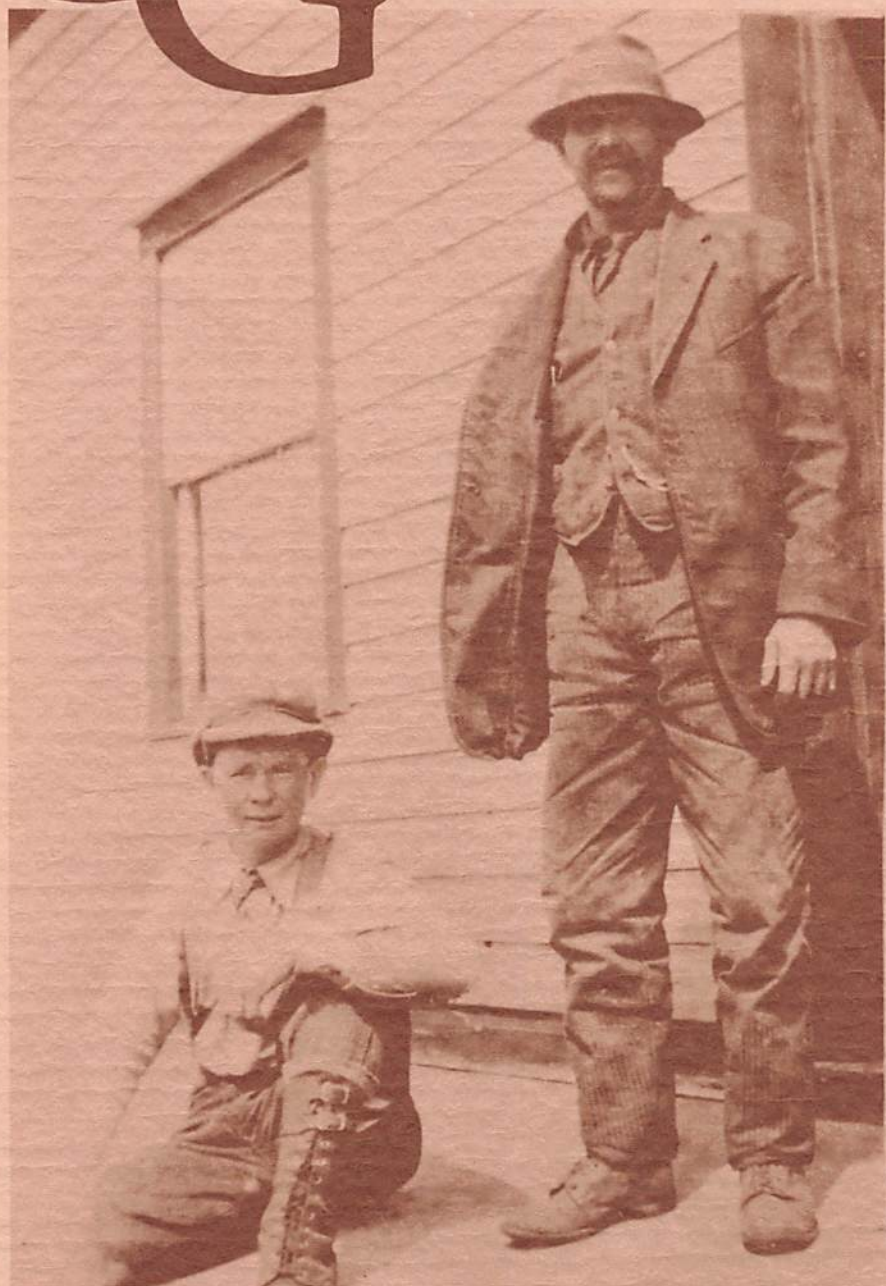


Canadian Genealogist

VOL. 3, NO. 2 1981



Editors

George Hancocks
Elizabeth Hancocks,
C.G.

Contributing Editors

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

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Coverline: One of the "Little Immigrants," Harold Dodham, who lives today in Toronto. He is shown here with his farmer-employer shortly after he came to Canada as a child immigrant around 1917. (Photo courtesy Harold Dodham).

GENEALOGICALLY SPEAKING

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

OOPS!

John Blackwell, whose article "A cheaper way of sending foreign correspondents return postage," appeared on pages 30 and 31 of our last issue has sent along a note about postal rates which we are pleased to publish below.

"I feel duty-bound to point out an error in my note on return postage, which appeared in the last issue of *Canadian Genealogist*: the rates quoted for British and American postage are out of date. I wrote the note in April of 1979--not an unusual delay for the appearance of journal material these days--and although I made one 'up-date' in my references to foreign postal rates after I submitted the piece for publication, the note had quite left my mental file of working data by the advent of further increases. I can only offer my apologies for any inconvenience this oversight might have caused readers. There is no point in attempting to list current rates here by way of correction as inflation will, alas, probably render another *fait accompli* before this, too, reaches press."

Quebec publications

An old friend, Raymond Gingras, writes from Quebec as follows (with apologies for any mistakes in the editorial translation):

"I read with great interest your article in *Canadian Genealogist*, Vol. 2, No. 4, 1980, 'Avenues of Genealogical Publication.' Excellent, but it lacks information about Quebec. Besides the *Memoires* of the Société Généalogique Canadienne-Française, there is *L'Ancêtre* of the Société de Généalogie de Québec, and others. See the attached list. It is necessary to consult these periodicals to get an idea of genealogical production in Quebec. Your magazine CG is very interesting. I have read with pleasure what went before: Ireland, Halifax articles, etc. . . . Bravo!"

We were only too well aware of our

omissions "au sujet de Québec" in the article, and are happy here to amend our list. As a matter of fact, so many people have written to us about this particular article we are considering revising, updating, and considerably enlarging the original material. A staggering number of people in the United States appear to have family connections with Quebec, and even (perhaps we should say especially) because they may now no longer speak or read French, welcome any material we publish about the province. *Votre suggestions et lettres sont toujours bienvenue, cher ami. Et maintenant, votre liste . . .*

Société généalogique Canadienne-française, Case postale 335, Place d'Armes, Montréal, P.Q., H2Y 3H1. Publication: *Memoires*, 6517, rue St-Denis, Montréal, P.Q. Meetings: monthly.

Société de généalogie de Québec, Case postale 2234, Québec, P.Q., G1K 7N3. Publication: *L'Ancêtre*. Meetings: monthly.

Société généalogique des Cantons de l'Est, Case postale 635, Sherbrooke, P.Q., J1H 5K5. Publication: *L'Entraide Généalogique*. Meetings: monthly.

Société de généalogie de la Mauricie et des Bois-Francs, Case postale 901, Trois-Rivières, P.Q., G9A 5K2. Publication: *Heritage*. Meetings: monthly.

Société de généalogie de l'Outaouais, Case postale 2025, succursale B, Hull, P.Q., J8X 3Z2. Publication: *L'Outaouais Généalogique*. Meetings: monthly.

Société généalogique de l'est du Québec, Case postale 282, Rimouski, P.Q., G5L 7C1. Publication: (?)

It is important to note that none of these societies can supply genealogical information by telephone or by correspondence. With payment of dues, every member receives the publications listed for each society.

**Want a catalogue?
Just send us a SASE**

It occurred to us as we were checking our subscription list recently that new subscribers may be unaware of the fact that a free book catalogue listing a wide range of Canadian and American genealogical works is available from Generation Press, publishers of *CANADIAN GENEALOGIST*. If you didn't receive one with your previous issue, or the fact that it's available is news to you, just send a self-addressed stamped envelope (SASE) to Generation Press, 172 King Henrys Boulevard, Agincourt, Ontario, M1T 2V6. We'll see you get one by return mail.

Postage is important to us

Our postage charges for book mailings are so finely calculated there's no room for leverage. We try to buy the best shipping materials; to ensure that books are well packed; to ensure they're all carefully and clearly labelled. On large orders (\$50 or more) we generally insure the shipment at no additional cost to you. If a book gets lost or damaged, we will replace it—and claiming for the loss from the post office is a time-consuming process. Shipping to the United States is more than twice as expensive as shipping within Canada, and U.S. exchange on cheques does not cover the difference.

That's why our 75¢ for the first item, 25¢ for each additional item charges are so important to us. They pay for the careful shipping, handling, and follow-up. A two-volume set, for instance, counts as two items, so the postage charges are \$1.00, not 75¢. Likewise a six-volume set would count as six items, and the charges would be 75¢ plus 5 x 25¢, for a total of \$2.00.

We hate to waste space writing about nickels and dimes, but they're truly important in a book-post operation. Please help us by calculating *and adding the cost of your postage charges* to your order carefully.

Quinte has a Searchlight on you. It's Volume 1, Number 1, of the newly formed Quinte Branch of the Ontario Genealogical Society's local publication. It's called *The Searchlight* and frankly, it's one of the most attractive, simply produced, well put-together society publications we've seen in a long time. You can

tell there's more than a little professional thought put into it, and we suspect that maybe branch chairman Gordon Crouse (a retired printer himself) somehow collaborated with a Bloomfield printer (Museum Restoration Services—publishers of the fascinating pamphlet *Red Coat and Brown Bess*) to create it. Join the branch and order your copy if you want to see how good old typewriter type, a little imagination, and clean layout can make a simple publication a delight to read and handle. It's only 14 pages long—but light years ahead of anything similar we've seen. Go to it, Prince Edward!

... and that isn't all from Prince Edward! There is also a fine little newsprint magazine called *County Magazine*, The Magazine of Prince Edward County, Ontario. The only thing we've seen that's similar, and as well done, is the *Cape Breton Magazine*—a veritable fount of information about absolutely fascinating things, most of which have to do with Cape Breton, and which often (as does *County Magazine*) contains genealogical information. Prince Edward's magazine is a quarterly feature magazine about the people, places and history of the area. It runs from 64 to 88 pages each issue, and has to be one of Canada's great reading values at \$5 per year.

We met the editor in a recent jaunt to the town (delivering her own magazine to Picton's only bookstore), and can only say that we have recently acquired as many back issues as we can lay our hands on. If you have any connection with this fascinating old area of Canada, you'll enjoy a subscription. To get one send your name, address, and postal code, together with a cheque or money order for \$5 in the U.S. or Canada (\$6 foreign) to: County Magazine, Prince Edward County, Ontario.

**Atlanta conference
a great success**

More than 650 genealogists and family researchers from throughout North America visited Atlanta, Georgia, in May to attend the National Genealogical Society's Atlanta conference. It was one of the largest NGS gatherings on record, and nearly a dozen organizations participated, including the host Georgia Genealogical Society.

Delegates had an opportunity to hear a visiting lecture team from the Society of Genealogists in London, England. The team, which included Anthony Camp, Research Director for the SOG, concentrated on those researching ancestry in Britain. Other 'streams' in the program included southern U.S. research, and general genealogical topics of interest to a wide range of researchers.

The Ontario Register is really back

We met for the first time and thoroughly enjoyed swapping editorial notes with Tom Wilson, editor and publisher of *The Ontario Register*, and owner of Hunterdon House--publishers of many valuable books for people tracing Loyalist ancestry--most of which, we are now happy to announce, are available through the Generation Press Book Service (see the new listings in the catalogue which accompanies this issue).

Genealogists in Ontario have long acknowledged the value of *The Ontario Register* as a research aid, and we are pleased to advise that it *will* continue in publication. Currently in print, says Tom, are Volumes 1, 2, 3, and 4, with an index to all four included in Volume 4.

Volume 5, which will include four issues in a single volume, is expected out in August. Reaction to it, says Tom, will determine whether or not he will proceed with Volume 6 and others on a regular subscription basis.

The price of Volume 5 is not determined yet, but Tom expects it will be in the neighborhood of \$12 U.S. He plans to issue it, and probably subsequent issues, as a single volume to keep costs down.

Researchers who are familiar with the publication will know that it contains some of the best source material in print on Ontario. To those for whom the name of the magazine is not known, *The Ontario Register* is a quarterly which began publication in 1968, ran for nearly four years and then, as a result of a series of unfortunate circumstances, was forced to suspend publication until late in 1980 when--to the delight of everyone who had subscribed originally--the final issue of Volume 4 arrived in the mail.

We hope volume 5 will be a great success, and wish Mr. Wilson well in all

his ventures. For those of you who are missing back issues, or who would like to purchase individual issues or volumes, back issues of the publication are now available through the Generation Press Book Service at \$15 per volume or \$4 per individual issue, plus postage of \$1 per volume or 75¢ per issue.

Interested in computers?

If you're among those who are beginning to get involved with personal computers, and are thinking about, or perhaps already using one for genealogical purposes, you'll be interested to learn that a genealogical data processing clearinghouse has been set up in the U.S., and we quote the following from the National Genealogical Society *Quarterly*.

"In response to the growing interest in the application of computerized word processing equipment to genealogical data management and related functions, the National Genealogical Society offers to provide a clearinghouse to promote the exchange of information among members now using personal computers. Members interested in participating in the clearinghouse are urged to communicate with the Editor (George Ely Russell, 3 Lombardy Dr., Middletown, MD 21769). Participants will be asked to complete a questionnaire describing equipment, applications, and any special interests or problems."

Announce new awards for genealogical books

Harp & Thistle Ltd., a non-profit historical society headquartered in Warner Robins, Georgia, has announced the creation of 'The Bourland Awards', the first of what it hopes will be a series of folk history competitions.

It is offering a first prize of \$500 for the best family history published between 1 July 1978 and 30 June 1981. A second prize of \$200 will go to the runner-up, and covers the same time period. Books will be judged for clarity of presentation and overall excellence.

All entries must be received before 15 December 1981, and all books submitted for the competition will become the property of Harp & Thistle, Ltd. None will be returned. For more information and entry forms write: James C. Read,

Harp & Thistle Ltd., Box 2072, Warner Robins, GA 31099, USA.

We were intrigued enough to write on behalf of one author, and received a prompt reply from Mr. Read, together with some interesting background about the Bourland Awards. He writes:

"The Bourland Awards has stirred up some interest all across the USA and we have one entry from Australia, so I think such a contest offering cash prizes was long overdue. Genealogists need some encouragement to publish their work. We hope our Bourland Awards will help things along, so that family records may be shared with future generations of researchers."

We also learned that Mr. Read is the compiler of *A Compendium of American Family Names*, a volume on which he has labored for many years and which will provide new information about the country of origin of surnames odd and common; variant spellings seen in early American documents and census records; location of the first settlers of the name; migrations of the family, and more.

Although the book is not expected to be ready before the fall of 1982, we can see already that it will be a popular work, and is certainly one which is badly needed for North American researchers. We wish Mr. Read well both with his own work, and with the Bourland Awards.

Michigan bound?

The Western Michigan Genealogical Society meets the first Saturday of every month (with the exception of holidays, and the months of July and August) at the Zonta Room, Grand Rapids Public Library, Library Plaza, Grand Rapids, Michigan, 49502.

Of course, changes of dates and place may occur, and the society recommends you contact the Michigan Room of the library (616/456-4424) if you plan to attend a meeting as a visitor, and want to know whether or not the meeting is on as scheduled. WMGS is a member of the Michigan Genealogical Council and publishes the quarterly *Michiganana*.

CONFERENCES & COURSES

The 31st Annual National Institute on Genealogical Research, July 13-24, National Archives, Washington, D.C. The National Institute on Genealogical Research is an intensive two-week professional program designed for genealogists, librarians, archivists, and historians. The condensed and carefully focused program will require participants to complete a research paper based on National Archives holdings. The first week of the Institute will cover the wide variety of specialized source materials unique to the National Archives, their nature, availability, and most productive use in genealogical and local history research. The second week will emphasize research methodology and techniques.

