas, farmer
 STANDFORD Gelford, house carpenter
 STEEVENS John, master of a vessel
 STUART Alexander, carpenter
 TEMPLEMAN Thomas, farmer
 THICKPENNY Anthony, farmer
 THOMPSON Alexander, master of a ves-
 sel
 James, farmer
 James, labourer
 Thomas, farmer
 TUFFS Francis, Frog Island²
 VAUGHAN Anthony, farmer
 John, farmer
 Samuel, labourer
 VERGIE John, master of a vessel
 WALKER Gutlieb, Sr., farmer
 Gutlieb, Jr., farmer
 WALLACE Alexander, labourer
 WALTER John, farmer
 WATERS Samuel, farmer
 WEBBER James, farmer
 Joseph, labourer

WEBSTER Thomas, labourer
WEIDEL George, shoemaker
WESTON Zaddock, master of a vessel
WHAILING James, master of a vessel
WHITE James, schoolmaster
WINSLOW Patrick, farmer

1. Muro is correctly Munro.
 2. Tuffs is Tufts.
-

"Inhabitants of Blandford." (20 men)

BOWIE William, house carpenter
CORNEILLIE Owen, master of a vessel
DWYER John, house carpenter

FLEET John, master of a vessel
Joseph, fisherman
Michael, Sr., farmer
Michael, Jr., fisherman
William, farmer

GREEN Roger, owner of fishing boat
HAYS Thomas, owner of fishing boat
HIGGINS James, a farmer
JOHNSTON Joseph, labourer
KANE Barnabas, farmer
KEYSER George Jr., farmer
LANGILL George, farmer
NEILSON Wingfield, labourer
PARR Edward, labourer
PETER Portagie, farmer
REILY John, fisherman
TAYLOR Samuel, farmer

TOWNSHIP OF NEW DUBLIN POLL TAX, 23 June 1792 (PANS: R.G.1, Vol. 444½, doc. 2)

ALLAN Samuel
BAKER George
George
John
BELL Alexander
John
Robert
Samuel
BUSH Henry
BUSHIN George
James
BOWERS Joseph
BUCHANAN David
CAMPBELL William
CARBIE Robert
CLATTENBERGE Peter
CONNELY John
CROOK James
CUNRAD Frederick
George
DONALD Gilbert
DUNCAN George
DUNLAP David
ERVENS Daniel, tradesman
FANCY Michael
FAULT Joseph, surgeon
FINDEL George
FOX Thomas
FREGER Jacob, tradesman
FRELOF John
GETSON, Capt. Conrad
Gerret
John
GOLDEN Samuel
GORKUM Godliep

HAMIT George, tradesman
HIMMELMAN Peter
HOPMAN Conrad
HOWIE Henry
HUMAN Peter
HUNT Lemuel
HUTT Fallon
Frederick
John
JENKINS Edward
Griffin
JOHNSON Robert
JOHNSTON Robert
Capt. Samuel
LITTLEJOHN Simeon
Thiel
Thomas
Thomas
LYONS Denis
MAILMAN Charles
John
MELDRUM James
MISON Jacob
MOREUE Cornwallis¹
MORGAN John
MOSELY Mathew
MOSLY Jacob
MUIRHEAD James
MULLET Peter
NAGELER John
PARK James, Sr.
James, Jr.
John, Sr.
John, Jr.
Joseph

Mathew
 Robert
 Thomas
 PARNELL John
 PARNETT John²
 PENCE John
 Martin
 PERNETT Joseph, Esq.
 PINLO Thomas
 PORTER Patrick
 Robert
 William
 PUBLICOVER George
 Henry
 Michael
 Peter
 Philip
 REID Thomas
 William
 REILLIE Michael
 RICHARD Capt. Christopher
 RIDDLE William SHARP George
 SHEAN David SHRIDER Conrad
 SLATE George
 SLATOR Peter
 SMITH Jacob
 Mathew
 Patrick
 SNYDER John

SPIRRIE Everhard³
 Jacob
 Capt. Woolrick
 SPONAGEL George
 STARR George
 STEWART Charles
 John
 TARRANT Andrew
 THEAL Leonard
 Martin
 THEILL Conrad
 TYBERT Andrew
 VEICH James
 VOGELER Christopher
 Frederick
 Henry
 Capt. Leonard
 WAMBACH Lodowick
 WATSON Robert
 WHITFORD Joseph, Sr.
 Joseph, Jr.
 WILKIE Peter
 WYLER Andrew

-
1. Moreue is Moreau. This Cornwallis Moreau was reputed to be the first European child born in Halifax.
 2. Parnett is Pernette.
 3. Spirrie is Sperry.
-

NOTES

1. The best discussion of this settlement is Winthrop Bell's scholarly and thorough book, *The "Foreign Protestants" and the Settlement of Nova Scotia*. (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1961).
2. Charles Bruce Fergusson, *The Boundaries of Nova Scotia and its Counties* (Halifax: Public Archives of Nova Scotia, 1966), pp. 44-47.



