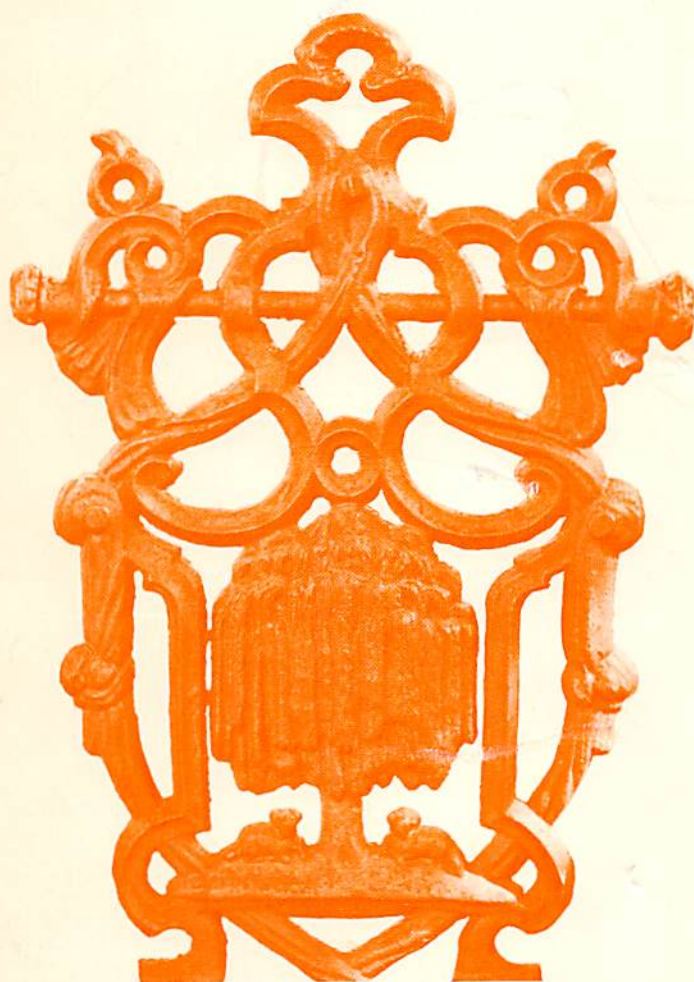
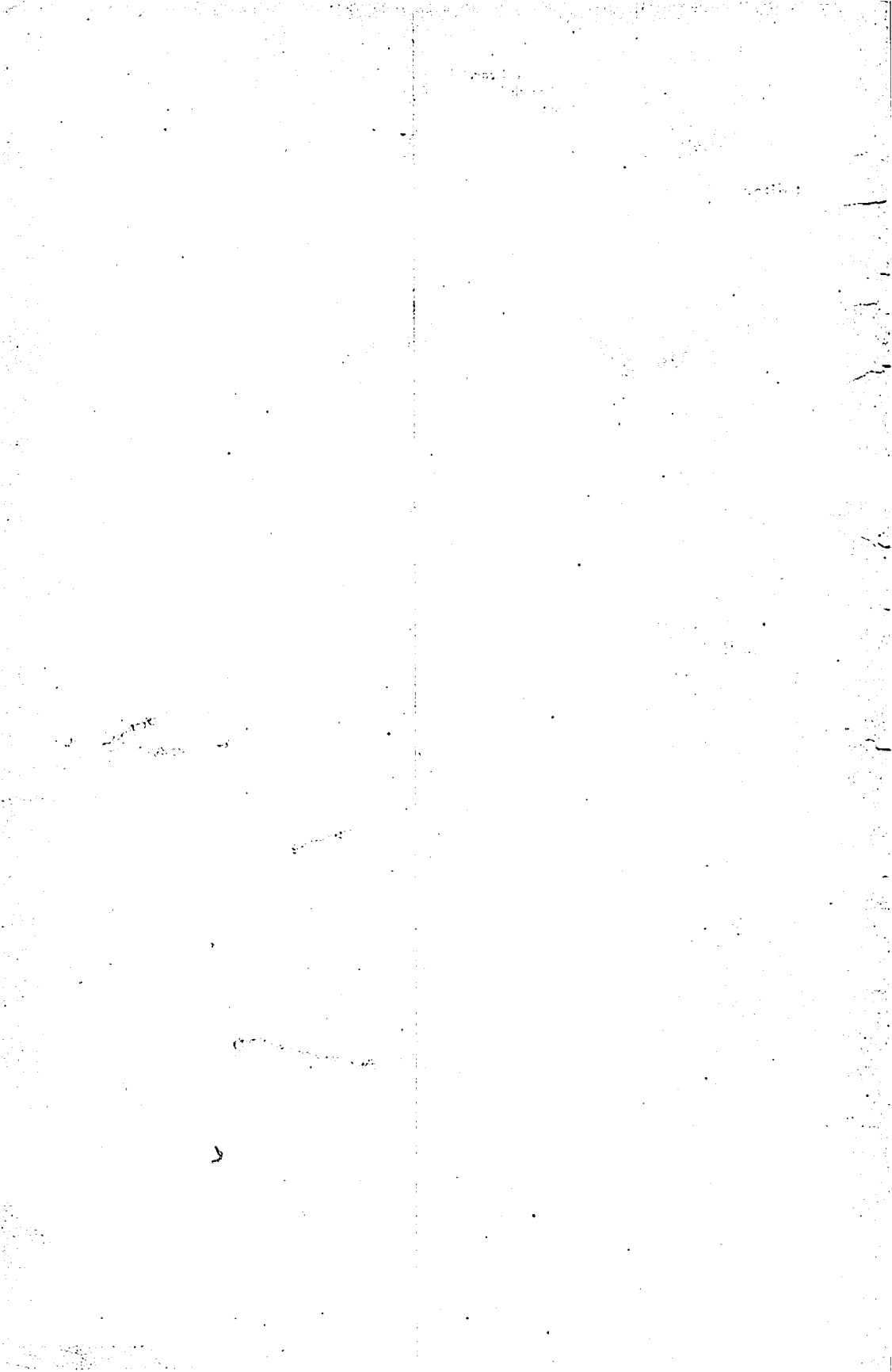


Canadian Genealogist

VOL. 2, NO. 3 1980





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Coverline: The weeping willow is a motif found in many cast iron cemetery fences throughout Canada. This one is a particularly beautiful example of the moulder's art from a cemetery in Northumberland County, Ontario.

GENEALOGICALLY SPEAKING

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

OOPS!

Last issue the type gremlins did it to us again, by adding an extra '2' in front of the box number for the newly formed Alberta Family Histories Society. We are pleased to give the correct address again. It is: The Alberta Family Histories Society, Box 30270, Station B, Calgary, Alberta, T2M 4P1. Individual memberships \$12 a year, family \$15. There are special rates for senior citizens (65 and over), and for institutions.

PANS starts genealogists' file

Julie Morris, genealogical archivist of the Public Archives of Nova Scotia, reports that she has begun a "Genealogists' File" in the Manuscript Room of the archives. Forms for the file should be available now.

The file is an index of family histories and their researchers. It provides a medium for exchanging ideas and family histories, and the PANS hopes to publish the catalogue within a five-year period.

The forms for the file include name and address of the genealogist, the Nova Scotia location and name of the family, plus information describing the file and permission to let the public use the information provided.

"Even before the forms have been printed we have members of the genealogical society sending information to be included in the file, and some executive members of the Genealogical Committee of the Royal Nova Scotia Historical Society have hundreds of genealogists ready to contribute," says Julie.

She regards the index as an important breakthrough for communication because "we will know what families are being researched, who did the research, and that the information is available to the public via correspondence at any time . . . a great opportunity for sharing ideas."

Got something Nova Scotian, or a connection to contribute? Write Julie Morris at the Public Archives of Nova

Scotia, 6016 University Avenue, Halifax, NS, B3H 1W4. Volunteer to contribute and share with others your Nova Scotia research.

PANS in new quarters

The Public Archives of Nova Scotia has moved into a marvellous new building designed to accommodate the growing horde of archival researchers both locally and from other parts of North America. We visited in April, and were given a pre-opening tour by Senior Archivist Alan Dunlop, and were fascinated by what we saw and learned of Nova Scotia research.

So put this new address in your books, and forget the old one. Public Archives of Nova Scotia, 6016 University Avenue, Halifax, N.S., B3H 1W4, 902/423-9115.

Found: Pictou's 1851 census

Two university students working on a summer research project have discovered the 1851 census of Pictou County, a significant find for genealogists and historians. Pictou has traditionally been a difficult area on which to obtain precise genealogical data for the period.

The students who discovered the volumes, May Anne Boughner and Susan Sharpe, are two of seven students working to preserve historical information on microfilm in a summer youth employment program project.

The 21 volumes of the 1851 Pictou County census were discovered in the shiretown's former municipal building. Until the discovery it was believed that Halifax and Kings Counties possessed the only existing copies of the census taken that year.

A copy of the 1838 census is held in Halifax, but not much information has been available from that period until much later in the century, a gap which will be filled by this discovery. The census itself is paperback and bound with string. The volumes are in fairly good shape, although some pages have absorbed oil from the strings. Despite

this, they are still legible.

Julie Morris, genealogical archivist of the Public Archives of Nova Scotia, reported the important find to *CANADIAN GENEALOGIST*. Other information courtesy the *Halifax Herald*.

New Brunswick Society

For those of you who asked . . . the address of the New Brunswick Genealogical Society is Box 3234, Station B, Fredericton, NB, E3B 2W0. Membership fees are \$5 individual; \$8 family; \$10 institutional.

Archival Association of Atlantic Canada

first casualty of increasing travel costs?

Everyone is aware of the tightening economy and the increasing cost of fuel. The AAAC may, in fact, become a casualty of tightening provincial budgets and travel restrictions for employees imposed by some provincial governments. If so, it's bad news for those of us looking hopefully toward more cooperation and closer personal connections between archives in Canada's Maritime provinces. The association, which to date has had to call off one conference for lack of support, and has suspended taking subscriptions to its newsletter, now has to decide what to do with its assets . . . a tough and agonizing decision for any organization. To the many people who worked so hard to make the AAAC a reality, *CANADIAN GENEALOGIST* extends its sympathy. To the executive still wrestling with the problem of what to do, we wish them well in their deliberations.

New Acadian society forming

The Acadian Genealogical and Historical Association of New England is the newly formed subsidiary of the American-Canadian Genealogical Society. If you have or are interested in Acadian ancestry, you'll be interested in more detail. You can get it from: The American-Canadian Genealogical Society, Box 668, Manchester, NH 03105, USA.

CONFERENCES & COURSES

Long Point Genealogy Fair, Saturday, 18 October 1980, 1-5 p.m., Simcoe, Ontario. At the Eva Brook Donly

Museum, 109 Norfolk Street. Don't forget the most enjoyable fall fair in Ontario! Admission \$1. For more information write: Norfolk Historical Society, 109 Norfolk Street South, Simcoe, Ontario, N3Y 2W3.

American-Canadian Genealogical Society fall conference, 4 October, St. Anselm's College, Manchester, New Hampshire. The conference will be totally devoted to Acadian history, culture, music, genealogy and literature. A fascinating theme for the event: "The Reunion of Acadians in New England." For more information on the association or conference write: American-Canadian Genealogical Society, Box 668, Manchester, NH 03105, USA.

Alberta Family Histories Society, 10 and 11 October, Auditorium, Glenbow Centre, 9th Avenue and 1st Street SE, Calgary, Alberta. This is the first annual seminar of the newly formed Alberta Family Histories Society and it's being held in the fabulous Glenbow Foundation premises. Anyone who has never seen either the collections of the Foundation, or the archives, is in for an incredible surprise. It is one of the most modern premises, and one of the most fascinating new archives we've ever visited in Canada. Theme of the conference revolves around Canadian sources, and Eric Jonasson, editor of the *Canadian Genealogical Handbook* will be the feature speaker. Registration is \$16 prior to 30 September; \$20 at the door. For more information write the society at Box 30270, Station B, Calgary, Alberta, T2M 4P1.

Iowa Genealogical Society annual meeting, Scheman Continuing Education Building, Iowa State University Centre, Ames, Iowa, Friday and Saturday, November 7 and 8. Exhibit space is available for modest rates, and the society has also devised a plan where an exhibitor may advertise at the annual meeting without buying exhibit space or being in attendance. An active genealogical society with an interesting program and many Canadian connections. Want more information? Write: Iowa Genealogical Society, Box 3815, Des Moines, IA 50322, USA.

Michigan Genealogical Council, September 13 and 14, Dow Conference Center, Hillsdale College, Michigan. For

more information about the society and its activities write: Michigan Genealogical Society, Michigan unit, Department of Education, State Library Services, Box 30007, Lansing, MI 48909, USA. For conference information call or write Norma Clark, 831 East Tamarack Road, Pittsford, MI 49271, USA, or phone 1-517-567-8626.

Quebec Family History Society held its annual meeting and workshop at Marianopolis College, Montreal, Quebec, in June. Three workshops were offered: one on preservation of photos and documents; one on church records (Quebec and other sources); and one on non-church records. The same three workshops were repeated in the afternoon, enabling participants to attend two of the three during the day's activities. Put the conference on your calendar for next year . . . as the only English-language genealogical society in Quebec it can help non-French-speaking family researchers by providing a focus for their efforts. For more information write: Quebec Family History Society, Box 1026, Postal Station Pointe Claire, Pointe Claire, Quebec, H9S 4H9.

PUBLICATIONS & RESOURCES

The *Ontario Register* is back. After an absence of almost a decade, says correspondent John Blackwell, *The Ontario Register* resumed publication in June. This return will be good news for veteran researchers who came to value this journal and for recent converts who will happily make its acquaintance. The *Register* has filled a particularly useful role by publishing primary material rich in genealogical data. Another commendable feature is the extensive index which accompanies each volume and greatly facilitates its use. All issues are available except volumes two and three; these will be reprinted this autumn in two soft-cover, indexed books.

The current issue contains an extensive list of land grants in the Western District for the year 1836, a selection of baptisms (Winchester and the Western District), marriages (Picton, Woodhouse, Niagara Falls and Norfolk County) and cemetery inscriptions (Bertie and Whitby Townships and Gowganda), as well as some interesting miscellaneous data. The high quality of the publication has not

been lost in its resurrection.

The Ontario Register is only one of Mr. Wilson's contributions to the advancement of Ontario genealogy. He is also responsible for editing and publishing the enormous and valuable work of the late William D. Reid. Researchers will be familiar with *The Loyalists of Ontario: The Sons and Daughters of the American Loyalists of Upper Canada* (1973) and *Marriage Notices of Ontario* (1980). In October, Reid's *Death Notices of Ontario* will appear. This collection of 19th-century provincial obituaries is so large that Mr. Wilson plans to publish the remainder in Volume five of *The Ontario Register*. Inquiries may be addressed to Mr. Wilson.

Journal of the Afro-American Historical & Genealogical Society. A new society . . . and this is its first publication. If further issues continue as good as this first, we can look forward to great things from this 'first-of-its-kind' society.

The society's officers include some of the foremost genealogists in the United States and its first president, James D. Walker, is known throughout North America for his work in Afro-American genealogical research. Meetings will be held six times a year.

We believe the material presented in the *Journal* will be of help and interest not only to Afro-Americans with 'slave' backgrounds, but to people with 'slave-master' ancestors — both in Canada and the U.S. Judging from the first issue we can expect high-calibre material, well referenced, which will make the *Journal* widely appreciated in the entire genealogical publication field. Best of luck to the society in all its ventures. Want to join, or acquire more information? Write: Afro-American Historical & Genealogical Society, Box 13086, T Street, Washington, D.C. 20009, USA. Membership is \$25 (US) a year.

Looking for Quebec marriage registers? We've just received a first-rate little catalogue from M. Benoit Pontbriand, 2390 Marie-Victorin, Sillery, Quebec, Canada, G1T 1K1. We think you'll find it of interest if you're looking for Quebec ancestry. Write and ask for one. It's free for the asking with a SASE.

University buys 1684 journal. A handwritten journal describing some of

the earliest charting work along the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick coasts, carried out by a French expedition almost 300 years ago, has been purchased by the Dalhousie University library from an American dealer. It was written by the mapmaker on the ship *Marianne* during a voyage from 19 July to 14 September 1684. Nothing in the document identifies the author but . . . and genealogists take note . . . there is a crew list . . . and Dalhousie authorities believe that a Mr. Challe, mentioned in the list, may be the author. Relatives, anyone?!

Irish maps. Harry Duff, of OGS' Halton-Peel branch has discovered a treasure trove for Toronto area Hibernians, and wants to share it. He writes: "In the basement of the Robarts Library in Toronto I found one-inch ordnance maps for the whole of Ireland. One set is the modern ordnance map, printed from 1902 to the present. The other set, on the same scale and numbering system, was produced in 1858. These maps refer to another set of ordnance maps of a six-inch-to-the-mile scale; with that map you should be able to count the cobblestones. The Robarts Library does not own the larger maps, but suggested that the Library of Congress in Washington probably does.

"The new Metro Toronto Reference Library at Bloor and Yonge Streets has half-inch-to-the-mile maps of Ireland in the map section. In the same area, where the atlases are kept, there is a little book, Taylor and Skinners *Maps of the Roads of Ireland in 1777 corrected to 1783* (911.415 T138 1969 published by the Irish University Press in Shannon)."

The editor might also remark that in the Reference Library there is also a complete set of Lewis' Topographical Dictionary of Ireland — so not only can you locate the place your ancestor came from, you can find a description of it in words in the Topographical Dictionary. Once lost in this Irish work you may never emerge for hours! It is, without a doubt, one of the most fascinating books about land that I have ever run across. And the 1850 series of six-inch-to-the-mile Ordnance Survey Maps of Ireland is available for consultation in the Map Division of the National Library in Ottawa . . . They show townland names and boundaries.

Looking for Canadian theses in microform? For information write: Canadian Theses Division, National Library of Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0N4.

FAMILY REUNIONS

Each year the Reesor family of Markham, Ontario, has a little family get-together. This year, about 1,650 of them showed up and packed the Markham Fair Ground auditorium for the eighth family reunion since 1901.

Christian Reesor, his wife and six children settled in what is now Markham Township in 1804. He was a Mennonite from Pennsylvania who refused to renounce his oath of allegiance to the British Crown after the American Revolution and made the trek to what was then Upper Canada with his family and belongings in a Conestoga wagon. The Reesor family originally came to the United States from Switzerland to escape religious persecution.

Reesors by birth, marriage or association assemble every decade to celebrate the event, and this year they came from throughout North America, and as far away as the Netherlands and Cyprus. A few who attended had been to all the reunions since the first, held at Locust Hill, Ontario, in 1901, when the family had been settled in Markham for several generations.

A highlight of this year's event was the publication of an updated version of the Reesor family history (see the review in "Strictly By The Book" in this issue). *The Reesor Family In Canada* took 10 people four years to compile. It sold for \$20, and about 1,000 of the 2,500 copies published had been snapped up by mid-afternoon. The volume documents 10 generations of the family in this country.

Simeon Reesor, 84, who has attended every reunion since 1928, still lives in the farmhouse in which he was born, and has spent most of his life farming and practicing his passion for wood carving.

If you have a genealogical anecdote, send it along to
CANADIAN GENEALOGIST.
We'd love to print it.

AS OTHERS SEE IT

In this issue you'll find an article about researching in French archives. We thought it was an excellent starter for anyone beginning work there, and were astounded to learn that its author, Paul Bradshaw Monlezun, was a 16-year-old Grade 11 student in Dawson Creek, B.C. "I became interested in my family heritage when I was about eleven and have had much enjoyment from it ever since," he writes. "I spent my 1979 summer holidays in France with my father's family and spent as much time as I was able doing research in the Department of Gers Archives. My French is far from fluent but I was able to make myself understood and the archivist was most patient and very helpful to me. The article was a result of this trip."

There are probably a few more articles in the offing, and you'll be hearing more from Paul, we're sure. "July of this year, my parents and I along with my two younger sisters, went across Canada in our mobile home from B.C. to Southern Ontario in search of family. My father put a big sign on each side of the camper listing the family names we were researching. It proved very successful as we had many people come up to us. We had a great time and I am hoping eventually to write an article about it."

So take heart, adults. If you're going to research in France, it's not as difficult as it might seem.

Kathleen D. Fenton of Columbia, Maryland, whose review of *The Holy Land* appears in this issue writes: "I have a personal interest in the book, but I too am descended from Peter Robinson immigrants. However (and perhaps this is indicative of how little U.S. citizens are taught about the history of our northern neighbor), I found great difficulty in learning about the migration and settlement. Other than a few paragraphs in Marcus L. Hansen's *The Atlantic Migration* and a brief mention in *The Handbook on Irish Genealogy*, I found no available materials in the U.S. in several years of searching. Yet I now know thousands of U.S. citizens descended from those 1825 immigrants, and I know there is an abundance of material

available in the Peterborough area the Robinson immigration [was] a unique and successful subsidized migration (perhaps unique *because* successful)"

Elinor Senior of Montreal dropped us a kind note which said in part: "The magazine is of such high quality that it deserves the widest circulation. The issue on the Irish and the first issues you sent along — all are fascinating. Keep up the good work. The genealogists are the real historians."

Belva Gardiner of Glenmont, New York, whose article on "The Gardiners of Weardale, England and Cavan, Ontario" appears in this issue sent us some interesting observations.

"I have received Vol. 2, No. 2 and am pleased to find the pictures taken at St. Johns Anglican Church and Cemetery at Ida, Ontario. This cemetery and several others in Cavan and Emily Townships have become very familiar to me," she writes.

"The area in the foreground and in the vicinity of the 'table' stone is the possible, even probably location of the graves of 3 and 4g grandparents Francis & Mary Gardiner and of Anne Gardiner Emerson. Francis died in 1825 and Anne in 1827. This hunch is based on the fact that there are stones there of pioneers who died at about the same time and there is considerable space between existing stones where there are almost certainly unmarked graves"

"There is also the old, unpretentious gravestone: 'Sacred/ to the Memory of/ the Reverend/ Joseph Thompson/ born March 1, 1765/ in Parish of/ Horton Rebblesdale/ England/ Departed this life/ March 24, 1844.'"

And Jim McAndless of Toronto, a contributing editor, has found yet another family source in "Reminiscences of the Duncan Family of Lambton County, Ontario" by Blake Maxfield.

". . . the Beenie Scott wife of John Duncan would be the Jacobina or Bina Scott sister of Shirley's [Mrs. McAndless] gr gr grandmother Margaret Scott wife of John Williams. Both are mentioned in 'Tale of a Query' (*Families*, Vol. 15, No. 3) and the 'Mandaumin Cemeery,

Plympton Township' article (CANADIAN GENEALOGIST, Vol. 1, No. 2)." Since 'Tale of a Query' was published every genealogical stone Jim has turned over has uncovered more, ever more information about his families of research. "Some of it is pure luck . . . and the rest just sheer skill . . ." laughs Jim when describing his finds. You'll undoubtedly hear more about them in future issues of CANADIAN GENEALOGIST.

