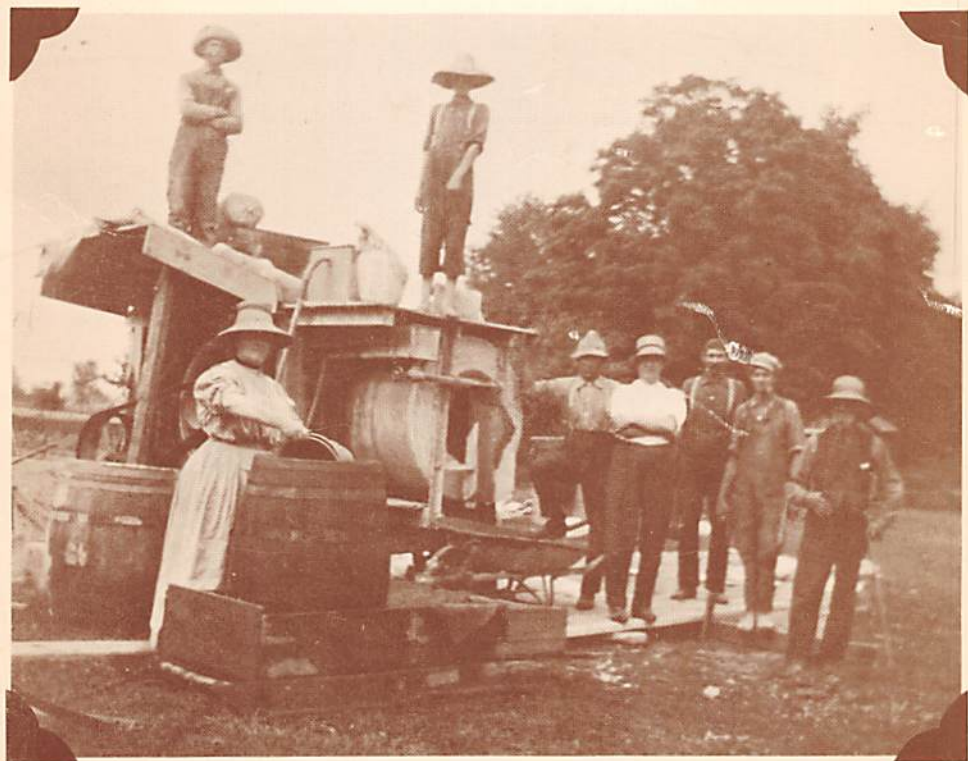
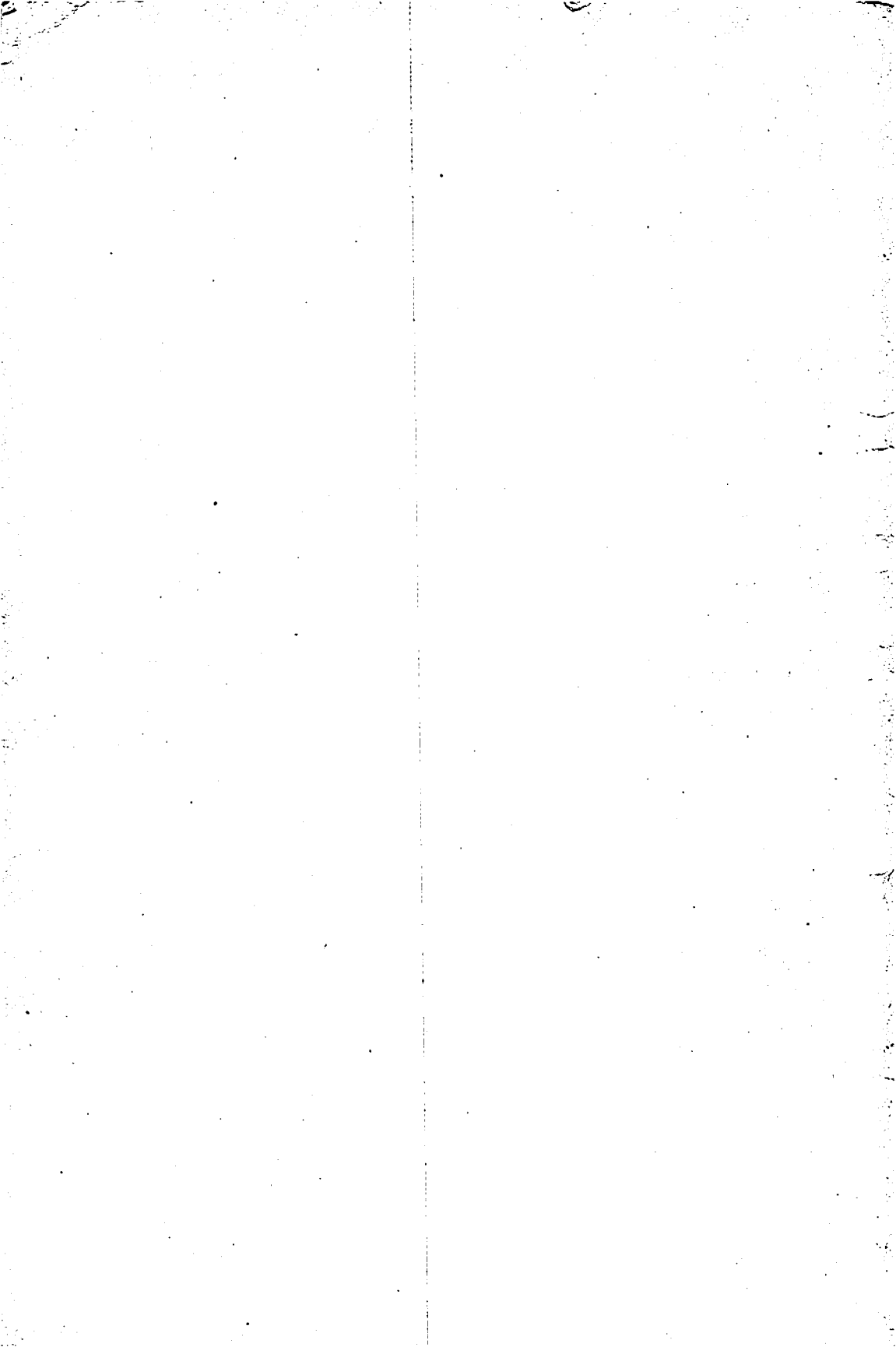


Canadian Genealogist

VOL. 1, NO. 4 1979





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Canadian Genealogist is a quarterly magazine available by subscription only, and published by Generation Press, 172 King Henrys Boulevard, Agincourt, Ontario, M1T 2V6. Subscriptions are \$15 annually and run for the calendar year (1 January - 31 December). The editor invites articles and news items from anyone having a serious interest in genealogical research. Manuscripts should be typewritten, double-spaced, with adequate margins, and addressed to: The Editor, Canadian Genealogist. While we cannot assume responsibility for loss or damage, all materials will be treated with care while in our possession. Materials will be returned only if accompanied by a self-addressed, stamped envelope of the proper size.

Back numbers and additional copies are available to subscribers at \$3.75 per copy; to non-subscribers at \$4 per copy. Bulk discounts are available when ordering three or more copies of a single issue at one time. Rates on request.

What's In A Name inquiry section is open to subscribers and non-subscribers. Non-subscribers please include payment of \$4 per query each 60 words or less. Submissions must be typewritten or printed clearly, and addressed to: Editor, What's In A Name. Subscribers are entitled to one free query per issue from receipt of subscription.

Classified advertisements are available at \$10 per single insertion each 60 words or less; \$32 for four insertions. Display rates on request.

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Coverline: Cement mixer in action on the Griffin farm sometime in the late 1800s. Peter Smith Griffin stands at far right. It's hard to tell what the motive power for the mixer is, but it appears to be belt-driven. The sledge drawing water to the operation is definitely horse-powered, however.

GENEALOGICALLY SPEAKING

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

OOPS!

Anyone who did any counting of last issue's list of *Poll Taxes of Lunenburg County, Nova Scotia* (beginning on page 103) might have wondered at the discrepancies. On page 107, for instance, under "II - Garden 'Lotts' (12 men)" are listed only eight. The names of the missing men are: SHUP, John; SILBER, Melchior; TANNER, Philip; WALTER, George. And on page 108, under "VII - Clear Land (11 men)" are listed only 10. The missing man is ROBERT, Peter. Why don't all of you take a minute to annotate your issues so this valuable list will be complete, as its author, Terrence M. Punch, intended. Editorial apologies for the omissions.

New magazines

We Lived, a new genealogical letter of New Brunswick sources, quarterly, 11 pages an issue. Want more information? Write Mrs. Cleadie B. Barnett, R.R. 3, Oromocto, N.B., E2V 2C3.

New societies

South Shore Genealogical Society. Want more information? Write John Nauss, President, South Shore Genealogical Society, Box 471, Bridgewater, N.S., B4V 2X6.

Quebec Family History Society. Not exactly a new society, but one which is not yet well known outside Quebec. A non-profit organization, it was formed in the fall of 1977 to foster the study of genealogy, with emphasis on families who live, or have lived in Quebec. It is the first genealogical society in this French-speaking province to attempt to deal with the needs of non-francophone researchers — something badly needed in a province which historically has seen large settlements of English, Irish, Scottish, and other nationalities, but about which very little has been written or preserved. Want more information? Write: The Quebec Family History Society, Box 1026, Postal Station Pointe Claire, Pointe Claire, Quebec, H9S 4H9.

American Scotch Irish Federation. A

new society with an interesting approach to Scotch Irish research. Largely U.S. oriented, but Canadians are discovering more and more genealogical ties, and if your roots are Irish you might find the association's newsletter *The Banner of Interest*. Want more information? Write: J.F.C. Moore, President, American Scotch Irish Federation, 111 Montclair Avenue, San Antonio, TX 78209, USA.

International Society of British Genealogy and Family History. A new organization designed to foster interest in family history and genealogy of the British Isles. A major aim of this group is to improve international relations between genealogists working both in England and North America, and to conduct research tours. An international board of directors includes Robert D. Anderson of the U.S., Don J. Steel, of the U.K., and Brian Gilchrist of Toronto, Canada. Other officers and trustees include genealogists well known throughout the United States and Canada. Want more information? Write: Joan M. Schattinger, Secretary, 2686 Claythorne Road, Shaker Heights, OH 44122, USA.

American-Canadian Genealogical Society of New Hampshire. Not exactly a new society, this association has been in existence since 1973. But we thought we'd mention it here because it's not well known to Canadians outside of the Quebec border area, and it's interested in the same kind of "interconnections" that make genealogy so fascinating. Want more information? Write: Jean L. Pellerin, President, American-Canadian Genealogical Society of New Hampshire, 587 Rimmon Street, Manchester, NH 03102, USA

Meetings & Seminars

Archives of Ontario Genealogy Seminar, 7 November, 9-12 noon. Held in conjunction with International Archives Week, this seminar dealt with genealogical sources in the PAO. The session was limited to the first 100 applicants, due to

space, limitations, and was fully subscribed.

Long Point Genealogy Fair, 20 October, 1-5 p.m. The best genealogical get-together in Ontario, and unique of its kind. An opportunity to "chew the fat" with cousins from throughout Canada and the U.S. It took place at the Eva Brook Donly Museum in Simcoe, Ontario (Norfolk County), and is a true, if specialized, fall fair. An ongoing annual event, the Fair focuses on Southwestern Ontario resources and exhibitors, but also attempts to bring together other Ontario, Canadian, and American resources for the benefit of visitors. Truly a fun day! Watch for it in 1980 and be sure to attend! Books, demonstrations, displays, informal program, sales tables, even home-cooked foods from grandma's hand-written recipe books. Admission usually \$1.50. For more information write: Long Point Genealogy Fair, Eva Brook Donly Museum, 109 Norfolk Street South, Simcoe, Ontario, N3Y 2W3. For a modest fee you can joint the museum and receive its fascinating newsletter and advance information about 1980s fair.

North Oakland Genealogical Society held its seminar in early October last year, and Joy Reisinger, editor of *Lost In Canada* was the feature speaker. If you have Michigan background, and want to know more about the society and keep posted of seminars write: Secretary, North Oakland Genealogical Society, 845 South Lapeer Road, Lake Orion, MI 48035, USA.

Iowa Genealogical Society holds a regular seminar each year in the fall of interest to many Canadians. If you want to keep posted on 1980 events write: Iowa Genealogical Society, Box 3815, Des Moines, IA 50322, USA.

Family reunions

Often CANADIAN GENEALOGIST receives information about family reunions and get-togethers too late to assist with pre-registration, but on the premise that family members would like to know who to contact anyway, we will print the news about your get-together, early or late. Send us your news in advance, and we'll try to get it out in time. If that's not possible, don't hesitate to let us know about your 'do' after the fact. There are still cousins who'd like to plan for next time.

The Springer Line and Allied Families

didn't exactly hold a reunion, but Clifford K. Korsedale of 16709 Avnon, Detroit, MI 48219, USA, is working on a comprehensive history of the Springer family of Canada and allied lines, and is seeking information. If you think you have something that will help, write to him at that address, and ask for one of his flyers on the lines being researched. The Springer family is a fascinating one, and Mr. Korsedal an indefatigable researcher in pursuit of it.

The Elford Family has started its own magazine. This large family, as editor Jean M. Anderson of 1349 Mt. Baker Highway, Bellingham, WA 98225, USA says in her first issue, encompasses people in Canada, England and the U.S. Printed quarterly, (\$7 a year), this family newsletter and journal should be a boon to anyone researching this and allied lines. Write to Jean Anderson for details and 'good hunting!'

Archivists take note Ask for Ontario's Land Records Index

As part of its celebrations for 1979's International Archives Week, the Archives of Ontario distributed microfiche of its land records index, on request, to universities, historical societies, museums, genealogical societies and libraries in Ontario that have a microfiche reader and serve a clientele that would find the index useful. Any institution or society that has not yet obtained a copy of the index may do so by writing William Ormsby, Archivist of Ontario, Archives of Ontario, 77 Grenville Street, Toronto, Ontario, M7A 2R9.

Genealogists will find this index of such great value in tracing early Ontario ancestry that they should immediately petition their local libraries, archives, museums or repositories to obtain the land records index without delay. The generous offer from the PAO will help to make these important records more widely available, and the editors of CANADIAN GENEALOGIST applaud the initiative of the institution for this generous assist to genealogical research in Canada.

The index consists of two alphabetical listings: (1) by locatee and (2) by township or town. They give researchers a fast and efficient means to search land records in the Archives of Ontario, trace initial land grants, and exploit fully a valuable source of

data reflecting the patterns of Ontario settlement.

The information is derived from three groups of records: (a) the Crown Land Papers (R.G.1); (b) the Canada Company Papers (C.C.) and (c) the Peter Robinson Papers (MS-12).

Each entry provides the following information, if available, from the original source: name of locatee; residence; location of land; date of transaction (Order-in-Council, location, sale or lease, etc.); type of transaction and Archives reference. The index refers only to the original alienation of land resulting in a deed or patent. The Index to Land Patents which is also available at the Archives, is not incorporated into this system, and must be used separately. Conveyances made after the issue of patents are registered in the local Land Registry Offices.

The land records index contains data ranging from the 1780s to the beginning of World War I, from the grants to the United Empire Loyalists to those for the veterans of the South African War. Only a few entries of sales of Clergy Reserves and Canada Company lands go beyond that period. Each listing contains 236,747 entries. The names listing is reproduced on 53 microfiche cards, and the township listing consists of 73 cards.

Beyond the Family Tree

The Pictou County Genealogical Society ran a major genealogical seminar late last year in conjunction with the Federation of Museums, Heritage and Historical Societies of Nova Scotia, and the Royal Nova Scotia Historical Society. The title of the seminar gives some indication of the genealogical ferment going on in Nova Scotia, and readers of CANADIAN GENEALOGIST can expect to see some of the papers presented at this important conference published in future issues. Speakers at the conference included Lloyd C. White, president of the Pictou County Genealogical Society; Elizabeth C. Ross, Executive Director of the Federation of Museums; and Dr. Allan E. Marble, President of the RNSHS; Terrence M. Punch, author of *Genealogical Research in Nova Scotia*; Hugh A. Taylor, provincial archivist; Dr. James Morrison, president of the Canadian Oral History Association (whose paper will be published in a later issue of CG); Sister Margaret MacDonnell, St.

Francis Xavier Celtic Studies Project; Dr. Ray MacLean, Chairman, History Department, St. Francis Xavier University; and Allan Dunlop, Senior Research Assistant, PANS, who chaired a panel on the topic "The Family as a Reflection of the Community: Legends & Traditions."

Terry Punch spoke of the need for people in an area to pool research time to make an organized and orchestrated assault on copying all the available major primary sources in records repositories. These results would next be indexed and made available for rapid retrieval. While people would forego their personal research temporarily, the overall data bank should provide far more information than the individual would have found within the same length of time, he believes.

Hugh Taylor urged the public to bring out of hiding their personal archives, pictures, maps, etc., of a bygone era, and to allow their cataloguing or copying by competent professionals. This would increase by a large amount the records available to researchers.

Jim Morrison explained the role of the spoken word as a source of important information in genealogical research. He made an eloquent plea for members of the audience to learn and apply quickly the techniques of oral interviewing, while there is yet time to rescue from oblivion some crucial facts.

Allan Marble was commentator, and synthesized the various papers, indicating the great value that will attach to a collection of varied data arranged for ready understanding.

The importance of the thrust of this conference on genealogical research in Canada is not to be underestimated. At a time when most of us are still concerned with basics, Nova Scotians are moving well ahead into the more interpretative side of the field, into cooperative efforts on a community scale, and into *publishing the data* so it can be made available to a wide range of people. The editors of CANADIAN GENEALOGIST applaud this effort and hope Canadians in other provinces take note.



More about The Joseph Yott Family of Kingston and Wolfe Island, Ontario

By Eileen Hall

The first installment in the story of the Joseph Yott (Huot) family appeared in Lost in Canada Volume 3, No. 1, January 1977; then later in Families, Volume 17, No. 2, 1978. Eileen continues to pursue her still-elusive family lines with a determination that fellow genealogists will recognize only too well. We hope the publication of this expansion of her Yott line will result in more discoveries from our readers.

The tombstone in Sacred Heart Cemetery, Wolfe Island, reads: "In memory of Joseph Yott of Berthier, C.E. Died Sepr 21, 1862. Aged 61 Years. Also his son Alexander. Died Jany 29, 1863. Aged 21 years." The stone next to it reads: "In memory of Angeline Yott. Died March 6, 1866. Aged 22 years 3 mon."

Joseph was my second great-grandfather and progenitor of a family, now to the eighth generation, almost too numerous to count. He had 13 children, five daughters and eight sons. He had at least 67 grandchildren; and so the generations multiply.

Who were his parents? Was he really "of Berthier, Canada East"? Census records also show him from "Lower Canada," but is that where his parents were married? Our searches, so far, have yielded no answers.

In August 1976, Peggy Cohoe, editor of the Newsletter of the Kingston Branch, Ontario Genealogical Society, wrote me that she had found, in the register of St. Mary's parish (which the Kingston Branch had transcribed), the marriage record of Joseph and Harriet Yott and baptismal records of some of their children.

"[There are] two families of Yotte, Yout, Yott or Huot," she wrote. "One is Joseph and his wife Henerietta Mercie — sometimes Harieta, Harriette — Mercie sometimes Marcille, Massieu, Mercier. All the shades of spelling are understandable when you know that it is an Irishman or an Englishman trying to write a French name phonetically . . .

"The second family is that of a Francis Yotte and Catherine Lalond, whose marriage took place in the same year as Joseph's, namely 1823. Unfortunately there is an entry for Joseph's parents but not for Francis' parents so there isn't any way to tell if Joseph and Francis were brothers . . . The last of the baptisms for Joseph is 1851 and the last baptism for Francis' family is 1843."

I was exuberant at this news, as every family historian who has searched for such details can appreciate. Mrs. Cohoe generously copies for me many of the entries, and later, when the transcription was published, I purchased the microfilm of St. Mary's parish register and studied it further.

On 29 April 1823, the record shows "marriage of Joseph YOUT, son of Joseph YOUT and (name undecipherable) ST. AMOUR, and Henerietta MERCIE, daughter of Baptiste MERCIE and Angelic ROUSSAU. Witnesses Francis VAINCOURT and John SHICKLEBOUR."

We haven't yet learned whether Joseph and Francis were brothers, nor have we solved the baffling puzzle of Joseph's parentage.

In my first article on the Yott-Mercier family, I related events that led up to our identifying these parents of my great-grandmother, Elizabeth Yott Greenwood of Wolfe Island, and her numerous siblings.

I told of the expert help given me by my third cousin, Alphonse Emery of Ottawa, whose great-grandfather was François Yott, brother of Elizabeth, third son of Joseph and Harriet. A dedicated researcher at the Public Archives of Canada, Alphonse solved the puzzle of Harriet Mercier's identity, but not that of Joseph Yott.

"I've considered the fact," he wrote, "that his name is probably not Huot but a variation of it like Thuot (there is such a name), Duval (because I have seen a Huot dit Duval). There is also Huot dit St-Laurent and just plain St-Laurent.

"I am such an optimist that I keep telling myself that some fine day, when I least expect it, I'll be shaken into a slight heart attack by the sight of Joseph and St-Amour's marriage record.

"There is also the possibility of Ayotte. However, my great-grandfather, François, gave his name as Yotte or Huot at his wedding ceremony, and his father, Joseph, was known as Huot in his land transaction on Wolfe Island.

"I wonder also if the search should not include Ponchartrain (present-day Detroit). There was, at that time, Ignace Huot living there. Another spot might be Prince Edward County. Do you have any information regarding records or tombstones in Picton?"