For further information call 202/633-6983. The full two-week course requires tuition of \$250. If you miss this year's program, write the National Archives at Genealogical Programs Room 307, Education Division (NEE), National Archives and Records Service (GSA), Washington, D.C. 20408, USA, and ask them to put you on the mailing list for background.

New Brunswick Genealogical Society 1981 International Genealogical Workshop, Saturday, Sunday, Monday, August 1-3, Provincial Archives of New Brunswick, University of New Brunswick campus, Fredericton, N.B. The New Brunswick Genealogical Society's workshop is structured to exchange information on genealogy and local history, and is expected to be of interest and benefit to families in the six New England states, the six eastern Canadian provinces, as well as those in the midwest and western part of North America with ancestral ties to New Brunswick. For more information write: New Brunswick Genealogical Society 1981 International Genealogical Workshop, Box 3235 Station B, Fredericton, New Brunswick, Canada, E3A 2W0.

1981 Scottish World Festival Tattoo, August 20-23, Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, Ontario. This isn't genealogy, but it's great fun, and once in

a while you have to treat yourself to something besides reading books in a library and poring over ancestral charts. The World Festival Tattoo has made a great name for itself over the years, and it's a pageant you should see. For detailed information or ticket order (\$10 reserved, \$7 adults, \$3.50 12 and under) call or write: Entertainment Department, Canadian National Exhibition, Exhibition Place, Toronto, Ontario, M6K 3C3. Telephone: 416/366-7551, Ext. 243.

The Scottish Clans Society usually mans a booth at the CNE, and members with Scots ancestry, as well as members of the Toronto Branch of the Ontario Genealogical Society are always on hand to answer your genealogical enquiries.

5th Annual Long Point Genealogy Fair, Eva Brook Donly Museum, Simcoe, Ontario, 3 October. This has become an annual event in Ontario, and more genealogists turn up every year to take advantage of the museum's hospitality, and to trade tales both tall and true of Norfolk County ancestry.

Participants with booths at the Fair include the Ontario Archives, publishers, booksellers, genealogical societies, libraries, museums, historical societies--and last but not least, the Renton Women's Institute which hosts a bake sale that always seems to be sold out before this editor even gets to it!

A major aim of the Fair is to provide exposure to groups and firms for book sales. Naturally, books and materials on Southwestern Ontario genealogy prevail, but there is also good representation from booksellers with general genealogical books, North American and British/European material, as well as older Canadiana historical items.

The Fair attracts enthusiastic and committed researchers from throughout the province, as well as a good representation of people from most the American border states of New York, Michigan, and Ohio.

This year there'll be demonstrations of bookbinding by John Van Huizen of St. Catharines, and fraktur painting by fraktur artist Elizabeth Eby. There are special archives displays, lectures, and a morning preview that begins with a 'Loyalist Breakfast.'

For more information write: Wm.

Yeager, Curator, Eva Brook Donly Museum, 109 Norfolk Street South, Simcoe, Ontario N3Y 2W3, or telephone 519/426-1583. Better still--why not just put it on your calendar and go . . . you'll have a ball! We'll see you there.

Manitoba Genealogical Society Seminar, Winnipeg, Manitoba, October 16-17. This marks the 5th Annual Seminar for the society, and this year's conference will emphasize British and Canadian genealogical sources.

If you want to display something, either as an individual, a company, or a society; if you want to send leaflets for distribution; if you want to donate prizes for the event; or if you just want information and plan to attend: write MGS Seminar 81, Box 213, St. James Post Office, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada, R3J 3R4, or call Eric Jonasson, 204/885-5792.

Planning for 1982?

Keep these in mind

NGS Conference at Indianapolis. The NGS has announced that Indianapolis, Indiana will be the site of the society's 1982 conference. It will be hosted by the Indiana Historical Society, with NGS Council member Willard Heiss serving as Local Arrangements Chairman. We'll keep you posted as the program develops. In the meantime, make a note on your May 1982 calendar.

Second British Family History Conference, of the Federation of Family History Societies is planned for 17-21 September, 1982, at the University of Surrey in Guilford. We'll keep you posted.

NEW PUBLICATIONS & RESOURCES

An 1851 census index for Middlesex County, Ontario. "At last!" comments the Ontario Genealogical Society's *Newsletter*. But the job was a mammoth undertaking, and the OGS London Branch now proudly announces that its project to transcribe and index the 1851 Census of Middlesex County is finished. It was sponsored as a Young Canada Works project in 1979, but long outlived its student workers and was eventually completed by Muriel Moon, and Freda and Laurie Wilkinson.

The finished manuscript covers 999 pages, all available on microfiche--some 21 sheets. Another sheet is planned to carry a more extensive introduction and revised abstract of the data provided for each municipality of Middlesex County. There is a single sheet for each of Adelaide, Delaware, Ekfrid, London (St. Patrick rural ward only), Metcalfe, Mosa, West Nissouri, and Williams townships; two each for Caradoc, Lobo and North Dorchester; three for Westminster, and four sheets for the index proper. The transcription and index are available at \$20 for the 21 sheets, or \$1 per single sheet. Customers ordering sets will receive the 22nd sheet when it becomes available. Please send your cheque or money order with your order to: OGS London Branch, Box 871, Station B, London, Ontario N6A 4Z3, Attention Corresponding Secretary.

A Canadian Historical Atlas Collection. Another interesting micro-publishing project is the one undertaken by the Pontiac Area Historical and Genealogical Society of Michigan. In cooperation with Cumming Publishers of Stratford, Ontario, the society is making available on microfiche 16 historical atlases of Ontario, and of Quebec-Eastern Townships--the familiar Cumming Atlas Series. The collection covers Bruce (1880), Grey (1890), Carleton (1879), Elgin (1877), Essex & Kent (1880), Halton (1877), Lanark & Renfrew (1880-81), Ontario (1877), Oxford & Brant (1875-76), Peel (1877), Perth (1879), Prescott-Russell & Stormont-Dundas-Glengarry (1879 & 1881), Simcoe (1881), Waterloo (1881), Wellington (1877), York (1878), Huron (1879), Lincoln & Welland (1876), and the Province of Quebec-Eastern Townships (1881).

As the society points out, the atlases, purchased individually, would cost about \$350 plus handling. Even so, some are now out of print and unavailable. The project was done with large libraries, societies, and churches in mind--institutions which experience a demand for such reference materials, and, while attempting to make them available, must also be concerned with storage costs.

Sets are available for \$200, which

includes insurance and handling. Individual counties will probably be available on a demand basis--but the society plans to accumulate orders to an economic run quantity before publishing. It's possible there'll be a wait, but worth enquiring if the atlas you're after is out of print. For more information write: The Pontiac Area Historical and Genealogical Society, Box 3571, Pontiac, MI 48059, USA.

Immigration and settlement in the Niagara Peninsula, was the theme of the third annual Niagara Peninsula History Conference. We didn't make it ourselves, but the proceedings of the conference are due to be published this fall, and we'll keep you posted when we've had chance to review them.

Interesting to note that the proceedings of the first conference on the Welland Canals have now sold out, and it is not difficult to believe the same will hold true of the proceedings of 1981's conference.

The Nova Scotia Historical Review is a new biannual review replacing the *Nova Scotia Historical Quarterly*, and the magazine will be publishing articles, book reviews and documents pertaining to Nova Scotian history and genealogy.

Mark that last all ye who seek Nova Scotia genealogical information. The editor of the new journal is Lois Kernaghan, herself a genealogical researcher of no mean ability, and author of the article "Blest be the tie that binds: genealogical research in Nova Scotia," CG, Vol. 2, No. 3, 1980, pp. 149-158.

Regular readers of our journal will have received a flyer describing the new journal with the mailing of our last issue. For those of you who did not, or who are new subscribers, the *Nova Scotia Historical Review* has a subscription rate of \$7.50, with issues appearing in June and December of each year. To subscribe, send your cheque or money order to: *Nova Scotia Historical Review*, Public Archives of Nova Scotia, 6016 University Avenue, Halifax, N.S., B3H 1W4.

FAMILY REUNIONS & NEWSLETTERS

The Comrie Fortnight Association, is the name of an association in Scotland

which, during the last week of July and the first week in August each year holds a series of entertainments for local inhabitants. This year, as part of the program, the association would like to link up with Comrie folk overseas, and hear from descendants of those who have left the area. For more information (if you've a Comrie background) write: The Comrie Fortnight Association, Mr. David B. McNaughton, Camp Road, Dalginross, Comrie, PH6 2HA, Scotland.

Calling all Johnsons. Well, not *all* Johnsons—just those who may have been descended from Jeremiah Johnson (c1720-1749), a surgeon in the British Army who came to Staten Island, N.Y., about 1742. His wife was Rebecca Hanes or Haines (1724-1798), of French descent. Jeremiah never reached Canada, but his wife Rebecca (Hanes) Johnson did, and she married George Field of Niagara.

And that's what this is all about. There was a family reunion of the Johnson in the Hamilton, Ontario, area about July 5, and there'll be a renion of the Niagara Peninsula Johnsons at Chippewa Park in Welland, Ontario, on July 19. And if, perchance, this doesn't reach you for that date, don't hesitate to write David E. Johnson, 181 Locke Street North, Hamilton, Ontario L8R 3B1, or Roy Johnson, 504 Kilman Road, R.R. 1, Ridgeville, Ontario L0S 1M0. Roy's phone is 416/892-2390. The Johnson Clan has as its own newsletter *The Johnson Reporter* and you'll get all the Johnson news that's fit to print as quickly as they get it off the press.

Calling all Junkins. Dr. E.R. Junkin of Calgary has sent along this report of the formation of the Junkin Family Group Association. Several members of the family have independently studied and recorded aspects of family history, often duplicating work done by others, he says. Since many family members, not themselves active researchers, have expressed interest in knowing more about family origins and have cooperated by providing details about themselves and their immediate family it seemed like a good idea to form a family association.

The Junkin family has historic roots in Fermanagh County, Ireland, and Verulam Township, Victoria County,

Ontario.

Dr. Junkin says the association is primarily interested in forming an association of the descendants of the Canadian branches of the family.

"We are aware of three distinct branches which became established in Southern Ontario in the early 19th century," he says.

"We are also aware of a very extensive group of American families of the same name which became established in North America in the 18th century."

At least one of these families has its own family association in the United States, and Dr. Junkin says that the purpose of forming the Canadian association is not primarily to solicit membership from the American families, but to pull together those of Canadian origin while at the same time liaising with other associations and recorders of the history of all families with this name.

The family is hoping to organize a reunion in Ontario, possibly in the summer of 1982 or 1983 to recognize the first 150 years of contribution by the family to the development of Canada, and to pursue other genealogical and archival objectives, including the publication of a family history.

Want more information? Write the Junkin Family Association, 81 Rameau Drive, Unit 2, Willowdale, Ontario, M2H 1T6.

Calling all Standishes. This report didn't make it to press before the 6th Annual Standish Reunion, but the family met Sunday, 28 June, at the Community Hall in Priddis, Alberta, for its annual gathering. The family invites all Standishes, relatives of Standishes, or friends of Standishes just wishing to renew acquaintances to participate. If you're not sure you're a relative, you can find out quickly enough by purchasing from Generation Press (\$20 plus .75 postage) a copy of *Numbering the Survivors: A history of the Standish Family of Ireland, Ontario, and Alberta* which lists hundreds of Standishes and related families all descending from the original Standish immigrant—Joseph Standish of Queen's County, Ireland, who migrated to Esquesing Township, Gore District, Upper Canada, in 1818. This excellent family history, the result of nearly a

decade of exhaustive research by family historian J. Richard Houston, follows the families fortunes virtually to the present day.

For information on the family association, contact: Mrs. Patsy Einboden, R.R. 8, Calgary (403/931-3608);

Mr. Art Standish, 4 Greenwood Court, Medicine Hat, (403/526-7779); Mrs. Dorothy Murray, 10 Butler Cres., N.W., Calgary (403/284-1826); or Mrs. Jean Standish, 45 Westover Drive, S.W., Calgary (403/242-8136).

How's that for a monicker!

Mrs. J.D. (Dorothy) Milne of Don Mills, Ontario sent us this family register with the understated comment "Have you ever seen such Christian names?", and then went on to tell us more about the family. We thought you'd enjoy this little tidbit, too — and a reminder that we always welcome such items. Maybe there's one in your file you'd like to share.

**FAMILY REGISTER OF THOS. E. & ELEANOR SOMERVILLE.
BELLEVILLE, ONT. CANADA.**

Thomasina Eleanor Vermenia Turrena Xenia SOMERVILLE,

Born in the Town of Belleville, ONT., CANADA NOV. 10th., 1874.

Orla Oithona Zueleika Lucretia Latonia SOMERVILLE,

Born in the Town of Belleville, ONT., CANADA FEB. 12th., 1878.

Joseph Baxter Rutherford Somerville,

Born in the City of Toronto, ONT., CANADA, JUNE 9th., 1877.

Chas William Oscar Somerville,

Born in the City of Toronto, ONT., CANADA, MARCH 20th., 1881.

Certified Copy of Original.

T. E. Somerville

CHICAGO, ILL. MARCH 17th., 1888.

E. Somerville

Thomas E. Somerville was the son of John Somerville 1825-1894 and Sarah Johnstone 1826-1902 who came from County of Tyrone, county seat 'Omagh', Northern Ireland in 1846. Thomas E. was born in Ontario 19 May 1846 and baptized 26 July 1846 (Cavan Church register, Anglican Archives, Toronto). His parents stayed in Orono, Ontario, eventually moving to Port Perry where upon their deaths they were buried in Pine Grove Cemetery, Port Perry. Rev. Thomas E. Somerville is mentioned in *The Rolling Hills* by Violet Carr (p. 90), and I have a letter written by him dated September 1927 from The Kirkland Mission, 1340 West Madison Street, Chicago, "Rev. T.E. Somerville Superintendent and Secretary." In this letter Thomas mentions a new wife. "On September 29, 1922 Miss Margaret Hardie, a nurse of Edinburgh, Scotland and I were married." He also mentions "a daughter Pearl (my youngest) lives in Detroit, Michigan; the other four children are scattered west of Chicago the furthest away is Santa Monica, California." I have never discovered where Thomas was educated, and I would dearly love to find someone of his line. [Ed's note: so if anyone would like to write to Mrs. Milne, the address is 57 Treadgold Crescent, Don Mills, Ontario M3A 1X1.]