A new subscriber, E.K. Fitzgerald, of Scarborough, Ont., while taking us to task for a bit of faulty proof-reading in previous issues, nevertheless compliments us "for an enterprising endeavour — one that should fill a long standing Canadian need." Mr. Fitzgerald, it turns out, is "a descendant of Major Henry Merckley (via his daughter Anna/Nancy/Hannah), [and] this one article was worth a year's subscription to my own research." He is referring to Marguerite R. Dow's 'The Markells and Merckleys in Upper Canada,' Vol. 2, No. 2.

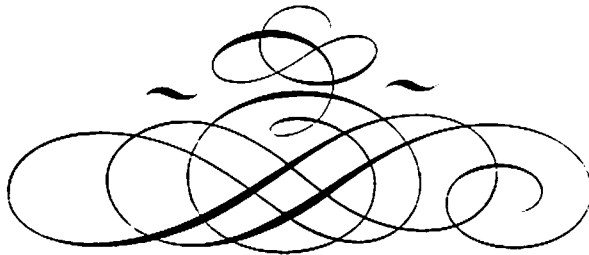
In sending along some additional material he feels might be worth publication, Mr. Fitzgerald adds some interesting data to the record. "Major Henry Merckley, the MLA for Dundas was not elected to the Fourth Session 1804-1808 as Miss Dow, Croil, Harkness and others suggest. It was the Fifth Session 1808-1812 as can be seen . . . on the UCLP [Upper Canada Land Petition] My notes made in researching the

Reports of the Ontario Archives by Alexander Fraser . . . clearly show in an early day form of 'Hansard' that Henry Merckley is quoted, and his vote recorded, as an MLA (not an MPP) in 1808 to 1812.

"Major Merckley did not achieve the rank of Colonel as Miss Dow suggests at the top of page 98. His eldest child, George, did; as did his namesake Henry (son of Jacob 1747-1818) who lived 1777-1856. See the enclosed extracts from PAC microfilm M-2981. Major Henry Merckley, MLA Dundas, 1808-1812 wrote his will 6 September 1828; it was signed with an 'X'. He died eight years later 29 July 1836 at Williamsburg. Do not allow these few additions to a superb article detract from it one iota."

Gerard P. Blanchard writes a pleasant note of greeting and says: "I received my copy of the *Canadian Genealogist* with my first 'What's in a Name' inquiry. I am already greeting the mailman as he comes to my home" We know the feeling . . . but just such a little query is what first started Jim McAndless on the road to a genealogical treasure trove. Anticipation's half the fun.

And finally, John Burtniak of St. Catharines dropped us a line to advise that *Uncle Abram: A Very Singular Moot* is now available directly from the author: Mrs. E. Mawson, Apt. 804, 60 Cartier Street, Ottawa, Ontario, M2P 2E1. Price is \$10 a copy, and the edition is now nearly exhausted.



Research in the French Departmental Archives

By Paul B. Monlezun

There is in France not one main type of record repository, but rather there are two. The largest one, the National Archives, contains information on many old and genealogically significant records dealing with the period of the middle ages until the present time. The second type of archives are the departmental archives which have records concerning only a single department. There has been much written about the National Archives, so I will deal here only with the Departmental Archives, about which much less is known to genealogists in this country.

The most interesting genealogical sources of the Departmental Archives are:

1. Vital Statistics (*état civil*), and these records fall under two headings: Parish Registers before 1792 (later ones are still in the churches); and Civil Registration after 1792 and until 100 years ago (later records are kept in the town of birth).

2. Censuses. These records begin in 1836 and were updated every five years after that (there were some taken before for tax purposes or for the local regent but they were so undetailed and sketchy that they are of little genealogical value). Also, note that a few departments such as Haute Pyrenées did not take detailed censuses, but took a crude head count.

There are other very important records in the archives and they will be discussed later when I talk about the series system.

The type of records you can see and the amount of contact you can have with them varies greatly from archive to archive. In the Gers Archives, for instance, the archivist will lead you to the shelves on which the record is located, help you find it, and even make a photocopy for you. Meanwhile, in the neighboring department of Haute Pyrenées the archivist will not even let you see the original record, let alone photocopy it. Many of the departmental archives are like the latter, and you are indeed lucky to find one where you can actually search through an original census.

The Series are the sections under which all records are grouped. The following is a list of those series which are of genealogical importance.

Series B

Judicial records (of parliaments, regional and local civil and religious authorities); collections of recorded wills, marriage contracts, orphan records, property divisions among heirs, legitimations of children, naturalizations of foreigners, feudal records (extending from the 1550s to 1790).

Series C

Frequently early nominal censuses, sometimes data on Jews and Protestants.

TABLE OF CONCORDANCE BETWEEN REVOLUTIONARY (FRENCH REPUBLICAN) AND GREGORIAN CALENDARS

Month:	Revolution year													
	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV	
1 vendémiaire	22 sept.	23 sept.	24 sept.	25 sept.	26 sept.	27 sept.	28 sept.	29 sept.	30 sept.	1 oct.	2 oct.	3 oct.	4 oct.	5 oct.
10	1 oct.	2 oct.	3 oct.	4 oct.	5 oct.	6 oct.	7 oct.	8 oct.	9 oct.	10 oct.	11 oct.	12 oct.	13 oct.	14 oct.
20	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
brumaire	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1 nov.	2 nov.	3 nov.	4 nov.
10	31	1 nov.	2 nov.	3 nov.	4 nov.	5 nov.	6 nov.	7 nov.	8 nov.	9 nov.	10 nov.	11 nov.	12 nov.	13 nov.
20	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
frimaire	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1 dec.	2 dec.	3 dec.	4 dec.
10	30	31	1 dec.	2 dec.	3 dec.	4 dec.	5 dec.	6 dec.	7 dec.	8 dec.	9 dec.	10 dec.	11 dec.	12 dec.
20	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
nivôse	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1 jan.	2 jan.	3 jan.
10	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
20	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
pluviose	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1 jan.	2 jan.	3 jan.
10	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
20	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
ventôse	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1 feb.	2 feb.	3 feb.
10	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
20	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
germinal	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1 mar.	2 mar.	3 mar.
10	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
20	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
floréal	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1 apr.	2 apr.	3 apr.
10	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
20	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
praïrial	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1 may	2 may	3 may
10	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
20	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
messidor	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1 jun.	2 jun.	3 jun.
10	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
20	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
thermidor	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1 jul.	2 jul.	3 jul.
10	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
20	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
fructidor	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1 aug.	2 aug.	3 aug.
10	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
20	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1 ^{er} four compl.	27	28	29	30	31	1 sept.	2 sept.	3 sept.	4 sept.	5 sept.	6 sept.	7 sept.	8 sept.	9 sept.
5 ^e	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1 oct.	2 oct.	3 oct.	4 oct.

English significance of the revolutionary names of months

Vendémiaire:	Vintage	Sept. 22	Pluviose:	Rain	Jan. 20	Praïrial:	Pasture	May 20
Brumaire:	Fog	Oct. 27	Germinal:	Wind	Feb. 19	Messidor:	Harvest	July 19
Frimaire:	Sleet	Nov. 21	Floréal:	Blossom	Mar. 21	Thermidor:	Heat	Aug. 18
Nivôse:	Snow	Dec. 21			Apr. 20	Fructidor:	Fruit	

The French Revolutionary calendar ceased to be in use on 10 Nivôse, year XIV-3 (December 1805)

Series II C

Indexes to marriage contracts, wills, sales, leases, property divisions, deaths, etc., for the 1700s. Very helpful in showing where a death or marriage took place, or where a surname was especially common.

Series D

Records of educational institutions, often with lists of students, their birth dates, birth places, parentage, sometimes in alphabetical order.

Series E

Parish registers 1500s, 1600s, or 1700s; civil registration (état civil) or births, marriages and deaths from 1792 to 100 years ago; notarial records; collections of notarial and other records of families called "Titres des Familles", frequently dating from the 1400s or earlier.

Series F and J

Manuscript or typewritten collections of local scholars, frequently containing genealogies which trace families back to the Middle Ages.

Series G and H

Secular and Regular Clergy from the 1200s to 1790. Records of donations of property by persons to monasteries, convents, churches, religious orders, etc.; renting of church property to individuals; records of church courts; foundations of masses for the dead, death records of clergy and others; hospital records, sometimes with lists of patients and their residences.

Series L

Revolutionary period. Data on political refugees (émigrés); lists of passports delivered.

Series M

Records of passports delivered and censuses during the 1800s.

Series Q

Continuation of Indexes in II C.

Series R

Conscription lists with names of 20-year-old males, their dates of birth, places of birth, parentage, sometimes with indexes. From 1798 to the present.¹

An important point to be familiar with when searching older records is that the French Calendar during the period from 1793-1805 was changed. It is virtually impossible to convert these dates unless you have a table, and I have only been able to find one in all the reference works I have searched, because it is sure to be useful to you, we reproduce it here. The title translates as: 'Concordance Table of the Republican and Gregorian Calendars.'

The census may be one of the better ways to locate your French ancestors.

Since they were taken every five years, beginning in 1836, they give a better picture of the migration patterns of ancestors. The 1856 Gers Census was typical of those of that time throughout the country. (Note that it does not ask for date and place of birth: this is due to a printing oversight). The census was set up in the following manner:

Town name/street/houses/households/people/family name/first name/ profession/family status (unmarried, married, widowed)-/age observations (here it was noted if the person had any physical or mental problems).

To locate the census you must know the Department and the town you wish to search. Each census is actually located by the Arondissement and Canton, which are further division of the department, but are somewhat less important. Should you need to know what they are, here are their rough equivalents in English:

A department is the equivalent of a Canadian province.

An arondissement is the equivalent of a county, although it is slightly less important.

Canton - The largest city in the area is the canton seat, and all those smaller villages around it are in that canton.

There are few good books on French genealogy available in English. The best one I know is *Genealogy*, by Pierre Durye (head curator of the French National Archives) published by Polyanthos. The bibliography alone in this volume makes it worth owning, not to mention the valuable addresses included.

LINES WRITTEN AFTER LOOKING IN MARITIME GENEALOGICAL RECORDS

I, too, would like to be hung on someone's family tree.

I was LEMUEL (or SAMUEL), 2nd son of the 3rd wife (or 3rd son of the 2nd wife) of ASHER (or ABNER) THOMSON (THOMPSON?) in Hampden/Hampton, N.B. (New Brunswick? New Bedford? North Britain?)

I, too, would like to be recorded, just like my brother (sister?) ABAJBAH, who appears in all the lines of all the families of all the pioneers, because of his (her) peculiar name and peculiar death (kicked by a mule in Fundy at 99).

I lived the ordinary life of an ordinary person and died an ordinary death at an ordinary age. But I would still like to have my existence recorded.

I should not be *that* hard to find, for I will be the only ancestor in the Maritimes who was *not* a Sea Captain. I was only, and *the only*, ordinary seaman.

Margaret Vanderploeg, U.E., 1977

Military Cemetery at Gander, Newfoundland

By J.A. McAndless

For me, the birth of this article took place on the 2nd of November, 1942, when I arrived in Gander with others of No. 5 B. & R. Squadron of the R.C.A.F. on Canso 'A' 9738 captained by Flt/Sgt. Stevenson. A Canso squadron, we were replacing No. 10 B.R. which until then had flown Dakota's for about a year out of Gander on coastal (anti-submarine) patrol.

Our sojourn at Gander lasted only until 10 May 1943 when we moved to Torbay, Newfoundland, and 10 B.R. returned: but it was long enough for me to be well aware that the military cemetery existed. To those of us stationed there, it was referred to as "Boot Hill" not because it was located on a hill but because, like the gunmen in Western novels, most of those buried there died with their boots on.

After all, I was there on Saturday, 12 December 1942, when the Knights of Columbus hostel burned in St. John's claiming approximately 100 lives, most of them servicemen. I knew that those on weekend leave from Gander had been brought back for interment there, although the *Toronto Globe and Mail* states the following, datelined St. John's, Newfoundland, 16 December.

"A mass funeral was held today for 16 men of the R.C.A.F. who died Saturday in the K. of C. hostel fire while 10 others of the 99 victims were buried together in a common grave.

In the Anglican cathedral — after the service the bodies were transported to the railway station where to the Bugle notes of the Last Post, they moved off to *another airport* for burial.

The unidentified bodies were buried in a double row of caskets in a Grave in Mount Carmel Cemetery."

It was no secret when Canso 9807 (the first built in Montreal) crashed and burned on take-off at the end of runway 18 killing all but one of the crew, that they were buried at Gander. I had served with them for 10 months and attended Mass for Flt./Lt. Casey and the mass Protestant funeral on 6 May 1943 for other members of the crew.

In August, 1978, when we visited Newfoundland on vacation, travelled the Trans-Canada Highway, stopped to spend a day at Gander, it was for me a natural desire to visit the Military Cemetery. The Gander of 1978 bore little resemblance to the wartime Gander of 1942-43. The runways, railway, Gander Lake and, I believe one hangar remained. Then, there had been no highway, no modern town, no modern international terminal building, and I had no idea of the location of the cemetery in regard to modern landmarks. Enquiries at the Highway Tourist centre and other locations brought no results and it was not until we visited the International Air Museum in the International section of the airport that I met two older staff members who were ex-Air force, and members of the local Legion. They willingly gave me directions when I explained the reason for my interest. They told me that

they frequently received requests from relatives of those buried there for information and pictures. They also stated that they had requested the Federal Department concerned to repaint the lettering so it could be more easily read and photographed, but were turned down on this request.

At the first opportunity, my brother-in-law, also former R.C.A.F., a navigator with 420 Bomber squadron overseas, but not a genealogist and who, therefore, does not share my interest in cemeteries, set out to find it. We drove along the Trans-Canada Highway east from the town of Gander beyond the main road off the highway into the Airport, to the other side of a large curve where we located the gravel road off to the left not far from the end of one of the runways. However, the sign which we had been told marked the cemetery, was broken and lying in the ditch where it could not be seen by the travelling public. It was rather obvious that the powers-that-be were not interested in advising the public of the presence of the cemetery. We drove the quarter or so miles (or half-kilometre) through the bush to the cemetery located in a well kept clearing with its plain identical stones well spaced in regular rows with a high central monument.

At one end of the military cemetery and overlapping it in part was a fairly large unkept civilian cemetery which, from the dates, had its beginning immediately after the war. This article is not about the civilian portion of the cemetery except for a few comments which were our own observations. Even my brother-in-law was struck by the very large number of infant burials and a large number of mother-and-infant burials. This was immediately after the war when Newfoundland was not yet a part of Canada, and the economic situation bordered on bankruptcy. There, in the Gander cemetery, unkept (with attempts at localized care) with numerous wooden markers, reminiscent of an earlier period, close to 50 per cent of the interments infant mortalities, it strikes one far more than the written word ever can, how bad economic conditions were in the area in the decade or so immediately after the war. It would appear that this civilian section was never intended. The Military moved out, civilians took over, deaths occurred and the location existed, so why not use it. Time did not permit more than a cursory check of this cemetery, or research on the above observations.

Transcription of the military cemetery follows, arranged by date, since in many instances, members of a crew died together — as they had served as a unit, and a specific set of circumstances caused their deaths. This is also true of the St. John's fire mentioned above. An alphabetical listing with numerical identification only follows.

1941 - six interments

1. Flt. Lt. Martin E. Townsett R.C.A.F., 26 July 1941
2. P.O. William Hume Mather R.C.A.F., 26 July 1941. Only son of Hume and Winifred Mather, Tunbridge Wells, England.
3. P.O. Alan G. Pratt R.C.A.F., 26 July 1941
4. R60720 Sergeant Mervyn S. Hunt R.C.A.F., 26 July 1941
5. R73032 Sergeant R. Laird McDavid R.C.A.F., 26 July 1941
6. R65841 AC1 Thomas J.L. Crawford 26 July 1941

1942 - 38 interments

7. P.O. James Watson R.C.A.F., 3 May 1942
8. Flt. Lt. Rudolph Ehrughman R.C.A.F., 6 May 1942
9. Flt. Lt. Ulysses J. Leblanc R.C.A.F., 6 May 1942
10. R78383 Flt. Sgt. Pilot William F. Colville R.C.A.F., 6 May 1942
11. R51548 Sgt. Monty H. Brothers R.C.A.F., 6 May 1942
12. R71922 Sgt. Harold E. Taylor R.C.A.F., 6 May 1942
13. 18103A (A stands for Auxiliary R.C.A.F., pre-war) Cpl. Charles F. Else R.C.A.F., 6 May 1942
14. R70596 LAC Smith E. Crymes R.C.A.F., 6 May 1942
15. R84249 LAC N.C. Fleischman R.C.A.F., 6 May 1942
16. F7072 Gunner William D. Holden R.C.A.F., 7 May 1942
17. R106228 Sgt. Pilot Douglas B. Ruggles R.C.A.F., 27 August 1942
18. R52455 Corporal Herbert H. Elkin R.C.A.F., 14 October 1942
19. R170525 AC2 T.H. Cummings R.C.A.F., 14 October 1942
20. R165602 AC2 J.W. Truesdale R.C.A.F., 14 October 1942
21. 2030 WO1 Ronald G.E. Knightley R.C.A.F., 26 November 1942 (from the Regimental No. WO1 Knightly was a member of the permanent force)
22. R161686 Sgt. R.J. McL. Attridge R.C.A.F., 1 December 1942. Always brave and true dearly loved Mother, Dad, Bruce Spencerville, Ontario.
23. R142609 LAC John A. Connah M.M. R.C.A.F., 1 December 1942
24. F60023 Private Harrison W. Craig P.E.I. Highlanders 2 December 1942, P.E.I. Highlanders were stationed in a separate military camp near the airport at that time as military protection. Newfoundland airports had both infantry and artillery protection as did others on the East Coast.
25. P.O. R.G.S. Burrows Royal Australian Air Force, 6 December 1942
26. P.O. Graeme H. Thomson R.A.F., 6 December 1942
27. 405399 Sgt. J.E. Fazel Royal Australian Air Force, 6 December 1942
28. 1334966 Sgt. Douglas P.C. Simmons R.A.F., 6 December 1942
29. P.O. Kenneth H. Wells R.C.A.F., 8 December 1942
30. Flt. Lt. Douglas G.C. Chown R.C.A.F., 9 December 1942. Proudly he gave his life away For Canada For Freedom and his God. (My log book for the 9th and 10th December noted that we searched for and dropped supplies to a crashed Boston Aircraft near Gander. Flight time 2 hr. 35 min.)
31. R51846 Sgt. Wallace L. Ibbotson R.C.A.F., 12 December 1942
32. R61971 Cpl. Roy H. Corner R.C.A.F., 12 December 1942
33. R55778 A.V. CHEF J.E.R.A. Ouellet R.C.A.F., 12 December 1942
34. R135419 A.V. CHEF J.A.R. Roland Legris R.C.A.F., 12 December 1942
35. R156592 LAC Lester E. Hoggard R.C.A.F., 12 December 1942
36. R153061 LAC James A. Lawrence R.C.A.F., 12 December 1942. Remembered by Father, Mother and sister Edna
37. R148569 AC1 Fredrick Alangley R.C.A.F., 12 December 1942
38. R165509 AC1 Frank E. Burton R.C.A.F., 12 December 1942
39. R140750 AC1 Joseph G.A. Lepine R.C.A.F., 12 December 1942
40. R122973 AC1 Frank J. Sawada R.C.A.F., 12 December 1942. (*Globe and Mail* of December 14 reported he was from Niagara Falls, aged 22)
41. R173157 AC2 Roy B. Chapman R.C.A.F., 12 December 1942 (*Globe and Mail* reported his age as 26.

42. R164314 AC2 Vincent Gallery R.C.A.F., 12 December 1942
43. R156333 AC2 Stuart C. Murray R.C.A.F., 12 December 1942
44. R173155 AC2 Joseph G. Sturgeon R.C.A.F., 12 December 1942. (Numbers 31 to 44 inclusive will be victims of the St. John's K. of C. hostel fire referred to above. My diary written at the time noted that there were 94 victims. The *Globe and Mail* of 14 December stated 110 died; other accounts give the figure as 99. It was a major disaster. The *Toronto Globe* stated that there were 16 servicemen of the R.C.A.F. killed and buried at another airport. We recorded 13 at Gander. There were 10 unidentified bodies, also a large number of army, navy and merchant marine who lost their lives and five Americans among the dead. There were 109 injured in the fire. A radio program was underway and the listeners were among the first to know of the fire when it started at 11:15 p.m. It is well worth noting that although a dance was in progress and the papers reported panic, there were only 7 girls killed. The newspapers reported numerous instances when the servicemen sacrificed their own lives for their companions and even though the servicemen normally outnumbered girls two to one (my own statistics) and servicemen deaths were numerous in the dormitories, the casualty figures bear this out. Additional information is available from the newspapers of the week of 14 December 1942.)

1943 - 52 interments

45. Squadron Leader N.E. Small D.E.C., A.E.C., R.C.A.F., 7 January 1943
46. F.O. Aubrey M. Tingle R.C.A.F., 7 January 1943
47. P.O. Donald H. Hudson R.C.A.F., 7 January 1943
48. P.O. John T. Mangan R.C.A.F., 7 January 1943
49. R84515 Sgt. Harold E. White R.C.A.F., 7 January 1943. Son of John T. and Ethel White. (Squadron Leader Small's crew crashed shortly after take-off in Canso 9737 and all were killed except the Flight Engineer. They had arrived a few days before on temporary duty to 5 Squadron having, I believe, previously flown on Catalinas. According to the grapevine at the time, some of the Catalinas were flying with auxiliary tanks in the hull as well as wing tanks. This increased their flying time by several hours. My longest flight on a Canso on 5 September 1943 was 16 hours. S/L Small believed the Canso could also handle auxiliary tanks. My diary of 6 January notes: "Went to lecture in hangar by S/L Small pep talk". Our crew left on leave to "Canada" on 7 January and never heard of the crash until our return from leave. According to what we were told, the Canso took off but was unable to clear the hill on the south side of Gander Lake and crashed. The Canso was the amphibian version of the Catalina and the wheels with allied equipment added greatly to the weight of the aircraft. While it is easy to consider because of the results that the experiment was foolhardy, one must remember that the stakes at the time were high. The German U-boat wolf packs were at their peak in 1942 and 1943. Convoys had, weather permitting, air cover on each side of the Atlantic, but there was a wide gap in the centre. Unless one has seen the results after a wolf pack had hit a convoy it is impossible to realize the devastation that resulted, the complete disarray to the convoy organization. I can recall an entire day spent on con-



The military cemetery at Gander, Newfoundland, as it appears today. It is the last resting place of dozens of airmen who helped the allies fight and win the Battle of the Atlantic, most of them from air reconnaissance squadrons patrolling the sea lanes.

voy coverage, while the tiny corvettes moved through the convoy in order to reorganize the ships into convoy lines, which they would have a hope of defending, before darkness descended again. A few extra hours flying time meant an extension of the aircraft coverage for the convoy and an improvement in their chances of survival. Not all war casualties were the result of direct enemy action, and this is an example. S/L Small and his crew were, in a real sense, war casualties of the Battle of the North Atlantic.)