"Closer to home, I have decided to view census microfilms for 1851 of counties in Quebec where Joseph and St-Amour might have lived If Joseph should be the eldest child, his parents must have been at least 20 at the time of his birth. If so, they should be still alive in 1861 . . . [but] if he was the last of 15 or 20 children"

While we continue to search and hope for that illusive marriage record of our Joseph's parents, we have compiled, with the help of numerous cousins, a fairly comprehensive record of his family, those 13 second-generation Yotts, all baptized at St. Mary's, Kingston. Joseph purchased land on Wolfe Island in 1840 and moved his family there sometime before the 1851 census.

Elizabeth was the eldest. Her tombstone in Sacred Heart Cemetery, Wolfe Island, gives her birth date as 21 April 1825. She was baptized 23 April of that year at St. Mary's, but there is no entry for date of birth. She was "daughter of Joseph YOUT and Heneretta MERCIE; witness Francis Vansaux and Angelic Orisoux." (Probably these were François Vincent and Angélique Rousseau, Harriet's mother and stepfather).

Next was brother Joseph, baptized 30 May 1827, no entry for birth date, "son of Joseph YOUT and Henrietta MERCIE; witnesses Baptist Gangra and Angelic Turcott."

Then came George HOTTE, baptized 28 May 1829, no entry for birth date, "son of Joseph HOTTE and Henrietta MERCIER; witnesses Jean-Baptiste Neudon and Angelic Pot de Vin." This son, George, probably died in infancy, as no other record has been found. He is not with the family on Wolfe Island in the 1851 census.

Francis (François) YOTT was next, baptized 18 April 1831, no entry for birth,

"son of Joseph YOTT and Harriet MASSIEU; witnesses — Lalor and Mary Veasuso." (Marie Vincent?)

There are no entries in St. Mary's register between February 1832 and November 1834, so the record of John Yott's baptism is lost. Other sources establish his birth date as 7 May 1833. He was probably the Jean-Baptiste who witnesses the marriage of his brother François, but in later life he called himself John Henry. He lived well past his 98th birthday, a colorful "mariner" of Prince Edward County, Ontario.

A fifth son, Edward HUOT, was born 21 November 1834 and baptized 18 January 1835, "son of Joseph HUOT and Henrietta MERCIER; witnesses Louis Beauchamp and Clemente Beauchamp."

Then, at last, another daughter, Mary Harriot IOTT, baptized 26 May 1837, no entry for birth date, "daughter of Joseph IOTT and Harriot MERCAL; witnesses Franciz Susiz and Mary Picard." This child apparently died young. She does not appear in the 1851 census.

Another daughter, Mary YOTTE, was born 28 August 1839 and baptized 21 October 1839, "daughter of Joseph YOTTE and Harriet MAREILLE; witnesses Paul Hugg and Elizabeth YOTTE" (her sister, no doubt). In later life, this Mary was called Mary Ann.

The sixth son, Alexander HUOTTE, was born 18 January 1842 and baptized 3 Mary of that year, "son of Joseph HUOTTE and Harriette MERCIER; witnesses Joseph Ratelle and Angelique Vincent" (probably Harriet's mother who had been widowed and remarried).

Another girl, Angelique YOTTE, born 27 December 1843, baptized 6 February 1844, "daughter of Joseph YOTTE and Harriette MERCIER; witnesses Maxwell Greenwood and Octabe Cadotte." (This was Elizabeth's husband, *Maxim* Greenwood. They had been married 22 February 1841).

Jouis YOTTE, seventh son "of Joseph YOTTE and Harriet MERCIER," was born 15 March and baptized 4 May 1846; witnesses were Joseph YOTT and Lucy Boisclair. The latter Joseph was probably the infant's eldest brother.

Then came Mary Jane AYOTTE, born 22 January, baptized 25 February 1849, "daughter of Joseph AYOTTE and Henrietta MARCILLE of Long Island; witnesses Etienne Beauclerc and Genevava Tessier."

And finally, Oliver HUOT, born 6 October, baptized 30 November 1851, "son of Joseph HUOT and Henriette MERCIER; witnesses Michel Beseau and Angeli- que Potvin."

These baptismal records were also copied from the microfilm by Alphonse Emery. His transcription checks closely with mine.

Two of the 13 children of Joseph and Harriet apparently died in infancy, as we have noted. Two others, Alexander and Angeline, died unmarried and are buried near their father in Sacred Heart Cemetery, Wolfe Island.

The other nine married and produced at least 67 grandchildren. Marriage records of Elizabeth, Joseph, and John have been found at St. Mary's, Kingston; that of François at St. John's, Gananoque; that of Mary Ann at St. Paul's, Oswego, New York; and those of Louis, Jane, and Oliver at Sacred Heart, Wolfe Island. Not yet found is the marriage record of Edward.

These nine second-generation Yotts are infinitely more than vital statistics. Each is a unique personality in his own right. Each deserves a story of his own.



Left, Captain John Yott's hotel at Roblins Mills (now Ameliasburg) c1926. Lewis Jr. and Mabel Yott on veranda.

Bottom left, five generations, left to right: Capt. John Yott, daughter Emma, grand-daughter Nora Duetta, great grandson Theodore Roblin and his baby daughter.

Right, Len's new car, c1920. Leonard Yott, Lewis Sr., and wife Marian. Others unidentified.



Left, Greenwood family, front row, left to right: Charles (1843-1922), Elizabeth (nee Yott, 1824-1910), Maxim (1815-1904), George (1846-1900). Back row, left to right: Thomas Maxim (1856-1940), Sophia Josephine (1865-1911), Joseph (1854-1927), Henrietta Ann (Harriet, 1859-1929), Francis Xavier (Frank, 1851-1926), Mary Jane (1849-1927), John Joseph (1869-1952), Edward (1862-1904).

Right, top, Marthé Huot, daughter of René and Josephte, wife of François, c1870; and François Yotte/Huot, son of Joseph and Henriette, brother of Elizabeth, c1870.

Centre, Oliver Yott and wife Jane Ann Payne. He was the youngest brother of Elizabeth (Yott) Greenwood.

Bottom, farm home of Lewis Yott Sr. on Wolfe Island, Ontario. His daughters Mamie and Eveylyn stand at the side of the house.



Here we can only summarize and hope later to describe further some of these men and women who people our lands before we came.

1. Elizabeth, 1825-1910

From St. Mary's parish record; Maxime BOISVERT, son of John Baptist Boisvert and Mary Aubison, parish of St. Elizabeth, Montreal, Quebec, married 22 February 1841 to Elizabeth YOTTE, daughter of Joseph YOTTE and Henrietta MERCIER of this place; witnesses Joseph Yott, Alexander Vincent, Angelle Rock.

Maxim died 19 October 1904 at Wolfe Island, age 93.

Elizabeth died 30 March 1910 at Wolfe Island, age 85. Both are buried in Sacred Heart Cemetery, Wolfe Island.

Children surnamed Boisvert (later called Greenwood)

1. Elizabeth, died in infancy.
2. Charles married first Harriet Shaver; had six children; married second Margaret Connelly.
3. George Married Sarah McGrath; had three children.
4. Mary Jane married Thomas Flynn; no children.
5. Francis Xavier (Frank) married Ellen (Nellie) Donovan; five children.
6. Joseph married Johanna Donovan; one child.
7. Thomas Maxim married Sarah Jane Kelly; 17 children.
8. Henrietta Ann (Harriet) married James Donovan; two children.
9. Edward died unmarried, age 42.
10. Sophia Josephine died unmarried, age 46.
11. John Joseph married Lillie Henriette Agnes Staley; seven children.

2. Joseph (1827-1881)

From St. Mary's parish record: Joseph YOTTE, son of Joseph Yotte and Henriette Mercier of Wolf [sic] Island, married 23 April 1849 to Sarah RAUSHAW, daughter of Mathew Raushaw and Oliva Ecclemont of Wolfe Island; witnesses Maxime Boisvert, Baptiste Turcot, Francis Yotte and Caroline Chenevert.

Joseph died 7 May 1881 at Pain Court, Kent County, Ontario, age 54.

Sarah *Randshaw*, his wife, died in August 1915 in Kent County, age about 87, according to a great-granddaughter, Norma Nelson of Anaheim, CA. Both are buried in Catholic Cemetery, Pain Court.

Children

1. Marie Henriette (Harriet) married Jeremie Demars; seven children.
2. Sarah married Shoppard Somers; four children.
3. Olivia (Olive) married first Alfred Grimsell; six children; married second Samuel Plumtree.

Joseph died in August 1868, age 12½.

Angeline, age 14 in 1871 census; no further record found.

6. Alexander (Alex) married Martha Squires; eight children.

7. Emma married Fred Fanning; two children.
8. Elizabeth, age 8 in 1871 census; died c1880, according to Norma Nelson.
9. Edouard, died 15 August 1828, age 2.
10. George married Myrtle May Tride; one child.

George (1829-18??)

4. François (1831-1872)

From St. John's parish record, Gananouque (translated from the French by Alphé Emery): "On the 7th day of June 1852, after three publications, I, the undersigned priest, have received the mutual consent of François Yotte (or Huot), son of Joseph Yotte and Henrieta Vincent of Long Island on the one part, and Matthie (or Martha) Yotte, daughter of Renne (or Remi) Yotte and Josette Peltier of Howe Island on the other part. Witnesses were Jean Baptiste Yotte and Catherine Besinet. James Rd. Rossiter."

François died 7 October 1872 at Pain Court, age 41. Matthie died in September 1894 at Pain Court, age 64. Both are buried in Catholic Cemetery, Pain Court.

Children

1. Francis (Frank) married first Mary Jane MacKenzie; married second Rose Ann Daly.
2. Mathilde/Martha/Mattie married John F. Emery; two children.
3. Joseph married Georgiana Bechard; eight children.
4. Marie married Joseph LeBlanc; three children.
5. Catherine married Alphy Louis Cheff; three children.
6. Elizabeth died 30 December 1869, age 5.
7. William also died young.
8. Edward married Nancy Labadie; one child.
9. Alexandre (Alex) married Theodice LeMoine; nine children.
10. Louis died 1880, age 9.
11. Lucy, no record other than name, provided by Alphé Emery.

5. John (183301931)

From St. Mary's parish record: John YOTT, son of Joseph Yott and Harriet Vincent of Wolf [sic] Island, married 6 December 1853 to Dorothy Davis (protestant), daughter of John Davis and Olive Toft of Wolf [sic] Island; witnesses Joseph Cadott and Julia Turcott.

Dorothy died 28 October 1908, age 75, according to a great-grandson, John Roswell (Jack) Yott of Belleville, Ontario. John died 8 November 1931, age 98. Both are buried in Albury Cemetery, Belleville.

Children

1. Rodney, died unmarried in 1919, age 65.
2. George married (name unknown); had two children; died about 1931 at Dawson City, Yukon.
3. John B. married Nellie May Arkles; one child.

4. Henry, age 10 at 1871 census; no later record found.
5. Amelia/Emily/Emma married Theodore B. Roblin; two children.
6. Dorothy/Dora married Peter Baldwin; one child.
7. Charles, died in 1914, probably unmarried.
8. Lusinda/Lucinda (Cindy) married John Arnold; three children.

6. Edward (1834-1???)

Marriage date and place unknown; wife's name Catherine Turcotte. Both from Wolfe Island and listed there in 1861 census; in 1871 census they are in St. Lawrence Ward, Kingston, with three children. Antioch child found in Sacred Heart parish register, Wolfe Island. Were there other children? When and where did Edward and Catherine die? Where are they buried?

Children

1. Edward, age 9 at 1871 census.
2. Auguste, not with family in 1871; probably died young.
3. May Ellen, age 6 at 1871 census.
4. Augusta, age 2 at 1871 census.

7. Mary Harriot (1837-18??)

8. Mary Ann (1839-1933)

From St. Paul's parish record, Oswego, New York: Mary Yott married Alexander Gadwood 8 June 1866; witnesses Francis Gadwood and Mary Anne O'Brien.

Alexander died 18 September 1908, age 62, at Syracuse. Mary Ann died 20 April 1933, age 94, at Syracuse. Both are buried in St. Agnes Cemetery, Syracuse.

Children surnamed Gadwood

1. Frances Cecilia married Jary Macken; one known child; were there others?
2. Henry, age 11 at 1880 census; listed in 1908 and 1910 city directories, Syracuse; no later record found.
3. George J. died 13 May 1889, age 13.

9. Alexander (1841-1863)

10. Angeline (1844-1866)

11. Louis/Lewis (1846-1929)

From Sacred Heart parish record, Wolfe Island: Louis Yott, son of Joseph and Harriet, married 7 July 1880 to Marion Tina Irven, daughter of Robert and Sophia (Crawford) Irven; witnesses George Greenwood and Bridget Griffin.

Marion died 13 November 1925, age 67. Louis died 9 January 1929, age 83. Both are buried in Sacred Heart Cemetery, Wolfe Island.

Children

1. Joseph married in California to Catherine

(surname unknown); no children.

2. Lewis married Mabel (nee Thompson), widow of Ross Yott; no children.

3. Alexander married in St. Louis, Missouri, first Louise (surname unknown); second Jean (surname unknown); no children.

4. Henry married Hazel Larush; one child.

5. Mary Louise (Mamie) died unmarried 1944, age 53.

6. Walter married Frances MacDonald; seven children.

7. Thomas Leonard died unmarried 1972, age 75.

8. Evelyn Mary married Arthur Gibson; no children.

12. Mary Jane (1847-1931)

From Sacred Heart parish record: James Rogers [sic], son of James and Margaret Maguire, married 28 February 1870 to Jane Yott, daughter of Joseph and Harriot Vincent [sic]; witnesses Louis Yott and Sarah Rogers. (The name was usually spelled "Rodgers.")

James died 1912, age 76. Jane died 1931, age 84. Both are buried in Sacred Heart Cemetery, Wolfe Island.

Children surnamed Rodgers

1. Angeline/Angelique/Angela died unmarried 1956, age 86.

2. Jane Oliver died 19 April 1878, according to tombstone.

3. John Edward died 1 May 1878, age 1 year, 5 months, 21 days according to tombstone.

4. Francis George married Isabella O'Shea; children?

13. Oliver (1851-1939)

From Sacred Heart parish record: Oliver Yott, son of Joseph and Harriet, married 22 September 1878 to Jane Ann Payne, daughter of Robert and Jane Rogers Payne; Father Spratt officiated.

Jane died 22 October 1935, age 84. Oliver died 13 April 1939, age 88. Both are buried in Sacred Heart Cemetery, Wolfe Island.

Children

1. Robert married Catherine McKenna; eleven children.

2. Franci (Frank) married Stella McDonald; two children.

3. James Rodney married Mildred Edith Todd; one child.

4. Margaret Ann (Maggie) married James Patrick Casey; no children.

5. Jane (Janie) married Daniel Smith; no children.

6. Oliver Edward married Mildred Kane; no children.

7. Sarah Lucy (Sadie) married Albert Kane; two children.

8. John (Jack) married Wilna Gertrude McDonald; two children.

Glengarry Vignettes

By Elizabeth Blair

Glengarry is one of those far-off places (even for Ontarioans) that everyone seems to have heard of, and few know much about. Undoubtedly the reason it's name runs so freely on the tongue is that a very famous book was written about it: Glengarry School Days. It is one of the few places in Canada where Gaelic is still spoken, and it still maintains a strong Highland Scot tradition. If you are seeking the ties that bind in Glengarry, sometime or other you'll run across the name Elizabeth Blair. Known for many years as the Dominion Genealogist of the United Empire Loyalists Association of Canada, today, assistant genealogist, and a retired teacher, Mrs. Blair knows more about the Glengarry area than a passel of encyclopedias. These small vignettes are simply a tiny sample of the extent of her work, and CANADIAN GENEALOGIST hopes, in future issues, to publish more of the tales of the "Lady of Glengarry."

Alexander and Peter Ferguson

Alexander and Peter Ferguson, brothers, were natives of Glenmoriston, Inverness-shire, Scotland. They emigrated¹ to America in 1773 and settled on the Kingsborough Patent² of Sir William Johnson in the area known as Johnson's Bush, rent to begin in September 1778. Only Peter's name appears on the patent, but they each had 50 acres with separate houses. When they left their homes in 1776, they had cleared 15 acres.

Peter Ferguson³ was one of those who fled with Sir John Johnson in May 1776 to escape being taken prisoner. He was also of the number that became completely exhausted from lack of food before reaching Canada and were left behind to be later found by the Indians sent in search of them. It was told by Peter Ferguson that in their famished state they could not be given solid food. The Indians roasted ears of maize and made a kind of broth from the corn, sweetened with maple sugar.

Sir John Johnson raised the First Battalion of the King's Royal Regiment of New York⁴ at Chambly, Quebec, 19 July 1776. The men who came with him from the Mohawk Valley were the nucleus of the battalion. Peter Ferguson served with it until it was disbanded at Montreal 24 December 1783.⁵ His discharge certificate says he was 37 years old.

He settled on the W½ Lot 50, Con. 1, Charlottenburgh Township,⁶ later moving from there to the 4th Concession. His wife was Jane Cameron and they had the following children:⁷

Alexander m M(?)

James of Charlottenburgh m Ann Fraser

William m (?) McNaughton

Mary m Gregor McGregor of Charlottenburgh

Catherine m Alexander McNaughton of Charlottenburgh

Ann m Alexander McNaughton of Lancaster.

Alexander Ferguson was unable to escape along with his brother Peter in 1776. He was taken prisoner and compelled to run the gauntlet,⁸ a cruel practice

in which the offender was made to run through two rows of men who struck at him with switches or weapons as he passed. Alexander was imprisoned and sentenced to death. Along with some fellow prisoners he was able to make his escape and make his way to Canada. He joined the KRRNY 6 May 1777⁹ and served to the end of the war. He was 50 years old at the time of disbandment. He settled in the 1st Concession of Charlottenburgh Township¹⁰ fronting Lake St. Francis. The lot is not numbered on Patrick McNiff's map of 1786. He died in 1786 and was buried¹¹ in the old cemetery at Lancaster. His wife's name is not known. His family consisted of two sons and four daughters.

John McDougall of Lot 33, Con. 1, Lancaster Township

His obituary from the *Cornwall Freeholder*, 12 February 1886, reads:¹²

"On the 19th of November 1848, there died at the residence of his eldest son, Mr. Duncan McDougall, Charlottenburg, Mr. John McDougall, a U.E. Loyalist, at the venerable age of 96 years. He was a native of Corrimony, in the parish of Urquhart, Inverness-shire, Scotland, from which he emigrated in 1773 and settled at Little White Creek, in the State of New York. On the breaking out of the Revolutionary War, after receiving much ill-usage at the hands of the Insurgents, as he rejected every inducement to unite with them, he managed to join Burgoyne's army and acted with it until it surrendered at Saratoga in October 1777. On recovering his liberty he joined the 84th Regiment in which he served until he was regularly discharged at Montreal in 1779. In 1780 he removed to Coteau du Lac and in 1784 to the front of Lancaster where he lived within a few months of his death, respected and esteemed by all who knew him. In 1790 he was ordained elder of the first Presbyterian Congregation in Upper Canada under the Rev. John Bethune, and like his brother elders appointed at the same time and now gone to the house appointed for all living, adorned the office by a life and conversation becoming the Gospel. At the period of his death he was the senior elder in the church in Canada, and probably in British America."

St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, South Lancaster, mentioned above, celebrated its 190th anniversary in October 1977.¹³ It was established by the Rev. John Bethune in 1787. The first services were held under a canopy by the St. Lawrence River. In the winter of 1796¹⁴ John McDougall and his two eldest sons drew logs across the river on the ice from Covington, New York, to build a church. The congregation worshipped in the log structure for 65 years. In 1822, St. Andrew's became independent from the congregations ministered to by Rev. John Bethune. John McDougall was one of the elders at this time, and walked to Toronto and back to secure the deed to the church property.

In 1784, John McDougall and Catherine Grant, daughter of Alexander Grant, Loyalist, were married.¹⁵ They are buried in the old cemetery adjoining the church. The inscription on their headstone reads:

Here lies the body of Catherine Grant, daughter of Alexander Grant of Glenmoriston, shire of Inverness, spouse of John McDougall. She

departed this life 17 August 1806, aged 37 years. Also John McDougall a native of Urquhart, Inverness-shire, Scotland, who departed this life 19 Nov 1848, aged 96 years.

They had the following children:¹⁶

Duncan, born 28 January 1786

Donald, baptized 5 June 1791

Isabella, baptized 12 June 1791

Alexander, baptized 24 February 1794

John, baptized 19 March 1797

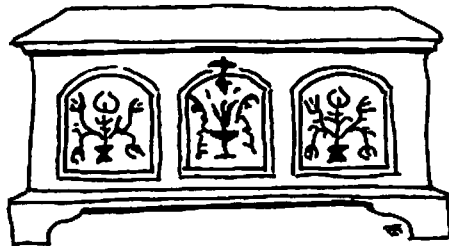
Murdoch, born 26 April 1800

Roderick

William

NOTES

1. Alexander Fraser, *Second Report of the Bureau of Archives for the Province of Ontario, 1904* (Toronto: L.K. Cameron, King's Printer, 1905), p. 1087.
2. 1774 Rent Roll Kingsborough Patent, U.E.L. Library, Toronto.
3. U.E.L. Transactions, 1903-04, pp. 49-53, U.E.L. Library, Toronto.
4. Enlistment Roster, Kings Royal Regiment of New York, U.E.L. Library, Toronto.
5. Kings Royal Regiment of New York Muster on Disbandment, U.E.L. Library, Toronto.
6. J.F. Pringle, *Lunenburg of the Old Eastern District* (Cornwall, Ont.: The Standard Printing House, 1890, facsimile reprint ed., Belleville, Ont.: Mika Silk Screening Limited, 1972), p. 380.
7. W.D. Reid, *The Loyalists in Ontario* (Lambertville, N.J.: Hunterdon House, 1973), pp. 107-8.
8. Pringle, *Lunenburg*, p. 197.
9. Kingsborough Patent.
10. Pringle, *Lunenburg*, p. 194.
11. *Ibid.*, p. 197.
12. *Ibid.*, p. 195.
13. *Glengarry News*, Alexandria, Ontario, 5 October 1977. "190th Anniversary of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Lancaster, Ontario."
14. *Ibid.*, and "Centennial of St. Andrew's Church, Williamstown," United Church Archives, Toronto, Ontario.
15. W.D. Reid, *The Loyalists in Ontario* (Lambertville, N.J.: Hunterdon House, 1973), p. 199.
16. *Ibid.* and church records of St. Andrew's United Church, Williamstown, Ontario.



