

Canadian Genealogist

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Editors:

George Hancocks
Elizabeth Hancocks,
C.G.

Contributing Editors

W.E. Britnell, Ontario
Eileen Hall, Michigan
Eric Jonasson, Manitoba
J.A. McAndless, Ontario
T.M. Punch, Nova Scotia
John Ruch, Quebec

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Coverline: St. John's Anglican Church, Ida, Cavan Township, Peterborough County. It was built in 1819 by the early settlers under the guidance of the Rev. Joseph Thompson, Church of England missionary, for the Diocese of Quebec.

GENEALOGICALLY SPEAKING

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

OOPS!

Once in a while things get turned around and that, unfortunately, was the case with a couple of items in Sharon Dubeau's article "Biographical Sketches of some Loyalists of King's County, New Brunswick," beginning on page 47, Vol. 2, No. 1, *CANADIAN GENEALOGIST*. In the sketch for Jonathan Gorham, for instance, the date for the building of the first Anglican church should read 1790 rather than 1709.

Further, it seems that the sketches of Thomas Spragg, Thomas Sumner and Ephraim Wheaton were jumbled up. They should read as follows:

SPRAGG Thomas: of Fishkill, Dutchess County, New York. He was a member of the volunteer Loyal American Regiment. He was later appointed captain of the Militia Company Number 46, in charge of a group of refugees, who arrived in Saint John in the fall of 1783. He was first granted a lot at Paratown. In a grant dated 22 September 1786, he received two lots of land lying on the southeasterly and northwesterly sides of Belleisle Bay, Springfield, where he farmed with his sons Caleb and Elijah. He died in Springfield in 1812, aged 82.

SUMNER Thomas: of Gloucester, New Jersey. He was a member of the 1st New Jersey Volunteers. In a grant dated 15 July 1784 he received a lot lying on the northerly side of the Kennebecasis River on the eastern side of the town plot for Kingston. He was a vestryman in the first church established in Kingston, spring 1784.

WHEATON Ephraim: a cartman from New Jersey. In a grant dated 22 September 1786, he received a lot lying on the southeasterly side of Belleisle Bay, Kingston Parish. He later removed to Saint John, then to Greenwich Parish. He had three wives and numerous children. He died at Greenwich in 1832.

Our apologies to Sharon for the mixup, and to the readers whom we may have inadvertently confused.

For those of you who asked

Yes, some of the articles in our last issue (Vol. 2, No. 1) were originally presented at the May 1979 convention of the United Empire Loyalists Association of Canada, held in Toronto. Of the articles in that issue, those of Gavin Watt, Drs. Elinor and Hereward Senior, formed part of the convention program. We wish also to acknowledge the kind assistance of Mr. Charles J. Humber, chairman of that convention, who aided our efforts to publish these important Loyalist documents.

The issue stimulated considerable interest throughout Canada and the U.S., and we had a fascinating letter from Ellen Thorne Morris of New Jersey who said, in part: "I never knew of the Northern Department until I read G. Watt's article. Now it makes perfect sense that the inland families would go to UC [Upper Canada] and the coastal families would end up in Nova Scotia (even if they later went to UC, the clue would be the time of arrival in UC . . .) I especially enjoyed the maps which Dr. Elinor Senior included. . . . Dr. Senior's article showed the black families going to Sierra Leone in 1792, which is a fact not generally known in this country. We all think that our own freed slaves were the first to migrate to Africa, to Liberia, in the 1840s. . . ."

CANADIAN GENEALOGIST maintains a lively interest in Loyalist ancestry, particularly in view of the upcoming Loyalist Bicentennials in various parts of the country in 1983 and 1984. You can expect to see additional articles by John Ruch and Sharon Dubeau (two non-convention contributors), and others who are still tracing lost Loyalist lines. Any reader who feels he or she has a written contribution to make to Loyalist literature should feel free to submit it to the editors of this journal for consideration.

New Society in Alberta

A new non-profit organization has been formed to further family history and genealogical research in Alberta. Begun in March of this year, it's named The Alberta Family Histories Society. Interested in joining? Write: The Alberta Family Histories Society, Box 230270, Station B, Calgary, Alberta, T2M 4P1.

Looking for adoption records?

Parent Finders Incorporated is the first organization available to aid adult adoptees in search of their ancestry, and this journal wholeheartedly commends its efforts. The first Canadian chapter of the North American organization started in 1974 in Vancouver under Mrs. Joan Vanstone. Since then it has grown and spread throughout Canada, and today branches are active in most Canadian provinces and most major cities. The threefold objectives of the society: to seek changes in legislation presently denying adoptees access to their records; to promote a feeling of openness and understanding in the mind of the public about adoption; to maintain an active provincial and national cross reference registry system of adoptees and birth relatives. If you want to know more, write Parent Finders Incorporated, 28 York Valley Crescent, Willowdale, Ontario, M2 1A7, or telephone 416/483-1358.

CONFERENCES & COURSES

Long Point Genealogy Fair, Saturday, 18 October 1980, 1-5 p.m., Simcoe, Ontario. Remember us mentioning the Long Point Genealogy Fair last year? We were too late with the dates then, so many people might have missed this otherwise fascinating day. This year Bill Yeager, curator of the Eva Brook Donly Museum in Simcoe, site of the event, provided us with dates well in advance, and we urge those of you in range to mark it on your calendars. You'll have a whale of a time! Admission is only \$1. For more information write: Norfolk Historical Society, 109 Norfolk Street South, Simcoe, Ontario, N3Y 2W3.

A Canadian Festival, 14 June 1980, St. Cecilia Music Auditorium, 24 Ransom Street, N.E., Grand Rapids, Michigan. Held by the Western Michigan

Genealogical Society, this day-long seminar dealt with "Canadian clues" for U.S. ancestor hunters. The feature speaker was Joy Reisinger, editor of *Lost in Canada*. For more information on the activities of the Western Michigan Genealogical Society write: Western Michigan Genealogical Society, Grand Rapids Public Library, Library Plaza, Grand Rapids, MI 49502, USA. Membership dues in the society are \$5 a year.

St. Louis Genealogical Society Fair, 21 June 1980, Stratford House, Fenton, Missouri. A big fair, with 600 expected to attend. The theme is "Ancestral Routes to Missouri." For information on the St. Louis Genealogical Society write: 1695 South Brentwood Boulevard, Suite 203, St. Louis, MO 63144, USA.

Credit courses at York University, Toronto. Three courses offered in September 1980 by York hold potential interest, and the opportunity of university credit as well for mature students. They will be held in Aurora, Ontario, and at King City. The courses are: International Migration or The Uprooted; Rural Geography; Social Ethics. For details on course content write to Dyanne Gibson, Admissions/Liaison, York University, 4700 Keele Street, Downsview, Ontario, M3J 1P3, or telephone 416/667-2334. The course on rural geography should prove of particular interest to genealogists. It will be given by Gerald Walker, Associate Professor, Department of Geography and Division of Social Science. Mr. Walker is an expert on King and Adjala townships, and as an historical geographer is sympathetic to the role of the genealogist in the study of Canadian settlement. Exact fees for the courses are yet to be established, but are expected to be in the \$90 to \$100 range for a full term.

Atlantic Canada Institute. An interesting summer program for those who want to combine a holiday with some genealogical study. The Institute will hold an "Irish Culture and Song" session the week of July 27-1 August at the University of Prince Edward Island, Charlottetown. A course in genealogy will complement the program. It will be taught by Terrence M. Punch, author of *Genealogical Research in Nova Scotia*.

Tuition is \$50 per week per person, or \$75 per family. There is a \$5 registration fee (per person or per family). For more information about a fascinating summer program write: Atlantic Canada Institute, Box 5050, Tucker Park, Saint John, New Brunswick, E2L 4L5.

NEW PUBLICATIONS & RESOURCES

Publications of the New Brunswick Archives. The PANB has a number of excellent publications available for ancestor hunters. Included are two volumes of the census for 1851 of Charlotte County (\$7 each); one of York County (\$10); two volumes of the 1851 census for Kings County (\$6 each); and a census of Fredericton for 1871 (\$5).

Other books available include a New Calendar of Papers of the House of Assembly of New Brunswick (unbound) in two volumes, 1817-1827 and 1828-1932, each \$20; and New Brunswick History: A Checklist of Secondary Sources, \$3.00.

Two other publications, currently out of print, should be available again by the time this reaches the press. They are the New Brunswick Census for 1851 of Albert and Carleton County respectively (no price listed).

To order, make your cheques payable to the Minister of Finance, and include \$1 for postage and handling for every publication you want. The PANB requires prepayment.

The Genealogist, a new magazine dedicated to scholarship in genealogy and family history, is published by the Association for the Promotion of Scholarship in Genealogy, Ltd., and Vol. 1, No. 1 is just out. Its editor, Neil D. Thompson, writes: "The purpose of *The Genealogist* is to encourage readers to write well reasoned and well documented genealogical articles, especially articles which would not be published elsewhere because of length or other reasons." Each issue of the bi-annual publication will contain 128 pages. Subscription rates are \$25 a year, or \$45 for two years. An annual index of names and places will be included with each Fall issue. Payment in U.S. funds, or add \$2 annually for foreign subscriptions.

The Second Boat, afloat from Machias, Maine, specializes in Colonial American genealogy. The title of the publication is a reference to passengers on all ships bringing immigrants to American shores before 1650. The magazine specializes in data on them and their descendants through the Revolutionary War era. The editors are former newspaper editor Rosemary Bachelor, former teacher Mary Dormer, former Army captain Melinda Landon, all residents of Machias, Maine. Rosemary and Mary also publish *Downeast Ancestry*, a magazine of Maine family history, and *The Epistle* devoted to all U.S. branches of the Batchelder, Rice and Carpenter families. Subscription \$10 for four issues, starting in May 1980. To subscribe write to *The Second Boat*, Box 398, Machias, ME 04654, USA.

American Genealogy is a new monthly magazine about which we've just received news. First issue was out in March 1980. Each issue is 40 pages, 9 x 11 in size. Subscriptions are \$25 a year U.S. funds. For more information write: 35 NE 17 Street - 204, Miami, FL 33132, USA.

National Directory of Genealogists, to be published in August of this year by The Hartwell Company, looks as if it might be a good place for genealogical researchers to list themselves in the United States, particularly if they work for U.S. clients. The 8½ x 11 publication will have two sections: the first an alphabetical listing of active genealogical researchers, with name and address and a list of their surname interests; the second a listing of display advertisements covering many genealogical areas, arranged alphabetically by sub-topic. For more information write: The Hartwell Company, 1617 West 261st Street, Harbor City, CA 90710, USA, or call 213/326-8603.

Looking in Louisiana? From our mail it would appear as if many of our subscribers have, or suspect they have lineage in Louisiana. This is particularly true of many people with French Canadian or Acadian ancestry. That's why we think they'll be interested in the publication of *Early Baptism Records (1796-1824)* of St. Paul's Church, Avoyelles Parish, Louisiana. These records include all baptisms, catholic and

non-catholic, of persons living in the Western Territory preceding and immediately following the Louisiana Purchase. They are available by pre-subscription only, at \$15, from St. Paul the Apostle Church, Box 130, Mansura, LA 71350, USA.

Searching in Lennox and Addington? If your ancestors ever lived there you may be able to learn something about them at the County Museum at Napanee, Ontario. This museum was the former County Jail, built in 1864 when Frontenac, and Lennox and Addington separated. It is situated at 97 Thomas Street behind the County Court House. Summer hours in June, July and August are 10 to 5, Tuesday to Saturday, and 1 to 5 Sunday. Winter hours are 1 to 5 Tuesday to Sunday except Saturday, from 1 November to 31 March.

The historical society's collection is at the Museum, and was partly microfilmed and indexed by the Public Archives of Canada in 1959. The originals are at the Museum. Other holdings of interest to genealogists include county cemetery recordings (not all completed), local newspapers from 1854 to the present (B.M.D. indexed to 1901) assessment rolls, scrap-books, local histories, telephone directories, family Bibles, genealogies, three Tweedsmuir histories, maps, Lennox and Addington census 1851-61-71, voters' lists and more than 450 files from letters and museum research. There's no charge to do your own research, but there is a fee if your work is done by museum staff by mail.

Anglican records, Niagara area. Diocesan records for the parishes of the Niagara regions are now preserved at McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario. Microfilming, indexing, and storing is proceeding. About 30 churches of 121 have been done, including those of Ancaster, Caledonia, Cayuga, Chepside, Clifford, Dundas, Dunnville, Elora, Erin, Farewell, Fergus, Glanford, Hagersville, Hamilton, Harriston, Jarvis, Mount Forest, Nanticocke, Riverstown, York, St. Catharines, Hornby, Milton, Stewarttown. While the records are cared for by the university, the parish rector of the church involved must give permission before anyone may use the records of his church (a situation

reminiscent of the restrictions placed on use of parish records by the Catholic Church in Ireland). It's best, therefore, to write first. The university has an application form which a researcher may complete and have signed by the rector of the church concerned before he may see the records. There are no alphabetical lists of names, and the university staff is not allowed to do genealogical research. Want more information? Write: Mrs. Charlotte Stewart, Special Collections Librarian, Mills Memorial Library, McMaster University, 1280 Main Street West, Hamilton, Ontario, L8S 4L6.

Canadians of Ukrainian origin is a fascinating travelling exhibition put out by the National Ethnic Archives of the Public Archives of Canada. It covers early settlement in Canada, community development, the Ukrainian press, wartime experiences, and political involvement of Ukrainian Canadians. See if you can get it for your conference or workshop, particularly if you have members with Ukrainian ancestry. It's one of the most informative exhibits this editor has seen in some time. For information write: Public Archives of Canada, 395 Wellington Street, Ottawa, Canada, K1A 0N3.

FAMILY REUNIONS & NEWSLETTERS

Fifth Annual Western Standish Reunion, 29 June, Community Hall, Priddis, Alberta. You are invited if you are a Standish, a relative of a Standish, a descendant of a Standish or a friend of a Standish who wishes to renew acquaintances. For further information contact: Mrs. Patsy Einboden, R.R. 8, Calgary, telephone 703/931-3608 or Mrs. Anne Fitzpatrick, 817 Maplewood Crescent, S.E., Calgary, 703/271-3179.

National Association of the Van Valkenburg Family, August 8-9, Bellevue, Washington. The annual family gathering. The Van Valkenburgs are a far-sighted family, planning their reunions four years in advance. Those for 1981 will be held in Huntsville, Alabama; 1982 in Batavia, New York; and 1983 in London, Ontario. For information on 1980 contact: Rollin E. Van Valkenburgh, 8633 39th Avenue, S.W., Seattle, WA 98136, USA.

Persons that moved from Nappan, Nova Scotia, to Ontario

By Ernest E. Coates

Early in the life of CANADIAN GENEALOGIST we began receiving correspondence from interested people, among them the author of this article. It was his letter to us that first interested us in Nova Scotia-Ontario migrations — obviously just the tip of an iceberg no one has yet explored. We are all accustomed to some extent to hearing about Loyalist migrations, but there appears to have been repeated, and very early migration from Canada's eastern seaboard to some of the 'western' lands of Canada, then on the Ontario frontier. We say 'appears' because no one has done any extensive work on it and Mr. Coates can consider himself a real pioneer in this respect. In an early letter, he sought information on the "Cumberland County, N.S. people who moved to Ontario in the 1800s, re Col. Talbot lands and his settlers." We replied to the effect that we would be glad to put the matter before our readers to see if more information would turn up if only we knew who had moved. At the time, it seemed like truly clutching straws in the wind . . . but then came the publication of The Canada Company and lo, Nova Scotians turned up regularly in the Canada Company settlement lists in Bayham and Malahide Townships. Not the same people, but close enough to bear looking into. A second letter from Mr. Coates bore this article. Can anyone shed any additional light on these, and perhaps other settlers in the same area, not named here, but perhaps Nova Scotian in origin? Mr. Coates and CANADIAN GENEALOGIST would be glad to hear from you; and perhaps another article will come from it. This is truly new territory.

Joseph Ripley and wife Sarah (Morris) Ripley: of Nappan, Cumberland Co., N.S., moved in 1870 to County of Kent, locating on the river Thames in Harwich Township. In August 1871 he moved to Brant County, Ontario, then in 1880 to Harwich Township, and in 1887 he purchased 100 acres in Camden Twp.

Robert Collins Read and wife Mary: moved from Nappan, Cumberland Co., N.S. in 1824 to Iona Settlement, near St. Thomas, Ontario, then moved to Euphemia near Florence, Ont., in 1830, then again in 1846 to Little Mill Farm in Harwich Twp where they died.

Amos T. Ripley and wife Selina Amelia Ripley: of Nappan, Cumberland Co., N.S., moved to Chatham Twp, Kent County, Ontario in 1869; to Camden Twp in 1890 on Lots 3 and 4, 3rd Con.

Henry Ripley: of Nappan, Cumberland Co., N.S. moved to Ontario at an unknown date. He died in 1901 in Elgin County. The family consisted of four children, one of which was a medical doctor in West Lorne, Ontario — Amos Tupper Ripley, b 1867, d 1943.

Barnabas Mills and wife Ann: of Maccan, Cumberland Co., N.S., moved

to Iona, Ontario, later to Wardsville, Ontario.

John Lumley and wife Nancy: of Southampton, Cumberland Co., N.S., moved with 12 children and settled in Dunwich Twp, Elgin County, in 1819. The story states that it is believed they landed at Long Point, on the northern shore of Lake Erie, and journeyed by land to what is now Dunwich Twp (1908 is the date of the story). Deeds of land to John Lumley Sr. are: 1st 24 October 1822 from Samuel Garnsey, 50 acres, part of Lot C, Con. 9, Dunwich; 2nd 23 November 1822 from Hon. Thomas Talbot, 50 acres, s.w. part of Lot C, Con. 9, and part of Lot B, Con. 9; 3rd 20 April 1829 from Rufus Lumley, 50 acres, s.e. part of Lot A, Con. 9, Dunwich.

Rufus Lumley: from Southampton, Cumberland Co., N.S., got land from Col. Talbot on 3 July 1824.

Joseph Lumley: from Southampton, N.S., got land adjoining the north line of his father, John Lumley Sr., in Dunwich.

William Lumley: from Southampton, N.S., settled on Back Street, 1½ miles west of Iona, Ontario.

James Lumley and wife: of Southampton, N.S., on a farm north of his brother Joseph Lumley in Dunwich.

William Lodge and wife Mary (Lumley) Lodge: of Southampton, N.S., settled in Dunwich.

John Lumley and wife: of Southampton, N.S., settled in Southwold, on the Lake Road, Ontario, opposite the old McPherson farm near the graveyard.

Rufus Lumley: of Southampton, N.S., settled east of Wardsville, south of the Longwood Road, Middlesex County, Ontario.

Henry Hamilton and wife Ruth (Lumley) Hamilton: of Southampton, N.S., moved to Ontario.

[All these Lumleys moved to Ontario in 1819.]

Thomas Lumley: of Southampton, N.S., settled on his father's (John Lumley Sr.) farm and later moved onto the 10th Concession, just east of Tracy's schoolhouse.

The references to the Lumley's are from a history, *Records of the Lumleys, Willey, Williams, Waters*, by C.C. Lumley, St. Thomas, Ontario, 1908, which has been updated to 1972. It has been available from Mrs. Leon Lumley, Box 802, 739 Hixon Street, Beamsville, Ontario, at \$5.00.

I will continue with a few more names of persons who went to Ontario at

various times. I understand the largest group to go was in the 1860-1870 period. It has been said that 41 families left Nappan at that time. I am unable to recount the names of all these, but will list the ones I have been able to trace. I would appreciate any additional information anyone is able to add.

Robert Jones and sisters Agnes and Hannah: went to the Lake Road area in Southwold Twp in 1865, and in 1866 the whole Jones family of 12 brothers and sisters moved to the Lake Road area from Maccan, Cumberland Co., N.S.

William Shipley and his family: of Nappan, N.S., moved in 1868 to the Lake Road area.

Thomas Hunter: of Maccan, N.S., went to the Lake Road, Southwold Twp, in the late 1840s as a single man, returned to N.S. in 1848 to marry Amelia Read and went back to Lake Road, a few miles west of Port Stanley in 1849, where he had a farm.

Other names listed as going to Ontario from Nappan and area include:

G.H. Ripley, Camden Twp, Thamesville, Lot 9, Con. A

T.A. Ripley, Camden Twp, Thamesville, Lot 9, Con. 1

John Burns, Chatham Twp, Tupperville, Lot 23, Con. 1

A.E. Ripley, Harwich Twp, Kent Bridge, Lot 23, R. Thames

Joseph Ripley, Harwich Twp, Kent Bridge, Lot 24, R. Thames

Thomas Ripley, Harwich Twp, Kent Bridge, Lot 24, R. Thames

Walter Ripley, Harwich Twp, Kent Bridge, Lot 24, R. Thames

T. Ripley, Howard Twp, Kent Bridge, Lot 1, Con. 1

D.V. Hicks, Camden Twp, Dresdent, Lot 5, Con. 4

Cyrus McCully

Samuel McCully Sr.

Matthew Benjamin Smith, Zone Twp, Kent Co, in 1870

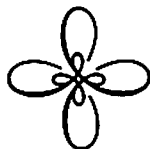
Ralph Foster to Ontario about 1835

Joshua Freeman left Amherst, N.S., in 1816 for Ontario with a wife and 10 children. Many of their descendants live in the Hamilton area.

Philip Freeman left Amherst, N.S., for Ontario, 1816.

Nicholas, Elizabeth, John and Milly Keiver appear in the 1871 Census of Dover Twp., Ontario. He sold his land in Nappan in 1869.

David Corbett moved in 1884 to Kent County, Lot 15, Con. 1, Zone Twp.



*He that has no fools, knaves or beggars in his family was begot by a flash of lightning.
Thomas Fuller (1608-1661)*

Orthodox Friends Cemetery, Dunkerron

Compiled by W.E. Britnell

The Orthodox Friends Cemetery at Dunkerron is located on Lot 24, Con. 3, Tecumseth Township, Simcoe County, Ontario. Situated on a small knoll just west of Highway 27 (a main north-south artery between Toronto and the cottage country of Georgian Bay), the cemetery and its neat rows of early Quaker stones is clearly visible from the highway, and within view of the Wesleyan Methodist Cemetery at Dunkerron, which is on the east side of the highway in the Township of West Gwillimbury. Many of the same family names can be found in both cemeteries.

The Dunkerron Cemetery was established on land originally owned by Peter Doyle, a founding member of the Quaker community in the area. The cemetery and meeting house (which has long since vanished) were the result of the schism of 1828 which saw the Quakers divide into Hicksite and Orthodox sects. The Hicksite congregation remained in possession of the original meeting house and cemetery at Schomberg (then known as Brownsville), which meant the Orthodox sect had to establish its own burying ground and meeting house. Date of construction of the church is not known, nor it is possible to establish with certainty when it disappeared. It is known, however, that the meeting house was still in existence at the time the Simcoe County Atlas was published, c1887, because the church site is noted on the map.

The entries provide, in order, the following information: 1. stone number; 2. surname; 3. inscription; 4. information contained in square brackets which is known to the compiler, usually the wife's maiden name derived from other sources, and not mentioned on the stone.

1. **BROWN:** Caroline G. dau of Joseph J. & Susan C. Brown, died 12 April 1899 aged 6 mos 6 d.
2. **BROWN:** Thomas M. beloved son of Wm & Elizabeth Brown, died 4 February 1875 ae 2 yrs 17 ds.
3. **CLARK:** Jane wife of Ira Clark died 1st of 9th mo 1875 aged 63 yrs 10 ms 26 das. [Jane KIRBY]
4. **CLARK:** Ira E. Clark died 19 October 1884 aged 75 yrs 1 mo & 10 dys. Jane K. Clark died 1 September 1875 aged 63 yrs 10 mos & 17 dys. Mary E. Clark died 4 June 1856 aged 8 yrs 9 mos & 2 dys. [Jane KIRBY]
5. **CLAYTON:** Isaac son of Jacob & Hannah Clayton was born at Wilmington State of Delaware 3rd of 2nd mo 1789 died 10th of 2nd mo 1878. [Hannah MILLER]
6. **DOYLE:** Henry Doyle born 1 October 1848 past to his reward 31 December 1919; his wife Jane Lynd born 23 April 1853 died 14 October 1933.
7. **DOYLE:** Lilla Doyle daughter of Peter & Eliza Doyle who died 12 May 1910. [Eliza LYND]
8. **DOYLE:** Peter Doyle son of Peter & Rachel Doyle died 6th of 7th mo 1897 aged 51 years 1 m 18 days.
9. **DOYLE:** Rachel wife of Peter Doyle died 3rd of 9th mo 1891 aged 74 years. [Rachel HAIGHT]
10. **DOYLE:** Peter Doyle died 4th of 2nd mo 1888 aged 87 yrs 2 dys.
11. **DOYLE:** William son of Peter and Phebe Doyle died 20th of 9th mo 1839

- aged 11 yrs 0 mo 3 dys.
12. **DOYLE:** Jacob Doyle died in Newmarket 17 October 1918 in his 85th year.
 13. **DOYLE:** Phebe Winn wife of Peter Doyle died 5th of 9th mo 1834 aged 28 yrs 3 mo 4 dys.
 14. **DOYLE:** Jacob son of Peter & Phebe Coyle died 27th of 12th mo 1831 aged 7 mo 2 dys.
 15. **EDWARDS:** infant daughter of Wm & Susan Edwards. [Susan WOODROW]
 16. **EDWARDS:** Thomas B. Edwards son of James G. & Lavina Edwards died 21st of 12th month 1867 ae 24 yrs 11 ms 11 ds.
 17. **EDWARDS:** James G. Edwards who died 6 January 1882 aged 79 years 21 days.
 18. **EDWARDS:** Lavina wife of James G. Edwards died 4 December 1892 aged 81 years. [Lavina WISNER]
 19. **FLETCHER:** Mary Elizabeth Fletcher who died 20 May 1876 aged 16 yrs 3 mos.
 20. **HAMPTON:** Hannah Hampton died 24th of 6th mo 1872 aged 58 years.
 21. **HAYES:** Sarah Ann Hayes who died 23 December 1879 aged 43 yrs 18 ds.
 22. **HENDERSON:** Jean Henderson who died April 9 1853 ae 65 years.
 23. **HEWESON:** Ann wife of Henry Heweson died 3 January 1866 aged 33 ys 11 mo. [Ann BOYD]
 24. **HEWESON:** Henry Heweson died 8 September 1902 aged 76 years; Ann wife of the above died 3 January 1866 aged 33 years. [Ann BOYD]
 25. **HUGHES:** Mary Frances beloved wife of Charles M. Hughes died 30 January 1876 aged 23 yrs 4 mos & 9 dys. [Mary Frances EDWARDS]
 26. **HUGHES:** Joseph A. Hughes deceased 21st of 8th mo 1859 ae 77 ys 11 mo 1 day.
 27. **HUGHES:** Elizabeth wife of Joseph A. Hughes died 2 March 1876 ae 92 ys 2 mo 9 ds. [Elizabeth CLARK]
 28. **HUGHES:** Elizabeth Hay beloved wife of John S. Hughes died 23 June 1875 ae 31 yrs 2 mo 12 ds.
 29. **HUGHES:** Hannah M. daughter of Samuel L. and Mary A. Hughes died 10th of 3rd m 1868 aged 2 yrs & 6 m. [Mary A. RORKE]
 30. **HUGHES:** William Henry son of Samuel L. & Marianne Hughes died 26th of 1st mo 1880 aged 11 mos & 11 days. [Mary A. RORKE]
 31. **HUGHES:** Joel Hughes who departed this life 5 August 1885 aged 67 yrs 3 mos 15 ds.
 32. **HUGHES:** Elwood son of Benjamin & Susannah Hughes who died 2 November 1885 aged 1 week. [Susannah BURT]
 33. **HUGHES:** Arthur E. Hughes died 1 October 1885 aged 19 years 7 mos. John F. Hughes died 10 October 1885 aged 17 yrs 8 mos. Willie J.E. Hughes died 2 October 1885 aged 15 yrs 10 mos. Sarah H. Hughes died 1 October 1884 aged 21 yrs 8 mos.
 34. **JOHNSON:** Lyle H. son of Edward & Emma Johnson died 14 April 1889 aged 8 mo 15 dys.
 35. **JOHNSON:** Wm. Edward son of Edward & Emma Johnson died 22 October 1886 aged 3 mos 13 ds.
 36. **JOHNSON:** John Franklin son of Edward & Emma Johnson died 23

March 1885 aged 3 mos 17 days.