- 50. R107125 LAC Michael L. Polowich R.C.A.F., 29 January 1943
- 51. R125771 A.V. CHEF Joseph J.T. Berube R.C.A.F., 7 Fevrier 1943, of Rivière du Loup, Québec.
- 53. Lt. Col. Lancelot T. Grove, Royal Engineers, 8 February 1943
- 53. Capt. CPM Eves, BOAC, 9 February 1943
- 54. Capt. Pilot T.R. Haines BOAC, 9 February 1943
- 55. F.O. F.J. Brown R.A.F. (V.R.), 9 February 1943
- 56. F.O. Robert I Scott R.C.A.F., 9 February 1943
- 57. P.O. Howel L. Lewis R.C.A.F. (V.R.), 9 February 1943
- 58. P.O. David J. Owen R.A.F., 9 February 1943
- 59. Radio Officer J.D. Jones BOAC, 9 February 1943
- 60. Radio Officer F. Scrafton R.C.A.F., 9 February 1943
- 61. Radio Officer R.W. Wadsworth R.A.F. (F.C.) 9 February 1943, aged 41
- 62. 426940 Sgt. Pilot James R. Elding R.A.F. V.R., 9 February 1943. In memory of our dear son who spent his boyhood in Wysall Notts, England.
- 63. R106142 Sgt. Wilton H. Kyle R.C.A.F., 9 February 1943
- 64. Flight Engineer E.G. Longley R.A.F. (F.C.), 9 February 1943

65. Flt. Eng. W.I. Wilson R.A.F. (F.C.), 9 February 1943
66. 4th Engineer J.B. Merriman BOAC, 9 February 1943. (My diary for Tuesday, 9 February 1943, contains the following: "Weather cloudy foggy rain all patrols returned . . . Liberator tried landing here — lost." Rather terse and no doubt the information given out was limited. The weather was bad, the aircraft probably short of fuel, and the lives of 14 aircrew, presumably attached to Ferry Command, were lost).
67. 1316648 Sgt. Pilot Graham P. Pollard R.A.F., 11 February 1943
68. Flt. Lt. Brian A. Casey R.C.A.F., 5 May 1943
69. Lieutenant de Section Jean Paul Barsalou, R.C.A.F., 5 mai 1943
70. F.O. J.R. Wallace Cleeland R.C.A.F., 5 May 1943
71. P.O. James H. Millar R.C.A.F., 5 May 1943
72. R93368 W.O. II Alexander F. Morrice R.C.A.F., 5 May 1943
73. R122657 Sgt. John B. Stallwood R.C.A.F., 5 May 1943. He died that others might live. (From my diary for Wednesday, 5 May 1943: "Weather cloudy mild foggy some rain. 9807 cracked up and burned on take-off at end of runway 18. It was F.L. Casey's crew and six were killed all but Cpl. Dube he was seriously injured." Cpl. Dube from Quebec City was 2nd Engineer and late the night before had given me a letter to his fiancée to mail the following day and I still had the letter when I heard of the accident. Sgt. Stallwood was first Flt. Engineer and a friend. He was an only son, his mother, so I had been told, widowed. The original Canso aircraft flown by Squadron 5 were numbered 9737 to 9747 and were of American manufacture. 9807, so we were told, was the first Canso manufactured in Montreal. It had not been a popular aircraft with the squadron. This loss occurred five days before our Squadron was posted to TorBay, Newfoundland and 10BR returned to Gander having converted to Liberators).
74. P.O. Humphrey Svendsen R.C.A.F., 8 May 1943
75. R77057 W.O. II Pilot Charles N. Alton R.C.A.F., 8 May 1943
76. R113789 LAC A. Gerald Sewell R.C.A.F., 8 May 1943
77. R137302 LAC Frank C.G. Gadsby R.C.A.F., 3 June 1943
78. R132235 Flt. Sgt. Calvin A. Richie R.C.A.F., 5 June 1943
79. P.O. Milton E. Giref R.C.A.F., 5 August 1943
80. P.O. W.R.G. Richardson R.C.A.F., 5 August 1943
81. R99717 Flt. Sgt. Gerald G. Drynan R.C.A.F., 5 August 1943
82. R121930 Flt. Sgt. Wilbur M. Lee R.C.A.F., 5 August 1943
83. Squadron Leader J. Grant MacKenzie R.C.A.F., 4 September 1943. Loving wife Ange and daughter Bonnie.
84. M29179 Gunner Jon Glaser R.C.A., 6 September 1943
85. F88422 Gunner Murdock McKernan R.C.A. 6 September 1943
86. R112155 LAC John F. Campbell R.C.A.F., 29 September 1943
87. Squadron Leader Richard L. Lee R.C.A.F., 2 October 1943
88. Flt. Lt. E.L. Robinson, D.F.C., R.C.A.F., 2 October 1943
89. F.O. Acton E. Daunt R.C.A.F., 2 October 1943
90. B628829 Gunner John Wladychka R.C.A. 14 October 1943, born 29 March 1914
91. Flt. Lt. Hugh MacKay Rae R.C.A.F., 8 December 1943
92. F.O. Clarence W. Mannett R.C.A.F., 18 December 1943

- 93. F.O. Stuart W. Morton R.C.A.F., 18 December 1943
- 94. F.O. Hugh D. Pawson R.C.A.F., 18 December 1943
- 95. F.O. Glenn F. Weir R.C.A.F., 18 December 1943
- 96. R158267 Flt. Sgt. Clifford W. Bennet R.C.A.F., 18 December 1943

1944 - one interment

- 97. F.O. Kenneth A. Lobb R.C.A.F., 3 February 1944

1945 - two interments

- 98. Squadron Leader Frank L. Ratcliffe R.A.F., 1 May 1943, husband of Margaret Ratcliffe
- 99. Pilot J.J. Gilmore R.A.F. (F.C.), 1 May 1945

There are other interments after this date with military stones, but they are for veterans buried here as civilians living in the area, or possibly at their request.

This military cemetery at Gander in a genealogical sense is modern, but it is representative of a type that is a result of any war although undoubtedly a more common occurrence in Europe than in Canada. To the genealogist, probably the most useful information besides the name are the regimental numbers and the dates of death. While to many of us the genealogical information contained here is modern (36 years), we should never forget that genealogical records begin at the present and go back. It is very important to preserve our modern records. No doubt the information of the 1820s and 30s that many of us would like to have and spend hours searching for fruitlessly was once modern and not considered worthy of recording.

Symbolically, however, this cemetery contains much other information. It tells you that not all war casualties were the result of enemy action, since none of the 99 died as a result of direct enemy action, unless possibly some were the result of sabotage (which is unlikely).

Why the sudden ending of interments after 52 in 1943 to only one in 1944? I have no overall list of casualties for Gander, but I am reasonably sure there were more than three between 1943 and the end of the war in 1945. Why no American interments in Gander when there was a large American base there and Americans also ferried aircraft overseas? The answer to this is obvious to most, since Americans always, when at all possible, returned their dead for burial on American soil. This has not been Canadian policy and with the Battle of the North Atlantic in full swing with ships being sunk all around Newfoundland, the cemetery was started and, I suspect, the sudden tapering off of interments symbolizes the turning point in the Battle of the North Atlantic and bodies were returned to the mainland for burial.

Among those buried in the cemetery are representatives of both major Canadian cultures, probably from every province, as well as those from other Commonwealth countries. They represent Canadians from the then nine provinces who enlisted, served and then died together in a common cause to be buried in what was then a separate commonwealth country. Within a few short years it became Canada's 10th province. This cemetery is truly representative of a united Canada. Why oh why, in these days of talks of disunity,

is its presence hidden, its sign destroyed, its existence generally unknown to the local inhabitants, and even to the tourist information bureau. Genealogists, I know recognize cemeteries as a source of family history information and death as the fate of all ancestors. Death is the fate of all of us. Why then conceal the deaths of those who died before their time in the service of their country, particularly those from all areas of our country representative of a united Canada?

ALPHABETIC LISTING OF BURIALS AT GANDER

Alangley	37	Kyle	63
Alton	75	Lawrence	36
Attridge	22	Leblanc	9
Barsalou	69	Lee	82,87
Bennett	96	Legris	34
Berube	51	Lepine	39
Brothers	11	Lewis	57
Brown	55	Lobb	97
Burrows	25	Longley	54
Burton	38	MacKay	91
Campbell	86	MacKenzie	83
Casey	68	Mangan	48
Chapman	41	Mannett	92
Chown	30	Mather	2
Cleeland	70	McDavid	5
Colville	10	McKergan	85
Connah	23	Merriman	66
Corner	32	Millar	71
Craig	24	Morrice	72
Crawford	6	Morton	93
Crymes	14	Murray	43
Cummings	19	Owen	58
Daunt	89	Oullet	33
Drynan	81	Pawson	94
Ehrughman	8	Pollard	67
Elding	62	Polowich	50
Elkin	18	Pratt	3
Else	13	Ratcliffe	98
Eves	53	Richardson	80
Fazel	27	Richie	78
Fleischman	15	Robinson	88
Gadsby	77	Ruggles	17
Gallery	42	Sawada	40
Gilmore	99	Scott	56
Giref	79	Scrafton	60
Glaser	84	Sewell	76
Grove	52	Simmons	28
Haimes	54	Small	45
Hoggard	35	Stallwood	73
Holden	16	Sturgeon	44
Hudson	47	Svendsen	74
Hunt	4	Taylor	12
Ibbotson	31	Thomson	26
Jones	59	Tingle	46
Knightley	21	Townsett	1

Truesdale
Wadsworth
Watson
Weir

20 Wells
61 White
7 Wilson
95 Wladychka

29
49
65
90



Blest be the tie that binds: genealogical research in Nova Scotia

By Lois Y. Kernaghan

We first met Lois Kernaghan at the Diamond Jubilee Conference of the National Genealogical Society of the United States, in Washington D.C., August 1978 . . . both surprised and pleased to meet a fellow countryman . . . even more pleased when we learned she was to present a paper to the Canadian studies section of that conference. What follows here is based on the paper she delivered at that conference, and which was, in its original version, published in the NGS Quarterly, a publication whose consistent search for excellence, and whose interest in genealogical matters beyond U.S. boundaries that connect with U.S. research, has encouraged us, in some respects, to make it a model for CANADIAN GENEALOGIST. Lois was born and educated in Halifax, descended on her paternal line from New England Planters, who arrived in Nova Scotia in 1759. She graduated in 1971 from Dalhousie University, and was on staff at the Public Archives of Nova Scotia from 1971 to 1978, when she resigned to become a full-time mother. She is married with one son, and presently involved in freelance historical research. She is a member of the Heritage Trust of Nova Scotia, and a regular contributor to the Dictionary of Canadian Biography. We welcome her for the first time to the pages of our publication, and hope Canadians will have an opportunity to see more of her work here in the future.

At a time when national unity is a topic of interest and concern for all Canadians, it is perhaps wise to contemplate the fact that we do not understand one another well, because our regional differences have been formed and fueled by history and geography. Our politicians, in attempting to knit together ten divergent strands, would have us believe that we are a nation indivisible, stretching 4000 miles, from sea to sea, securely above and all of from the 49th Parallel. In their effort to foster national pride, they choose to ignore the tenacious theory that history, both social, political and economic, has always tended to follow a north/south axis in Canada, rather than the east/west line they are so anxious to create.

Even in the twentieth century, the ties that bind north to south remain strong. Where do we all want to travel? South of the border! What baseball team remains the Maritimers' favorite? The Boston Red Sox! Ontario history buffs know more about New York State than they do about Saskatchewan. Nova Scotians appreciate the New England temperament, but fail to comprehend the Upper Canadian mind. This lack of regional understanding permeates all levels of history, and penetrates as well to genealogical studies. Certainly we cannot be expected to grasp all the ethnic and migrational currents trans-secting Canadian history, nor can we hope to memorize the multiplicity of records available for study. But most of us do not even appreciate the genealogical heritage of the province next door, and without such a basic sympathy, how can we comprehend the divergent political, social and economic strands that ultimately make a nation?

The scope of such a publication as the *Canadian Genealogist* underlines this basic necessity for examination and understanding of regional differences. The magazine is striving to be national, but it cannot succeed in this respect without the interest, support and participation of individuals outside Ontario. With this in mind, this article will attempt to show Nova Scotia's strong north/south alignment, and the resultant population pattern. It will then describe the peculiarities and pitfalls inherent in Nova Scotian genealogy, because, just as each province has a different history, so too does each evolve unique records and unusual sources.

Of all the Canadian provinces, Nova Scotia has by far the strongest historical connection with the United States. The links in this chain stretch back to the seventeenth century when Nova Scotia was Acadie, a French colony. Permanent settlement was begun in 1632 by some 300 colonists brought to Port Royal from Touraine and Brittany in northwestern France. These Acadians, as they came to be called, were a sturdy, agrarian people who gradually established several communities in western and northwestern Nova Scotia. They are not to be confused with the French Canadians who settled Quebec; the two groups were — and are — as different as the Scots from the Welsh. Initially these Acadians survived the diplomatic struggles which batted their colony back and forth like a ping-pong ball between England and France. No matter which country was in control, however, the few scattered communities depended almost entirely on Boston to supply any goods which they could not produce themselves, and New England traders could occasionally be found settled among the French population.

When Halifax was founded in 1749, Governor Edward Cornwallis brought several thousand British settlers with him, mostly farmers, tradesmen and metropolitan riff raff. Within a few months' time, however, land records and church registers show that a good proportion of these original inhabitants had disappeared, to be replaced by ambitious, industrious New Englanders. In the early 1750s several thousand German and Swiss settlers, referred to as the "Foreign Protestant," were brought out to settle the new community of Lunenburg, south of Halifax; they were part of the European wave which colonized Pennsylvania and the Carolinas. In 1755 the Acadian population was expelled in a diplomatic manoeuvre to protect the British, Protestant colony; their subsequent scattering along the Atlantic seaboard is a well known historical tragedy. Their rich farmlands were taken over by the New England planters, several thousand of whom settled in the Annapolis Valley after 1759. Meanwhile the southern coast of Nova Scotia was being gradually populated by itinerant New England fishermen. Neither of these groups is to be confused with the American Loyalists, who arrived 25 years later.

During the American Revolution, Nova Scotia is remembered as the "fourteenth colony." Historians are still arguing over why the "neutral Yankees" did not join their southern neighbors, since the population was overwhelmingly American in background, and sympathy for the rebels was strong; in the end, however, the British administrative and naval presence in the colony, the difficulties imposed by isolation and the financial advantages of neutrality served to hold back the tide of republicanism. With the arrival of the Loyalists, another link was forged in the chain binding Nova Scotia to the

United States. New Brunswick was set apart to accommodate the flood of refugees, and, while the temper of the colonies now became decidedly pro-British, the Loyalists could not forget the homes and families they had left behind.

In the nineteenth century, the American ties were strengthened by tides of migration from Nova Scotia. The climate, isolation and slow industrial development in the colony led many inhabitants to emigrate. Almost every Nova Scotian family over the past century has lost one member to the supposedly better life in the milltowns and industrial centers of New England, colloquially known to all Maritimers as the "Boston States." With the gold rush and Horace Greeley's advice to "Go west, young man, go west," many a Nova Scotian did just that, thus spreading the ties from New England on to Minnesota, Wisconsin, the Dakotas and California. Today, descendants of original Nova Scotians are in every state of the union, and many of them are looking for those far-away ancestors.

Research in Nova Scotia tends to be centralized, and therefore it is useless to write town halls or county courthouses; they do not hold the necessary records, nor are they interested — normally — in telling you who does. On a local level, churches and cemeteries provide the best leads; but in most cases, their records have already been transcribed and are available in a more centralized location. Local residents versed in family history may be helpful, but they usually cannot provide the prima-facie evidence most serious genealogists require.

Historical societies and museums throughout Nova Scotia vary greatly in their approach to genealogy. Some have extensive genealogical collections of a local nature; others have none. Some may not have the staff to answer correspondence; others may solve all your problems. The Nova Scotia Historical Society maintains a genealogical committee which publishes a regular *Newsletter*,¹ and some of the better regional sources for genealogy are: the Beaton Institute of the College of Cape Breton, in Sydney, for Cape Breton families;² the Hector Centre in Pictou for local Scottish genealogy;³ the Colchester Historical Museum in Truro;⁴ the Cape Sable Historical Society in Barrington;⁵ and the Yarmouth County Historical Society Research Centre in Yarmouth.⁶

The fact remains that the Public Archives of Nova Scotia,⁷ located in Halifax, provides the best centralized genealogical collection in the province. The Archives was initially established over 100 years ago for the preservation of historically significant government records. Many of these are also of genealogical value, and over the years the Archives has expanded its role to include the collection of family histories, church registers and items of genealogical importance. Although many regional museums and societies hold unique material, duplicate copies are often held by the Archives as well. In addition, the Archives has acquired microfilm copies of almost all Registry of Deeds and Probate Court records within Nova Scotia, thus eliminating visits — and search fees — to these individual offices. In 1976 the Archives published an *Inventory of Manuscripts*, being a definitive listing of documentary materials held by the institution, and a pamphlet entitled *Tracing Your Ancestors in Nova Scotia*. Both items greatly simplify the organization of genealogical research.

This centralization of source material, plus the availability of an excellent historical library of some 40,000 volumes, denotes the Archives as the basic institution for genealogical research within the province.

A few people visiting the Archives will be fortunate enough to find that someone else has done the work for them, and that their genealogy is available in printed form. The Archives' library holds many of these publications, as well as various county and town histories, which are also important genealogical sources. Those for Nova Scotia include, among others, W.A. Calnek, *History of the County of Annapolis*; A.W.H. Eaton, *The History of Kings County*; and A.C. Jost, *Guysborough Sketches and Essays*. Current research is indicating, however, that considerable care must be taken in using these sources; serious errors and omissions have been discovered. New England connections can often be traced through, among other available sources, the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, of which the Archives holds the entire series to date. Provincial directories, available intermittently for the period 1864 to 1915, and Halifax City directories, held for the years 1863 to 1971, are also useful for tracing the whereabouts of ancestors.

Most people, unfortunately, are faced with doing all the genealogical research on their own. The main body of manuscript genealogical material at the Archives is in the family papers section. This includes family genealogies, correspondences, reminiscences, and major collections such as the T.B. Smith files on Queens County families, the Ells notes on eastern shore families, and the Canon Harris papers for Lunenburg County families. An alphabetical finding aid is available for this group of manuscripts. Finding aids or content reports prepared by the Archives are *not* detailed surname indexes; they are descriptions of manuscript holdings, and are often arranged in some alphabetical order. The Archives also maintains both genealogical and biographical filing card systems for its collections; while, in many cases these cards are merely cross-references, there are often listings for obscure and miscellaneous source materials, such as newspaper obituaries and government petitions.

After these resources have been exhausted, the researcher must turn to other manuscript materials rich in genealogical content. The census returns are one of the most important of these. The first census of Nova Scotia was taken in 1671 and subsequent counts were made very intermittently until 1861, then every 10 years to the present. Returns prior to 1767 are for the French settlements. Only the returns for 1861, 1871 and 1881 are complete for all parts of the province, and for 1871 part of Shelburne County has been lost. The early returns are very incomplete and generally list only the head of the household and his trade or profession, together with details as to the size of the family and the acreage farmed. The first census to list the names of each family member, with details concerning age, sex, country or province of birth, religion, ethnic origin, occupation and marital status was that of 1871. All census returns are arranged by township or polling district and there is no master surname index, nor are the individual entries alphabetical. If a particular geographical area is specified, microfilm copies of the 1871 census may be borrowed through interlibrary loan from the Public Archives of Canada.⁸ 1871 was the first federal census in Canada; although the 1881 census has

recently been made available for research through archival institutions, all later returns remain the property of the federal government, and are closed to the public.

Another source of genealogical information closely related to the census records is the poll tax lists. These returns are available for certain townships and large districts, but only for the 1790s. They list males eligible to pay the tax, their occupation and amount of tax paid; again, they are not alphabetical and there is no master index.

The other manuscript collection likely to provide the richest genealogical material is the Archives' collection of church registers, the earliest of which, in English, date back to 1749. A finding aid is available for this group, arranged alphabetically by community. While most church registers remain in the custody of the individual congregations, the Archives has been able to acquire copies of a comprehensive selection of church records from throughout the province. There is no master surname index, however, and none of the individual registers have been indexed; the researcher must know the exact geographical area and chronological period in which he is most interested. The Archives holds very few Baptist or Roman Catholic registers. Baptist records are often to be found at the Acadia University Archives in Wolfville.⁹ The Chancery Office for the Halifax Archdiocese holds some Roman Catholic records; there are other chancery offices at Antigonish and Yarmouth.¹⁰ At present, most Anglican (Episcopalian) registers are closed to the public; written permission to examine duplicate copies at the Public Archives must be obtained by the researcher from the clergyman of the parish in question. It would be wise to check with the Archives concerning the status of any Anglican records in which you may be interested. There are a few exceptions to this rule, such as St. Paul's in Halifax, which, having been established in 1749, considers itself to be above any diocesan jurisdiction.

Cemetery records also provide valuable genealogical information. Scattered listings are now available for much of mainland Nova Scotia, although almost none have yet been compiled for Cape Breton. Annapolis, Colchester, Pictou and Yarmouth Counties are indexed and are virtually complete. A finding aid is available for the collection, arranged alphabetically by community.

A comprehensive selection of government vital statistics is also available for research at the Archives. Prior to 1864 the churches provided the only registration of births, deaths and marriages. From 1864 to 1877 the government maintained birth and death records, then ceased until October 1908; marriages have been registered from 1864 to the present. Copies of the death records, 1864 to 1877, are available at the Archives; they are arranged chronologically by county, but are not complete or indexed. They provide name, age, place of birth, parents, residence, date and cause of death for the deceased. Recently the Archives acquired some 100,000 copies of marriage certificates issued throughout Nova Scotia between 1864 and c1910; these records are arranged chronologically by county and, although indexes are available, the collection is not complete. These marriage licenses provide names, ages, parents, residences, etc., for the contracting parties. All birth registrations (including those for 1864-1877), all marriage records from c1910 and all death

records from 1908 are still held by the provincial government and are not available for public examination. Copies of specific registrations can be obtained from the Vital Statistics Division¹¹ for a fee, provided the individual's name, residence and pertinent data are known.

Marriages for the period 1763 to 1871 can sometimes be traced through a collection of marriage bonds available at the Archives. Although most weddings were performed after the calling of banns in the parish church, it was not unusual for a license to be obtained instead. Before the license was issued, a bond had to be given as security that there was no legal impediment to the proposed ceremony. The Archives collection of surviving bonds is arranged chronologically, but there is no surname index; members of the Genealogical Committee of the Nova Scotia Historical Society are currently preparing an alphabetical listing. The bonds provide little genealogical information other than the names of the contracting parties and the date of issue; the parents' names were not entered.