In search of Scottish ancestry? Try the McLaughlin Library University of Guelph, Ontario

By Brenda Merriman

Brenda Merriman is an Ontario genealogist with a passion for research and writing, and the most incredible range of hobbies and interests. At the present time she is a columnist on genealogy and family history for Early Canadian Life, and founder and former publisher and editor of Puslinch Pioneer. She holds a B.A. in French and Political Science from Manitoba, an A.R.A.D. in ballet from Winnipeg, and has done post-grad studies in medieval philosophy at St. Michael's College, University of Toronto, and the Pontifical Institute. She has worked in radio and TV at Thunder Bay, and has acquired her accreditation as a genealogist from Sheridan College. Brenda writes: "Our 100-acre farm near Guelph was settled in 1843, where we operate a seasonal maple syrup business. I commute to Toronto once or twice a week on business for clients who want genealogical information. Living in a rural area means scheduling three daughters' activities and learning how to become an Ontario Track & Field Association Official and hauling a pony to Prince Phillip Games practices. My hobby is jogging 10 miles a week!" From the sound of it, she needs all that exercise just to stay fit for her schedule of activities. Brenda has had several articles previously published in Families, the publication of the Ontario Genealogical Society, and we are pleased to welcome her to the pages of CANADIAN GENEALOGIST.

As a resource centre for genealogists and family historians interested in Scottish research, the McLaughlin Library at the University of Guelph should not be overlooked: it is within driving range of many Southern Ontario towns and genealogical society branches. [Editor's note: the library is also easily accessible from U.S. border points in New York and Michigan, and genealogists from other parts of the country interested in Scottish research and who are visiting Ontario might well consider paying the library a visit.] Borrowing privileges are available to the serious researcher for a specific fee and with clear limitations. Better to plan a day researching *in situ*; many of the fascinating books, journals, documents, and maps are for reference only.

The library has provided a host of colored information sheets on every aspect of its use, from "A Walking Tour Guide" to each floor and its collection, to "Guide to Library Research", which spells out the use of card, book, and microfiche catalogues and consulting aids such as abstracts, indexes, and bibliographies. Even with the help of a librarian, using such a good library is almost a skill in itself that is acquired through time. Some basic statistics reveal holdings of 850,000 equivalent volumes on seven floors.

The card catalogue (Library of Congress Classification Scheme) is near the entrance on the main floor, but it is the third floor which is devoted to the Social Sciences, including genealogy, history, and maps. The latter is a collection of 40,000 maps, 500 atlases, and gazetteers. All reference, circulating books and periodicals in these subjects are located on the same floor with open stacks.

The McLaughlin Library has probably the largest collection of Scottish

research-related books in the country, which, to this researcher at any rate, presents a mind-boggling array of inviting titles; shelf after shelf and row after row; including all publications of the Scottish History Society, the Scottish Record Society and the New Spalding Club; Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries; Chalmers' *Caledonia*; the Privy Council Registers of Sasines and the Second Series of Register of Deeds; the Ragman Rolls 1291-1296 . . . an edition still with uncut pages, possible because it was entirely written in Latin and of no interest or comprehension to any but those of us with strict scholastic training.

Clutching your call number slips in your hand and wandering through the stacks, only the most single-minded individual could resist stopping every few feet to check such titles as: *The Love Affairs of Mary Queen of Scots*; *The Black Book of Taymouth*; *Ancient Criminal Trials 1488-1624*; *Shall Wrong Prevail?*; *Memoirs of a Highland Gentleman*; *Jacobites of Aberdeenshire and Banffshire in the Rising of 1715*; *Jervise's Epitaphs and Inscriptions in North East Scotland*. Military, clan, and local histories of Scottish parishes insist on catching your eye while your feet are trying to reach another destination. By the way, all countries of the British Isles are well represented. For instance, you can see three volumes of the *Calendar of Deeds for Wales*; 60 volumes of the Lincoln Record Society; the "Victoria" Histories of English Counties; *Irish Landed Gentry*; *PCC Wills 1661-1670*; *London Consistory Court Wills 1492-1547*; just to mention a fraction of what is available.

Numerous private reading carrels are nearby for when you eventually find what you set out after. To give a personal example, I was searching the *New Statistical Accounts of Scotland* for local background on several West Lothian families. There were three such *Accounts* written: in 1791-99 (the "old"); 1845 (the "new"); and during the 1950s and 1960s (the "third"). This library has all three sets, the first being in the Rare Book category. They are set out in volumes by counties, with each parish having its own account, usually written by the minister in tenure at the time. Information given ranges from geography, industry and agriculture to "eminent men", "landowners", "civil history", "antiquities", and parish history.

Although none of my families were landowners, it is possible to find reference to an estate or farm where they may have worked. Reading through the Kirkliston account — my particular parish of interest — I came across one ancestral name. "Linn's Mill's" chief claim to fame at that time appeared to be that the daughter of its proprietor had married a distinguished Professor of Greek at Edinburgh University. Almost as an afterthought it was added that the tombstone of a much earlier proprietor of the Mill, presumably (hopefully?) also a Linn, was dated 1645 and in a remarkably good state of preservation. The local story was that the occupant of the grave was the last man in Scotland to die of the plague. Such "fleshy" tidbits abound if one can just apply them to the right "skeleton". The tone and length of the *Accounts* can vary considerably depending on the author's temperament, and many highland parishes come under scourging attacks for the immoderate use of ardent spirits, a habit particularly prevalent at funerals.

Deciding to test the Rare Book category, I found a librarian. All Rare Books are held in a temperature and humidity-controlled section of the basement, and you will be asked to relinquish some ID until you are finished your work. Very shortly I had Sir John Sinclair's *Statistical Account* (the "old") before me in 18 frag-

ile volumes. Turns out that Sir John did not see fit to order them by county, but each volume contains parishes willy-nilly from all over the country. And the day that those good men of the cloth set aside for writing their Accounts of the parishes I was interested in, must have been long and tiring. The Accounts were disappointingly short and lacked "color", although I was gratified that one author applauded Kirliston farmers as "... entirely departed from the pernicious custom of having their meetings for business or amusement in the public-houses of the parish. They now assemble together in the family stile, and conduct their entertainments with the sobriety and delicacy becoming family manners."

Back to the third floor, standard reference works such as Black's *Surnames of Scotland*, Ferguson's *Scottish Family Histories Held in Scottish Libraries*, *Scots Peerage*, *Ontarian Families*, etc., are found in mid-floor reference shelves. Would you believe *The Kentuck Land Grants*? Plenty of help is available for the easily overwhelmed.

A note about the Canadian Association for Scottish Studies, Department of History, University of Guelph. This Association promotes academic interest in all things Scottish and is connected with the Learned Societies of Canada. They hold a Colloquium once or twice a year to hear papers from visiting experts and they publish *Scottish Tradition*, with articles and reviews of Scottish interest.

Library hours are Monday to Thursday, 8:30 a.m. to midnight; Fridays 8:30 a.m. to 10 p.m.; Saturday and Sunday noon to midnight. For those who require sustenance at regular intervals, there is a coffee lounge in the basement. Otherwise, snacks, sandwiches, and other goodies are available in the nearby University Centre or across the way at a cafeteria in the basement of Johnston Hall. Entering Guelph on old Highway 6, also called Brock Road, the University area is well marked for you. Be prepared for a long walk from one of the parking lots unless you are luckier than I.



A Saskatchewan Settler

By Brenda Merriman

In the winter of 1940 Trifu Samoila began writing a diary or memoir when he was 52 years of age. Perhaps he realized his descendants in Canada would forget their European origins unless he recorded his early life. He wrote everything that he could remember of his boyhood in a Roumanian community, and then of his hardworking days in early Saskatchewan.

Trifu was born 10 November 1887 by the "old" Orthodox calendar, or 23 or 24 November by the western calendar in Uj Ozoro, a small town mostly populated by Roumanians in a Hungarian province. The town is now called Uzdin and according to changed political boundaries, presently located in Yugoslavia. He lived with his parents and grandparents on the outskirts of town with his Uncle John who was a tailor specializing in wool-lined sheepskin coats. One of his earliest memories was sharing a dish of food with his cousin Adam next to the "straw furnace" of the house, when the young boys experienced their first earthquake.

About 1900, Trifu was "released" from school to apprentice in a local drug-store, where he worked 3½ years. His father Peter went to Canada in 1902 and in February of 1903 Trifu left to join him, along with his brother George, his uncle and family, and several others from the area. Their passage was arranged by an agent from Antwerp to London to Liverpool, arriving at Saint John, N.B., in March of 1903 via the "S.S. Lake Simcoe". During a few days' stay in Liverpool he remembered "we walked through the city and I had a sheepskin vest the way my uncle used to make them and the English girls used to stop and talk to me, to Adam and Arapu, but we didn't know what they said but we laugh, they laugh."

When they arrived in Regina "the biggest town in the District of Assiniboia in the North West Territories . . . let me tell you it was cold, just like in the North West Territories and much colder than we have here now and we had no place to go but Immigration Hall. It was on St. John Street where now stands St. John Apartments on 1700 block." He records the names and some history of Roumanian families who preceded them: Boljanatz, Ortopan, Dudeltz, Surdu, Marian, and Joka.

Trifu went to work with his father and other immigrants on the farm of Carl Bocz or Bucz near Indian Reserve 17 miles northeast of Regina to look after cattle. They also worked harvesting wheat for Carl's brother Rudolf. As soon as possible, Peter Samoila took up a homestead grant of 160 acres for \$10. Title was granted after the applicant built a house, cleared 30 acres, and proved that he had lived there at least six months during the next three years. The Samoila property was near Rouleau about eight miles southwest of Regina.

There was a great deal of co-operative farming in the exchange of labor and equipment, so that each family could qualify for their grant. They used oxen to pull the hay mower and Trifu remembers it as a very slow business. While hiring out to work on neighboring farms and ranches Trifu was making \$10 a month.

He tells how he learned to read and speak English during these days from other farm hands. The Sanderson ranch called Maple Point where he worked summer and winter was a stopping place for settlers travelling west from Fort Qu'appelle, Winnipeg and Broadview. A typical winter day: "In the morning I got up to make fire in stove and heater but was cold in the house 10 below zero, then after breakfast we done our barn work — water the horses, feed a half a load of hay to the cattle, cut a hole in the ice in the creek for the cattle, have dinner. Sanderson used to get dinner ready. After dinner we had to go in bush to cut stumps for firewood. It made no difference if it was cold, storming, or 40 below zero, the work had to be done."

"We had one prairie fire east of the ranch. We made a fire guard for about 6 miles long, from Brinton Road up to the bad land south of Grant Collins place. We ploughed one furrow at night. We had light from the fire. It was me who drove the horses and Grant Collins held the plow, a walking plow, and we were at the south side. On the north side plowed Mr. Kosta Boljanatz. Mrs. Boljanatz drove the horses and Jack their son was small, following them, walking behind."

In 1905, Trifu filed for his own homestead on his eighteenth birthday: south east quarter 32-12-22 West 2 Meridian, which he still owned in 1940. He continued to hire out as a ranch hand, making \$20 per month at the Moatt ranch and impressing his relatives with his cowboy skills and dress. "My job was to go out and watch the horses (150-200 of them) in summer every day including Sunday rain or sunshine. I was herding the first summer myself, all the horses out on the prairies on the east side of the ranch, but in the evening I brought them all inside the pasture in the fence. Farmers in the beginning were far away but from time to time or rather say the summer of 1905 quite a few farmers settled closer and closer to the ranch."

In the winter he called the horses back every second day but sometimes they would bother nearby farmers. "At night they broke the fences around the oat sheaves and get into the oats and made damage. The dogs could not chase them away as they got together and fought with front feet. But when they heard my voice from top of the hill they knew their master's voice, they run. Even the farmers said just look how the horses know Trifu's voice."

In the winter of 1907 "the snow was as high as 2 feet on the prairies but on the highway was as much as 5 to 6 feet. I couldn't go to round the horses for about 3 or 4 months. The snow was too high but when spring open up I got them together in about 2 days."

In the summer of 1908, Trifu and three other men drove the horses from the Moatt ranch to the Russell ranch near Gravelbourg, a distance of about 50 miles. The second night they stopped at the south end of Johnstone Lake where a Mr. Expanse had tent accomodation for those travelling west to look for homesteads. He died a few years later and the nearby town was named in his honor. That night Trifu had to wake the other men during his night watch. He needed all the help he could get to watch the horses who were spooked by a thunderstorm.

A brief stop the next day at Turkey Track ranch brough Trifu a job offer of \$40 per month for ranch work and \$45 for "night watch". But in his own words, "they had bad horses to ride and I wasn't so good at the bad horses, to ride them."

On the way home he saw some attractive land near Gravelbourg but says his

faith in the Church of the Nazarene drew him home again. His family even in the old country had not been of the Orthodox faith like most Roumanians. His father bought a house for \$300 and moved it on wheels to Trifu's property near Rouleau. He received title to his land, having hired someone to plow 30 acres for him. At the same time he applied for naturalization papers in order to receive title from the Land Office in Moose Jaw.

On 24 January 1909, Trifu married Eva (Paroschiva) Jifko, who lived only a mile away from his property. By 1913 he had three children and remembers producing 800 bushels of wheat and 300 of flax. While in Rouleau one day with some friends, Trifu met Filaret, an Orthodox priest who ministered to Roumanians of that faith. Trifu brought him home for a visit, but refused to allow him to baptize his children.

"It is not our custom (Nazarenes or Apostolic Christians of America) to do this, to baptize at 8 days old, not until he become to acknowledge himself . . . and . . . to make covenant with God to serve God all his life. Filaret wanted Manu (Trifu's hired man) to kiss his hand but Manu said what are you, the Pope, to kiss your hand? And we had a lot of fun." This must have reminded Trifu of his early school days when he refused to make the sign of the cross and the teacher would send him to the back of the class.

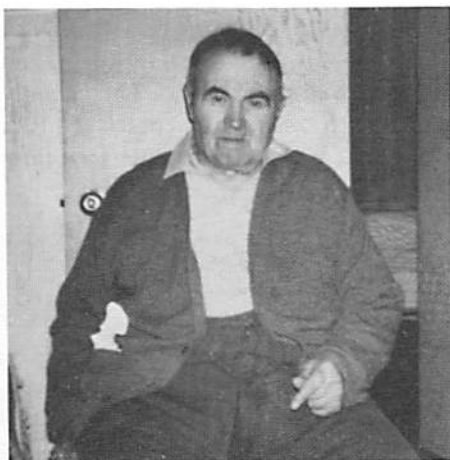
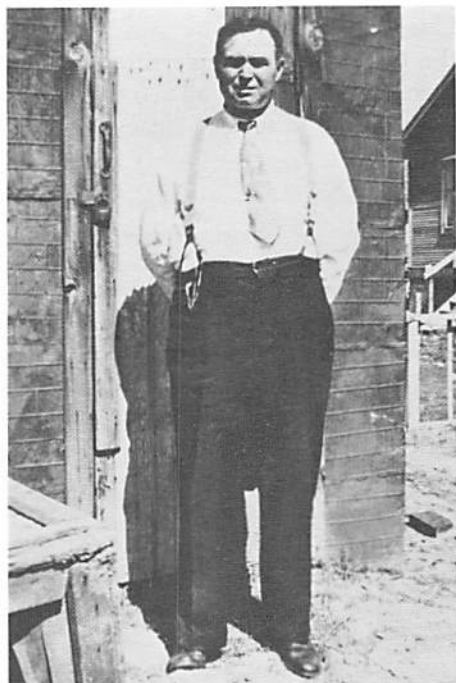
The year 1915 was "the best year that we had with the exception of 1928. We never had any year as good before but it rained almost every day or every other day this year. I had as high as 50 bushels to the acre." The going price for wheat that year in Rouleau was \$1.10 per bushel.

Tragedy struck Trifu's brother George in Detroit where he was fatally shot. Trifu made the long journey to bring his brother's body back to rest in Stankov cemetery southeast of Avonlea. A month later in 1917, another son was born, to be named George. That year he was able to build a \$3000 barn, paying for it in cash.

The same year saw the purchase of his first car for \$815, an occasion for much pleasure in jaunting about the countryside with the family. Several families would go to visit relatives and one time, "when we came back I know Costa had a flat tire and I and Jeff we stopped to help him. But he had another flat tire a second time, the same tire, and I wouldn't stop to help him because he tried to pass me. He reported Jeff and me . . . but I explained how it was that Costa tried to pass me and he run over the culvert and bust his tire."

In 1919, Trifu moved his family to Regina, having rented out his farm. With a friend as a partner he bought another house and they opened a butcher and grocery shop for a short time. Over the next few years they continued to buy and sell houses and property.

A few times he mentions medical treatment of interest. His young son Peter, born in Regina, was very sick but recovered well on the doctor's prescription of brandy, water, and sugar. Trifu himself became very ill for three or four weeks after catching a head cold. "I never forget Baba Mitza, she put corn on my face. I had heat in my face and my head was aching in the back. I thought I was going crazy so Dr. Mihoy Varo came and got some blood suckers from Mr. Massig's drug store. I remember he got 5 blood suckers and put one on my left side beside the ear and she went right inside the skin, but two wouldn't suck no blood. Two more sucked on the back of the head; one died at once."



Left, Trifu Samoila, c1940-41, at the age of 52, when he began writing the memoir about his life.

Right, Trifu in later life, c1962.

When friends came to rub his back and visit him, "I was dizzy, I was talking to myself, and . . . Dr. Coles wanted me to go to hospital. I told him I am not going to hospital if I die at home. So Mr. Oma came and said to me I should go as how the slovak man on Edgar Street went to hospital, but what happened with him, he got crazy. They put ice on his head and he walked out of hospital naked and about four days after he died. And I got up." This choice bit of information seemed to work better than the blood suckers, and he heartily added, "Thanks God for having mercy on my family and wife for saving or extending my life."

A visit to Roumania in 1924-25 was quite an event, with Trifu organizing the naturalization papers and passports for a group of fellow travellers. Crossing the boundary from Yugoslavia to Roumania was simplified by giving the border guard a "present" of ten *dinares*. Before this satisfactory arrangement was reached, the guard had questioned Trifu's possession of an "English" passport. Trifu explained his Canadian naturalization but the guard's devious reply was that the Commissioner would take the guard's word for what was acceptable or not acceptable. ("If I say the milk is black, he will say it's black. If I say that the milk is white, he will say white.")

Trifu quickly replied, "I know what that means, a pint of wine." The guard was pleased with this speedy understanding, and the "present" was exchanged for a proper visa. Trifu had quite a time locating a boyhood friend, Adam, knowing only that he was a policeman in Timisova. After many street car rides, hauling his suitcase along, he found Adam who didn't recognize him at first.

"We went to a store for a drink so I drank two glasses. He drank ten glasses and never got drunk. We went to his room sober. His wife was surprised that he was sober." Evidently a policeman's salary was very minimal, as "I slept one

night at his place in one bed with him and his wife.”

Trifu and Eva lived on in Regina until the 1960s, although his written memories end well before 1940. Their family of ten children spread all across Canada and they treasure their copies of his diary. This kind of unique legacy is something that everyone can leave to future generations.



Trifu and Paroschiva Samoila at home, c1962.

The Griffins of Smithville, Ontario and the Haight's of Connecticut

By Judy Todhunter

Contributor Judy Todhunter, U.E., is a third-generation Vancouverite who has a great empathy for Ontario through her research. Her great grandfather's notes on the Pattullo family sparked Judy's early interest in genealogy. She has been active in the Vancouver Branch of the United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada, and has carried out her research throughout North America and the British Isles. Judy is presently working on an article about the Robert Campbell, U.E., family of Chinguacousy, Ontario, and is preparing a book on the Caswell family of Palmerston, Ontario, and Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. Her contribution on the Griffins and the Haight's should be of great interest to Canadians and Americans alike.

For many years I have been researching the Griffin family of Smithville, Ontario. Anyone researching this family is probably familiar with Justus A. Griffin's book *A Pioneer Family: Ancestors and Descendants of Richard Griffin of Smithville, Ontario*. The material contained in this volume is extremely valuable to the researcher but, as with all genealogical publications, new material is always turning up. Recently I was researching in the Los Angeles Public Library and came across material which I thought would be of interest to Richard Griffin's descendants.

Richard Griffin and his family came to Ontario in 1786. Although there is no evidence that Richard or his sons bore arms against the Americans during the War of Independence, a fairly strong case can be presented to show that they were indeed loyal to the crown and wanted to live at peace under British rule.