A genealogical direction for Prince Edward Island

By Janet Dale

To many of us who live far from the Garden Province of Canada — Prince Edward Island — it will probably come as a shock to find it among the most genealogically advanced areas in Canada. Islanders have always been conscious of a separate heritage, and even other Maritimers will tell you surreptitiously that 'Islanders are somehow a little different.' Be that as it may, the genealogist visiting the island in search of ancestry is likely to be pleasantly surprised at the availability of indexed records, and Canadians specifically should take note of the fact that the province today boasts not just one, but two full-time genealogists on the staff of the P.E.I. Heritage Foundation. We first met Janet Dale, Genealogical Coordinator of the Foundation, when she wrote us a nice letter about our first issue and suggested that if we really wanted to be Canadian (as our name implies) we might be interested in some of the things going on in the province. We were delighted to get this report, virtually by return mail, and also suggest you read the Book Review section this issue where we review a beautiful new magazine called simply The Island Magazine, a magazine genealogists and family searchers will love. It combines the best elements of travel enjoyment and family searching, and may, indeed, give you some new ideas about how to spend your holidays, if not this year, then next year, or the year after . . . But we're getting ahead of ourselves. Listen to what Janet has to say about P.E.I.'s records, and then, if you've just a touch of curiosity about you, go see for yourself.

The pre-"Roots" enthusiasm for family history on Prince Edward Island was largely a grass-roots enthusiasm in 1974 when neither Academe nor Archives possessed the resources to instruct and assist the increasing numbers of people attempting to do genealogy. At that time, the Prince Edward Island Heritage Foundation rather bravely undertook to till a wild field; a part and then full-time staff position in genealogy was created.

Fortunately, one individual clenching Wright and Pratt's *Genealogical Research Essentials* was not left to tackle a large task alone. Help and cooperation came and have continued to come from the Public Archives of P.E.I., the Confederation Centre Library, the Department of Vital Statistics, the Department of Manpower and Immigration, the Estates Division of the Supreme Court, the Land Office, and the Job Creation Branch of Canada Manpower, as well as from some very dedicated volunteers.

Once the public commitment to family history had been made, the first need to which we addressed ourselves was that of educating the neophyte genealogist. To this end, a series of province-wide workshops were organized at which we explained our newly printed pedigree and group sheets. (Such standard genealogical tools had been previously unavailable on the Island). At these meetings, we distributed brief illustrated guides to genealogical resources, in cartoon format, which proved popular with all age and educational levels. The theme of our effort was to introduce, without undue trauma to the genealogical public, rigorous standards of research in family history.

Our battle against purely mythological genealogy was almost too quickly

won. Genealogists both new and long in the field expressed great and immediate willingness to engage in the type of careful verification and investigation which we advocated. But disappointment quickly arose when it became obvious that someone with a 9:00 to 5:00 workday was simply not going to be able to spend the requisite hours at the all too scarce microfilm readers pouring over newspapers in search of ancestors. And it was all very well for us to speak of such esoteric but informative sources as early Inquests, but for people outside the Charlottetown area, lengthy searches through such original archival sources were an imposing obstacle indeed.

So we turned our attention and energies to the matter of information retrieval and the design and production of finding aids. The financial support of LIP grants extending over two years and allowing us to hire first three and later seven full-time indexers made possible the resources which exist in the genealogy room of the Heritage Foundation today. Using the format of the carded, alphabeticized, name-index, we can offer the researcher quick access to the following genealogically invaluable sources:

1. Extant P.E.I. Census returns for 1798, 1841, 1861, 1871, with most genealogically relevant information abstracted.
2. Inquests (1789-1850) with the name of jurors, witnesses, and officials indexed as well as the name of the deceased.
3. Petitions (1770-1837) for roads, bridges and grants of land as well as warrants of survey where a grant was made.
4. Marriage bonds and licenses (1814-1846) indexed under both prospective brides' and grooms' names.
5. Island newspapers (1787-1874, and various subsequent years). The indexing of these papers, perhaps our greatest triumph, was carried out at several levels:

1787-1830: Complete Name Index, wherein are contained all names occurring in all Island newspapers, in any context.

1831-1849: Island Name Index which is based on names appearing in the newspaper selected for indexing where the name occurred in any type of Island-based event.

1850-1874: Vital Statistics Index which contains the full transcript of any birth, marriage, or death covered in the newspaper selected for indexing.

In every case, the intent was either to direct researchers speedily to the information they required, or to entirely circumvent the need to go to the original. Early indications are that our indices are being joyously received and heavily used.

Simultaneously, we have developed other collections, such as that of approximately 60 cemetery transcripts now completed.

Many persons have responded to our requests that they allow us to photocopy their near-complete research, and thus our family files now number in the hundreds.

Correspondence increases both asking and giving information. All queries to

us, whether by telephone, visit, or letter, are entered in our 'Kindex', which cross-lists researchers and families under research.