37. **KITELEY:** William Henry Kiteley son of Joseph & Elizabeth Kiteley died 29th of 9th mo 1873 aged 22 yrs 4 mos 28 das.
38. **KITELEY:** Joseph Kiteley died 17th of 4th mo 1870 ae 68 yrs 8 ms.
39. **KITELEY:** Elizabeth wife of Joseph Kiteley died 2 December 1881 ae 75 yrs. [Elizabeth MCCARTY]
40. **KITELEY:** Ellen dau of John & Sarah Kiteley died 31 May 1873 aged 17 yrs 9 ms 13 days.
41. **KITELY:** Wilmott D.A. Kiteley who died 12 January 1883 aged 1 hr 3 mo 4 ds. Archie Kiteley who died 10 April 1883 aged 32 yrs 6 mo 7 ds.
42. **KITELY:** Catherine Kiteley died 20 June 1892 aged 51 yrs & 9 mos.
43. **KITELY:** John Kiteley Sr. died 6 February 1888 aged 84 yrs. Sarah Kiteley died 5 February 1901 aged 87 yrs. Mary Ann Kiteley died 14 December 1899 aged 46 yrs. Lizzie Kiteley died 6 February 1904 aged 59 yrs. [Sarah MAFERY (?)]
44. **LEWIS:** William son of John & Elizabeth Lewis died 16th of 11th mo 1860 ae 10 mos.
45. **LEWIS:** Henry Lewis who died 29 July 1875 aged 59 years.
46. **LEWIS:** John L. Lewis who died 7 April 1877 aged 65 years 6 months.
47. **LEWIS:** Benjamin Lewis who died 15 January 1862 aged 98 years.
48. **LEWIS:** Elizabeth wife of John Lewis died 29 October 1883 ae 66 years. [Elizabeth FENTON]
49. **MCDEVITT:** John McDevitt died 14 January 1895 aged 67 years. Elizabeth McDevitt died 4 August 1928 aged 71 yrs. Nancy wife of John McDevitt died 23 February 1904 aged 73 years 6 mo. Edgar Roy son of Samuel & Isabella McDevitt died 4 March 1899 aged 8 years 5 mo 28 ds. William E. J. son of John & Nancy McDevitt who died 13 April 1893 aged 17 years 7 m 9 days.
50. **MOORE:** Joseph Moore died 6th of 8th mo 1861 ae 22 ys 7 mo 24 ds.
51. **MOORE:** Mary B. dau of Asa & Catharine Moore died 4th of 1st mo 1855 ae 2 yrs 7 mo & 13 das. [Catherine HAIGHT]
52. **PHILIPS:** William Philips died 6th of 6th mo 1858 ae 54 ys 9 m 28 d.
53. **PHILIPS:** Eliza Philips died 11th of 8th mo 1862 ae 54 ys 1 mo 15 ds.
54. **PHILLIPS:** Benjamin F. Phillips died 14th of 4th mo 1868 aged 15 yrs 8 mos.
55. **PHILLIPS:** Lydia Martha dau of William & Eliza Phillips died 22 May 1871 aged 22 years.
56. **PIERSON:** Rachel Pierson died 21 April 1873 aged 21 years 2 mos.
57. **PIERSON:** Joshua Pierson who died 11 May 1870 ae 68 years 3 mos.
58. **ROBINSON:** Elizabeth Webb beloved wife of Ollie Robinson died 16 October 1944.
59. **SHAW:** Wilmour W. son of Ira & Minnie Shaw died 22 March 1888 aged 1 year 8 mos & 20 days.
60. **SHAW:** Josephine A. Shaw died 21 February 1880 aged 11 years 11 mo 15 days.
61. **SHAW:** Thomas R. Shaw died 31 August 1879 aged 66 years 10 months & 6 days.
62. **SHAW:** Mary Webb beloved wife of Thos R. Shaw died 10 March 1980 in

her 81st year.

63. **SHIELS:** W.J. Shiels stepson of Levi & son of Sarah Hughes died 14 of 11 mo 1869 aged 20 years.
64. **SPRING:** Morris Edgar Spring died 5th of 3rd mo 1862 ae 7 mo 3 ds.
65. **STONE:** Esther wife of Solomon Stone died 6th of 12th mo 1830 aged 46 yrs.
66. **STONE:** Solomon Stone who died 8th of 1st mo 1867 ae 77 years a native of Vermont.
67. **STRANGWAYS:** William Strangways who died 16 April 1883 aged 35 yrs 2 mo.
68. **VAN ALLEN:** Celestia Evelyn beloved daut of Henry & Elizabeth Van Allen died 16 August 1867 ae 19 years 4 mos 12 ds. [Elizabeth HUGHES]
69. **WATSON:** Elizabeth wife of Moses Watson died 8 August 1873 aged 37 years. [Elizabeth PHILLIPS]
70. **WEBB:** Christina dau of James & Martha Jane Webb died 19 June 1875 ae 2 months.
71. **WEBB:** Martha J. Lewis wife of James Webb died 4 April 1883 aged 28 years 3 months.
72. **WEST:** Lydia wife of George West died 26th of 4 month 1854 ae 38 yrs 3 ms & 22 das. [Lydia TRAVISS]
73. **WILKINSON:** Walter son of Rich. & Hannah M. Wilkinson died 6 of 10 mo 1869 aged 1 yr 8 ms & 22 days. [Hannah Maria BAKER]
74. **WILSON:** John son of Chas & Rachel Wilson born 17 April 1882 died 6 Spetember 1896. [Rachel DOYLE]
75. **WILSON:** Richard Allen son of Chas & Rachel Wilson died 7th of 5th mo 1878 ae 8 (?) yrs 4 (?) ms and 7 ds. [Rachel DOYLE]
76. **WOOD:** William J. son of Isaac & Urilla Wood died 14 July 1871 aged 5 days.
77. **WOOD:** Minnetta dau of Isaac & Urilla Wood died 3 July 1875 ae 2 mo 9 das.
78. **WOOD:** Merilla wife of Isaac Wood died 25 November 1895 aged 54 years 4 m. [Urilla LEWIS]

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Tombstones of Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island

Compiled by Elizabeth Hancocks, C.G.

This list is a transcription of some of the tombstones found in the Charlottetown Pioneer Cemetery which was established about 1789 and abandoned in 1872. It was restored in 1974. This transcription was done in the spring of 1976, at which time the cemetery appeared to have been once more abandoned, with many damaged stones. What stones remain are in surprisingly good shape considering that many of them are more than 150 years old. Our project involved taking pictures of all the stones on this list. If anyone recognizes an ancestor, we would be pleased to make further information available. Most of the stones were very easy to read, but many had fallen, and some had trees growing too close to them to enable photography to be done. It is our understanding that an earlier transcript of this cemetery is available and in the possession of the Prince Edward Island Heritage Foundation. We have, however, been unable to locate it, and thus to publish it.

Vandalized cemeteries are a sorry sight anywhere, particularly when the stones in them should be regarded as national monuments. It is our hope that a full list of the stones in this cemetery will come to light, perhaps from an earlier era, or from local work in P.E.I. When it does, CANADIAN GENEALOGIST will be pleased to publish it.

ALEXANDER Thomas, d 16 May 1821, 67y, his wife Mary d 1 Aug 1821, 58y
ATTWOOD Keziah, wife of Benjamin DAVIES, Esq, of Charlottetown, who in consequence of severe injuries from an accident by fire, after enduring extreme agony for the space of 48 hours which she bore with resignation to the Divine will, departed this life 1 Nov 1852, 33y; lamented by her family and a large circle of friends to whom her aimiable qualities had endeared her

BALL Betsy, d 26 Jan 1824, 58y, leaving an only son to lament her irreparable loss

BELL Here lies the body of Isabella, wife of George Bell, d 11 Aug 1789, 24y

BETHUNE Flora, wife of David, d 11 Oct 1873, 40y

BRECKEN Beneath this Tomb are deposited the mortal remains of the Honourable John Brecken who departed this life 2 Nov 1847, 47y?

BRECKEN This stone marks the place of Interrment of the earthly remains of Matilda Brecken, relict of the late Ralph Brecken, Esq, and daughter of the late Lieut. Joseph Robinson, who d 3 Nov 1812, 63y

BRIGGS Anna, wife Of Robert, d 21 Dec 1821, 38y

BRODERICK George, of this town, formerly of Newport Pagnell, Bucks, England, d 26 Jan 1851, 48y. This stone was erected by his mother

BRODWELL Thomas, d 9 June 1851, 43y

BINNS Erected by Charles Binns, Jr, and Elizabeth Ann, his wife, to the memory of two infant children

BUTCHER Margaret Theodota, wife of Mark, d 30 Apr 1848, 37y, also their son Mark, d 11 Aug 1846, 11m

BUTCHER Patience, d 28 Sept 1841, 52y
BUTCHER William, d 1 Mar 1837, 68y, and his wife Hannah, d 1 July 1838,
75y

CAMERON Ewen, who after a life distinguished by unblemished integrity
and most disinterested by ardent zeal for the welfare of this Island, his
adopted country, closed his brief but honourable career on 1 Aug 1831,
43y, to the unspeakable grief of his afflicted wife and family, by whom this
stone is erected to perpetuate the remembrance of his virtues and of the
great irreparable loss they have sustained

CAMERON Sarah, wife of Allan, d 19 Mar 1835, 51y

CANTELO James Mabey, d 4 Mar 1855, 32y. Erected by his beloved wife in
token of respect for departed worth. Also in memory of his Mother Han-
nah, d 1 Apr 1846, 64y. Likewise in memory of his five children: Hannah, J
Dix, Lydia Emily, Fanny Rosena, and Anne

COOK William, Esq, d 7 Aug 1852, 52y, also his sons William and Thomas

DEACON John, d 4 Sept 1828, also his wife Alice, d 8 Mar 1845

DIXON Ann, wife of George, d 31 Mar 1841, 41y, leaving seven children and
a disconsolate husband

DOCKENDORFF William, Esq, native of the state of Maine. By Industry and
Integrity he raised himself to independence. The kindness of his manners
and the disinterestedness of his feelings assured him the esteem of his
friends and the respect of his adopted country. After a residence of 47
years upon this Island he d 24 June 1839, 67y, leaving a wife and numerous
family

DOUGLAS James, Esq, late Controller of the Customs for this Island, d 26
Sept 1805, 46y

DUCHEMIN Edwin John, d 14 June 1824, 8m, and Peter Hamilton, who
unfortunately burned to death 4 Feb 1827, 5y, children of Watson and
Sarah

Beneath this stone two infants sleep

One died in agonizing death

The other in his mother's arms

Gently resigned his fleeting breath

EVANS Benjamin, Esquire, for many years a resident of Charlotte Town on
this Island, d 24 Nov 1825, 75y

FOUCE Benjamin, d 2 Dec 1819, 24y

GOODMAN Elizabeth Isabella, wife of the Honourable G R, d 18 Dec 1848,
42y

HASZARD William, Esq, of Bellevue, PEI, d 14 Mar 1847, 80y, also his wife
Ann FARRANT, d 18 Jan 1858, 78y

HILL Joseph, d 25 Nov 1842, 48y, leaving a widow and five children to
lament their irreparable loss

HUGHES Rebekah, d 22 Aug 1850, 50y

JARVIS Edward James, Chief Justice of this Island, d 3 May 1852, 63y

JARVIS Ann, wife of Edward James, d 28 Aug 1841, 54y, also their daughter
Anna Maria, d 21 Aug 1830, 11m

JENKINS Penelope, beloved daughter of the Rector of this Parish who died of
Consumption 24 Mar 1845, 19y, also Mary Elizabeth, her sister, d 21 Jan

1832, 4m, 1w

JOHNSON Henry Brady, MD, d 1 Aug 1850, 25y

JOHNSTON Jane, wife of Alexander of Prince town Road

JOHNSTON William, Esquire, His Majesty's Attorney General of this Island, who after an able and faithful discharge of his public duties for the period of 14 years was struck with paralysis on 17 May 1828 and died in a few hours in the 49th year of his age

JONES Maria, relict of tbe late Thomas, d 8 Feb 1842, 49y

JONES Thomas, d 22 July 1833; 42y

LEPAGE Elisha, Esq, d 16 Apr 1813, in the 49th year of his age. He was an honest man, a faithful friend and a loving husband respected while he lived and regretted when he died

LEPAGE John Nich, Esq, an eminent Merchant of this Island. He died generally lamented 11 May 1824 aged that day 32y. His widowed and disconsolate mother has caused this monument to be erected in testimony of his filial piety and general worth

LONGUET Mary, eldest child of John ORLEBAR, Commander, RN, and Harriet, his wife, d 30 Sept 1846, 7y 10m

MABEY George, d 4 Mar 1846, 89y, also his wife Mary, d 1 Apr 183?, 7?y, erected in grateful remembrance of Paul MabeY who d 22 Mar 1863, 73y

MACNEILL Jessie, wife of Archibald, d 22 Dec 1872, 34y

MCDONALD Charles, departed this life in the flower of his youth the 22nd year of his age 30 Sept 1856, a dutiful son and affectionate brother and lamented by all who knew him

MCKENZIE Thomas Jones, 2nd son of Kenneth and Mary Ann, d 1841

MCKINNON Donald, late of York River, native of the Island of Mull, Argyleshire, d 4 June 1839, 79y

MCLEAN Flora and Margaret, aged 19y, and Sarah, 15y, daughters of Alexander and Nancy, who were suddenly removed from this world by fire, 25 Feb 1845

NELSON Frederic A E, d 7 June 1838, 43y

NEWTON Isaac of Dorsetshire, England, d 28 Dec 1843, 60y, also his nephew James NEWTON, d in the year 1823, 25y

OXLY Luesa, youngest daughter of John and Mary, d 1 Aug 1841, 14y, also Mary, wife of John, d 20 June 1846, 58y

PALMER James Bardin, Esq, Barrister at Law, d 3 Mar 1833, 63y. Strongly devoted during a residence of 30 years to this his adopted country, and highly talented in his profession, he discharged, with zeal and integrity, the duties reposed in him of many responsible offices under it's Government

PEMBERTON Andrew Wale, AM, Captain in His Majesty's Rifle Brigade, who d here 15 Mar 1828, in his 48th year. This stone has been erected by his brother Officers as a tribute due to the merits of their late gallant friend and companion in arms

PETHICK William T, d 15 Nov 1867, 36y, also our little Thomas Henry, 3m

PIPPY Louisa Augusta, wife of John. This monument erected by her husband. She departed this life 13 May 1824, 23y. After being married 17 months and only 16 days after giving birth to a lovely boy who has sur-

vived her

PIPPY Joseph, d 20 Apr 1827, 73y

PIPPY Mary, relict of Joseph, d 7 Mar 1839, 79y

PLAWE John, squire, Architect, d 24 May 1820, 75y

PLAWE Mary, relict of the late John, d 5 Nov 1823, 79y

RAMSAY Margaret, wife of David, merchant, d 22 Dec 1832, 38y

RENDLE Maria Jane, wife of John, d 17 Oct 1866, 49y, also Jane, wife of John Rendle, d 6 Jan 1869, 34y

REID Anne, aged 30y, 5m, 29d, on 29 Oct 1833

My brother write these lines for me
and tell the World I died in Peace
and that I died beloved of thee
Whose love to me will never cease
by W D

RICHARDSON Mr Cavie, formerly of Selby, York Co, England, for many years General agent for the Colonial Church Society in British North America, d 22 Mar 1851, 63y. His afflicted widow in testimony of his piety and worth has erected this memorial

RODD John, d 5 Apr 1842, 75y

The eye of him that hath seen me shall see me no more:

Thine eyes are upon me, and I am not

SCANTLEBURY William, d 12 Jan 1853, 68y, native of Devonshire, England, and his wife Isabella FERGUSON, d 29 Feb 1852, 52y, native of Perth shire, Scotland

SHERMAN J H, United States Consul, born in the City of Albany, New York, US, d at Charlottetown 11 Aug 1865, 63y, Stone erected by his widow

SMITH Ensign Peter of the New Brunswick Fencibles, who after many years of faithful servitude to his King and Country, departed this life 1 June 1843, 64y. As a mark of respect to his memory his son Henry has caused this stone to be erected

SMITH James of Plymouth, Dock Devon, Merchant, d 18 Sept 1820, 41y

SMITH? Mary, youngest daughter Of Thomas and Ann of Crumlin Terrace, Belfast, Ireland, who died at Falconwood 3 Apr 1858, 14y

STEWART Helen, wife of Theophilus DESBRIASAY, Esq, youngest daughter of Robert Stewart, Esq, of Rose Bank, d 15 Sept 1848, in her 31st year, after giving birth to an infant which is interred in the same grave

STEWART Frances, wife of Henry F JARVIS, MD, d 28 Sept 1850, 26y, also their infant daughter Anna Mary d 30 Aug 1850, 7w. This stone is erected by an afflicted husband suddenly and prematurely deprived of a most affectionate and devoted wife

TREMLETT Ann, daughter of Thomas and Sarah, of Dartmouth, Co Devon, England. She departed this life on her birthday 12 Apr 1822 after a long and painful illness which she bore with uncommon fortitude and resignation, leaving, of a numerous family, but one surviving brother, the Chief Justice of this Island, to lament her irreparable loss. Aged 43y

WILSON Grace, wife of David, Merchant, d 4 May 1845, 59y; also their daughter Mary Ellen, d 1 Sept 1830, 6w

WRIGHT This stone marks the spot where lie the mortal remains of the Hon-

ourable George Wright, Surveyor General of this Island, who was a Member of Her Majesty's Council for 18 years and at five different periods administered the Government of this Island. Died 13 Mar 1842, 62y
In memory of the undermentioned Men. 7th Rifles Fusiliers who departed this life as follows

R THROUGHTON 13 Dec 1848, 28y

J MASSEY 6 Jan 1849, 34y

G WITTSIRE 23 Mar 1819, 31y

This stone erected by their comrades



Stone from Pioneer Cemetery, Prince Edward Island. Many carry full data.

Reminiscences of the Duncan family of Lambton County, Ontario: clues for family searching

Compiled by Blake Maxfield

"Because of the fact that this family is such an early one and typical of the many that settled in Lanark and later moved to Lambton, I thought it could be of interest to your readers, especially as it was written 52 years ago by a man who knew the original pioneers," says Blake Maxfield in sending us these reminiscences. We think reminiscences are quite valuable as genealogical sources not only because they are often written by pioneers themselves, or by people who 'touched the hand', but because they often contain interesting detail about the family not available from any other source. Often a reminiscence is the only biographical data about a family or individual available to clothe the genealogical skeleton, and all the more valuable for that reason. Reminiscences are valuable for another reason, too. Often they are valuable pieces of historical evidence, interesting glimpses of the past from the people who lived it at the time. How valuable are they as proof? Like any such material, they should be treated with care. Much of what they purport to set out as 'fact' is really a variety of hearsay evidence unless documented — and the very nature of a reminiscence usually precludes such documentation. Nevertheless, they are without peer as clues on the genealogical way. Read with care, treated as 'background information', backed up by thorough research in primary sources, reminiscences are fascinating sources of tremendous interest to genealogist and historian alike. Mr. Maxfield notes that "if anyone finds the family to be theirs, I would be pleased to send them the additional information I have if they write to me."

Sarnia, December 10th, 1927

I have often been asked to leave on record a History of the Duncan Family, and as far as my information goes I am perfectly willing but I must say at the very start that, although I am over 70 years of age, I am necessarily dependent on hearsay information, which we all know is not always reliable, although, family tradition such as I have to depend on is apt to be pretty correct and I have been very careful to investigate and sift the evidence by interviewing elderly people before they died, and comparing notes, so that, I think my account is likely as good as you will ever get. At any rate, I will pass it on to the best of my recollection and ability.

The Family, in Canada, starts with John Duncan, and his Sister, Girzie, who was married to James Lockhart. This Scotch nickname I have been told is on her tombstone in Dalhousie but her descendants have adopted the name 'Grace', but by the Duncans, and Donalds, and Parks, she was called 'Auntie Girzie'. I will refer to this branch of the family later on, but the older generations held the Lockharts in the highest respect, but personally I did not know the older generations.

John Duncan, Sr.

The patriarch, named above, descended from a Highland Family somewhere in the North of Scotland, or the Hielands, as it was called. He resided for a short time, at my father's house in Plympton and told my father that the name, in the Hielands, was MacLonochie, [?] which in Gaelic means the sons of Duncan, but this is true, I believe, of all the Duncans, though some have never translated their name into English. His father, if I have been correctly informed, was named James Duncan, and his mother was Agnes Smith. Her mother was Girzie Mcphate, who, when she came to the Highlands, could speak no English. Agnes Smith had a brother, a Mr. Smith, who went into business in the north of Ireland, and 'Grandfather Duncan', as he was called by his descendants in Canada, acted as his clerk for some years, in his young days. According to the inscription on his monument in the Bunyan Cemetery, he was born in the year 1776 and died in the year 1856. He was born in the neighborhood of Hamilton, Scotland. He was living in the year 1799 in Dalsert, a town near Hamilton and was married in early life to Miss Agnes Thomson, of Hamilton or Straham. Jean Thomson, m. [?] Taylor and Charlie Taylor's mother was a sister, this accounting for their relationship to the Duncans, thought they are not Duncans, by descent, on either side of their house. Mr. Duncan was well educated and in 1820 was living in Hamilton. This being the year when he emigrated to Canada. He, after his first wife's death, was married a second time to a widow, named Marion or May Dykes, but she did not accompany him to Canada. His sons and daughters, by his first wife, came with him. There were two sons and three daughters. The sons were James and John, or as they were known to us, Uncle Jimmie and Uncle Jock. The three daughters were Marion (Auntie May), married to John Donald, who was my grandfather. Agnes, or Aunt Nanzie, married to Joseph Park, the well known Uncle Josie, and Jean married to William Park. This last, going with all her family to Salt Lake City, having embraced the Latter Day Saints' Religion. It is expected that they are all dead by this time, but as she had a very large family, her descendants are likely numerous and are presumed to be in Utah, but no direct word has been received for years, with respect to their emigration to Canada. The usual plan at that time was to form a club and charter a vessel. There were no steam boats in those days and the vessels were old sailing vessels. The vessel on which the Duncan family came, was called the *Prompt*. There was quite a fleet of these emigrant vessels. The *Prompt* I am told, was wrecked on her next voyage. The Chalmers family, from Hamilton, was on the same trip also, the Hamilton family, the Morrisons, also the Brooks family and many others. The late Dr. Morrison, looked up the *Prompt* list of passengers and published in the *Observer* a good readable account, which attracted much interest at the time. The passengers were landed at Quebec and were taken up the St. Lawrence in a batteaux, a kind of big row boats [sic] rowed by French-Canadian Boatmen or Voyageurs. Mrs. James Chalmers, then Isabella Cameron, said that they used one french word very much, so that she always remembered it. The word was 'Sacre'. At the Lachine Rapids, the batteaux had to stop below the rapids. They went on, in what they called Durham Boats, somewhat bigger and better, I believe. They disembarked at Kingston, and were sent through to Perth. The Upper Canadian Government, taking charge. Sir Peregrine Maitland was Governor

of Upper Canada at the time. The settlers were provided with a few tools to be used in clearing and they were allotted land in the Township of Dalhousie and had to go to Lanark Village to locate their lots. One, Colonel Marshall, was Land Agent, at the time. The Duncan family located beside Dalhousie Lake, and I have been told, on the authority of the Hon. Malcolm Cameron, that the Lake was formerly known by his name, as Duncan's Lake. My Uncle Matthew Duncan's family, still live on, and occupy the homestead of my grandfather, John Donald, located at that time. The Duncan sons and daughters grew up and married. James Duncan to Christina or Kirsty Chalmers and John Duncan married to Beenie Scott. They proved to be a very prolific family, each of them having twelve or more children which accounts for their great numbers at the present time, though now, they have no such families. Following up the history of John Duncan, Sr. (Grandfather), he left Dalhousie which is rocky and hard to farm and came to Sarnia Township, with his son James, in 1835. They settled on the bank of the Perch, on Lot No. 6, Con. No. 1, Sarnia Township, which was James Duncan's homestead and where he and his stalwart sons did well. The old Gentlemen taught school in Sarnia Town and also in Sarnia Township, and I believe was the first teacher in both Town and County. Mr. Robert Burns, of Brantford, in writing at a later date on the early History of Sarnia and Township, said he was a good teacher, though too old for other work, he was a good reader, a first rate writer and claimed himself to be well up in arithmetic, as far as long tailed division, which by the way, is as far as anyone really gets. Mr. George Menzie, who was one of his scholars, told me he was a good teacher, though severe in his discipline. He kept a grocery store in Sarnia about 1848-9, and afterwards retired. The last years of his life he spent with his grandson, John Duncan on the 12th line of Moore, where he died and was buried in Bunyan Cemetery. His mother's clock, is now in possession of Miss Agness Dunn, at Mandaumin, and is still capable of keeping time when kept in repair. The other son, John better known as Uncle Jock, came to Warwick Township with his family about the year 1835 and so did his sister Jean and her husband, Mr. William Park. Uncle Jock sold out at Warwick and came to Plympton in the year 1840, where he settled near his Cousin, James Lockhart, on Lot 3, Con. 2, Plympton, where he raised his large family, nine daughters and three sons, all of whom have passed away with the exception of our venerable Hon. President, (John Duncan). He built a house on the Enniskillen and Plympton line, where he lived for a short time and afterwards moved to Sania, where he died. The other two daughters, Mrs. Donald and Mrs. Josie Park, stayed in Dalhousie. Mrs. Donald died in Carleton Place in 1881 at the home of her daughter, Barbara (Mrs. Wm. Taylor). Auntie Nanzie lived in a part of Dalhousie or Lavant, called Poland, and I believed died there though I have no record of it. I remember seeing her when on a visit to her son James, who lived on the Moore Line. I met her at Camlachie and drove her home to my father's. She was greatly beloved by all her relatives and must have been a very superior woman in every respect.