The English 180 years in rural Quebec—Megantic County

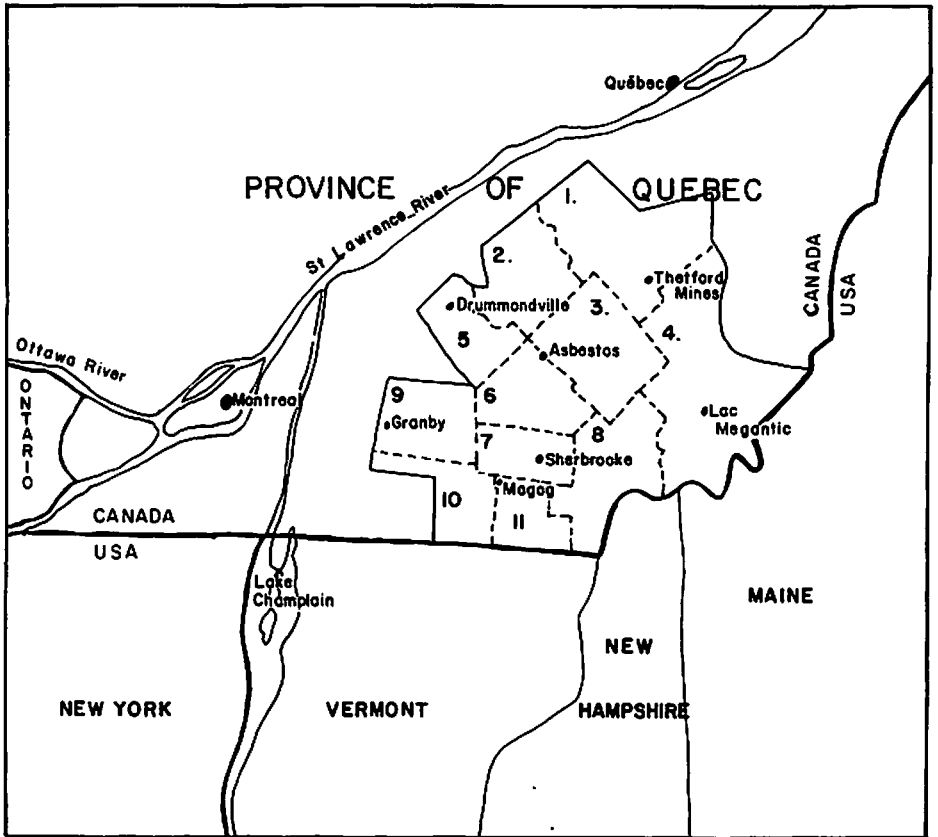
By Gwen Rawlings

*Gwen Rawlings is author of *Pioneers of Inverness Township, Quebec, a first-rate book for anyone with ancestors from Megantic County, many of whom later moved south and west—to Vermont and Iowa, or just plain west in Canada to the Hamilton/Brantford area, and ultimately to Alberta. In this article Gwen traces many of the families, by name, from their earliest settlement on through the westward migration, and in the process gives us some idea of the length of time English-speaking Canadians have been settled in Quebec.**

Gwen has been researching in the Eastern Townships for nearly a decade. Work on her book included visits for research to Quebec's Eastern Townships, New England, and as far west as California, to trace ancestral paths along the old wagon freight-trails of the Santa Clara Valley. She is primarily interested in the Irish settlement of Quebec in the pre-1845 period, and we hope to hear more from her along these lines in the future. She is a member of the OGS and the Ulster Historical Guild, and is also researching ancestors of Shropshire and Nottingham Counties, England. (She is a descendant of the Newtons of Nottingham, and family tradition, she says, claims a connection with Sir Isaac Newton). That may well be the case . . . because when she isn't researching her various families, Gwen works for the Atmospheric Environment Service as head of Weather Service Standards for Canada. She's been, as she puts it, a "weather girl" for 20 years, and is currently in Bedford, Nova Scotia, heading up a one-year Human Resources Planning Project for the service. We look forward to more contributions like this one on Eastern Townships research—particularly since so little is known about an area that is, in some ways, so critical to an understanding of Canada's settlement.

For 30 years after the conquest at the Plains of Abraham, the British government at Fort St. Lewis was preoccupied with military ventures against the Americans and with administering and legislating the life of the former French colony, which had been established for more than a century along the St. Lawrence River. The government did not turn its attention to settling Lower Canada until pressure by Loyalists in the 1790s.

In 1791, a complex scheme was developed to settle the vast but empty wilderness stretching from Quebec City to the American border.¹ A hierarchy of civil servants, military and influential businessmen were granted whole townships. They in turn were to survey the land, build roads and hire land agents. These agents in turn, would recruit groups of American and British colonists to settle the lots of each township. The hopeful groups of settlers had to be approved by the government, had to meet rigid conditions and then pay fees to a network of bureaucrats and agents. The plan was unworkable. Petitions and pleas went back and forth through channels for 25 years. UEL's squatted on the land and the human cargo arriving at the port of Quebec chose Upper Canada. The influential landholders and agents passed unsettled townships back and forth through dowerys, inheritance and business



COUNTIES OF THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS OF QUEBEC

1. Megantic
2. Arthabaska
3. Wolfe
4. Frontenac
5. Drummond
6. Richmond
7. Sherbrooke
8. Compton
9. Shefford
10. Brome
11. Stanstead

pay-offs. The civil servants procrastinated, debated and shuffled paper between Quebec and England, trying to resolve the problems of their ill-fated land settlement plan. Only one small group of American settlers ever received title to land under the original plan of 1791.

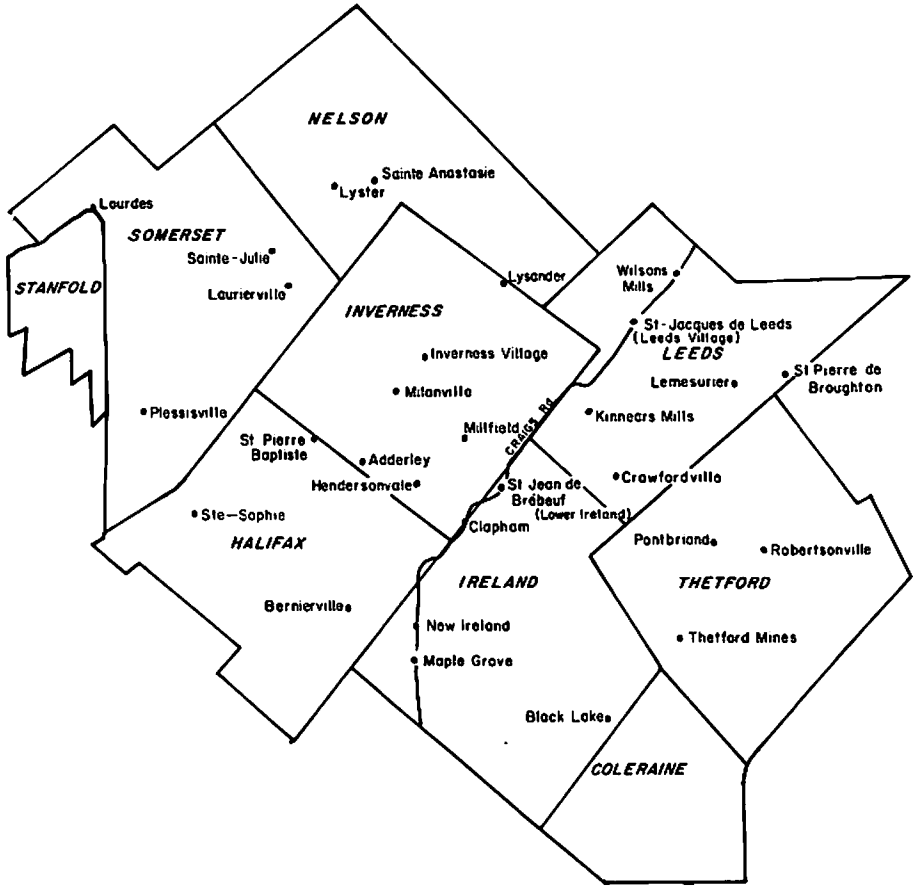
In 1796, a Crown survey was conducted, creating the Eastern Townships. Megantic was to be the northernmost county, bordered by the old seigneuries along the St. Lawrence. Megantic County was divided into the townships of Somerset, Nelson, Halifax, Inverness, Leeds, Ireland, Thetford, Broughton and Tring. Between 1796-1802, much of the county was granted to the influential fur trading associates of the Northwest Company.² In the hands of Joseph Frobisher, William McGillivray, Colonel Myers and a handful of land agents, Megantic County was to remain unsettled for over 20 years. McGillivray alone held 11,500 acres of Inverness Township.³ These associates became as much connected by marriage as by business. Dowerys and inheritance created a confused and complex ownership situation.⁴

The government, wishing to abandon its ill-fated settlement plan, negotiated and traded land with the fur traders of Megantic for land in other townships. Lots in Inverness Township were finally granted to genuine settlers, beginning in 1819. These settlers came individually, the first being a handful of Americans and veterans of the Napoleonic Wars. Among the Americans who settled in 1819, were Moses Aldrich Sr., his four sons and John Hart. The earliest military veterans were Sgt. Richard Lee, and William Henry Sturgeon. Others who settled on well isolated lots between 1819-1828 were:

Alex Catenach	Mr. Cobbin
George Hargrave	John Bassett
James Hargrave	Daniel Redman
John Mahon	William Henry
Mr. Mathison	Mr. Slater
William Plummer	Mr. Plowman
William Ellis	John Mann
Mr. Main	Mr. Armstrong

Few of these families were left in Inverness much after 1850. The harshness of the Quebec wilderness and the isolation proved too discouraging. The Aldriches, for example, moved back to New England. The Ellis, Catenach, Hargraves and one branch of the Aldrich family resettled in Fordwich Township, Huron County, Ontario, in the early 1850s. Other families died out.

After ten more years in the court, title to most of Inverness was finally cleared by the Crown. In 1830, lots were regranted on all ranges to immigrants from the British Isles. Some had been on hold at Quebec City for several years and others had settled as squatters, waiting for promised grants.



TOWNSHIPS OF MEGANTIC COUNTY, QUEBEC

INVERNESS TOWNSHIP, PATENT OF GRANT OF LANDS, 26 AUG.

1830⁵

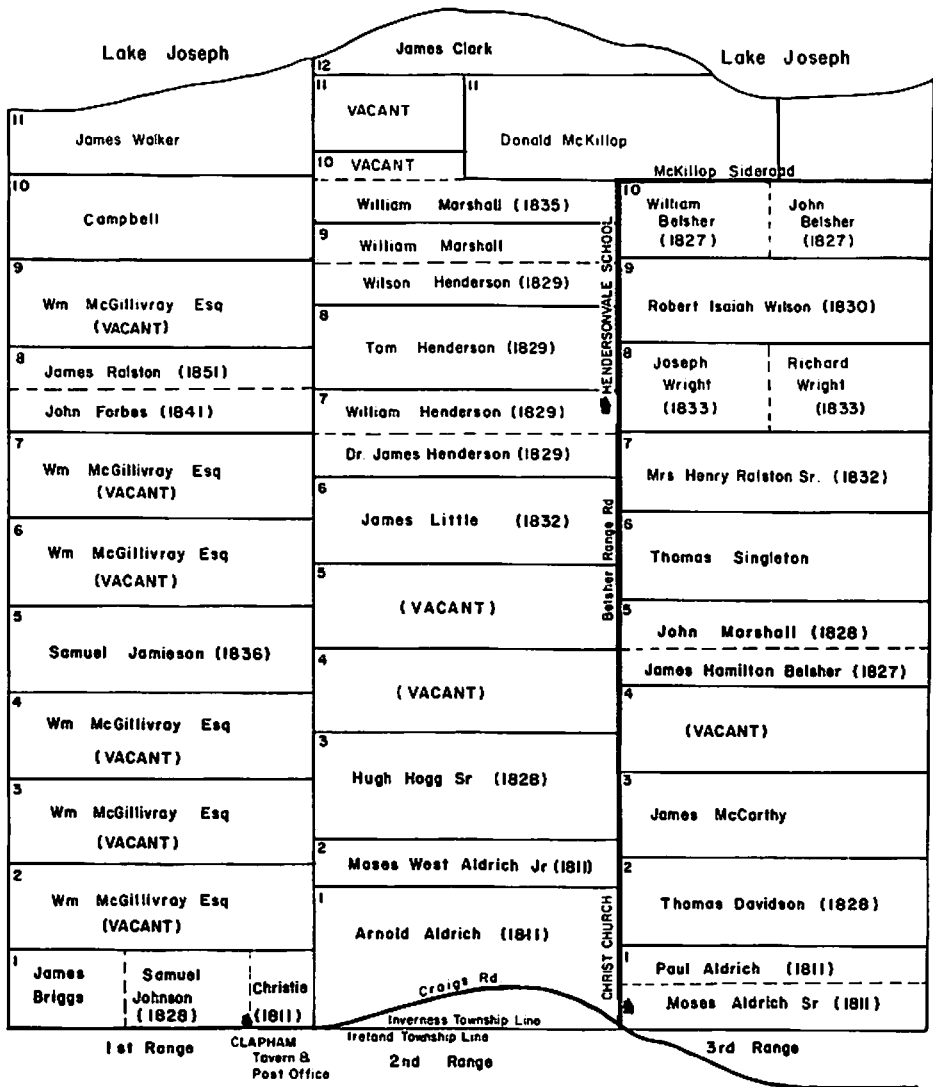
Samuel Briggs	Alex Catenach
Samuel Johnston	James Brown
Hugh Hogg	*Thomas English
Isiah Wilson	A.C. Buchanan
*George Farell	*David Milne
*Alex Russell	John Mahon
George Hargrave	William Carroll
Mark Smith	Peter McKillop
James Hargrave	William Fuller
Walter Hargrave	*James McGill
*Matthew Mountain	*John Kannovius
*John McMaster	*Gilbert Longstaff
Theoph Rickaby	*William Glover
Archibald Moore	*John Glover
William Plumber	*Baptiste Young
*Henry Piercy	*Patrick Reynolds
*John Piercy	*William B. Meyer
William Ross	*Mary L. Milliken
Wm Thompson Sr.	*John Hasker
Wm Thompson Jr.	George McCullough
John Belcher	*John Proctor
William Belcher	Alex Duff
James Hamilton Belcher	Lieut.-Col. George Elliot
John Marshall	Thomas Johnson
J. Lipsey	*John McGaven
	*Children of the late Dr. Sims

* Denotes those who never did actually settle in Inverness, but sold and traded their lots for other locations.