At present we are supporting community involvement and mutual help by sponsoring the fledgling Prince Edward Island Genealogical Society.

The importance of genealogy to the public has never been more in evidence on Prince Edward Island. The Heritage Foundation, acknowledging the significance of this developing branch of historical inquiry, will continue both to encourage interest, and to facilitate research.

STRICTLY BY THE BOOK

CANADIAN GENEALOGIST welcomes review copies of all publications of a genealogical, biographical, or local history nature, and will review all such material sent to it for consideration, whether by individual authors who have produced their own books, from regular publishing houses, archives, museums, or libraries. Our interest is not limited to Canadian works only, but extends to American, British, Irish, Scottish, or European publications whose implications might also have a bearing on the study of Canadian genealogy. The publication also welcomes suggestions from readers for books they might like to see reviewed.

ORDERING - Some publications reviewed here are available direct from **CANADIAN GENEALOGIST**, and are marked with an asterisk. A list of these also follows the review section.

The Canada Company, by Thelma Coleman, with supplement by James Anderson. County of Perth and Cumming Publishers, Stratford, 1978. (ISBN 88988-029.8). 322 pages, 8 x 11, illustrations and maps, \$20.00, hardcover.*

From the ashes of the Napoleonic Wars in Europe, phoenix-like, rose The Canada Company, and this account is one of the most fascinating books of Canadian history we've read in some time. It's really two books in one — the general story of the company from beginning to end, written with sympathy and clarity by Thelma Coleman; and the illustrations, drawings, maps and photographs that make the book move with vigor and style from start to finish, including seven supplementary chapters dealing with everything from the men who made the company what it was, through early families and settlers, to old money, weights and measures — all set out with precision and flair by co-author James Anderson, Perth County Archivist.

The story of The Canada Company, the men who built it, the settlers who bought land, the development of two of Ontario's key counties (Perth and Huron), is slow to move readers with its romance. Yet it has all the ingredients of a great historical novel, and the effects of the settlement on Canada are being felt to this very day.

In a Foreword, James Anderson says: "The book is not intended to be a definite work on the subject but rather a re-introduction to help restore its important place in the history of Ontario, especially in schools, and hopefully to serve as a catalyst for researchers to explain its role and impact more fully."

That it is a catalyst, there can be no doubt. It encouraged this reviewer, for instance, to look up the early novels of John Galt. From its opening pages (from which the sensitive portrait of John Galt looks out at the world with questioning eyes) the book moves from Napoleon's retreat from Moscow and the eventual destruction of his armies at Waterloo, to the settlement of what was then Ontario's western frontier. Along the way are pictured the heroes and villains of the piece, including such greats as Lord Selkirk (I'd never seen his portrait before), Father Alexander Macdonnell, the Scottish priest who was an intimate of Galt, Galt himself, William "Tiger" Dunlop, and dozens of other notables whose names now distinguish such Ontario towns as Burwell, Goderich, Maitland, Colbourne, and others.

There is, in fact, so much in this fascinating book, that I keep returning to it time after time — looking at portraits I never knew existed; poring over early town plans; reading

fascimile copies of letters and documents that make the company's activities bristle with action. But what's in it for genealogists?

Well — Chapter XVI, entitled "Early Families in the Huron Tract" contains lists of names compiled from several original maps of the Huron Tract townships drawn in the years 1835 to 1839. These lists include those for 22 townships (original maps in the Archives of Ontario) and for four townships for which the maps reside in the Regional History Collection of the University of Western Ontario. Township by township, concession by concession, the lists are a genealogist's delight. The reproductions of the maps, while reduced, are also readable — and you can see the originals any time you visit the archives.

Chapter XVII is entitled "Early Settlers in Guelph and Crown Land Reserves." These are lists of Canada Company settlers in Guelph and scattered crown land lots across Upper Canada from 1827 to 1836. They were part of the 1838 report of Thomas Mercer Jones, and also appeared in the Appendix to the Journal of the House of Assembly of Upper Canada, 1837-1838. The lists appear as *facsimile reprints* in a chapter all their own. It's like finding the proverbial genealogical pot of gold . . . and as a catalyst they have already moved this reviewer to tackle a piece of research that has been "pending" for some time.

What the book does, in effect, is make a wide range of such material instantly accessible to the reader. It is accessibility to records, as much as anything, that hinders or helps the pace of research. To people who have heard of The Canada Company, but don't know where to start on understanding its enormous impact, this book is the place to begin.

Reading the book is something like taking a tour of the fallout of European history of the day. It makes all too clear, as well, just how true is the saying that "no man is an island." That the destruction of the greatest army the world had ever seen would result in the eventual creation of the greatest settlement project the world had ever seen, is something to make you stop and reflect.