This fairly well completes the story of that older generations, with the exception of the Lockharts, in which I am not so well informed but I know that James Lockhart and Auntie Girzie came to Canada and settled in Dal-

housie. Their family, I may as well confess, I do know much about [sic] with the exception of the two who came to Plympton, viz:-James Lockhart married to Janet Purdon, and Janet Lockhart married to Joseph Lang. Uncle Lockhart, himself, came to live with his son James in Plympton and is said to be buried in the old burying ground on the Second Line. There was another son, Andrew Lockhart, who lived at one time at Bowmanville, Ontario, who had two sons, Kirkman and James Lockhart and perhaps more children. Mrs. Lang came with her husband and family to Plympton and they settled on the Lake Shore, at what is now known as Blue Point. At first, Mr. Lang rented his farm from John Dougall of the Montreal Witness, but he afterwards found out that Mr. Dougall did not have a good title to the land which Mr. Lang then bought from the rightful owners. This involved him in a chancery lawsuit with Mr. Dougall but as he had in the first place leased the land from Mr. Dougall, thus acknowledging the title, he lost his case and left Plympton, going, I have been told to Minnesota, some of the family staying here. John got married to Donald Gray's sister, Jeanie to John Cairns, Grace to Eli Andrews of Port Huron and all have been fairly prosperous. One of Jeanie Lang's sons, Mr. Joseph Cairns, was Reeve of Plympton and at one time Warden of Lambton County, she, herself, lived to great age and only died very recently. John Land also lived to an advanced age. They had a large family of sons and daughters, who are mostly with us, living in Plympton, Sarnia and Port Huron. James Lockhart's family are so well known, that I do not need to go into particulars, our worth secretary is a grandson. Grace Lockhart was married to Wm. Ireland of Sarnia also a Warden of the County. Margaret Lockhart to John McAlpine of Petrolia, Agnes Lockhart to Mr. Balfour of Dalhousie, James, Robert and Andrew came to Sarnia. Robert is still alive in Detroit and takes a keen interest in our annually [sic] reunions. Andrew and James are both dead. Both left families whom we hope to have at our reunion meetings.

An outline of the families follows and I believe it to be substantially correct.

William Nisbet,
Sarnia, June 16th, 1928.

Name	Consort	Family
John Duncan Grandfather	Agnes Thomson	James Duncan Marion Duncan John Duncan Agnes Duncan Jean Duncan Also Frances Duncan who died in Scotland without issue.
James Duncan, Sr. and children	John Duncan Robert Duncan James Duncan Isabel Duncan	Janet Reid Susan MacIntosh Jane Holmes Ronald McColl

Agnes Duncan
Kirsty Duncan
William Duncan
Marion Duncan
Andrew Duncan
Kate Duncan
Alex Duncan
Jean Duncan
Joseph Duncan

Annie Duncan

John Duncan,
(familiarily known as
Uncle Jock, son of
Grandfather Duncan)
His wife Beenie Scott

John Robertson
James Gibson
Isaac Knapp*
*died unmarried
George Proctor
James Purvis
Robert Dunlop
Duncan McDonald
Ellen McGregor
Mrs. Mortimer
(Miss Stapleford
(Maggie
Andrew Climie

Marion Duncan,
daughter of John
Duncan, Grandfather
Her husband,
John Donald

David Nisbet
John Paul
Helen Houston
Agnes Brownlee
John Houston
Peter Lee
Sarah Houston
Janet Fife
John Cuthbertson
Wm. Taylor
Mary Buchan
Marion Clark

Agnes Duncan,
daughter of Grandfather
Duncan. The family will
not be given in full nor
the consort be noted as I
do not know these things.
W.N. Her husband,
Joseph Park

Jean Duncan
Her husband
William Park

John S. Miller
Robert Mills

Catharine McLean
Alex Lamont
Christina McCormick
Robert Purvis
(Jane Calvert
(Miss Bygroves
Silas Mills

Margaret Duncan
Agnes Duncan
Marion Duncan
Jean Duncan
Beenie Duncan
Christina Duncan
Janet Duncan
Isabella Duncan
John Duncan
Thomas Duncan
James Duncan

Helen Duncan

Agnes Donald
Janet Donald
John Donald
Thomas Donald
Marion Donald
Jean Donald
James Donald
Andrew Donald
Elizabeth Donald
Barbara Donald
Matthew Donald
Frank Donald

Joseph Park
Duncan Park
James Park
Jean Park
Marion Park
Hugh Park
John Park

Large family — went to
Salt Lake City —
One son, John Park, came
to Sarnia on a visit some
years ago. A son-in-law
Mr. Borrowman, also came to
Plympton on a mission
but the friends here have
very little knowledge of
this family.

SEMPER FIDELIS: The Markells and Merkleys in Upper Canada

By Marguerite R. Dow

Marguerite Ruth Dow was born in Ottawa, Ontario, the daughter of Gordon Russell and Beatrice (Bott) Dow. She graduated with a Master of Arts degree in English from the University of Toronto, and, after teaching in Ontario high schools from 1959 to 1965, she became a professor in the Faculty of Education at the University of Western Ontario, where she teaches English and Drama. She is a Life Fellow and Life Patron of the Intercontinental Biographical Association, England, as well as a Life Fellow of the International Institute of Community Service, England; a Fellow of the World Academy, New Zealand; and a Fellow of the American Biographical Institute. Her publications include Light From Other Windows, 1964; The Magic Mask, 1966; Courses of Study in the Theatre Arts, 1969; My Canada, 1977; Heritage, 1977, 1978; and various articles in professional journals.

"Journeys end in lovers meeting"

(Shakespeare's *Twelfth Night* II 3 1.46)

The coming of the United Empire Loyalists to Upper Canada, at the outbreak of the American Revolution, was so fundamental to the ultimate development of the whole province of Ontario that, when the province was formed in 1867, her motto became "ut incipit permanet fidelis" (as she began, so she remains, loyal). The experience of the Markell and Merkely families who settled in the Eastern District of Upper Canada, the strategic triangle of land bounded by the flowing Ottawa, Rideau and St. Lawrence Rivers, was representative of the trials of the thousands of Loyalists who fled north for political refuge.¹ Although a Johannes Marquel is recorded as witnessing a will in Albany, New York, as early as 1704,² the ancestors of the Markells and Merkleys who eventually settled in Ontario can be traced directly from the Johann Friedrich Merckel who set out for America from the majestic Rhine Valley in the year 1709 and settled in the British Province of New York, where he was ultimately appointed a Colonial Justice.³ The Colonial census taken in New York in the winter of 1710 listed him as the head of one of a number of German Palatine families along the picturesque Hudson River, where he was living with 'one woman, two lads aged 9-15, and three maids, aged 9-17.'⁴ Merkels reportedly came to Canada as early as 1750, the year following the founding of Halifax, Nova Scotia, where they settled.⁵

Apparently formed from *Mark* couple with the Old French diminutive *el*, the name *Markell* implies 'Little Mark' or 'Son of Mark'. Probably originally spelled *Merkle* (and pronounced in French *Markell* and in German *Merkley*), the name is difficult to trace because there have been so many variant spellings.⁶ Since the term *mark* means a march or border territory, the name *Markell* also suggests a family who came from an area between boundaries. The ancestors of the Ontario Markells were originally Huguenots from

Alsace,⁷ an area transferred from the old Holy Roman Empire to France by the Peace of Westphalia in 1648. Formerly the German Elsass-Lothringen, Alsace-Lorraine (the present French Departments of Haut-Rhin and Bas-Rhin, and Moselle) is in fact a border territory, once the Rhenish (or lower) Palatinate which comprised the nucleus of the Holy Roman Empire founded by Charlemagne, the King of the Franks (A.D. 768-814), who centred his court here. This Lower and Middle Rhine territory had been settled during the third century A.D. by the 'free men' or Franks, a confederation of Teutonic tribes, who a hundred years later became divided into two main groups, the Salian Franks, who established themselves along the Lower Rhine, and the Ripuarian Franks, along the Middle Rhine. Franconia, the German Duchy Franken between the Upper and Lower Rhine, is therefore regarded as the cradle of the Frankish race; and after the Treaty of Verdun in the year A.D. 843 this region became the centre of the German Kingdom. Although the Salian Franks moved west, into what became modern France, their King Clovis (who became Louis I of the French), A.D. 481-511, eventually also gained control over the Ripuarian Franks.

In spite of the fact that Johann Friedrich Merckel presumably came to America from the Rhenish Palatine town of Durlach, near Karlsruhe on the northern edge of the Black Forest and south-east of the Saar River, he may have been born in Alsace, probably about 1665, before the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes by Louis XIV of France in 1685, an event that encouraged many Huguenots to flee across the Rhine into the German Palatinate, because the French no longer enjoyed the freedom of worship formerly granted by the Huguenot King Henry IV in 1598. The historian Reamon listed this Markell family as Huguenots,⁸ and legend claims that the head of this Markell family descends from a fourteenth century nobleman.⁹ In Germany the Von Merckel family of Hesse Castle, Darmstadt, (to the north-east of the Saar River), did include a Baron Merckel, King's Jury and Keeper of the King's Court records at Minden and Gomerheim. His son Friederich Wilhelm became William, Duke of Hesse Castle, Darmstadt. The Rhineland Palatinate, which extended across both sides of the Rhine, was bordered on the east by Hesse-Nassau. According to Mrs. Leo Merckley,¹⁰ the Lutheran Church Records as Durlach, Germany, list a Johann Heinrich Merckel (born at Nurnborg), who married Juliana Danbe (daughter of Jos. Wilhelm Danbe) on 8 October 1701, at Durlach. This may be the father of the American Immigrant Johann Friederich, who named his eldest son Henrich. The Lutheran Church Headquarters in Karlsruhe, Germany, also lists a Johannes Merckel, husband of Juliana Jacobina (born at Schlindeveinin) and father of Christina Jacobina (born 12 January 1748), Catherina Apolonia (born 15 March 1750), and Juliana Jacobina (born 21 April 1757). In any case, Johann Friederich Merckel bore the Christian name of the Calvinist Elector Palatine, who claimed the throne of the Holy Roman Empire by right of succession. Frederick III of the Simmern Dynasty, who was associated with the Reform Church, became ruler of the Palatine in 1559; and Heidleburg, which became his capital, was a centre of Calvinism.

The Thirty-Years War (1618-48), which began with a Czech-Calvinist uprising in Bohemia, brought the defeat of the grandfather of George I of England,

the Elector Frederick V (1596-1632), by the recognized Hapsburg Emperor Ferdinand III and his Catholic allies; and with the Peace of Westphalia in 1648 Germany was divided into hundreds of separate states. The Holy Roman Emperor was now chosen by the so-called Electors who were the rulers of the more important states, so that, as Voltaire pointed out, the empire was by then neither holy, nor Roman, nor an empire.

By the seventeenth century there was a perpetual threat of war in Europe. Emperor Leopold I, for example, declared war on France in 1674 when Louis XIV of France invaded the Rhine to claim her 'natural frontiers': the Rhine River, and the mountains of the Alps and the Pyrenees. In the eighteenth century, too, the balance of power in Europe was constantly shifting, as France, Britain, Austria, Prussia, and Russia became the five great powers. During the Seven Years War of 1756-63 Britain won Canada from the French through the capture of Quebec in 1759; but after the subsequent American Revolutionary War of 1776-83, Britain recognized the independence of her former Thirteen Colonies, who had been supported in that war by France, Spain, and Holland.

In the last twenty years of the seventeenth century, the French invasion of the Palatinate led to the ruin of a great number of cities there, including Mannheim, Heidleburg, Worms, and Speyer, not far from Durlach, the centre from which the Markell family emigrated. Under the Dauphin, a great army sent by the French King Louis XIV ruined the country in a deplorable manner. The first city taken was the cathedral centre of Speyer,¹¹ where a proclamation ordered the inhabitants to 'retire with their goods, because the town was to be burnt the fifth day after. . . . They were not suffered to pass the Rhine where they might have found some assistance among their friends and relatives, but were forced to retire to Alsace, among the French, who treated them like so many beasts . . . The peasants and settlers . . . made them pay such excessive rates that they were forced to leave the greatest part of their goods for want of carriage. . . . Those who had the happiness to preserve the remainder of their money hid it underground for fear of being robbed by the soldiers on the road, as several of them were who had not used that precaution. After their departure, the town was abandoned for three days to the mercy of the soldiers, who committed a thousand sacrileges. . . . The town was entirely consumed; and lest the fire should be too merciful, the French King ordered it afterward to be demolished, and a thousand soldiers were employed to level it to the ground.'¹²

Constant political upheaval such as this placed the inhabitants of the Rhineland in a continual state of flux. As a result, a heavy migration had poured from both sides of the valley of the Rhine and its tributaries. The name 'Palatine' (from the German Pfalz) was applied indiscriminately to all the emigrants not only from the Palatinate itself, but from the neighboring territories as well. Nearly 3,000 of these emigrants finally landed in New York as early as 1710, and formed the largest single group ever to arrive in Colonial America. They came, as they themselves said "to secure lands for our children, on which they will be able to support themselves after we die."¹³ The heavy German emigration around 1710 seems to have occurred for a number of reasons: the continuous wars that devastated the Rhine and the accompa-

nying heavy taxation, some religious intolerance, unprecedented cold weather, and the widespread advertising of the new world sponsored by the British Government in the hope that the land would become settled and so revenue producing.¹⁴

In 1708 Queen Anne of England (1665-1714) approved an order in council for the British Government to venture into the manufacturing of naval stores, particularly for the caulking of ships, with the assistance of the Palatines, who were consequently to be settled along the Hudson River in the province of New York. Governor Lovelace assisted the plan by giving the Palatines land on the west side of the Hudson River about 55 miles north of New York City.

At this time England was becoming undisputed master of the seas, a position she succeeded in reaching after the War of the Spanish Succession (1700-1714). In fact it was the sea power of Britain that determined the fate of Canada in the Seven Years' War (1756-1763). If the first ship that sailed up the St. Lawrence in 1760 had flown the flag of France, Wolfe's victory at Quebec in 1759 would have been of little value. Canada was really won by the British navy.

Throughout the eighteenth century, in order to support her navy, Britain needed a reliable supply of naval stores, particularly tar to keep the ships watertight. As Sweden provided the largest supply, that country could charge exorbitant prices. On the other hand, if cheap labor could be provided, naval stores could be manufactured by the British themselves. Because the British government, at the same time, was seeking a means of employment for the emigrant Palatines, their settlement in New York Province seemed to answer both problems, as that province seemed full of trees for making tar.

From the time of the harsh winter of 1709 emigrants poured down the Rhine, so that by early June a thousand a week were arriving at Rotterdam, en route to England and the New World. The passage down the Rhine to Holland took from four to six weeks. Fees and tolls were frequently demanded on the way, but philanthropic assistance was also offered. Because of the cost, some emigrants ended their journey in the Netherlands. A Dutch family named Von Merkel who derive from the area is recorded in colonial New York.¹⁵ Finally, a Royal Proclamation distributed in German declared that all who arrived in England after October were to be sent back to Germany. Those who were accepted into England became almost entirely dependent on the Government. Tents, cheap houses and barns had to be rented for them, and the crowded conditions made the abodes unhealthy. Eventually the government raised money to support the Palatines by public subscription.

At Christmas in 1709 the Palatines were to board ships near London to take them to New York, where the new immigrants were to become indentured servants to the British government, employed in the manufacture of naval stores until they repaid the Queen for their transportation and settlement in New York. After moving to Plymouth, however, the ships did not actually leave England until April 10, 1720, so that the immigrants suffered severely in the closely packed holds for many months. Besides a lack of fresh air and

good food, many passengers suffered from a ship fever known as typhus (more deadly than typhoid), which was spread by fleas and lice. Under such conditions particularly many of the young children died.

The arrival of nearly 2,500 immigrants bringing disease naturally frightened New York City. The Palatines were therefore encamped on Nutten Island (now known as Governor's Island). Governor Hunter of New York reported that 470 Palatines had died since they had departed from London.

Johann Friedrich Merckel, apparently one of these Palatine immigrants, married Anna Barbara Alman in 1710 at the West Camp (which became Saugerties, on the Hudson River above the present Newburgh),¹⁶ where their third child Matheis was certainly born in 1710 and probably also his brother Adam in 1711 and his sister Maria Elisabetha in 1713. The later children¹⁷ who were born in New York at Kingston and Churchland, Saugerties, included Wilhelm, who later became a leader of the Tories in the American Revolution. Records do not show that Friederich's first wife ever reached America. Her children, all born in Germany, were probably, however, the lads and maids listed in the 1710 census: Christopher (born 1693), would have been 16; Johann Jacob (c1695), 14; Annatze (c1698), 11; another daughter (c1699), 10; and Marcitze (c1701), only eight. Two other children by his first wife, Laurens (c1697)¹⁸ and Henrich (c1691) are not included in the 1710 census. The eldest son, Major Henrich (who became known as Major Henrich Senior, to distinguish him from his son, known as Major Henry Junior) came to America himself only in 1730. He may have been the Hendrick Markell mentioned in the will of Philip Schuyler in 1748 as eventually occupying a lot at Canajoharie (later Minden) on the north side of the Mohawk River. According to Charles Brandon Markell,¹⁹ the Merckel and Schuyler lands adjoined at Stone Arabia, New York.

Johann Friedrich's young son Wilhelm Senior eventually settled with him at Kingston, Ulster County, New York; but at the time of the American Revolution Wilhelm's Loyalist children fled to Niagara, Upper Canada, where they spelled their family name *Markle*. Johann Friedrich's son Christopher Senior eventually settled at Durlach (now Sharon), Schoharie County, New York; and his Loyalist children who fled to Upper Canada settled at Williamsburg, where the family became known as Merkley. Johann Friedrich's eldest son Henrich Senior settled at Stone Arabia, New York; and his Loyalist children fled to Osnabruck in Upper Canada, where they spelled the name *Markell*.²⁰

At first most of the emigrant Palatines were accommodated on both sides of the Hudson River in New York Province. Many of them, probably including the Markells, went to Livingston's Manor on the east side.²¹ Though all the Palatines were enticed with the promise of 40 acres of land each, the land was to be given only after the immigrants had fulfilled their contracts to repay the British Government for their travel expenses. Arrangements for the Palatines to manufacture naval stores for the Royal Navy were military in character, and a rebellion of 300 or 400 Palatines in 1711 merely gave excuse for more stringent military rule. Since regulations stated that at New York rates Livingston should supply the Palatines with bread, meat, and beer, the Palatines were not permitted to make their own bread. Livingston's food supplies,

however, were said to be deficient in amount and quality.

When the Tories came to power in London in 1710, in the early days of the development of the party system of government, the condemnation of all Whig projects may have seemed necessary to maintain Tory leadership. After an investigation in 1711 revealed that under the Whigs 100,000 pounds had been spent on the Palatine emigrants, this expenditure was now labelled a scandalous misapplication of public funds. On 6 September 1712, therefore, Governor Hunter had to inform these government-indentured workers in New York State that they would have to subsist on their own, his credit being exhausted. He recommended them to hire themselves out if they could. In any case, they were free to go anywhere in the provinces of New York or New Jersey, both of which came under his jurisdiction.

The Palatines, of course, were taken by surprise. During that winter, without government aid, their suffering was pitiful. One clergyman wrote in July 1713 that they boiled grass and that the children even ate the leaves of the trees. Some of the Palatines cut a road to Schoharie in the rugged frontier territory of Northern New York Province where they had heard land was available. Although they sent a number of deputies to arrange for the purchase of land from the Mohawk Indians living there, the subsequent sale was reportedly at least the third such transaction by which these Indians had parted with their claims to the same lands. The Indians themselves could not believe that one could actually sell a piece of earth any more than a piece of the sky. While Governor Hunter forbade the new settlement at Schoharie, 150 families moved there through deep snow in March 1713, travelling by means of roughly made sleighs, to settle in seven villages named after the deputies who negotiated with the Indians.

Survival in Schoharie in 1713 required a bitter struggle. One of the Palatines, Conrad Weiser described in his journal how one borrowed a horse, another a cow, and someone else a harness and plough. Then by hitching the horse and cow together the settlers tilled the land to grow corn. Meanwhile they ate the abundant wild potatoes and wild strawberries, which the native Indians had recommended to them. The newcomers also survived by hunting and fishing, and the Dutch Church of New York sent some basic supplies. Even so, the settlers had to make their own tools, shaping shovels from logs painstakingly hollowed out, and using tree branches for haying forks. For clothing, the skins of deer and beaver were fashioned into breeches, skirts, and caps. Though the Palatines often had large families of 20 or more children, the mortality rate was exceptionally high.

The only territory available in New York province on which to settle the new immigrants seemed to be already allotted tracts of land, although some were now recognized as extravagant grants. Thus, while the grandfather of the prominent colonial gentleman Nicholas Bayard, for example, had purchased the Indian claim to Schoharie, the patent was now disallowed because the grant was considered extravagant and the land itself had not been improved or settled. Bayard immediately sold the title of Schoharie to five citizens of Albany; and Colonel Hunter's successor to the Governorship of New York, William Burnet was subsequently ordered to settle the Palatines on other suitable land than Schoharie. In order to extend the frontier, Burnet

gave licenses for the purchase of land from the Mohawks, provided that it was at least 40 miles above Fort Hunter and 80 miles from Albany. On 19 October 1723, therefore, the Stone Arabia patent for 12,700 acres about two or three miles from the beautiful Mohawk River was issued to 27 settlers. The annual quit rent of two shillings and sixpence per 100 acres applied. The settlement of Stone Arabia later developed into the town of Palatine. Markells are known to have settled in both Schoharie and Stone Arabia. For example, when Henrich Markell (born in Germany in 1718), a grandson of Johann Friedrich by his son Christopher Senior, came to America in 1740, he raised his family in Schoharie.

In 1754 the French and Indian War in America, a War that lasted till 1763, became merged with the Seven Years' War in Europe, the war that led to a definite settlement of the issue between England and France in America. In November 1757, a strong force of 300 French marine troops, accompanied by Indian braves, descended on the quiet Mohawk Valley. Johannes Markell (born in 1727 in Germany), a grandson of Johann Friedrich Merckel by his eldest son Henrich, Senior, was scalped by the Indians during this raid. After two days of plundering the north side of the Mohawk River, the attackers left with nearly 150 men, women, and children as prisoners, but without the loss of a single man of their own. The Palatine prisoners remained in Canada until they were exchanged for other prisoners of the English in September, 1758, after the French with the Indians had devastated the south side of the Mohawk Valley as well. In 1759, British General Wolfe captured Quebec, and the French army at Montreal surrendered. The British flag was then established over Canada.

After the close of the French and Indian War in 1763, Britain tried to raise money to pay the cost of the war through such laws as the Stamp Act of 1765. At the same time, King George III sent troops to America in order to protect it and asked the colonies to help support the extra soldiers. While some colonists, in addition to disputing official land ownership rights, claimed that only a representative assembly of their own could rightfully levy any taxes, the British view was that the English parliament represented all Englishmen wherever they lived. On 4 July 1776 the united colonies declared, however, that they ought to be free and independent states; and George Washington was appointed to lead the colonial forces in support of independence. Nevertheless, no colony at first contained a large majority in favor of separation, and many loyalists continued to support the British cause.