According to a directive from Lord Dorchester "to encourage land cultivation he granted, in the spring of 1787, what became known as Lord Dorchester's Bounty: a bonus of 200 acres of land to 'real loyalists of peaceable and decent deportment,' who had already improved their land. This bounty continued until 1 August 1798."¹ This was intended for those settlers who were loyal to the crown, had lost income, office, or property in America, but came after the original or first land allotment in 1784.

In 1795 Richard Griffin applied to John Graves Simcoe for this extra 200 acres stating that he "has been seven years in the Province and had seven sons, six of whom serve in the Militia and have received lands on their own account, that your petitioner has received 200 acres only of which he had nearly cleared the one half, he humbly pray, your excellency will be pleased to grant him an addition thereto, and as in Duty bound your petitioner will ever pray." According to the *Upper Canada Land Book 1796-97*, 5 July 1796, "Richard Griffin [was] recommended for 200 acres in addition."

Justus Griffin's book states that three of the seven sons of Edward were loyalists, viz. Richard (mentioned above), Thomas, and Obadiah. The latter two took an active part in the British service, and two sons of Richard are said to have served in loyal colonial regiments. The remainder of Edward's family apparently were non-partisan, being Quakers.

Thomas, a lieutenant in a loyal colonial regiment, was captured with a num-

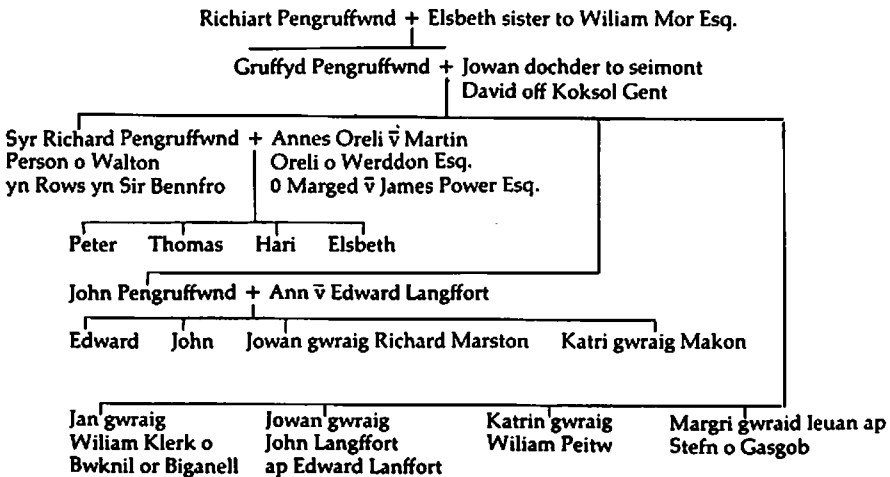
ber of other loyalists, among them his brother, Obadiah, and a cousin named Joseph Griffin. They were imprisoned in Albany jail. Thomas was tried by the so-called "Committee of Safety" and sentenced to be hanged for the crime of having accepted a commission in the British service. He was not a solitary case of that kind, other instances being recorded and probably many unrecorded. When the jailer announced to him that he was to be hanged the next day, he said, "The man who will hang me is not born." He knocked the jailer down, with his handcuffs, took his keys, and liberated himself and his fellow loyalists. Joseph Griffin escaped to Canada and years later gave evidence at the sittings of the court appointed to adjust loyalist claims.

Thomas and Obadiah made their way to Nova Scotia. They received grants of farm land, also lots in the new city of St. John. Thus they became pioneers in another new province, that part of Nova Scotia which became the province of New Brunswick.

The first American record of the Griffin family is of Edward Griffin(1). He emigrated to Maryland in 1635, on board the ship *Abraham*.² Edward probably met and married his wife Mary (maiden name unknown) once he reached America. All of his children were born in the United States. Edward was thought to have been born in England or Wales about 1603.

I recently came across some material written in the early 1900s by a Zeno T. Griffen of Chicago. He seems to have spent many hours researching the origins of the American Griffin family. He quoted a pedigree in Dwnn's *Heraldic Visitations of Wales* (1:244), and postulated that we are descended from this line. I have included this material in the hope that someone will be able to pursue this further and prove that we can, in fact, call these people our forebears.

THE PARIS OFF WALTON, H. OFF ROS, BEDSON S. MOETHIG



Griffen's notes define the following areas:

Walton, is a town-parish in the County Pembroke, now in the Hundred of Hangleddan — not Ros as it was called in 1613 — in the Diocese of Saint Davids. Bedson is in County Salop, now Shropshire — a small parish, of not two hundred inhabitants — in the Undred of Parslow, Rectory, Diocese of Hereford. Ros is township in County Pembroke. It is sometimes spelled Rhos, and Rows.

However, the editor of Griffen's notes evidently decided that a further explanation was needed and added this footnote:

Ros is situated in Pembrokeshire. Moethig is in Salop. There is an East Walton in Pembrokeshire, and now a parish (Paris) in the Hundred of Dangledan, Diocese of St. David, South Wales. There is a Bedson parish in the Hundred of Parstow, Rectory in Salop, Diocese of Hereford.

Griffen goes on to say that the pedigree is obviously what they call "Welshry-Englishry, as was and is very prevalent in Pembrokeshire," and ends his article with the following summation:

So that to my mind the line is as follows:

1. Richard Griffith, of Walton, Pembrokeshire, S. Wales, or Penrith Gowr, a soldier for Henry VII, and was present at Bosworth Field, 1486.
2. Griffith Griffith, his son, who had a son.
3. John Griffith, who had two sons and two daughters, viz:
 - a. Edward, both about 1602, left London for Virginia, 24 October 1635, aged 33. Had been in the King's service, was convicted as the record states while in the line of his duty of justifiable manslaughter, and at once granted pardon by the King, 7 January 1625. Afterwards was a trusted servant and financial agent for Lady Wake, in 1633. Was in the service of Captain William Clayborne, in the war between him and Lord Baltimore, and was captured on Palmer's Island, by the soldiers of Lord Baltimore, in 1638, escaped from Maryland, and came to New Amsterdam, in 1640, where he was set at liberty, and for a time lived in Gravesend, L.I., but finally moved to Flushing, where he ever afterwards lived and died, leaving issue there.
 - b. John Griffith, born about 1609, also sailed for Virginia, 24 October 1635, on ship *Constance*, aged 26, but there is no record of his remaining in America.³

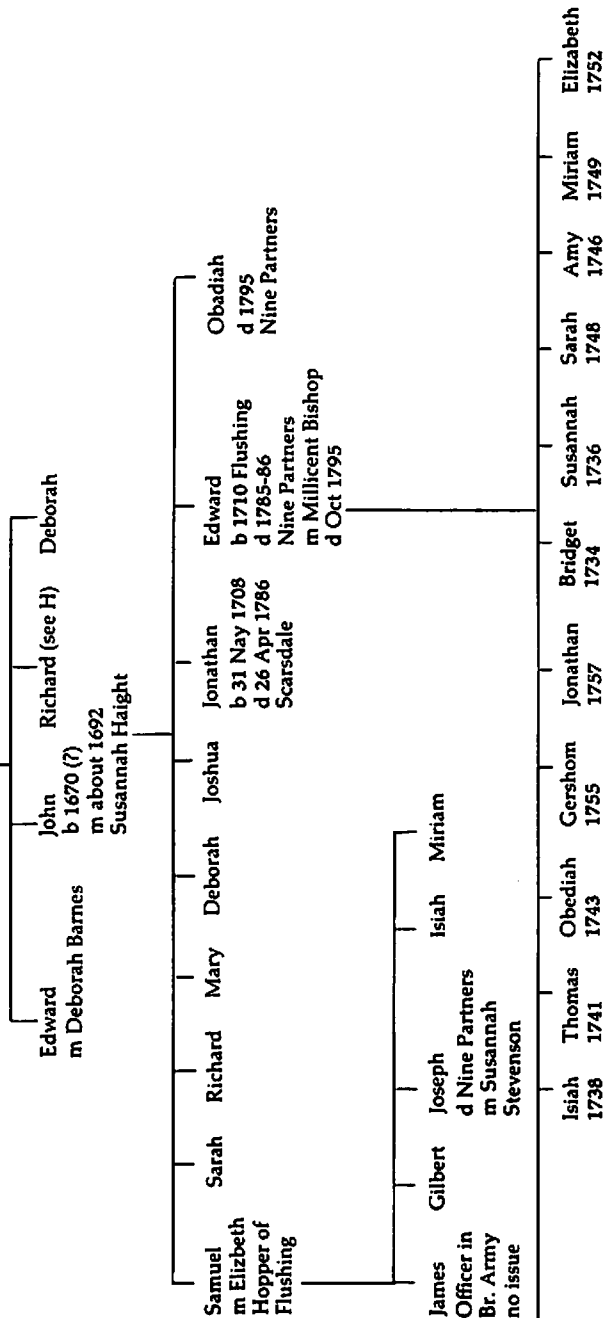
Edward seems to have lived a rather long life. He was 33 when he came to Virginia in 1635 and he was still alive in 1698 according to the following census extract:

An exact list of all ye inhabitants names within ye towne of fflushing & young freemen & servants white & Black. Ec. 1698.
GREFFEIN, Edward Se & Mary his wife Deborah Negro: Jack
GREFFIN, Edward Ju & Deborah his wife, Edward Mary
GREFFIN, Rich'd & Susan his wife Sam'll Sarah Richard.⁴

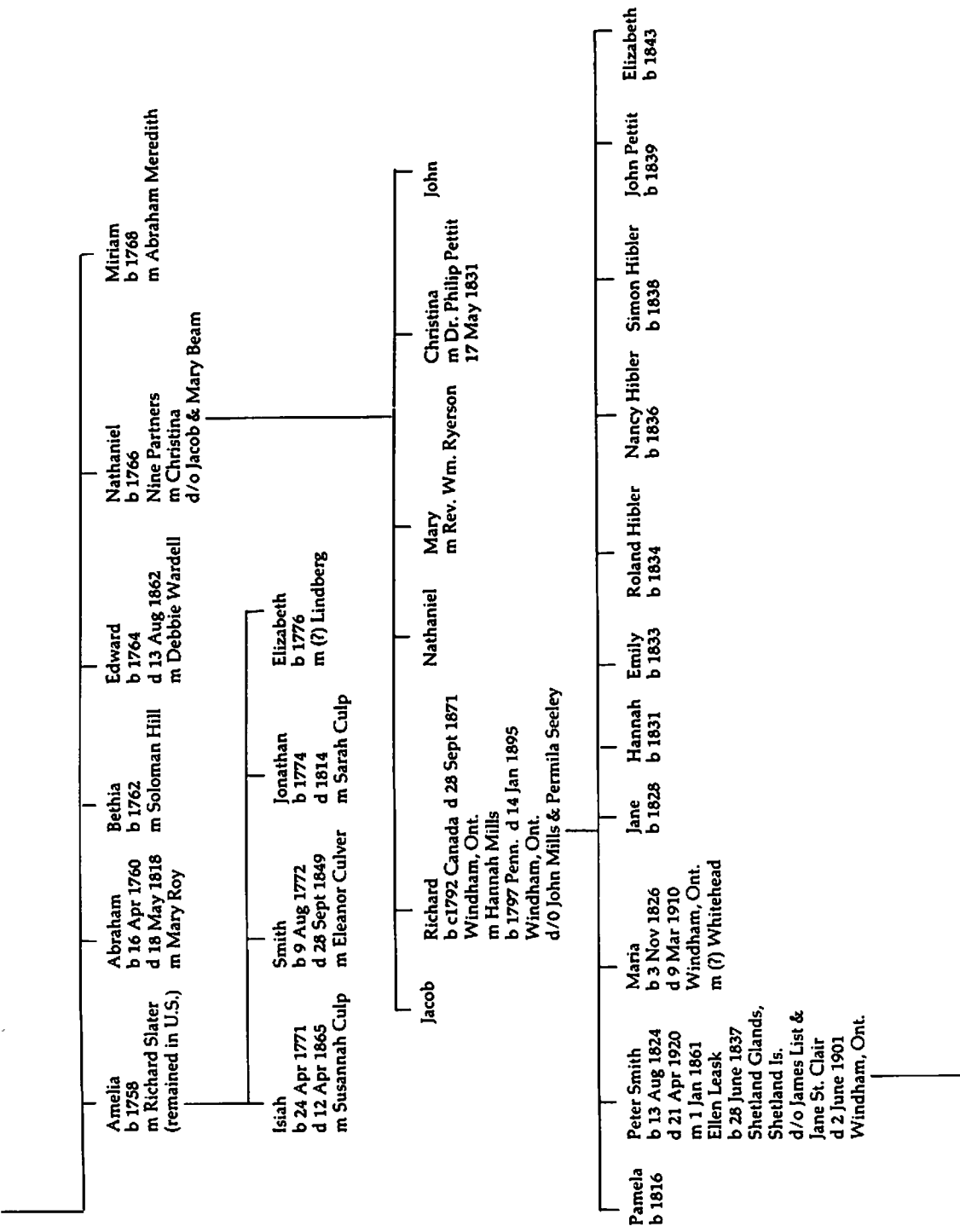
Edward and Mary had at least four children: Edward, John, Richard, and Deborah.

Edward's(1) son Richard(2) married Sussannah Haight. Richard died in 1722

Edward Sr. GRIFFIN (G) emigrated to Maryland
 aboard the *Abraham* 1635
 m Mary?



Richard brought his family to Smithville, Ont. b 22 June 1732
 Nine Partners d 8 Oct 1795
 Smithville
 m Mary Smith
 d/o Judge Abraham & Margaret Smith
 Phillips Paton,
 Dutchess Co., N.Y.



John Sandfield
Ida May m (?) Reid
Luella Jane b 16 Feb 1867
Simcoe, Ont.
3 12 Dec 1951
Vancouver, B.C.
m 28 Dec 1892
Simcoe, Ont.
Victor N. Pattullo
b 16 Apr 1867
Caledon, Ont.
d 28 Nov 1949
Vancouver, B.C.

Mary
m Geo Pullen

Florence
m (?) Ward

Peter
(d young)

Russell Ernest

Horace Grant
m Ada (?)

Aggie May b 1 Oct 1893 St. Paul, Minn.
m 24 June 1920
George Samuel Powell
b 29 Feb 1896 Vancouver, B.C.
d 24 Aug 1963 Vancouver

Phyllis Jacqueline
b 15 Dec 1921
Vancouver, B.C.
m 20 Oct 1950
Arthur John Sutton

Doreen Gwyneth b 13 Jan 1924 Vancouver, B.C.

m 24 July 1948
Vancouver, B.C.

Stanley Caswell Todhunter
b 17 Aug 1918 Grand Forks, B.C.

Judith Ann
b 24 Nov 1950
Vancouver, B.C.
m 24 Sept 1977
Ladner, B.C.
David Bowman

Karen Lesley
b 25 Dec 1952
Vancouver, B.C.

Ronald Stanley
b 30 Dec 1955
Vancouver, B.C.

Linda Doreen
b 20 Mar 1959
Vancouver, B.C.

at Flushing, Long Island, and it appears that Susannah remarried as is indicated by the following record:

1724 Sept 7 License Wm Barnet Yeoman of Jamaica & Susanna Griffin, widow of Flushing.⁵

According to his will, Richard divided his property in the following manner:

I, RICHARD GRIFFIN, of Flushing, being weak of body but of good understanding. I leave to my oldest son, Samuel Griffin, 30 pounds, "to be paid to him next third month." I leave to my son Joshua, 20 pounds, when he comes out of his apprenticeship. I leave to my dear and loving wife Susannah, all my houses, lands, orchards, and meadows, and all the rest of my personal estate to dispose of as she shall think best, for the bringing up of my children, with full power to sell. But if she remarries then she shall have one third. The other two thirds of my estate to be divided into twelve parts, and my daughters Deborah and Mary shall have one part between them. The other eleven parts are to be given to my other eleven children, viz., Sameul, Joshua, Jonathan, Edward, Obadiah, James, Joseph, Gilbert, Isiah, Sarah, and Miriam. I make my wife Susannah executor.

Dated 27th of 10th month, 1722. Witnesses, Francis Yates, John Haight, Robert Browne. Proved, February 5, 1722-23.⁶

Richard(2) had a son Edward(3) born in 1710 at Flushing, Long Island. He died in 1785-86 at Nine Partners, New York. His wife was Millicent Bishop.⁷ Edward moved his family from Flushing to White Plains and then to Dutchess County shortly before the Revolutionary War, saying, "There will be war & the British will land here, so we will remove."⁸

Edward's(3) son Richard(4) is the Griffin who brought his family to settle in Smithville, Ontario. He was born 22 June 1732 at Nine Partners and died, at the age of 63, 8 October 1795 at Smithville. He married Mary Smith who was the daughter of Judge Abraham and Margaret Smith of Phillips Patton, Dutchess County, New York.

When Abraham Smith's will was filed 7 April 1764, he mentioned the following family members: wife Margaret Smith, son Abraham, grandson Silvanus Covert, daughters Jerima Covert, Ann Heady, Bethiah (Bethiar) Hill, Charity Farenton, Mary Griffen.

Richard and Mary Griffin had 12 children. The eldest daughter remained in the United States while the rest of the family came to Canada. An excellent account of their journey and the house they built can be found in Frank E. Page's book, *The Story of Smithville*.

Much has been published about Richard Griffin and his descendants therefore I will not go into detail about his children, with one exception — his son Nathaniel. My family is descended from this branch of the Griffin line. However, not much is known about this line.

Nathaniel was born at Nine Partners, New York, in 1766. The religious persuasion of the Griffins was thought to be Quaker and William Caniff, in his book *The Settlement of Upper Canada*, has this to say:

Among the early settlers . . . were a good number of the Society of Friends. Some of them were natives of Pennsylvania; but the majority were from the



Top left, Griffin farm in Windham, Ontario: Peter Griffin (old man with beard and hat); son Horace (standing by horse); and daughter Florrie. Child and dog unknown.

Bottom left, "The last of the tribe", left to right standing: John Sandfield, Luella Jane, Florance, Ida (?). Kneeling: Russell Ernest, Horace Grant.

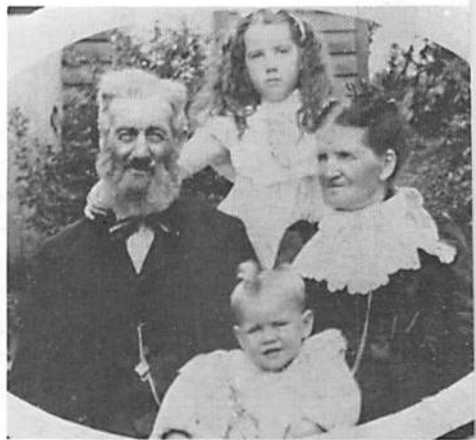
Bottom right, "Four Generations", left to right: Luella (Griffin) Pattullo, baby Judy Todhunter, Doreen (Powell) Todhunter, and Mae (Pattullo) Powell.

Above, Luella Jane (Griffin) Pattullo (1867-1951).

Top right, Peter Smith Griffin, 1824-1920, and wife Ellen (Leask), 1837-1901, with grand-daughter Mae Pattullo, 1893 (top centre).

Centre, Victor and Luella (Griffin) Pattullo and daughter Mae.





Nine Partners, Dutchess County, New York, where had existed an extensive community of the followers of Fox.⁹

Nathaniel married Christina,¹⁰ the daughter of Jacob Beam. They originally lived on Lot 5, Con. 9, Grimsby, Ontario; and later moved to Windham in Norfolk County. It is not known when they moved to Windham, but they were certainly there by 1824.¹¹ Nathaniel served in the Fourth Lincoln Militia during the War of 1812.

It is hard to imagine what life must have been like in 1790. To leave one's family home in a town that had been established for 150 years, during the aftermath of a conflict with the mother country — leaving family, friends, and possessions behind. To start life anew in a wilderness, and shortly thereafter to be fighting a battle against the very friends one had left behind such a little while before. Nathaniel's war losses claim gives a hint of what it was like during the War of 1812:

... one wagon, pressed into service by the 82nd Regiment when they advanced towards Fort Erie, about the 17th of August 1814 . . . The deponent (Ezekiel Herington) was permitted to go home, & he then left the wagon with Abraham Horning, who was then attached to the 100th Regiment and has never since that time seen the wagon & has been informed that it was burnt or destroyed on the 17 Sept following.¹²

To date a complete record of Nathaniel and Christina's children has not been located. Their children, listed in *A Pioneer Family*, are as follows: Jacob, Richard, Nathaniel, Mary m. Rev. Wm. Ryerson, Christina m. Dr. Philip Pettit, and John. Their son Richard, was born about 1792 in Canada. He married Hannah Mills (born in Pennsylvania in 1797) who was the daughter of John Mills and Permila Seeley.

Richard and his family lived on Lot 8, Con. 14, Windham, and I assume that he spent the rest of his days there. The children of Richard and Hannah are not known in their entirety. The 1851 Census lists some of their children and probably their orphaned grandchildren, and this list is by no means complete: Richard (59), Hannah (54), Peter (28), Pamela (35), Jane (24), Hannah (21), Emily (19), Nancy M. Hibler (16), Simon Hibler (14), Roland Hibler (18), John Pettit (15), and Elizabeth (11). There was also a daughter, Maria, born in 1824, who married (?) Whitehead.¹³ Richard died in 1871 and Hannah in 1895, both in Windham, Ontario.