The families of this group who did settle were mostly from Northern Ireland, arriving between 1825-1829. Others from Northern Ireland who also settled Inverness in this same period were the families of:⁶

William Bennett	John Little
George Manley	James Little
William Hempenstall	Samuel Jamieson
James Clarke	Mr. Nugent
John Christie	William Slater
Thomas Davidson	Andrew Wilson
Dr. James Henderson	Robert I. Wilson
William E. Henderson	James McCarthy
Mrs. Henry Ralston	Thomas Singleton
James Walker	Joseph Wright
William Patterson	Richard Wright
John Forbes	James Robinson
George Williamson	Thomas Reid
John Greaves	

These latter two groups settled in the southern half of the township, which became known as Lower Ireland. They were Church of Ireland and Wesleyan Methodists, establishing Christ Church Anglican and cemetery, and a Wesley



THE PIONEER SETTLEMENT OF INVERNESS—RANGES 1-3

Methodist Church and cemetery on the Bullard Brook, Lower Ireland village. They trekked the footpaths through the heavily forested countryside, to congregate at their range schools and churches. Their only form of transportation being foot and ox cart. The first horses were not introduced until about 1854. Due to their isolation, they inter-married for several generations, with many family trees growing horizontally. The following shows the pattern of repeated inter-marriage along the 2nd and 3rd ranges of Inverness between nine families:

REPEATED INTER-MARRIAGE OF BELSHER RANGE FAMILIES WITH OTHER BELSHER RANGE FAMILIES PRIOR TO 1850

	Aldrich	Davidson	Henderson	Hogg	Little	Marshall
Aldrich	X	X			X	
Davidson	X	X	X	X	X	X
Henderson		X	X		X	X
Hogg		X	X		X	X
Little	X	X	X	X		X
Marshall		X	X	X	X	
Ralston			X		X	X
Wright	X	X	X	X	X	
Wilson				X	X	

On the heels of the Irish settlement, an organized group of colonists arrived from the Isle of Arran, Scotland. Sailing from Lamlash, the first contingent of these former tenants of the Duke of Hamilton arrived at Quebec, 25 June 1829, on the brigantine "Caledonia." A second group arrived on the "Albion" several weeks later. The third group from Arran arrived from Greenock, Scotland on board the "Newfoundland." It was the intention of these Scots to settle in McNab Township, Renfrew Co., Ontario. They were taken by steamer from Quebec to Montreal in preparation for the journey westward. As happened to many bound for Upper Canada, they were met at the docks by unscrupulous land agents, and in their case, were convinced by one Buchanan to settle in Inverness, in what became known as the Scotch settlement.⁷

FAMILIES ON BOARD THE CALEDONIA

Head of family	No. in family	Head of family	No. in family
Donald McKillop	8	Neil McMillan	6
Archibald McKillop	7	Margaret McMillan	3
Archibald McKillop	8	Angus Brodie	6
Neil McKillop	8	Dugald McKenzie	4
Robert Kelso	8	Robert Stewart	batchelor
Alexander Kelso	7	Donald Stewart	batchelor
William Kelso	8	William Henry	batchelor
John McKinnon	6	John Cook	batchelor

FAMILIES ON BOARD THE ALBION

Head of family	No. in family	Head of family	No. in family
Mrs. John McKillop	9	James Fullerton	6
Mrs. Peter Gordon	2	John McKenzie	4

FAMILIES ON BOARD THE NEWFOUNDLAND

Head of family	No. in family	Head of family	No. in family
Peter Sillers	10	Donald Sillers	batchelor

Others from Arran came to Inverness in detachments of a family or two. Those who arrived in 1831 were:

Head of family	No. in family	Head of family	No. in family
John McKillop	6	John Kelso	5
Dugald Campbell	6	James Stewart	4
Mrs. Catherine McKillop	5	John McKinnon	8
John Kerr	2	Donald Hendry	2
Hugh Kerr	10	Mrs. Wm. Stewart	7
Duncan McKelvie	10	Wm. Murchie	batchelor
Donald Nichol	3	Donald Murchie	batchelor
Archibald Cook	10	Donald Kerr	batchelor
William McKenzie	6	Donald Crawford	9

The population of Inverness Township had increased from 60 persons in the spring of 1829 to 863 in 1831.⁸ The Arran Scots were intricately related through marriage prior to their arrival in Lower Canada. They, in their isolation in the upper half of Inverness, congregated around their newly founded church missions and continued to intermarry for several generations.

By 1836, all of the township's virgin land had been granted and there was no further influx of settlers to Inverness. The early years were devoted to clearing the land, planting and harvesting, and building of church and school.

Their meagre log cabins were ill constructed for the harshness of the Canadian winter. In summer, the cooking was done out of doors, over a fire kept burning night and day. In winter a firepit was constructed in a corner of the cabin. A hole in the roof, when not letting in the cold of winter, was belching out black smoke from the pit. Improvements and patchups were applied until the late 1850s, when two-story log cabins were the order of the day.

With the introduction of horses, the first central Orangemen's picnic was held on the 12th of July, 1854.⁹ This annual gathering rapidly changed the social structure, as families began to marry outside their home range and ventured further afield to mix with Irish and Scotch in the two halves of Inverness. By the 1850s, most farms had already been carved up among the first generation of sons born on the land. With families of 10 to 13 children, the younger sons were forced to seek land in the neighboring townships, thus creating an intricate relationship throughout the county.

The Grand Trunk Railway began in the 1850s running from Quebec City, through St. Johnsbury, Vermont, to Portland, Maine. Hundreds from Megantic packed up and resettled in Northern Vermont and New Hampshire, following their neighbors in a steady trickle from the 1850s to the 1930s. Of the earlier migrants, most took up dairy farming and logging. Many worked in the sawmills of New England in summer and ventured as far afield as Tennes-

see for winter work. Later, groups of young men went to work in the granite quarries of Vermont which took their toll in accidents and industrial disease. The cemetery at Websterville, Vermont, now speaks for them.

The westward expansion of the railway to Council Bluffs, Iowa, in 1867 was the answer for many Megantic families. The first large group to leave for the west was a family party of more than 100 Hendersons, Ralstons, McCutcheons, Robinsons, Wrights, Vernors and Walkers, including the 78-year-old widowed mother of the Henderson clan.¹⁰ This group first settled in the Davenport, Iowa area, purchasing large sections of land in Pilot Township. The group moved on to Cherokee County in 1888. Other groups soon followed to Iowa, Wisconsin, the Dakotas and Minnesota.¹¹

The flow was redirected in the 1890s as the settlement of Alberta came into high gear. At first whole families were to follow the railway to southern Alberta. Homesteads were started in the Nanton, Dewinton, Parkland and Okotoks areas. At the turn of the century, many single adults went west on the harvest trains to work on the homesteads of their old Inverness relatives and neighbors. Most never returned to Inverness.

While several generations were moving on in the spirit of their pioneer parents and grandparents, all of the farms of Inverness and neighboring townships were under full cultivation. Descendants of the pioneers continued to farm the hilly and rocky soil, more suited for asbestos and copper mining than for farming. They remained isolated from the outside world, walking barefoot miles, up and down hilly dirt roads to the range schools, gathering at the annual Orangemen's picnic, and marrying within the county.

Indeed, many of the fifth generation of Irish and Scots on the land did not know they were Canadian until called away to the Second World War. With the men gone to war, the women followed to support the war effort in the hospitals and factories of the Eastern Townships' cities. Farm production was drastically reduced.

After the war, jobs were plentiful in the cities and towns of Quebec. The veterans returned to the textile and pulp mills of Sherbrooke, Windsor, East Angus and to the asbestos mines of Thetford, Asbestos, Black Lake and Scotstown. In the 1940s and 50s, others moved on to larger towns in Ontario and western Canada. More than 40 families moved to Wentworth County in this period. Megantic farms fell into disrepair. Thousands of acres have now returned to their original wilderness state.

There are less than 20 of the original families still farming in Megantic County today. The population is 99% French-speaking, and even they are mostly elderly. The children of the French farmers are not interested much in farming either, and leave home for the cities. Yet the heritage of Megantic County will not die. Americans from east and west, as far as California, and others from the Canadian west still remember the stories of hardship and perseverance of their Megantic forefathers. For five generations, they have been returning to the old homesteads, to stand humbled at nothing more than ruined foundations of old farm buildings. The annual picnic at Inverness has continued uninterrupted since 1854. Nearly two centuries and great distances have not served to diminish the kinship of this unique Lower Canada settlement.

NOTES

1. An overview of British government activities and of English settlements in Lower Canada, for the period 1760-1815, can be found in *Histoire de la Seigneurie de Lauzon*, Vol. IV and V, by J.E. Roy, 1904 (in French), and *La Colonization de la Province de Québec: Les Cantons de l'est: 1791-1815*, by Ivanhoe Caron, sous-archiviste de la Province de Québec, 1927 (in French).
2. *The Northwest Company*, by G. Davidson, 1918, reprinted in 1967, Russell and Russell, New York.
3. Public Archives of Canada, RG1 L3L, Microfilm C2494.
4. Correspondence with Archives Nationales de Québec.
5. Public Archives of Canada, RG1 L3L, Microfilm C2495 (Eastern Townships - Land Grants).
6. *Annals of Megantic*, by D.M. McKillop, Lynn, Mass., 1902. This book gives a detailed account of the Isle of Arran settlement and a more general account of the Irish settlement of Megantic Co.
7. See note 6
8. Canada East, Megantic County, 1831 Census. Also available for 1861 and 1871.
9. *Sherbrooke Daily Record*, (newspaper).
10. Private papers of the Iowa Hendersons, held by Ray Henderson Miller, Menahga, Minnesota.
11. Newspapers articles from: *The Cherokee Times*, 1875; *The Paullina Times*, 1879; *The Weekly Cherokeean*, 1888; *The Cherokee Democrat*, 1888.

MAXIM BOISVERT/GREENWOOD, 1815-1904

*of Ste-Elizabeth, Quebec;
Kingston and Wolfe Island, Ontario*

By Eileen Hall

Contributing editor Eileen Hall of Florida is no stranger to these pages. Our very first issue contained her excellent family history on "Mary Ann Donovan, 1851-1891, of Bath and Wolfe Island, Ontario, and her children." Here is another Wolfe Island family, ably traced and documented.

Maxim Greenwood died 3½ years before I was born. His daughter Harriet lived across the street from us in the little southwestern Michigan town of Three Rivers, and I knew her well. She was my Grandmother Donovan, whom I called 'Nonga Don.'

I don't remember that Nonga Don ever told me about her parents or her brothers and sisters on Wolfe Island, Ontario. My mother was the family historian. She was Nonga Don's daughter-in-law and, as I advanced in wisdom and age and grace, I learned from her about my kinfolks.

My first lesson came in August 1910, when I was only two years old, too young to remember it, of course, but my mother duly entered in my 'baby book' that "Grandpa and Grandma Mahana, Daddy, Mamma, and Eileen started on a 12-day trip down East. We went on the 'City of Cleveland' from Detroit to Buffalo. We visited in Rochester, Canandaigua, Kingston, Wolfe Island, and Niagara Falls. In Canada, Grandpa and Grandma Donovan met us. We went from Rochester to Kingston on the steamer 'Kingston'"

In August 1912, the record shows, "Eileen, Daddy and Mamma went down East again, including Canada."

Again in July and August 1917: "Grandma Mahana, Daddy, Mother, Robert [my two-year-old brother], and Eileen took an auto trip down East, driving to Detroit, where we took the boat for Buffalo, then by auto to Niagara Falls, Rochester, Canandaigua, Geneva, Syracuse, Cape Vincent, and across to Canada"

That time I was old enough to observe and remember. The United States had entered the European War only a few months earlier, but Canada had been a participant since the beginning in 1914, and Kingston's Princess Street was dotted with men in uniform, many of them in wheel chairs, many with arms or legs missing. This sight burned itself into the memory of the nine-year-old visitor.

My Donovan grandparents had a home in Kingston, as well as the one in Three Rivers, Michigan, and travelled frequently by train between the two places. 'Nonga Don' was a slim, dark-haired, dark-eyed French-Canadian lady, one of 11 children of Maxim and Elizabeth Greenwood of Wolfe Island, Ontario. Aunt Jane, Uncle Frank, Uncle Joe, Uncle Tom, and Uncle Johnny were all living on the Island in 1917, and I probably met them all.

The eldest brother, Charles, lived in Brownsville, New York. George,

Edward, Josephine and their parents reposed in Sacred Heart Cemetery, Wolfe Island. Many years later we learned of Maxim and Elizabeth's first child, little Elizabeth, who apparently died in infancy while they were residents of Kingston.

Many years later we learned, too, that Maxim's name was originally Boisvert, that he was born 21 June 1815 at Ste-Elizabeth, near Berthierville, Quebec, the sixth of eight children of Jean-Baptiste Boisvert and Marie Aubuchon. His parents were married 4 November 1799 at Ste-Genevieve de Berthierville. It was a day of triumph and rejoicing when, in July 1977, we visited both of those villages and attended mass in the church where Maxim's parents were married.

Some of the cousins with whom I renewed acquaintance in recent years remembered "Grandpa Greenwood" and produced photos of him and his wife and children. Vincent Greenwood, a grandson, remembered that the old man taught him to say, "Comment allez vous aujourd'hui, Monsieur Boisvert?" and other phrases in his native French language.

Vincent told us that Maxim "was killed in Brownsville. Horse ran away with him and threw him on the railroad track. He was at Charlie's He used to drive with a pony, a small horse. He went clean over to Kingston. At that time the boat went from Kingston to the Cape [Vincent]. He took the horse over [from Wolfe Island to Kingston] on the boat, then took the other boat around and then drove [from Cape Vincent] to Brownsville. Next day that he got there the horse ran away with him and threw him out on the railroad track."¹

Apparently Maxim was returned, after the accident, to Wolfe Island, where he died. The death certificate shows date and place of death as 19 October 1904, Wolfe Island.

Vincent's sister, Hattie O'Connell, gave me a photo of Maxim sitting in a wagon with "the pony that caused his death" hitched to the front. The old man is warmly dressed against the chill of autumn, with a lap-robe over his knees and feet. (Yes, we had lap-robies when I was young, too, before the days of heated travel conveyances.)

Michael Reitzel, another cousin, gave me a copy of a marvelous photograph of Maxim, his wife, and ten adult children. What skilled photographers there were so long ago! It was made sometime before May 1900 when George died "before his parents, brothers and sisters." My mother recorded that "his six brothers were pall bearers."

The photo I like best, however, is of Maxim as a young man, dark-haired, dark-eyed like my grandmother, a dark beard neatly trimmed beneath his chin, from ear to ear, a printed kerchief showing below it against the dark background of his vest and coat.

Maxim, my French-Canadian great-grandfather, much younger than I am now, faces me from that photo with a challenge, it seems, to bring him back to life for his innumerable descendents, present and future. His eyes are penetrating, stern, yet there is a wee crooked smile on his lips. Maxim, once young, once the young Lochinvar. Frenchman that he is, he would hardly approve of my likening him to that Scottish gallant, but the idea persists:

"O, young Lochinvar is come out of the West
And in all the wide border his steed is the best;
And save his good broadsword, he weapons had none,
He rode all unarm'd, and he rode all alone.
So faithful in love, and so dauntless in war,
There never was knight like the young Lochinvar."²

Maybe, Walter Scott! Maybe, but there was a young Frenchman who came out of the EAST, out of Canada East, came up the banks of the mighty Fleuve St-Laurent, from beyond Montreal to Kingston, and there wooed and won a 15-year-old belle who, I'll bet you good Canadian money, was every bit as lovely as your "fair Ellen of Netherby Hall."

They told me, these cousins on Wolfe Island, that Maxim drove a stage between Kingston and Ottawa before his marriage. They described, among hazards of travel in those early 19th-century days, wolves that attacked the stages. "Sometimes," they said, "Maxim had to turn one of his horses loose for the wolves in order to save himself and his passengers." Legend or fact? I have been unable to verify it, but he did drive horses, and I'll guarantee "his steed was the best," just as young Lochinvar's claimed to be.

Another account states that Maxim and his brother Charlie drove stages between Belleville and Brockville. This could well be true, since "Charlie" (baptized Norbert at Ste-Elisabeth), nine years younger than Maxim, married Susan Henrietta Hicks of Brockville in 1844, three years after Maxim claimed the fair Elizabeth of Kingston. Charlie is listed as a "stage proprietor" in 1855, at the baptism of one of his ten children.³

There is also an account in the April 27, 1839 issue of the *Kingston Chronicle and Gazette* of testimony given to the Grand Jury of the Midland District by "Maxwell Greenwood, the lad who had charge of the Mail at the time of the robbery."

Our great-grandfather-to-be, then 23 years old, was the protagonist in this little drama in which, like the young Lochinvar, "he rode all unarm'd, and he rode all alone."

He stated in his affidavit, the newspaper says, "that on Thursday evening at about half past eleven o'clock while proceeding with the mail downwards [i.e. down-river from Kingston] he was stopped by three men in a small pine wood, about half a mile beyond Grass' Creek on the Montreal road, and thirteen miles and a half below Kingston.

"He had the mail in a one-horse wagon. Two of the robbers took hold of his horse by the head, and the third levelled a gun at him. They then cut the lines and traces of his harness, and tied deponent in the wagon.