Following the war with the French, the Palatine settlers under the leadership of Sir John Johnson took a neutral position until 1775, when Philip Schuyler with a large force of men demanded that Sir John Johnson and his followers guarantee their neutrality. Though the assurance was given, Schuyler plundered the district on the pretext that all arms had not been surrendered. Sir John, with 200 followers therefore took decisive action by setting out on an arduous journey to Montreal, which was closer to the scene of the recent military victory of the British over the French. Loyalist scouts were subsequently sent throughout the Mohawk Valley to direct others to British posts. Sir John was authorized to raise two battalions, which came to be known as the King's Royal Regiment of New York (or the Royal Yorkers, and

the Royal Greens), because of their green uniforms. A number of the Markells joined these forces.

Supporters of the Crown also joined Butler's Rangers, 10 picked companies of Hudson and Mohawk River Valley Frontier riflemen, who operated with their Indian allies in small parties over hundreds of miles. The force completely dominated the long northwestern frontier from the St. Lawrence to the Ohio Rivers and as far south as Louisville, Kentucky, and raided with devastating effect deep into Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New York throughout the duration of the war. According to the 1783 Upper Canada Census of Niagara, the Markells listed with Butler's Rangers included Sergeant John (aged 26) in Capt. Peter Hare's company; Frederick (aged 24) and Mrs. Markle (aged 16); as well as Henry (aged 22) and Mrs. Marrical (aged 29) and a won Will'm (aged 7 months).

The people who fought so loyally on the British side earned the right in Canada to the initials U.E. after their names, meaning "for the Unity of the Empire," an honor accorded not only to all those who joined the Royal Standard before 1783 but to their heirs both male and female, through the vice-regal authority of His Excellency Lord Dorchester, Governor General of the Province of Quebec in 1789 (and afterwards confirmed by Proclamation of His Excellency John G. Simcoe, Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada).²²

Militia regiments had originated in British America as early as 1664, under the law providing that "all males above the age of sixteen should be enrolled and subject to military duty". In 1702 Queen Anne modified the law to read that all males between 16 and 50 were liable for military duty and, in case of invasion, all between 15 and 60. At that time the New York County Horse, for example, wore blue coats and breeches, scarlet waistcoats, and hats laced with gold. Every soldier was required to provide himself with a good musket, sword, cartridges, and bullets. For want of these articles a fine of 20 shillings or prison charges were imposed. Until 1775 the same law was reenacted, and since no reference was made to compensation for military service, this military duty seems to have functioned as a form of tax.

The British tradition persisted even among the Revolutionaries. On 3 June 1775, for example, the County Committee for Tryon, New York, recommended forming into so-called patriot companies all the inhabitants from 16 to 50 years. The reinforcement of Fort Schuyler (originally Fort Stanwix) was also advised. In the Mohawk and Schoharie Valleys the influence of the Johnson family, after whom Johnstown, New York, was named, was so predominant among Indian and European settlers alike, however, that many followed Sir John in his support for the Crown. Consequently, the rebels described the inhabitants of Tryon County as "too much inclined to lay down their arms and take whatever terms the enemy may please to afford them. Half the militia from this county . . . we have been under the necessity of dismissing; but the whole should go."²³ By 1781 land rights were even offered to officers and men for rebel regiments raised (a right being 500 acres). A century later, however, the monument erected on the banks of the Oriskany River, commemorating the bloody battle of Oriskany, 6 August 1777, list the fallen on both sides of the battle; and Johnson Hall, the original home of Sir John Johnson in the Mohawk Valley, has been preserved by New York State

as an historic site.

Under Sir John Johnson, the King's Royal Regiment of New York listed many familiar Ontario names, including a Thomas Dow and several Markells. Jacob and Henry Markell listed there, who later settled at Osnabruck, Ontario, were apparently the descendants of Johann Friedrich's eldest son Henrich Senior; and Henry, John, Jacob, and Michael Markell, who later settled at Williamsburg, Ontario, seem to have been the descendants of Johann Friedrich's son Christopher Senior. It was probably the Henry from Christopher's family who as Major Henry Merkley was elected a member of the fourth Parliament of Upper Canada for Dundas County in 1804.

In a letter written on 1 March 1784 to Major Matthews, Secretary to the Governor General of the Province of Quebec, Sir Frederick Haldimand, Sir John Johnson mentioned a Henry Merkle, who may have been the one who later became the MP: "Mr. Henry Merkle, formerly a neighbour of mine, has lately arrived from Schenectady, to which place he had been banished from his home a great part of the War on account of his loyalty and attachment to the King's Government, and suffered imprisonment and great loss of effects. He therefore has requested me to solicit the General for permission to take down with him three or four sly loads of Mr. Ellice's goods from St. Johns. . . . I should not presume to make the request did I not know him to be a man of a very fair and honest character, and that he is reduced from easy circumstances to indigence."

Croil described Major Henry Merkley, the member of the fourth parliament for Dundas County, as "A German of the Lutheran creed, and a blunt, honest farmer; possessed of limited education and speaking broken English. His homespun suit of Canadian gray, and his ofttime ludicrous pronunciation of the English language, added to the energetic and at times vehement style of his delivery, frequently elicited bursts of mingled laughter and applause from the House. He was one, however, neither to be laughed down, nor easily intimidated. He knew nothing of the art of 'chiselling', but in his own honest and independent way, he spoke just as he thought. His sentiments were always plainly expressed, and to the point. Respected by all parties as a man of sterling integrity, he was also of jovial as well as humorous disposition, and was a frequent guest at the Governor's table."²⁴

The experience of this Henry Merkley (originally spelled Merkle), during the period of the American War of Independence, illustrated the widening rift between the American colonists. One day when Henry, still a young unmarried man, was harvesting his field in the province of New York, a rebel supporter named Young and his grown son John attacked Henry and shot him in the left side so that he fell to the ground; but when the attacker attempted to complete the work of killing him, using the butt of the gun, the father prevented the son by remarking, "John, you have done enough". Henry was nevertheless thrown into Schoharie jail. After his wounds had healed, however, he managed to escape across the Niagara River, between Queenstown and Old Fort Niagara, to join the King's Royal Regiment of New York. Although at the close of the war in 1783 this Henry settled in Montreal, he later moved to Williamsburg. One day the old enemy John Young himself actually visited Henry's Williamsburg farm to seek forgiveness and at the





Top left, The Dutch Reformed Church of Stone Arabia, N. Y., rebuilt in 1788 after its destruction in 1780 during the American Revolution.

Bottom left, The wedding portrait of John Russell Dow and his wife Alice Markell Thompson Dow, 1882. Next to it, a portrait of Jane Hunter Markell, 1830-1900, wife of Richard Markell's grandson Henry (1823-1883).

Top right, Flight Lieutenant Allan Gladstone Dow, 1895-1917, Royal Flying Corps, England, 1917.

Bottom right, The United Empire Loyalist gravemarker, bearing the royal cipher of King George III.



same time something to eat. While reluctant to forgive the former enemy, Yeoman Henry did give him sustenance.²⁵ When the War of 1812 broke out, Henry served again, this time as a field officer in the Dundas militia, eventually reaching the rank of Colonel.

In a sense, only the War of 1812 finally concluded the American Revolution. Even before the British conceded to the Independence of the United States of America in 1783, however, thousands of colonists loyal to the British cause had begun to swarm across the Canadian frontier. In Canada, the head of each United Empire Loyalist family was eventually rewarded with 100 acres of land, and each member of his family 50 acres.²⁶ At last, therefore, in Canada the Palatines secured for their children the long sought land on which they could support themselves, under the security of the British Crown and the British way of life.

Some New York Loyalists came to Canada all the way on foot. Many followed the two military highways that led to Ogdensburg or Oswego. Others selected the water route by way of Lake Champlain and the Richelieu River to Sorel, Quebec, from which they ascended the St. Lawrence River. The most popular route was up the Hudson River to Albany and along the Mohawk River to Fort Stanwix, where a portage of 20 or more miles to Wood Creek allowed the Loyalists to descend into Lake Oneida and the Oswego River to Oswego and then to sail across Lake Ontario by schooner to Kingston, at the foot of the lake, where the Loyalists converged. It was at Kingston that Abraham Markell was born, the son of John, himself son of Johann Friedrich's younger son Wilhelm Senior.

From their very arrival in British America the family of Johann Freidrich Merckel were staunchly loyal to the Crown, although older sons like Christopher Senior, who had been born in Germany in 1693 (and married Catharine Kurtz), would have been too old to participate actively in the eventual War of American Independence. While Christopher Senior's older son, Christopher Frederick,²⁷ born about 1721, remained in America until his death in Durlach, New York, at the age of 71, when he was struck by a tree, his children Jacob (born 1747 and known as Markley),²⁸ Catherine, and Henry sought refuge in Canada. In 1780 Christopher Senior's son Michael was killed by Indians on 19 October and buried in Schoharie: Michael's three children were all taken captive by Indians and forced to accompany them back to Canada. The 23-year-old son Henrich (born 1757) was subsequently killed by the Indians during the march, but the daughters Christina and Anna Eva, aged 16 and 15 respectively, survived and were eventually to marry in Canada, Christina (born 1764; died in 1857 in Canada) to Jacob Ross of Osnabruck and Eva (b 1765) to Peter Empey in 1788.

Wilhelm Senior, a younger son of Johann Friedrich Merckel, was a leader of the Tories who was arrested for his loyalty by the Revolutionaries. Born in 1772 at Kingston, New York, he married Sara Kok in 1752 and had seven sons. Wilhelm's son Abraham (who was born as late as 1770 at Marbleton, New York, and married Catherine Thorn in 1794) became a major in the Canadian Volunteers, later the first clerk of Ulysses (now Ithica), New York, and finally founder of Terre Haute, Indiana; the son James (born 1753) fought as a soldier in Butler's Rangers; and the son Frederick (born 1756), who married

Catherine Snell and became known as Merkley, fled as a Loyalist to Williamsburg, Ontario, where his eight children were all born.²⁹

After Sir John Johnson's original escape to Canada, large parties of Loyalists (sometimes 80 at a time) were continually trying to follow his example.³⁰ The rebels who pursued them captured and imprisoned as many of these Loyalists as they could intercept, sometimes more than 70 at one time. A revolutionary dungeon is still preserved in the basement of the ancient stone Klok (or Klock) farmhouse known as Fort Klok, near the Palatine Bridge crossing the Mohawk River. In the cellar a door opens into a stone-walled chamber, surrounded by a stone bench, where a spring of water flows in a hollow of the solid rock foundation on which the house was built.³¹ Some prisoners are known to have been held in such circumstances as long as three years at one time.³²

The Tryon County Committee decreed on 26 August 1776 that all able-bodied men from 16 to 50 years of age were to be organized into revolutionary companies. Those who refused to serve voluntarily were to be brought along by force.³³ Jacob Markely of Tryon County, who joined the British at Fort Stanwix in 1777, claimed on oath that he had, nevertheless, taken no part with the rebels.³⁴ The meeting of the Tryon County Committee of Safety, on 20 May 1777, recorded the resolution that "upon application of Mr. Henry Merckell jr., an hitherto disaffected person, to this Board, offering his oath of allegiance to the County, . . . he should pay a fine of five pounds within eight days time . . . for the public use, and his oath of allegiance shall be accepted." A note adds that the fine was paid. The record goes on to state that a subcommittee was appointed "to examine and determine the cases of sundry disaffected persons of Kingsborough now confined in the Johnstown Gaol." A Robert Reynolds of North Durlach was ordered to deliver all the effects taken from George Thompson in his absence by force, on account of a demand against Thompson. At the same meeting "Jacob Merckley of North Durlach, who had some notes in custody of Robert Reynolds" was directed not to deliver them to Reynolds without an order from the Committee.

Some of the American Loyalists still living in the original thirteen colonies voluntarily organized their own royalist para-military units, although without any formal connection with the British military command. A petition sent on 24 June 1779 from Sergeant Jacob Miller in the King's Royal Regiment of New York to the Quebec Governor General Sir Frederick Haldimand, described a company of men under the command of officers elected from among themselves and raised "with the greatest danger and difficulty for the space of three years," that is, since 1776, "in the midst of the rebels, without any instructions from His Majesty's officers." The first opportunity officially to join His Majesty's troops came only on 14 August 1777 at Fort Stanwix under General St. Leger, six days after the Battle of Oriskany in the Mohawk Valley. Jacob Miller's Loyalist party of 50 men fit for active service included six Markels: Jacob, Hendrick, Joh, Mattis, Michel, and Frederick.³⁵

Johann Friedrich Merckel's eldest son Henrich Senior, who was born in Germany about 1691, was driven from his land as a Loyalist and died in Stone Arabia, New York, at the age of 90, in 1781, the same year as the raid of John Ross and Walter Butler on the Mohawk Valley, and the year following

an Indian raid and the Battle of Klok's field on 19 October.³⁶ Henrich Senior had a large family of six sons and four daughters: Jacob, born 1725, and Johannes, born 1727, both in Germany; Johann Henrich, born in 1730 on the Atlantic Ocean while his parents were en route to America; and the other children born in Stone Arabia, New York.³⁷ The youngest child Dietrick (Richard), was born about 1746. Dietrick was confirmed in the Dutch Reformed Church of Stone Arabia in 1762, where he was also recorded later as "one of the pillars of the Church." This church was destroyed on 19 October 1780, by the Mohawk Chief Joseph Brant, a British ally, and was rebuilt only in 1788, on the original site, on what is now Route 10, three miles north of Palatine Bridge. The births of Richard's first four children by his wife Veronica, however, were all recorded in the Lutheran Trinity Church of Stone Arabia,³⁸ where the first child, Anna, was sponsored at baptism by Johannes Brickbread, who became a Captain on the side of the rebels in the American War of Independence. Richard's brother Johann Henrich, who came to be known by the Revolutionaries as Major Henry, had risen to the rank of Colonel of the Nineteenth Regiment by 1774, but later became Major of the Ninth Company, Second Battalion, Fourth Klock's Regiment in the cause of the Revolution. When he died on 29 December 1807, he was interred in the Stone Arabia Reformed Church Cemetery, in the last space in the large Merckel plot. His son Jacob (8 May 1770-18 April 1831) by his second wife Anna Margaretha Eckers (born 23 October 1743, and buried in the Snell plot at Manheim, New York), whom he married on 3 June 1763, subsequently became a Congressman and a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas.³⁹

Although Richard Markell⁴⁰ was listed in Col. Klock's Regiment in 1772, when General Johnson was in command of all the militia in the province of New York north of the Highlands, Richard along with his eldest brother Jacob (born 1725), their sister Catherine Elisabetha (born c1736), and her husband Adam Staring, were all ultimately compelled to flee to Canada. Richard's nephew John George Staring joined Sir John Johnson's first battalion, and after going to New Johnstown, Ontario, claimed land as a Loyalist. Richard Markell's own son John, who also claimed 200 acres as the son of a Loyalist (Lot 15, Con. 2, Osnabruck Township, Stormont County) stated in his petition that his father had been imprisoned three times in New York State, one of these in irons, "in which situation he was kept for nearly twelve months," and that his father was finally freed only after giving "security of a thousand pounds for his quiet behaviour during the war."⁴¹ The value of this amount of money must have been considerable. In 1788 the cleared land owned by Henry Markley's father in Durlach, New York, was reported to be worth 1½ pounds sterling per acre. At that price, 1000 pounds could have bought 950 acres.⁴² In 1783, according to the will of Col. George Eckers (born 1716 Schoharie; died 30 January 1789; married Elizabeth Schnell 1742), Richard sold all the land he owned in Stone Arabia to the said Col. Eckers, who was the father-in-law of Richard's own brother, the rebel Major Henry Junior. It was in 1783 that the British conceded to the independence of the United States of America. By early 1789 Richard had arrived safely in Canada with his wife and nine children (now listed as Hannah, Henry, John, Richard, Delia, Andrew, Jacob, Betsy, and William); and Ontario land records

show that as a Loyalist who had improved the land on which he had finally settled, he was granted 500 acres and established himself on Lot 14, Con. 2, in Osnabruck Township, Stormont County,⁴³ where he died in 1804. Richard's kinsmen were buried at Woodland's East Presbyterian Cemetery, from which the gravestones were later removed, upon the completion of the St. Lawrence Seaway, to Upper Canada Village, along the St. Lawrence River, a site appropriately dedicated to Ontario's pioneer heritage.

Having escaped at last the agonies of civil war, political imprisonment, and fugitive migration, the Loyalist pioneers of Upper Canada found themselves confronted once again by the unknown hazards of a northern wilderness. The early colonists in the whole vicinity of New Johnston in Upper Canada had to travel on foot all the way to the metropolis of Montreal for vital provisions. On one occasion, in the dead of winter, Richard's cousin Jacob Markely travelled the 125 miles in company with his brother-in-law Shaver, (whose ancestors also came from Alsace-Lorraine). The only beaten path lay across the ice bordering the St. Lawrence River. They returned by the same route loaded down with supplies, including an iron pot weighing over 100 pounds for boiling maple sugar. When Shaver, however, sank from exhaustion below St. Anne's, Jacob "deposited him on the top of the load, and animated with superhuman strength, he, single handed, dragged his double load across the ice, and safely reached the nearest dwelling, where, remaining a day, the invalid was sufficiently recovered to resume his place at the ropes, and they eventually reached home, safe and sound, having occupied three weeks in the excursion."⁴⁴

The descendants of such heroic forefathers were the real beneficiaries of the Loyalist heritage. Richard Markell's eldest son John, who was born 24 August 1778 in New York Province and died in Ontario some time between the censuses of 1856 and 1861, first married Hannah Pitt (or Pitts) of Osnabruck, daughter of James Pitt, in 1803 (according to the early Williamsburg Parish register); but by the middle of the century she had apparently died between 1825 and 1833, because by the 1851 census John had wed Barbara Hunter (née Tweedie, 1796), the widow of John Hunter, whose family was a sept of the clan Stuart of Bute. Born in Scotland, Barbara's own family, the Tweedies, was a sept of the Fraser clan. Having married in their native Scotland, John and Barbara Hunter lived four miles from Thornhill on the River Nith, about 20 miles from Dumfriesshire, before they moved to Canada about 1830 with their seven children,⁴⁵ to settle on a farm at Osnabruck Centre, Dundas County, Ontario, where the last child, Jane, was born. Within a year of his arrival in Canada, however, Barbara's first husband John was killed when he slid from a hay mow onto an upturned fork.⁴⁶

In 1851 Jane Hunter (1830-1900) married Henry Markell (1823-18&3), the stepson of her mother by the second husband. This Henry, the eldest of John's seven children,⁴⁷ was a member of the Free Church of Scotland, unlike other Ontario Markells who were Lutheran. Henry subsequently inherited Lot 15, Con. 2, Osnabruck. Of Henry and Jane's eight children,⁴⁸ Alice, (16 August 1859, Osnabruck-8 February 1912, Ottawa), married first John Archibald Thompson (1856-1879, of Cornwall, at Osnabruck in 1877), by whom she bore a daughter,⁴⁹ and after his death in 1879, John Russell Dow (1859-1955,

of Osgoode Township, at Osnabruck, in 1882), by whom she bore five sons.⁵⁰ One of these, Flight Lieutenant Allan Gladstone Dow (1895-1917), was killed on active service in England during the First World War as a pilot with the Royal Flying Corps. Only through the continued willingness to make the supreme sacrifice was the hard-won Loyalist inheritance retained.

This inheritance was a belief in ordered and peaceful negotiation, the rule of law, and the maintenance of the Crown as the protector of the people. When the descendants to this tradition remained faithful to the crown, it was to the same royal authority that had already sustained their forefathers in their dire need, when they fled, as refugees, first from the valley of the Rhine and then from the Hudson. At the time of the Rhenish exodus, the British Sovereign was Queen Anne, whose heir presumptive was Sophia, wife of the Elector of Hanover and third daughter of Edward, himself the youngest son of the Elector Frederick V, who was not only chosen King of Bohemia but the legitimate Count Palatine. Since Sophia herself died in 1714, however, the same year as Queen Anne, Sophia's heir succeeded to the throne of England as George I (1660-1727) and also became Head of the House of Hanover. For the Palatine refugees, however, there was apparently no compromise in sustaining their loyalty to England's royal House of Hanover.

For their descendants in Canada nearly 300 years afterwards the prayer of these refugees on their arrival in the New World in 1710 remained appropriate. Extolling the "blessed land" of England, "governed by the best of Queens" — a land that gathered strangers "as a hen her chickens under her wings" — they had gratefully acknowledged, "We magnify the goodness of our Great God who heard our prayers, and in his good time disposed the hearts of good and pious princes to a Christian compassion, . . . by whose royal bounties . . . we and our children have been preserved from perishing from hunger, . . . especially since our arrival in this land of Caanan, abounding with all things necessary and convenient for human life."⁵¹ It was only in Canada, however, that many of these weary wanderers finally found their true Promised Land.

NOTES

1. Invaluable assistance is gratefully acknowledged from the author's sister, Dr. Helen J. Dow of the University of Guelph, Ontario; Mrs. Elizabeth Hancocks, C.G., and Mrs. Elizabeth Blair, genealogists of the United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada; the staff of the Department of History and Archives, Montgomery County, Fonda, New York; Mrs. Leo Merkley, Mesa, Arizona; Charles Brandon Markell, Castleton on Hudson, New York; Mrs. Lora Bowman, Fort Plain, New York; the author's cousin, Mrs. Alberta Markell, Ingleside, Ontario; and the many interested correspondents who so kindly volunteered pertinent information.

2. According to *New York Historical Society Wills*, Vol. II, p. 166. Concerning the Markells in North America, see Helen J. Dow and Marguerite R. Dow, "The Markell Loyalists," *The Loyalist Gazette*, Toronto, The United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada, Vol. XIV, No. 1, Spring, 1976, pp. 12-13.

3. According to a letter from Charles Brandon Markell of Castleton on Hudson, New York, 30 September 1978.

4. In "The New York Subsistence List," in W.A. Knittle's *Early eighteenth Century Palatine Emigration*, Baltimore, Genealogical Publishing Co., 1965, P. 287. The Ulrich Simmendinger Register of 1717 (on p. 297 of Knittle, *op. cit.*) lists the Palatines who arrived from Germany in 1709 and were still living in New York in 1717. Among them were a Johann Merckel's widow and two children. Mrs. Isburg's records (held by the Montgomery County Department of History and Archives, Fonda, New York) suggest that Johann Jacob in Schoharie could be one of the two children listed. A Johann Jacob, born c1695 in Germany, married Elisabetha Schultheis in 1713 at the

- West Camp and died about 1717, according to Mrs. Leo Merkley, in her letter of 9 September 1975.
5. According to one of their descendants, Andrew Merkel, author of *The Order of Good Cheer*, Lower Granville, N.S., Abanaki Press, 1946. Palatine immigrants were encouraged to settle in Nova Scotia, particularly following the expulsion of the Acadians in 1755.
 6. Including Marquel, Marckel, Van Marckell, Von Merckell, Maracle, MARRIKEL, MARRIKLE, MARKAL, MARKELL, MARKLE, MERCLE, MERCKEL, MERICAL, MERKILL, MERKLE, MARKLEY, MERKLEY, MARKING, and probably Marcellus.
 7. According to G. Elmore Reaman, *The Trail of the Huguenots*, Toronto, The Book Society, pp. 121, 134, 292.
 8. Reaman, *op. cit.*, pp. 121, 134, 292.
 9. According to a letter from Charles Markell, New York State, quoted in a letter from Mrs. Leo Markley, Mesa, Arizona, 9 September 1975, whose copious research has provided much of the extant genealogical information.
 10. *Op. cit.*, 1975. The same record lists a John Pheilipp Mercke, husband of Elisabeth Sarmann (daughter of Johann George) and father of a son born 18 April 1741 and of Johann Philipp, born 18 November 1750. Johann Adam Merckel is listed as husband of Dorothea and father of Johanna Elisabeth (b 20 December 1720), Andreas (b 5 June 1799), and Anna Dorothea (b 26 August 1723).
 11. Founded by the Franks, the City of Speyer became a bishopric as early as the seventh century. At the end of the thirteenth century it was made a free city of the Holy Roman Empire, for which it became the seat of the supreme court; and its Cathedral became the burial site of German Emperors and Kings. The term 'Protestant' originated in Speyer, however, from the protest of reformers against the majority decision of the Diet of Speyer in 1529.
 12. Hugh Hastings, *The Ecclesiastical Record of the State of New York*, Vol. III, Albany, Lyon, 1902, pp. 1822-3.
 13. *Documentary History of the State of New York*, III, p. 658.
 14. See Walter Allen Knittle, *Early Eighteenth Century Palatine Emigration*, Baltimore. (Genealogical Publishing Co.), 1965; and Hastings, *op. cit.*, Vol. III, pp. 2168-73.
 15. Their Coat of Arms incorporates the tulip and the windmill, according to Charles Brandon Markell, *op. cit.*, 1978. Harmen Cuyler (son of Andries), baptized in 1595 in Hasselt, Holland, married Brietjen Jans and later, along with Grietjen's brother Jacob, inherited land in Holland from Lubbert and Lunner Van Marckell, according to *The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record*, Vol. 42, p. 353. Barent Merckel (son of Johann Friedrich Merckel), born in 1715 at the West Camp, New York, had married Cornelia Van Der Merken by 1739, and Barbara Van Der Merken in September, 1747, according to the records of the Dutch Church of Kingston, New York.
 16. According to Mrs. Isburg's records, Fonda, New York.
 17. Barent (born in 1715 in the province of New York); Eva (1716) and Elisabetha (1719), both born at Churchland; Johannes (1720); Wilhelm (1722); Petrus (born 1725 and died 1726); Petrus (1726); and finally Annätzen (1729). *Rev. Kocherthal's Records*, named after Rev. Joshua Kochertal, Pastor of the Palatines in the West Camp, lists the children baptized there and in Schoharie.
 18. *The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record*, Vol. 61, p. 279, lists among the Reformed Dutch Church records a Lawrence Markell who married Rachel Kierstede (daughter of Luke, who made his will 11 June 1784).
 19. *Op. cit.*, 1978.
 20. The children baptized in Kingston are listed in the Baptismal Register of the Old Dutch Church of Kingston, edited by Rosewell Randall Hess, 1891. The children baptized in Schoharie are listed in either the Dutch Reformed Church or the Lutheran Church of Schoharie. the children baptized at Stone Arabia are listed in the Dutch Church of Stone Arabia, for which there are no records between 1780 when the church was destroyed in the War and 1788 when a new church was built.
 21. According to G. Elmore Reaman, *The Trail of the Black Walnut*, Toronto, McClelland and Stewart, 1974, pp. 69 and 218.
 22. The Order in Council passed by Lord Dorchester at Quebec, 9 November 1789, to which Royal Assent was given in the following year, stated that "Those Loyalists who have adhered to the Unity of the Empire and joined the Royal Standard in America before the Treaty of Separation in the year 1783, and all their children by either sex, are to be distinguished by the following capitals affixed to their names, 'U.E.', alluding to their great Principal *The Unity of the Empire.*" See also the Proclamation of His Excellency John G. Simcoe at York, 6 April 1796.
 23. S.W. Beer, *op. cit.*, p. 48.
 24. James Croil, *Dundas, or a Sketch of Canadian History*, Montreal, Dawson, 1861, p. 279.
 25. J.F. Pringle, *Lunenbergl*, Belleville, Mika, p. 202, according to the *Toronto Globe*, December 1895, which spelled Henry's family name as Markley.
 26. See the Order in Council of Lord Dorchester at Quebec, 9 November 1789; the Proclamation

of His Excellency John G. Simcoe at York, 6 April, 1796; and the Proclamation of Peter Russel at York, 31 October 1798.