Another rich genealogical source at the Archives is the collection of Probate Court records for the province. While each of Nova Scotia's 18 counties maintains its own Probate registry, the Mormon Church recently microfilmed the holdings of each office to c1965. This consolidation of wills and associated documents has resulted in some 1300 reels of film available for general research at the Archives. Indexing and preservation of probate materials has differed vastly from county to county; Halifax County, with records dating back to 1749, provides one of the better organized collections. There is no master surname index available for this Probate Court material, but many of the individual filmed volumes are indexed. A finding aid is available to generally describe the collection.

The land records available at the Archives provide yet another valuable genealogical aid. The early settlers in Nova Scotia often obtained land by petitioning the government for a grant from the Crown property reserves; this custom was particularly prevalent among the Loyalists and military veterans. The Archives maintains an alphabetical surname index to these petitions and subsequent grant papers for the period c1775 to c1850. The collection, however, is not complete, and not all early settlers received land in this manner. The petitions which survive often give valuable details concerning the petitioner's family, military service and country of origin, although definite details concerning the latter are rare. A series of maps showing the first grants in specific areas of Nova Scotia is available, for a fee, from the Crown Lands Office of the Department of Lands and Forests in Halifax.¹² In addition to the original land documents noted above, the Archives holds microfilm copies of grant papers still retained by the Crown Lands Office. These documents cover the period 1738 to 1962 and a surname index is available; the papers, however, provide no genealogical information.

Since land was the only item of real value for most early inhabitants, and since property disputes were common, the Registry of Deeds records for Nova Scotia have been meticulously maintained from 1749, when the first office was opened in Halifax, to the present. As with the Probate Court, each of the province's 18 counties maintains its own deed registry. Again, all records up to c1910 have recently been microfilmed by the Mormon Church, and

this consolidated collection of some 1800 reels is available for general research at the Archives. There are detailed surname indexes for each county and a general finding aid is also available.

Although maps are not usually regarded as basic genealogical source material, there is one set at the Archives which will be of interest to the researcher. From 1865 to 1888, A.F. Church and Company of Halifax published topographical township maps for the 18 counties in Nova Scotia. The location of most houses within each community is shown, with the names of the heads of households. Detailed atlases showing property ownership in 1879 are also available for Pictou County and Halifax City.

Acadian genealogical material available at the Archives is confined mainly to a comprehensive collection of early church registers, dating from the turn of the eighteenth century, and ending with the expulsion. The isolation of these early communities and the prolonged struggle over ownership of the colony precluded the maintenance of many records; there was also no organized system of land tenure. Surviving documents have usually surfaced in French archives. The great problem with the available material is that it is, of course, in French, and in a style that is often both archaic and illegible. Some English transcripts are available, but usage of the originals is virtually impossible unless one is fluent in French. The Public Archives relies heavily on Bona Arsenault's two-volume *Histoire et Généalogie des Acadiens*; although available only in French, this work is presently the definitive study of Acadian genealogy prior to 1755. While serious errors have been found in Arsenault's research, most genealogists have to rely on it at present, because of the language difficulties inherent in the original records. Other than some published community histories, again in French, there is little available at the Archives concerning Acadian family history since the deportation. Le Centre d'études acadiennes at l'Université de Moncton in New Brunswick is devoted to the study of Acadian history, genealogy and culture throughout the Maritimes.¹³

The New Englanders who emigrated to Nova Scotia prior to the Revolution were accustomed to keeping township records of land transactions, cattle marks, births, deaths and marriages. This practice was continued in Nova Scotia and volumes for 28 communities are available for research at the Archives. While most books cover roughly the period 1760 to 1820, children born in New England prior to emigration are often listed, and some families have information recorded well into the nineteenth century.

The Public Archives does not hold extensive genealogical source materials for the Loyalist period. Passenger lists and regimental lists are not available, but muster rolls have survived for Annapolis, Digby, Antigonish, Pictou and Merigomish. Assessment rolls (1786-1787) and a few other documents are available for Shelburne. The Archives' library holds several good source books for the period, including the *Report* for the Bureau of Archives for the Province of Ontario for 1904, which has a partial summary of the evidence submitted to the British Commissioners by Loyalists seeking compensation for their losses during the Revolution. These hearings were held at Halifax, Saint John, Quebec and Montreal. The *Report* is indexed. The Archives has recently acquired, on microfilm, an extensive collection of the Audit Office

series of British Government records (A.O. 12 and A.O. 13), containing further evidence in support of Loyalists' claims for losses; an index is available. The entire collection in its original form is held by the Public Record Office in England,¹⁴ and by the Library of Congress in Washington; a microfilm copy is available at the Public Archives of Canada. Another institution holding extensive Loyalist source material is the Programme for Loyalist Studies and Publications at the University of New Brunswick in Fredericton.¹⁵

Very few passenger lists have survived for the province; the Nova Scotian government did not keep either immigration or emigration records. The Archives has compiled a finding aid to the available passenger rolls, but there is no master surname index. The surviving records deal primarily with the 1749 settlement of Halifax, the Foreign Protestant settlers of the 1750s, the Yorkshire immigrants of the 1770s, and the arrival of the Scots at Pictou in 1773 and 1801. There are virtually no surviving records from the great Scottish and Irish immigrations of the nineteenth century. The Archives holds two folders of naturalization documents for the period 1849 to 1917, but the records are very incomplete. Also available are microfilm copies of passenger lists for the port of Halifax, 1881-1899; the index for this collection is arranged by name of the vessel. The federal Department of Citizenship and Immigration holds additional records from 1867, but these are not presently available for research.

Shipping registers have not proved to be a source of valuable genealogical material. The Archives holds some 90 microfilm reels of Nova Scotian registers, the originals of which are at the Public Archives of Canada. The registers provide details concerning vessel construction, owners, transactions, etc., but there is no general index and none of the individual ports of registry indexed their volumes. The organization of these records was haphazard and, although a general finding aid is available for the collection, the material remains difficult to use.

The collection of school papers held by the Public Archives has also proved to be of little genealogical value. The collection includes some early lists of pupils throughout the province, but only the returns for the 1830s include parents' names. Registers from the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries are held by the Archives, but are not available for public examination.

Military records for Nova Scotia are not available at the Archives. Canadian military information is retained by the Public Archives of Canada, but there is little material available prior to 1900. The British regiments took their records with them when they left Canada, and the regimental unit number must be known before a search can be made in Great Britain. Even then, the search may be difficult; early records for the 40th Regiment, for example, were eventually discovered among the document collection at Tredegar Park, a private residence in Wales. Military officers stationed in Nova Scotia were listed in the annual *Belcher's Farmer's Almanac*, issues of which are available at the Archives. Yearly *Army Lists* provided detailed lists of officers in the British Army, but the Archives holds few of these volumes. It is extremely difficult to trace enlisted men in the British forces.

The final basic source of genealogical research material available at the Public Archives is the newspaper collection. Nova Scotia has the distinction of

printing the first newspaper in the British Empire outside the British Isles — the *Halifax Gazette*, which appeared initially on 23 March 1752. Allowing for certain periods from which no issues have survived, the Archives holds a collection dating from 1752 to the present, for both Halifax and provincial publications. Vital statistics, however, were not an important feature in the early newspapers, and until the late nineteenth century, were inserted only for prominent government officials, merchants, British military personnel, etc. Birth notices did not become common until the 1890s. Marriage entries normally gave only the names of the bride and groom, their residences and the date of the ceremony. Obituaries usually gave the name of the deceased, age and place of residence, but no family details. Many an obituary notes that the deceased was mourned by “a large circle of family and friends,” but never mentions who the spouse was; others devote paragraphs to the deceased’s religious conversion with fervor, but will not even give the death date. In addition, the newspaper in which the notice appeared was often influenced by the political and religious persuasion of the family.

In conclusion, Nova Scotia is not the small, homogenous province some people believe it to be. It has been settled for nearly 350 years, and during this time, immigrants from England, Ireland, France, Germany, Switzerland, the United States and a host of other countries have come to call Nova Scotia “home.” Different ethnic groups arrived at different times, and often settled in specific areas, only to move onward within the province at a later date. If the genealogist bears this in mind when preparing for research, he or she will already have made a giant step in beginning to locate their Nova Scotian roots.¹⁶

NOTES

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1. Mr. W.G. Murphy, 57 Primrose Street, Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, B3A 4C6. In charge of subscriptions re *Genealogical Newsletter*.
2. Dr. R.J. Morgan, Director, Beaton Institute, College of Cape Breton, Box 760, Sydney, Nova Scotia.
3. Hector Centre, Box 1210, Pictou, Nova Scotia.
4. Colchester Historical Society Museum, Box 421, Truro, Nova Scotia.
5. Mrs. Mary Harris, Corresponding Secretary, Cape Sable Historical Society, Box 42, Crowell Post Office, Shelburne County, Nova Scotia.
6. Yarmouth County Historical Society Museum, 22 Collins Street, Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, B5A 3C8.
7. Public Archives of Nova Scotia 6016 University Avenue, Halifax, N.S., B3H 1W4. The new Public Archives of Nova Scotia officially opened 19 June 1980, and is now fully operational with larger facilities and the latest in equipment. Except for statutory holidays, open Monday to Friday from 8:30 a.m. to 10: p.m.; Saturday from 9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.; Sunday from 1:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m. Every effort is made to answer genealogical inquiries received by mail, but staff size and volume of incoming correspondence have reduced the time available for each letter. If necessary, a list of competent researchers, working on an hourly fee basis, will be provided.
8. Public Archives of Canada, 395 Wellington Street, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0N3.
9. Acadia University Archives, Vaughan Memorial Library, Acadia University, Wolfville, Nova Scotia, B0P 1X0.
10. Chancery Office, Archdiocese of Halifax, 6541 Coburg Road, Halifax, Nova Scotia. Chancery Office, Archdiocese of Yarmouth, Box 278, Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, B5A 4B2. Chancery Office, Archdiocese of Antigonish, Box 1330, Antigonish, Nova Scotia, B2G 2L7. Most holdings from the Roman Catholic registers available at the Chancery Office in Halifax have been duplicated at the Public Archives.
11. Vital Statistics Division, Box 157, Halifax, Nova Scotia. Charge is presently \$5.00 per certificate.

12. Crown Lands Office, Department of Lands and Forests, Third Floor, Dennis Building, 1740 Granville Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia. Present charge is \$1.00 (plus 8% tax) per sheet; specific *small* area within the province must be requested.

13. Le Centre d'études acadiennes, Université de Moncton, Moncton, Nouveau Brunswick/New Brunswick.

14. Public Record Office, Chancery Lane, London, England.

15. Programme for Loyalist Studies and Publications, The University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, New Brunswick, E3B 5A3.

16. Terrence Punch's book, *Genealogical Research in Nova Scotia*, is recommended for anyone approaching family research in the province; comprehensive, interesting and understandable. Available from *Canadian Genealogist*, 172 King Henrys Boulevard, Agincourt, Ontario, M1T 2V6, \$6.95.

INSCRIPTION ON A STONE
IN ST. JAMES CEMETERY, HALIFAX, N.S.

Sacred to the Memory of
RICHARD SMITH, Esq.
who departed this life on the 21
Sept. 1819 Aged 29 years

This Young Man served nearly the whole
of the last American War upon the Niagara
frontier in his Majesty's 104 Regiment.
In an attack upon Fort Erie this brave man
led the Forlorn hope during the
performance of this arduous and dangerous
duty he received five Wounds one of which
occasioned the loss of his right arm
The exemplary conduct of the deceased was
the means of his being chosen and appointed
as Magistrate for the county of
Northumberland, Province of
New Brunswick

Lunenburg County, Nova Scotia: early wills, 1762-1819

By Terrence M. Punch

So many of our readers wrote us about Terrence M. Punch's last contribution "Lunenburg County, Nova Scotia: Poll Taxes of the 1790s," (See CANADIAN GENEALOGIST, Vol. 1, No. 2, 1979) we asked him to turn his attention to that area again, and he has come up with this early list of wills. So for all the descendants of the "Foreign Protestants" here is another source for you to turn your genealogical searchlight on.

Due to the settlement of the area by the so-called "Foreign Protestants" — Swiss, Germans and Montbeliardians — in the 1750s, Lunenburg was one of the first counties in Nova Scotia to establish a probate court. Among the records of Lunenburg County Probate Court are the will books. These were large ledgers into which the clerk entered a hand-written copy of every will offered for probate in that jurisdiction.

The genealogical value of testamentary documents is well known, and wills are undoubtedly the prize of the lot, since they frequently list all the children and heirs of the party who makes the will — the Testator/Testatrix. The first four will books for Lunenburg cover the following years: Volume I, 1762-1819; Volume II, 1819-1836; Volume III, 1836-1854; Volume IV, 1855-1874.

One of the major problems confronting researchers into the records of Lunenburg County is that so many of the documents are written in German, and written in an obsolete Germanic script at that! It has been another problem to discover whether or not an early settler made a will or not, as the indexes to probates from early years rarely indicate whether the estate was testate or intestate. In order to facilitate use of these wills in Lunenburg County, this article offers an alphabetical arrangement of the wills entered in Will Book Volume I (1762-1819). The date of Will and Probate is entered to allow users to decide if the person indexed is the one they want. As a further aid to using these records, I have indicated whether the original document was written in German or not. No doubt the use of German in such documents will also interest those who wish to determine the extent to which the language survived the immigration of the "Foreign Protestants" to Nova Scotia.

It remains only to state that the original wills and will books are held in the County Court House of Lunenburg County, Nova Scotia. A microfilm copy is available for consultation in the reading room of the Public Archives of Nova Scotia.

[In this compilation, the name and address of the testator appears first, followed by the date of will and probate, followed by the compiler's comments, if any. *Eds. note.*]

Name and address of testator	Date of will & probate
Acker Adam, farmer, Chester Twp	21 March 1816; 30 July 1816
John Adam, Sr., Lunenburg	17 September 1791; 26 July 1794; in German
Arenberg Frederick, Lunenburg	18 July 1774; 2 July 1781
Leonard, tavernkeeper	28 April 1795; 2 July 1795
Bachman John Baptist, Lunenburg	10 January 1788; 4 March 1794
Bailley George Frederick, yeoman	22 January 1806; 31 March 1807
Bailey Seth, house carpenter	20 October 1815; (?) 1818
Bangs Seth, mariner, Chester	8 May 1801; 14 January 1808
Beck John, farmer, Lunenburg	23 March 1819; 13 April 1819
Michael, yeoman, Lunenburg	6 February 1802; 26 February 1811
Becker John, yeoman, Lunenburg Twp	7 December 1808; 14 September 1812 (Baker)
Berghaus Nicholas, yeoman	20 August 1786; 17 March 1794 (Barkhouse)
Berringer Rudolph, farmer	23 June 1782; 7 January 1783
Bethell Robert, Esq., Lunenburg	21 December 1815; 17 February 1816
Bezanson John James, Chester	20 May 1800; 9 March 1804
Binter Urbanus, yeoman, Lunenburg	12 April 1788; 21 April 1788
Bleisteiner John Veit, cordwainer	21 April 1789; 20 July 1789
Bollever Charles, yeoman, Lunenburg	30 April 1800; 30 October 1817
Borgoine Mark, yeoman, Lunenburg	16 July 1796; 7 June 1804 (Burgoyne)
Born Martin, Lunenburg	(?); 20 April 1780, in German
Bouteillier George Sr., Lunenburg	9 March 1784; 24 May 1784
Brum John Melchior, baker, Lunenburg	23 September 1796; 25 May 1801
Bubicoffer George Sr., New Dublin	17 December 1812; 1 May 1813 (Publicover)
Bubeckhoffer Peter, New Dublin	15 January 1789; 29 April 1790, in German
Campbell Andrew Sr., Chester	2 July 1811; (?) 1817
Clattenberger Jacob, yeoman	(?) 22 November 1785 (?)
Peter Sr., yeoman	10 September 1785; 22 February 1788
Conrad Andrew, yeoman, Lunenburg	2 April 1818; 23 April 1818
George Sr., yeoman	21 July 1809; 11 September 1809
Nicholas Sr., Lunenburg	22 Feb 1814; 23 December 1816, in German
Contoy Joseph, farmer, Lunenburg	19 Sept 1795; 13 April 1812 (Countway)
Crass Conrad, yeoman, Lunenburg	15 July 1802; 20 August 1804
Crooks Frederick, yeoman, Lunenburg	2 March 1795; 3 September 1795
Dahn Elizabeth Barbara, widow	12 February 1769; 14 March 1769
Dauphinee John Sr., yeoman	15 June 1796; 14 January 1799
Diemon Frantz, yeoman, Lunenburg	18 November 1800;
	30 May 1803 (DeMone)
Eichard Christian Sr., Lunenburg	(?) 15 September 1794 (?)
Eisenhauer Adam, yeoman, Lunenburg	11 June 1763; 18 July 1781
George Sr., Lunenburg	2 January 1796; 18 June 1805, in German
George Adam, Lunenburg	12 May 1808; 24 May 1808
Philip, Lunenburg	2 November 1819; 15 November 1819
Engel John, yeoman, Lunenburg	13 September 1779; 27 October 1780
Ernst Christian, Lunenburg	16 January 1796; 10 May 1802
Frederick, yeoman, Lunenburg	20 April 1816; 4 May 1816
Henry, yeoman, Lunenburg Twp	15 January 1813; 24 March 1813
Michael, yeoman, Lunenburg	28 August 1815; 23 September 1815
Peter, farmer, Lunenburg	7 January 1806; 18 November 1808
Fehder John Henry, yeoman, Lunenburg	7 August 1782; 14 December 1789 (Fader)
Finck Christian, yeoman, Lunenburg	17 October 1779; 17 August 1784
Floyd David, mariner, Chester	29 September 1817; 12 November 1817
Simon, yeoman, Chester	5 March 1776; 9 April 1776
Simon, Chester	1 August 1796; 24 September 1800
Garrison John, mariner, Lunenburg	10 November 1808; 19 November 1808
Gerhard John Sr., yeoman, Lunenburg	27 October 1795; 22 December 1795
Goertzen Garret Sr. yeoman, New Dublin	23 July 1814; 29 June 1819 (Getson)

Name and address of testator	Date of will & probate
Gotz John Martin, Lunenburg	25 October 1776; 6 January 1777, in German
Gottz Leonard, Lunenburg	18 December 1813; 29 January 1814, German
Gourdon Dorothy, widow, Lunenburg	17 August 1784; 6 September 1785
Graham Peter, mariner	20 December 1810; 27 January 1811
Greenlow James, yeoman, Chester	20 September 1774; 28 October 1777
Hahn John George, Lunenburg	24 October 1808; 14 November 1808, German
John Richard, Lunenburg	10 October 1808; 12 November 1808, German
Ham Nicholas Sr., yeoman	22 November 1811; 15 November 1814
Hartman Christian, Kingsburg	17 November 1804; 26 November 1804
Hatt Henry, farmer, Chester	22 November 1804; 11 June 1818
Heckman Casper Jr., Vintner	2 January 1802; 7 February 1802
Hein William	11 April 1801; 2 May 1801, in German
Heiner Urbanus, LaHave	5 November 1796; 23 April 1798
Heisler Philip Jacob, Lunenburg	14 April 1777; 22 April 1777
Heysler Valentine, yeoman, Lunenburg	20 May 1807; 22 August 1807 (Heisler)
Heison Frederick Sr., yeoman	11 April 1789; 3 June 1793
Frederick Jr., Lunenburg	5 April 1806; 29 May 1806, in German
Jacob, Lunenburg	? March 1813; 3 March 1815, in German
Philip, Mahone Bay	11 July 1812; 3 February 1813
William, yeoman, Lunenburg	27 August 1818; 7 December 1818
Heite Jacob, Lunenburg	28 November 1793; 6 March 1800 (Hyde)
Henericity Philip, yeoman, Lunenburg	28 June 1786; 10 February 1794 (Ritcey)
Herman John Philip, Lunenburg	18 October 1788; 2 January 1789, in German
Hickman Casper Sr., tavernkeeper	2 April 1790; 25 October 1790
Hilsz Daniel, Lunenburg	23 June 1782; 28 December 1782, in German
Himmelman George, Lunenburg	22 March 1805; 4 April 1810, in German
Hirtle Henry, cordwainer, Oakland	18 April 1817; 7 June 1817
John Leonard, Lunenburg	? February 1804; 4 January 1810, in German
Hume William, carpenter, Chester	9 January 1812; 13 April 1812
Hutchison Ann, widow, Chester	17 July 1807; 19 February 1810
Jessen Detley Christopher, Esq.	13 October 1811; 22 August 1814
Jodry Frederick Sr., yeoman	14 July 1808; 6 January 1813 (Joudrey)
Kayser Casper, Lunenburg	16 April 1790; 21 August 1790
Kedy Alexander, saw miller	26 May 1814; 13 April 1818
Klatenberg Jacob, farmer, Chester	13 December 1811; 13 April 1812
Knock Peter Sr., yeoman	8 July 1816; 20 August 1816
Peter, farmer, Kingsburg	24 October 1816; 23 April 1818
Knockel Conrad Sr., Lunenburg	6 August 1806; 23 February 1807 (Knickel)
Koch Henry, Gentleman, Lunenburg	29 September 1813; 29 January 1814 (Cook)
Kraus Jacob, weaver, Lunenburg	9 June 1792; 10 March 1794
Langille Leopold, yeoman, Lunenburg	25 August 1812; 6 October 1817
Lay Alexander, yeoman, Lunenburg	11 September 1784; (?) 1785
Michael, yeoman, Lunenburg	25 June 1790; 20 November 1805
Lennox John, innholder, Lunenburg	11 September 1817; 14 October 1817
Lessley John Henry, yeoman	10 February 1809; 20 February 1809 (Leslie)
Lessle Mark Godfrey, yeoman	27 July 1800; 17 September 1804 (Leslie)
Lohnes John Sr., Lunenburg	5 June 1790; 6 May 1794
John Jr., Island	22 October 1798; 22 July 1799
Michael, yeoman, Lunenburg	7 March 1804; 21 March 1804
Lott John Frederick, Lunenburg	3 March 1792; 27 July 1792, in German
Lowe George, yeoman, Lunenburg	13 May 1816; 13 April 1818
Manche John, yeoman, Lunenburg	15 December 1762; 10 May 1763, oldest will
Marriett Steven, yeoman, Lunenburg	23 August 1784; 8 November 1784
Melvin Robert, Chester	27 December 1773; 24 July 1787
Messinger John, yeoman, New Dublin	19 February 1807; 6 July 1807
Mettler Alexander, Lunenburg	15 May 1779; 11 March 1780, in German