"One of them said, 'I know the place to take the mail,' and added 'here is Johnston;' another said, 'my name is Johnston.' Deponent told him that he [i.e. the robber] was not Johnston, [he, Greenwood] having seen that person before and knew him by sight. 'Never mind,' said the robber, 'tell that my name is Johnston.'⁴

"They asked deponent if he had any news, to which he replied in the negative. They then enquired if there were many Yankees to be hung at Kingston.⁵

"After seeing that deponent was well bound and secured, they took his

horse and putting the mail on his [the horse's] back went off towards the river.

"He [Greenwood] asked them what they were going to do with his horse, when one of them answered that he would get him soon. One of the party said, 'you took the mail yesterday morning,' to which he [Greenwood] said 'Yes.'

"One of them had a very dark face, and it occurred to deponent that he was an Indian whom he had formerly seen. The person who tied deponent was a good deal agitated — his hands trembled much while binding him.

"Soon after the robbers went away, deponent succeeded in releasing his arms and hastened to give the alarm in the neighborhood, but found some difficulty in getting assistance. Deponent proceeded to Gananoque and related the whole affair to the Post Master.

"When deponent was first attacked the robbers made such a yelling noise that he thought there were twenty of them. The person who took the mail said to deponent, 'you may say that Johnston has got the mail again.' This person was previously silent, and kept at a little distance.

"We have reason to believe that the notorious Bill Johnston is at present in the City of New York, and could not therefore be personally engaged in the present outrage."

What happened to the "lad who had charge of the mail" in the interval between the robbery in April 1839 and his marriage on 22 February 1841 at St. Mary's, Kingston, to Elizabeth Yott/Huot, daughter of Joseph and Harriet Mercier?

What of his early life at Ste-Elisabeth before he and brother Charlie came to Kingston? What brought them there? When did they come?

We know only that the first child, Julie, born to Jean-Baptiste Boisvert and Marie Aubuchon at Berthierville, lived only four months and thirteen days, dying on 13 December 1800; that other siblings were Pierre, Marie Louise, Jean-Baptiste, Ursule, and Alexis, all born at Ste-Elisabeth between 1802 and 1818; that Jean-Baptiste (Maxim's brother) was married on 14 November 1837 at Ste-Genevieve, Berthierville, to Elise Robert, daughter of Joseph and Marie-Anne Riviere; that Maxim's parents "were alive and well at 84 years of age" in the 1851 census of Berthierville.⁶ I would be pleased to hear from any descendants of Maxim's brothers and sisters.

Maxim's paternal line has been traced back to Jean Joubin dit Boisvert, a soldier in "Les troupes de la Marine," sent to Canada by King Louis XIV for the protection of the colony. Jean was the son of Pierre Joubin and Jeanne Renaud of St-Benoit, diocese of Lavaure, Province of Languedoc, France.

Maxim's maternal line extends to Jacques Aubuchon dit Le Loyal, who received a land grant at Batiscan from Governor Montmagny in 1645. He was the son of Jean and Catherine LeMarchand of the parish of St-Remi, city of Dieppe, Normandy, France.⁷

In 1840, the year before Maxim's marriage, his father-in-law, Joseph Yott/Huot, purchased land on Wolfe Island from C.W. Grant, one-time owner of part of the Island. The purchase consisted of the east half of Lot 1, Con. 1, a property which remained in the hands of descendants for many generations.⁸

Maxim apparently retired from the stage business (before or after his mar-



Left, Harriet (Greenwood) Donovan, age 30, when she lived in Rochester, N. Y., in 1890. The photo was made at the studio of A. L. Lehnkering, 208 East Main Street, opposite Whitcomb House, as noted on the back of the original.

Below left, Maxim Greenwood and the pony that caused his death. According to his grandson Vincent Greenwood (15 July 1973, taped interview), his grandfather taught him to say "Comment allez vous aujourd'hui, Monsieur Boisvert?", French for "How are you today, Mr. Greenwood?"

Right, two photos of Maxim, both made by Sheldon & Davis of Kingston, both contributed by Chris Smith, July 1976. The photo below was made when Maxim was 88 years old, according to a note on the back of the original.





riage?) and became a farmer on Wolfe Island.⁹ He and Elizabeth and four children (Charles, George, Maryjean, and Francis) are to be found in the 1851 census living in a log house next to Elizabeth's eldest brother, Joseph, and his family, who lived next to the parents, the elder Joseph and Harriet. That census lists Maxim as age 35 next birthday, not too far wrong as such records go. He was actually 35 on 21 June 1850.

The census of 1861 lists him as age 45, a yeoman, with wife and seven children (Charles, George, Jane, Francis, Joseph, Maxwell jun., and Harriet). It also lists a Peter Greenwood, age 30, laborer, born in Lower Canada, his wife Charlotte, age 18, born in Upper Canada. This could not be Maxim's brother Pierre who was born in 1802. He would be 60 next birthday in 1851. Could it be a nephew? Peter and Charlotte are not on Wolfe Island in 1871.

The census of 1871 lists Maxim, age 56, his wife and nine children. Charles, the eldest, is married to Harriet (Shaver, daughter of Simon and Hannah, also Wolfe Island residents), and has a two-year-old (next birthday) son called 'Purley' (later Pearl).

Maxim's youngest children are Edward, Sophia, and John, all born within the decade. George and Mary Jane are "at home," the seven younger ones are "going to school." Maxim and Elizabeth are "unable to read or write."

George, second eldest son of Maxim, and Edward, ninth of his eleven children, predeceased the parents. George died 7 May 1900; Edward in May 1904, four months before his father.

On one side of the monument in Sacred Heart Cemetery, Wolfe Island, are the names of Maxim and his son Edward; on the other the names of Elizabeth, who died in 1910, and Josephine (Sophia of the 1871 census), their youngest daughter, who died in 1911.

Maxim and Elizabeth had 42 grandchildren, 138 known great-grandchildren, and so the generations multiply.

DESCENDANTS OF JEAN JOBIN DIT BOISVERT

This is my first attempt at a descending genealogy. It is patterned after those which appear in *French Canadian and Acadian Genealogical Review*. Corrections and additions will be welcomed. First through fourth generations are from Tanguay with occasional support from Drouin. I have only the Jobin-Boisvert lines; no sources for lines into which female relatives married. Fifth generation sources are Ste-Genevieve, Berthierville, and Ste-Elisabeth, Quebec. Sixth generation sources are St. Mary's, Kingston and Sacred Heart, Wolfe Island, Ontario. Later ones are information from numerous cousins.

The figure at the left indicates the filiation. All persons preceded by the same figure are brothers and sisters. They are descended from the couple bearing the corresponding number on the right.

Our Canadian ancestor was Jean Jobin dit Boisvert, son of George-Pierre Joubin dit Boisvert and Jeanne Renos of St.-Benoit, diocese de Lavour, Languedoc, France.

FIRST GENERATION

Jean	b 1661, d 21 March 1737 m 2 May 1694 Grondines	Francoise- Elisabeth Renaud
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SECOND GENERATION

1 Francois Jean-Baptiste	b 7 June 1694 b 29 Jan 1696 m 1729 m 29 July 1733	Therese Lagrave 2 Marguerite Chevalier
Francois	b 10 Mar 1698; d 26 Sept 1773 m 22 Jan 1731 Grondines	Francoise Le(s)cuyer 3
Joseph	b 1702; d 14 Apr 1734 m 7 Nov 1729	Marie-Joseph Le(s)cuyer 4
Alexis	b 8 July 1794; d 20 Jan 1774 m 30 Sept 1734 N-D de Quebec	Catherine- Charlotte Hamelin 5
Marie Marie-Joseph	b 22 Feb 1707; d 9 Sept 1729 b 3 Jan 1710 m 23 Jan 1731 Francois Ricard	
Marie-Francoise	b 2 July 1713; d 13 Feb 1742 m 9 Nov 1739 Deschambault	Bonaventure Savageau
Charles	b 7 June 1716 m 15 Apr 1749 Grondines	Marie-Anne Ripau
Louis	d c1760 m 1729	M-Catherine Dugue 6
Joseph	m 1729	Angelique Picher 7

THIRD GENERATION

2 Charles	m 7 Aug 1752 Deschambault	Marie-Agathe Argan
3 Marie Anne Marie-Marguerite	b 18 Jan; d 12 Oct 1733 b 3 June 1734	
4 Marie-Joseph	d 30 Jan 1744	
5 Alexis	b 20 Aug 1735; d 11 Apr 1789 m 24 Oct 1763 or 1762 Cape-Sainte	Elisabeth Germain 8
Marie-Therese	b 2 June 1737 m 20 July 1767 Ste-Anne de la Perede	Basile Barile
two unnamed Marie-Francoise	b & d 10 Dec 1738 b 14 Mar 1742	
Francois-Marie	m 8 Jan 1762 b 17 Jan 1744 m 10 Jan 1774 Ste-Anne de la Perede	Louis Trotier
Jean Baptiste	b 6 Feb 1746 contract 28 Jan 1773	M-Anne Dumay- Demers
	m 8 Feb 1773 Grondines	Marie-Louise Lecuyer-Guillet Marie-Joseph Lecuyer 9
Joseph-Marie	b 2 Apr 1747	

Eustache	b 1748 m 20 July 1772 N-D de Quebec	Marie-Josephte St-Michel 10
Charles Marie-Joseph Augustin	b 5 Nov 1750 b 17 Sept 1751 b 6 July 1754 m 11 Apr 1774 Ste-Anne de la Perede	Marie-Anne Gastineau 11
Marie-Louise Abraham Abraham 6 Marie-Catherine Louis	b 20 Jan 1756 b 13 Sept 1758; d 22 Nov 1759 b 5 Apr 1761 b 22 Oct 1730 b 29 Apr 1732 m 12 Feb 1753 Ste-Croix	Marie Biron 12
Jean-Francois	b 7 Feb 1734 m 16 Aug 1754	Marie-Genevieve Martel 13 Claude Lefebvre
Marie-Anne	m 8 Jan 1760 la Baie-du-Febvre	
7 Marie-Joseph Louise Francois Jean-Baptiste	d 26 Sept 1729 m 3 Aug 1750 b 12 Feb 1732 m 26 Sept 1768 Yamachiche	Charles Lemay Madeleine Gargeau

FOURTH GENERATION

8 Raphael	m 19 Jan 1790 Batiscan	Marie-Joseph Lan- glois
9 Jean-Baptiste	b 22 Feb 1774 m 4 Nov 1788 Ste-Genevieve de Berthier	Marie Aubuchon 14
Marie-Joseph Augustin Genevieve Marie-Anne 10 Marie-Anne- Bibianne Pierre-Eustache 11 Louis-Augustin Joseph-Marie- Louis Marie-Anne- Marguerite Louis-Augustine 12 Marie-Louise Louis 13 Francois Genevieve Marie-Angelique Francois-Xavier	b 26 Sept 1776 b 25 Jan 1780 b Mar 1785 b 29 Nov 1788 b 1 Dec 1775; d 12 Jan 1776 b 13 Apr 1778 b 23 Apr 1775; d 8 July 1776 b 24 Oct 1776 b 31 Oct 1778 b 30 Oct 1780 b 25 Sept 1757 m b 12 Dec; d 26 Dec 1755 b 21 Dec 1756; d 23 Jan 1757 b 21 Dec 1756; d 15 Sept 1858 b 12 Aug; d 14 Nov 1758	Marie Demers

FIFTH GENERATION

14 Julie Pierre Marie-Louise	b 31 July 1800; d 13 Dec 1800 b 23 Feb 1802 b 12 Jan 1804
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Jean-Baptiste	b 25 Aug 1810 m 14 Nov 1837 Ste-Genevieve de Berthierville	Elise Robert
Ursule Maxime	b 16 Aug 1813 b 21 June 1815; d 19 Oct 1904 m 22 Feb 1841 St. Mary's, Kingston	Elizabeth Yott 15
Norbert Charles	b 25 June 1824 m 22 July 1844 St. Mary's, Kingston	Susan Henrietta Hicks 16

SIXTH GENERATION

15 Elizabeth Charles	b 25 Aug 1842; d young b 5 Nov 1853; d 27 Apr 1922 m c1869 prob Wolfe Island m 27 Apr 1892 Wolfe Island	Harriet Shaver 17 Margaret Connolly
George	b 27 May 1846; d 7 May 1900 m 4 Apr 1875 Wolfe Island	Sarah McGrath 18
Mary Jane	b 18 Jan 1849; d c1927 m 23 Apr 1889	Thomas Flynn
Francis Xavier	b 7 Oct 1851; d 10 Jan 1926 m c1892	Nellie Donovan 19
Joseph	b 2 March 1854; d 27 June 1927 m c1891	Johanna Donovan 20
Thomas Maxim	b C1856; d 1940 m 9 Oct 1882 Wolfe Island	Sarah Jane Kelly 21
Henrietta Ann (Harriet)	b 15 July 1859; d 12 Oct 1929	James Donovan 22
Edward	b 28 Apr 1878 Wolfe Island	
Sophia	b 20 May 1862; d May 1904	
Josephine	b 24 Jan 1865; d 6 July 1911	
John Joseph	b 8 March 1869; d 16 May 1952 m 22 Sept 1889 Wolfe Island	Lillie Henrietta 23 Agnes Staley
16 Mary Jane	b 11 April 1845	
Charlette		
Elizabeth	b 2 Nov 1846	
Charles	b 23 Sept 1847	
James Alexander	b 7 Apr 1850	
Francois Xavier	b 6 Oct 1851	
Joseph Horatio Yates	bpt 14 June 1853; d Sept 1854	
Margery		
Henrietta	b 29 Jan 1855	
George Archibald	b 27 Aug 1856	
Florence Eliza		
Gertrude	b 12 Apr 1858	
Edwin Norbert	b 30 July 1861	

NOTES

1. Taped interview with Vincent Greenwood, 15 July 1973.
2. Scott, Walter: *Marmion*, Canto Fifth.
3. St. Mary's parish register, Kingston, Ontario.
4. MacDermaid, Ann: *The Heroine of Gananoque*, manuscript, 16 November 1977: "Pirate Bill Johnston, Van Rensselaer's chief-of-staff . . . had been born in Ernestown, had spent his childhood in Bath, and had served in the British Army in the War of 1812 . . . after an altercation with authorities, eventually deserted to the American side, served as a privateer and a spy for the remainder

of the war, roaming through the Thousand Islands, and later settling in French Creek [present-day Clayton] on the American side. He was later to become even more famous as the brigand who set fire the steamer 'Sir Robert Peel' off Wells Island in late May 1838, escaping with 6000 pounds in government monies and pay consignments for the troops in the Provinces.

"Together, Johnston and Van Rensselaer and MacKenzie laid out a bold and daring plan. On February 17, 1838, the state arsenal at Watertown, N.Y. was raided by unknown men and over 400 arms, with much ammunition, were taken. As well, four pieces of artillery were 'borrowed' from artillery companies in neighboring New York towns. All of this war material was transferred to French Creek, the home of Johnston, and the headquarters for Van Rensselaer. By the evening of February 21, there were more than 3000 crusaders for the new cause of Canadian democracy assembled at French Creek, ready to undertake the following strategy, put forth by Bill Johnston:

"Eight miles across the St. Lawrence slept the town of Gananoque, with stores of flour in its prosperous mills. Five miles from Gananoque on the Canadian side of the river was Hickory Island. In February, the St. Lawrence was frozen solidly enough to allow men, teams, and sleighs to cross from shore to shore. The American Patriots planned to assemble on Hickory Island, then swiftly to cross and capture Gananoque. Then fortified by plundered supplies and provisions, the army planned to dash to Kingston and storm Fort Henry

"Fortunately for the unsuspecting citizens of Gananoque, a woman foiled their plans" (used with permission of the author).