27. Christopher Senior's oldest son, Henrich, born in Germany, 16 September 1718, came to America in 1740. He married first Sophrina Bucher (Booger) and later Ann M(?) who died 11 October 1820. The Jacob Merkel whose son John Henrich was baptized at the Dutch Reformed Church at Schoharie on 28 October 1734 may have been another son of Christopher Senior. A Jacob Markel, husband of A. Maria Markel, at Schoharie, had a son Johan Philip baptized 1736, a daughter Elisabeth, 1739, another Elizabeth 1741, and a son Jacob 1746.

28. Christopher Frederick married first Dorothea in Germany, and later, on 17 October 1753, Maria Catherina Sittnick (or Sidney) at Schoharie Lutheran Church, New York. The son Jacob died in Williamsburg in 1818, and may have been the Jacob J. Merkley referred to in Carter's *Story of Dundas* as 'Caughnawaga Jake' because of his prominence in the settlement of West North Williamsburg which was known as Caughnawaga. Some of Carter's genealogical information about the family does not agree with other records. Jones, *New York In Revolution* mentions a Jacob and a Christopher Markell who forfeited their estates. In addition, Henry Wilhemus, and William Markle Jr. were suspected persons during the Revolution; a John and Henry Merkle claimed damages by the enemy in New York State; and a Johannes Magkle was confined as a prisoner of war. See W.D. Reid *The Loyalists of Ontario*, Lambertville, New York, Hunterdon, 1973, pp. 215-16 and 221-3, for a list of Loyalist Markles and Merkleys who claimed land grants as recorded by the Council of Upper Canada.

29. Including a Frederick Markell, who eventually settled at Matilda, Ontario.

30. *History of Montgomery and Fulton Counties*, New York (Published by S.W. Beer), 1878, p. 46.

31. Nelson Green, *The Old Mohawk Turnpike Book*, p. 177.

32. See the claim of Henry Markley, in Alexander Fraser, *Second Report of the Bureau of Archives for the Province of Ontario*, Toronto, King's Printer, 1904, p. 395.

33. *Montgomery and Fulton Counties*, *op. cit.*, pp. 47-48; and James Roberts, *New York in Revolution*, Albany, Weed-Parson, 1897.

34. Fraser, *op. cit.*, p. 395.

35. *Haldimand Papers*, Vol. 1, 21, 874, pp. 123-7.

36. See the claim of Henrich Senior's grandson John Staring, son of his daughter Catherine Elisabetha Markell and her husband Adam Staring, in Fraser, *op. cit.*, p. 1113.

37. Theobald (c1732), Wilhelm (c1734), Catherine Elisabetha (c 1736), Ann (c1740), Anna Maria (c1742), Delia (c1744), and Richard (c1746). All the information regarding the family of Johann Friedrich's eldest son Henrich Senior has been researched by Mrs. Leo Merkley, Mesa, Arizona, according to her letter, 6 July 1975. Anna, following the death of her first husband, John Brickbread (who died 24 October 1795 in Stone Arabia), married someone named Andoni (Anthony), apparently of the same family as the Massachusetts-born reformer Susan Brownell Anthony (1820-1906), who taught school at Canajoharie Academy, Minden, New York from 1835 to 1850. In her will, dated 24 April 1792, Anna left all her money to seven women relatives and her Loyalist brothers Richard and Jacob W. (according to *The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record*, Vol. 56, p. 392).

38. Anna (born 1775), Johannes (1778), Elizabeth (1780) and Margaret (1781).

39. This Jacob was the great great grandfather of Charles Brandon Markell (b 1886), *op. cit.*, 1978.

40. The Dirk Marcle and Dirick Merical, both listed in the Albany County Militia, Second Regiment, are two separate people, neither of whom is the Dietrich listed in 1772 in Col. Klock's Regiment of Tryon County (which was distinguished from the Albany County Militia from 1772 on). Dirk, who apparently married Catrina Snell and had a daughter Delia, baptized in Albany in 1783, is not listed in the New York census of 1790.

41. *Upper Canada Land Petitions*, R.G. 1, L3, Vol. 330, No. 197; Vol. 330A, No. 225; and Vol. 333, No. 120, Public Archives of Canada.

42. Fraser, *op. cit.*, p. 375.

43. In the place of his original claim to Lot 18, Con. 3, which first belonged to Lieutenant John Mann. See *Upper Canada Land Petitions*, R.G. 1, L3, Vol. 330, No. 89, Public Archives of Canada. Richard's loyalty was officially acknowledged by the United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada via the application of the children of Richard's great great grandson Gordon Russell Dow; and subsequently received royal recognition through the College of Arms, London, England.

44. Croil, *op. cit.*, 1861, pp. 133-4. The Jacob Markley and his brother-in-law John Shaver (born Johann Shaffer) mentioned in this incident were probably the son and son-in-law of Christopher Frederick. John Shaver (son of Adam and brother of Maria) had married Jacob's sister Catherine on 15 November 1774, and settled at Williamsburg, Ontario. Christopher Frederick's son Jacob was born 17 October 1747; married Maria Schaffer (or Shaver), 9 July 1771 (born 21 January 1750, W. Cobleskill, New York; died Williamsburg, Ontario); and died on 2 May 1818 at Williamsburg. Their son Jacob (born 20 August 1781 at Isle of Carlton, Canada; died 2 June 1844, Williamsburg)

in turn had a son Christopher, (born 8 December 1808, Williamsburg; died 2 May 1893) who on 17 January 1859 married Xarissa Fairbanks (born 29 October 1838, Michigan City, Indiana; died 38 November 1904).

45. Barbara Tweedie Hunter Markell's brother Walter Tweedie was lost at sea on his way to becoming a missionary; her sister Jane married a Carlaw, by whom she had two children, John and Tibbie, both of Minnesota. The Scottish-born children of Barbara and John Hunter were William (who married Jane Coulhart), Isobel (who married a Miller), Marion (who married a Warner), Elizabeth (who married James Coburn), Walter (who married Maryn McLean), John (who married June Ferguson), and Margaret (who married David Hoople). The children of Margaret and David Hoople were Mary Etta (who married David Ackerman and had two children, Alberta and Ethel), Jennie and Altha (both of whom went to northwestern Canada), and Wesley, Frank, and Henry (all deceased).

46. According to a letter from Ethel A. Ackerman, Ontario, 3 January 1978.

47. Henry (born 1823), Richard, Guy (1825), Charlotte (1834), George (1836), Nelson (1836), and Isaac (1840).

48. John H. of Osnabruck, Ontario (born 1850), Herman of Wales (1853), Isaiah (1854) who married J. Casselman, had two boys and a girl, and settled in Montreal; Edgar of Wales (1865) who married Lydia Stuart, by whom he had Herbert, husband of Alberta Wyatt (and by whom descended Edgar's grand-children: Florence, wife of J. Lancaster, Tottenham, Ontario; Beatrice, wife of H. Smith of California; and Stuart, husband of Margaret, now residing on the original Loyalist land grant near Ingleside, (Ontario); Almeda (1858), Alice (1859), Helen (1864), Francis of Ottawa (1869) who married B. Loucks and had a son, Ivan; and Allen of Ottawa (born after the 1871 census).

49. Addie Ellis Thompson 1878-1911) known as Ada, who became the wife of Arthur P. Morris (b 1856).

50. Milton Osgoode (1884-1885), Gordon Russell (1887-1974, husband of Beatrice Bott of England, 1890-1974, married 1917, by whom his children were Mrs. Michael Ralph Walsh, née Dorothy Sterling, born 28 August, 1922; Helen Jeannette and Marguerite Ruth, twins born 13 June 1926), Stanley Markell (1893-1956), Allan Gladstone (1895-1917), and John Francis (1903-1922). On this Dow family, see Helen J. Dow, "The Dows of Ontario," *Canadian Genealogist*, Vol. 1, No. 2, 1979, pp. 62-79.

51. Hasting, *op. cit.*, p. 1823.



Gravestone in form of altar table. The deceased is James Cathcart, originally from the County of Fermanagh, Ireland.

Ottawa District Marriages: 1815-1852

Compiled by Elizabeth Hancocks, C.G.

The original register of Ottawa District marriages can be found at the Public Archives of Ontario in Toronto (call number Ms 229). It is one of some 80 old county and district marriages registers turned over to the Archives in the early 1970's by the Office of the Registrar General, and is an invaluable collection for assisting genealogists in tracing family connections in Ontario.

The county registers cover, for the most part, the period 1858-1869, and are gradually being indexed by Bill Britnell, a genealogical researcher, and Elizabeth Hancocks, C.G., then published, as they are ready, by Generation Press. It is estimated the entire project will take about 10 years to complete.

The district registers contain much earlier records, the time periods varying from register to register. The material available in them is considerably less than in the county registers, but it usually includes the names of the parties to the marriage, their place of residence and/or place of marriage, witnesses, minister, and date of marriage. The names of witnesses and ministers are not included in the list as published here.

The majority of marriages in this register cover the period 1815-1852, although there is one entry from 1800 which includes a list of children born subsequently, and one slightly later marriage (with another list of children) — a boon to the person with either of these ancestors. The area covered by the Ottawa District register, however, is huge. It includes the present counties of Prescott, Glengarry, Russell, and part of Carleton in Ontario, and several townships in Quebec, including Argenteuil, Hull, Grenville, and Chatham. Although, strictly speaking, it should form one of the County Marriage Registers series, it is relatively small and easy to handle, so we publish it here now in the hope it will aid researchers seeking connections in Eastern Ontario and Western Quebec.

- ABEL David m Margaret Boon, Hawkesbury, 13 July 1849
AMERY James, Argenteuil, m Mary Davis, spinster, 22 June 1816
AMOND Joseph m Sally Beers, Hawkesbury, 20 Feb 1834
ANDERSON James, Grenville CE, m Elizabeth Howes, L'Orignal, 25 May 1853
ARBUCKLE Andrew Thomas m Margaret Beatty 9 Dec 1833
ARMSTRONG Francis m Jane Wilson, Gloucester, 23 Jan 1832
ATKINSON Henry m Margaret Bates, Grenville, 11 Aug 1840
ATKINSON Robert m Louisa Howes, L'Orignal, 24 June 1842
BADOR Justin m Matilda Hall, Hawkesbury, 18 Nov 1833
BAGGS James m Margaret Cowen, E Hawkesbury, 22 Feb 1848
BLANNS Oliver m Jane Gordon, Plantangenet, 28 Dec 1847
BAGSLEY Alexander m Harriet Briley, W Hawkesbury, 18 Mar 1834
BALDWIN William m Rozella Landersille, Petite Nation, 13 Aug 1849
BANNING William m Sarah Ann Howard 6 Aug 1839
BARBER John m Lavina Kellogg, Longueil, 11 Feb 1847
BARBER Rev Ozias, Wesleyan Methodist Minister, m Sarah McIntyre, E Hawkesbury,
8 July 1846
BARRON James m Rachel Bates, Hawkesbury, 7 June 1819
BATES Nathaniel m Lydia Darlington, Plantagenet, 22 Dec 1832

BATES Samuel m Sarah Darlington, Plantagenet, 29 Apr 1833
 BETTS David m Mary Ann Blayney, Caledonia, 20 Dec 1841
 BICK Lorenzo D m Elizabeth Barton, Cumberland, 24 Aug 1847
 BIGLOW William m Mary Swaney?, Chatham LC, 28 Dec 1841
 BLAY Francis m A Jane Matthews 29 July 1834
 BLEWER William m Mary Poquette, Plantagenet, 1 July 1841
 BOYDEN Addison m Sophia Colvin, Alfred, 3 Sept 1833
 BRADLEY Henry m Sarah Burton, Plantagenet, 18 Jan 1843
 BRIGHAM Thomas m Abigail Wright, Hull twp, 11 Aug 1816
 BROWN John m Lydia Young, Hawkesbury, 18 Oct 1848
 BROWN Vernah, Grenville, m Eliza Hagada, Petite Nation, 3 July 1843
 BROWN William m Mary Hodgson, Vaudreuil CE, 17 Mar 1853
 BUCHAN James m Catherine Shaw, L'Original, 22 Aug 1845
 BUCHAN Peter m Christy Campbell, Hawkesbury, 20 May 1842
 BURPEE Julius, Nepean, m Malvina Bill, Longueil, 3 Nov 1836
 BURROWS Thomas m Christine Bernard, Longueil, 9 Feb 1849
 BURWASH Adam m Ann Taylor, Argenteuil, 21 Mar 1838
 CAIN Henry m Ann Maria Lighthall, L'Original, 21 July 1840
 CAMERON Alexander m Sarah Farrar, Point Fortune, Hawkesbury District, 17 May 1820
 CAMERON Angus m Flora McCuaig, Caledonia, 12 Aug 1851
 CAMERON Duncan, Cumberland, m Betsy McMillan, Lochiel, 16 July 1851
 CAMERON George William m Fanny Baldwin, Plantagenet, 11 Nov 1838
 CAMERON Peter, Seignory of Vaudreuil LC, m Mary McMillan, Glengarry, 21 May 1817
 CAMPBELL John m Nancy Campbell, L'Original, 15 Feb 1842
 CAMPBELL John m Sebra Grout, E Hawkesbury, 20 Jan 1853
 CAMPBELL John, E Hawkesbury, m Margaret Cross, Caledonia, 6 Mar 1838
 CAMPBELL Peter m Mary Campbell, L'Original, 29 Aug 1845
 CAMPBELL Robert m Elizabeth Lotham?, Hawkesbury, 22 Jan 1846
 CARTNER John m Susan Curviel, E Hawkesbury, 7 Feb 1838
 CASS Alfred, Longueil, m Maria Cobb, W Hawkesbury, 21 Apr 1842
 CASS Joseph P m Sibel Jackson, Longueil twp, 8 Feb 1818
 CENTER Judah, Argenteuil, m Ruth Hart, E Hawkesbury, 28 Feb 1838
 CENTERS Judah, Chatham, m Phoebe A Hooker, Argenteuil, 12 Aug 1852
 CHAMBERLAIN Hiram m Elizabeth Minerva Hays, Petite Nation, 26 May 1835
 CHAMBERLAIN William H m Clareca Hoit, Cumberland, 4 Jan 1848
 CHENEY Clark C m Rebecca W Sargent, E Hawkesbury, 10 July 1847
 CHENEY Nelson, E Hawkesbury, m Emily McNelly, Longueil, 1 Jan 1846
 CHESSER Alfred m Maria Georgian, Plantagenet, 27 July 1840
 CHESSER John m Mary Ann Hunter, W Hawkesbury; 12 Nov 1850
 CLARK Levi m Nancy Gilbert, Hawkesbury, 5 June 1837
 CLYNE Henry m Margaret Cameron, Grenville LC, 26 Dec 1837
 COBB Allen m Caroline Cass, Longueil, 20 Oct 1847
 COBB John Adam m Lowly Perkins, Hawkesbury, 7 Apr 1834
 COBB John Crocker, Chatham, m Laurie Taylor, spinster, 25 Jan 1837
 COBB Sylvester, W Hawkesbury, m Elizabeth Jackson, Longueil, 15 Mar 1842
 COCKRAN James m Susan Hughes, Hawkesbury, 24 Mar 1844
 COLE Edward m Mary Cameron 6 Jan 1838
 COLE Hiram m Samantha Coldgrove 23 Sept 1833
 COLE Thomas Nathaniel, Montreal, m Ann Cuttler, Grenville, 16 Apr 1842
 CONN John m Jane Johnston, Plantagenet, 17 Sept 1849
 CONNER Henry m Ellen Christy, E Hawkesbury, 21 Apr 1840
 CONNER Matthew m Frances Stackhouse, Hawkesbury, 14 May 1840
 CONSTANTINE Benjamin m Olive Orton, Hawkesbury, 7 Nov 1833
 CONSTANTINE Russel m Frances Bador, Hawkesbury, 27 Jan 1834
 COOK Alanson m Elizabeth Connor 12 Oct 1832
 COOK Hiram L m Lucinda Hayes, Little Nation, 2 Feb 1834

COZENON Alexander m Eliza Courville, Hawkesbury, 9 Feb 1846
 COZINEAU Baptiste, W Hawkesbury, labourer, m Margaret Viouw, spinster, 25 May 1835
 CROSS John m Nancy Taylor, W Hawkesbury, 5 Nov 1846
 CRURO Peter m Calerick? Brow, W Hawkesbury, 15 Sept 1832
 CUMMINGS James m Eliza Bennett 20 Jan 1834
 CUMMINS James m Lorenza Baldwin, Papineau's Seignory, 21 July 1833
 CUMMING Jeremiah, Petite Nation, m Henriette Maria Waters, Van Vleeck Hill, 5 Feb 1850
 CUTTE George m Sarah Powel, Plantagenet, 20 July 1840
 CUTTE George m Hannah Cutte, Plantagenet, 7 Sept 1841
 CUTTE William m Rosanna Reid, Plantagenet, 11 Apr 1843
 DALE William m Mary Lough 1 Nov 1833
 DASHNEY Neil m Ann McIntosh, Lochiel, 3 Apr 1851
 DASHNEY Thomas, yeoman, m Mary McIntosh, Lochiel, 16 Mar 1852
 DAVIDSON Peter, Longueuil, gentleman, m Eliza Hall, same place, 6 July 1842
 DAVIS Edward m Ellen Devery 23 Mar 1834
 DECLERMONT Francis m Cecilia Belonger, E Hawkesbury, 3 Feb 1834
 DEHARTEL Daniel m Lydia Brown, Argenteuil, 21 May 1818
 DELAMIN John m Luisa Harkner, Hawkesbury, 13 Oct 1834
 DERBY Joseph m Sarah Anderson, Plantagenet, 13 May 1851
 DEWAR Daniel, St Andrews, m Jane Begg, L'Original, 3 June 1845
 DEWAR Donald m Sally McKenzie, E Hawkesbury, 15 July 1851
 DEWER John m Elizabeth Wales, E Hawkesbury, 4 Jan 1836
 DEWAR John m Margaret McLaurin, L'Original, 5 Sept 1845
 DIXON Thomas m Jane Campbell 5 Mar 1852
 DOLE David m Cloey Colvin, Longueuil twp, 7 Feb 1819
 DOWNING Philip m Sophia Kindell, Plantagenet, 7 Oct 1842
 DOWNING Richard L m Maria Bradley, Caledonia, 25 Sept 1843
 DOWNING William m Louisa McKay, Plantagenet, 9 Aug 1831
 DUNLOP John m Julia Ellis, Chatham, 19 Jan 1842
 DUNNING Alpheus m Mary Dunning, Cumberland, 19 Nov 1849
 DUNNING Gregory m Ann McNally, Hawkesbury, 28 May 1838
 DUNNING Ira, Longueuil, m Jane McNally, W Hawkesbury, 23 Jan 1849
 DUNNING Levi m Elenor Holland, W Hawkesbury, 6 Feb 1845
 EASTMAN Benjamin m Kity Ann Griffin, Hawkesbury, 5 Feb 1844
 EASTMAN Eli m Electa Waite, E Hawkesbury, 7 Jan 1845
 EASTMAN John m Bridget Garland, Longueuil, 1 July 1846
 EASTMAN McKenzie m Sarah Eastman, W Hawkesbury, 23 Jan 1851
 EDWARDS John L m Hellen Lamb 25 Mar 1834
 EDWARDS William m Ann Cameron 3 Jan 1837
 ELLIOT James, Wesleyan Minister of Kemptville, m Harriet Flynn, L'Original, 12 Aug 1845
 ELLIS Thomas B, Pembroke, m Rachel G Metcalf, E Hawkesbury, 20 Jan 1853
 ERRATT Isaac m Catherine Hughes, Alfred, 7 Jan 1847
 ERRATT John m Synthia Doel, L'Original, 10 Apr 1848
 FALKNER James m Jane McLellan, Hawkesbury, 27 Jan 1842
 FARRAND William m Aurelia Campbell, Plantagenet, 10 Nov 1823
 FATCHILL John m Emillia Almond, L'Original, 5 Dec 1840
 FERGUSON George B, Montreal, m Ann Philip, Van Vleeck Hill, 8 Sept 1852
 FERGUSON William m Margaret McLennan, Charlottenburgh, 25 Mar 1852
 FINN Timothy m Sarah Wills, E Hawkesbury, 26 July 1836
 FITZPATRICK Johnson m Eliza Sproule, Hawkesbury, 21 Oct 1834
 FLANSBURY Denis m Julia Ann Levah 13 May 1838
 FLYNN Charles m Cynthia Colvin, Longueuil, 28 Nov 1831
 FLYN Timothy m Lorena Kellogg, Longueuil, 15 Jan 1837
 FLYNN Timothy W m Adelia Cass, Longueuil, 4 Nov 1852
 FORREST James, Plantagenet, m Sarah Farrand, spinster, 15 Aug 1825

FRENCH Alonzo m Susan Jackson, L'Orignal, 25 Feb 1840
 FRITH James Jr m Margaret Metcalf, Plantagenet, 21 Feb 1843
 FRITH Samuel m Lois Waite, W Hawkesbury, 15 Mar 1848
 GAMBLE James m Margaret Ravelin, Argenteuil, 8 July 1833
 GARDAH Bozel m Adela Price, Hawkesbury, 22 Dec 1834
 GARRETT James m Rosa Ann Chesson, Caledonia, 21 May 1838
 GATES Chauncey m Laura Kindall, Plantagenet, 10 July 1843
 GEMLEY Rev John, Argenteuil, m Maria Ann Inman, Briton, 24 June 1844
 GILES Henry, St Andrews, m Henrietta Hooker, Argenteuil, 30 May 1844
 GORDON Robert m Ann Smyth, Plantagenet, 15 Feb 1846
 GOULEY John, Grenville, m Sarah Brown, Argenteuil, 19 Oct 1848
 GORDON Alexander m Mary Anderson, Plantagenet, 27 Mar 1837
 GRANT Orson m Ann Dixon 25 July 1850
 GREENLEES William, Lochabar, m Harriet Baird, Petite Nation, 2 Aug 1842
 GREGORY Ephraim m Margaret Campbell 21 June 1851
 GRIFFIN Dudley m Mary Garland, Hawkesbury, 1 Jan 1839
 GRIFFITH John m Mary Hume, Argenteuil, 2 Apr 1850
 GRIFFON Joseph Jr, W Hawkesbury, m Charlotte Cass, L'Orignal, 2 Nov 1841
 GROUT Ebenezer, Vaudreuil, m Tryphora Stone, Longueuil, 20 Sept 1843
 GROUT Levi, Cote St Charles, m Margaret Dixon, Longueuil, 22 Nov 1842
 GUILLES John F m Easter Howard 18 Sept 1838
 GUINN Joseph m Elizabeth Cass, W Hawkesbury, 27 Oct 1846
 HAISE William m Elizabeth Sanford 26 Apr 1820
 HALL Lewis m Lerose Pocquette, Hawkesbury, 12 Jan 1843
 HAMILTON George, Quebec City, Merchant, single man, aged 34y, m with the consent of her mother, Susannah Christiana Craigie, spinster, 17y, on 18 Mar 1816. Witnesses: Isabella Frobisher, sister, J Coffin, uncle. Children of George Hamilton, New Liverpool, Quebec, Merchant, and Susannah Christiana, his wife: Robert b 1 Sept 1822; George 22 Mar 1824; Henrietta 20 Nov 1827; Isabella 16 June 1832; Charles 6 Jan 1834; William 26 Mar 1836; Francis 12 Mar 1838
 HAMILTON James m Mary Hammond, Hawkesbury, 26 Mar 1832
 HAMILTON John H. Chatham, m Mary Smith, spinster, 29 Sept 1816
 HANNA Thomas Andrew m Sarah York, Osgoode, 22 Mar 1836
 HANNUM Abner m Sarah McLeod, Van Vleeck Hill, 5 Apr 1848
 HANOR Joseph m Caroline Eaton, Caledonia, 23 July 1851
 HARTWICK John, Longueuil, m Eunice Waters, Point Fortune, 27 Jan 1804, and issue now living is Peter b 31 Mar 1806; Charles Waters 19 Apr 1807
 HARWICH Peter m Martha Whaley 23 Mar 1834
 HAYS William L m Susan Baldwin, Petite Nation, 31 Aug 1835
 HESTLOR Joseph, Longueuil, m Frances Cardinelle, widow of (no name given) of Longueuil, 22 Feb 1836
 HEWS George Sherman m Jane Brown, Plantagenet, 29 Apr 1842
 HICKS George P m Ann McIntyre, Hawkesbury, 2 Oct 1831
 HILL John m Mary Falkner, Plantagenet, 2 Sept 1847
 HILLMAN George m Sarah Ann Wilcox, L'Orignal, 15 Jan 1842
 HITSMAN John m Sophia Russell 3 Mar 1850
 HODGSON John, Vaudreuil CE, m Mary Ray, W Hawkesbury, 15 Mar 1853
 HOGABOAM David, W Hawkesbury, m Eliza Jane Storey, Point Fortune, 29 June 1841
 HOGSON John, Chatham CE, m Esther Heveler, Vaudreuil, 29 Mar 1844
 HOLMES Henry m Susan Weldon, Caledonia, 30 Apr 1845
 HOUSE Nathaniel m Mary Ann Milner, Grenville, 20 Dec 1839
 HOUSTON James m Christie Campbell, Van Vleeck Hill, 4 July 1845
 HOWES James m Mary Hayes, Caledonia, 4 Nov 1852
 HUGHES Humphrey, Alfred, m Maria Darlington, N Plantagenet, 9 Oct 1852
 HUGHES James m Catherine Hughes 3 Oct 1850
 HUGHES James m Huldah Robinson, Alfred, 14 July 1831
 HUGHES John m Catherine Darlington, Plantagenet, 19 June 1837