As for the book being a "re-introduction" to The Canada Company — I suspect that it will come upon readers as a totally new story. I believe it has sufficient impact to make a lasting impression on anyone who buys and reads it — and my bet is you'll find it hard to put away, once started. And that *really* says something for a "history." GH

Irish County Maps Showing the Locations of Churches in Munster Province. The Genealogical Department of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, Series A, No. 57, 1977. General Church Distribution Center, 999 West 1700 South, Box 11627, Salt Lake City, UT 84111, U.S.A., \$2.25.

This valuable pamphlet has been delayed at press for some time but is now finally available. It completes a set of four, the others being: Series A, No. 54, *Ulster* (\$1.30); Series A, No. 55, *Leinster* (\$2.25); Series A, No. 56, *Connaught* (\$2.25). Each set contains several pages of detailed instructions on how to use these maps to maximum genealogical advantage.

Until the publication of these four pamphlets, few researchers has easy access to parish maps of the counties of Ireland. Yet an understanding of these and other complex geographical divisions is central to effective Irish genealogical research. The *Irish County Maps* provides an alphabetical index to the civil parishes of each county. Beside the name of each civil parish is a grid reference for easy location on the respective county map. For each civil parish given in the county index, there is a listing of "denomination and location of chapel and starting date of records when known." Each "chapel" (or church) is also marked on the appropriate county parish map.

In *The Irish Ancestor* Vol. IX, No. 2, pages 149-150, Miss Rosemary ffolliott makes several sound criticisms in her review of the first set of maps in the series (Leinster). She observes that these maps do not show towns. In the case of the Leinster maps, the tables listing the dates of commencement of the parish registers are somewhat incomplete and inaccurate. But as she justifiably concludes — at the reasonable price, "who could complain? Certainly not I — nor, I should think, will a lot of other grateful souls, whose understanding of the essential parish structure of these counties can only be enhanced by study of these maps." John D. Blackwell.

Guide to the Archives in the Toronto Area. The Toronto Area Archivists Group. 2nd Edition, perfect bound, soft cover, \$4.50.*

An invaluable aid to carrying out research in the Toronto area, whether you are researching in person, or trying to find the proper address to which you can write. As the title states, it is a list of the Archives found in Toronto, and includes sections headed Business; Educational; Government; Performing Arts; Religious; Special Collections; Miscellaneous; plus an appendix of the addresses of archives which do not fit into any of the listed categories.

Each entry includes the name of the particular archive, the address, the head of the collection, hours of service, facilities, and an outline of the holdings. You will find the names of archives you never knew existed, and your potential areas of research will open.

It would indeed be a boon if each of the larger cities in Canada could create such a guide so the researcher entering Saint John, Halifax, Fredericton, Quebec, Montreal, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver or Victoria had only to reach for such a guide to be directed straight to the archive he needed. With archival groups right across Canada, we hope this publication might start a trend.

Only one entry stands to be corrected — the last one. This should read "Toronto Branch UEL Archives." The central archive of the United Empire Loyalist Association of Canada is located at 23 Prince Arthur Avenue, Toronto, Ontario, M5R 1B2, open Monday to Friday, 8:30 to 3:00, and by appointment at other times. Dominion Genealogist: Elizabeth Hancocks. EH

Museum and Archival Supplies Handbook. The Ontario Museum Association and the Toronto Area Archivists Group. (ISBN 0-920402-00-3). 128 pages, perfect bound, soft cover, \$3.50.*

Everything you've ever wanted to know (and then some) about museum and archival supplies — a comprehensive catalogue of materials genealogists might require to preserve their papers, letters, photos, and documents. It's really a "where-to-get-it" handbook, put out by archivists for themselves and other professionals, and for anyone who needs the often screwy, non-standard kinds of supplies necessary in archival conservation work. John Barton, chief conservator for the Archives of Ontario, was chairman of the committee that put it all together. Nancy Willson was editor. Genealogists will also recognize other archivists on the committee (Christine Ardern, Marion Beyea, now head of the New Brunswick Archives, Eleanor Darke, Bill Hollowell and John McAvity). They have done a good job.

The book has eight general sections, each of which deals with specific materials. Section I, General Materials, covers a wide cross-section of supplies including papers, boards, synthetic sheets (used for encapsulating fragile documents), and so on. Section II, of great value to genealogists intent on giving their original papers and documents proper care to preserve them, deals with "Care of Collections," and the section I found especially helpful involved care of books and bindings, care of paper, and care of textiles.

Other sections cover lab and workshop materials, storage, environment and security, exhibit and display (useful to anyone mounting a seminar or workshop), historic sites supplies, and microfilm equipment. One feature of the book I especially like involves the helpful hints included as part of the catalogue — and in this sense the book is much more than just a catalogue. It is a well documented and referenced *finding aid*, which not only tells where to get materials, but what minimum orders might be, suggested prices, and how to go about ordering materials. Each section has references on other published works on archival conservation, and any genealogist curious enough to follow up the bibliography will enter the fascinating world of conservation for its own sake.