5. Spurr, John W.: "The Royal Navy's Presence in Kingston," pp. 88-91 of *Historic Kingston*, Vol. 26, March 1978. " . . . one crisis . . . occurred in mid-November, 1838 . . . the 'Battle of the Windmill' . . . a short distance below Prescott Tension continued along the border for many months after the affair at Prescott . . . Johnston . . . having lost a schooner at Prescott, surrendered to the Americans, and was promptly jailed. He escaped . . . and in the spring of 1839 arrogantly resumed his familiar hit-and-run raids in the Islands

" . . . during the winter and spring of 1838-39, the Town's [i.e., Kingston's] papers concentrated on the trials of the some 200 prisoners — the majority taken at Prescott — incarcerated in Fort Henry. They were tried by a court-martial convened on November 26th, 1838"

6. Data from parish registers of Ste-Genevieve, Berthierville and Ste-Elisabeth. Reports from 1851 census from Alphonse Emery of Ottawa.

7. Boisvert and Aubuchon lineages from Alphonse Emery, from Joy Reisinger, editor of *Lost in Canada?* and finally from Roland J. Auger, editor of *French Canadian and Acadian Genealogical Review*. All three concur.

8. *Kirkpatrick Family Papers*, Queen's University Archives.

Britain's children who came to stay

By Kenneth Bagnell

Between 1870 and 1930, tens of thousands of British children, some 80,000 of them, mostly orphans, were sent to Canada from the slums of Britain, many of them as farm workers. They came from conditions of grinding poverty, sent to a strange land, ostensibly for a better life, often only to encounter hardships almost as great as those they had left.

Kenneth Bagnell, editor of The Review a corporate publication of Imperial Oil Limited, and a well known writer and journalist, originally from Glace Bay, Nova Scotia, says the idea for his book describing these "Barnardo Children" (as they came to be known from the name of Dr. Barnardo, the evangelist and social worker who was the father of child immigration) came from meeting many of them as a child in Nova Scotia, and later from conversations with many in the Peterborough area.

"People had been suggesting to me that I should write a book for a long time, but nothing spoke out to me," he said. "Then I started to think about those children I had seen on farms when I went visiting in my own childhood — their strange, sad faces — always on the fringe of consciousness. When I asked who they were, I was always told they 'came from away.' I couldn't forget them. Later, I met some as adults here in Ontario and began to talk to them about their experiences. It was from those conversations that this book eventually emerged."

The book, entitled The Little Immigrants, The Orphans Who Came to Canada, is a remarkable tour de force, and will leave a lasting impression on any who read it. This article, written by Bagnell for The Review, gives the flavor of the work itself, and should fascinate those readers who may have a "Barnardo" ancestor. (The book is available through the book service of Generation Press, and was reviewed in Vol. 2, No. 4, 1980, pp. 246-247).

Readers who are sure their parents or grandparents came to Canada through Dr. Barnardo's homes may write to Barnardo's for genealogical information, though the organization exercises its judgement on what can be made available to third parties, says Bagnell. Moreover, since Barnardo's is involved today in several hundred child care programs, its resources for searching family records are somewhat limited.

Nevertheless, enquiries may be directed to: The After-Care Section, Barnardo's, Tanners Lane, Barkingside, Ilford, Essex, IG6 1QG, England. Although descendants of Barnardo children are not charged for this service, those enquiring may wish to make a modest contribution to Barnardo's work today.

Our thanks to Ken, and to The Review for making this adaptation available to readers of CANADIAN GENEALOGIST.

One day in June in the early 1920s, a small boy named Horace Weir stood nervously on the deck of an old steamer and watched the buildings of the port of Halifax begin to rise in the thick, gray mist. He was 11, a frail child who had been born into poverty in Britain and was now about to arrive in Canada to begin a new life as a farm boy somewhere in the Maritimes.

He gripped the rail and peered into the cold fog. He was worried, not just for himself and what lay ahead for him, but for his five brothers and sisters

who were also on board that day. He, after all, was the oldest boy, the one to whom the others looked. He worried for them, wondering where they were headed and what awaited them. They, too, were bound for life on a farm, his brothers as chore boys, his sisters as mother's helpers, all except Beatrice, who was not quite three and would, he was told, be adopted. He worried most of all for her. He always had, ever since that night a year earlier when his parents, broken by illness and terrible poverty, signed over all their children to an organization in Birmingham that sent boys and girls overseas to Canada.

It was almost dark when the six Weir children came down the gangplank. In the darkness and the confusion of landing — or perhaps it was planned that way to avoid the sadness of parting — Horace Weir did not see any of his brothers or sisters to say goodbye. That same evening he was put on a train for the Annapolis Valley in Nova Scotia, where he was met by a farmer in whose home he would pass his lonely childhood and in whose fields he would work until he was an adult and able to find a job for himself.

When he reached the age of 18 and was on his own, he began to search for his brothers and sisters, though he did not know for certain where any of them were. Often people told him he should try to forget them, but he could not. Over the years he found his brothers and sisters, all but the youngest, Beatrice. But as he found them, he found as well that on that evening when they landed in Halifax their family had been broken forever. Once, after he had located one of his brothers, he put his feelings into words: "For brothers, it was not like brothers." All his life he wondered about Beatrice, who was so young, so helpless, and who had disappeared so completely. When he was in his thirties someone told him she had been adopted by a family living in Prince Edward Island who had then moved to the United States, and so he was certain she was gone forever.

In June 1974, 50 years after he arrived in Canada, Horace Weir, who was then in his early sixties, a respected citizen and carpenter living near the Annapolis Valley community of Bridgetown, put his tools in the back of his car and began the drive home. Along the way he wondered idly if he and his wife might go to the ball game or perhaps drive down the road to visit his son and grandchildren. When he reached home and turned into the driveway he was curious to notice, beneath the trees in front of the house, a man and a woman. He got out of the car. The man, whom he had never seen before, spoke softly and a bit formally. He gave his name and said he was a retired officer of the Canadian services who had lived abroad for many years. Then, turning to the woman beside him, he asked Horace Weir if he had ever met her. Horace Weir looked and smiled but said no, he had not.

"Mr. Weir," the man said, "This is your sister. This is Beatrice."

He would always remember that day and how they stood there a long time, saying nothing. Then she reached out and shook his hand.

* * *

Horace Weir and his sisters and brothers came to this country in one of the most dramatic schemes in the history of immigration to Canada, one in

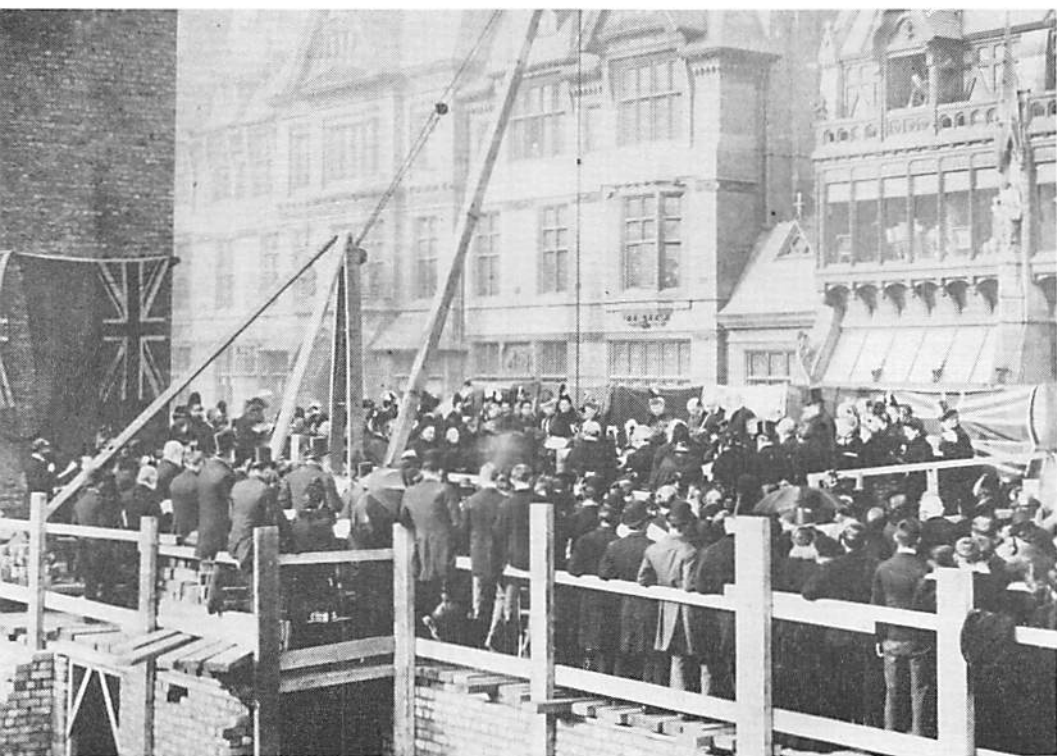
which more than 80,000 children, many just out of infancy, were gathered from the poor neighborhoods of Britain's cities — London, Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester — and sent to Canada to live on farms, some in the Maritimes and Quebec, but most in Ontario and Manitoba. During the peak period of the movement, the early 1900s, scores of organizations and individuals were busily shipping children to Canada. Some of the children, those too young to work, were adopted into families, often informally, but most were expected to spend the years of their childhood working in the fields or tending the cattle in an indenture that was stern and lonely. It was a practice that in some cases revealed the dark side of early Canada.

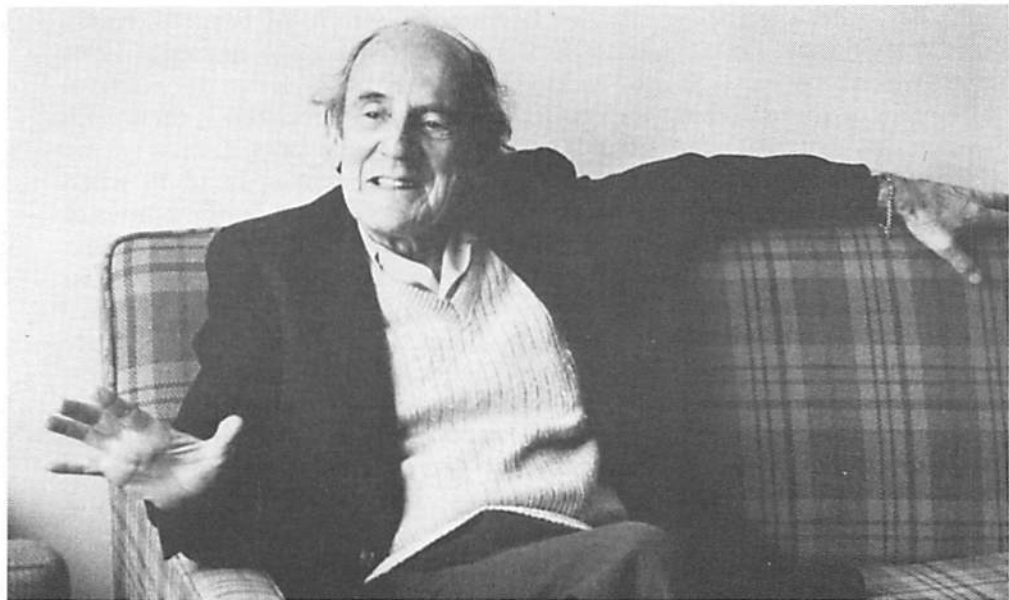
The child immigration movement began well over a century ago, on a day in early November 1869 when a woman named Maria Rye, a British suffragette whose opinions were as strong as her personality, arrived in the pleasant Ontario farmland near what is now Niagara-on-the-Lake, bringing with her 77 children, mostly girls between five and 10, whom she planned to entrust to anyone who would take them. She had gathered the children from the slums of the east end of London, where life was a squalid enslavement to poverty, disease, and crime from which death was an almost compassionate rescue. "The sight of so many little orphans," said *The Niagara Mail and Advertiser* when they arrived, "nearly all of whom are, we believe, deprived of both father and mother, moved all hearts with sympathy." The children were housed in a former jail which had been donated to Miss Rye for use as a dormitory and distributing centre.

For people in Britain who feared for the welfare of the children in Canada, Maria Rye had an answer that would be repeated for the next 50 years by those who, like her, brought children to Canada: "Can anything I introduce them to in Canada or America be worse than that to which they are doomed if we leave them where they are now?"

In those same months another woman in London, a deeply religious social worker, Annie Macpherson, who would have an even larger influence over child immigration, wrote a pamphlet for distribution among the well-to-do in London. Her message was clear: "We who labor here are tired of relieving misery from hand to mouth, and also heartsick of seeing hundreds of families pining away for want of work, when over on the shores of Ontario the cry is heard, 'Come over and we will help you.'" Then, in the spring of the following year, 1870, Miss Macpherson and her workers chose about a hundred boys from the children's shelter she had opened and sailed for Canada. In late May she arrived with them by train in the quiet Ontario town of Belleville, where the local council met her and invited her to establish her Canadian "distributing home." Within two years she opened a second home, in the town of Galt. Then, in 1877, convinced that Quebec should not be overlooked, her sister Louisa opened a third in the village of Knowlton, not far from Montreal, from where she sent children to the farmers of the Eastern Townships for many years.

Still, though Maria Rye brought out the first children and Annie Macpherson enlarged upon her work, it was a slight, dapper young medical student who would make child immigration a phenomenon of Canadian history and, in the process, become its most famous personality. His name was Thomas





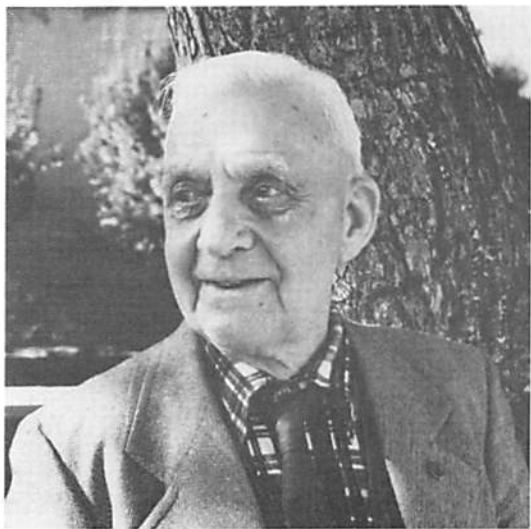
Top left, the Annie Macpherson Home, Stratford, Ontario, date unknown.

Bottom left, laying the cornerstone of the Liverpool Sheltering Home, Liverpool, England, one of the earliest homes from which children were sent to Canada by Annie Macpherson and her sisters. Date unknown but probably c1870s. (Photo courtesy Gwen Davies, Liverpool).

Top right, Professor John R. Seeley (Barry Dursley photo).

Below, author Kenneth Bagnell (Barry Dursley photo).

Below center, Fred Treacher, Toronto (Barry Dursley photo).



John Barnardo, and the organization he founded, which still bears his name, would send over 30,000 children to Canada. From 1882 to the early 1930s there was scarcely a farming district in Ontario or Manitoba that did not have a number of Barnardo boys and girls, with their cockney accents, their plain clothes, and often, too often, their lonely and frightened faces.

Barnardo was in his mid-twenties, a medical student in London, when Annie Macpherson began her work, but he was so appalled by the hordes of homeless children that he gave up his ambitions in medicine and became a full-time child worker, opening his first hostel, in the slums of east end London, in 1870. Before long the building swarmed with boys, so many that Barnardo was forced to find new ways to accommodate the numbers who were so desperately in search of his food and shelter. Emigration was the answer, made obvious by the woman with whom he worked while still a student, Annie Macpherson. Thus, in the middle years of the 1870s, the first Barnardo children began arriving in Canada in the care of Annie Macpherson, who brought them, along with her own parties, and settled them throughout Ontario, mainly in the farming districts between Belleville and Galt.