Name and address of testator	Date of will & probate
Millett George, farmer, Chester	11 February 1797; 19 June 1800
Morash Michael, yeoman, Lunenburg	14 May 1778; 17 August 1784
Moreau John Baptist, missionary	9 January 1769; 6 March 1770
Moser Henry, yeoman, Lunenburg	10 May 1810; 11 February 1811
Jacob, Lunenburg	5 April 1768; 27 July 1779, in German
Jacob Sr., Lunenburg	27 June 1796; 14 July 1796, in German
Jacob, farmer, Chester	27 January 1816; 15 April 1816
Samuel Sr., yeoman, Lunenburg	9 December 1807; 22 January 1811
Mossman John Sr., yeoman, Lunenburg	13 November 1811; 6 February 1815
Muselor Valentin, yeoman, Lunenburg	3 June 1776; 6 June 1776
Nagoos William, cooper, Chester	10 December 1774; 22 April 1778
Nau Conrad, Lunenburg	22 March 1781; 24 May 1781, in German
Oxner Henry, yeoman, LaHave	5 March 1806; 8 August 1807
Park John Sr., Petite Riviere	22 March 1802; 24 July 1802
Joseph Sr., New Dublin	28 January 1814; (?) 1814
Robert, farmer, Lunenburg	17 July 1815; 10 March 1818
Parks Thomas, farmer, New Dublin	12 October 1795; 25 February 1796
Pernette Joseph, Esq., LaHave	(?); 16 November 1807
Phailing James, mariner, Chester	22 June 1801; 13 October 1801 (Phalen)
Porter Patrick, weaver, Petite Riv.	10 June 1799; 26 November 1799
Purchase Alexander, Lunenburg	6 June 1792; 28 July 1792
Ramchen John Conrad, Lunenburg	6 August 1787; 2 April 1788, in German
Rehfuse John Sr., yeoman	12 May 1786; 23 July 1798 (Rafuse)
Reichard Thomas, Lunenburg	28 July 1795; 22 March 1804
Reinhart Nicholas, Lunenburg Twp	15 July 1790; 1 November 1790, in German
Nicholas Sr., yeoman	2 December 1799; 18 February 1800
Resor John, yeoman, Rose Bay	28 August 1812; 9 February 1813
Rieser John Sr., Lunenburg	21 August 1785; 19 October 1785, in German
Rigulo Frederick, butcher	24 April 1804; 12 November 1816
Robar Peter, yeoman, Lunenburg	9 December 1796; 21 May 1804
Romkey George, yeoman, Lunenburg	2 July 1803; 10 November 1803
Peter, farmer New Dublin	16 September 1814; 23 February 1815
Rost John Daniel, farmer, Lunenburg	4 May 1815; 19 June 1815
Rudolf John Christopher, Esq.	8 August 1803; 3 October 1803
Leonard Christopher	7 September 1778; 31 May 1782
Rudolph Peter, farmer, Chester	7 April 1790; 15 June 1790
Ruhland Anthony, tanner, Lunenburg	4 February 1801; 30 March 1801
Schmeltzer Philip Sr., yeoman	29 May 1806; 27 March 1809
Schmidt John Michael, Lunenburg	19 October 1796; 19 September 1798, German
Schner Ludwig, yeoman, Lunenburg	7 September 1792; 30 April 1800 (Snair)
Schnear Peter, yeoman, Lunenburg	27 June 1807; 12 November 1808 (Snair)
Schütz George, Lunenburg	30 November 1780; 16 January 1781, German
Schweinheimer Philip, yeoman	6 May 1814; 6 February 1815 (Swinimer)
Seccombe Rev. John, Chester	20 November 1779; 17 January 1793
Mercy, widow, Chester	9 August 1799; 3 April 1801
Seeburger John, farmer, Lunenburg	13 December 1777; 26 April 1778 (Seaboyer)
Seelig John, yeoman, Lunenburg	1 June 1802; 24 July 1802
Sheppard Jacob, farmer, Chester	23 September 1813; 12 December 1814
Shingle John Jacob, yeoman	27 February 1815; 14 April 1815
Shoals John, Lunenburg	27 February 1786; 13 March 1795
Shup Just, yeoman, Lunenburg Twp	9 October 1812; 10 May 1813 (Shupe)
Smith Casper, Lunenburg	15 May 1817; 20 June 1817
George Michael, yeoman	28 June 1777; 7 July 1777
George Michael, farmer	10 March 1789; 31 December 1791
Spiedel John Jacob, Lunenburg	15 June 1792; 9 April 1801, in German
Steeven John, farmer, Lunenburg	24 April 1799; 25 March 1800

Name and address of testator	Date of will & probate
Thethoff George Sr., yeoman	20 July 1786; 18 April 1787
Thomas Edward, cordwainer	26 December 1774; 24 March 1775
Thomson Alexander, mariner, Chester	23 September 1799; 8 October 1799
Treffian Philip, yeoman, Lunenburg	4 August 1802; 3 January 1803
Uelshe Jacob, innkeeper, Lunenburg	14 February 1795; 18 March 1795 (Hilchie)
Veinot Christopher, yeoman	7 January 1813; 20 October 1813
Vinott George, yeoman, Lunenburg	15 August 1816; 28 August 1816 (Veinot)
Veinot Jaque, Lunenburg	22 November 1802; 7 February 1803
Vienot John, millwright	17 February 1812; 23 May 1814 (Veinot)
Veinott Joshua Frederick, farmer	31 March 1815; 17 April 1815 (Veinot)
Vinot Leopold, yeoman, Lunenburg	10 November 1788; 24 March 1783 (Veinot)
Voegely John Sr., yeoman	22 November 1788; 30 December 1788
Wagner Henry Sr., farmer, Lunenburg	13 April 1798; 2 April 1800
Wahner Heinrich, Lunenburg	28 January 1779; 19 June 1797, in German
Walker Gutlip Sr., farmer, Chester	13 February 1799; 6 March 1799
Walter George Sr., yeoman	4 May 1808; 5 January 1813
Wambold Peter Sr., yeoman	20 November 1785; 29 December 1786
Weidel George, cordwainer, Chester	16 September 1815; 26 June 1816
Weinacht Balthaser, Lunenburg	27 February 1782; 5 June 1786, in German
Wiest Wendel Sr., blacksmith	9 June 1810; 22 November 1811 (West)
Wolf John Nicholas, farmer, Lunenburg	30 November 1786; 3 March 1794
Mary Dorothy, widow, Lunenburg	23 January 1809; 11 April 1811
Peter Joseph, yeoman, Lunenburg	2 August 1785; 4 June 1787
Wollenhaupt C., Esq., Lunenburg	16 November 1808; 21 July 1809
Wurth John George, yeoman, Lunenburg	10 June 1801; 20 December 1803 (Worth)
Young Andrew, Lunenburg	19 November 1805; 18 July 1808, in German
Jung John, Lunenburg	6 March 1777; 27 May 1777, in German
John Leonard, yeoman	17 August 1816; 7 June 1817 (Young)
Zeller Michael, yeoman, Lunenburg	19 October 1799; 3 September 1813
Zinck Casper, Lunenburg	23 February 1783; 16 June 1798, in German
Zink Peter Jr., yeoman	(?) 1785 (?)
Zinck Peter Sr., grocer, Lunenburg	24 April 1811; 14 August 1811
Zouberbuhler Hon. Sebastian	26 January 1773; 25 February 1773
Zwicker George Sr., yeoman	10 January 1813; 17 April 1815
John Melchior, Mahone Bay	9 May 1818; 6 June 1818
Peter Sr., yeoman	5 October 1811; 13 November 1813



The Gardiners of Weardale, England, and Cavan, Ontario

By Belva M. Gardiner

Belva M. Gardiner was born in North Dakota, but her father was born in Cavan Township, Durham County (now Peterborough County), Ontario. At the age of nine, he went with his family to Dakota Territory, as many did in the 1870s and 1880s.

Belva writes that she could never have predicted the interest in family history she has acquired since her retirement six years ago. At that time she prepared biographies on her father and both grandfathers to be included in a county history in North Dakota. In the course of her work she discovered there was really very little precise information, and from the time she decided that 'something ought to be done about it' she was bitten by a bug genealogists will recognize only too well. She says she is constantly amazed at what has come to light . . . and the ends to which one will go to pursue an elusive ancestor. In the latter regard, she has learned to read Norwegian (after a fashion) in the search for her mother's ancestry!

Belva's education and experience has been in nursing, nursing education and later, administration. She holds B.S. and M.S. degrees from Teachers College, Columbia University, New York City. She laughingly remarks that this hardly prepared her for the role of family historian, but admits that perhaps the scientific orientation helped her along. Her experience included four years in the Army Nurse Corps in World War II, including two years in England and France. Like many whose roots are in the old world, she wishes her genealogical curiosity had been awake at that time. However that may be, readers of CANADIAN GENEALOGIST can be thankful that waken it has . . . and the result is a consistent, coherent family history of value to genealogists in England, the United States and Canada . . . just the kind of thing we keep hoping you will all consider submitting, sooner or later, to this publication.

I George Gardiner c1690-1742

1

Many miles have been trod in the years since George Gardiner announced his arrival, possibly c1690. We don't know where and when, or who his parents were, but he appeared in the record of Stanhope Parish, Durham County, England, on 2 May 1715 when he married Ann Vicars.¹ Were Gardiners there before this? The registers go back another century, but none were mentioned. Likewise no baptism for Ann could be found, although there were Vicars (Vickers) recorded years before this.

Subsequently, 10 sons and daughters of George Gardiner were christened in the parish.²

1. William, 1716, 2 June
2. Elizabeth, 1717-18, 26 January, of Middlehope Shield
3. George, 1720, 9 July
4. John, 1726, 12 September
5. Ann, 1728, 26 August, of Huntshield Ford
6. Mary, 1730, 22 June
7. Thomas, 1732, 10 September

8. Jane, 1734, 26 June, (buried 21 May 1736)

9. James, 1737, 11 April

10. Joseph, 1742, 25 May

The gap 1720-1726 alerts us to possible heartache of the kind all too common, the death of child, mother, or both. Ann, wife of George Gardiner of Huntshield Ford, was buried in 1723, on "8ber 13" the register says. It is not hard to feel what this meant to the young family, even though we cannot know the events leading to that day.

The record is mute about the identity of George's second wife, the mother of Ancestor John. It did not reveal his occupation either. It does record simply that George Gardiner was buried 30 July 1742. This appears to be George seionr, for the curate usually described young person as a "son or daughter of . . .". If so, baby Joseph never knew his father. There is some indication that young George continued on although definitive data is missing.

Huntshield Ford is a hamlet less than two miles from the future home of John and his descendants and Middlehope Shield is even closer.³ Here old maps show lead mines, sandstone and limestone quarries.⁴ Where an occupation was noted in the register, it was often simply 'miner.' Most of this and the following data was found in the registers of the ancient, dependent Chapelry of St. John located in the town of St. John's Chapel in Weardale. Only the most detailed maps would show these hamlets, the earliest known homes of ancestors whose descendants are now so scattered.

II John Gardiner, 1726-1773

1.4

We next meet John Gardiner at the christening of his first child in 1751. He must have married 1750-55, but it was never written into the registers where his children were so faithfully recorded at baptism. Ten children were recorded at St. John's Chapel (Stanhope Parish) without mentioning his wife. The last child was probably born posthumously.

1. Francis, 1751, 2 October, of Westgate

2. Mary, 1754, 8 February

3. John, 1756, 30 March

4. Elizabeth, 1758, 25 July

5. Frances, 1761, 10 January, of Spothouse (bd 3 January 1767)

6. Jane, 1762, 13 October, of Spothouse

7. George, 1765, 1 January, of Spothouse (bd 4 July 1780)

8. Dorothy, 1766, 28 September, of Spothouse

9. Margaret, 1769, 4 March, of Westgate (bd 9 November 1781)

10. Thomas, 1773, 25 July, of Spothouse

John Gardiner of Spothouse was buried 14 March 1773. The Spothouse locale is an identifying characteristic of this family. On a 25" = 1 mile ordnance map for 1857, Spothouse appears as only a few buildings. It is about 0.3 of a mile from Westgate and less from High Westgate. This family may have associated themselves with Westgate, the larger town on the River Wear where there was a post office and probably other town establishments.



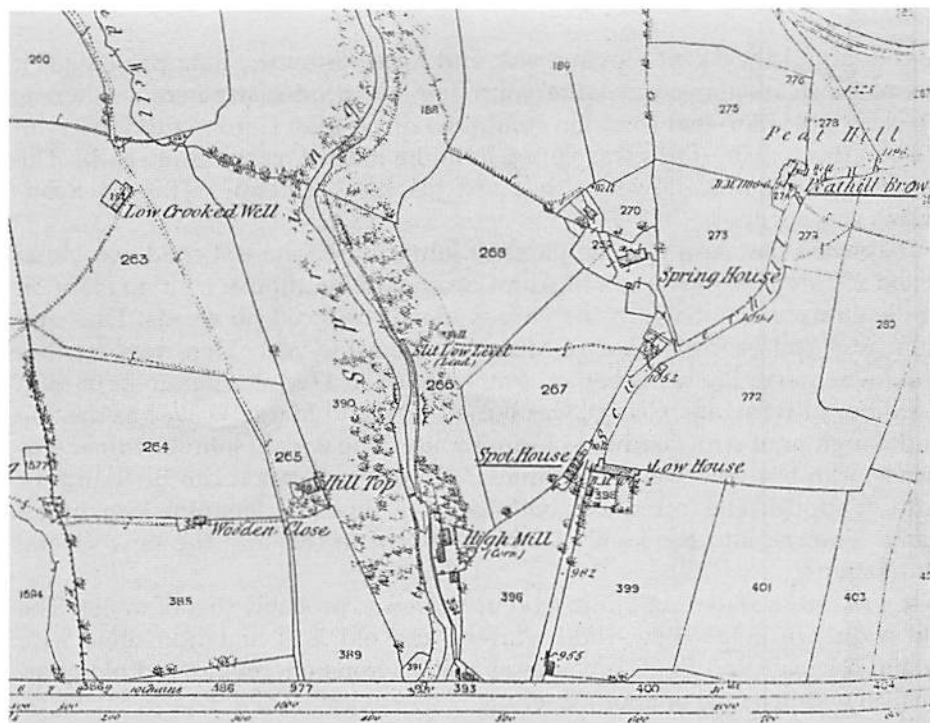


FIG. 2: SPOT HOUSE VICINITY

Source: Ordnance Survey, Durham XXXIII, edition 1857. 25 inches = 1 mile.

1799.

Joseph Jackson and Elizabeth Bowman both of this Parish
 were married in this Church by Banns this thirteenth
 day of June 1799 by me W. Saighton Curate.

This Marriage was solemnized between us

In the presence of	Cuthbert Jackson	Joseph Jackson
	Annex Bowman	The Parish of this Bowman

John Gardiner and Hannah Foster both of this Parish
 were married in this Church by Banns this fifteenth
 day of June 1799 by me W. Saighton Curate.

This Marriage was solemnized between us

In the presence of	Thomas Gardiner	John Gardiner
	Thos Jackson	The Parish of Hannah Foster.

William Walter & Hannah Brown both of this Parish

John Gardiner's signature in the parish register of Stanhope Parish, Durham County, England. His wife could not write, not unusual for the time — 1799.

It is doubtful they kept moving back and forth. From the data presented, it seems the death above was father John, but it is inconclusive because there is no clear indication that son John continued on. A John Gardiner did marry in 1796 in this parish. If this was young John, he did not marry until age 40. The possibility remains, however, because his brother-in-law, Thomas Readshaw, was a witness.

It appears that Ann was the name of John's wife. The last child was christened 25 July 1773 as the son of Ann Gardiner of Spothouse with no mention of illegitimacy about which the church usually minced no words. Husband John was apparently buried 14 March of the same year. Here was another child who never knew his bether. Frances died in 1767 as a daughter of John Gardiner of Westgate. George was buried 1780 and Margaret 1781 as the son and daughter of Ann Gardiner of Mpothouse. The wife of John Gardiner was surely Ann but who were her parents? No death notation can be found for Ann. It appears she introduced both the masculine and feminine form of the name 'Francis' into the family for both appear in this and the next several generations.

It was not so stated, but John's occupation was probably that of miner. The old ordnance map⁵ shows both current and old lead and iron mins with quaint (or realistic?) English names as well as ironstone mines and old quarries, all within a mile of Spothouse.

II Mary Gardiner (Peart) 1.6
Mary was married to Edward Peart 12 May 1755 (witnesses: Ralph Walton and Ralph Dobinson). Daughter Mary was baptized 7 March 1765. There were several other children of Edward Peart after a gap of eight years. Who the mother of these children was is uncertain.

II Thomas Gardiner, 1732-1770 1.7
Thomas married Jan Richardson 11 May 1766 (witnesses: George Gardiner and John Chapman). Three children were noted in the register of Stanhope.

1. George, 1767, 4 April, of Frosterly
2. Frances, 1769, 27 August, of Frosterly
3. Jane, 1771, 21 September, of Frosterly

The register records Jane as "posthumous daughter of Thomas Gardiner" and Thomas Gardiner of Frosterly was buried 20 April 1770. She could have been several months old at baptism.

II James Gardiner, 1737-1792 1.9
James married Elizabeth Hopper 29 June 1761 (witnesses: G. Gardiner [George 1.3?] and J. Dent). His children's christenings were all registered in St. John's Chapel.

1. John, 1761, 6 September (bd 9 November 1788)
2. Margaret, 1753, 27 December, of Loning
3. George, 1766, 2 March, of Loning (bd 17 February 1775)

4. Mary, 1768, 24 September, of Loning (bd 26 June 1784)
5. Thomas, 1771, 26 April, of Loning (bd 12 May 1771)
6. James, 1772, 20 June, of Loning
7. Elizabeth, 1776, 29 June, of Loning
8. Thomas, 1763, 14 June, of Loning

At the time of the death of Mary (1784), they were living in Loning. At John's death (1788), they were in High Earnwell. James gardiner of High Earnwell was buried 22 September 1792 and Elizabeth Gardiner of High Earnwell on 19 March 1795.

II Joseph Gardiner, 1742-1783

1.10

Joseph seems to have married Jane Phillipson 20 May 1770. There were four baptisms recorded, all in Stanhope.

1. Jane, 1771, 11 March, of Billing Shield (bc 12 July 1774)
2. George, 1772, 22 November, of Billing Shield
3. Sarah, 1776, 5 October, of Spartalee
4. Jane, 1781, 26 August, of Spartalee

Joseph Gardiner of Jolly Body was buried 26 January 1783 from St. Thomas's in Stanhope.

III Francis Gardiner, 1751-1825

1.4.1

Francis Gardiner married Mary Blades 13 June 1776. She was the daughter of John Blades and Ann Hall, and was christened 11 March 1753 at Appleton-upon-Wiske, a chapelry in the parish of Great Smeaton in the North Riding of Yorkshire.⁶ Her father was also christened (14 February 1715) at Appleton-Wiske but her parents were married in the enighboring parish of Deighton 24 November 1740. It is only about 40 miles, but one wonders when and under what circumstances Mary came to Weardale in County Durham.

Ten children were baptized and recorded at St. John's Chapel.

1. John, bapt 1777, 30 May, of Westgate
2. Francis, bapt 1779, 2 July, of Spothouse
3. Thomas, bapt 1781, 29 December, of Spothouse
4. James, bapt 1784, 4 June, of Spothouse
5. Ann (Nanny), bapt 1786, 21 April, of Spothouse
6. Frances (Fanny), bapt 1788, 10 July, of Spothouse
7. Joseph, b 1790, 8 August, bapt 26 August, of Spothouse
8. Ralphy, bapt 1793, 15 June
9. William, bapt 1796, 5 May, of Spothouse
10. Matthew, b 1798, 2 April, bapt 12 August

This family must have been a robust, healthy one, for they all grew up and married. It seems highly unlikely they could have escaped the illness which was endemic in any community of the day. This generation is where action

seems to start because more is known about them and, by any standard, they could be described as adventurous. Since much of the activity involved the grown children, it will be narrated in generation IV.

Francis was a miner, so stated when the baptism of Matthew was recorded. In which of the nearby mines did he toil? It wasn't likely a miner had much opportunity to better his lot in those days. And what of their home in Spothouse? At least two generations of Gardiners lived there.

At the ages of 66 and 64 respectively, Francis and Mary Gardiner accompanied seven of their children when they emigrated to Upper Canada in 1817.⁷ Francis had not obtained title to E½ Lot 9, Con. 10, Cavan Township,⁸ Newcastle District, Ontario, when he died. According to the Cavan register in the Anglican Archives, Toronto, he was buried at age 74 by pioneer clergyman Joseph Thompson on 14 November 1825, and Mary at age 81 on 21 August 1834.⁹ Their graves may never be found. They should be in St. John's Anglican Cemetery located on Lot 12, Con. 10, near Ida, in Cavan Township.¹⁰ This parish church was founded by the same pioneer Joseph Thompson who buried them. It is also near their home. But no gravestones can be found, and there is no record of burial there with the Cemetery Board.

Francis left a will which was executed 23 January 1823 in which he designated the children who were to be legatees (not all were). Not only has Ancestor Francis signed this document, so have other pioneers of Cavan who were witnesses. A little less than three years later he died without having received the deed for his land, but it was obtained for his heirs under the "Heirs and Devisees Act". He was probably trying to fulfill requirements by himself because his sons would have been busy doing the same for themselves. It is not hard to empathize with Francis who in Upper Canada had land to distribute at his demise, something which would have been impossible in England. He may have felt quite rich.

III John Gardiner, 1756-

1.4.3

John Gardiner (1.4.3) may be the one who married Ann Ridley 17 November 1796 (witnesses: John Heatherington and Thomas Readshaw). Thomas Readshaw was his brother-in-law. No subsequent baptisms were found in Stanhope Parish.

III Elizabeth Gardiner (Watson), 1758-

1.4.4

Elizabeth married John Watson 5 June 1784 (witnesses: Francis Gardiner and John Hopper). Four christenings at St. John's Chapel were noted.

1. Hannah, 1784, 28 December, of Windyside
2. Mary, 1787, 1 January, of Windyside
3. Elizabeth, 1789, 23 February, of Windyside
4. Thomas, 1791, 30 October, of Windyside

III Jane Gardiner (Redshaw), 1762-

1.4.6

Jane married Thomas Redshaw (Readshaw) 2 February 1782 (witnesses: John Readshaw and John Brumwell). The first two baptisms were recorded at St. John's Chapel, the rest at Stanhope.

1. Thomas, 1783, 1 February, of Spothouse
2. John, 1787, 2 June, of Shield Close
3. William, 1792, 27 October, of Smailsburn
4. Mary, 1795, 4 April, of Smailsburn
5. Margaret, 1797, 20 January, of Smailsburn
6. Jane, 4th d, 1799, 23 March, of Smailsburn
7. Ann, 5th d, 1802, 18 December, of Lintzgarth, miner
8. Paul, 5th s, 1805, 28 January, of Saughtree House, miner
9. Susanna (twin), 6th d, 1805, 28 January, of Saughtree House, miner

The twins were born 21 January 1805. It appears a son and daughter were either missed or unrecorded.

III Thomas Gardiner, 1773-

1.4.10

No definitive information found. A Thomas Gardener married Mary Watson 14 July 1804 but it seems more likely this Thomas was the son of Whitfield and Alice (Bright) Gardener who lived in the Blackdene area.

III Margaret Gardiner (Thompson), 1763-

1.9.2

A Margaret was married to William Thompson 22 September 1787 (witnesses: Thomas Thompson and John Walton). From this marriage there appeared the following christenings recorded at St. John's Chapel.