Their son, Peter Smith Griffin, spent his entire life in Windham. Born in 1824, he married Ellen Leask in January 1861. She was the daughter of James Lisk and Jane St. Clair and came from the Shetland Islands.¹⁵ Peter was over 90 when he died in 1920; his wife Ellen having died many years earlier (in 1901) at the age of 64. They had eight children: John Sandfield, Ida May (Reid), Luella Jane (Pattullo), Mary (Pullen), Florence (Ward), Peter (died young), Russell Ernest, and Horace Grant.

II

I would now like to devote the rest of this article to the Haight family. As I mentioned earlier, Richard(2) Griffin married Susannah Haight. She was

John + Ruth HOYT (H)
(remained in England)

Simon HOYT (HAIGHT)

b 20 Jan 1590
Dorchester, Eng.
m Deborah
d/o Walter Stowers
Upway, 1612
b 1 May 1593
d prob before Simon
came to America
baptized 5 June 1593
Simon to America
6 Sep 1628, aboard
Abigail or Lions Whelp

remarried Susanna Smith
(who survived him)
moved to Charleston 1629
in Dorchester in 1630
at Scituate 1635 —
joined Quaker Church
moved to Windsor, Conn.
1629 with family
moved to Fairfield, Conn. 1649
d 1 Sept 1657
Stamford, Conn.

John
b 12 Mar 1614

Walter
b 9 June 1617

Thomas
b 20 Sept 1618

Deborah
b 9 Aug 1620
d 3 June 1628

Nicholas
b 11 Nov 1622
d 7 July 1655
Windsor, Conn.
m 12 June 1646
Susanna Joyse
(widow with 1 dau
Abigail Joyse)
d 4 July 1655
Windsor, Conn.

Ruth
b 2 Jan 1625

Samuel
b 1 May 1647
d Sept 1712 (aged 65)
m Sarah(?)
lived at least
until 1740
moved his family to
Flushing, L.I.
not clear when

Jonathan
b 7 June 1649

David
b 22 Apr 1651

Daviell
b 10 Apr 1653
(dead)

John
d 13 May 1740
Flushing
m Phebe Titus

Nicholas
m 5 July 1704
Patience Titus
Flushing

Jonathan
m Rebecca (?)

David
m Phebe (?)

Hannah

Phebe
m 12 Nov 1719
Arthur Badgley
Flushing
d 20 Jan 1731

Sarah
m 8 Dec 1703
Sileas Titus
Flushing

Susannah (see G)
m Richard Griffin
before 1712
she is grandmother
of Richard Griffin
Smithville, Ont.

Mary
m 13 Apr 1711
David Hewstis
Flushing

Samuel
m Charity (?)
d shortly before father

descended from Simon Hoyt who was one of the first settlers of Dorchester, Massachusetts. He came to America in 1628 with his brother-in-law Nicholas Stowers, and the Spragues. They were all from Upway in Dorset. They sailed on the *Abigail* or the *Lions Whelp*, with Governor Endicott, arriving at Salem, Massachusetts, 6 September 1628.¹⁶

Simon was born 20 January 1590 at Dorchester, England. He was the son of John and Ruth Hoyt. Simon's parents remained in England. He married Deborah, the daughter of Walter Stowers, at the Parish Church, Upway, in 1612. She was born at Dorchester 1 May 1593, and baptized in the Upway Parish Church, 5 June 1593.¹⁷

Simon and Deborah had the following children, all born in England: John (b 12 March 1614); Walter (b 9 June 1617); Thomas (b 20 September 1618); Deborah (b 9 August 1620, d 3 June 1628); Nicholas (b 11 November 1622); Ruth (b 2 January 1625).¹⁸ It appears that his wife died before he and his children left for America.

Once in America, Simon married a second time, to Susanna Smith who survived him. In 1629 he moved to Charleston and was in Dorchester in 1630 — his name appearing in the records as Simon Hoit. In 1635 he was at Scituate where he and his wife Susanna joined the Quaker Church. Simon moved his family to Windsor, Connecticut, in 1639, and 10 years later (in 1649) moved to Fairfield, Connecticut, finally taking up his abode in Stamford, where he passed the remainder of his days. He died 1 September 1657. A book of the period gives this account of his movements:

It appears that Simon was among the first settlers of no less than seven towns in New England, and in most cases being the first white settlers. What an experience of pioneer life. Scarcely was he settled in one place before he gave up his home with the comforts which are so hardly and slowly acquired under such circumstances and commenced anew the work of subdividing some other portion of the wilderness. This family participated in all the hardships undergone by the early settlers of Charlestown & Dorchester, and their hardy & courageous spirit is shown in this exercise of their endurance and the fact that at Windsor, at least, they lived away from other settlers.¹⁹

Nicholas, the son of Simon Hoyt and Deborah Stowers married Susannah Joyse, 12 June 1646. Susannah was a widow and had one daughter, Abigail Joyse.²⁰ Nicholas and Susannah died within a few days of each other, as did one of their young sons. It was most likely some sort of epidemic that carried them off, as there were many more deaths in 1655 in Windsor than in the years prior to or after that date — 1651: five deaths; 1652: two deaths; 1653: three deaths; 1654: four deaths; 1655: 17 deaths; and 1658: one death.²¹

For the sake of interest, I have included the following excerpts from the *Matthew Grant Records*, of Windsor, Connecticut. The reader will note in the following quotations that I have made an exact copy using "long esses" at the beginning and in the middle of words, e.g. 'famuel' for 'Samuel', 'fonn' for 'son', 'egelfton' for 'Egelston', etc.

55 year . 17 . Parfons
Henery wolcot senor
Thomas gunnes dautr elizabt

Nicholas Hoyts wif dyed
eltwed Pumerys wife
Nicolas Hayt dyed
ye wife of Henry wolcot eldr
Jefery Baker died
ye wife of Simon Milles
ye wife of William Gaylr snr
ye wife of Walter Gaylar
Thomas Holcom dyed
efter Hayward
Marcy egelfton
mary buckland
ye wife of James enno.

The same record also mentioned the children of Nicholas and Susannah:

Nicolas Hayt married fufana Joyce . July . 12 . 1646
his fonn famuell Hayt was Borne . May . 1 . 1647
his fonn Jonathan Hayt was Borne . Juen . 7 . 1649
his fonn Daudid Hayt was Borne . Aprel . 22 . 1651
his fonn Daviell Hayt was borne . Aprel . 10 . 1653
Dead.

It must have been quite a hardship to be left without parents at such an early age and in a newly developing land. The following is an excerpt from the inventory of Nicholas Haight's estate:

The Distribution of the estate on ye other side by ye Courte this 20th Decembr '1655' is as followeth. That is the Court Adjudges yt y^e whole estate and ye increase by the Improvement of it, shall be equally divided amongst ye fowre Children, to ye Daughter at ye age of 18 years, and the Sonnes at ye Age of 21 years. The Children of the sd Nicholas Hayte deceased, and now liveing & left fatherless and motherless are:

1. Abigaile Joyse, Daughter to his wife, of Age ten yeares and a halfe
2. Samuell Hayte, his sonn, of Age eight yeares 14 weeks
3. Jonathan Hayte of Age six yeares one month
4. David Hayte of Age fowre yeares eleven weekes.²²

Nicholas' son Samuel married Sarah (her maiden name is not known)²³ and she lived until at least 1740 as she is mentioned in her son John's will of 12 June 1740.

The following is an extract from the Windsor records:

Nov 16, 1668, Samuel son of Nicholas Hoyt, being of age, to Receive his Portion out of the Estate that was his fathers, his third set off to him. He received the dwelling House, with all the home lot and part of the meadow.

At some point Samuel sold this property and moved his family to Flushing, Long Island. On the margin of the above entry is the following: "All this, both House and Meado Samuel Hoyt hath sold to Samuel Gibbs."²⁴ By 1668 Flushing (or Vluschingen as it was originally called) was an established town. Flushing was comprised mainly of English who had fled temporarily to Holland for religious reasons. They were non-conformists to the Episcopal belief.²⁵ The town

was settled in 1645 and was one of the principle centres of the Quaker persuasion. Samuel was an active member of the Quaker Church from 1681 to at least 1702. His connection with the Church would be one good reason to move the family to a place comprised mainly of people practicing the faith of one's choice.

It is not clear when Samuel moved his family to Flushing. The name of Samuel Hoyt follows that of William Noble as proprietors on Flushing on the Indian deed, dated 14 April 1684; however, it is not known if he was actually living in Flushing at the time.

Samuel died at the age of 65 in September 1712 at Flushing. In his will he mentioned the following children: John, Nicholas, Jonathan, David, Hannah, Phebe, Sarah (Titus), Susannah (Griffin), and Mary (Halstead). Other records show that there was also a son Samuel who died shortly before his father in 1712.

The following is a transcript of Samuel's will:

SAMUEL HOIGHT. I, Samuel Hoight, of Flushing, in Queens County, being sick and weak, but my understanding sound. I leave to my wife Sarah all my movable estate (except as follows) and also my house, barn and orchard and all the land the joins unto it which I have in Flushing, and one piece of 30 acres of woodland lying towards Bayside, and my meadow at the Round meadow, and all my other meadows in Flushing (except as follows) for her use and comfort until my son John shall arrive at the age of 21 or be married, and after that she shall have the use of one-half. I leave to my son Nicholas all that my 20 acres lot of land lying on the Hills where he dwells, and my four 10 acre lots lying under the Hills, situate as they are recorded in the *Town Book of Records of Flushing*; Also one-half of the shares of meadow that I have lying in Tiers neck, bounded north by Samuel Tatham's meadow, south by Thomas Ford's meadow. I leave to my son Jonathan one-half of that lot of land that lyeth within the township of Rye in Westchester County, it being the lot in No. 1, in the Purchase called Harrison's Purchase, provided he pay to Mary Tillman a debt of 27 pounds which I stand bound for. I leave to my son David the other half of the said lot of land lying in the township of Rye in No. 1 of Harrison's Purchase. I leave to my son John my dwelling-house, farm, orchards and all my lands in the Town of Flushing (except as above), one-half at his marriage and the other half at the decease of my wife. If he die without issue then to the rest of my children. I leave to my grand son James Hoight my share of fresh meadow lying on the upper part of the Fresh meadows. I order my negro man Luke to be sold and the money given to my daughters Hannah and Phebe. I give to my daughter, Sarah Titus, a negro boy. My executors are to sell 200 acres of land being part of my lot of land in Lot No. 6 of Harrison's Purchase in Westchester County to pay a debt of Thomas Cordall that I am bound for to Samuel Bayard and Rip Van Dam. I leave the remaining part of said tract to my five daughters, Susannah Griffin, Sarah Titus, Mary Halstead, Hannah and Phebe Hoight. And after the death of my wife my movables are left to my said daughters. The 400 acres of land that I have bargained for with John Harrison of East Jersey in exchange for my land in Amboy shall be divided among my four sons, Nicholas, Jonathan, David and John. I make my wife Sarah and my friends, Robert Field and William Willetts, executors. Dated 21st of 7th month, 1712. Witnesses, John Embree, Thomas Hinchman, Thomas Clement. Proved, October 21, 1712.²⁶

Samuel's daughter Susannah married Richard Griffin before 1712 and is the grandmother of the Richard Griffin of Smithville, Ontario, who is mentioned earlier in this article. May their descendants ever cherish the deeds, memories

and devotion of these men and women, and remember their role in the founding of Canada.

NOTES

1. U.E.L. Association of Canada, "A Position Paper on Nomenclature" (Toronto, 1977), p. 11.
2. John Camden Hotten, ed., *The Original List of Persons of Quality Who Went from Great Britain to the American Plantations 1600-1700* (Baltimore, Md.: Baltimore Publishing Co., 1962), p. 138.
3. Correspondence from Zeno T. Griffen, of Chicago, to Justus A. Griffen, of Hamilton, 1908-15. (Hamilton Public Library).
4. Early New York State Census Records 1662-1772.
5. *New York Genealogical and Biographical Record*, 19, 56.
6. *New England Historical and Genealogical Register Quarterly*, 26 (Boston, Mass.), 263.
7. There has been confusion as to whether Edward married Amelia or Millicent Bishop. Edward's will names his wife as "Milleson Griffen."
8. *Jasper Griffen of Southhold, New York, and Some of his Descendants* (communicated by Edmund J. Cleveland of Hartford).
9. William Canniff, *The Settlement of Upper Canada* (Toronto: A. Dredge & Co., 1869), p. 279.
10. There has also been confusion about Nathaniel's wife's name. Some printed genealogies record her as Elizabeth Beam, others as Christina. In the 1851 census of Woodhouse, Nathaniel's wife is listed as Christina.
11. Nathaniel Griffen's war losses claim has a further letter attached to it which states: "Grimsby 9th February 1824. Dear Sir: Mr. Nathaniel Griffen gave in to the former board of Commissioners, a Statement of his losses, which he sustained in the late war with America, — he states in a letter to me of having been sick, wishes me to write to the present board for him, since he has not been able to attend to it himself and he is now living in the District of London, I would wish in his name, that the commissioners would be pleased to refer to his Claim, which was formerly sent in, and act upon that, as in their wisdom they may seem meet — I am Sir your Obedt & Humble, Servant Robt Nelles to J. Macaulay, Secry Vca."
12. War losses claim of Nathaniel Griffen, Public Archives of Canada (RG 19 E5a), vol. 3756, claim no. 1627.
13. Windham Vital Statistics (Death), 9 March 1910.
14. *Norfolk Reformer*, 6 October 1870; *British Canadian*, 23 January 1895.
15. Norfolk Marriage Register (St. James United Church), Simcoe, by James Preston Wesleyan Methodist Church.
16. Information on Simon Hoyt from the Genealogy of Samuel Hoyt and Betsey Webb. Other sources mention *Lions Whelp* as the ship Simon sailed on. Banks *Topographical Dictionary* of 2,885 English Emigrants to New England shows Simon Hoyt, Upway, sailing on the *Lions Whelp* 1629; and Ralph, Richard, and William Sprague, Upway, sailing on the *Lions Whelp* 1629. Based on this information I assume that, in fact, Simon sailed on the *Lions Whelp* as all the people he supposedly came to America with also sailed on that vessel.
17. *A Genealogy of Samuel Hoyt and Betsey Webb (1762-1838: 1772-1819)*, Stamford, Connecticut. Compiled by Rev. John Wm. Hoyt D.D., Medford, Oregon, 1939. (mimeograph).
18. *Ibid.*
19. Commemorative and Biographical Record of Fairfield, Connecticut.
20. Genealogical History of the Hoyt, Hight . . . , p. 296.
21. *Matthew Grant Record Book*, p. 82.
22. Genealogical History of the Hoyt, Hight . . . , p. 312.
23. There is a petition from Samuel Haight which is confusing because it states that his father-in-law, Wm. Noble, lately Dec'd, and having "no children of his own body," left his estate to his wife (Ann) during her life, and at her death to "the people called Quakers." David Hoyt who compiled the book on the Hoyt family suggested the following explanation (Sarah, Samuel's wife was still alive at this time): "Perhaps Sarah may have been a daughter of Wm. Noble's wife, by a former husband; or either Samuel or his wife may have been an adopted child of Wm. Noble. There is no evidence that Samuel had more than one wife, though if Wm. Noble were the father of a deceased wife, of Ann, the conditions given about would be met." Further research may solve this puzzle.
24. Genealogical History of the Hoyt, Hight . . . , p. 297.
25. Woods, *History of Long Island*.
26. *New England Historical and Genealogical Register Quarterly*, 26 (Boston, Mass.), 97.

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Rebellion Boxes

By Harriet M. Purdy

Harriet Purdy of Balcarres, Saskatchewan is a long-time correspondent who nearly always manages to come up with something new and interesting to genealogists. Quite by coincidence, at about the time CANADIAN GENEALOGIST received her short article, the editor discovered his first example of a Rebellion Box in the papers and letters of Thomas Carfrae, Jr., of Toronto, in the Metropolitan Toronto Library. It is briefly described in an addendum to Miss Purdy's article following. The Rebellion of 1837 is sometimes thought of as the stuff of "comic opera", but the anguished yearnings for freedom engraved on these boxes prove it was much more than just an abortive attempt at a coup.

I wonder how many know what they are, and how many there were, and how many still exist. I know of five, and one that was lost in a house fire. They're called Rebellion Boxes, and were made by the men who were jailed in Toronto following the 1837 Rebellion.

William Poole was one of the men, and his descendants own two: it was one of theirs that was burned. His wife Nancy was sister of my great grandfather Johnson. She smuggled his jackknife in to her husband, and it is almost certain that she also supplied the pieces of wood, since he was a cabinet-maker, and there would have been scraps of wood in his shop. I have a description of the one he made.

It was only $2\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ — a block of black walnut whittled out inside, and with insets of maple on the sides. It was inscribed as follows:

A present to George Poole from his father
in prison in Toronto June 2 1838
"When Liberty with all her charms
shall comfort the distressed
Then I'll return with open arms
And clasp thee to my breast"

His son was barely three years old when he wrote that. Imagine inscribing that on such a small space!

Two others I know of are the proud possessions of Mrs. W.T. Ewen, carved by her two great grandfathers Jesse Doan and Israel Haines. Proud because the Rebellion brought "Rep By Pop" and Lord Durham's Reforms.

Lately, I have received photos of another box which has the initials "K J" on the bottom. The present owner does not know who that is, nor through what hands it came to his mother, but he treasures it very much. Can anyone identify "K J"? Is there a list of those imprisoned?

The "K J" box is larger than the Poole box I have just described. It's about $4 \times 3 \times 3$ with a cover that slides on, small insets front and top, but no inscription. Photos taken from different angles show how it was made . . . a block whittled out like the other.

The Poole Family record has it that there was a small printing press used by Mackenzie in their house, and that Nancy and Mrs. Mackenzie hid it in a well.

Also three kegs of powder. Our family history tells that Nancy's brother helped her hide it in a well on his place. Many years later his son Abram tried to find it, but found only rotten pieces of wood. However, he and his sister (my grandmother) used to play with lead type in their attic, and her mother used to send her to get blank pages from Mackenzie's account book to tie over her jellies.

History also tells that Montgomery closed his tavern and wouldn't feed the men who had gathered there for the march on Toronto. Our family history has it that great grandfather Johnson gave them breakfast — a big order on such short notice. I wonder what the menu was?

Grandfather Johnson didn't believe in violence, but had helped to carry Mackenzie in once when he was refused his seat in the Assembly after having been elected. And he helped the families of those who were in jail, or had fled the country. His three sister's husbands were all implicated, and afterwards their families were among those who went to Illinois and founded the Canada Colony.

EDITOR'S NOTE

Another Rebellion Box can be found with the papers and scrapbook of Thomas Carfrae, Jr., in the Baldwin Room of the Metropolitan Toronto Library. It was made by Joseph Milda(u)rn who described himself as "A Prisoner of State: Toronto, Gore, June 26th." The box itself is inscribed "To Thos Carfrae, Esq., Collector of the Port of Toronto."

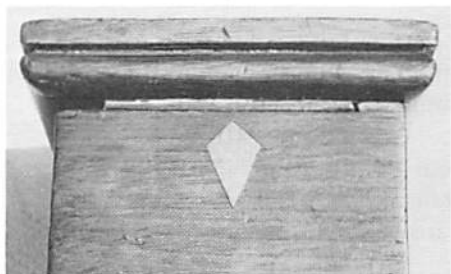
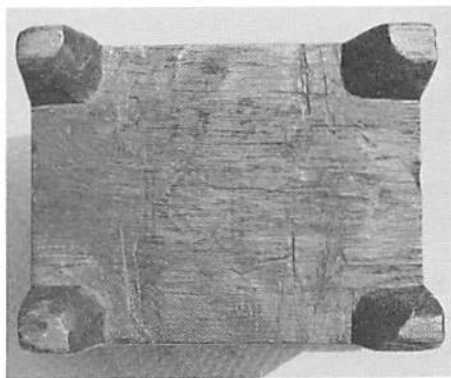
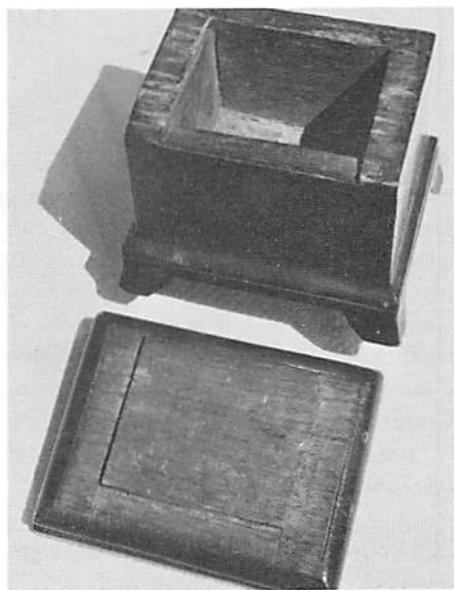
Carfrae was the prisoner's "jail warden", as well as being Collector of Customs, a political enemy of Mackenzie. He was a man of many talents, and founded just about every major society in Toronto, including the St. Andrews Society and the St. George's Society. The verse in the box dedicated to Carfrae reads as follows:

"Come winter with thine angry howle
And raging bend the naked tree,
Thy gloom will soothe my cheerless soul
When nature all is sad like me

Now summer in her robes of grace,
Looks smiling fair and gay,
Yet not a charm for those are seen
Whose rights are torn away."

For me, the puzzle of the Rebellion Boxes is not how they managed to inscribe all that in such a small space (ingenious though it may be). It is simply this: who was the unknown poet? A number of the boxes that have come to light all bear verses with the strength of the several quoted in this article. It takes an accomplished writer to create verses of this strength and clarity. Each one of them cries out in its own voice the anguish of men confined. Interesting to note, that of the several I am familiar with, few have direct political sentiments engraved on them. All speak of the loneliness of captivity shut away from home and family, and underneath lies the constant theme of the injustice of it all.