By 1882, however, Barnardo's work and ambition grew so large that he set up his own immigration scheme, with hundreds of children arriving every spring, summer, and fall at the Barnardo Homes in Toronto, Peterborough, and Winnipeg, and at the training farm in northwest Manitoba, near the community of Russell. Barnardo, who referred to child immigration as "The Golden Bridge" and "The Highway of Hope," saw it not just as an idealistic opportunity for his children but as a necessity if he were to expand his work. As he often told his supporters, "An open door at the front demands an exit door at the back." Thus, by 1897, when he was in his late forties, a famous figure in Britain and Canada, Dr. Barnardo's Homes were sending out a thousand children a year; the number of child immigrants remained steady right up to 1914, when World War I interrupted the program.

Thomas Barnardo was a complex mix of philanthropist and individualist. After he opened his hostels in London, he could be found, night after night, combing the streets until almost dawn, searching out the homeless children who slept beside sheds and beneath bridges. Sometimes he would return to his hostel just before dawn with a dozen boys, providing them with the first food and shelter they had had for weeks. Eventually parents, many of them in the workhouse, willingly gave him their children in a desperate hope that under his hand they might have a chance for a decent life in Canada. He became, while still a young man, a legend.

When he came on his visits to Canada he was greeted with something approaching awe, especially by the children he had sent out. Before each visit, his Canadian staff would send word of his coming to the thousands of children already on the farms and, on an appointed day, great numbers of them would gather either at the Canadian headquarters in downtown Toronto or, in the case of the girls, on the tree-shaded lawns of Hazelbrae, a large house donated to him in Peterborough which he set aside as the receiving centre for girls. Often after he visited Hazelbrae and had been the honored guest at an afternoon tea attended by hundreds of his girls, he would set out the next day, alone, by horse and buggy down dusty roads, a striking

figure in frock coat and top hat, calling at farms along the way to visit as many children as he could. Once, he set out for an obscure village a short distance from Peterborough, hoping to visit two small girls, both under 12, who had been sent from England two years previous. "I walked down a long and beautiful shaded street," he would write of his visit that day, "and knocked at a detached, old-fashioned house, standing apart from the others and back from the road." He was met by an elderly woman, who said that since she was alone and needed the companionship she hoped he had not come to remove the children. He spoke with her a few minutes, asking about the girls' manners and their willingness to work. Then he was ushered into the front parlor, where he sat alone while the woman went to bring the two children to meet their surprise visitor.

The girls were brought to him separately so that he might talk to each one privately. As each entered the parlor, silent with shyness, he stood up, removed his glasses, and extended his hand. He spoke gently, kindly, and, with his incredible memory for family details, was able to recall the parents they had left and to assure them that, even if it were lonely and hard, their choice had been for the best. He asked if they went to school and to church and if they were reading the Bible — the one he had given each of them, the one bearing his likeness and signature on the frontpiece — and then, in a gesture that was as sincere as it was brief, he asked them to do their best to live the good life. Then he shook hands again and, with the girls holding back tears, he bowed, kissed the tops of their heads, and left. For such children, many of them lonely and heartbroken, a visit from Dr. Barnardo, the only father some of them would ever know, was the most memorable event in their lives.

He was, as well as a visionary, an extraordinary fund raiser, so that while he was able to defray some of the costs of sending children to Canada through government grants and free travel, the enormous expense of maintaining and expanding his homes, feeding and clothing his children, came from money he raised almost alone, as a preacher, writer, and often, a showman. Every year, beginning in 1890, he rented for the annual meeting of Dr. Barnardo's Homes the great Albert Hall in London, turning the meeting into an extravaganza in which thousands of children took part, singing anthems, performing drills, and demonstrating the trades in which they were being trained in his homes — as tinsmiths, carpenters, tailors, domestics. But, with his keen sense of drama, he held the most emotional display for the end. After the songs were sung and the drills had ended, Barnardo, who always chaired the meetings, would step to the centre of the stage. He would say that now he was asking for the prayers of all people everywhere for his "dear boys and girls," those who were about to leave him for good. A trumpet would then sound, and from one side of the stage, slowly at first but with gathering pace, a line of children would enter, hundreds of them, all bound for Canada, boys in dark wool suits shouldering knapsacks and girls in long dresses carrying suitcases. Then, at the end of the long line, would come a child, usually a small girl, bearing a banner with only one word: "Goodbye." Invariably, the audience was swept with emotion.

One day in the spring of 1909, a couple in Montreal, Mr. and Mrs. Godbee Brown, sat in the living room of their comfortable home, and for the most of an hour they studied the pages of the recently published yearbook of McGill University. There, among the many serious likenesses of young men on their way into the professions of law and medicine, was the photograph of a young woman, a striking girl, around whom centred all their affections and ambitions. This was Theodora, their daughter, their only child, who was now graduating from McGill with honors, the vice-president of her class.

The outline of Theodora Brown's career at McGill, carried beside her photograph, made no reference to her early life, but even if she had agreed to explain it, there was little she could have told. Her birth was a mystery even to her, hidden in a brief note written years earlier when she was taken by someone and given into the care of one of the child organizations in London. When she was five years old she was put aboard a steamer and sent to Canada. Since she was too young to be placed out as a mother's helper, she remained in the distributing home to which she had been sent, in Belleville, Ont. Then, one autumn day, the people who managed the home received a note from Mr. and Mrs. Godbee Brown, well known members of St. James Methodist Church, Montreal, asking if they, who had no children, might take one of the children to raise as their own. Thus, in October 1890, Theodora was chosen by one of the leading families of church and society in Montreal, a couple whose home would include a library and conservatory, where her father would read her the classics. She would be surrounded by the advantages of affluence and the affections of a man and woman who took great joy in her arrival in their lives.

One day in winter, two years after she had come to the Browns, she saw some children rolling a snowball and ran to join them. Suddenly one of them, an older girl, shouted a remark that would affect Theodora's life in a remarkable way: "You know what? You're not Theodora Brown. You're a Home Girl. You came from the Home." Her mother did her best to explain, but for the rest of her life, as in the case of many children like her, the memory of that day would never go away. Despite all her gifts, her friends noticed a deep yearning for the past in her life, as if she were seeking to find out whose child she really was, not out of curiosity or bewilderment but to fill some void in her spirit. When she had a daughter of her own, Phyllis, she would remind the girl over and over again that she was her mother's "own flesh and blood." In 1948 her daughter, who had married and had her first child, returned to Montreal to bring Theodora Brown her granddaughter. Theodora's joy in seeing her grandchild was of a special kind. "It meant," her daughter would recall long afterward, "that she could once again say that a child was her own flesh and blood." In time, her daughter would become a student of genealogy and would spend years trying to unravel the riddle of her mother's childhood in Britain. But Theodora Brown's early life would remain the mystery of an abandoned child who had a fortunate destiny.

Other children were less fortunate. Barnardo and those who did similar work in the other organizations were often highly dedicated, but given the

scarcity of funds, the multitude of children, and the small number of workers, especially in Canada, it was inevitable that misfortunes would occur. Some children would be placed in homes where they were worked too hard, deprived of normal affection and, in some cases, seldom visited by a worker from the organization that had brought them to their lonely life in Canada.

One spring in England, not long after the turn of the century, a thin, lonely boy named Fred Treacher, who had been put in one of the homes because of his father's death and his mother's extreme poverty, was taken aside by one of the workers, a kind woman whom he had come to trust, and told that soon he would be going to Canada.

When he arrived in Montreal, he was put aboard a train and taken to Toronto. There he was put on another train with a tag on his jacket saying he was destined for a farmer in a small community in Ontario known as Elmvale. The work was hard and, for a boy of 12 who had never seen a farm, very strange. For weeks the farmer tried to teach him to milk, but he could not learn quickly enough, and though the man said little, it was obvious that he was growing impatient. One night when, as usual, Fred was eating alone in the kitchen, he overheard the man telling his wife that the boy was not working out, that he was nothing but "a green Englishman." Several times the farmer, who seemed to believe that punishment would teach Fred to milk, beat him severely, so severely that the boy took to hiding in the hayloft or in a distant field, coming out only to work or to eat.

His life brightened one day when he got word from England that his brother Bert, who was only nine, was also coming to Canada to be placed on a farm. The next day, with the letter in his pocket, Fred crossed the field to a neighboring farm, to the home of a man and woman who had treated him with great kindness. They, too, had taken boys from the Home, but they treated them as sons. Would they, Fred, asked, be able to take Bert? They said they would. Often after Bert had arrived in their home, Fred would cross the fields in the evenings, and there in the large, friendly kitchen he would sit at the table with Bert and his new family, saying little but somehow feeling that his own life was better just knowing that his younger brother had been so fortunate.

Then, one late afternoon in August, Fred finished his work early and crossed the field, hoping that he might be able to give Bert a hand with the chores. He reached the house and, finding it empty, he climbed to the top of a hill overlooking the lake where Bert often went to feed the ducks. He looked down and saw four people: the farmer — who was stirring the water with a long pole — his wife, and two men he did not know. He called out, asking where Bert was. Only the woman looked up. Slowly, she said that Fred should stay where he was. She began to come toward him, but before she reached him he saw the long pole rise from the water, and on the end of it, hanging on a hook, was the small peaked cap his brother always wore.

Many years later, when he was an elderly man respected in his community and church, Fred Treacher would go back to Elmvale and find once more the small grave and marker he remembered from his boyhood. It said that Bert Treacher, a Home Boy, was buried there. But what affected Fred so much were the words that were chosen to go beneath the name: "Dearly loved,

Dearly missed."

* * *

What many children like Fred Treacher would remember all their lives was the work, long, hard, and unrewarding. In July 1905 a nine-year-old girl with a bright, expectant smile, Ellen Keatley, was sent by train from Halifax to a farm in the Nova Scotia settlement of Pictou county. Within a few days of arriving there, she was, though only nine, carrying sacks of potatoes to the cellar, picking boulders from the fields, carrying all the water to the house and barn, and wielding a bucksaw in a vain attempt to cut the wood. For eight years, during which she was never visited by the organization that sent her there, she rose before everyone else and retired after them. Finally, when she was reaching 18 and facing another winter without even warm clothes, she wrote the Home and asked to be removed. She was. Some, like Amy Norris, who came to Canada when she was 12, were not kept in one place very long but were shunted from farm to farm all through childhood. Sometimes it was because they were mistreated and the Home removed them; sometimes it because the farmers were dissatisfied with them or no longer felt they needed them. Whatever the reason, the frequent moving from place to place left many of them bewildered and hurt and, they believe, unsettled for the rest of their lives. Amy Norris was moved 14 times in four years.

One of the most dramatic episodes in the entire history of child immigration came near the end, in the late twenties, just before the Great Depression delivered the final blow. A 14-year-old boy, very unhappy, was wandering through a London street one day when he spied a poster carrying a photo of a smiling farm boy and the words: "Come to Canada. Be Your Own Boss at 21." Within a matter of days, since he was old enough to emigrate on his own, he signed an agreement saying he would take whatever farm job was offered to him in Canada. Then he sailed. He was sent to a small, poor farm near Lindsay, Ont., to live with a man and his very aged mother, decent people but neither of whom had much sympathy for the lonely, precocious boy who sat at the table in the evening writing poetry. He found his best friend, indeed his only friend, to be a local minister, Reverend Robert Simpson, who, following Sunday services, would invite him to his home, where they would talk of ethics and ideas. The boy would never forget him.

Within two years the boy came to Toronto. Since the Depression had struck and he had neither education nor skills, the only job he could find was selling doughnuts on the street in return for a bed and all the doughnuts he could eat. In a decision that would influence his life more than he could have imagined, he joined a working boys' club at Toronto's Broadview YMCA. There, two of the administrators, Murray Ross and Richard Davis, sensed in him special gifts. Davis suggested that he should complete his education — he had never gone to high school — and, as an afterthought, told him that, if he wished, the Y would give him a test to measure his intelligence to see whether he was suited to higher education.

Six weeks later he showed up in Richard Davis' office and took the test, a standard IQ test which he was given a set time to do, though, of course, he

was not expected to answer every question. He finished the test in just over half the time. He answered every question; virtually every answer was correct. Murray Ross, later to become the first president of York University, would never forget the astonishing paradox of that day, the shabby, homeless orphan with the rare, even spectacular intelligence. "We took the results," Ross told a friend years later, "to psychologists at the University of Toronto. They said he was literally one in a million." Within a few months, through the encouragement of Richard Davis and using textbooks at home, the boy finished his high school studies and was entered at the University of Chicago in sociology, where he completed his degree in less than three years.

Thus began the career of the man many believe to be the most brilliant sociologist Canada has yet produced, a child emigrant from Britain named John R. Seeley. He became, in time, the head of sociology at York University, Toronto, and is today associate dean at a private college in Los Angeles. Like all the others, he would never forget the loneliness and the hardship of those early years in Canada. But in the end, most of all he would remember how one person, a country minister named Robert Simpson, befriended him in his ordeal and touched his life with hope. Often, he says, he goes back in his mind to the Sunday afternoons in the manse near Lindsay, Ont., and the long conversations with the aging Presbyterian clergyman. Perhaps John R. Seeley was speaking for most of the men and women who came to Canada as he did and found one person who cared for them, when, a few years ago, he spoke to the American Academy of Psychoanalysis. Recalling the influence of one man on his life he told his audience: "I know that for brief times, on small scales, as far as an arm will reach, good people still do good things."

Adapted from *The Little Immigrants* by Kenneth Bagnell, and published by Macmillan of Canada, Division of Gage Publishing.

New Brunswick Loyalists

By Sharon M. Dubeau

This is Sharon Dubeau's second contribution on the Loyalists of New Brunswick, and perhaps ultimately the beginning of something much greater than she originally contemplated. We print it here with pleasure, and encourage others who are working in similar records to consider publishing them here. Items within brackets are from Sharon's notes, and are intended to clarify the entry.

The Ontario Bureau of Archives Annual Report, 1904, contains the enquiry by the British Crown into the losses of United Empire Loyalists in consequence of their loyalty. An abundance of information can be found in these claims, which lists such things as: land holdings in America, services to the British, residence in New Brunswick and familial relationships.

Hearings were held in London, Quebec, Montreal, Halifax and Saint John between the years 1784 and 1788, in order to give the Loyalists an opportunity to state their cases. Only a small proportion ever did, however, because the time and expense involved were too much for most. The claims are reproduced in this Report in over twenty volumes, with an index to each volume prepared by Alexander Fraser.

Listed below are extracts from this Report of interest to genealogists, concerning the Loyalists who had settled in New Brunswick.

Ackerly, Obadiah: from New York, joined the British Army in 1777, settled Cumberland (Nova Scotia, later became part of New Brunswick).

Adams, Nathaniel: lived White Plains, New York; had house and land in Greenwich, Connecticut which had belonged to his father; a blacksmith by trade; went within the British lines in 1777; served with the Guides and Pioneers; 1787, resided in Maugerville, N.B.

Allen, Isaac: of Trenton, New Jersey; he joined the British Army, Dec. 1776; resided on the Saint John River, 1787; 1759, married Sarah, daughter of Thomas Campbell of Philadelphia who died in 1762; his brother-in-law was Captain Peter Campbell.

Allward, Asher: from Woodbridge, New Jersey; he fled to Staten Island in Summer of 1777; worked with the Engineering Department; he came to N.B. July 1783 and went first to Maugerville; by 1787 he was residing in Saint John.