1. Thomas, 1788, 5 July, of West Foe
2. Mary, 1790, 20 March, of West Fall
3. Elizabeth, 1791, 26 February, of West Fall
4. Sarah, 1794, 29 March, of West Fall
5. Mary, 1796, 17 September, of Burtree Ford
6. Margaret, 5th d, 1798, 25 July (birth date)
7. Nancy, 7th d, 1802, 13 January, of Burtree Ford
8. Fanny, 8th d, 1804, 16 June, of Burtree Ford, miner

Apparently daughter six was missed or unrecorded for 1800.

III James Gardiner, 1772-

1.9.6

James was married to Ann (Nanny) Hodgson 2 June 1798 (witnesses: Geo. Tallantire and Edward Hodgson). Here are the children baptized and registered in St. John's Chapel.

1. John, 1798, 17 September, 1st s
2. Elizabeth, 1800, 11 May, 1st d, miner
3. Sarah, 1802, 11 February, 2nd d, of High Earnwell, miner
4. Edward, 1804, 1 February, 2nd s, of High Earnwell, miner
5. Ann, 1806, 13 April, 3rd d, of High Earnwell, miner
6. Peggy, 1808, 24 December, 4th d, of High Earnwell, miner
7. James, 1811, 5 August, 3rd s, of High Earnwell, miner
8. Mary, 1815, 22 January (bapt), of High Earnwell, miner
9. Jenny, 1817, 9 April, (bapt), of High Earnwell, miner

III Elizabeth Gardiner (Tweddle), 1776-

1.9.7

Elizabeth married Anthony Tweddle 22 October 1796 (witnesses: Joshua Fairless and James Gardiner). Anthony apparently was not a native of Stanhope Parish, as he was reported at different times to be of Alston, Cumberland and Knarsdale, Northumberland. The following baptisms were registered at St. John's Chapel.

1. Margaret, 1st d, bapt 1797, 9 April, High Earnwell
2. Alizabeth, snd d, b 1798, 28 December
3. Molly, 3rd d, b 1801, 30 May (d 1 June 1801) of Burtree Ford
4. Mary, 4th d, b 1802, 27 June, of Burtree Ford
5. Fanny, 5th d, b 1805, 4 June, of Burtree Ford
6. Sarah, 6th d, b 1808, 12 January, of Burtree Ford
7. Perhaps others after 1810

Anthony was a blacksmith.

III George Gardiner, 1772-

1.10.2

George married Margaret (Elizabeth in banns) Potts 26 December 1801 (witnesses: Joshua Fairless and Alice Potts). Apparently Margaret was not a native of Stanhope Parish for she was at different times reported to be of Hunstanworth and St. Johnlee, Northumberland. The following St. John's Chapel baptisms were noted.

1. Janes, 1st d, b 1802, 24 June, of Ireshopeburn, miner
2. James, 1st s, b 1804, 8 March, of Wearhead, miner
3. Betty, 2nd d, b 1805, 21 December, of Wearhead, miner
4. Joseph, 2nd s, b 1811, 11 April, of Ireshopeburn, miner
5. George, bapt 1815, 28 December, or Ireshopeburn, miner
6. Possible others after this.

The first child was baptized 14 July 1802 by Presbyterians, and 10 March 1804 by the Church of England. Perhaps there were other 'dissenter' baptisms in the gaps.

III Sarah Gardener (Westgarth)

1.10.3

Sarah married John Westgarth 4 February 1805 (witnesses: George Brown and Lowinger Hall). John may have been married before — a Jane, wife of John Westgarth, died 9 November 1799. Stanhope baptisms were:

1. Ann, 1st d, b 1804, 13 May, of Stanhope, mason
2. Elizabeth, 2nd d, b 1806, 7 August, of Stanhope, mason
3. Margery, 3rd d, b 1808, 5 March, of Stanhope, mason
4. John, 1st s, b 1809, 6 October, of Stanhope, mason
5. Margaret, 4th d, b 1812, 8 July, of Stanhope, mason
6. Possible others after this.

This may be the Sarah Gardener (Gardiner) of Stanhope who buried a

daughter Jane 20 March 1800, age 1¼ and a son Thomas 3 March 1804 age 10 months (born 28 April 1803) both of whom are recorded as illegitimate.

IV John Gardiner, 1777-1859

1.4.1.1

John Gardiner, a young man of 22, was married 15 June 1799 to Hannah Forster, a young lady of 18 (witnesses: Francis Gardiner and Thomas Parker).

Hannah was the daughter of George Forster (so stated in the record at the baptism of her son). Forsters (Fosters) are as numerous in the north of England, it is said, as Smiths, and there were three possible Hannah Forsters, two of who were later ruled out. The most appropriate christening was '1781, August 19, Hannah, daughter of (?) Forster of Wolfcleugh'. This was a departure from the usual St. John's Chapel baptism in that it was performed at St. Thomas's in Stanhope. Wolfcleugh must have been a temporary, perhaps work-connected residence, for they were usually closer to Westgate. George Forster of Patefield Brow (The Peathill Brow of the 1857 map?) was buried from St. John's Chapel 19 July 1808, age 72. Tracing back from George so far has been blocked by the absence of a registered baptism and subsequent marriage c1735/36 in County Durham. More information is needed on this line of Weardale Forsters.

John and Hannah Gardiner had three children before tragedy intervened.

1. Thomas, b 1800, 28 December, of Spothouse, miner
2. Milly (Mary), b 1803, 1 August, of High Westgate, miner
3. John, b 1806, 5 August (d 29 July 1807, age 51 wks)

And then the following speaks for itself: "Burial St. John's Chapel 1806, Hannah Gardener of Daddry Shield, late Forster, wife of John Gardener, miner, died 4 September, buried 6 September, age 25." Dead at 25! Three motherless children under six, one a newborn!

Unfortunately, baby John died just before his first birthday. Someone cared for him and his older brother and sister. Forsters or Gardiners? As for Hannah, the situation was not uncommon in those days. She died about four weeks after the birth of her baby. It was 17 years before John decided he would try marriage again. In the meantime, he emigrated in 1817 with other members of the family to Upper Canada.¹¹

Migration

Here follows the account of the family's migration, journey and arrival in Canada, most of which is taken from the booklet *A Short History of Our People*, by James and J. Murray Emerson. James (1818-1902) wrote the account of the journey as he had heard it from his elders, probably about 1900. We are grateful to these family members in the persons of James (1.4.1.5.5) and J. Murray (1.4.1.5.5.3) Emerson, whose historical perspective has preserved these dramatic events for posterity.¹² I have abstracted the account and present it here in abridged form. Passages in direct quotes are from the book.

The year was 1817 when an adventurous group of Gardiners, Emersons and possibly others from Weardale set sail from Sunderland for Upper Canada. In this little band were Francis (1.4.1) and Mary (Blades) Gardi-

ner, six of their sons and one daughter, Ann, who was the wife of Matthew Emerson. The sons were John, Francis, James, Joseph, William and Matthew. John's daughter Molly (age 14) and the children of the Emersons and Francis (the son) were in the group. Who else?

In a storm they were soon shipwrecked among the Orkney Islands with no loss of life, but great loss of property. One would think this might have dampened their pioneer spirit a little. But in due time, they set sail again. This time they reached what might be called the point of no return before stormy weather *again* wrecked their ship on the banks of Newfoundland! Luckily and thankfully, no lives were lost. To continue on their journey they purchased a large boat called a bateau. In this they packed human cargo and all they had left and started on the long voyage up the Gulf and River of St. Lawrence to Quebec City.

"Somtimes they sailed and sometimes they had to row. They landed every night on the bank of the river, started a fire and spent the night as best they could. Sometimes they suffered from the rain and cold and at others for want of food. At one time our people had to live for three days on a few peas, could not get anything else but fish." Then! Another shipwreck!

"One day while sailing at good speed, all trying to cheer up and take fresh courage, the boat struck a sharp snag of timber which broke a hole in their boat and water came rushing in. They got to the bank of the river as fast as they could and found their boat badly damaged." No tools or wherewithall to repair the damage! A priest living in the area sent his carpenter to help them and would take no pay for his assistance. Once again they started on their way with renewed courage."

It took them six weeks to reach Quebec City, a distance of 800 miles, more or less, from Newfoundland — the exact starting point is unknown. There they sold their boat "for very little". At Kingston, they split into two groups, the Emersons, Francis and James Gardiner staying in Kingston and the others going on. "The money they had when leaving England was most of it gone . . ." gives an idea of their financial status at this time. What additional comments are necessary? Surely there was no time and energy to waste on self pity for having had three shipwrecks.

There is now a hiatus in the story as the Emersons remained in the Bath-Kingston area for two years before, in 1820, following the others. Would that some member of the advancing party had written of their lives and times! What an interesting piece of reading if one of them had kept a diary of those years! They probably did not realize they were making history.¹³

What is known is that John (1.4.1.1) and Joseph (1.4.1.7) Gardiner were given location tickets for Cavan Township, Newcastle District, 17 October 1817 in York.¹⁴ Surely it was too late to have gone into the virgin forest that fall. More likely, they worked in Cobourg or Port Hope to earn money to buy what would be needed in the bush, going up into Cavan some 30 miles the following spring. Much of the financial reserve had probably been dissipated in the unexpected aspects of their trip, leaving too little of the necessities for getting established in a strange and hostile environment.

According to the Port Hope land records, here are the locations of the Emerson-Gardiner grants from the Crown in Cavan Township.¹⁵

Name	Lot & Con.	Deed
Matthew Emerson	W½ Lot 14, Con. 6	10 November 1835
Francis Gardiner	E½ Lot 9, Con. 10	6 January 1841 (legatees)
James C. Gardner	E½ Lot 14, Con. 6	12 May 1835
John Gardiner	W½ Lot 13, Con. 6	16 January 1829
Joseph Gardiner	E½ Lot 13, Con. 6	18 October 1826
Matthew Gardiner	W½ Lot 9, Con. 10	14 September 1839
William Gardiner	W½ Lot 14, Con. 7	14 September 1839

Some confusion exists over James C. Gardner which cannot be resolved without further research in Kingston. The use of the initial 'C' and the Emerson statement that he stayed in Kingston clouds the identity. He may be one of the six sons. The Inspector's report by Thomas J. Dennehy in August 1840 says of this lot: "5 acres cleared, unoccupied, original locatee deceased, the family of the late J. Gardiner resides I believe in Kingston. It is a good lot."¹⁶ To be so approximated to this group would seem to identify him as a member of the family. He obtained title to the land the same year as Matthew Emerson who also spent some time in the Kingston area.

All of the Gardiner sons married. The problem of connecting the various names found in the censuses and cemeteries to the correct parents may never be resolved. I have been hampered by the fact that the 1842 and 1852 censuses for Cavan are not extant. Much still needs confirmation.

I am sometimes asked the location of the family homestead. This defies answer unless one responds with "much of Cavan Township." These are only the original owners. Joseph sold his grant in 1831 and went to W½ Lot 10, Con. 11, which he sold in 1854.¹⁷ Descendants began appearing on other lots by 1860. John, William and Matthew Gardiner 'stayed put' and died years later on their original grants.

There is an interesting notation in the Abstract of Deeds regarding John Gardiner's W½ Lot 13, Con. 6, when on 3 May 1836, he sold one acre for five pounds to "John Thompson et al, Methodist Church."¹⁸ The history of Methodism in south Cavan has not been investigated, and there is no evidence now of a church there. But there is a reference to "Gardiner's Church" (Methodist) about 1½ miles north of Millbrook which is about the distance to Millbrook.¹⁹ And adjacent to the old Gardiner buildings is Gardiner's Cemetery, one still in use and now seemingly expanded beyond one acre. The first burial seems to have been in 1836. Many members of the family are buried there.

At one time there was also "The Cemetery Mill" immediately south of the cemetery about a mile north of Millbrook where there is a very small stream which crosses Middle Road. In the early days before clearing and field cultivation, it was reported to be a good sized creek. About 1840 the creek was dammed about a half-mile east of the cemetery and a saw mill was built. Its saw was long and upright instead of circular. The mill had to be abandoned when the stream shrank as clearing proceeded.²⁰

IV John Gardiner, 1777-1859(continued)

1.4.1.1

In Cavan Township John married a second time on 24 May 1823 to Barbara Richardson.²¹ The ceremony was conducted by the pioneer Anglican clergy-

man, Joseph Thompson. Barbara, born in 1793 in Northumberland, England, was much younger than John. From his will²² and Gardiner's Cemetery, we know they had the following children.

4. John, b c1824 (wife was married)
5. Joseph, 1825-1864, unmarried
6. Ralph, b c1827, (wife was Frances)
7. Barbara 1832-25 July 1917, unmarried
8. Matthew R., 16 February 1835-24 November 1923 (wife was Jane Carr²³)
9. Anne, 24 September 1837-1918 (husband was David McRoberts)

These are the children who were alive in 1859 when John made his will a few weeks before his death. There could have been others, 1828-1831.

For the second time John had to lay away his wife in death following childbirth. Barbara, age 44, died 27 September 1837.²⁴ John placed her body near their home in the newly created Gardiner's Cemetery. He was 60 years old at this time. I believe infant Anne must have had a surrogate mother willing and able to nurture her, for she survived. John remained in control of his property on Middle Road of Cavan Township until his death. He left his land to sons Joseph and Ralph with instructions for the others. Of his then-unmarried daughters, Barbara and Anne, he decreed they were to "have a home where they now are . . . so long as they need it and to occupy the same rooms in the house in which they now dwell."²⁵

John Gardiner died 24 April 1859, age 82, of "senile decay" the cemetery register reveals. He was buried beside Barbara on his Canadian land grant (Gardiner's Cemetery). Their old gravestone is fading into oblivion, but it still stands square and trim. Across the bottom of the stone is carved the text of the King James wording of Job 19, verses 25, 26, and 27: "For I know that my Redeemer liveth, and that He shall stand at the latter day upon the earth: and though after my skin worms destroy this body yet in the flesh shall I see God: whom I shall see for myself and mine eyes shall behold, and not another."

IV Francis Gardiner, 1779-

1.4.1.2

Francis was married by license to Mary Vickers 8 June 1811 (witnesses: George Vickers and James Gardiner).

1. Jane, 1st d, b 7 June 1812, of Shittlehope Burn, miner
2. James, bapt 12 November 1814, of Burnfoot, miner
3. Mary, bapt 23 March 1817, of Huntshield Ford
4. Others born in Canada

This family started out a little remote from the others in that Jane was born east of and baptized in Stanhope. Burnfoot is a suburb of St. John's Chapel and Huntshield Ford is where George Gardiner I lived, so like the homing pigeon, he came back to the home area.

Francis emigrated to Upper Canada with his family in 1817 and was reported to have settled in Kingston. Additional children were born to them, including a daughter who married a Chown. Francis was reported to be a

grandfather of Samuel Chown (1853-1933), a noted Canadian clergyman.^{26,27,28}

I have not thoroughly researched this line yet. However, a Francis Gardener of England submitted a land petition²⁹ in Kingston 29 July 1819. He then had a wife and three children. The petition was questioned because of the Francis Gardiner in Cavan Township, his father.

IV Thomas Gardiner, 1781-

1.4.1.3

Thomas was married to Elizabeth Vickers 23 August 1806 (witnesses: Thomas Walton and Phebe Vickers).

1. John, 1st s, b 11 March 1807, bapt 28 March 1807, of Westgate, miner
2. Frank, 2nd s, b 9 October 1809, bapt 15 October 1809, of Westgate, miner
3. Thomas 3rd s, 30 October 1811, bapt 9 August 1812, of Westgate, miner
4. Mary, bapt 5 June 1814, of Westgate, miner
5. Sarah, bapt 27 February 1818, of Westgate, miner
6. Perhaps others

The records I searched ended in 1812 and this family is likely incomplete. Thomas remained in England.³⁰

IV James Gardiner, 1784-

1.4.1.4

There was no record of James' marriage (to 1812) found in England. It may have taken place between 1813 and 1817. He emigrated with the others and with his brother Francis was reported to have settled in Kingston³¹ where research has not been completed yet. However James C. Gardner obtained a land grant in Cavan Township in 1835 and was deceased in 1840. A James Gardener of England with a wife and one child submitted a land petition 29 July 1819 in Kingston³² which was questioned because of the Cavan placement of a James Gardiner from England. He reportedly left descendants.³³

IV Ann (Nanny) Gardiner (Emerson) 1786-1827

1.4.1.5

Ann married Matthew Emerson 13 December 1806 (witnesses: Jonathan Emerson and Francis Gardiner). They had nine children, the first four being born in England.³⁴

1. John, 6 December 1807, bapt 17 April 1809, of Blackcleugh, miner
2. Matthew, 28 July 1809, bapt 12 March 1810, d 27 March 1810
3. Mary (Molly), 9 January 1911, bapt 14 September 1811, of Chapel
4. Matthew, b 10 July 1813³⁵
5. James, b 29 August 1818, of Bath, Upper Canada
6. Thomas, b c1821, of Cavan Township, Upper Canada
7. Julia Ann, b c1823, of Cavan Township, Upper Canada
8. Ann (Nanny), b c1825, bapt 28 February 1826, of Cavan Township, Upper Canada³⁶
9. Margery, 13 November 1827, bapt 1 October 1831, of Cavan Township, Upper Canada³⁷

They emigrated in 1817 with the Gardiners and stayed for two years in the Kingston area where one of their sons was born. James Emerson says in his book:

"In the course of time my father took up land in the township of Cavan, in the County of Durham, near where Millbrook is now, his land was Lot 14 on the 6th concession. He moved onto it in the summer of 1820. On this place all the family younger than I were born. There were no railroads or steamboats at that time. My father and brother John walked and drove the stock. My mother and my sister Mary and brother Matthew and I, being the baby, came by stage to Port Hope and from there in a wagon over roads almost impassable. But we arrived safely and in a short time my father got a log house built; he could not get any lumber; he split long shingles for the roof and pine slabs for the floor; he was very handy and a good man with the axe and fixed things up good. He chopped and cleared some land and sowed some grain and planted potatoes. At that time the settlers had to go to Port Hope for flour, pork, groceries and all other provisions. The people did not clear their land very fast, about four or five acres each year."³⁸ Matthew sold his land grant 2 March 1836.³⁹

Ann Emerson, age 42, of Cavan, was buried 28 November 1827 by pioneer clergyman Joseph Thompson.⁴⁰ When one compares this death date with the birth of Margery, it is evident that Ann Gardiner Emerson probably died as a result of some complication of this birth. It was another of those heartbreaks so common in years past. Margery must have been well cared for because she grew up and married in due time. Her oldest sister Mary was almost 17 at this time and she probably tried to fill in as best she could. In later years before her marriage, Margery seemed to be living with Mary.

On the day (1 October 1831) Margery was baptized, her father Matthew Emerson of Cavan was remarried to widow Elizabeth Taylor (witnesses: Robert Sutton and John Emerson).⁴¹ He was the son of Matthew and Margery Emerson and was christened 6 March 1778 at St. John's Chapel in Weardale. On 1 October 1841 Matthew Emerson of Cavan, age 64, was buried.⁴² Ann's and Matthew's graves have not been found. It is felt that wherever Francis and Mary Gardiner are buried, there also will be Ann and Matthew Emerson. It seems logical that this should be St. John's Anglican Cemetery, Lot 12, Con. 10,⁴³ but their graves cannot be found there.

IV Frances (Fanny) Gardiner (Bainbridge), 1788- 1.4.1.6
Frances (Fanny) was married to Ralph Bainbridge on 23 (26?) December 1812 (witnesses: James Gardiner and Hannah Potts). However, there was a reference mentioning that she married a Walton.⁴⁴ There is a St. John's Chapel gravestone in Weardale with "Joseph Walton of Westgate who died 18 April 1860, age 64, and Frances Walton his wife who died 29 November 1858, age 70."⁴⁵ This checks with her 1788 christenings. She may have married twice. She did not emigrate.⁴⁶

IV Joseph Gardiner, 1790-1873 1.4.1.7
Joseph emigrated with his family in 1817 when he became a nominee for a land grant on E½ Lot 13, Con. 6, Cavan Township, where his brother John was on the W½.⁴⁷ The large Russell family from England came into Cavan in

early 1818⁴⁸ daughter Ann soon attracted Joseph's attention. Joseph married Ann (Nancy) Russell probably in Cavan Township 25 July 1818⁴⁹ Ann was born 12 September 1797 in Cheshire, the eighth child of William Russell and Isabella Peart.⁵⁰

In time, there grew this large family of Gardiners all of whom lived to maturity.⁵¹

1. Francis, 1819, 26 Mary, married Hannah Gardiner
2. Isabella, 1820, 13 December, m James Todd
3. Mary Ann, 1823, 21 April, m Henry Todd
4. Frances (Fanny), 1824, 29 October, m Henry Eyres
5. Elizabeth, 1827, 9 April, m Johnston Murphy⁵²
6. Ann, 1829, 20 May, unmarried
7. Isaac, 1831, 17 January, m Ann Gardiner
8. Sarah, 1832, 9 October, m Thomas Russell
9. Matilda, 1834, 26 May, m John Argue
10. Maria, 1837, 22 April, unmarried

In 1831, Joseph sold his land grand on Con. 6 and bought W½ Lot 10, Con. 11, in the same township (Cavan). He lived on Con. 11 at least until 1854 when he sold it to his son-in-law Thomas Russell.⁵³ He was now 64.

Having lived a number of years beyond the birth of her tenth child, Ann (Nancy) Gardiner née Russell died 12 (or 9?) September 1858 age 61.⁵⁴ Hereafter, whenever Joseph was located he was with his unmarried daughters Ann and Maria and all three in turn were near his son Isaac and family. On the 1861 census, they were in Manvers Twosnhip and in 1871 back in Cavan Township, Con. 7, where Isaac had bought real estate.⁵⁵ Then (1871) Joseph was living with Ann and Maria (call no. 22, Isaac call no. 21) and he was 81. One smiles as one notes Ann and/or Maria reporting his age to the enumerator correctly but reporting their own as 11 and five years younger than they actually were. Their religion was Wesleyan Methodist. It must have been here that Joseph died, on property originally secured by his late brother William and about a half-mile from the place where he had cleared land a built home and family in the Upper Canadian forest of 1817.⁵⁶ What a lot he could have told us!

One of my first faltering steps in collecting family history involves Joseph. I was looking at 1840 marriage bonds for Upper Canada for his son Francis.⁵⁷ Unexpectedly under 'T for Todd' there appeared before me the following permission for the marriage of daughter Mary Ann who was about 17. There was his signature! It almost seemd like it was slipping away as I gazed at it. *This* was my real introduction to great-great grandpa Joseph. A beautiful signature. On the 1857 map of Weardale, there was Barrington's Endowed School in High Westgate. Was this where the Gardiner boys received their schooling? Spelling then was phonetic and variable which in turn was influenced by pronunciation. Here is what the note said:

March 23, 1840

Mr. Lawson I right this line or too to let you know that I am aquainted with the intended marige betwixt Mr Henry Todd and my daughter and am perfectly satisfied with it.