So take this as a challenge, readers of CANADIAN GENEALOGIST! Who can help us locate other boxes? Who can help us identify the unknown poet? Perhaps



Four views of the Rebellion Box known as the "K J" box. This one is about 4 x 3 x 3. The detail in the bottom photo (left) shows how the lid of the box was contrived to slide on and off through V grooves carved in the wood. Maple insert adds a touch of elegance to this tiny tribute to the 'patience of prisoners.' Note particularly the photo of the bottom of the box where the initials "K J" can faintly be made out.

when all the verses are put together they'll form part of a single poem that speaks of the injustice of incarceration for political beliefs. If so, it will be one of the few truly "political" poems in Canadian literature . . . for make no mistake about it . . . this is the stuff of great literature.

What happened to Joseph Millburn? A note in Thomas Carfrae's papers tells the story. "Joseph Millburn, yeoman, arrested Dec. 14, 1837, discharged October, 1838. Pardoned on finding security to keep the peace and to be of good behavior for 3 years." Thomas Carfrae must have got the message of the poem . . .!

Are genealogists truthful?

By Ross Cumming

Ross Cumming, one half of Cumming Publishers (the other half, or distaff, is his wife Alice), makes this amusing point about the value of genealogical evidence. For those of you who aren't familiar with the services of Cumming Publishers to genealogists in this country and elsewhere, the Cummings are the publishers of the Cummings Atlas Reprint series of Ontario county atlases, and the publishers of the recent incredibly well documented book on the Canada Company. Always able to see the humor of a situation, Ross takes a light-hearted look at conflicting evidence about his own grandfather, and questions the "truth" of each version. For a more serious view of the value of genealogical evidence, see the review of the new book Genealogical Evidence by U.S. expert Noel C. Stevenson in this issue. The whole subject of "truth" in genealogy is a vexed one, and if there's a moral to the story it might be: "Never take yourself or your family too seriously"

"Of course they are," my wife answers testily; "They are trained to tell the truth always."

But are they truthfull? Do they always tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth? I wonder!

Let us look with some care at a leaf from my own family tree. Let us hear three people tell about my grandfather, Robert Cumming.

1. "Cummings, Robert, farmer . . . born in Scotland 1841; came to Simcoe County with his parents 4 years later." (From the Belden Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Dominion of Canada, Simcoe supplement, 1881).

2. "Robert Cumming, who had been born out of wedlock before they left Scotland, remained with his mother's mother and brother." (From The Family of Alexander Cumming, Toronto, 1976).

3. We asked my aunt Margaret about Robert. (She is 104, but still able to remember anything she wants to remember). "Who was Grandpa's father?" we asked. Her answer? Not one word. A long, strong, stony silence.

Three distinct, different answers to the same question about Robert and his background. And yet, the three who responded would each profess to be truthful people.

Let us examine more closely these three scraps of evidence: we might learn something about truth-telling in genealogy.

1. The Belden Atlas report about Robert Cumming

Where did he get his information? From Robert himself? Who, in turn, garbled some of the facts? This is quite possible, since Robert subscribed to their atlas in 1881. Or did they ask neighbors, who did not know all the facts? Or did

they, in carelessness, get in a few licks of their own?

Here we see one of the causes of untruthfulness in biography — sheer carelessness, being too rushed to check carefully. We recall reading in the *History of Sydenham Township* a two-page biography of Marian Keith, author. Having made a careful study of Marian's life, I found 13 mistakes in those two pages. Most of the errors were of the nit-picky variety, but 13 seems to be an unlucky number of gaffs on two pages.

In a way, careless mistakes are the least harmful untruths in genealogy, but they do have a way of perpetuating themselves. A quotes B; B quotes C; C quotes D; and if D has not done his homework, his inaccuracies multiply like rabbits.

2. The "Alexander Cumming Family" record

Here, the genealogists calls a spade a dirty shovel. She blatantly announces Robert's illegitimacy. She is probably right, and has likely good grounds for her blunt statement. But two questions arise. First, "Is this true?" Though there is strong circumstantial evidence to support the statement, is it true beyond the shadow of a doubt? Come to think of it, does our genealogical record *have* to be true beyond the shadow of a doubt? If so, perhaps no one would ever do a family record.

Our second question about this statement is whether there are not times when truth should be squelched? My mother used to say (and she was a lady of strict honesty): "I hate these people who are always going around telling the truth." Ray Milland's granny had the same philosophy. "The truth can hurt; so be careful with it."

Someone has said that our speech should pass three tests: Is it true? Is it kind? Is it necessary? Or, quoting a quaint bit of doggerel:

I try to watch the words I say,
To keep them soft and sweet —
For I never know from day to day
Which ones I'll have to eat!

Yes, we can build up a good case for covering up all truth that is apt to offend. But this brings us to our third scrap of evidence.

3. The silence of Old Aunt Margaret

We have defended the silent approach, as if to say: "If you can't say anything nice about a person, then don't say anything." That seems to be gallant, gentle — but it is *not* truthful. The truth is the *whole* truth. Partial truth is a kind of falsehood. Any coverup has a Watergate suspicion about it.

A century ago, it was the fashion to write only the good parts about people. So the county atlases had insipid biographies of men who were good, godly, wealthy, rising, popular. Even the farm drawings were like that, with never an outhouse, or a broken gate, or a manure pile. Now, a century later, we have come full circle. Our modern biographers show their subjects warts and all. In point of fact, they usually magnify the warts!

One cannot but admire the biographer of King David in the Bible. He sees

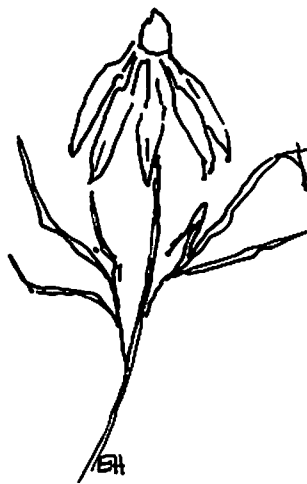
David as the man after God's own heart; the mighty warrior of the Hebrews. But he shows us the other side of David. Simply, honestly, sorrowfully, he tells of the Bathsheba affair; David lusting, deceiving, murdering. The truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help me God.

Do genealogists show truth in just this careful, balanced, whole way? That is our question.

Let me close this article with a thought that may leave us even more confused about the truth of genealogies. This final thought comes from a paper of Dr. Hervey M. Bowman, given to the Royal Society of Canada, 1911, on "The origin and treatment of discrepancy in trustworthy records."

Dr. Bowman's thesis was that "Discrepancy has a legitimate and necessary place in all truthful historical writings." He gathered 26 typical cases where conflicting statements were true. (In one case B states that C is his wife. To another person, B says he was never married). This case, said Bowman, "rests on the laxity in Scots law which permits the marriage of two persons by mutual acknowledgement of one another as husband and wife by openly living together, with the reputation among friends and neighbors of being husband and wife, but without a marriage ceremony. B's first statement was in reply to the question whether he was married; and the second to a question as to where and by whom he was married."

Now I ask you, is that true? Or is it doubletalk? As genealogists, it behooves us all to deal with truth, never to be careless with truth, and to speak the whole truth even when it hurts. With a tall order like that, how thankful I am that I am not a genealogist!



Land Registration in Western Canada: The Torrens System¹

By Eric Jonasson

Eric Jonasson is author of The Canadian Genealogical Handbook and Tracing Your Icelandic Family Tree. He was a founder of the Manitoba Genealogical Society, and served as its first president, as well as editor of its excellent publication, Generations. This current paper on land registration in Western Canada has long been vitally needed by genealogists in Eastern Canada intent on tracing the westward movement of their families. The editors of CANADIAN GENEALOGIST hope it will benefit all those intent on pursuing their western researches either in person or by correspondence.

Land records, or more specifically those documents authenticating ownership of land, generally predate the majority of other records within a geographic area. Documentary proof of ownership was always a major concern of most settlers and, consequently, was often resolved long before other aspects of social organization such as church and local government existed in a given locality. Therefore, if for no other reason than their primacy of creation, land records hold a place of particular importance to family historians.

Many general reference works on genealogical research are generally optimistic about the contents of land records often indicating that information such as spouse's name, former spouse's name, names of relatives, former places of residence, as well as other useful information will readily be found embodied in the text of a deed or conveyance. Although this is generally true of the land records of the older portions of Canada, notably Ontario, Quebec, and the Atlantic provinces, it is not so for the majority of land related documents in western Canada. The primary reason behind this difference in content is the Torrens system of land registration and the documents which it generates.

The Torrens system exists to register land transfers that take place after the initial grant from the Crown and constitutes one of two systems presently operated in Canada for that purpose. The other registration system, known as the Registry system, is the one in general use throughout eastern Canada. At first glance it would appear as if the two systems are basically the same and, in fact, they are except for one fundamental difference. The Registry system is operated as a recording medium whereby deeds, mortgages, and other documents may be registered against a property for historical purposes. On the other hand, registration under the Torrens system constitutes an absolute guarantee of title to a property and is not just a recording medium. Due to this principle difference, registration under the Registry system is voluntary, the actual deed itself theoretically being the proof of ownership. However, registration under the Torrens system is compulsory as it is the registered document which guarantees title and not the certificate which the owner retains. As a consequence of the "proof of ownership by registration" principle of the Torrens system it is not necessary for the system to preserve all the historical documentation relating to a parcel of land, nor is it necessary to include on the certificates of title any information other than what is absolutely necessary to identify a property and its owner.

This in turn makes the documents of the Torrens system less important as a genealogical record than those of the Registry system

Despite its genealogical deficiencies, the Torrens system can provide documentary proof of the land buying habits of ancestors in western Canada and for this reason, as well as the fact that most land transfers in the west are recorded by this system, it is necessary for the family historian to become acquainted with the historical development of the system and the content of its internal components.

Development of the Torrens system

The Torrens system was first developed in South Australia in 1857 and was named for its author, Sir Robert Richard Torrens (1814-84), who was Collector of Customs at Port Adelaide. Prior to its adoption land transfers in South Australia were recorded under a registry system, but due to an increasing number of transfers taking place at that time and the inability of the registry system to cope with them quickly and inexpensively there was considerable agitation for the development of a new simplified system to replace it. Torrens advocated a system of registration based on the shipping acts which were in force at that time. His intention was to adopt the principle of conveyance by entry in a public register and to apply the effectiveness and simplicity of the ship certificate to transfers of land.² His proposals dramatically changed the nature of land transfer — to the benefit of the buyer, but to the curse of the genealogist.

The principle processes of the system involves the transfer of title through entry on the register (following the necessary investigation and filing of the owner's documents of title) and guarantee of that title by the government, with an indemnity fund provided through special fees to compensate for any loss suffered by a land purchase owing to an error in the title certificate issued. The actual entry on the register is accomplished by the acceptance and filing of the Certificate of Title, which is essentially a land deed or conveyance. Mortgages and other incumbrances are noted directly on the certificate itself. As a result, when an owner sells a property the "title search" only involves consulting the last registered Certificate of Title for the property (registration guaranteeing title) and the potential buyer is immediately aware of any outstanding incumbrances through the notices appearing on it. This enables land transfers to be concluded quickly and easily unlike the registry system where, theoretically, the buyer must trace the sales of the property back to the Crown grant in order to be assured that the seller indeed has proper title to the property in question.

The Torrens system in Canada

The Torrens system in Canada is primarily restricted to the western provinces although it has made some inroads in the east on a smaller scale.

The first introduction of a Torrens-type system occurred in British Columbia. In 1860 the Colony of Vancouver Island adopted a modified form of Torrens, although it did not make registration compulsory nor did it absolutely guarantee title at that time. Mainland British Columbia, which then constituted a separate colony, followed the registry system. In 1870, following the union of the two colonies, a new land registration act extended the Torrens system throughout the present bounds of the province. However, absolute guarantee of title

and compulsory registration were not built into the act until the turn of the century. Today, virtually all land in British Columbia is registered under the Torrens system, except for a small number of complicated titles.

Manitoba has the distinction of implementing the first act in Canada which clearly adopted all major aspects of the Torrens system. This occurred in 1885 and related to all lands within the province which were alienated from the Crown after 1 July of that year. Prior to this time a registry system (known as the "Old System") was in force for Manitoba land transfers. Following the passage of the Torrens act, provision was made to allow land owners to bring their property under the new system if they so wished. Presently the Torrens system accounts for about 90% of all land holdings in the province, with the balance still held under the Old System.

Attempts were made as early as 1878 to introduce a Torrens system throughout the North West Territories, which at that time fell within the direct jurisdiction of the Dominion government. However, it wasn't until 1884-85 that a Torrens bill successfully passed both the House of Commons and the Senate. Coming into force in 1886 it regulated land registration in what is today Saskatchewan, Alberta, northern Manitoba, the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories. In 1906 the new provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta passed their own distinct Torrens acts, firmly entrenching the system within their jurisdictions. Virtually all the lands in the old North West Territories and its successor provinces and territories are now held under the Torrens system.

Ontario passed a Torrens act in 1885 to govern land transfers in the area to the north and west of the District of Muskoka. As well, provision was made to allow southern counties the option of converting to the new system, of which a few have taken advantage. Presently, all property in northwestern Ontario is registered under this act. However, despite the Torrens system's relatively early adoption in Ontario, only about 10% of the land transfers in the province are regulated by it, the balance still being administered by a registry system.

Quebec and the Atlantic province operate wholly under the registry system although present events may alter this in future. Nova Scotia did have a fleeting association with the Torrens system, passing a land registration act in 1904 which embodied its principles. It allowed for voluntary adoption by the counties, which largely ignored it, causing the act to essentially become a "dead letter." The Land Registry and Information Service (a project created by the Council of Maritime Premiers) is presently operating in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island charged with studying the system of land registration in those provinces as a prelude to the establishment of a Torrens type system within the next decade. Newfoundland is also contemplating a change to Torrens, but is still involved with preliminary studies at this time. Quebec appears to have no immediate plans to convert to a Torrens system either now or in the future.

Although the Torrens system is firmly established in western Canada, current developments appear to indicate that its influence will gradually be felt throughout most of eastern Canada in time. As a result, future Canadian genealogists will be much more involved with this system than those of the present.

The components of the system

The primary component of the Torrens system is the Certificate of Title which can be likened to the Warranty Deed, the Bargain and Sale, or other conveyance document generally found in other parts of North America. However, it contains its own subtle differences which set it apart from its other American and Canadian cousins. Essentially, the Certificate of Title absolutely guarantees ownership, or more precisely its registration guarantees ownership, something which no other form or conveyance does. Granted, the other documents do contain a record of sale, but their authenticity is entirely dependant on the grantor's right to title. This aspect more than any other makes the Certificate a unique document in the land transfer process. Secondly, the information on the Certificate of Title is completely uniform and standardized, again differing from the standard conveyances of the registry system which can, and often do, provide a wide range of information. Generally speaking, the Certificate does not provide more than the name of the title holder (owner), his address at the time of purchase, the legal description of the property in question, the date of registration, the place of registration, the pertinent registration number and references, and cross-references back to the previous owner's certificate number and forward to the subsequent purchase's certificate number. As a result, names of previous and future owners can only be obtained from their own Certificates of Title. On the back of each Certificate can be found brief notes relating to the mortgages and other incumbrances registered against the property while in the possession of each owner. Basically, the mortgage notice (the most common notice found on the Certificate) contains little more than the date of registration, the registration number, the names of mortgager and mortgagee, the amount of the mortgage and the date of the discharge of mortgage. Only rarely will a copy of the actual mortgage itself be obtainable as these are systematically destroyed following discharge. Even the names of wives or husbands are noticeably absent from the Certificate, unless of course they were "joint tenants" or "tenants in common". The standardization of information makes the Certificate quite deficient as a genealogical tool.

As disappointing as the Certificates themselves may be, they are rich in information compared to the general index of the Certificates. Those familiar with the abstract index of the registry system are well aware of the immense value they possess for genealogical researchers, each containing a capsuled history of the sales and incumbrances relating to a specific parcel of land from the time of its initial grant from the Crown. Names of buyers and sellers, amount of land sold, cost of the land, dates of sale, dates of registration, value of the mortgages, notices of wills registered against the property, as well as many other notices of registered documents, are commonplace on the abstract. It is unfortunate, but this wealth of information is completely excluded from the Torrens index.

In the Torrens index each parcel of land is given one line in the index register. The legal description of the property appears at the beginning of each line followed by the certificate numbers relating to the property listed in chronological order. There are no names, dates, or other identifying remarks, only the numbers of the certificates — making the index itself quite useless as a brief source of information on owners and conveyances. Without the names of owners, researchers can only guess at which certificate numbers relate to an ancestor.

Also, even when the date of sale or purchase is known it is impossible to determine the appropriate certificate number from the index unless a very intimate knowledge of the numbering system is possessed.

The Certificate of Title and the index are the elements of the system which will be of primary interest to most genealogists, particularly the Certificate as it is this document which contains the information being sought by the researcher. Although these components will be found in all land titles offices, researchers may also discover other records of interest in local offices, as registrars are also empowered to keep other books and registers which they deem necessary for the efficient operation of the system. These additional records will become known through personal inquiry to the various land offices in each province.

Overcoming the shortcomings of the Torrens system

The primary shortcoming of the Torrens system, not considering the deficiency of information on the documents it creates, is the inability of locating the necessary "historical" document quickly and easily. Because the system itself is organized to provide for the ease of transfer of existing titles, current owners are easy to locate — theirs being the last certificate registered for a property. However, as the index contains no cross-referencing information, historical transfers of land are very time-consuming to locate. To counteract this, some land offices have given genealogical researchers limited access to the older records primarily to ensure that their own staff can be free to concentrate on current title searches. Nevertheless, they will attempt to handle inquiries by mail provided they are given the exact legal description of the property involved. But to the genealogist searching in person or by mail it is the necessity of knowing the exact legal description which causes the most anguish for, without it, any time spent searching for a title certificate is essentially wasted time.

In order to locate a legal description a family historian must be prepared to search other official and non-official sources. As well, if he wishes to be successful in his hunt he must display a degree of ingenuity in choosing the sources he consults and must be persistent in his desire to locate the information.

There are three primary sources which can provide for a relatively quick solution to this particular problem.

Homestead Index

This source is perhaps the easiest to consult but it is also the most limited in scope, being concerned only with those individuals who filed for a homestead from the Crown. The index itself is maintained in the Public Archives of Canada (395 Wellington Street, Ottawa, K1A 0N3) and covers the period from about 1873 to about 1930. It alphabetically lists the names of all homesteaders on Crown land for the Prairies and for the Railway Belt and Peace River Block of British Columbia. The staff at the PAC will check the index on request. In addition to providing the legal description of the homestead, this index has the added advantage of guiding the researcher to the "homestead application" which is genealogically more valuable than the actual Certificate of Title.³

Directories

The basic problem with the Torrens system does not lie in locating the original homesteader but instead in locating the names of subsequent purchasers of

the property and the approximate date of purchase. For this purpose, the various provincial and regional directories must be considered as a major source by all researchers. These publications, which contain alphabetical lists of residents of cities, towns and rural areas of western Canada, have been published since the 1860s. As a general rule each of the western provincial archives maintains a good collection of those relating to their respective province and will often provide assistance to researchers on request. The directories for cities and towns are perhaps the most useful, principally because they are the most abundant. Generally published annually, they provide the street addresses of most residents at the time of publication. However, these street addresses are not legal descriptions. In order to make the necessary conversion between the two it is necessary to contact the assessment division of the city or town to obtain the correct legal description from the conversion registers which they maintain. This can often be done either by mail or by telephone.

In addition to the city directories, a number of other regional or provincial directories exist which show the "legal" addresses of rural residents of some western provinces, often in alphabetical order. The various provincial archives can provide further information on the rural directories in their collections.⁴ A supplement to the city and rural directories, which were generally published by private companies, are the telephone directories which began to appear on a regular basis in the 1920s. These can be used in much the same manner as the privately published directories although it should be remembered that these list only those individuals who possessed a telephone. Regardless, the information they do have on their subscribers is very similar to other directory publications. Many are now deposited in provincial archives.

Cummins Directory Maps

Between 1917 and 1930, the Cummins Map Company of Regina (later of Winnipeg, and then Toronto) produced a number of series of "directory maps" for the rural areas of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. Although Saskatchewan is the best represented, a number of series were produced for both Alberta and Manitoba. These maps show each quarter section in the populated area of these provinces together with the owner's name. In fact, they are very similar to the county atlases which were produced for Ontario and the Maritimes during the latter half of the 19th century. Although they are more difficult to use than the published alphabetical directories, their general accuracy and completeness confirms their importance to the genealogist. Copies of these maps can be found at the Public Archives of Canada or at the various provincial archives.⁵

While the aforementioned sources are perhaps the best and easiest to use in locating legal descriptions they are by no means the only sources available. Tax and assessment rolls; birth, marriage and death certificates; obituaries; voters lists; surveyor's notebooks; local histories; as well as a variety of other documents can be utilized for the same purpose or can be used as a stepping stone to the records which will provide a legal description. For example, a death certificate or obituary may provide nothing more than the name of a town or municipality in which the deceased was a resident at the time of death. However, using

this information it is then possible to consult the local town or municipal office to institute a search of the tax and assessment rolls for a reference to the individual — often revealing the legal description of any property owned. Although this is a roundabout way of obtaining the required information, sometimes the road to success contains a few detours.