HUGHES John m Mary Erratt 29 July 1839
 HUGHES John m Sarah Jane McGroch 21 July 1853
 HUNTER Charles m Mary McDonald, Cumberland, 29 Dec 1843
 HYATT Isaac m Matilda Hatch, Hawkesbury, 21 Feb 1835
 JACKSON Richard m Martha Lusk 14 Sept 1833
 JAMIESON William m Isabella Cameron 23 Apr 1833
 JINKS William m Bridget Riley, Caledonia, 3 June 1833
 JONES James, Longueuil, m Hester Ann Cheney, E Hawkesbury, 2 Mar 1841
 JONES Thomas m Mary Ann Hutchinson 31 Oct 1831
 JOHNSON Alexis m Parthena Johnson 18 Feb 1841
 JOHNSON Archibald m Jane Gordon, Plantagenet, 27 Mar 1837
 JOHNSON Eden Abbott m Hannah Huntingdon 6 Dec 1835
 JOHNSON James m Rebecca Newman Gamblin 14 Sept 1835
 JOHNSON Joshua Hall, St Andrews, m Orynthia Kellogg, Longueuil, 12 Mar 1846
 JOHNSON Nathaniel Reader m Guitta Wellman, W Hawkesbury, 10 Sept 1839
 JOHNSON Thomas m Elizabeth McKillican, W Hawkesbury, 10 July 1847
 JOHNSTON Thomas, W Hawkesbury, m Sarah Pollock, St Andrews, 27 May 1845
 KELLOGG Elijah m Polly Wells, Longueuil, 25 Oct 1821
 KELLOGG Elijah m Larinah Hall, Longueuil, 22 Sept 1808
 KELLY Robert m Mary Park, Plantagenet, 26 Feb 1842
 KIMBLE Margaret, Grenville twp, did marry on 12 Dec 1800 Edmund Long, late of
 Hawkesbury twp, who died 21 Mar 1813. There is now living of him: Lucy Long b
 23 Jan 1802; Elisha Long b 11 Sept 1803; Margaret Long b 1 Apr 1805; Harriet Long b
 7 Oct 1809; Edmund Long b 11 Dec 1812. Margaret Kimble, widow of David, do
 swear that she married him 15 Sept 1813 and there is now living of said man: Abart
 Kimble b 2 Mar 1816; Elizabeth Kimble b 21 Mar 1818; William Kimble b 31 July 1820;
 Guy Kimble b 27 May 1823; Hannah Kimble b 19 May 1828
 KING Rev John, Elder Baptist church Chatham, m Elizabeth McGibbon 25 Feb 1846
 KING Thomas m Sarah Scott, Plantagenet, 31 Jan 1842
 KINGSTON William m Maria Johnson, E Hawkesbury, 12 Oct 1840
 KIPPEN Donald m Sally Fletcher, Kenyon, 20 Mar 1852
 LANCASTER William m Mary Ann Fletcher, Vaudreuil, 17 Oct 1844
 LANGFORD Isaac m Jane Kerr 8 Jan 1850
 LANGREL Thomas, Bytown, m Mary Ann Conner, Chatham, 17 Mar 1842
 LARVILLE Jeremiah Ford m Ann McPhee 28 Feb 1850
 LAVARE Joseph m Mary Kadore, Hawkesbury, 17 June 1833
 LEROY George L, Argenteuil, m Ascantha Bain, spinster, 7 Oct 1817
 LIVELY Joseph m Hannah Franklin, W Hawkesbury, 16 Dec 1844
 LOGIE John Jr m Catherine McArthur, Chatham, Mar 1841
 LOUGH Robert m Jessie Wilson 3 Apr 1851
 LOUGH William m Mary Hughes, Hawkesbury, 21 Mar 1842
 LOUGH William, Glengarry, m Margaret Richie, E Hawkesbury, 2 Apr 1844
 LUIK Francis m Jane Shouldice, Hull twp, 11 Feb 1819
 LYTLE John m Jane Gondey, Hawkesbury, 10 Nov 1845
 MARSTON Jacob, Longueuil, m Sarah Chamberlain, E Hawkesbury, 19 Mar 1842
 MARSTON Josiah Cass m Hannah Pattee, Hawkesbury, 15 Dec 1841
 MATTHEWS Henry m Elizabeth Matthews 17 Apr 1834
 MATTHEWS Henry C m Jane Ranix, W Hawkesbury, 14 Feb 1848
 MERON Antoine m Nancy Dent, Lochaber, 27 Sept 1849
 METCALF Franklin m Eliza Ann Wyman, Hawkesbury, 2 Oct 1831
 MILLINN John m Clarissa Calvin, L'Orignal, 25 Oct 1841
 MILLMER John m Laura Hays, Hawkesbury, 10 Jan 1843
 MIREAU Moses m Emily Bryant 19 Aug 1851
 MITCHELL David m Lobrina Fern 2 Jan 1837
 MOFFAT John m Eliza Welsh, Cumberland, 6 Mar 1843
 MORRISON Edward, Kenyon, m Sally McCuaig, Caledonia, 12 Aug 1851
 MORRISON Ludwick m Mary McGillivray, Lochiel, 21 July 1852
 MORRISON Roderick, Kenyon, m Sally Cameron, Caledonia, 29 June 1852

MULLEN Michael m Wealthy Brockway, Hawkesbury, 6 Jan 1840
 MUNSON William m Hannah Bailey, Hawkesbury, 13 Feb 1837
 MURRAY John m Bridget Murphy 9 Feb 1852
 MCARTHUR John m Narcissa Weldon, Caledonia, 20 Mar 1845
 MCARTHUR Peter m Christianna McLaughlin, Hawkesbury, 24 Dec 1840
 MCCAIN Robert m Elizabeth Cross, W Hawkesbury, 23 Dec 1847
 MCCAN John Cope, Sherbrooke, m Rachel Cass, Hawkesbury, 30 May 1833
 MCCASKILL Allen m Ann McCaskill, Hawkesbury, 19 June 1833
 MCCASKELL Donald m Rosemary Higginson, Hawkesbury, 5 Dec 1833
 MCCASKILL Kenneth m Mary McRae, Hawkesbury, 1 Oct 1833
 MCCLINTOCK Patrick m Charlotte Goudee, E Hawkesbury, 5 May 1837
 MCCRIMMON Archibald m Elizabeth McKillican, E Hawkesbury, 30 Dec 1851
 MCCRIMMON Duncan, yeoman, E Hawkesbury, m Christy McCrimmon, Lochiel, 8
 Mar 1852
 MCCRIMMON Farquar m Mary McIntosh, W Hawkesbury, 22 Apr 1851
 MCCRIMMON John m Nancy McInnes, W Hawkesbury, 16 Oct 1851
 MCCRIMMON Neil m Mary McInnes, W Hawkesbury, 13 Mar 1851
 MCCUAIG Duncan m Marion McKinney, Hawkesbury, 15 Jan 1842
 MCDONALD Alexander m Jane Campbell, L'Orignal, 15 July 1841
 MCDUGALL Alexander, Clarence, m Margaret Dixon, Lochiel, 23 Jan 1852
 MCDOWALL William m Martha Faughner, Plantagenet, 7 Jan 1839
 MCEWEN James m Nancy McVicar, Grenville, 19 Nov 1839
 MCGIBBON Duncan, W Hawkesbury, m Jane McKerreson, Chatham CE, 24 Mar 1843
 MCGIBBON John m Elizabeth Kimbell, E Hawkesbury, 26 July 1842
 MCGILLIVRAY Allan m Sally McLeod, Hawkesbury, 6 Nov 1841
 MCGILLIVRAY Archibald m Catherine McRae, Hawkesbury, 19 Nov 1833
 MCGILLEVRAY John m Margaret McIntosh, Lochiel, 20 July 1852
 MCGUILVARY John m Catherine McGuilvary, W Hawkesbury, 6 June 1848
 MCGREGOR Alexander m Catherine Munroe 15 Mar 1842
 MCINTOSH Angus m Jennett McInnes, W Hawkesbury, 24 Apr 1851
 MCINTOSH James m Isabella Shaw, L'Orignal, 23 Nov 1844
 MCINTOSH James m Mary McIntosh, widow of John G McIntosh of Longueuil, 14
 Nov 1833
 MCINTOSH Peter, Charlottenburgh, m Ann McPherson, Lochiel, 27 Mar 1851
 MCKAY John m Mary Goudee, E Hawkesbury, 31 Dec 1839
 MCKEE Kohn m Ellen McLaughlin, Cumberland, 6 Oct 1843
 MCKEE Patrick m Phoebe Gale, Longueuil, 10 Jan 1843
 MCKEE Samuel m Margaret Kinsley 2 Jan 1849
 MCKENZIE James m Nancy McLaurin, L'Orignal, 22 Jan 1846
 MCKENZIE William m Isabella McLaurin, Van Vleek Hill, 14 Apr 1846
 MCKINLAY Dennis m Elizabeth Thompson 18 Sept 1833
 MCLAURIN Donald m Sarah McLaughlin, Hawkesbury, 27 Jan 1842
 MCLAUREN John m Mary Cameron, E Hawkesbury, 12 Mar 1836
 MCLAURIN Peter m Elizabeth Anderson 26 Oct 1849
 MCLELLAN John m Ann Falkner, Hawkesbury, 24 Jan 1843
 MCLEOD Alex m Christy Dewar, W Hawkesbury, 31 July 1851
 MCLEOD George A, L'Orignal, m Lorinda Dunning, Buckingham, 25 Jan 1842
 MCLENNAN Roderick m Mary McCuaig, Lochiel, 30 July 1851
 MCLEOD John m Christie McCrimmon, W Hawkesbury, 17 July 1849
 MCLOUGHAN John, Point Fortune, m Elizabeth McHardy 29 Sept 1836
 MCMILLAN Duncan m Margert McKinnon, W Hawkesbury, 2 June 1851
 MCMILLAN John m Jessie McGeoch 24 July 1848
 MCNAB Archibald m Mary McArthur, Lochiel, 7 Jan 1851
 NCNABB Peter m Christian McGregor 27 Feb 1850
 MCNALLY John m Margaret Grames, Hawkesbury, 24 Jan 1842
 MCNALLY John m Anna Orton, Hawkesbury, 28 Nov 1831
 MCPHAIL Rev Daniel, Osgoode twp, m Catherine McGregor, Chatham LC, 26 Jan
 1842

MCPHERSON Elijah m Margaret Buchanan, L'Original, 19 Aug 1844
 MCRAE Alex m Christian Morrison, Hawkesbury, 22 Oct 1834
 MCRAE Donald m Betsy McCrimmon, Hawkesbury, 24 Sept 1833
 MCRAE Donald, W Hawkesbury, m Catherine McCuaig, Kenyon, 31 Aug 1852
 MCRAE John, W Hawkesbury, m Margaret McRae, Caledonia, 27 Apr 1852
 MCRAE John m Mary McLeod, Caledonia, 5 Aug 1852
 MCRAE Norman, E Hawkesbury, m Catherine McRae, W Hawkesbury, 7 July 1852
 MCRAE William, Indian Lands, Glengarry, m Catherine Campbell, W Hawkesbury,
 26 Dec 1850
 MCROER Norman m Catherine Fraser, Hawkesbury, 28 Mar 1846
 MCSWYNE John m Mary McLeod, Lochiel, 16 Apr 1851
 MCWATERS Robert m Ellen Tweed, W Hawkesbury, 21 Dec 1842
 NOBLE Thomas m Anne McGrath, W Hawkesbury, 8 Oct 1844
 NICHELSON James m Nancy Hunter, Plantagenet, 18 Dec 1848
 NICHOLS Asahel m Phoebe Westover, Longueuil, 27 Nov 1831
 NICHOLSON John m Catherine Johnston, Plantagenet, 27 July 1840
 NICKELSON William m Caroline Gates, Caledonia, 9 Oct 1848
 NICKSON Andrew m Mary Dickson, Caledonia, 26 Apr 1841
 NOUKES Isaac m Catherine Saunders 15 Mar 1853
 ODETTE Baptiste, E Hawkesbury, labourer, m Mary Ogden, spinster, 21 Sept 1835
 OLD William m Rebecca Griffin, Hawkesbury, 28 Jan 1834
 ORR John m Alice Graham, Argenteuil, 6 Feb 1833
 ORTON Samuel m Clarissa Pool, Hawkesbury, 13 Feb 1837
 O'SULLIVAN Andrew m Bridget Heath, L'Original, 24 Jan 1842
 OWIN John m Mary Frith, Plantagenet, 13 Apr 1847
 PATTEE John, Hawkesbury, m Eliza Ann Daggitt, Longueuil, 26 Nov 1834
 PATTEE William Moses m Peggy Dunnoven, Longueuil, 27 July 1839
 PATTERSON John m Elizabeth Lough 14 Nov 1848
 PENNOYER George m Mary Conner, Hawkesbury, 22 Mar 1844
 PERRY Robert m Mary Ann Hamilton, E Hawkesbury, 10 Oct 1839
 POLLOCK Henry m Henrietta McDonald, N Gore LC, m at Hawkesbury 4 Jan 1841
 POWELL James m Maria Franklin, Hawkesbury, 25 Dec 1839
 POWILLE Joseph m Mary Ann Cull, Plantagenet, 11 Dec 1848
 PRICE John m Rose Carrier, parish of Regant Co, Montreal, 10 Oct 1817
 PRICE Thomas m Eliza Evans 14 Mar 1836
 PRONTY Nelson Cleveland, L'Original, baker, m Maria Ross, W Hawkesbury, 1 Dec
 1845
 RANAGE John m Martha Ager, Clarence, 19 July 1842
 RATHWELL Thomas m Catherine Tomkin 21 Jan 1833
 READ Robert, Longueuil, m Lavinia Bagsley, Hawkesbury, 25 May 1824
 RENWICK James, Caledonia, m Nancy Nicholson, spinster, 24 Mar 1835
 REVELER Hodgson m Elizabeth McQuat, E Hawkesbury, 19 Dec 1843
 RICE Augustus Lorince, L'Original, m Ann Labmit Warren, Caledonia, 28 Feb 1833
 RICHARDSON John m Jane Armstrong, Cumberland, 26 July 1849
 RIELLY John, Point Fortune LC, m Madellaine Macdonall, spinster, 13 Apr 1820
 ROBERTSON Robert m Susan Cochran, Plantagenet, 27 Aug 1839
 ROBINS Alexander m Catherine Hughes, Alfred, 14 July 1831
 ROBINSON Eli m Margaret Erratt, L'Original, 10 Apr 1848
 ROBINSON Nahim m Catherine LeRoy 28 Aug 1836
 ROE George Brass m Mary Ann Ager 19 Mar 1832
 ROE John m Fanny McCann, Hawkesbury, 6 Aug 1839
 RONAN William J m Mary McCurdy, Cumberland, 1 Apr 1850
 ROSS Alexander m Mary Ann Howes, Caledonia, 9 June 1848
 SCHRYER Abraham m Mary McKay, Petite Nation, 28 Aug 1849
 SCHRYER Alanson m Almira Helman 24 Mar 1849
 SCHRYER Joseph m Nancy Robinson, Petite Nation, 18 Mar 1835
 SCHRYER Washington m Lucy R Jones, Lockaber CE, 10 Jan 1848
 SCOTT George, Plantagenet, m Elizabeth Nicholson, Caledonia, 15 Sept 1837

SERGEANT John m Isabella Phillips, Hawkesbury, 24 Mar 1844
 SHAW Archibald, Buckingham CE, m Jane Buchan, L'Orignal, 20 Mar 1844
 SHEARMAN Simeon m Fanny Star, Hawkesbury, 29 Nov 1842
 SHERMAN William m Jane Coulter, Hawkesbury, 5 Mar 1839
 SHERRIFF Andrew m Mary McPhee 27 Feb 1851
 SHORE John m Elizabeth Light, Hawkesbury, 8 Apr 1844
 SMITH George m Lucy Pearce, L'Orignal, 27 Mar 1845
 SOWERS Michael m Rose Ann Morrison, Hawkesbury, 19 Apr 1834
 SPROUL Charles m Emily Blayney, Caledonia, 12 Nov 1839
 SPROULE John m Hannah Finley, Hawkesbury, 11 June 1832
 SPROULE John m Mary Ann Barton, Hawkesbury, 3 Nov 1840
 SPENCER William Elihu m Nancy Flynn, L'Orignal, 2 July 1840
 STAGHOUSE Henry m Mary McDugald, W Hawkesbury, 20 Aug 1850
 STEWART Alexander, Longueuil, m Jennet Burwash, Argenteuil, 29 Feb 1844
 STILES Edward m Mary Ann Pengally, Hawkesbury, 5 May 1845
 STONE Herman W m Polly Wells, Longueuil, 24 Dec 1852
 STORY Semour m Malvina A Wadleigh, St Andrews District, 23 July 1844
 STRINGER Mathew m Grace Hughes, Plantagenet, 3 Feb 1834
 SURTEES Charles m Rosanna Dole 15 Sept 1852
 TAYLOR Alexander m Harriet Long, W Hawkesbury, 31 Aug 1852
 TAYLOR James F m Mary Chamberlain, Hull twp, 11 Feb 1819
 THISTLETHWAITE Robert, Hawkesbury, m Elizabeth Morris, spinster, 25 Dec 1816
 THISTLEWAITE William B m Lucy Storey, Hawkesbury, 22 July 1841
 THORNTON James m Sarah Mathews 4 May 1852
 TRIMMER Thomas m Mary Ann Coey, Argenteuil, 12 Feb 1843
 TUCKER George R, Westmeath, m Rachel Stone, Longueuil, 4 Mar 1846
 TURNER Joseph m Ann Prilie, Fitzroy harbour, 18 Sept 1837
 TUTTLE Daniel m Mary Kimbal, Longueuil, 21 Dec 1839
 TWEED Alexander m Maria Wait, W Hawkesbury, 6 Sept 1843
 VALLEY John, Longueuil, m Elizabeth Arnoldi, spinster, 23 Feb 1819
 VALLEY Joseph m Ann Miller, Longueuil twp, Prescott Co, 29 Sept 1816
 VILLENEUVE Jeremiah, Caledonia, yeoman, m Rebecca Jinks, 21 Dec 1835
 VOGAN Henry m Henrietta Mead, W Hawkesbury, 5 July 1849
 WABER Daniel m Mary Camp, Hawkesbury, 1 Sept 1837
 WADDELL John m Mary Ann Dandy, E Hawkesbury, 25 May 1846
 WAITE Simeon m Sarah Eastman, W Hawkesbury, 5 Apr 1848
 WAIT William, widower, Hawkesbury, m Grace Noble, widow, Chatham, 1 Oct 1833
 WALSH John m Isabella Hicks, Hawkesbury, 2 Jan 1834
 WARREN David B m Lorenza Winters, Alfred, 18 Mar 1833
 WATERS Charles m Maria Frost, Longueuil, 21 June 1819
 WELDON Elijah m Betsy Warren, Longueuil, 5 Feb 1832
 WELDON Isaac m Narcessa Valley, Longueuil, 24 Mar 1822
 WHITCOMB W H m Roda Kembal 28 Jan 1839
 WILCOX Edwin m Cynthia Cass, Longueuil, 24 Dec 1846
 WILKES John m Margaret Hunter, Plantagenet, 10 May 1842
 WILLING Henry m Ann McAlee, Lochaber, 19 June 1835
 WILLIS George m Ann Waite, Hawkesbury, 9 May 1837
 WILSON John m Polly Durgy 27 Nov 1837
 WINTER Edward m Hannah Sybold, Longueuil, 6 Apr 1843
 WINTERS George m Arabella Cross, Caledonia, 17 Jan 1842
 WINTERS Henry m Liza Perkins, Hawkesbury, 3 Jan 1825
 WOODLEY John Adam m Mary Huotte, widow of Beau Cedre, 28 Feb 1832
 WOODLEY Richard m Susannah Langford 26 May 1835
 WRIGHT Christopher m Charlotte Hatt, Hull twp, 30 Mar 1817
 WRIGHT Ruggles m Hannah Chamberlain, Hull twp, 5 Mar 1815
 WRIGHT Tiberius m Nancy Chamberlain, Hull twp, York Co, LC, 9 Apr 1810, registered 10 Oct 1817
 WRIGHT Tiberius m Lois Ricker, Hull twp, 11 Feb 1819

WRITE William m Bridget Cichlan, W Hawkesbury, 31 May 1851
 YOUNG John m Sarah Howes, Longueuil, 2 Dec 1847
 YOUNG Peter, Hawkesbury, m Elizabeth Brown, Argenteuil, 7 Jan 1849

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AGER Martha see John Ramage
 AGER Mary Ann see George Brass Roe
 ALMOND Emilia see John Fatchill
 ANDERSON Elizabeth see Peter McLaurin
 ANDERSON Mary see Alexander Gordon
 ANDERSON Sarah see Joseph Derby
 ARMSTRONG Jane see John Richardson
 ARNOLDI Elizabeth see John Valley
 BADOR Frances see Russel Constantine
 BAGSLEY Lavinia see Robert Read
 BAILEY Hannah see William Munson
 BAIN Ascantha see George L LeRoy
 BAIRD Harriet see William Greenlees
 BALDWIN Fanny see George William Cameron
 BALDWIN Lorenza see James Cummins
 BALDWIN Susan see William L Hays
 BARTON Elizabeth see Lorenzo D Bick
 BARTON Mary Ann see John Sproule
 BATES Margaret see Henry Atkinson
 BATES Rachel see James Barron
 BEATTY Margaret see Andrew T Arbuckle
 BEGG Jane see Daniel Dewar
 BEERS Sally see Joseph Almond
 BELONGER Cecilia see Francis Declermont
 BENNETT Eliza see James Cummings
 BERNARD Christine see Thomas Burrows
 BILL Malvina see Julius Burpee
 BLAYNEY Emily see Charles Sproul
 BLAYNEY Mary Ann see David Betts
 BOON Margaret see David Abel
 BRADLEY Maria see Richard L Downing
 BRILEY Harriet see Alexander Bagsley
 BROCKWAY Wealthy see Michael Mullen
 BROW Calerick? see Peter Cruro
 BROWN Elizabeth see Peter Young
 BROWN Jane see George S Hews
 BROWN Lydia see Daniel Dehartel
 BROWN Sarah see John Gouley
 BRYANT Emily see Moses Mireau
 BUCHAN Jane see Archibald Shaw
 BUCHANAN Margaret see Elijah McPherson
 BURTON Sarah see Henry Bradley
 BURWASH Jennet see Alexander Stewart
 CALVIN Clarissa see John Millinn
 CAMERON Ann see William Edwards
 CAMERON Isabella see William Jamieson
 CAMERON Margaret see Henry Clyne
 CAMERON Mary see Edward Cole
 CAMERON Mary see John McLaurin
 CAMERON Sally see Roderick Morrison
 CAMP Mary see Daniel Waber
 CAMPBELL Aurelia see William Farrand
 CAMPBELL Catherine see William McRae
 CAMPBELL Christie see James Houston
 CAMPBELL Christie see Peter Buchan
 CAMPBELL Jane see Thomas Dixon
 CAMPBELL Jane see Alexander McDonald
 CAMPBELL Margaret see Ephraim Gregory
 CAMPBELL Mary see Peter Campbell
 CAMPBELL Nancy see John Campbell
 CARDINELLE Frances see Joseph Hestlor
 CASS Adelia see Timothy W Flynn
 CASS Caroline see Allen Cobb
 CASS Charlotte see Joseph Griffon Jr
 CASS Cynthia see Edwin Wilcox
 CASS Elizabeth see Joseph Guinn
 CASS Rachel see John C S McCan
 CHAMBERLAIN Hannah see Ruggles Wright
 CHAMBERLAIN Mary see James F Taylor
 CHAMBERLAIN Nancy see Tiberius Wright
 CHAMBERLAIN Sarah see Jacob Marston
 CHENEY Hester Ann see James Jones
 CHESSON Rosa Ann see James Garrett
 CHRISTY Ellen see Henry Conner
 CICHLAN Bridget see William Write
 COBB Maria see Alfred Cass
 COEY Mary Ann see Thomas Trimmer
 COCHRAN Susan see Robert Robertson
 COLDGROVE Samantha see Hiram Cole
 COLVIN Cloey see David Cole
 COLVIN Cynthia see Charles Flynn