(signed)
Joseph Gardiner

Cavan March 24th 1840
[in another hand, apparently Mr. Lawson's date]

Joseph Gardiner, age 83, died 29 (26?) November 1873 of senile decay as the cemetery register says.⁵⁸ A long and adventurous life in any age! He and Nancy (Ann) were buried in Gardiner's Cemetery, Cavan, Con. 6. There is no stone extant for Nancy although there is a small stone marker possible 4' x 4' near Joseph's stone imprinted simply with 'NG'. His gravestone is a broken-but-repaired stone now tilting. It placed a period to the life of Joseph Gardiner, 1.4.1.7, of Weardale, England, and Cavan, Ontario. "His end was peace."

IV Ralph Gardiner, bpt 1793 1.4.1.8
Ralph Gardiner remained in England.⁵⁹ Ralph, son of Ralph and Sarah Gardiner of Chapel was baptized 23 August 1818.

IV William Gardiner, 1796-1859 1.4.1.9
William was a young bachelor when he emigrated with his brothers and parents to Cavan Township, District of Newcastle, in 1817.⁶⁰ On the 1820 Assessment Roll, he was on Lot 9, Con. 10 where in 1822 his father and younger brother Matthew were.⁶¹ He must have gone by then to W½ Lot 14, Con. 7, for that is the location of his land grant.⁶²

William was married to Mary Morrow 24 May 1821 by the busy Anglican clergyman Joseph Thompson.⁶³ Witnesses were Robert Morrow and M. Blackstock. Mary Morrow was born in Ireland c1796. She died 16 October 1846 at age 50⁶⁴ so she is the mother of all his children. There were a number of children born to this couple but details have been difficult to sort out. From his will⁶⁵ made 2 August 1858, we know of his children who were alive at that time. From Gardiner's Cemetery Register, we learn more. This family was almost decimated as a result of tuberculosis. In a nine-month period, two sons and a daughter died of it and there were others in this generation and the next. Summary as deduced from these sources and from the Methodist Archives follows:

1. Francis, b c1822, d 14 June 1848, age 26
2. Robert, b c1825, d 3 April 1859, age 33
3. William b c1827, wife was Elizabeth
4. Letitia(?), 27 February 1830, d 16 June 1853, wife of John Russell
5. Frances, b c1832, d 19 October 1848, age 16
6. James M., b c1834, wife was Mary
7. Mary Ann, 14 September 1836, wife of John Russell⁶⁶
8. John, 9 November 1838, d 21 February 1849, age 10

There was a reference in his will to "my only daughter". The one who may have been alive when he wrote his will appears to have been Mary Ann. He seemed to feel that everyone would know who his only daughter was. Letitia was in the cemetery register née Gardiner, wife of John Russell (the son of William Russell and Mary Gardiner) and she died of tuberculosis. It is felt she could belong here but it cannot be verified. It appears that John Russell married her younger sister 1 January 1854.

William purchased 200 acres of land, totalling 300 with his land grant, on Lots 14 and 15, Con. 7.⁶⁷ He must have been a well organized, industrious person. There were no mortgages attached to his property and at the time of making his will (1858), there was building in progress. It would seem he was relatively well off in worldly goods. He had property to distribute to his children but the procession of funerals beginning with his wife in 1846 represented the cross he had to bear. Apparently he could see the handwriting on the wall in 1858 regarding his son Robert as well. He willed 100 acres instead to his two-year-old grandson, William James, "the son of my son Robert". He also provided for a second wife, Ann, who would have been stepmother to his heirs. Besides yearly income, she was to receive "a cow next winter and summer . . . and firewood to be cut and piled up in the woodshed, ready for the stone, this to be performed by my sons William and James Gardiner. Also a house to live in, that is, the house in which I now reside."⁶⁸

Who second wife Ann was has been a matter of conjecture, but indirect evidence strongly suggests that she was the widow of John Russell Sr. If so, she was Ann Hunter, born 1803 in Westmoreland, England, first widowed 5 February 1841, and died 17 June 1891 in Kent County, Ontario.⁶⁹ The Russell property was Lot 16, Con. 6.⁷⁰ On the 1861 census (1852 is not extant) for Cavan Township, Ann Gardiner, widow, age 57, born England, was a family member in the household of William H. Russell (the oldest son of John Russell and Ann Hunter). In 1871 Ann Gardiner, widow, age 67, born England, was living in the household of William Gardiner (William's son). Ann Hunter Russell lost three children herself in 1849 within a week.⁷¹ It seems likely William and Ann could empathize with each other and they were widower and widow. Proof of this marriage has not been found to date.

William Gardiner, age 63, died 5 July 1859 of cancer of the face.⁷² His son Robert had preceded him 3 April of the same year.⁷³ The many members of this family who died while in this area are buried in Gardiner's Cemetery. The vicissitudes of life were visited upon this family extravagantly.

IV Matthew Gardiner, 1798-1872

1.4.1.10

Matthew, the youngest of the Gardiner brothers, emigrated from Weardale, England, with his family. One can imagine that at first he helped his brothers and/or his father in the priority tasks of all Upper Canada pioneers — that of building a log shelter and clearing land for food crops. He obtained deed for his grant W½ Lot 9, Con. 10 in 1839, the same time as his brother William.⁷⁴ Originally, he and his father had all of Lot 9 on this concession.

His marriage to Ann Sutton took place 11 April 1827.⁷⁵ Once again, the Rev. Joseph Thompson was called on to perform the no-frill ceremony. Witnesses were his brother-in-law Matthew Emerson and oldest brother John

Gardiner. Ann Sutton was born c1804 in Wexford, Ireland. She died 26 April 1895 at age 90.⁷⁶ The 1861 and 1871 censuses, and baptisms recorded in the Methodist Archives, Toronto, indicated at least the following children.

1. Mary, c1828, probably unmarried
2. Frances (Fanny) c1832, wife of Luke David Maxwell
3. James, 28 October 1835
4. Matthew, c1838, wife may have been Elizabeth
5. Edward, 13 February 1840, wife may have been Ann
6. Margaret, 23 March 1842-1870, wife of John Fallis Jr.
7. Elizabeth, 16 May 1844-1 January 1879, w/o Richard Howell
8. John Wesley, 2 March 1847-24 February 1929, unmarried

Matthew was a farmer and a Wesleyan Methodist on both censuses. Probably with the help of his sons, Matthew's 1861 agricultural census is impressive, the record of a transplanted English miner now well along in years (63). He had 160 acres on Lots 8 and 9, Con. 10, of which 100 were under cultivation, the rest wooded or wild. There were 66 acres in crops in 1860, 33 in pasture, and one in orchard. Cash value of his farm was placed at \$3000 and farm machinery at \$200. The enumerator reported that fall wheat was deficient due to winter-kill, and the ground had to be plowed up and sowed to spring wheat. Matthew reported no fall wheat.

Spring wheat, 14 acres, 500 bu harvested
peas, 6 acres, 150 bu harvested
oats, 15 acres, 300 bu harvested
potatoes 1 acre, 100 bu harvested
turnips, 1 acre, 300 bu harvested
hay, 6 tons
carrots, 100 bushels
wool, 32 lbs
maple sugar, 200 lbs
flannel made, 30 yards
butter prod., 300 lbs
cheese prod., 50 lbs
beef/bbls, 200 lbs - 6
pork/bbls, 200 lbs - 8
bulls/oxen, 3 and over, 2
steers/heifers under 3, 4
milch cows, 6
horses, 3 and over, 6 (value \$500)
colts/fillies under 3, 2
sheep, 9
pigs, 10
total value of all livestock, \$800
pleasure carriage 1, value \$50

This reflects active diversified farming. What a lot of maple sap 200 lbs of maple sugar represents! This also represents female labor weaving, spinning, milking, butter, cheese, curing meat. I submit, they were not idle! Most of the clothing was homemade. We might call it ceaseless toil for all. Was the pleasure carriage not the status symbol of that day?

Matthew Gardiner died 19 May 1872, age 74, of diabetes.⁷⁷ Both he and his widow, who outlived him many years, were buried in Gardiner's Cemetery. He was Joseph's junior by eight years and his passing left his brother the sole survivor of the Gardiner brothers of Cavan. Joseph may well have felt like the "tree left standing where the forest had been cut."

NOTES

The author welcomes correspondence regarding this family, especially corrections and/or additions. Miss Belva M. Gardiner, Beacon Road, Glenmont, NY 12077, USA. She gratefully acknowledges the assistance of many friends, especially: Verna Gardiner Bell, Peterborough, Ontario; Canon H.N. Bracken, Archivist, Anglican Church Archives, Toronto; Anthony J. Camp, Director of Research, Society of Genealogists, London; Frank Emerson of Peterborough, Ontario; Elizabeth Hancocks, C.G., of Agincourt, Ontario; D.G. Mason, F.S.G., Proprietor, Northsearch, Hexham, Northumberland; Colin J. Parry, Director, Kintracers Limited, Canterbury, Kent; Miller Peart, Willowdale, Ontario; Dr. M.E. Wilson, Durham, England.

1. This and all subsequent precise birth, marriage and death detail from England is from the register of Stanhope Parish, County Durham, and most of it is from the dependent Chapelry of St. John in the town of St. John's Chapel. Stanhope's church was St. Thomas's.

See also The Genealogical Library, The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, Salt Lake City, Utah, microfilm reel 091,113, Births and Deaths Stanhope Parish, 1609-1812 (the transcribed registers in the Public Library in Newcastle-on-Tyne); also reel 814,230, Durham County Stanhope Marriages, 1613-1812 (transcription by the Durham & Northumberland Parish Register Society (1900).

There are a few notations 1813-1818 from the original registers and photocopies of many pages of the original register have been obtained.

2. Ibid.

3. Ordnance Survey Maps, County Durham XXIII, England, edition 1857.

4. Ibid.

5. Ibid.

6. Bishop's Transcripts: Appleton Wiske and Deighton Parishes, Yorkshire, England via Kintracers Limited, Canterbury, England. These records are housed at Northallerton and Durham

7. James & J. Murray Emerson, *A Short History of Our People*, privately printed. Copy in the library of the Ontario Genealogical Society, North York Public Library, Toronto, Ontario

8. Land Register Office, West Durham County, Port Hope, Ontario, L1A 3W3. Abstract of Deeds.

9. Anglican Church Archives, Diocese of Toronto, 135 Adelaide street East, Toronto, Ontario, M5C 1L8, Cavan Parish Registers.

10. See note 7.

11. Ibid.

12. Ibid.

13. Ibid.

14. Public Archives of Ontario, Toronto, Concession Papers, Con. 6, Cavan Township, Durham County.

15. See note 8.

16. Public Archives of Ontario, *Report of the Townships of Cavan & Monaghan, District of Newcastle, In Conformity with Orders in Council, 4 April 1839*, by Thomas Jerome Dennehy, D.P.S., Augusty 1840.

17. See note 8.

18. Ibid.

19. Trent University Archives, Peterborough, Ont. *Recollections of the Kellett Family of the Early Days of Millbrook and Cavan Township*, typescript.

20. Ibid.

21. See note 9.

22. Will of John Gardiner, copy in possession of the author.

23. Family Bible in the possession of Mrs. Errol Burns, Peterborough, Ont.

24. Gardiner's Cemetery, Middle Road, Cavan Township, near Millbrook, Ont., W½ Lot 13, Con. 6, and its register.

25. See note 22.

26. See note 7.

27. Family Group Records Archives, The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, Salt Lake City — Samuel Chown, 1825-1867.

28. *Encyclopedia Canadiana*, Grolier of Canada Ltd., Toronto, Ottawa, and Montreal.

29. Public Archives of Canada, Ottawa, Ont., Upper Canada Land Petitions, microfilm reel C2030.
30. Legal papers regarding the settlement of the will of Francis Gardiner 1840, copy in possession of the author.
31. See note 7.
32. See note 29.
33. See note 7.
34. Ibid.
35. Calculation from death data as copied from gravestone in Shiloh Cemetery, on Lake Scugog, in south Mariposa Township, near Valentia, Ont. Died 2 December 1863, age 50 years, 5 months, 22 days.
36. See note 9.
37. Ibid.
38. See note 7.
39. See note 8.
40. See note 9.
41. Ibid.
42. Ibid.
43. See note 7.
44. Ibid.
45. See note 1. Mentioned on microfilm 091,113.
46. See note 7.
47. See note 8.
48. See note 14.
49. Family Group Records Archives, The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, Salt Lake City — William Russell, 1755-1836.
50. Ibid.
51. Record notebook of Albert Russell Gardiner, 1879-1949, in possession of the author.
52. Person record book of Samuel Russell, 1835-1896, copy in the possession of the author.
53. See note 8.
54. See notes 24 & 51.
55. See note 8.
56. Ibid.
57. P. A. C., Ottawa, Upper Canada Marriage Bonds, microfilm reel C6790.
58. See note 24.
59. See note 30.
60. See note u.
61. Public Archives of Ontario, Toronto, Assessment Rolls, Cavan Township, 1820 and 1822.
62. See note 8.
63. See note 9.
64. See note 24.
65. Will of William Gardiner, copy in the possession of the author.
66. Reid's, *Marriages of Ontario*.
67. See note 8.
68. See note 65.
69. Family Group Records Archives, The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, Salt Lake City — John Russell, 1795-1841.
70. See note 8.
71. See note 69.
72. See note 24.
73. Ibid.
74. See note i.
75. See note 9.
76. See note 24.
77. Ibid.

STRICTLY BY THE BOOK

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

The Holy Land: A History of Ennismore Township, County of Peterborough, Ontario, by Clare F. Galvin. Published by the Corporation of the Township of Ennismore, 1978. Hardbound, 6" x 9", 334 pages, photos and maps. Available from Township of Ennismore, Norman K. Kyle, Clerk, 801 Tara Road, Ennismore, Ontario, K0L 1T0, \$13.50 postage and handling included.

Those who have read John J. Mannion's *Irish Settlements in Eastern Canada* (reviewed in Vol. 1, No. 3, 1979) and wish to know more about the Irish settlers in Peterborough discussed in that book; those with Irish roots; and certainly the thousands who can claim descent from the Peter Robinson Immigrants — all will find this book excellent reading.

The Peter Robinson immigration of 1825 was a government-subsidized scheme to populate Upper Canada, to alleviate the condition of some of those Irish impoverished by famine there in 1822, and — hopefully — to relieve Ireland of a potentially dangerous few malcontents. A smaller group of Irish settlers had been taken out in 1823 and settled in the Ottawa Valley area. In 1825, Peter Robinson chose some 2000 Irish from among some 50,000 applicants. These immigrants were settled at government expense and given Crown Land grants in several townships now in Peterborough and Victoria Counties, Ontario. What makes Ennismore unique is that it was predominantly Irish and, according to the author, still retains an Irish aura.

Mr. Galvin's easy, witty writing style and the inclusion of many local legends from the 'oral tradition' of the Irish community make this book a good read, even for those who have no personal interest. Those seeking genealogical information on Ennismore ancestors will find it here. There are maps of land owners (both original owners and those of 1900), pictures, cemetery inscriptions, reproductions of original documents, ships' lists of original Ennismore settlers, the 1861 personal census — and more.

Best of all, a family name index has been included. One can tell at a glance whether information on one's family of research is included, and where to look. Mr. Galvin himself is descended from Robinson immigrants, as are most if not all of those who assisted with the book, as well as the reviewer. Those with an Irish name on their tree who suspect an Ennismore background would do well to check this book. Kathleen D. Fenton

New World Immigrants, Michael Tepper, ed. Genealogical Publishing Company, Baltimore, Maryland. 2 Volumes: Volume 1, 568 pages, Vol. 2, 602 pages. Each volume indexed. Hardbound, \$35 U.S. funds or \$40.25 Canadian, plus \$1.25 postage.* (available on special order from Generation Press).

This incredible collection of some 97 articles published over the years in some 50 genealogical magazines is a consolidation of virtually everything that has been published on Ship Passenger lists and associated data. The work begins with a muster roll of the inhabitants at Warischoyack and Basses Choysse, Virginia, taken in 1625, and ends with Mennonite Immigrants from Russia in 1878.

These are mainly passenger lists to the American Colonies, later the United States of America, not to Canada — but if you have colonial American ancestry these lists are a vital source of data for research. If, for instance, you have ever believed that your

ancestor was on the Mayflower, that list is here to prove it for you. Or perhaps you'll find them on the Welcome — that list is here, too. There are lists of Dutch, Scots, Irish, English, Huguenots, Jews, Mennonites — the lot.

Topics include such items as abstracts of naturalization records 1802-1820; French immigration to Louisiana, 1796-1800; Emigrants from England and Scotland to North Carolina, 1774-76; and Irish passenger lists for 1815-16.

This is the first time all this information has been published in one reference, and should save hours of publication searching for anyone with colonial background. Moreover, they're not just plain, unvarnished lists. They include families, ages, origin, sometimes short biographies. You do not, of course, find everything in each and every list — but there is a tremendous variety, and far more information than might be expected. And since the lists are presented in chronological order, the book becomes virtually a short history of immigration to the New World, and makes truly fascinating reading. I would certainly recommend it, especially to those whose ancestors first landed in the U.S. EH

The Reesor Family in Canada, 1804-1980: Genealogical and Historical Records. Available from the Markham Museum, Markham, Ontario. Hardbound, 547 pages, family name index. \$25.

I am sure that many researchers will agree that this revised history of the Reesor family has been well worth the long wait. The original family history has long been out of print and has become, in fact, a collector's item. The new book is excellently produced, and anyone who sees it will wish for a similar volume on his own family. The Reesors and all who worked on this volume are to be congratulated for a first-rate family history.

The Reesor family originated in Switzerland, emigrated to Pennsylvania, and thence to Ontario. Christian Reesor and his large family emigrated from Pennsylvania where they had lived since 1734, to York, Upper Canada, in 1804, settling at Box Grove in Markham Township, York County. A chapter is devoted to each of Christian's children. Nine generations are listed to the present day; each person is described, dates and locations are given, and photos are incorporated.

The family today is so large it is simply not possible to list all the names connected with it. In fact, a recent family reunion drew more than 1600 descendants, and required the entire Markham arena to hold them all — next thing we know they'll be chartering Maple Leaf Stadium or arena! Hardly a local surname is not listed. Various branches of the family still live in the original farm houses they established, although many are now close to being swallowed by the expanding Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto. If you're interested in or related to Reesors, a word to the wise. The book sold so well at the reunion (more than a thousand copies) it may well become a collector's item even faster than its predecessor. Get your order in fast! EH

Condon of Invermay, by Audrey Condon Delaney. Available from Audel Enterprises, Box 608, Thornhill, Ontario, L3T 4A5. Softbound, 59 pages, \$6.50.

This is the story of Thomas William Condon and his wife Sarah Annie Stephens who left Ontario in the early 1900s and settled in Invermay, Saskatchewan. Many Ontario families have such ancestry — at least one member of virtually every Ontario family seems to have 'gone west' around 1905 to get farm land, and Saskatchewan received most of them. This particular story is nicely told, and could be the story of all of ours. Obviously, many members of the family added their reminiscences, and for that reason, this story is more complete than others.

The migration story is told by Annie, and we see it through her eyes. Her descriptions of the scenery and people are so vivid it's hard to believe it all happened almost 75 years ago. Photos, family bible pages, newspaper accounts, and other memorabilia enliven the book further. Poems, so loved in the early 1900s and often written to commemorate special events in the family, are an important part of this narrative. This little volume is an excellent example of what we all should be doing with our completed research. EH

Some Descendants of Tobias Switzer of Emily Twp, Victoria County, Ontario, Canada, by B.W. Switzer. Second edition, revised 1979, available from the author, 86 Henderson Avenue, Brantford, Ontario, N3R 4V9. Softcover, 8½ x 11.

This volume is, in fact, an extended family chart published in manuscript form of the descendants of Tobias Switzer who emigrated from Ireland with the Peter Robinson Settlers in 1825 and settled in Emily Township, Victoria County. Some other early family names related to this line include Fair, Jones, Brown, St. John, Fitzgerald and Kerr, to name only a few. There is a short foreword about the various Switzer families who settled in the area, and their possible connections with Tobias, followed by material from the Peter Robinson Papers about Tobias, all relating to this branch. The extensive index allows the research to find his own connection with this family very easily. For the person connected with this family in any of its branches, this chart is an extremely valuable aid. In another edition, I would hope that some information about the people on the chart could be added, thus giving this excellent lineage wider appeal. EH

Plympton Township Rural Cemeteries, compiled by Mrs. Eleanor Nielson. Available from the author at R.R. 6, Forest, Ontario, N0N 1J0. Softcover, 8½ x 11, 97 pages, \$9.50.

This is a compilation of 14 cemeteries in Plympton township, Lambton County, Ontario. Only the Wyoming cemetery itself, municipal and Roman Catholic, are not included in the book. These latter records, however, are in the Wyoming Public Library, together with an alphabetical listing of people buried there.

As far as I can ascertain, every other cemetery in Plympton is recorded in this book, making it an invaluable tool for the person working in this area. There is a map of the township showing the location of the cemeteries. Each cemetery begins with a short article on its beginnings, the church involved, the people, and a sketch of the cemetery showing and numbering the rows of burials as Mrs. Nielson did the transcriptions. This, in turn, is cross-indexed with the main index at the end of the book, and by using it properly you can locate the exact stone you are seeking in each cemetery if you decide to visit. The index, in fact, is a locating tool of great value. I sincerely hope more Ontario genealogists will follow Mrs. Nielson's example in recording, transcribing, and publishing the cemeteries in their townships.

St. Andrews Presbyterian Church, Kingston, Ontario, 1821-1869. Transcribed and available from the Kingston Branch, OGS, Box 1394, Kingston, Ontario, K7L 5C6. Softbound, 300 pages, \$12 postpaid.

This volume consists of the records of baptisms and marriages of the important St. Andrews Presbyterian Church in Kingston, Ont. More than 1700 surnames are listed here of which many, as would be expected, are of Scottish origin. More than 6000 names are recorded. If you have Presbyterian ancestors in Kingston and area during this period, this is definitely the book for you. It is completely indexed.

Presbyterian Register of Rev. Robert J. McDowell, 1800-1841. Transcribed and available from the Kingston Branch, OGS, Box 1394, Kingston, Ontario, K7L 5C6. Softbound, 95 pages, \$9 postpaid.

This original register is housed in the Queens University Archives in Kingston. It was originally published in Volume 1 of *Ontario History*, but was retranscribed and published a few years ago by Mr. and Mrs. C.L.R. Wanamaker of Belleville, when they discovered added items missed in the first transcription. Their book has been out of print for some time. The new publication is completely indexed, making the material extremely accessible. The register precedes and overlaps to some extent the St. Andrews records, but covers Lennox and Addington County as well. It is one of the earliest registers in Ontario, making it invaluable for searchers of the earliest families of that area, many of whom were Loyalists.

A Guide to the Holdings of Queens University Archives. Published by Queens

University Archives, Kingston, Ontario, K7L 5C4. Softbound, 129 pages, \$4.