Obtaining the certificates of title

Each province and territory in Canada which operates under the Torrens system maintains a number of land titles offices, each of which is responsible for a specific area of jurisdiction.⁶ Although the names of these offices may vary from province to province all are essentially the same — fulfilling the same responsibilities and registering the same types of documents. Following are the addresses of the land offices in western Canada. Inquiries should be directed to the appropriate office when requesting copies of certificates or when initiating searches for certificates. (The following abbreviations are used below to conserve space: LTO = Land Title Office; LRO = Land Registry Office).

Alberta

North Alberta Land Registration District

Land Titles Building

100 St. and 102 Avenue

Edmonton, Alberta, T5J 2T3

South Alberta Land Registration District

620 - 7 Avenue SW

Calgary, Alberta, T2P 0Y8

British Columbia

Kamloops District LRO, 7 W. Seymour, Kamloops, V2C 1E5

Nelson District LRO, Box 290, Nelson V1L 5P9

New Westminster District LRO, 653 Clarkson, New Westminster, V3M 1C9

Prince George District LRO, Box 1840, Prince George, V2L 4V8

Prince Rupert District LRO, Market St., Prince Rupert, V8J 1B8

Vancouver District LRO, 777 Hornby, 6th Floor, Vancouver, V6Z 1S4

Victoria District LRO, 850 Burdett, Victoria, V8W 1B4

Manitoba

Boissevain LTO, 541 N. Railway, Boissevain, R0K 0E0

Brandon LTO, 705 Princess, Brandon, R7A 0P4

Dauphin LTO, 308 Main S., Dauphin, R7N 1K7

Morden LTO, 351 Stephen, Morden R0G 1J0

Neepawa LTO, 329 Hamilton, Neepawa, R0J 1H0

Portage la Prairie LTO, Provincial Bldg., Portage la Prairie, R1N 1N8

Winnipeg LTO, Woodsworth Bldg., 405 Broadway, Winnipeg, R3C 3L6

Saskatchewan

Battleford LTO, 271 - 23rd St. W., Battleford, S0M 2A0

Humboldt LTO, 9th St. and 8th Ave., Humboldt S0K 2A0

Moose Jaw LTO, 76 Fairford W., Moose Jaw, S6H 4P1

Prince Albert LTO, 63 - 12th St. E., Prince Albert, S6V 1B3
Regina LTO, 1920 Broad, Regina, S4P 3V7
Saskatoon LTO, 520 Spadina Cres. E., Saskatoon, S7K 3K5
Swift Current LTO, 350 Cheadle W., Swift Current, S9H 3V5
Yorkton LTO, 72 Smith E., Yorkton, S3N 2Y4

Northwest Territories

Registrar of Titles, Northwest Territories Land Reg Dist, Yellowknife

Yukon Territory

Registrar of Land Titles, Box 2703, Whitehorse, Y1A 2C6

Conclusion

Researchers who expect to find a wealth of genealogical information embodied in the documents of the Torrens system are bound to be disappointed. The nature of the system itself dictates the types of records which are to be retained and, as it is primarily devoted to ensuring the ease of transfer of property and the guarantee of title, it has only minor interest in the historical progression of a property's ownership from the grant from the Crown. Because of the guarantee of title it is unnecessary to retain any document other than the Certificate of Title itself. The same guarantee also restricts the amount and type of information to be included on the Certificate to that which will clearly identify the current owner. Any other information would only constitute an unnecessary frill.

Although the Certificate of Title has little value as a genealogical document, it does retain importance as a document which records the land purchases, duration of residence, and movements of individuals. For those family historians who are concerned with recording and documenting the land interests of their ancestors, the Torrens system is equally as important as the registry system or, for that matter, any other system of land registration.

NOTES

1. The historical discussions included in this article are based on D.J. Thom: *The Canadian Torrens System* (Calgary: Burroughs & Co., 1912); Victor Di Castri: *Thom's Canadian Torrens System* (Calgary: Burroughs & Co., 1962, 2nd ed.); and Richard H. Steacy: *Land Titles: Registration in Canada and the U.S.A.* (Willowdale, Ontario: Real Estate Press, 1974). The first two are primarily handbooks to the system, and may be consulted for more details on its operation.
 2. DiCastri, p. 17.
 3. Homestead applications are now retained by the individual provinces. The addresses of the departments with which they have been deposited can be obtained from either the Public Archives of Canada or the appropriate provincial archives.
 4. The author is most familiar with the early Manitoba directories produced by the Henderson Directory Co. and its contemporaries. Of considerable importance are those "Manitoba and North West Territories" directories which contain alphabetical lists of Manitoba farmers. These appeared in the directories for 1881, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1893, 1895, 1897, 1899, and 1900-01. Unfortunately, these lists were not continued in the 20th century. Also, a list of farmers in the North West Territories appeared in the directory for 1888, and an alphabetical index for British Columbia appeared in 1889. Other directories containing alphabetical indices have also appeared for various areas in the west, and can be located by approaching the appropriate provincial archives.
 5. Four series were produced for southern Saskatchewan, in 1917, 1918, c1920, and 1922. As well, there is a series for eastern Saskatchewan for 1926 and for northern Saskatchewan for 1930. Alberta has three identified series, for 1918, 1923, and 1927, as well as a fourth one which has not been definitely dated. Manitoba was covered in 1918 and 1923. Cummins also produced directory maps for parts of eastern Canada, southern Ontario in 1924 and Prince Edward Island in 1925.
- Maps showing the land registration districts in western Canada can be found in Eric Jonasson: *The Canadian Genealogical Handbook* (Winnipeg: Wheatfield Press, 1978, 2nd ed.)

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 Diary of Joseph Dimock. George E. Levy, ed. Lancelot Press Ltd., Box 425, Hantsport, N.S., B0P 1P0. 208 pages, \$6.95.

Joseph Dimock was a pioneer Baptist minister who served the Chester area of Nova Scotia through the first half of the nineteenth century. This edition of his diary and related writings is the first in a series entitled "Baptist Heritage in Atlantic Canada." It sets a standard which we hope its successors will maintain.

Its contents include a useful introduction, the diary (1796-1844), a list of the marriages performed by Rev. Dimock, loose pages of notes by him, the story of the Baptist church in Chester, and the history of the Lunenburg Baptists, footnotes, index. There are few misprints in the book, which is attractively bound in white and blue covers.

The genealogical jewel is, of course, the marriages which run from 1794 to 1846 with a few missing years. Residents of a wide area of Nova Scotia appear among the nearly 275 weddings. In many entries parentage is given, and some entries show that breach of promise of matrimony was no idle phrase. Some family names appear often, which will greatly assist the family historians in preparing their genealogies.

We can supply a few notes about persons mentioned in the text. The Deighthoffs (p. 92) were the Thethoffs, of German origin. The "Shamblerthroth" lady (p. 112) can be Anglicized as "Chamberlain." Those name "Launce" would now be "Lantz", and it can be noted that those called "Feather" are "Fader." Hubley's half-sister (p. 158) was Anna Maria Lloyd, wife of Jean-Jacques Bezanson. The "D. Crandall" in note 104, p. 185, appears to be David Crandall (1765-1829), elder brother of Joseph Crandall, the clergyman. Finally, it can be stated positively that Rev. Bryzelius, the early minister, died on Good Friday in his church, following a seizure in his pulpit. The date was 9 April 1772 (p. 197, note 8).

This book is a treat for the genealogist, whether or not he is a Baptist. It is not a record of great events in a worldly sense, because Rev. Joseph Dimock (1768-1846) never lost sight of his religious calling. The saving of souls meant more to him than the War of 1812 or the struggle for responsible government. His marriage records will mean more to most of us that do those events. Mr. Levy, the former editor of the *Maritime Baptist*, and a retired pastor, has provided us with a valuable chapter in the religious history of the Maritimes, a valuable list of marriages into the bargain. Acadia University and the Baptist Historical Committee have given us a fine first volume in what we hope will prove a long and successful series. Terrence M. Punch.

Numbering the Survivors: A History of the Standish Family of Ireland, Ontario, and Alberta, by J. Richard Houston. Generation Press, 172 King Henrys Boulevard, Agincourt, Ontario, M1T 2V6. (ISBN 0-920830-02-1). 314 pages plus xvi, 6 x 9, hard cover, \$20.*

Shall I say that the science of genealogy becomes the art of family history in this attractive book? It does. Shall I say that the 95 illustrations between pages 136 and 137 are a splendid adjunct to the book? They are. Shall I say that in the pages of this book, "Dick" Houston epitomized what he had been trying to do for years — to put genealogical research on a firm foundation? He has made his point for all to see and admire.

His book is based almost entirely on primary source material, both in Ireland and

North America. Houston has analyzed the Standish family over many years, and charts its development and structure in a fashion that must excite the envy and invite the imitation of other family historians. I am not a Standish descendant, nor even an Ontarian, so that I am free to reveal my demographer's prejudices and proclaim that chapter XVII fascinated me thoroughly, almost as much as XIII ("Structure of a 19th Century Rural Family").

If ever a family history avoided the awesome pitfall that traps so many similar efforts, it is this book. Mr. Houston does not get into the business of "bare bones" genealogy. Every part of this book breathes anecdote and historical reconstruction, interpretation and reasoning. We get a solid historical beginning to the book, then we gain insights into important considerations, such as the settling of the host community, the evolution of the community, and the related families. Finally, we are given the names and dates of the family members for 200 years, and some useful appendixes.

This book about an Irish family from Ballytarsna, Leix (Queens County) sets a standard that is high, and puts some of the older and more ephemeral genealogies in the shade. *Numbering the Survivors* owes much to George Hancocks, who edited it following the tragic death of the author in 1976 in an airplane crash while travelling as a member of the Royal Commission on Electric Power Planning for the Province of Ontario. Above all, though, it stands as a memorial to a generous, public-spirited Canadian who, in tracing part of his own ancestry, reveals to the rest of us a way of proceeding with love, sensitivity, objectivity and thoroughness. May he find many imitators!

Terrence M. Punch.

Genealogical Evidence: a guide to the standard of proof relating to pedigrees, ancestry, heirship and family history, by Noel C. Stevenson. Aegean Park Press, Box 2837, Laguna Hills, CA 92653, USA. 233 pages, 6 x 9½, softbound, fully indexed, \$15.*

For the serious genealogist and family historian this book is a necessity. Noel C. Stevenson is a lawyer and a genealogist with a wide reputation both in the U.S. and Canada. In this book he outlines what is acceptable primary source material from a legal point of view, and then encourages genealogists and family historians to use similar, time-proven standards. He clearly outlines the hazards and pitfalls into which many researchers fall in their zeal to "get back as far as possible", including those for royal lineages and ancient pedigrees. Official and public records, and our right to them, as well as unofficial records (which include church records, family bibles, tombstones, newspaper and private family genealogies), are excellently dealt with.

Lists of terms found in land records and which may have been misunderstood by genealogists confronting them, are carefully listed and explained. Mr. Stevenson also gives an excellent explanation of the rules of evidence as they apply to genealogy, as well as the problems with heresy evidence. This section alone is something every family historian should read and understand if he wants his own work to be accepted as true, factual, primary-source genealogy.

A final section in the book lists definitions of words, phrases and abbreviations found in the many records constantly used by the researcher. A chart of relationships and a table of consanguinity showing degrees of relationship is included. An excellent index completes this very worthwhile book.

Although most of the cases outlined and discussed in this book are drawn from American sources, some mention is made of Canadian law, and I believe that for the most part the legalities Mr. Stevenson is at such pains to explain generally apply to both countries. This is a well written, easily understood and often amusing book, and I recommend it to all genealogists and family historians who are interested in making the most of their enquiries.EH

Researching your ancestors in New Brunswick, Canada, by Robert F. Fellows, Fredericton, N.B. (ISBN 0-9690830-2-5). 303 pages, 8½ x 11, softbound, fully indexed.*

This book is another addition to the gratifyingly growing number of resource books on Canadian research. All the recent ones have been carefully researched and thoughtfully prepared, and this basic work on New Brunswick research is no exception. In fact, it con-

tains virtually everything you might want to know about where to find research material in New Brunswick.

It begins with a list of addresses of some of the more important centres you might wish to contact. Then follows a brief historical sketch of the province, accompanied by maps.

After a short article on preparing a family history, there follows six chapters on the main resource centres in New Brunswick and their holdings. Chapters eight and nine outline marriage and cemetery records, probate and court records — where to find them and what you can expect from them.

There is a separate chapter on newspaper and photographic collections, as well as a chapter on tracing Acadians, pre-Loyalists, and Loyalists. The book concludes with an outline of genealogical sources outside of New Brunswick, which includes names and addresses, not only in other provinces, but in the British Isles and Europe. Appendix A lists books in the genealogical library of the Public Archives of New Brunswick. Appendix B lists church records in the PANB by county, which is extremely useful. Appendix C lists church records in the Maritime Baptist historical collection. Appendix D lists tombstone inscriptions at the PANB and the New Brunswick Museum. Appendix E, of New Brunswick counties and parishes, is a description of the various counties, when they were created, and when and how they are divided, including maps and an index. Appendix F lists many genealogical terms. A complete index brings the book to a close.

Bob Fellows is an Ontarian who has taken New Brunswick to his heart. In his role as archivist of the genealogical section of the PANB he is admirably positioned to know first-hand the records of this fascinating province, and has obviously utilized his years of service with the archive to produce a work that will place his fellow Canadian genealogists forever in his debt. It is, needless to say, a first-rate work on New Brunswick sources which will leave you wondering how it could ever be improved upon. It will be of tremendous help to the New Brunswick descendant who wonders whether the material he needs is still available, and where it might be. Moreover, it helps Canadians in other parts of the country to “fill the genealogical gap” that used to exist whenever discussions of New Brunswick settlement and records took place. EH

Homesteads: early buildings and families from Kingston to Toronto, by Margaret McBurney and Mary Byers. Photographs by Hugh Robertson. (ISBN 0-8020-2357-6). University of Toronto Press, Toronto, 1979. 282 pages, 6 x 9, illustrated, indexed, \$15.*

The McBurney, Byers, Robertson team have done it again! If it is possible to have come up with a sequel to their original *Rural Roots*, which was a study of the pre-Confederation buildings of the York region in Ontario, then this book is it. The road between Kingston and Toronto, Highway 2, now Heritage Highway, was, along with Yonge Street, Toronto's main artery, one of the earliest roads in the province, a vital communications link in the early colony, and is still a vital artery to travellers in Ontario, although not quite as heavily travelled now as in the period prior to 1950. Yet it is along this route that the traveller in Ontario must travel if he wishes to get the feeling of the place, if he wants to find the historic sites, and to revel in the joys of old churches, cemeteries, architecture.

The genius of *Homesteads* is, that like its predecessor *Rural Roots* the traveller is able to take book in hand, travel the highway, and spot the houses as they unroll along the way. But *Homesteads* is no mere traveller's guidebook. It is a well researched, fully documented study of the architecture of early Ontario, most of it in a remarkable state of preservation after better than 150 years. Let it never be said that Canadians are not proud of their history! We may get careless from time to time (and who doesn't), but this volume shows quite clearly that we value much that our forebears gave and built, and that we have been at some pains to preserve much of it.

The genealogist will find plenty to keep him occupied in the book, as well. Each house, where its owners can be documented, is carefully described. Where the information is great, the sketch is longer, where meagre, the description is adjusted accordingly. House after house gives a tantalizing glimpse into the past, and the authors have done their best with newspaper records, land grants, archival research at the Public Archives of Ontario, and interviews with local residents and historians to give the buildings the personality stamped on them by their creators and owners. Even where the material is sparse, there

are hints that should spur on any dedicated researcher to add to the tale. There is an excellent bibliography accompanying the text, and a first-rate index which should enable any name-hunter to pinpoint ancestors or relatives directly to the structure involved.

The photographs are excellent. The balance between photos and copy is so beautifully worked out it keeps you turning page after page without truly realizing it. Hugh Robertson is a professional photographer working with Panda Associates in Toronto, and this review would not be complete without a somewhat greater comment on his work than reviewers are often accustomed to bestow. Architectural photography is a genus of photography all its own, and Robertson is a master at it, particularly with these buildings which are photographed with love and care. It is difficult for a photographer to go about the business of shooting older homes and buildings without wanting to get into a lot of detail photography, and it is a shame this book did not have the space to utilize much of the detail photography that must have been done. But it is a tribute to the photographer's art that the photos of the buildings reveal their character in almost every instance. Full-face, and three-quarter views can become terribly trite and boring as illustration (as witness almost any 'amateur' local history) but in architectural work they are a must for an appreciation of the structure. Robertson varies his angles, uses trees, lawns, plantings, monuments and tombstones to create beautiful visuals, yet never loses sight of the fact that these photographs are meant to be an aid to understanding, and a *record* of historic buildings as they continue to exercise their influence on us down through the centuries.

This is another book which *seems* local in its interest, but which will find a wide readership throughout the U.S. and Canada. I unhesitatingly recommend it to genealogists and local historians who are contemplating anything similar. But especially I recommend it to anyone now travelling, or planning to visit and travel the area between Kingstons and Toronto, through the older, early settled parts of the province. Being able to put a name to your heritage, house by house, gives it a meaning and a value that takes it well beyond the 'gut' feelings most of us have for our country. GH

Census of Nova Scotia 1827, and Census of District of Pictou 1817, compiled by Allan C. Dunlop. Public Archives of Nova Scotia, Coburg Road, Halifax, N.S., B3H 1Z9. 151 pages, 8½ x 11, softbound, spiral binding, \$5.25 postage included. (Make cheques payable to Public Archives of Nova Scotia.)

Another of the growing group of genealogical treasures to come out of Nova Scotia in the past few years. This volume covers the extant portion of the 1827 census of Nova Scotia, and the 1817 census of Pictou District. It was prepared as a substitute for the undexed and apparently almost illegible microfilm of this census which is all researchers have had to use until its publication. Unfortunately the compilation for the District of Sydney (Antigonish County) is not included, but it has been previously published in the Report of the PANS, 1938, pp. 23-67.

The census includes some 4,000 entries for heads of households. About 80 villages, districts or townships are noted. Counties covered, in all or in part, include Halifax, Argyle, Barrington, Shelburne, Yarmouth. Cape Breton, Cumberland, Annapolis, Clements, Wilmot and Clare.

Researchers feel the 1827 census is a more accurate record of Nova Scotia than the first one taken in 1817, which even contemporary accounts admit was grossly inaccurate. The 1817 census of Pictou was included in recognition of the international gathering of the clans in that province in 1979.

There is no doubt the volume will be of great interest and help to genealogists and historians with ancestors in the province during the period covered. Allan Dunlop, Senior Research Assistant at the PANS, is to be commended for his painstaking work on this difficult census material.

As for the volume itself, abbreviations are fully explained at the outset, making it easy to use. A map of the relevant area is included. The census is a head-of-the-family census, and includes his (or her) name, religion, occupation, location, number of males and females in the family, male and female servants, births during the previous year, female marriages of the previous year, deaths of the previous year. The Pictou census lists names of master and mistress of each family; men above 50; men between 16-50; boys; women;

girls; total.

While the head-of-the-family census leaves much to be desired if you are used to and dependant on an 'every-name' census, it is certainly better than nothing . . . and to have it in print and readily available is something I could wish of every census. The person with the 'odd' name will, as usual, get more help than the rest of us from such a work but with genealogy every little bit helps, and this book will truly be an asset to everyone with ancestors in Nova Scotia at this early date. EH

A Catalogue of Published Genealogies of Nova Scotia Families, by Allan E. Marble. Publication Number Two of the Genealogical Committee of the Nova Scotia Historical Society. 60 pages, 8½ x 11, softbound, \$7.

Was anything ever published on your ancestral Nova Scotia family? If you're not sure, turn first to this little catalogue and find out . . . that's what it's for. Allan Marble is president of the Royal Nova Scotia Historical Society, and this volume of published genealogies is something researchers could wish was available for every province in Canada.

The work is in two parts. The first lists a bibliography of genealogies of Nova Scotia families, by author. Following it is an index to principal families contained in the bibliography. Think of a name that interests you. Look it up in the index. You'll be immediately referred to the published work and you may strike it rich the first time. Just imagining the amount of wasted effort this slim volume will save is reason for thanking the RNSHS Genealogical Committee for its publication, and the author for undertaking it. Says Allan Marble in his introduction to the present edition: "It is realized that the list will be found to be incomplete, and the author asks readers who are aware of publications which should have been included, to bring such to his attention." At the present time some 434 published genealogies are known to the author. With works such as this there seems little doubt others will be added rapidly to the list. GH

French Pioneers of the Western District, compiled by Madeline Dumouchel. (ISBN 0-7743-4277-3). Council for Franco-Ontarian Affairs, Toronto. 180 pages, bilingual (90 English, 90 French), softbound, 8½ x 11, \$3.50.*

It might have made more sense to modern readers if the title of this book had been "French Pioneers of Southwestern Ontario" for the book, in truth, is a genealogical tribute to the first Ontarians who put down roots in this province when it was still part of the French empire and before the British conquest. It is really the story of the first settlers of what is now Essex County, Ontario, and the book begins with a history of the Windsor-Detroit area from the time it was an Indian settlement, through the first white settlers who are listed with brief biographies. About 19 families were chosen for detailed analysis, and have been traced by Madeleine Dumouchel through their male lines down to 1900. It is obvious from the preliminary matter and the information contained in the genealogies that the author could have given a good account of herself in dealing with more families, and it is to be hoped that genealogists will hear more from her in the future. It is also to be hoped that the descendants of the families traced in this work take the 'bones' provided here, and add flesh to family histories of their own devising. As indicated by the number of pages in the volume, this is a short and tantalizing book, but it covers an area about which there is, unfortunately, a shortage of genealogical and historical material. Names covered in the genealogical section are: Beneteau; Bergeron; Bezer; Campeau; Chauvin; De Hetre; Drouillard; Dufour; Dumouchel; Gignac; Godet or Marentet; Gouyau; Janis; Meloche; Ouellet; Parent; Reaume; Riveau or Lajeunesse; Villers or St. Louis.