COLVIN Sophia see Addison Boyden
 CONNER Elizabeth see Alanson Cook
 CONNER Mary see George Pennoyer
 CONNER Mary Ann see Thomas Langrel
 CORRIER Rose see John Price
 COULTER Jane see William Sherman
 COURVILLE Eliza see Alexander Cozon
 COWAN Margaret see James Baggs
 CRAIGIE Susannah C see George Hamilton
 CROSS Arabella see George Winters
 CROSS Elizabeth see Robert McCain
 CROSS Margaret see John Campbell
 CULL Mary Ann see Joseph Powille
 CURVIEL Susan see John Cartner
 CUTTE Hannah see George Cutte
 CUTTLER Ann see Thomas N Cole
 DAGGITT Eliza Ann see John Pattee
 DANDY Ann see John Waddell
 DARLINGTON Catherine see John Hughes
 DARLINGTON Lydia see Nathaniel Bates
 DARLINGTON Maria see Humphrey Hughes
 DARLINGTON Sarah see Samuel Bates
 DAVIS Mary see James Amery
 DENT Nancy see Antoine Meron
 DEVERY Ellen see Edward Davis
 DEWAR Christy see Alex McLeod
 DICKSON Mary see Andrew Nickson
 DIXON Ann see Orson Grant
 DIXON Margaret see Levi Grout
 DIXON Margaret see Alexander McDougall
 DOEL Synthia see John Erratt
 DOLE Rosanna see Charles Surtees
 DUNNING Lorinda see George A McLeod
 DUNNING Mary see Alpheus Dunning
 DUNNOVEN Peggy see William M Pattee
 DURGY Polly see John Wilson
 EASTMAN Sarah see McKenzie Eastman
 EASTMAN Sarah see Simeon Waite
 EATON Caroline see Joseph Hanor
 ELLIS Julia see John Dunlop
 ERRATT Margaret see Eli Robinson
 ERRATT Mary see John Hughes
 EVANS Eliza see Thomas Price
 FALKNER Ann see John McLellan
 FALKNER Mary see John Hill
 FARRAND Sarah see James Forrest
 FARRAR Sarah see Alexander Cameron
 FAUGHNER Martha see William McDowall
 FERN Lobrina see David Mitchell
 FINLEY Hannah see John Sproule
 FLETCHER Mary Ann see William Lancaster
 FLETCHER Sally see Donald Kippen
 FLYNN Harriet see James Elliot
 FLYNN Nancy see William E Spencer
 FRANKLIN Hannah see Joseph Lively
 FRANKLIN Maria see James Powell
 FRASER Catherine see Norman McRoer
 FRITH Mary see John Owin
 FROST Maria see Charles Winters
 GALE Phoebe see Patrick McKee
 GARLAND Bridget see John Eastman
 GARLAND Mary see Dudly Griffin
 GAMBLIN Rebecca Newman see James Johnson
 GATES Caroline see William Nickelson
 GEORGIAN Maria see Alfred Chesser
 GILBERT Nancy see Levi Clark
 GONDEY Jane see John Lytle
 GORDON Jane see Oliver Blanns
 GORDON Jane see Archibald Johnson
 GOUDEE Charlotte see Patrick McClintock
 GOUDEE Mary see John McKay
 GRIFFIN Kity Ann see Benjamin Eastman
 GRIFFIN Rebecca see William Old
 GRAMES Margaret see John McNally
 GRAHAM Alice see John Orr
 GROUT Sebra see John Campbell
 HAGADA Eliza see Vernah Brown
 HALL Eliza see Peter Davidson
 HALL Larinah see Elijah Kellogg
 HALL Matilda see Justin Bador
 HAMILTON Mary Ann see Robert Perry
 HAMMOND Mary see James Hamilton
 HARKNER Luisa see John Delmain
 HART Ruth see Judah Center
 HATCH Matilda see Isaac Hyatt
 HATT Charlotte see Christopher Wright
 HAYS Elizabeth M see Hiram Chamberlain
 HAYS Laura see John Millmer
 HAYES Lucinda see Hiram L Cook
 HAYES Mary see James Howes
 HEATH Bridget see Andrew O'Sullivan
 HELMAN Almira see Alanson Schryer
 HEVELER Esther see John Hogson
 HICKS Isabella see John Walsh
 HIGGINSON Rosemary see Donald McCaskell
 HODGSON Mary see William Brown
 HOIT Clareca see William H Chamberlain
 HOLLAND Eleanor see Levi Dunning
 HOOKER Henrietta see Henry Giles
 HOOKER Phoebe A see Judah Centers

HOWARD Easter see John F Guiles
 HOWARD Sarah Ann see William Banning
 HOWES Elizabeth see James Anderson
 HOWES Louisa see Robert Atkinson
 HOWES Mary Ann see Alexander Ross
 HOWES Sarah see John Young
 HUGHES Catherine see Isaac Erratt
 HUGHES Catherine see Alexander Robins
 HUGHES Catherine see James Hughes
 HUGHES Grace see Mathew Stringer
 HUGHES Mary see William Lough
 HUGHES Susan see James Cochran
 HUOTTE Mary see John A Woodley
 HUME Mary see John Griffith
 HUNTER Margaret see John Wilkes
 HUNTER Mary Ann see John Chesser
 HUNTER Nancy see James Nickelson
 HUNTINGDON Hannah see Eden A Johnson
 HUTCHINSON Mary Ann see Thomas Jones
 INMAN Maria Ann see Rev John Gemley
 JACKSON Elizabeth see Sylvester Cobb
 JACKSON Sibel see Joseph P Cass
 JACKSON Susan see Alonzo French
 JINKS Rebecca see Jeremiah Villeneuve
 JOHNSON Maria see William Kingston
 JOHNSON Parthena see Alexis Johnson
 JOHNSTON Catherine see John Nicholson
 JOHNSTON Jane see John Conn
 JONES Lucy R see Washington Schryer
 KADORE Mary see Joseph Lavare
 KELLOGG Lavina see John Barber
 KELLOGG Lorena see Timothy Flynn
 KELLOGG Orynthia see Joshua Hall
 KEMBAL Roda see W H Whitcomb
 KERR Jane see Isaac Langford
 KIMBAL Mary see Daniel Tuttle
 KIMBELL Eliza see John McGibbon
 KINDALL Laura see Chauncey Gates
 KINDELL Sophia see Philip Downing
 KINSELY Margaret see Samuel McKee
 LAMB Hellen see John L Edwards
 LANGFORD Susannah see Richard Woodley
 LANDERSILLE Rozella see William Baldwin
 LEROY Catherine see Nahim Robinson
 LEVAH Julia Ann see Denis Flansbury
 LIGHT Elizabeth see John Shore
 LIGHTHALL Ann Maria see Henry Cain
 LONG Edmund see Margaret Kimble
 LONG Harriet see Alexander Taylor
 LUSK Martha see Richard Jackson
 LOTHAM? Elizabeth see Robert Camp-

bell
 LOUGH Elizabeth see John Patterson
 LOUGH Mary see William Dale
 MCALEE Ann see Henry Willing
 MCARTHUR Catherine see John Logie Jr
 MCARTHUR Mary see Archibald McNab
 MCCANN Fanny see John Roe
 MCCASKILL Ann see Allan McCaskill
 MCCRIMMON Betsy see Donald McRae
 MCCRIMMON Christie see John McLeod
 MCCRIMMON Christy see Duncan McCrimmon
 MCCUAIG Catherine see Donald McRae
 MCCUAIG Flora see Angus Cameron
 MCCUAIG Mary see Roderick McLennan
 MCCUAIG Sally see Edward Morrison
 MCCURDY Mary see William J Ronan
 MCDONALD Henrietta see Henry Pollock
 MCDONALD Mary see Charles Hunter
 MCDUGALD Mary see Henry Staghous
 MCGEOCH Jessie see John McMillan
 MCGIBBON Elizabeth see Rev John King
 MCGUILVARY Catherine see John McGuilvary
 MCGILLIVRAY Mary see Ludwick Morrison
 MCGRATH Anne see Thomas Noble
 MCGREGOR Catherine see Rev Daniel McPhail
 MCGREGOR Christian see Peter McNabb
 MCGROCK Sarah Jane see John Hughes
 MCHARDY Elizabeth see John McLoughan
 MCINNES Jennett see Angus McIntosh
 MCINNES Mary see Neil McCrimmon
 MCINNES Nancy see John McCrimmon
 MCINTOSH Ann see Neil Dashney
 MCINTOSH Margaret see John McGillevray
 MCINTOSH Mary see Thomas Dashney
 MCINTOSH Mary see James McIntosh
 MCINTOSH Mary see Farquar McCrimmon
 MCINTYRE Ann see George P Hicks
 MCINTYRE Sarah see Rev Ozias Barber
 MCKAY Louisa see William Downing
 MCKAY Mary see Abraham Schryer
 MCKENZIE Sally see Donald Dewar
 MCKERRESON Jane see Duncan McGibbon
 MCKILLICAN Elizabeth see Archibald McCrimmon
 MCKILLICAN Elizabeth see Thomas Johnson

MCKINNEY Marion see Duncan
 McCuaig
 MCKINNON Margaret see Duncan
 McMillan
 MCLAURIN Isabella see William McKenzie
 MCLAURIN Margaret see John Dewar
 MCLAURIN Nancy see James McKenzie
 MCLAUGHLIN Christianna see Peter
 McArthur
 MCLAUGHLIN Ellen see John McKee
 MCLAUGHLIN Sarah see Donald
 McLaurin
 MCLELLAN Jane see James Falkner
 MCLENNAN Margaret see William Fer-
 guson
 MCLEOD Mary see John McRae
 MCLEOD Mary see John McSwyne
 MCLEOD Sally see Allan McGillivray
 MCLEOD Sarah see Abner Hannum
 MCMILLAN Betsy see Duncan Cameron
 MCMILLAN Mary see Peter Cameron
 MCNALLY Ann see Gregory Dunning
 MCNALLY Jane see Ira Dunning
 MCNELLY Emily see Nelson Cheney
 MCPHEE Ann see Jeremiah F Larville
 MCPHEE Mary see Andrew Sherriff
 MCPHERSON Ann see Peter McIntosh
 MCQUATTERS Elizabeth see Hodgson
 Reveler
 MCRAE Catherine see Archibald McGil-
 livray
 MCRAE Catherine see Norman McRae
 MCRAE Margaret see John McRae
 MCRAE Mary see Kenneth McCaskill
 MCVICAR Nancy see James McEwen
 MACDONELL Madellaine see John
 Rielly
 MATTHEWS A Jane see Francis Blay
 MATTHEWS Elizabeth see Henry Mat-
 thews
 MATHEWS Sarah see James Thornton
 MURPHY Bridget see John Murray
 MEAD Henrietta see Henry Vogan
 METCALF Margaret see James Frith Jr
 METCALF Rachel G see Thomas B Ellis
 MILLER Ann see Joseph Valley
 MILNER Mary Ann see Nathaniel House
 MORRIS Elizabeth see Robert Thistleth-
 waite
 MORRISON Christian see Alex McRae
 MORRISON Rose Ann see Michael Sow-
 ers
 MUNROE Catherine see Alex McGregor
 NICHOLSON Elizabeth see George Scott
 NICHOLSON Nancy see James Renwick
 NOBLE Grace see William Wait
 OGDEN Mary see Baptiste Odette
 ORTON Anna see John McNally
 ORTON Olive see Benjamin Constantine
 PARK Mary see Robert Kelly
 PATTEE Hannah see Josiah C Marston
 PEARCE Lucy see George Smith
 PENGALLY Mary Ann see Edward Stiles
 PERKINS Liza see Henry Winters
 PERKINS Lowly see John A Cobb
 PHILIP Ann see George B Ferguson
 PHILLIPS Isabella see John Sergeant
 POCQUETTE Lerosé see Lewis Hall
 POQUETTE Mary see William Blewer
 POLLOCK Sarah see Thomas Johnston
 POOL Clarissa see Samuel Orton
 POWEL Sarah see George Cutte
 PRICE Adela see Bozel Gardah
 PRILIE Ann see Joseph Turner
 RANIX Jane see Henry C Matthews
 RAVELIN Margaret see James Gamble
 RAY Mary see John Hodgson
 REID Rosanna see William Cutte
 RICHIE Margaret see William Lough
 RICKER Louisa see Tiberius Wright
 RILEY Bridget see William Jinks
 ROBINS Huldah see James Hughes
 ROBINSON Nancy see Joseph Schryer
 ROSS Maria see Nelson C Pronty
 SANFORD Elizabeth see William Haise
 SARGENT Rebecca W see Clark C Che-
 ney
 SAUNDERS Catherine see Isaac Noukes
 SCOTT Sarah see Thomas King
 SHAW Catherine see James Buchan
 SHAW Isabella see James McIntosh
 SHOULDICE Jane see Francis Luik
 SMITH Mary see John H Hamilton
 SMYTH Ann see Robery Gordon
 SPROUE Eiiiza see Johnson Fitzpatrick
 STACKHOUSE Frances see Matthew
 Conner
 STAR Fanny see Simeon Shearman
 STONE Rachel see George R Tucker
 STONE Tryphora see Ebenezer Grout
 STOREY Eliza Jane see David Hogaboam
 STOREY Lucy see William Thistlewaite
 SWANEY? Mary see William Bigelow
 SYBOLD Hannah see Edward Winter
 TAYLOR Ann see Adam Burwash
 TAYLOR Laurie see John C Cobb
 TAYLOR Nancy see John Cross
 THOMPSON Elizabeth see Dennis
 McKinlay
 TOMKIN Catherine see Thomas Rath-
 well
 TWEED Ellen see Robert McWaters
 VALLEY Narcessa see Isaac Weldon
 VIOW Margaret see Baptiste Cozineau
 WADLEIGH Malvina A see Semour

Story

WAITE Electa see Eli Eastman
WAITE Lois see Samuel Frith
WAITE Ann see George Willis
WAIT Maria see Alexander Tweed
WALES Elizabeth see John Dewer
WARREN Ann Lambit see Augustus L
Rice
WARREN Betsy see Elijah Weldon
WATERS Eunice see John Hartwick
WATERS Henriette Maria see Jeremiah
Cumming
WELDON Narcissa see John McArthur
WELDON Susan see Henry Holmes
WELLMAN Guitta see Nathaniel R John-
son

WELLS Polly see Herman W Stone
WELLS Polly see Elijah Kellogg
WELSH Eliza see John Moffat
WESTOVER Phoebe see Asahel Nichols
WHALEY Martha see Peter Harwich
WHITEHOUSE Sophia see John Hitsman
WILCOX Sarah Ann see George Hillman
WILLS Sarah see Timothy Finn
WILSON Jane see Francis Armstrong
WILSON Jessie see Robert Lough
WINTERS Lorenza see David B Warren
WRIGHT Abigail see Thomas Brigham
WYMAN Eliza Ann see Franklin Metcalf
YORK Sarah see Thomas A Hanna
YOUNG Lydia see John Brown



Window of St. John's Anglican Church, Ida, Cavan Township, Ontario. The church stands on a hilltop overlooking the rolling Peterborough countryside.

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.

TWO NEW MARRIAGE REGISTERS & AN INDEX

Marriages from the Hungerford Township Registers, Hastings County, Ontario, 1876-1972, compiled by Allen D. Piper. Soft cover, 8½ x 11; 75 pages, \$3.50.*

A very worthwhile piece of work by Mr. Piper for an area about which not much genealogical information is currently available. The records cover only one township, but for an extended time period. They are arranged alphabetically by year by the names of the grooms. There is a careful cross-index by brides' names. Spellings are given as they appeared in the original records. Information includes the names of bride and groom, their marital status; age, place of residence, occupation, names of parents, names of mothers where found, name of minister, date and place of marriage. Generation Press is pleased to be able to add this volume to its growing list of Ontario marriage registers.

County Marriage Registers of Ontario, Canada, 1858-1869, Volume 4, Index to Huron County, compiled and edited by W.E. Britnell. Published by Generation Press, 172 King Henrys Boulevard, Agincourt, Ontario, M1T 2V6. (ISBN 0-920830-07-2 Vol. 4). Soft cover, 8½ x 11, 116 pages, \$8.*

Volume 4 of the ongoing Marriage Register series published by Generation Press. Huron County is an important one for researchers in Ontario because it is one of the main counties in which to find your 'going west' ancestor, and one about which little information is available. The original register was contained in two volumes. The first covers the period 1858-1868; the second the first half of the year 1869. Compiler Britnell notes that "the handwriting through large sections of the register is generally poor, which has resulted in a fair number of questionable spellings of names in this index. This is particularly true of the surnames found in the German and French communities in Huron County."

There are 3,584 marriages contained in the register and Britnell makes the point that not only people who resided in the county are recorded, but many who resided outside the county. Based on a tabulation for the year 1859 he suggests that of the marriages listed, 71% of the parties resided within the county boundaries; 21% resided in adjoining townships; 8% of the parties resided elsewhere. Ever wonder why that ancestor you just know was married in Huron can't be found? Maybe he married in another county or township contiguous. It often pays to check around your whole area of interest if you can't find him where you thought he should be.

A General Index to FAMILIES, the publication of the Ontario Genealogical Society, Volume 1, 1963 to Volume 17, 1978, compiled by Elizabeth Hancocks, C.G. Published by Generation Press, 172 King Henrys Boulevard, Agincourt, Ontario, M1T 2V6. (ISBN 0-920830-04-8). Soft cover, 31 pages, \$3.50.*

A useful general index designed to assist researchers in checking runs of the periodical. The contents of each issue in each volume is presented separately. Where it seemed necessary, a brief description of each article is given, although the title describes the article quite adequately in most cases. Each entry gives the name of the author, followed by the page number of the article. The compiler hopes the index will facilitate the location of articles by researchers who regularly use their sets for

research, as well as interest those who do not have complete runs of the periodical by allowing them to see exactly what was published in past issues. 'For those of you who have spent hours searching for that elusive cemetery which you remember was published way back, but cannot now seem to find, I hope this will fill the need,' says the compiler. The volume also includes a brief publishing history of the periodical which will be of interest to librarians.

The Irish in Cape Breton, by A.A. MacKenzie. (ISBN 0-88780-042-2). Published by Formac Publishing Company, Box 1688, Antigonish, Nova Scotia, 1979. Softcover, 5½ x 8½, 129 pages, \$6.*

Irish in Cape Breton? Yes, and from the 1750s onwards — perhaps even before that. A.A. MacKenzie's well documented and highly readable account of Irish settlement in Cape Breton Island is well worth its modest price. Witty, precise, and amusing, the book covers new ground in the growing catalogue of works devoted to the Irish in Canada.

But Irish in that bastion of Scottish settlement in Nova Scotia? Yes, says MacKenzie. "Even before the Highland Scots were cast ashore there during the Clearances, Irishmen had wandered in from Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and Ireland. And they continued to arrive through the whole of the last century from these same sources. . . ."

Irishmen settled in many rural areas in Canada, he says, and ". . . in Canada the urban shanty Irish and the rural Irish in 'Irish settlements' have been a numerical minority. By far the greater part of Canada's Irish settlers and the offspring have lived on the fringes of larger alien communities. It would seem as if there were always a few Irish in every community, and if they were usually nameless, they were often disproportionately important in many aspects of society."

Did you know that Irishmen were listed on the register at Louisbourg? The parish records outlined by MacKenzie make fascinating reading.

Where did they settle? The Low Point area between Glace Bay and South Bar; Margaree, especially in North-East Margaree, Louisbourg, Main-a-Dieu and the intervening coast; the Mabou-Port Hood area; St. Peter's and Isle Madame; Sydney and Sydney Mines, as well as around Ingonish, River Inhabitants, Irish Cove, Bras d'Or and Port Hawkesbury. A fascinating book about a fascinating part of the country, eminently readable, and one which is capable of teaching Canadians a few new things about this vast country we so sparsely inhabit.

A Catalogue of Published Genealogies of Nova Scotia Families, Allen E. Marble. Prepared by the Genealogical Committee of the Nova Scotia Historical Society, Halifax, 1979. Soft cover, 8½ x 11, 59 pages, \$7.*

This little work can save you a lot of footsteps if you use it properly. It is one of the few catalogues of published genealogies available in Canada, and a little gem for researchers interested in families in the province.

Part 1 lists 434 published genealogies found in book form, journals, and manuscripts, which have been made available to the public. Part 2 is an index of the principle families found in these genealogies. Some 1,890 family names appear here. And if you connect you may well have connected with a valuable published source. Not all the books are still in print and available, of course. But all of the publications Dr. Marble has included in his catalogue may be found in the Public Archives of Nova Scotia.

Vital Statistics and items from Newspapers of Newfoundland 1834 - 1854. Compiled by Mildred Howard. Soft cover, 8½ x 11, 90 pages, \$7.*

For a collection of miscellany from Newfoundland newspapers, this compilation is both fascinating and, in places, amusing. Papers covered include the *Public Ledger*, the *Newfoundland General Advertiser*, and *The Newfoundlander* — all to 1842 inclusive; and *The Newfoundlander* from 1842-1854.

These records are alphabeticized within each year under births, marriages, deaths, and 'items'. The 'item' section includes a variety of pieces of information including obituaries, murders, deserters, inquests, advertisements, and other fascinating little

insights into Newfoundland life. An exceptional amount of information is included in these records and will, without doubt, be of tremendous help to those with Newfoundland connections. Many places of origin are given in the death notices, which will take searchers right back across the sea to the family there, often in Ireland. Some passenger lists of vessels stopping at Newfoundland ports are given, although not of steerage passengers. We heartily recommend this volume to genealogists, not only because of the information it contains, but because it should be an inspiration to others thinking of preparing similar material from their own regions and localities.

Directory of Genealogical Societies in the USA and Canada, 1980, compiled by Mary K. Meyer. Softcover, 109 pages plus cover, 8½ x 11. Available from Libra Publications, 297 Cove Road, Pasadena, MD 21122, USA, \$12.

The 1980 edition of Mary K. Meyer's invaluable directory is now out, and it is a must for every genealogist's bookshelf, especially for correspondance in North America. This year's volume lists some 263 societies in the U.S. and Canada representing a membership of about 130,000 people. However, notes Mrs. Meyer in her introduction, *this figure represents only about one-third of the genealogical societies known to exist.*

The publication also lists all the independent genealogical journals, including CANADIAN GENEALOGIST, and we are pleased both to be included, and to see the number of journals growing. All in all, this is an excellent directory, one we do not hesitate to recommend, and which has been of great use to us ever since it began publication.

TWO NEW BOOKS ON THE IRISH IN CANADA AND A REMARKABLE ACADIAN STUDY

Orangeism: The Canadian Phase, by Hereward Senior. Published by McGraw-Hill Ryerson Limited, Toronto, in the Frontenac Library series. Softcover, 6 x 8½, 107 pages, indexed, \$6.*

Dr. Senior's book on Orangeism in Canada is a fascinating document for everyone with Irish ancestry, and while not primarily a genealogical work, nevertheless should be required reading for anyone with Irish ancestors in Canada in the immediate pre and post-Confederation era. In Montreal, Toronto, Brockville, Ottawa, Kingston, and elsewhere, Orangeism was a political force to be reckoned with in the last century. Even so great a prime minister as Sir John A. Macdonald was conscious of his political debts to the Irish Orange movement in his constituency, and Orangemen still parade in Toronto every July 12.

The book explains the origin and character of the movement; and gives some idea of the role it has played in Canadian history in the last century. Dr. Senior has done extensive work on the Orange movement throughout the world and can fairly be described as an international expert on the topic. His other works include *Orangeism in Ireland and Britain 1795-1836*, now unfortunately out of print, as well as a number of articles on Orangeism in various scholarly journals. Readers may recall his paper in the last issue of CANADIAN GENEALOGIST.

Dr Senior examines the movement in Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario, and gives interesting insights into a remarkable leader of the movement, Ogle Robert Gowan.

One of the fascinating insights of the book is that it reveals just how factionalized and divided the movement was throughout its turbulent history; how it at times sided with, and at other times opposed those of other religious faiths; how the growing Fenian movement interacted with it and proved both a unifying and destructive force at the same time. I found personally, as a Canadian with both strong Protestant and Catholic Irish background, the book helped me come to grips with my own family's remarkable ambivalence, moved as it was by the social forces of the day.

The chapter entitled 'Orangeism in the West' throws an interesting spotlight on the Riel Rebellion. If you have an Irish ancestor and truly want to understand some of the forces that motivated him, this book will give you some truly remarkable insights into the character and politics of the time. GH

The Fenians and Canada, by Hereward Senior. Published by The Macmillan Company of Canada Limited, Toronto. Softcover, 5¼ x 8½, 175 pages, indexed, \$8.*

This book in a sense, represents the other side of the coin. What the Orange order meant to Protestants, the Fenian Brotherhood meant to Catholics. In fact, reading the two books together, one after the other, reveals just how often Irish history is moved by the interaction of opposing Catholic and Protestant forces, and has been, literally since the time of Charles I of England. This volume documents in detail the rise and dissolution of the Fenian Brotherhood, describing Fenian activities in Canada in the context of 19th century American internal politics, British-American diplomacy, and Irish-English antagonism.

The point that stands out is the ease with which old-world quarrels appeared to be transmitted to Canada with immigration. The idea of 'freeing Ireland on the plains of Canada' seems almost ludicrous today but, as Dr. Senior gently warns in another context, 'changes in society often reanimate old forces and institutions.' Fenianism, an international political movement which grew out of the ruins of the Irish rebellion of 1848 and which first took root among Irish-Catholic immigrants in America, confronted Canadian Fenians with the classic dilemma of reconciling loyalty to Canada with support for anti-British agitation in Ireland. It resulted in a confrontation of loyalties, particularly in this country where Canadians of Irish origin were, on the whole, living peacefully within the context of 'British' institutions and laws.