This is a list of the major holdings of Queens University Archives. It covers almost 6000 feet of manuscripts and records covering four general areas. The first includes records of the university, which include minutes of the Board of Trustees and Senate, and of the administrative offices and faculty members. The Public Affairs and business collections include the papers and records of people such as Governor-General John Buchan, Prime Ministers Alexander Mackenzie and Mackenzie Bowell, and various cabinet members and businessmen. This Archive is the official repository of the records of the Liberal Party in Ontario, of the Ontario CCF-NDP Party, and of the Ontario Federation of Agriculture. It also contains extensive records of the Canada Steamship Lines.

Literary papers form another important part of the collection, and include the records of many publishing companies and authors. Of this, the Lorne Pierce Collection is one of the largest in the group, containing correspondence with nearly every Canadian author of the period covered, and the bulk of Bliss Carman's papers.

Finally, and of major interest to genealogists, the Regional Collections contain many papers and records of local families and firms, some of them dating back to loyalist settlement days. Other source material held by this Archive is outlined in a preface to the book. The holdings are listed alphabetically and are indexed by subject. Any researcher with an interest in the Kingston area should own a copy of this catalogue.

Everyday Life in Nineteenth Century Ontario. Proceedings of a seminar sponsored by the Ontario Museum Association. Available from the Ontario Museum Association, 38 Charles Street East, Toronto, Ontario, M4Y 1T1. Softbound, 104 pages.

In 1977 the Ontario Museum Association held a seminar in Toronto entitled "A Sense of Time and Place: Everyday Life in 19th Century Ontario." It was a series of lectures and demonstrations that traced the growth and development of 19th century Ontario, and the daily life of our ancestors. Representatives attended from every area of the province, and subjects covered included the development of first farms and agriculture; domestic furniture, building and construction; life in the first house; life in the town house; chairmaking; ceramics; transportation; patterns of growth. By publishing these papers the association hoped to attract wider interest in the topics themselves, as well as providing a guide to museums in other provinces sponsoring similar seminars and publications. While not of immediate research value to the genealogist, this publication does provide some of the background for writing useful family history, and the topics deal with the general experiences of settlers getting started in a new environment. A worthwhile reference.

The Quiet Adventurers in Canada, by Marien G. Turk. Published in Detroit, 1979, and available from the author at 5811 Kenneth Avenue, Parma, OH 44129, USA. Hardbound, 550 pages, \$15 postpaid.

This is another of Mrs. Turk's *Quiet Adventurers* series of genealogies — families from the Channel Islands who, in this instance, migrated to Canada. In her preface Mrs. Turk comments on the fact that although many families emigrated from the Channel Islands to Canada, almost no books have been published about them. She is certainly filling this gap!

Her book begins with a series of maps of the islands, and the coast of Canada, where many of the families settled. A description of the Channel Islands and its people follows. There is a bibliography for those interested in further research. A chronology of some of the more notable islanders to come to Canada (from as early as 1504) is followed by sketches of some of them — including Sir Isaac Brock, certainly the most famous of them.

Each province in which numbers of these migrants settled is discussed, with lists of names found. A chapter is devoted to researching your Channel Island ancestor. The majority of the work is devoted to Channel Island surnames and families in Canada. These are alphabetically listed, some merely a few lines, others for several pages. There is an excellent surname index.

WHAT'S IN A NAME

A Queries Section by Elizabeth Hancocks, C.G.

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

BEDSTEAD/BECKSTEAD - WILSON - MONTGOMERY - TINKES/ TINKIS: James P Lal-one, 1600 Comfort, Lansing, MI 48915 USA. Would like to hear from desc of Morris/Maurice and Emma Louise (or Elizabeth) Bedstead; John and Elizabeth (Graham) Wilson; John and Suzanna (Lillie) Montgomery; and all Tinkes(s) and Tinkis(s).

BREWER - SWEET: Miss Avis M Watkins, 8 Gardner St, Exeter, NH 03833 USA. Seek prts and birthplace in LC of Eliza Brewer who was b c1810, m Henry Sweet c1832 as 2nd wife, d 17 Aug 1888, bd Abercorn, Brome Co, QUE. Lived in Sutton, Brome Co, and had six known children. Who was Henry's first wife? Who were children of first marriage?

CONGDON - WOODLAND: L Neame, 26610-60th Ave, R R 1, Aldergrove, BC V0X 1A0. Alice Congdon (Conjedor) b ENG, m Samuel W Van Every of Galt c1885. Son Hamilton Ward Van Every b 1886. Would like any info. Henry Woodland m Florence Mabel Glover, Ottawa, Carleton Co, ONT 1895. Occupation musician. Dau Dorothy Ellen b 26 Jan 1896.

COON: Charles J Coon, 299 Glenlake Ave, Apt 1701, Toronto, ONT M6P 4A6. John Coon b USA 1786, served with 1st Regt Frontenac Militia (Kingston, ONT) in War of 1812; m Mary Wartman, Kingston 1814; moved to Sidney twp, Hastings Co, ONT 1825. Bros: Job; Samuel; Jerimiah. Seeking further data and anc.

CRAIG: John Craig, 17 Seneca Hill Dr, Willowdale, ONT M2J 2W3. James Craig d Toronto 1910 and wife Elizabeth Harvey d Toronto 1895. Sons James Reid; Edward Harvey; Andrew Socrates moved to US. Daus: Ada Margaret m J Davis; Hypatia m F Creighton; Blanche m A Funston; Stella m S Marvin, Toronto. Would like to contact desc.

CRONK - DAVIS: K F Collins, 1271 Willowdale Ave, Ottawa, ONT K1H 7S7. Abraham Cronk b Poughkeepsie, NY 1743, m 1762 at or near Poughkeepsie Lavinia Huff; fought in Royal Ranks, UEL; settled near Sophiasburgh, ONT; came from Holland, s/o Tunis Cronkheit. Need all info re Lavinia. Henry Davis b 1796 ONT, m c1820 Sarah Campbell b 1800 and d 1873, supposedly d/o Archibald Campbell. Henry d 1877; s/o Henry Davis and Mary Huffnail who came from Dutchess Co, NY. Need info re his prts and in-laws.

CUDNEY - FLETCHER: Mrs M Paterson, 1840 18 A St SW, Calgary, ALTA T2T 4V9. Alexander Cudney 1824-1901, bd Westover Baptist cemetery, ONT, m Louisa Jane Fletcher. His prts could be loyalists (Niagara area).

DE SELLON: Paul E Van Valkenburgh, 10380 Wilson Rd, Buckley, MI 49620 USA. Amelia Oliver DeSellon b 22 Dec 1845 Sydney, NS;

m Jonathan Van Valkenburgh 10 Oct 1861 Owen Sound, ONT; d 3 Feb 1912 Chicago, IL. Children: Robinson; Victoria; Rhoda; Paul; George; Edna; Jonathan Jr; Lily; Mabel; Pearl; Florence; Ralph; Laura. Would like to contact the DeSellon fam, possibly in Nova Scotia.

DAVIS: Mrs Mildred Guy, Box 123, Clearwater, MAN R0K 0M0. Mary MacDonald Wright b 1859 Bruce Co, ONT, moved to North Dakota 1878, m John L Davis c1887, moved back to ONT, possibly Greenock twp, Bruce Co. Like to hear from desc. Any info appreciated.

EASTMAN: J Gordon Greenfield, 2044 Buhne St, Eureka, CA 95501 USA. William Eastman b Hamburg, NY c1739, enlisted in Captain Bass's Company, Queen's Co, NY, at age of 20. As Tory went to Canada as a result of Revolutionary War. Had large fam. Need names of children, when and where born, name of wife. Some children were: Amos; Tilton; William; Peter.

FAIRMAN - MAYBEE: Peter Johnson, 100 Midland Ave, Scarborough, ONT M1N 4A2. Mary Ann Fairman 1833-1911 m Robert Barzilla Maybee, settled in Murray twp, Northumberland Co, ONT. Children: Clarissa A Johnson; Mary J Montgomery; Theresa A Pitcher; Albert; Lucinda H Hubble; Julia Brown; Jack. Want prts of Mary Ann Fairman.

FLOCKS: Hyla Fox, 114 Bombay Ave, Downsview, ONT M3H 1C3. Any info re this name wanted. It appeared on a sampler done by Jane Flocks 1758. Fam tradition says it was done in Newfoundland. Fam originally from Tipperary, IRE, where fam business was textiles, the Chipman Holme Company. Any info appreciated.

FLOWERS - LIVINGSTONE - ACKHURST: Mrs Ben Lamb, Jr, 129 N Kingston Ave, Rockwood, TN 37854 USA. Wish correspondence with desc of: George Flowers b c1782 NS m Rachel F E Morton. Was he s/o Bartholomew and Abigail (Galloway) from Mass to NS to Maine? John Livingstone b SCOT to Bonshaw, PEI, had sons Donald b 1821 PEI m Ann Wheeler; John m Margaret MacDougall. Was pa Donald to PEI 1806 with Selkirk settlers? William Ackhurst/Akhurst/Ackers b 1812 Kent, ENG to Halifax c 1833 with 60th or 66th Regt. Was pa William Ackers b Lancaster, Princethorn parish, enlisted 1813 Rochester, Kent, ENG in 66 Foot Regt? **FORD - SNELL:** Mrs Lorraine Robertson, R R 1, Simcoe, ONT N3Y 4J9. John Snell b Devon ENG c1820 m Martha ? b ENG c1822. Emigrated to Huron Tract, UC c1833; m and raised fam in Huron Co, ONT. James Ford b

Devon, ENG c1783 m Ann Kingdon b Devon c1809. Children: Albert Kingdon 1840; James Kingdon 1842; Ann 1843; Elizabeth 1845. Emigrated Huron Tract, UC c1848. Other children b Huron Co.

HAMILTON - WASSON: Ludovine Hamilton, 77 Edgehill Rd, Lynn, MA 01904 USA. Alexander Hamilton d before 1870, m Isabella Wasson c1842, lived St John, NB at least 1842-1860. Children: John James; Margaret; Andrew; Isabel. Isabella was d/o David Wasson and Frances Watson. Any info appreciated.

HATHAWAY: Gene M Aitkens, 1825 Quamichan Ave, Victoria, BC V8S 2B4. William Richard Hathaway b c1838 Arthur, ONT, owned mills at Westover and Millgrove, Wentworth Co, ONT. Bd Millgrove. Fam said to have come from PA before 1790, possibly via Niagara, and settled Arthur, ONT. Info needed re prts, gdprts, fam in general.

HENRY - BINGHAM: John Henry, 34 Longgow Sq, Agincourt, ONT M1W 2W7. Roberb Henry 1772-1861 and Sarah Bingham 1772-1848 from near Limavady, Co Derry, IRE, to Mono twp, Simcoe Co, ONT June 1824. Children: William 1802-1893 m Eliza McMaster; John c1803-1887 m Martha McMaster; Esther 1805-1887 m James McMaster, moved to NY; Robert 1809-1899 m Margaret Wright; Andrew 1811-1901 m Eliza Phoenix and Eliza Allen; Alexander c1812-1898 m Margaret Lewis and Margaret Perry; Ann v1817-c1874 m Mathew McMaster. Would like to complete genealogy to present.

HERBERT - HAIRE/HAIR: Ms A V Herbert, 851 Briar Hill Ave, Apt 8, Toronto, ONT M6B 1M1. Elvin Herbert b 1821 Yorkshire, ENG, m Sharlett Haire b 1824 Yorkshire; supposed to have emigrated to Gananoque/Kingston area, then to Dresden or Zone twp, Kent Co, ONT area. Children: Elizabeth 1849 m Alex Miller; John 1852 m Rebecca Grace Osborne; Sarah 1854 m William James Miller; Charles Elvin 1859 m Sarah Rolston; Annie 1860 m George Hamilton Pray; Mary Jane 1862-1884; Charlotte 1864 m Charles Pray. Any info re these fams appreciated.

IRISH: Charles H Camidge, 23 Old Chicopee, Apt 602, Kitchener, ONT N2V 2V5. Peter Irish, a Loyalist, to Canada c1790, settled in Cramahe twp then later Haldimand twp, Northumberland Co, ONT. Children included: Abraham; Robinson; John; Daniel; Sarah m Weedon Walker of Ernestown; Mary m Isaac Doolittle of Haldimand; maybe others. Also want info re his grandson Eldridge Robinson Irish who settled Woodville, Eldon twp, Victoria Co, c1830. Also want any info on name Camidge.

KENNEDY - FORBES: Mr J Kennedy, 480 Crescent St, St Lambert, QUE J4P 1Y9. Duncan Kennedy 1783-1867 m Margaret Forbes b 1786 in Foss (Dull), Perthshire, SCOT in 1806. Emigrated to PEI 1808 on ship Clarendon with infant dau Jane, settled lot 48 near Charlottetown. Prts of Duncan were Duncan and Elspet who m 1779 at Foss. Siblings were John Bpt 1780; James bpt 1786; Ann bpt 1788. Did they also come to Canada? Wish to contact desc.

LAUNDRIE/LONDRI/ LANDRI: Mrs Betty Warrilow, R R 6, Owen Sound, ONT N4K 5N8. Alexis Landrie served in War of 1812 at Kingston, taken prisoner for 13 months. Petitioned for land in 1815 when children listed as Alexi age 18; Mary 17 married; Angelique 16 married; Frances 14; Joseph 13; Isabela? 12; Margaret 10; Jean Baptiste 7. Petitioned for land again in 1832 "being desirous of returning now to Upper Canada with his children and grandchildren which amount to 50 in number". Belevie he lived in Vermont after War of 1812. Alexis granted land in St Vincent twp, Gray Co, ONT. Have info on Jean Baptiste but where are other members of this fam?

LEATHER/LATHER - NEWPORT - GRANT: Mrs I MacDonald, 899 Sperling Ave, Burnaby, BC V5B 4H7. Martha Leather b 1838 Lancashire, ENG (what town), arrived Haldimand Co, ONT 1854 with prts James, a farmer, and Betsy (Newport) who d shortly after (where bd). Martha m 1856 Hamilton, ONT, Malcolm Grant, farmer, b 1828 Orkney Islands, SCOT (what town). In 1858 they moved to Orford twp, Kent Co and James in 1859.

MAIN: Ms D Mitchell, 124 Divadale Dr, Toronto, ONT M4G 2P4. Looking for desc of Wilmot Main(e) who may have emigrated to Canada just after World War I from Glouc. ENG. Willing to exchange info.

MCLEOD/MCCLLOUD: Gordon Crouse, Box 212, Bloomfield, ONT KOK 1G0. William McLeod U.E. (OC 1806) settled Charlottenburgh twp, Glengarry Co, ONT. Children: Catharine; William; Jane; Janet; Eleanor. Anc of Norman McLeod, Belleville area? Married Julia Ruport. Children: Catharine; Mary; Jane; Eliza; Donald; Charlotte; William Henry. Norman probably bro of Margaret McLeod who m 1850 Richard Crouse, Tyendinaga twp, Hastings Co, ONT. Appreciate any data on above persons.

METLER - HAPPELL: Nelly d Longstaff, 180 South Wilson Blvd, Mount Clemens, MI 48043 USA. Philip Metler of Stamford twp, Welland Co, ONT, purchased land from bro John in 1809; m Elizabeth Martin; had son Moses b 1827 and possibly elder son George. Dau Elizabeth m George Happell and lived in Thorold. Wish to contact her desc. One dau m a Misener. When did Philip die? Interested in any info.

MISKLEA - FOSTER - WINTERS - SMITH: Theresa D Altman, 229 West Delaware Ave, New Port Richey, FL 33552 USA. Martin Misklea b IRE m 1864 Ann Foster b ENG, lived Thorold, ONT. Children: Thomas; Rachel m Winters; Catherine m Smith; Sarah m Griffin; Loretta Burns m Corbett. Martin was s/o ? and Bridget. Siblings: Philip; Thomas; Catherine. No info on Foster. Any info appreciated. Misklea also spelled Miskela, Miskelly, Meiscela.

OLD - OLDS - OULD: John P Old III, Box 9, Sault Ste. Marie, MI 49783 USA. John B Old b c 21 May 1811 SCOT, d 21 May 1893 Michigan, m Elizabeth Preston b c1816 IRE, d Colborne twp, Huron Co, ONT. In Adelaide, ONT 15 Feb 1837. Lived in Westminster twp, Mid-

dlesex Co and Auburn, Huron Co. Seeking info on prts, siblings, immigration routes.

PERGAU/PERGEAU/PERGUE: Shirley Bates, R 3, 7305 Hollister Rd, Laingburg, MI 48848 USA. Peter Pergau b 1851 ONT, m 7 Jan 1873 Mary Julia Ranger at Smiths Falls, ONT, d 8 June 1895 in Washtenaw Co, MI. Pa of seven children. Believed to ne in 1871 census in Smiths Falls, South Lanark Co, ONT. Any info appreciated.

PETERS - FOSTER: Mrs Virginia Peters, Box 162, Maxwell, IA 50161 USA. Searching for desc of John Peters and Richard Foster. John Peters wife unknown - d Bowmanville, ONT. Had eight children but know only Thomas, William, Mary Ann. Thomas m Eliza Foster, d/o Richard, s/o Silas Foster, Sarah and Amanda. Sailed from ENG c1850. All info welcome.

PIM - POST - CHILMAN - AITCHISON: Mrs Mary Burch, 511 Roselawn Ave, Toronto, ONT M5N 1K2. William Henry Pim (Pimm, Pym) 1807-1860 b Hemel Hempstead, ENG, m Hannah Post 1805-1892 b Croyden, ENG, to Canada 1830's. Children: Celia 1831-1909 m Isaac Chilman; William Henry 1833-1893; Henry 1834-1914; Phillis 1836 m David Aitchison; George 1838-1913. Belonged to Zion Congregational, Toronto, and First Congregational, Hamilton. Wish info on this fam and desc.

ROLLING: Jerald Rolling, 3139 Woodland Cres, Niagara Falls, NY 14304 USA. Amos Rolling lived in Whitchurch twp, York Co, ONT, d c1870, m Sarah Nicholson who d Waterloo Co. Need prts of both, dates, places of b, d, where bd.

SWEETMAN - MCCAIG - DALTON: Debbie Sweetman, 476 William St, North Bay, ONT P1B 4K1. Michael Sweetman b 1796 Cork Co, IRE, to Newfoundland 1815 then to ONT 1817, m Rachel McCaig b 1801. Michael d 1845 Clarke twp, ONT. Rachel and 10 children moved to Scugog twp, ONT. Dau Ann m James Dalton. Anne, William, Nicholas, Edward, Charles moved to Essex Co, ONT. Seek anc and desc.

TAYLOR - ROARKE: Miss Avis M Watkins, 8 Gardner St, Exeter, NH 03833 USA. Andrew and Mary (Doherty) Taylor emigrated from IRE to Ste Catherine, Portneuf Co, QUE c1831. Children: Sarah b IRE; Charles; Thomas; Mary; Eleanor; Margaret; b Ste Catherine. Thomas m Martha Roarke 1893 and had at least Mary Ann and Andrew, probably b Ste Catherine. All CE. Would like any info.

RUDOLF: Mrs Ben Lamb, Jr, 129 N Kingston Ave, Rockwood, TN 37854 USA. Wish to correspond with desc of Jacob and Regula Rudolf to NS 1750. (She m 2nd Nicholas Eigly Dec 1750 NS). Children: Regula/ Regina/Rachel m Conrad Vosseler/Foseler/Fusler/Fisher 1753; Samuel m Christina Baker; John; Henry/Heinrick m Sarah ?; Christopher d 1750. Was Jacob s/o John Christian and Sophia Eleanor Stettee Rudolf of Germany? Their known children to US were Leonard and Christopher. Francesca Barbara m Christopher Jesson. All lived in Lunenburg, NS c1753.

WILSON: Mrs Doris Swarhout, R D 118, Deansboro, NY 13328 USA. James Wilson of Co Leithrum, IRE, m Jane Anne Knox of Co Antrim, IRE. Children: Thomas; Samuel; William; Jane Anne. Thomas Wilson m Elizabeth ? and had Effie. Elizafeth m 2nd Delbert Smith and had Benjamin and Lillian. Fam from Shawville, QUE. When emigrated to Canada, etc. Correspondence welcome.

WILSON - GOULD/GOLD - HILBORN: Mrs Hazel Price, R R 2, Milton, ONT L9T 2X6. Matthew Wilson b c1786 westmoreland, ENG, d 12 July 1871 Pickering twp, Ontario Co, ONT, m Mary Gould (Gold). Siblings: John; Joseph; William; Matthew; Daniel; Mary Hannah. Mary Gould b c1806 Uxbridge, d/o William Gould and Rachel Hilborn. Any info on anc and desc of these people will be appreciated.

YORK - Baker: Mrs Marie Baker Gordon, 3125 Radisson Ave, Windsor, ONT N9E 1Y4. Jane York b IRE (Londonderry?) c1846, possibly Scottish anc, m George Barney Baker, Osnabruck twp, Stormont Co, ONT c1865, lived Conc 7 Osnabruck. Children: Jacob York; Benjamin; James; Mary (Lucy?, Grace?). Jane d 28 Sept 1883, bd North Lunenburg cem, Osnabruck twp. Need Jane's birthplace, date, prts, fam, anc, desc, date emigrated to Canada.

LANCHESTER: Correction to query in issue 4, volume 1. Add a question mark at end of query or delete last four words. Query concerns Henry Lanchester, settler 1831, Lanchester Creek, near Missaguash River, southeastern tip of New Brunswick. The Lanchester (lumber) Mill Co was west of St. John, on Lancaster River, later called East Branch Musquash River. No known connection with foregoing Henry. 301

Abbreviations most often used in **CANADIAN GENEALOGIST**.

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

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KINTRACERS - Ancestry tracing, worldwide, for individuals of British descent. Send brief details for FREE estimate to: Kintracers (Canada), 118 Thomas Street, Oakville, Ontario, L6J 3A8.

LONG POINT GENEALOGY FAIR - Saturday, 18 October 1980, 1-5 p.m. Fourth Annual book fair: Eva Brook Donly Museum, 109 Norfolk St. S., Simcoe, Ontario. Exhibits, books for sale, free handouts from genealogical and historical societies, archives and museums, publishers and booksellers, in a fall fair atmosphere. Archives exhibits. Bake sale. Write regarding morning Loyalist Breakfast, lectures and exhibit preview. Admission, \$1.

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LOYALIST BRADSHAW FAMILY ASSOCIATION - plans 1983 printed family history hardback, illustrated, 200 pp. Need data James Bradshaw, U.E. and loyalist sons David, Asahel, James, 1784 Bay of Quinte, Ontario, settlers. Wish contact anyone with family birth, marriage, death, settlement, occupational, church, military and community records. Bradshaw names required for mailing list. Write Secretary, Len Bedford, R.R. 2, Belleville, Ontario, K8N 4Z1.

MRS. BRENDA MERRIMAN - Family research undertaken in Ontario genealogical records and Wellington County resources. Enquiries SASE: Mrs. Brenda Merriman, R.R. 1, Puslinch, Ontario, Canada, N0B 2J0.

MRS. ELIZABETH HANCOCKS - Certified Genealogist (C.G.). Specializes in Ontario research; Loyalist research and ancestry. 172 King Henrys Boulevard, Agincourt, Ontario, M1T 2V6.