Two other features make it absolutely invaluable to the conservation-minded genealogist. One is the index of suppliers, complete with addresses and telephone numbers. The other is an index to the supplies themselves. Think of something you need and don't know where to get, and try looking it up in this index. Ten chances to one you'll not only find it, you'll be given (in the full entry) its chemical composition, how it reacts on paper (photo or regular), what its ph is, what minimum quantity you can order, and a reference text telling you where to find out how to use it properly. Now that's what I call a catalogue worth reading! GH

The Atlantic Privateers, Their Story, 1749-1815, by John Leefe. Petheric Press Ltd., Box 1102, Halifax, Nova Scotia, B3J 2X1. (ISBN 0-919380-27-1 pa.). 58 pages, soft cover, \$2.95.

For those of you who treasure the taste and feel of an era, this tiny 5 x 7 book deals with privateering and its impact on Canada's Maritime Provinces. Those of us who grew up with Tryone Power and his swashbuckling ways have probably always considered the privateer as a legalized pirate, with the emphasis on the word "pirate" and everything that implies in terms of lawlessness and bloodshed. This book shows privateers in a much more pragmatic light.

It is a fascinating short account of the business of privateering — and it *was* a business. Permission to sail these vessels was required from the government of the day. To gain it, the trip had to be laid out, and a presentation made to the authorities — not too different from today's risky business venture in which government decides to risk a stake. (Did privateers keep books, too?)

In action, privateers captured ships, took them to port in England, and claimed a profit from the sale of the ship and its cargo. They did not — repeat not — destroy the enemy. To do so would have been to destroy the profit on the venture, something no sane businessman — and privateers *were* businessmen — wants to do.

In a sense, the privateer was to the Maritime Provinces of Canada what the militia was to the inland provinces — a government-sanctioned protection in times of danger. Unlike the militia, however, the privateer was owned by businessmen and the business was to harass the enemy and make money doing it. The question of how much money remains a vexed one. Undoubtedly some *was* made, although this book makes the claim that no one became very wealthy in the pursuit. (Perhaps we may be permitted some honest reservations on that score, taking into account Tyrone's pernicious influence, and all that . . .)

What makes this account truly fascinating is that Maritimers remember their own, and genealogically, that may be history's biggest profit from the ventures. Many ships, captains, and owners are commemorated in this little work, and descriptions of the ships, the voyages and the men bring the period to life in a way not possible in the dry repetition of genealogical tables. All in all, a remarkable little book, and well worth its price for the insight into a basic commercial activity of the Revolutionary War period. EH

Travels in North America, by John Mann. A reprint by Saint Anne's Point Press, Fredericton, N.B. (ISBN 0-920762-02-6). 50 pages, hard bound, \$10.00.*

Originally written in 1824, this book has been a collector's item for many years. It is the story of a young man's travels in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, New Brunswick, and in the States of Maine, Massachusetts, and New York. In Mann's own words it contains "a variety of interesting adventures and disasters, which the Author encountered in his journey among the Americans, Dutch, French and Indians. Also several remarkable Interpositions of Divine Providence in preserving him from dangers by sea and land from 1816-1823." Mann wasn't kidding. He came close to death by drowning several times, and his descriptions of people perishing from falling through the ice are hair-raising.

This is a delightful (if somewhat macabre) tale of the travels of a young man in Canada following the Napoleonic War. John Mann was an ordinary literate 18-year-old who came to New Brunswick driven by the poverty in Scotland after the war. His first view of his adopted homeland led him to muse in print that it was "as likely a place for banishment as any." In spite of this not-very-flattering view of early New Brunswick, Mann was a curious sort, and his book contains a great deal of interesting information about migration at the time, and the experiences would probably apply to many of our own families who emigrated both at the same time and for many years thereafter.

Especially fascinating to Upper Canadians is the fact that Mann visited relatives in Esquesing Township, and ventured far and wide in Peel and Simcoe Counties at a time when settlement was just beginning. The book is an excellent source of information about travelling conditions in New Brunswick at a time when much of the province was uninhabited. It is one of the earliest books ever published about New Brunswick, and gives great insight into what settlers had to put up with in that area. Many of the families who first settled there soon made their way to Ontario, and most now have descendants in western Canada. This is a book that should interest all Canadians who have ancestors

scattered along the settlement route. Intelligent, amusing, easy to read (you can do it in one sitting), a real tribute to the workmanlike literary ability of a young Canadian. EH

St. Andrews Chronicles. An Account of Prebyterianism before 1879 in the Belleville, Hastings County, Quinte area, by Gerald E. Boyce. St. Andrews Presbyterian Church, Victoria Avenue, Belleville, Ontario. 183 pages, hard bound, indexed, photos. \$9.95 post-paid.

This is an almost day-by-day account of St. Andrews Presbyterian Church in Belleville, Ontario, between 1822-1879 as seen through the eyes of an imaginary chronicler. It includes more than just one congregation and community, however, and describes the trials and tribulations of ministers and congregations of both the Presbyterians and other denominations. Many actual persons are mentioned, and their births, marriages, and deaths included as part of the story — a fact which makes it a useful book both for genealogists and social historians intent on understanding the area.