The movement seems farcical in some respects, but it resulted in a major intelligence effort by the Canadian government, a raid by the Fenians on Campo Bello Island in the Maritimes, and two full invasions of Canada by armed Fenian raiders; one through Fort Erie and Ridgeway, Ontario, the other in Lower Canada near Missisquoi Bay. Both incursions took place in June of 1866, and the one through Southwestern Ontario might have succeeded, given more time and money to prepare . . . a sobering thought.

Many Canadians of Irish origin still remember family stories of the Fenian invasions, and Fenian alarms persisted until well into the 20th century. Some, particularly in Southwestern Ontario, may have had family members who were Fenian sympathizers, or who may have been in the militia called to repulse the invasion from Toronto. Did you know that militia forces called out to repel the attack included Number 5 Company of the Queen's Own Rifles, and a company made up of students from the University of Toronto?

All in all, these two books, the one on the Orange order, the other on the Fenians, are a remarkable contribution to Canadian historical literature by a scholar with biographical and genealogical interests. Read them together, if you can.

The Acadians: Creation of a People, by Naomi Griffiths. Published by McGraw-Hill Ryerson Limited, Toronto, in the Frontenac Library Series. Softcover, 6 x 8½, 94 pages, indexed, \$6.50.*

I suppose no historical subject in Canada has so often been exposed to scrutiny as the expulsion of the Acadians in 1755. That's why this little book on the Acadians comes as a surprise. While it does cover the prelude to the act, the expulsion itself, and its aftermath, it goes on to explain why, in the 20th century, the Acadians are alive and well and living in Acadia. They are French-speaking, have their own identity, national saint, flag and national feast day, "all different from those chosen as symbols by Quebec during the same period of years." It also explains why looking for Acadian ancestors can be such a frustrating business. If you have Acadian ancestry you could find it in widely separated points on the North American continent, and even those points could be separated by gaps when the family might have left the area, later to return to some other part of North America. You could find traces of your ancestors in Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, the Carolinas, as well as Georgia, not to mention Louisiana. Philadelphia was home to many, and France, although that graft surprisingly, did not 'take' very well. In fact, Acadians went to France in different groups, some via one of the other English colonies, some via Quebec or St. Pierre and Miquelon. The greatest number were those via Virginia and England who reached France in 1763-4. The Acadians sent to Mary-

land ended, some years later in Louisiana via Santo Domingo! Those sent to Virginia were re-despatched immediately to England, the Virginians arguing that the Acadians were British subjects and entitled to support from London!

But they were not content anywhere. They considered themselves the 'neutral French de la Nation Acadienne,' protesting their loyalty to the crown (and often being believed). They continued to seek each other out through the centuries that followed, resisting assimilation wherever they went, and maintaining a cultural identity that is remarkable in the face of such adversity.

And the expulsion itself, viewed through the window of history, appears to be nothing as much as a gigantic bureaucratic mistake which, once made, could not and would not be undone. In fact, it has even been suggested that had the British authorities in London been advised of the event beforehand, they would not have condoned it . . . but that once it was a *fait accompli* there was nothing to do but accept it! It has been established that the perpetrators did not profit from the event, and that Acadian lands lay deserted for years after the expulsion, an incredible situation considering the fact that the area was so desperate for settlers.

It also comes as a surprise to learn that the Acadian sense of felt 'nationhood' is not that of belonging to a 'land' apart but that of belonging to a 'people' apart, a people who believe themselves a homogeneous culture, with an identity recognizable and different from that of other groups.

It comes as a surprise to learn that, even in Nova Scotia, Acadians were allowed back after the passage of a few years, and that although they made their way back as rapidly as possible, that did not mean they were welcomed as settlers, or took up their old lands.

It comes as a surprise to learn that Acadian resistance to the society of 18th century France led to many of them returning to America, largely to Louisiana . . . and that French priests from Quebec, sent to minister to the Acadians in Nova Scotia, found them stubborn, refusing to be grouped together unless they were so inclined, totally resistant to seigneurial control.

It comes as a surprise that they managed to retain their cultural identity in what author Griffiths calls an 'alphabetic' fashion . . . depending largely on a strong oral tradition virtually until the present day. Moreover, it is incredible to think that this sense of identity was aided in its preservation during the last century by a poem written by an American from Maine who was not even an Acadian! Longfellow's poem 'Evangeline' "became the unchallenged repository of historical truth in the eyes of the Acadians . . ." says Griffiths. Longfellow had first heard the story in 1840 or 1841 in a dinner conversation with a Reverend Connelly and credited the authorities he used in writing the poem as ". . . the Abbe Raynal and Mr. Haliburton: the first for the pastoral simple life of the Acadians; the second for the history of their banishment." Raynal was a French intellectual and Haliburton was author of *Historical and Statistical Account of Nova Scotia*.

There is so much more in this little volume, including a first-rate bibliographical note at the end of the book which merits immediate attention by Acadian ancestor seekers. This book is a real revelation of the many aspects of Acadian culture and identity, well written, and easy to read. GH

Elias Trask, his Children and Their Succeeding Race, by Gwen Guiou Trask. Available from the author, prepaid orders only, 6039 Welsford Street, Halifax, N.S., B3K 1G3. 208 pages, illustrated, \$10 postpaid.

This is the story of a New England family that removed to Yarmouth and Digby counties in the late 1700s. That New England background is rather well developed in the opening section of the book. Here and there throughout the book, narrative passages augment and amplify the names and dates, while Mrs. Trask has thoughtfully left a number of blank pages interspersed at the end of each section. Her intention is to allow readers to jot their additions in at the proper places.

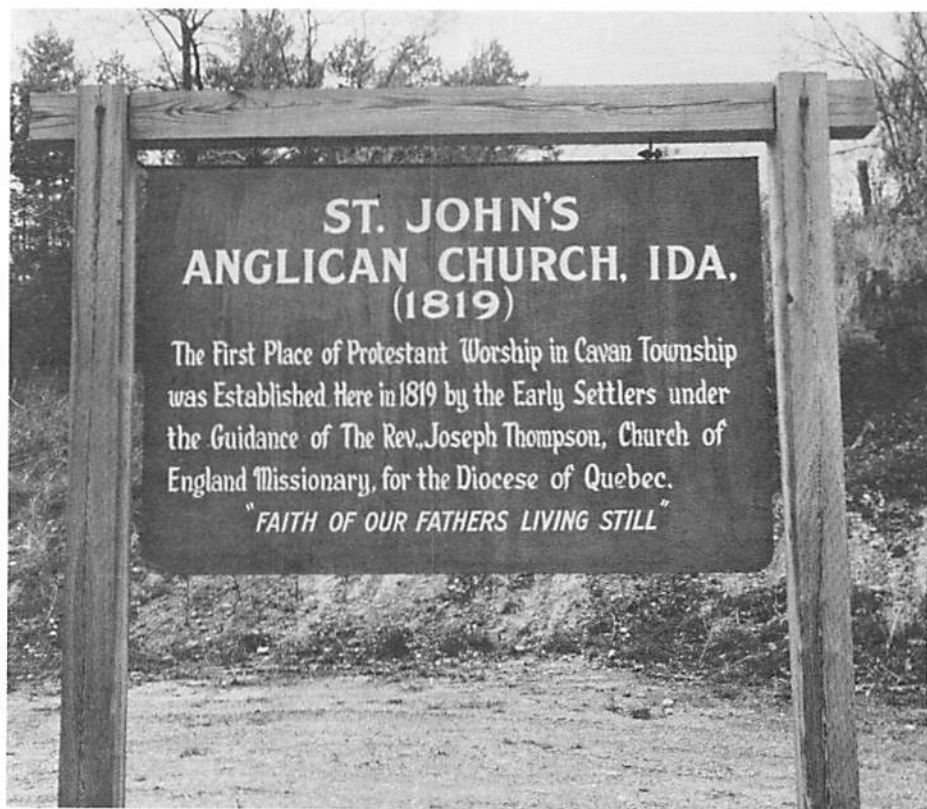
Not only the Trasks get coverage. There are more than generous pieces about the

Trask relations, such as the families of Bain, Cann, Crosby, Denton, Frost, Harris, Montague, Perry, Pirrie, Roberts and Spicer, to mention a few.

The book has one unique characteristic. It uses the New England method for enumerating family groups, but the family groups appear in the order one would find them in a book using the Burke method. In the New England method, all the third generation from a founder of a family is traced before any of the fourth or subsequent generation is done. Here, however, each line is followed to extinction or modern date before the next is followed through to a similar conclusion. This may cause a reader little trouble, because there is an excellent index. It will disturb those who are concerned with stylistic purity. At a time when family history is being so widely undertaken, this latter consideration does have a claim to attention by authors of family histories.

Some specific problems with numbering can be noted in a review. Harold Russell Trask (No. 45, p. 58) is not introduced by number. William Handley Trask Jr. (No. 62, p. 75) should be No. 63. Number 65 (p. 76) appears to be missing from the space after line 10. William Preston Trask (no. 86, p. 99) is not introduced by number. Charles (p. 106, line 19, xii) should be pre-numbered 101. On page 107, two men numbered 103 appear. On page 118, the fifth last line should be pre-numbered 130. On pages 127-128, two men numbered 142 appear. On page 141, No. 165 is, in fact, No. 11 brought forward from page 33. On page 142, Nos. 166, 167, 168, 169 and 170 are not numbered as such, by iii, v, vi, viii, and xi, respectively. Carl Ambrose (No. 193, p. 166) should be No. 195. On page 175, No. 189 is 188, properly counted. On page 177, No. 190 is 189, properly counted.

Having noted the difficulties of numbering, it would be less than fair to imply that such a technical difficulty outweighs the valuable and interestingly presented material. If you have any sort of links to the name Trask in Nova Scotia, you will probably find it mentioned here. Mrs. Trask has done her utmost to make her account of her family-by-marriage complete and easy to read. She has succeeded admirably. Terrence M. Punch.



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WHAT'S IN A NAME

A Queries Section by Elizabeth Hancocks, C.G.

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

BATES - COTNAM - CARLEY: Sheila Normand, Comp 229 (108), R R 1, 100 Mile House, BC V0K 2E0. George Bates b 1818 (where), d 19 Oct 1868 Merrickville, ONT, m Sarah Cotnam b 1818, d 1 May 1902 Merrickville. Need prts of both. Children: John Robert 1848-1931 m Margaret Jane Carley, had 15 children; Margaret Emilia d1895 m William Walter Carley, had 7 children; Angeline 1853-1864 - was she a dau? Other children? Robert Bates 1835-1916 m Jane Elizabeth Grenville 1844-1915. Children: Sarah; Walter; Richard. Was Robert a son or nephew? Am compiling book so need info re anc and desc.

BEDSTEAD/BECKSTEAD: James P Lalone, 1600 Comfort, Lansing, MI 48915 USA. Would like to hear from desc of Morris/Maurice and Emma Louise (or Elizabeth) Bedstead/Beckstead; John and Elizabeth (Graham) Wilson; John and Susannah (Lillie) Montgomery; and all Tinkes(s) and Tinkis(s).

COLE - EASTMAN - BOWER: Mrs Beverly Lancaster, 4219 White Birch Drive, Orchard Lake, MI 48033 USA. Asa Cole b1770 New England m Martha ? b 1774. Children: Mary; Aurilla; Calvin; Martha; Betsey; John m Anna Eastman; Shaloma; Asa m Mary Eastman; Tyler m Lovisa Sansburn; Relief A m Nicholas Bower; Galon B m Lucinda Bower. Asa Sr in Vermont, Sherbrooke Co, QUE by 1807, d 1825-31 in QUE. Martha and fam to Durham Co, ONT c1833. Need marriages of children, death date and place of Asa and Martha. Martha d ONT, possibly Durham or Perth Co after 1855.

COLLIS: Mrs Gladys Hamilton, R R 3, Puslinch, ONT N0B 2J0. Am seeking any info on families named Collis from the area of Staffordshire, ENG.

DEWOLFE: Nigel J Watt, Concord Road, E Sullivan, NH 03445 USA. George Gordon Byron DeWolfe b 15 Feb 1835, reportedly in Digby, Nova Scotia, ma's name possibly Rebecca. Family moved to St John, New Brunswick, c1842. He left prts home c1855 and moved to USA where he was later known as 'The Steam Machine Poet' and 'The Wandering Poet of New Hampshire'. Am seeking info on his prts.

DINGMAN - HAMILTON - ATKINSON: Gerard P Blanchard, 28255 Suburban Drive, Warren, MI 48093 USA. Isaac (Esieh) Dingman m Ruth Hamilton (where, when); had 7 children including Jared b 10 Apr 1876 (where) who m Nellie Atkinson c1900 possibly in Wellington Co, ONT. Had 8 children. Jared d 8 Dec 1949 Orangeville, Dufferin Co, ONT. Any info on these fams would be appreciated.

GARDINER: Belva M Gardiner, Beacon Road, Glenmont, NY 12077, USA. Thomas Gardiner b ENG, emigrated to Canada 1817. Wife Sarah Fox b USA, 11 siblings. Resided Cartwright twp, Durham Co, ONT 1841-1865. Four siblings bPt Cavan twp 1831-1841: Silas; Mary; Anna; Alfred. Pa John lived Cavan twp. Other siblings: Hannah m Francis Gardiner; Henry m Jane Hay; James to Simcoe Co; Thomas; Joseph; Benjamin; John. Not found in 1871 census. Alfred to Illinois? Need all info and will exchange.

GALLINGER - BAKER: Mrs Marie Baker Gordon, 3125 Radisson Ave, Windsor, ONT N9E 1Y4. Margaret Gallinger b 1788 Cornwall, ONT, m 18 Mar 1806 James Baker, Trinity Anglican Church, Cornwall. Resided Conc 5, Osnabruck twp, Stormont Co, ONT; d 1860; bd Pleasant Valley cem, Osnabruck twp. Need prts names, other fam members. 'Loyalists of Ontario' lists her pa as Henry and her OC 28 Apr 1807. Family records question whether pa was Henry or George.

GEDDES - BLACKIE: Mrs Bernice Geddes, Route 1, Box 58, Brentwood, CA 94513 USA. John Geddes b 9 Sept 1776 (need prts and place), m 15 Nov 1804 Dorothy Putnam, had six sons and six daus. One son William Putnam Geddes m Elizabeth Ellis Blackie. Would like info on Blackie line.

GRAY: Archibald Gray b 1830 SCOT emigrated to Ontario and lived Davis St, Sarnia. Need dates, places, prts. Children: Mary Livingstone; John; Euphemie; Lachlan; James; Archibald. Archibald Sr m Isabel McKenzie b 1828 SCOT (Oban, Ayr?), d/o ? McKenzie and Mary Livingstone who was connected to Dr David Livingstone. Need dates, places, prts, siblings. (No name was included with this query. If the person who wrote it will send me their name I will print it in the next issue)

HARRISON: Dorothy Milne, 57 Treadgold Cres, Don Mills, ONT M3A 1X1. Christopher Harrison and wife Priscilla moved from Nova Scotia to Yonge St, York twp, York Co, ONT; 1797. Sons William, Joseph, Hiram, and five daus. Will exchange info-

HART - SHERMAN - BARTON: Mrs Betty O'Donnell, 44 Westglen Crescent, Islington, ONT M9B 4R1. Phoebe Ann Hart b 1824 New Brunswick, d 1879 Burford, ONT, m John Sherman b 1828 Norwich, ONT, d 1907 Burford. Need Phoebe's prts, siblings. One bro lived Michigan in 1910's. John was s/o David Sherman and Sarah T Baron who lived Norwich (where bd?). David's bro Alden Sherman m Mary Ann Barton (where fam?).

HAUGHTON - LANE: Mrs Jean Martin, 2038 Saxon Road, Oakville, ONT L6L 2V2. Helen Lane b Canada c1841 m Charles Edwar

Haughton in London, ENG, c1867? Children: Fred; Ethel; George; Florence. Returned to Canada following death of husband (when). Need birthplace and prts of both Helen and Charles. Mrs Helen Burrell, d/o Fred Haughton, or desc of, last known address was Chicago in 1927. Would like to hear from any desc.

HENSHAW - COPPIN - NIXON: Muriel Hall, R R 2, Port Carling, ONT P0B 1J0. Samuel Henshaw b 1798 ENG m Elizabeth Coppin b 1800, emigrated to W Nissouri twp, Middlesex Co, ONT, c1850. Children: Daniel; George; John; William; Tom; Walter; Susan b 1844 m 1871 John Nixon. Is John Nixon s/o John and Sarah via USA to W Nissouri, who had daus Eliza Ann; Sarah Jane?; Mary Margaret; and son James. Wish info and to contact desc.

JENNINGS - BEACH - GILBERT: L Neame, 26610 - 60th Ave, R R 1, Aldergrove, BC V0X 1A0. I would be interested in contacting anyone working on the Dunham, QUE, area, Particularly on the above fams.

KINGSTON: Jack Shaver, R R 1, Erin, ONT NOB 1T0. Thomas Lane Kingston b 1836 ENG, m Elizabeth Ann Hitchcock, lived Niagara area/ Received mail at Beamsville, CW, at one time. Had harness shop in St Catharines, ONT, c1900, raised fam at 215 Church St, St Catharines Son Isaac Alexander Lane Kingston b c1864, m 2nd Mary Margaret Matilda Caughell of Niagara (who was 1st wife?). Need dates, prts, locations.

LILLEW: Albert E Simms, Box 207, Englehart, ONT P0J 1H0. George Lillew m Sarah Baine c1863 probably ENG. Son John b 14 Mar 1864 in Spitalfields, Middlesex, ENG, and m Emmaline Bruce of Elora, ONT, 1887 in Elora. Seeking dates of b, m, d, and siblings of John.

LIVINGSTONE: Mrs Ben Lamb, Jr, 129 N Kingston Ave, Rockwood, TN 37854 USA. Desc Donald Livingstone b 1751 SCOT, to lot 31 1806. Any Livingstone in Nova Scotia c1785. Gen of Buchanan to PEI c1806, Jane b 1781-96 SCOT m George Wheeler. Any Casells and Cudmore c1860's on. Desc Nicholas and Regula Eigley b 1750's Lunenburg, NS. Any Dymont of Devon to PEI. Parkman anywhere in Canada.

MAGUIRE: Mrs Ruth Linton, 219 East St, Goderich, ONT N7A 1N9. Adam Maguire b 10 May 1811, of Co Armagh, IRE, wool manufacturer, emigrated to Canada c1835? Son Robert m Susan Trew and moved from Manvers twp, Durham Co, ONT, to Simcoe Co. Children: William Thomas; Jack; Anna; Ida; James; Clifford; E L 'Mack'. Need info re wife of Adam, dates, prts.

MANSON - ESLER - CATHCART: Mrs Bette Manson, 9220 E Telegraph Road, Apt 225, Downey, CA 90240 USA. How related to Robert Burns Manson; Donald McLeod Manson; John A; Alex P; Peter A; Katherine Esler; Sarah Cathcart? Fam home at Zurich, Huron Co, ONT. Robert Burns Manson 1877 Zurich - 1925 CA, had sons Douglas Haig Manson d 1962, and James Brooks Manson d 1978. James visited Zurich fam home in 1967. Are these Mansons related to Manson fams near Gridley, Coffey Co, KS, 1870 Fed-

eral census?

MARSHALL: Mrs Sharon Dubeau, 96 Ranstone Gardens, Scarborough, ONT M1K 2V1. Samuel Marshall b c1798 Renfrewshire, SCOT, m c1828 Mary (Ritchie?) b c1801 SCOT, to Cobourg, ONT c1850, to Euphrasia twp, Grey Co, ONT, c1852. Samuel d 16 Oct 1884 St Vincent twp, Grey Co. Children: William 1829-1884 m Sarah Walter; Margaret m Robert Mitchell; Elizabeth b c1831 m John Marsh; Matilda 1834-1896 m Philip Walter.

MATHEWS: Dave Johnson, 181 Locke N, Hamilton, ONT L8R 3B1. Amasa Mathews b c1794 ENG m 1823 Christine ? b c1807 ONT. Children: Aaron c1831; Peter c1834; Duncan c1837; Mary c1840. Lived Toronto twp, Peel Co, ONT, 1851 and 1861 census. Were Amasa and Christine prts of Elizabeth Ann b1826 Toronto twp, w/o George Johnson and Catherine b c1824 ONT, w/o James Smith and Daniel Marlatt? Where are they bd?

MCCABE: Mrs L J Yori, General Delivery, Ladysmith, BC V0R 2E0. Ann (nee Royal) McCabe listed in 1861 census Southwold twp, Elgin Co, ONT, aged 34, b Canada (where). Had sis Elizabeth Royal who m John Dodd. She has no living desc. Who were prts of Elizabeth and Ann? Where did they come from? Will welcome correspondence with anyone with Royal connections.

POTTER: John R Korsedal, 218 - 13th Ave N, St Petersburg, FL 33701 USA. Orrin Potter b 1790's, d late 1860's. Served in Vermont Militia in War of 1812. New York census 1840 Niagara twp and County lists Orrin 40-50, wife 30-40, two daus 10-15. Ontario census 1861 Niagara twp, Lincoln Co, lists Orrin's 2nd wife Mary Ann (who) and Children: George 8; Susannah 5; Francis 3. Need b, m, d records of Orrin, both wives and children.

SCOTT - COLLISON: Debbie Sweetman, 476 William St, North Bay, ONT P1B 4K1. Frederick Scott b 1819 Yorkshire, ENG, and wife Maria Collison b 1826 Mersea twp, Essex Co, ONT, moved to Romney twp 1847 then Highgate, Orford twp, Kent Co. Children: Ann; Robert Collison (desc in CA); John Franklin (Halifax); Charles Napier; Frederick William; Harriet Ann (Harland of Alberta); Henry Havelock; Albert Edward; William Wilberforce; Herbert Sangster; Elizabeth Ann; Thomas Hardy. Any info wanted.

SHERWOOD: Mrs Pamela J Fulton, 21 Sunicrest Blvd, Bowmanville ONT L1C 2G6. Justus Sherwood b 14 Feb 1742 probably Rye, NY, m Sarah Clark probably Courtlandt Manor, Westchester Co; NY (need her anc). Prts Joseph Sherwood Jr b probably Rye, NY, sold land there 1751, moved to Courtlandt Manor, and wife (who). Joseph Sherwood Sr b c1663'69 probably Fairfield, CT, m Elizabeth Bloomer (need her anc) probably at Rye. Need ancestry.

SKELLY: John Henry, 34 Longbow Square, Agincourt, ONT M1W 2W7. William Skelly from Co Longford, IRE, to Toronto twp, Peel Co, ONT, 1805; John Skelly from IRE to York 1818; Bryan Skelly from Co Longford to Tecumseth twp, Simcoe Co, ONT, 1823; Denis Skelly 1762-1851, from Carrickmond, Co Longford, 1824 to Adjala twp, Simcoe Co. All

Roman Catholic. What relationship, if any? Would like to contact desc, or others working on any Catholic Skelly line.

SMITH: Helen Stone, 1380 C Spear Avenue, Arcata, CA 95521 USA. Nelson Smith (fam name changed from Lafayette) b 1820 ONT (where). Need prts and siblings. Went to Wisconsin c1840, m Adaline Palmer 1842, d 1856. Children: Margaret; George; John; Spencer; Alexander; Nelson; Phillip. The fam immigrated c1790 from France to Canada and were of the Catholic religion. Would like any info.

STEPHENSON - FAWCETT - WILSON: Mrs Hazel Price, R R 2, Milton, ONT L9T 2X6. Thomas Stephenson b c1801 Yorkshire, ENG, d 27 June 1879 Pickering twp, Ontario Co, ONT, m Anna Fawcett in Yorkshire. Anna b c1807, d 7 Nov 1837. Dau Elizabeth b 23 Dec 1832 m John Wilson 1854 Pickering twp, had 13 children. Need info on anc and desc. All correspondance will be answered and info shared.

WALTERHOUSE - BUCK - MARSH: Mrs Richard A Randall, 619 Witherspoon Drive, Springfield IL 62704 USA. Seek info on the Walterhouse surname with specific interest in anc and desc of Joseph Walterhouse (Lincoln Co Militia, Louth, War of 1812), and his wife Margaret Buck, d/o Phillip who served in Butlers Rangers. One son Joseph Lewis Walterhouse b 1828, m Esther Jane Marsh b 1828, lived in Fort Erie vicinity. Also seek info on anc and desc of Daniel Dimmitt (possibly Dimock, DeMott, Dimmick) Ward b 1804 PEI, and wife Harriet Newell Cooke b 1820/22 Yarmouth, NS. d/o Manasseh Cooke and Olive Beal. Olive Beal was d/o Josiah Beal and Dorothy Burgess. Will exchange info.

WILSON: Mrs George MacMillan, Box 1407, Uxbridge, ONT L0C 1K0. Andrew Wilson b Enniskillen, IRE, c1803, m Jane Middleton b 1811, settled Montreal pre 1840. Children: Charles b IRE c1836, m Rebecca Conboy; Catherine b Canada 1840, m William Hawkins; Jane b Montreal 1845, m William Green; William 1850 m Lottie Maud ?; Andrew 1858, policeman in NY city, m Jenny ?; Richard 1843 m Catherine Merchant; Tom; Ann m McIlraith. After 1873 moved to Toronto and had Charles; Rebecca; Richard; Catherine.

WOOD - SCOTT: J P Wood, 63 Acadia Bay, Winnipeg, MAN R3T 3J1. John Wood, occupation slater, m Elizabeth Scott, Northumberland, ENG. Children: Phillip Thew Scott b 5 July 1848 Northumberland; John; Thomas; James; etc. Need birthdates, locations for John and Elizabeth (perhaps Alnwick), marriage date and location, death dates and places. Any other info on this fam appreciated.

WOOTEN: Phil Dermott, 304 - 33 King St, Weston, ONT M9N 3R7. Frank A Wooten b 1874 in Unionville, ONT, area, m Armenta (who) b 1884. Had three children: James Alford and Frank Albert, twins; and Undine. Frank and Armenta d 1914 from TB, children were divided into three different fams. Seek info on Frank Sr and Armenta and children James and Undine.

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