EH

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Numbering the Survivors: A History of the Standish family of Ireland, Ontario, and Alberta J. Richard Houston	\$20.00
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WHAT'S IN A NAME

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

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

ABERDEEN - HEWITT: Mrs William R Hewitt, 10847 - 147 Street, Edmonton, ALTA T5N 3E1. Wish to correspond with anyone researching the name Aberdeen. IRE and SCOT also. Wish info re three Bros, s/o John and Elizabeth Collins Hewitt of Dashwood, Huron Co. ONT, to North Dakota, Hamilton area. James m ? Pickwell, lived 'out West', b 1861; Wesley m Emma Gardiner, lived N Dakota, b c1870; Richard m Nellie ?, lived Canada, was in World War I, b c1873.

ACKERMAN - LONDON: Mrs Pamela J Fulton, 21 Sunicrest Blvd, Bowmanville, ONT L1C 2G6. James Ackerman b c1746 New Jersey, m Jane (who), 1763-1854, when, where. Was loyalist to NB 1783. Bros John and Ralph London, blacksmiths, of Kingston, NB; loyalists from NJ or PA; desc of Robert of ENG. Related to Jeremiah London who left NB for Canada West before 1858. Am trying to trace Edward Mills London to one of the bros, b 1807 Wickham, NB, bpt 1822 Gagetown, NB, with sis Sarah, 'children of John and Sarah London, Gagetown, blacksmith'.

AMBERGER: David E Johnson, 181 Locke St N, Hamilton, ONT L8R 3B1. Seek info re issue of Jacob and Annie Amberger: Frances 1850-1928 m George Muller; Frank 1852; John 1855; (rest b ONT) Jacob 1856; Thursa 1858; Henry 1860; George 1862; Nancy 1863; Edward 1865; George W 1868; Frank 1869-1938; Sarah 1871. Fam from Bavaria, GERM, to Tillsonburg, Oxford Co, ONT, 1850's.

BACON: Mrs Eileen Gibbs, 2944 Knoll Circle, Ellicott City, ND 21043. Benjamin Bacon m Polly Howe c1801 Scipio, Cayuga Co, NY. Lived near Hamilton, ONT, c1816-1849. Lived at Bloomsburg, Townsend twp, Norfolk Co, ONT, after 1849 with children: Ira; Gad; Barnabas; Amanda; Charlotte, Nelson. Children: Mary Ann; Merril; Philo and Phoebe (twins); possibly did not come to Norfolk Co. Need prts of Benjamin, where he lived before NY.

BARRY: Mrs Eleanor Pittenger, 1010 Sagamore Way, Sacramento, CA 95822. Thomas Barry b c1770 (where), d 1799 Muddy York (Toronto), DNT, bd Hamilton, ONT. Was one of first Merchants in York - Barry and Rousseau. Married Margaret, d/o James Wilson, merchant in Ancaster, ONT. Was Thomas, s/o Guillaume (William) DuBarry who m Anne Berthelot in Quebec 16 Jan 1764? A William Barry was a merchant in St John, NB, after American Revolution.

CURRY: Ephraim Curry, UEL, b c1756 (where), d 1806 Edwardsburg twp, Grenville Co, ONT; m Eleanor (Alice, Else) Boulton c1784. Children: Nancy (Adams); Ephraim J; Rachel (Hough); Elizabeth (Thrasher); James; John; Mary (Hunter); George; Barbara (Brush); Abraham. Wish to correspond with desc. (No name was included

with this query. I will include it in the next issue if it is sent to me).

DADSWELL - FOSTER - GARLAND: Barbara Balch, 1310 Brydges St, London, ONT N5W 2C4. Compiling book on desc of Robert Dowdeswell settled Rotherfield, Sussex, ENG, c1588, anc of all Dadswells. Wish to correspond with any desc. Seeking anc and desc of William Foster, b Ashfield, Cavan Co, IRE; settled Bells Corners, Nepean twp, Carleton Co, ONT, c1827. Also anc and desc of John Garland and Elinor Butler, b Co Kilkenny, IRE, settled c1825 Dwyer Hill, Goulbourn twp, Carleton Co.

DORAN: Kathleen D Fenton, 9459 Sargossa Place, Columbia, MD 21045. Martin and Mary Doran of Co Tipperary, IRE, and their children William; Mary; Lawrence; Catherine; Daniel, sailed on the Fortitude in 1825 with the Peter Robinson emigration and settled in Emily twp, Victoria Co, ONT, and in Ennismore twp, Peterborough Co, ONT. Some desc moved to Wisconsin. Would like Mary's maiden name, info on Irish anc and Canadian desc.

DRISCOLL - DU VAL - JORDAN - MORRISSEY: Aldo Brochet, Perce, QUE GC 2LO. William Driscoll b c1747 Co Cork, IRE; m Sarah Haley of Halifax, NS ?; Charlotte Remonde Du Val m Henry John Kelly, RN, c1848, children b Bristol or Portsea, ENG; Roderick McNeil b Havre Boucher, NS, m Ester, d/o Will Garrett II, and their dau Barbara b 1848 m Jordan then moved from NB to Ottawa, had two children: Dr Jordan and Nyella Cole. Morrissey desc, fifty persons, Bon Id, QUE, to Michigan after 1840.

FIELD: Mrs Marion Field Belanger, 9 Rosetta St, Parry Sound, ONT P2A 1G2. Daniel F Field, s/o Nathan and Amy (Stack), b 1794 probably in Harwich twp, Kent Co, ONT; m Sarah. Need her maiden name and other info on her fam. Daniel and Sarah had son Nathan Henry who m Electa Ann McNeil and went to Michigan c1864. Need info on any other children of Daniel and Sarah.

FISH: Miss H M Purdy, Box 713, Balcarres, SASK SOG 0C0. Alfred Fish, s/o Rev Charles and Catherine (Johnson). Niece thinks Alfred had a Rebellion Box engraved 'Catherine' on top. He m Indian girl in Arizona after his first marriage and divorce. Want info re the box and desc. Alfred's dates unknown.

FLOWERS - MORTON - RUDOLF/RUDOLPH: Mrs Ben Lamb, Jr, 129 N Kingston Ave, Rockwood, TN 37854. Seek desc of following early Halifax and Lunenburg, NS, fams. Any Flowers, Mortons, Rudolfs. Also Conrad Vosseller/Foseler/Fuzeler/Fauzler/Fisher, Mrs Francisco Jesson; John Werling; George Frederick; Robert Robertson; William Knox; William Goodfellow; Mrs F Richardson, Liverpool to Halifax 1885; J

Roome m c1835; Morton Flowers or Ackhurst or Buckley of Niagara Falls, ONT, 1910; George Polegreen.

GARDINER: Belva M Gardiner, Beacon Rd, Glenmont, NY 12077. Isaac Gardiner, bro of g gdpa, b 1831, and wife Ann, went from Cavan twp, (Millbrook), Durham Co, ONT, to Howard twp, Kent Co, ONT, 1875, with children: William 1852; Hiram; Joseph; James 1862; Herbert 1864; Weston 1870; others. Desire to contact and record desc. Who was Ann? William went to Dakota. Possibly cousin Ralph Gardiner went to same area. Need all data.

GOULD - KNAPMAN - GOLD - STERLING: Mrs Nancy Trimble, 70 Bryant Rd, Ajaz, ONT L1S 2Y8. Joseph Edwin Gould, s/o Joseph and Mary (James), b 1841 Uxbridge; ONT, d 1908, m 1864 Elizabeth Sterling b c1838, d 1894. Children: Anne m Jack Knapman; Elizabeth (Libbie) m Thomas George Gold; Mary; Fanny; Joseph S h 1870. Wish info on this fam and their desc.

HALLIDAY - PECK: Gary Peck, 167 Shelley, Sudbury, ONT P3A 2S6. David J Halliday d 26 Dec 1891 aged 33 years. Lived near Lansdowne, Leeds Co, ONT; m Harriet Peck, d/o Noah (d 1886) and Mary Cd 1892). Want any info re above.

HARRIS: Mrs Jean Vardon Legge, Box 212, Cote St-Luc Montreal, QUE H4V 2Y4. Ira Harris b 1802 Mt Elgin, Dereham twp, Oxford Co, ONT, d 1869, bd Harris St Cem; m c1828 Magdalena Groat Meacham 1806-1852, d/o Henry (1773-1807) and Catherine (Steever 1775-1851) who m 2nd ? Mandigo (Mandygo), d/o Henry Steever. Am searching for Ira's anc, prts of Henry Steever, Henry's wife, where they lived. Need additional info on all.

HOWELL: Mrs Leonard Johnson, 500 E Tunnell, Santa Maria, CA 93454. John Howell 18 Apr 1785-25 Aug 1849 m Rachel Kitchen 1 Dec 1790-12 Feb 1850. Ten children. 3rd son John Jr b 31 Mar 1824 ONT, d 18 May 1879 near Woodstock, ONT, m Elizabeth Holdsworth b 11 Apr 1827 ENG, d 9 Nov 1907. Looking for info on Rachel Kitchen and John Howell, prts, fams, where b and d lived.

HUNTER: Mrs Emily Turner, Box 45, Carroll, MAN ROK OKO. Robert Hunter b Aberdeen, SCOT, m Mary McGregor, settled Smith's Falls, ONT. Had 12 children: five boys, seven girls. John b 1858; Peter; Hugh; Robert b 1871; Margaret; Katie went west to MAN and SASK. Would like info on five daus who remained in the east and their desc. One son Willie d infant.

IRISH: C H Camidge, 23 Old Chicopee, Apt 602, Kitchener, ONT N2A 2V5. Peter Irish, a loyalist, settled Cramahe twp then Haldimand twp, Northumberland Co, ONT. Children included: Abraham; Robinson; John; Daniel; Sarah m Weedon Walker; Mary m Isaac Doolittle; Possibly others. Wish to make connection between Eldridge Robinson Irish who settled town of Woodville, Eldon twp, Victoria Co, ONT, c1830, and Peter Irish. Would like to hear about or from anyone with the surname Camidge.

JONES: Mrs Phillis Cromarty, 105 Glen Forest Rd, Toronto, ONT M4N 2A1. Lorenzo Jones founded town of Sunderland, ONT. Was also tavern keeper on Center Road to Whitby in early 1800's. What was the name of the Inn? Need

details on all branches of the fam.

KEMP - VROOMAN: Russell V Kemp, R R 3, Waterford, ONT NOE 1Y0. Robert Kemp b Apr 1812 Canada, d Mar 1891; m Margaret Vrooman b Sept 1815 Canada, d Mar 1908. Both bd Beamsville, ONT. Want any info re prts of Robert. Also prts of Col? John McKerie b Welland Co 1800?, d Sept 1879; m Rachael Pew b Welland Co 1801, d May 1887. Both bd Norfolk Co, ONT.

KILLACKEY: Albert E Simms, Box 207, Englehart, ONT P0J 1H0. John Killackey lived Albion-Lockton-Palgrave; ONT, area during 1869-70 at least; m Elizabeth Jane Hearst. Children: Mary Elizabeth m ? Griffin; John F pa of Mary Elizabeth March; Emma m John W Hedge; Alexander m Margaret Murphy; Edith m Albert Edward Hudson; Katherine m ? Spencer; Thomas m Elizabeth Whittaker; William G. Would appreciate any data whatsoever.

LANCHESTER: Helengrace Lancaster Brown, 2741 Wolfe St SW, Calgary, ALTA T2T 3R8. Seek info on Henry Lanchester (Lancaster), settler 1831; Lanchester Creek flowing north into Northumberland Straits, NB, north-west of Cape Tormentine, named for him; Lancaster Mill Company connection.

LOGAN - FILMER - TAYLOR - WILLIAMSON: Ann Logan, 186 Redpath Ave, Toronto, ONT M4P 2K6. William Logan b Kilmarnock, SCOT, c1827, s/o David and Sarah (Williamson). Fam settled first Eldon twp, Victoria Co, ONT, d Grey twp, Huron Co, ONT in 1875. William m Abigail Filmer, d/o James and Abigail (Taylor) of Kent Co, ENG; in St Marys, ONT. Abigail d 1916 Guelph, ONT. Wish to correspond with desc. All info appreciated.

LOVE: Mrs Florence Denning, Box 505, Turner Valley, ALTA T0L 2A0. Jane Love m Robert Garbutt in Bradford, ONT. Have names Harry A Love, Toronto; and Lizzie (Love) Stevens, Barrie and Toronto. Would like to correspond with any desc of above or anyone with any knowledge of this Love fam of Irish origin.

MACPHERSON - MANN: R F Mann, 51 MacKenzie Cres, Kingston, ONT K7M 2S2. Nancy MacPherson b c1822 Coleraine, Londonderry, IRE, m William Mann 1841 Goulbourn twp, Carleton Co, ONT. Ann MacPherson b c1821 Londonderry m Henry Taylor, Goulbourn twp. MacPhersons formerly of Inverness, SCOT? Who were prts of Nancy and Ann? Where are prts bd?

MALLON/MELLON - HOLDEN: Miss Eloise Charlebois, 44 Robert St W, Penetanguishene, ONT L0K 1P0. John Mallon/Nellon/etc, m Isabella Holden and their first child Mary was b IRE. Rest of fam b Dundas Co, Matilda twp, ONT. Probably arrived in 1820's. Would like county of origin - thought to be either Co Down or Derry.

MANSON - JOHNSON: Bette J Manson, 9220 E Telegraph Rd, Apt 225, Downey, CA 90240. John Manson and wife Sarah Johnson lived and farmed in Zurich, ONT. Son Robert Burns Manson m Emma Beatrice Brooks of Coffeyville, Kansas. Robert and 'Bea' lived in Kingman, Arizona before settling in Los Angeles, CA. Seek correspondance with desc.

MARKS - HUMPHREY: Mrs Everett Humphrey, 2733 D St, Eureka, CA 95501. Elizabeth Marks

m Nicholas Humphrey of the New York Volunteers 23 Nov 1787 and lived in York Co, New Brunswick until she died there in 1820. Were 11 children. Who were her prts? Would be glad to exchange info.

MCQUEEN - HAMILTON - STRATHEARN: Mrs William Bulch, Stella, ONT KOH 2SO. Alice McQueen b 5 June 1888 Glasgow, SCOT, to Canada, m Joseph Bulch 1908 at Cataraqui (Kingston), ONT. She was d/o Peter and Alice Strathearn McQueen. Peter was s/o Peter and Elizabeth Hamilton McQueen; Alice was d/o John and Jane Murdoch Strathearn. Did Peter and Alice have other children? Would welcome info on above and contact with desc.

MISENER - STENABAUGH - VANSICKLE: Richard Hirst, Box 527, Vineland, ONT LOR 2C0. Isaac Vansickle Stenabaugh b 1830, s/o Jacob S and Delilah (Vansickle) who was b 1803 (prts?) Isaac m Mary Misener b 1830 (prts). All b and lived Ancaster twp, Wentworth Co, DNT. Any info appreciated.

O'CONNOR: Robert O'Connor, 238 Francis St, Watertown, NY 13601. Michael O'Connor 1848-1918 b IRE, m Catherine O'Neil. By 1874 left Smiths Falls, ONT, with eight children: five sons, three daus, for Watertown, NY. About 1892, prts Phelix and Nora O'Connor b in IRE. Also about Catherine O'Neil O'Connor's (1849-1912) prts John and Margaret b IRE. Any info welcome.

O'LEARY - BROWNE: Pauline F Jopling, 1533 North Belmont, Wichita, KS 67208. James O'Leary and wife Mary lived Hardwood Settlement, Northumberland Co, NB. Need maiden name of Mary and info on fam. Mary Prudence Bushell m ? Browne. Archibald Thompson and wife Matilda Remington lived Hastings Co, ONT. Their children Thomas Browne and Mary Anne Thompson Browne married and lived in Huntingdon twp, Hastings Co. Need info on fams.

PA(R)TRICK: Mrs Peter Haslam, Box 224, Stowe, VT 05672. Need location in Upper Canada of two Pa(r)trick bros. Elijah and Abraham, and sis Susanna (who did she marry), all residents before 1831. Pa was Richard who m Olive Beers c 1770 Norwalk, CT. He and son Richard Jr possibly in Canada 1801-1819. Both Richards of Schoharie, Schoharie Co, NY 1800, 1820, 1830. Pa died there July 1831.

PATTULLO - MCGREGOR/MCFARLANE: Judy Todhunter, 5976 Kirkwood Rd, Delta, BC V4L 1G4. Alexander Pattullo b 1775 Dundee, SCOT, d Dec 1828 Caledon, ONT, m Jein Watson b 1771 Prestonpans, SCOT, d 1852 Caledon (prts). Alexander was corporal in 'Loyal Tay Fencibles' and later a non-commissioned officer in the 'Black Watch'. John McGregor b 1790 Fortingal, SCOT, d 1869 Caledon, ONT (prts), m Christina McFarlane b 1794 Fortingal, SCOT, d Caledon. Christina's siblings also came to Canada in 1833: Margaret; Isabella; Donald. John McGregor had a sis, Mrs McIntosh, already living in Esquimaux twp.

PUBLOW/PUBLOU: Kathi Minnis, 2695 Howell Rd, Dansville, MI 48819. Interested in Publow/Publou fams in ONT and/or QUE.

RADIGAN - O'CONNOR - MCCARTHY: Debbie Sweetman, 476 William St, North Bay, ONT P1B 4K1. Patrick Joseph Radigan Sr b 1818 Roscommon Co, IRE, m Bridget O'Connor.

Came to Galt, ONT, c1848 with bro? Their desc include Radigans of Hamilton, Windsor and Galt; Coopers of Galt, Kitchener and Detroit; Kearneys of Orillia and Halifax; McCarthys of Winnipeg and Peterborough. Please contact with any info.

RENNIE - GRAHAM - SERVOS - DAVISON: David A Rennie, 1010 West Eufaula, Norman, OK 73069. Alexander Rennie, s/o William Rennie, immigrated from Aberdeen, SCOT, c1820. M Catherine Graham and first child b Kingston, ONT. Was baker and merchant in Toronto where Catherine d. Alexander then m Gertrude Servos, d/o Daniel Kerr Servos and settled around Hamilton, ONT. Alexander had at least 15 children. Seek desc with surname Rennie, Graham, Servos, Davison.

SHANKS - HOWE: Miss Merle I Howe, 7 W 14th St, Apt 9E, New York City, NY 10011. Martha Shanks b Buron, Sunbury Co, NB c1869, d 21 Apr 1918; m Jeremiah Mansur Howe of St John, NB. Had five sons: Arnley; John; twins George and Charles; Harold. Martha was sis of Mrs Humphrey (Jane) Young of Upper Burton, NB. Seeking info on prts, siblings, dates, of Martha and Jeremiah.

SHANTZ: Mrs Mildred Hahn, 12 Dundana Ave, Dundas, ONT L9H 4E6 Simon Shantz b 28 Apr 1871, d 29 Oct 1926, m Lydia Ann Knorr living in Winnipeg for some years. Wish birthdates of five children and any other info available. Who were Simon's prts? Samuel Shantz and wife Rebecca nee Rudy, and eleven other children in fam.

SHEARD: Mrs Mary Edith Wegener, 3181 Maple Rd, Newfane, NY 14108. Need info on Charles Sheard, s/o Abel, and desc. In 1871 census Nottawasaga twp, Simcoe Co, ONT, with wife Isabella and children; James; Jane; Margaret; Nancy. Farmed at Parry Sound, ONT. Moved to Toronto after 1900.

SMITH - WILMOT - CLARK - MCNABB: Ellen P T Morris, 228 Elberon Ave, Allenhurst, NJ 07711. Want prts of Rebecca Anna Smith, d 1924, m Asa Burnham Wilmot, lived New Brunswick and Newcastle, ONT. Supposed sis of Hannah Armstrong. Bd Newcastle. Want prts of Charles Clark and wife Helen McNabb of Cobourg and Bowmanville, ONT. He d c1878, was pa of Judge George McKenzie Clark of Cobourg.

TRENOUTH - GILBERT: Mrs Jean Anderson, 1349 Mt Baker Hwy, Bellingham, WA 98225. Will Trenouth m Ida Gilbert who was b 1870 Darlington twp, Durham Co, ONT. Children: Howard; Edward; Marnie (Gilbert) Guggisberg (where b, children?). Marnie believed in Regina. Children of John and Laura (Souch) Pye: Addie May m Herbert Johnson; Howard; Florence m Albert Stainton; son (John?). Florence b c1885. Wish to exchange info on these, and Souch, Bradley, Elford fams.

WALTER: Mrs Sharon Dubeau, 96 Ranstone Gdns, Scarborough, ONT M1K 2V1. John Walter and wife Elizabeth Payne, both b c1804 in Somersetshire, ENG; to Smiths Falls, ONT, c1834 then c1848 to Euphrasia twp, Grey Co, ONT. Founder of Walters Falls, ONT. Desc include Baxter; Boyle; Currie; Grier; King; Marshall; Mower; Prior; Quinton; Rennie; Shepherdson; Speck; Taylor. Wish to correspond with

desc.

NOTE: In the Cowle-Hughes query in issue 3 it should read Joan C Mackie, not John.

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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 don't 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 with the style of the magazine. But if we can't understand your request, the reader may not, either.

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Abbreviations most often used in CANADIAN GENEALOGIST.

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