The story takes the reader from the beginnings of Presbyterianism in Kingston, Ontario, through its development in other communities as the denomination spread and churches were established. The account is enlivened with photos of people and churches, drawings, and copies of petitions made by a community to have a church built in its own area, and to be allowed to call for a minister.

Included are a bibliography and notes, photo credits, and an excellent index. A more detailed "Bibliography of Footnotes Pamphlet" has also been prepared to give the serious researcher and historian even greater access to the material used in creating the book. It, too, is available from St. Andrews for \$1.00 extra, postage paid. EH

Kith 'n Kin. Compiled and edited by Joanna McEwen. Order from Oro Township Office, R.R. 2, Oro Station, Ontario, L0L 2E0. Over 410 pages, hardbound, \$13.50 postage paid.

A book of reminiscences, biographies, genealogies and photographs of many of the pioneer families of Oro Township, Simcoe County, Ontario. The families are listed alphabetically obviating the need for an index. There is a short biography of each family on one side of the page and a family chart tracing up to five or six generations on the facing page. Dates are included, in most cases, as are locations to which the family may have moved. Family photos abound.

The book begins with an explanation of how it came to be conceived, what material was used, and how it was assembled. A chapter on land settlement in Oro township follows, setting the stage for the arrival of the first pioneers. An outline of how the land was obtained is given, along with photos of location tickets, deeds, petitions, etc. The greater part of the book is given over to area families, too numerous to list here. The final pages of the book include group and area photos. There is a bibliography, and a family chart on which you can complete your own Oro Township family connections, including pages for your family photos. This book is a goldmine of genealogical information for people with Simcoe County, and especially Oro Township ancestors. EH

The Island Magazine. Prince Edward Island Heritage Foundation, Box 922, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, C1A 7L9. 44 pages per issue, plus cover, 8½ x 11, semi-annual, \$4.00.

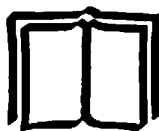
A best buy. Not only does this enjoyable magazine cover P.E.I. history and folklore, it has an excellent genealogical section which has already published such items as a very early ledger, a description of Lork Selkirk's Prince Edward Island settlement (about which most of us know absolutely nothing, although settlements at Baldoon, Ontario, and the Red River Valley have received much attention), and some P.E.I. passenger lists.

The magazine is well illustrated, both with photographs and drawings, and even if your ancestors never came near Prince Edward Island, you will enjoy the tales and history of this beautiful province, published by people who care. If you have a taste for Gaelic poetry, or like to read folklore (read the story of Kelly's Fairy in Issue 1, 1976) you will be enchanted with this cleanly designed and very readable magazine. To subscribe, mail your cheque or money order made out to the Prince Edward Island Heritage Foundation to the address listed above. Happy reading! GH

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W.E. Britnell, comp. and ed. | \$5.00 |
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| 11. Guide to the Archives in the Toronto Area , 2nd ed. | \$4.50 |
| 12. Museum and Archival Supplies Handbook, OMA and TAAG | \$3.50 |
| 13. Travels in North America , by John Mann | \$10.00 |



WHAT'S IN A NAME

A Queries Section by Elizabeth Hancocks, C.A.L.S.

DEADLINES December 1, March 1, June 1, September 1

BALDREY: Janet McIver, 411 Wellington Crescent, Dauphin, MAN R7N 0M4. John Baldrey, b 15 Mar 1805 Suffolk Co, ENG; enlisted at Norwich for 65th Regiment of Foot 10 Mar 1823; served in Army 25 Years which included 297 days in Canadian Regiment of Rifles in Canada. Need info re army activities, duties of regiment, fellow soldiers, etc.

BAXTER: Barbara Miller, 7722 E Orchard Road, Acampo, CA 95220 USA. Mary Jane Baxter b c1856 possibly in IRE, d/o Thomas. She lived near Guelph and Belgrade, Wellington Co, ONT, maybe. She m William Douglas Jackson c1885, attended church in Belgrade in 1867, and d in Sydney, Nova Scotia.

BOISVERT - GREENWOOD - HICKS: Eileen Hall, 1720 S Park Ave, Melbourne, FL 32901 USA. Norbert Boisvert, later called Charles Greenwood, b 1824 Ste-Elisabeth, comte Berthier, QUE; m Susan Henrietta Hicks from Brockville, ONT, at St Mary's Cathedral, Kingston. He was 'stage proprietor' in 1855. Ten children bpt at St Mary's: Mary Jane; Charlotte Elizabeth; Charles; James Alexander; Francois Xavier; Joseph Horatio Yates; Margery Henrietta; George Archibald; Florence Eliza Gertrude; Edwin Norbert. Wish info on any of all of these.

BRYSON - BLACK: Mrs Florence A Cox, 76 Marshall Crescent, Winnipeg, MAN R3T 0R4. Agnes Bryson b 1808 Dunbartonshire, Paisley, SCOT; m James Black b 1807. Came to Canada and lived at Nepean, Carleton Co, bd Rose cem, Forester's Falls, Renfrew Co. Had eleven children. Wish any info about her.

CASWELL - DICKSON - SNYDER - CAMPBELL: Judy Todhunter, 5976 Kirkwood Road, Delta, BC V4L 1G4. Andrew Caswell b Armagh Co, IRE, 1798, d 1877 Palmerston, ONT (need prts), m Mary Jane Dickson b Armagh, IRE, 1803, d 1887 Palmerston, ONT, d/o James Thomas Dickson b 1766 Armagh, served in British Navy, d 1878 Palmerston, and of Ann Wallis (need b, d, dates). Margaret Snyder 1785-1853 ONT (prts) m James Campbell 1804 Niagara. James b 1784, s/o Robert and Mary (Smith).

GREEN: Mrs Florence Denning, Box 505, Turner Valley, ALTA T0L 2A0. James Green b Midsomer, Norton, Somerset, ENG; had daus Sarah and Elizabeth. Would like to correspond with anyone with this name from this area. He d 28 Dec 1872.

HAACKE - BURNELL - TUTTLE - BARKER: Mark Haacke, CWRU, Dept of Physics, Rockefeller Bldg, Cleveland, OH 44106 USA. Arthur Haacke b 1832 had 9 children in Bayfield, ONT, and Elfingstone, MAN. Three girls were: Anne b 1856 m 1878 Robert Barker; Margaret Caroline m a Tuttle; Nina m William Burnell and lived in Carberry, MAN, c1900. The others lived MAN or ONT. Any data on these people would be appreciated.

HAYES - MCCREA: Marla Hayes, R R 1, Desbarats, ONT P0R 1E0. Hayes fam came to

Sheenboro, Canada (when) from IRE (where). There were three boys: Simon; Timothy; Michael. Who were prts? Patrick b c1838 Ottawa, ONT, m Mary Ann McCrea, d/o Eddy and ? (Muldoon). Michael m McCrea sis. Want info re Hayes and McCrea desc in Canada, IRE or SCOT.

JEFFERY - STORMS: William L Saunders, 18491 Delaware, Detroit, MI 48240 USA. Mary Ann Jeffery b 1829 ONT, d 1855, bd Mapleton cem, near Belmont, Elgin Co, ONT; m 1848 at Belmont, Gilbert Storms b c1825 ONT. Gilbert later m Nancy Ann Corporon 1855 at Belmont, left 1868. Need Jeffery prts, Storm prts, birthplace of both, where he went, place of death. Was she d/o Robert and Ann Jeffery of Trafalgar twp, Halton Co, ONT?

JOHNSON - HANES: Roy Johnson, R R 1, Ridgeville, ONT L0S 1M0. Jeremiah Johnson c1720-c1749, a surgeon in British Army, to Staten Island, NY, c1742; m Rebecca Hanes 1724-1798 of French descent. When and where m. Children; Henry c1744-1808; twins Jeremiah 1746-1783 and Nancy 1746-1825; all b Staten Island. Jeremiah never reached ONT but wife Rebecca did and m George Fields of Niagara. Where was pa Jeremiah b? Would appreciate any info on anc and desc of this fam and will exchange info.

JOHNSON: Daniel F Johnson, Box 56, Perth-Andover, NB E0J 1V0. Nathaniel Johnson, Loyalist, came to New Brunswick in Oct 1783 with Ford's Co 44, with wife Sarah. Possible origin is New York or New Jersey. Need wife's maiden name and both of their prts.

MCAUGHEY: Mrs Mary Edith Wegener, 3181 Maple Road Newfane, NY 14108 USA. Need info on William McAughey (McGahee, McGaughey, McGahey) and desc of Riceville, ONT, who m Isabella Smith, d/o Duncan and Margaret (Fraser) of Glengarry Co, ONT, 18 June 1863. In 1871 census had sons John, Duncan, James.

MOON: Mrs J D Milne, 57 Treadgold Crescent, Don Mills, ONT M3A 1X1. Joseph Moon 1791-1847, Innkeeper, bd St John's cem, Whitby, Ontario Co, ONT, had son Joseph Jones Moon 1814-1893, and grandson William Henry Moon 1846-1924 of Scarborough, York Co, ONT. Need any info on any of above.

QUEBEC U E LOYALISTS: John E Ruch, 200 Kensington Ave, Apt 402, Montreal, QUE H3Z 2G7. Heritage Branch of UEL Association requires info on Loyalist fams who lived in this Province 1775-1800, in preparation for Bicentennial publication. Included are fams: Blake; Dunlop; Clarke; Sir John Johnson; Ogden; Platt; Pastorius; William Smith; etc. French-Canadian and Indian desc particularly sought.

REID - MCRAE: Barbara Bowles, 535 South Selkirk Street, Thunder BaY, ONT P7E 1T7. James Reid b 1825 SCOT (prts) came to Canada (when) and m c1857 Catherine McRae b 1835 (prts) near Howick, QUE.

Aids in writing queries

Queries are limited to 60 words (not including your name and address) unless added words or queries are paid for at \$4 per query or 60 words. They will be published one per issue per subscriber.

2. Use one 8½ x 11 sheet of paper for each query submitted. Small and odd-sized pieces of paper often get lost.

3. Type or print very clearly. Don't worry about using abbreviations. If you do not understand them, we will edit your query for you.

4. Try to make the question or information wanted very clear. Remember, not everyone knows your family. Be sure to give a location for your family that is as explicit as possible. Give the town or township if possible; the county, province, or country at least. The more uncommon your name, however, the less specific you may need to be.

5. After composing your query please re-read it to make sure you have said what you meant to say, and that spelling and dates are correct. Check to make sure you haven't said 1900 when you meant 1800.

6. Please DO use punctuation. We will delete what we feel to be unnecessary to conform to the style of the magazine. But if we can't understand your request, the reader may not, either.

7. All queries received before the deadline date will be used in the following issue, one per issue, as received, or as you have numbered them, if you have a preference. If they do not appear in the following issue that means they have not been received in time and will appear in the issue following that. In spite of our best efforts things DO occasionally get lost, so if you think this is so, send your query in again. We try to be as accommodating as space and material allows. Good luck.

Abbreviations most often used in CANADIAN GENEALOGIST.

county	co	born	b
township	twp	married	m
Order-in-Council information	OC	died	d
about (in time)	info	baptized	bpt
descendants	c	buried	bd
ancestors	desc	cemetery	cem
daughter	anc	family	fam
son	dau	genealogy	gen
daughter of	s	Upper Canada	UC
son of	d/o	Lower Canada	LC
wife of	s/o	Methodist	M
father	w/o	Wes. Meth.	WM
mother	pa	Anglican	CE
parents	ma	Presbyterian	Pres
grandfather	prts	Rom. Catholic	RC
grt-grt	gdpa	Baptist	Bapt
grt-grt-grt	gg	sister	sis
cousin	ggg	brother	bro
children	cu2	mother-in-law	ma/law
brother-in-law	sib	stepfather	step/pa
sister-in-law	bro/law	granchild(ren)	g/ch
father-in-law	sis/law	grandson	gs
	pa/law	grandaughter	g/dau

Raised fam of ten girls, no sons, in Montreal, QUE. Any info on this fam or their prts required, especially the McRaes from the Eastern Townships, 8UE.

RIDDELL: M I Riddell, 5 Mallory Gardens, Apt 303, Toronto, ONT M4V 2A7. John Riddell b Niagara c1850 and Agnes b Toronto c1846 were two of the nine children of William and Isabella (Dickson) of London, ONT, and left for 'the Canadian Northwest' c 1883. Info desired, especially where settled, marriages, desc, dates of death. Know John had at least one grandson, another John, who visited ONT c1920.

STEGMAN: Ellen Thorne Morris, 228 Elberon Ave, Allenhurst, NJ 07711 USA. Want info on wife of John Stegman. Angelique (Hamelin?) widowed in 1804, bd when, maybe at Richmond Hill, ONT. Was alive in 1834 in Toronto or York Co, as found in son David's Administration papers.

ST JOHN: Mrs Allan St John, 5 Ann St, Apt 2002, Port Credit, ONT L5G 3E8. George St John 1794-1868 b Co Limerick, IRE (of German Palatine lineage) emigrated to Reach twp, Ontario Co, ONT, c1822. Wife Mary Ann b IRE 1794. Seeking info on this couple's background before coming to Canada - particularly Mary Ann's prts.

SMITH: Joyce Cribbie, 87 Upper Canada Drive, Willowdale, ONT M2P 1S6. Ezra Smith b USA (where) 1796, d Haldimand Co, ONT 1864. M Eliza (maiden name) b 1800 Upper Canada (where), d 1867 Haldimand Co. Children: Malinda (Lambier); Thomas; James; Patty (Pond); Nancy; Alfred; Clarissa; Jonas. Will exchange info with desc. Need prts of Eliza and Ezra.

TINGLEY - FINDLEY: Mrs Marian M Frye, R.F.D. 3, Box 168, Elkton, VA 22827 USA. Corporal Gordon Tingley of Vancouver, BC, d in Oct 1918 in World War I. He was m to Frances Findley of Vancouver and had four sons, one of whom d in infancy. Would like to hear from desc of this fam as am revising and updating our Tingley book published in 1910.

CLASSIFIED

GENEALOGICAL RECORD SEARCHER - Mrs. Nancy Egles, 834 Forest Glen Avenue, Burlington, Ontario, L7T 2L2.

MRS. ELIZABETH HANCOCKS - Certified American Lineage Specialist and Genealogical Record Searcher. Specializes in Ontario research; Loyalist research and ancestry. 172 King Henrys Boulevard, Agincourt, Ontario, M1T 2V6.