Allward, Benjamin: from Woodbridge, New Jersey; in 1787 he resided in Maugerville.

Anderson, George: from Ninety-Six District, South Carolina; he was claiming for his father's estate; his father had died at Dorchester, in service with the British Army; father from Ireland; George, now 23 (in 1787) had served with the British militia and had gone from Charlestown, S.C., to Nova Scotia and then to Belleisle, N.B.; siblings - William (dead by 1787), Elizabeth, James, David, and Jane (all living in the States) and Susan, aged 7 (in 1787) living with George.

- Angevine, John:** from Dutchess Co., New York; served with the British Army and was taken prisoner for a time; in 1786, residing in Ramsback (Cumberland Co.?).
- Babbet, Daniel:** from Fredericksburgh, Dutchess Co., New York; during the war, he lived on Long Island where he was a blacksmith; came to N.B. in the last fleet; in 1787 living at Gagetown.
- Barker, Thomas, Esq.:** his estate was in Charlotte Precinct, Dutchess Co., New York; also owned a tract of land in Orange Co.; in 1776, he was imprisoned for his Loyalist sentiments, and released in 1777; in 1778 he fled within the lines at Long Island; in 1787 he was living in Fredericton.
- Beamson, Thomas:** from Petersham, Massachusettes; in 1775 he served as a guide and was later appointed Wagon Master with the British Army; he died Bedford, Long Island in 1780; this claim by his widow Elizabeth and children; Thomas, in seafaring line, also owned farm in New Brunswick, Sarah living in New England, Ebenezer, living Lancaster, N.B., Joseph and William, living with mother at Digby, Nova Scotia.
- Beardslee, Zephaniah:** from Stratford, Connecticut where he was a weaver, owning a small shop; he was a volunteer during the war and had served under Col. Ludlow; he arrived in New Brunswick, June 1783, and went first to Maugerville; in 1787 he was residing in Westfield.
- Bears, William:** from Woodbridge, New Jersey; arrived in New Brunswick in July 1783, to Maugerville.
- Bedell, John:** from Staten Island, New York; he was the co-owner of a store whose principal trade business was with the British garrison; store plundered on occasion by Americans; to New Brunswick, May 1784.
- Bell, Isaac:** in 1775, in trade at Stamford, Connecticut; during the war, employed as a pilot; father - James Bell, died 1765; wife - Sushana.
- Bellia, John:** from Phillipsborough, New York; in Oct. 1776, went within British lines and subsequently in service; to New Brunswick, July 1783, to Maugerville; father - Henry Bulyea; brother - James Bullia.
- Benedict, Lt. Eli:** of Danbury, Connecticut; father - Joshua; to Maugerville, N.B., October, 1783.
- Berton, Peter:** a merchant from New York; owned several sloops which were taken during the war; had been a master of a ship from 1756-1770; in Feb. 1776 he fled to Long Island for safety and there set up a farm; to N.B., June 1783, settled at Oak Point (Kings Co.).
- Betts, Azor:** a physician from New York City; imprisoned for carrying evidence to the British and sentenced to die; in service with the British, first a Capt.-Lt. with the Kings American Regt., later a Surgeon with Queen's Rangers; to N.B., May 1783.
- Bickle, Nicholas:** from Hunterdon Co., New Jersey; in service with the British he was first with the Wagon Dept., next a blacksmith in Philadelphia, and then a carpenter in New York; to N.B., May 1783, settled Kennebecasis River.
- Bishop, Silvanus:** from Litchfield, Connecticut; he served first in the Guides and Pioneers Corps, then as a Sergeant with the Prince of Wales American Regt.
- Blakeney, David:** a native of Ireland, to America in 1767; resided Ninty-Six

- District, South Carolina, on Coffee Town Creek; in N.B. settled Petittcodiac River, Westmorland Co.
- Botsford, Amos:** from New Haven, Connecticut; property was confiscated and sold; went to New York during the war; in N.B. was employed as a Land Agent to locate lands for Loyalists.
- Brown, James:** from Amelia Twp., South Carolina; deceased 20 May 1785 in N.B.; claim by his widow Ann whom he married in 1774; children - (ages as of 1785) Catharine, age 11, Jean, age 9, George, age 3.
- Bull, Jacob:** from Dutchess Co., New York; moved to Long Island during the war; two sons in British service; to N.B., 1783, settled Grand Lake.
- Bulyea, Abraham:** from Courtland Manor, New York; in 1780 at age 21, he enlisted in the British Army and served under Col. DeLancey; lived at Washademoak, winter 1783; in 1787 living on the Long Reach; he married in 1782 to Catherine Tabliet.
- Bulyea, Henry:** from Courtland Manor, New York; sons - Robert and Joseph; to N.B. July 1783.
- Bulyea, James:** from Courtland Manor, New York; brother - Robert; in N.B. first to Washademoak.
- Bulyea, Joseph:** from Courtland Manor, New York; served with the Westchester Loyalists; brothers - James and Robert; to N.B., August 1783, first to Long Island, then to Washademoak.
- Burt, David:** from New Haven, Connecticut; joined the British in April 1777; served with the Queen's Rangers; to N.B., Sept. 1783, settled first Gagetown, later Long Island.
- Burt, Rebecca:** from Ridgefield, Connecticut; widow of Benjamin, son of Seaborn; Benjamin served with the Queen's Rangers and died at Burton, 10 August 1785; children - Benjamin, age 21 (1787), Joseph, Rebecca, Sarah, Hulday, Darius, Goold.
- Cable, Ann:** widow of John of Glastonbury, Connecticut; John joined the British, December 1776 and served as a tender on a vessel, later he helped people over to Long Island, he died Dec. 1779; children - (ages as of 1787) John, 29; James, 24; Peter, 22; Anthony, 21; Daniel, 17; Jane, 25; Marianna, 15.
- Caldwell, William:** native of England; settled Union Twp., Pennsylvania; in 1775, he was sentenced for execution for his sentiments, escaped; in Feb. 1777, he joined the British; to N.B., Sept. 1783, to Queens Co.
- Camp, Abiathar:** native of Connecticut; in 1775, resided in New Haven, was a merchant.
- Campbell, Capt. Peter:** from Trenton, New Jersey; his father Thomas, owned a house and lot in Philadelphia which had been given to Peter in his will of 1762; joined the British Dec. 1776, taken prisoner in 1777, wounded in South Carolina; settled York Co., N.B.
- Carle, Thomas:** native of Long Island, New York; owned property in Dutchess Co.; held prisoner, May to Sept. 1776; settled Gagetown, N.B.
- Carpenter, Archelaus:** from North Castle, Westchester Co., New York; harbored many Loyalists in his home; fled to Long Island in 1777, to N.B., 1783, settled in Maugerville.
- Chace, James:** from Massachussetts Bay; native of Freehold, Mass.; son of

- George; to N.B., June 1783, to Maugerville.
- Chase, Reuben:** from Fredericksburgh, Dutchess Co., New York; in 1777 he joined the British on Long Island; to N.B., summer 1783; settled Gagetown.
- Clark, Joseph:** of Stratford, Connecticut; joined the British in 1776, served first with the Prince of Wales Regt., second with a Provincial Regt. as a surgeon; brother - Nehemiah.
- Clark, Nehemiah:** of Hartford, Connecticut; joined the British on Long Island, Dec. 1776; served first as a Lt., in a Provincial Regt., then as a Surgeon in Emerick's Chasseurs, then as a Surgeon in a Quarter Master company; to N.B., Sept. 1783, to York Co.
- Cochrane, Capt. John:** from New Hampshire, resided at Fort William and Mary, also had farm at Londonderry; he was the commanding officer at the Fort between 1771 and 1775; during the war, he served as a pilot employed by both the Army and Navy; to N.B., July 1783, first to Maugerville; claim by his wife Sarah, who stated that her husband was too ill to attend hearings.
- Colden, David, Esq.:** from Long Island, New York; second son of Lt.-Gov. Colden of New York; joined the British and took refuge on Long Island where he was the Superintendent of Police; owned vast estate and mansion on Long Island, as well as lands in Ulster, Albany, Tyrone, Charlotte, Cumberland and Gloucester counties; attainted of treason; went to England, summer 1784 and died there soon afterwards; son Cadwallader, age 18 (in 1787) claiming for the estate; also four daughters residing in States.
- Compton, John:** from New Jersey, to Maugerville, N.B., July 1783; in 1787, he was employed as a bricklayer in Saint John and Carleton.
- Cook, Zedicia:** from Newhaven, Connecticut; left his home in July 1779 as he was being tormented by the rebels; served with the Barrack-Masters Dept. on Long Island; to N.B., July 1783, settled Maugerville.
- Cornwell, Samuel:** of King's Bridge, Dutchess Co., New York; served as a Sergeant with the British army; in 1786 he was residing in Cumberland Co. (Nova Scotia, later part of N.B.).
- Cory, Sarah:** widow of Griffyn of Courtland Manor, Westchester Co., New York; Griffyn was too old to bear arms, but had two sons in service, Thomas and John; to Long Island for safety, Griffyn died there August, 1780; Sarah and children to N.B., Sept. 1783, settled at Gagetown; children - Thomas, John - died in service, Gilbert - died at Gagetown in 1787, Griffyn - dead (by 1787), Lewis - dead (by 1787), Morris - dead (by 1787), Silvanus, age 22 (in 1787).
- Cowgill, John:** from Newtown, Sussex, Co., New Jersey; joined the British in Feb. 1777, and became a Captain with the New Jersey Volunteers; in N.B. Settled Kennebecasis River.
- Cowperwaite, Hugh:** of Salem Co., New Jersey; he served as a guide and raised a company for the British; to N.B., summer 1783, settled at Maugerville.
- Crannel, Bartholomew:** from Poughkeepsie, Dutchess Co., New York; forced to flee to Long Island, Dec. 1776; in N.B., he became Clerk of the City of Saint John; he married Sarah, daughter of Peter Van Clerk and had six children.

Crawford, James: from North Castle, Westchester Co., New York; in 1777, he joined the British on Long Island and later became a member of the Guide and Pioneer Corps; father - John, d. 1773; brothers - Robert, Archibald, and John; James to N.B., May 1783, settled first Burton, then Long Reach.

Crawford, John: from Poundridge, Westchester Co., New York; joined the British, 1780 and worked as a cordwainer and shoemaker; father - John, died 1770; brothers - Robert (dead in 1787) and James; in N.B. first settled in Cumberland (Nova Scotia, later part of N.B.)

Curry, Joseph: from Peeks Kill, New York.

Dickenson, Nathaniel: from Deerfield, Massachusetts; had been employed in collecting oxen and sheep for the British army at Boston, and later became a conductor of artillery; forced to flee to New York in 1776 for protection; resided in Saint John, N.B., brothers - James, dead (in 1787), Samuel died Nov. 1782; sister - Hannah, m. Coll. Williams.

Dickenson, Samuel: from Dutchess Co., New York; in 1779 he went within the British lines and became a guard for the troops.

Dickson, Joshua: from Fairfield, Connecticut; joined the British in 1776 and served with the Queen's Rangers; to N.B., June 1783, settled at Kingston.

Dorington, John: from Orange Co., New York; during the war lived on Long Island where he cut wood for the garrison and city; to N.B. May 1783, settled Kennebecasis River.

Eagles, John: from White Plains, New York; served with the Queen's Rangers, 1776-77; went first to Bermuda in July 1783, then to Anapolis, Nova Scotia in May 1784; in 1787 residing near Saint John.

Earle, Edward: from Hackinsac, New Jersey; to N.B., Oct. 1783, settled at Fredericton; brother - Justus; father - Sylvester, died about 1768.

Fairweather, Thomas: from Norwalk, Connecticut; fled within British lines on Long Island.

Fanning, Col. David: native of Virginia; resided in North Carolina previous to the outbreak of the war; first went to St. Augustine; in 1784 went to N.B., settled in Kings Co.

Flaglor, Simon: from Dutchess Co., New York; in 1779 he joined the British and worked for the garrison on Long Island; to N.B., June 1783.

Flewelling, Abel: from Newboro, Ulster Co., New York; he served for two years with the Engineering Dept., as a master of a yacht; to N.B., June 1783, settled Long Reach.

Flewelling, Francis: from North Castle, Westchester Co., New York; joined the British in 1779 on Long Island; to N.B. summer 1783, settled on Musquash Island.

Flewelling, Thomas: from North Castle, Westchester Co., New York; to N.B., August 1783.

Foord, John: native of Perth-Amboy, New Jersey; also owned land in Woodbridge, N.J.; he served as a carpenter in the Engineering Dept.; his family lived on Staten Is. during the war; father - Samuel, died 1786.

Foster, Ebenezer: of Woodbridge, New Jersey; he was a Judge of the Inferior Court; in Dec. 1776, he went within the British lines, first to Staten Is., then Long Is.; to N.B., May 1783; sons - Stephen and Lawrence.

Fowler, John: native of Guildford, Connecticut; in 1775 he resided in Stock-

- bridge, Massachusetts; to N.B., Apr. 1783, settled Kingston.
- Fowler, Josiah:** from Rye, Westchester Co., New York; joined the British army in 1780; to N.B., Sept. 1783, to Maugerville; moved to French Village in Spring, 1786.
- Free, William:** from Courtland Manor, New York; served with Col. DeLancey for four years; to N.B., July 1783.
- French, Charity:** native of Connecticut; involved in farming and trade in Albany, New York in 1775; served with the Commissary's Dept.; he was held prisoner for two years after the war, caught while trying to rejoin wife and children at Dover, New York; to N.B., July 1786, settled Petitcodiac River.
- Gedney, Joshua:** from Dutchess Co., New York; served with the militia there; to N.B., June 1783.
- Gilbertson, Gilbert:** from Monmouth Co., New Jersey; went first to Shelburne, Nova Scotia; in May 1784, he settled at Beaver Harbour, N.B., then he went to gather his family at their farm in Upper Freehold, New Jersey; returned to N.B., by 1786.
- Gill, John:** from Bucks Co., Pennsylvania, where he had kept a tobacco store in 1770 and held an interest in the Black Lead Manufactory in 1775; settled Beaver Harbour, N.B.
- Golden, Joseph:** from North Castle, New York; also held land at Courtlands Manor; in 1776 served as a guide with the British army; settled Long Island, Saint John River, N.B.
- Gordon, James:** emigrated to America in 1772; settled first on the Savannah River, South Carolina where he had a plantation of 450 acres, then resided on the Broad River in Georgia.
- Grant, Sarah:** widow of Major Alexander Grant, a native of Scotland who served with the New York Volunteers; family resided in Boston, Mass., in 1775; Sarah died in N.B., 9 Mar. 1787; claim by her son Robert, aged 18 (in 1787); other children - Helen, age 17, Elizabeth, age 16, and Lucy, age 13 (as of 1787), all residing in Anapolis, Nova Scotia, in 1787.
- Green, Elizabeth:** from Courtland Manor, New York; husband died in service, Oct. 1781, had been in service with DeLancey and Emerick's Chasseurs; to N.B., Aug. 1783, settled St. Anns (Fredericton).
- Grey, William:** from Westchester, New York; in March 1777, he took refuge within the British lines; had been captain of Loyalist company; to N.B., Aug. 1783, settled first Maugerville, then Belleisle Bay.
- Hallet, Samuel:** native of Long Island, New York; father - Joseph died 1766; sons - Daniel and Joseph; served as a Captain with DeLancey; settled Saint John, N.B.
- Hamilton, Lt.-Col. John:** of Ninety-Six District, South Carolina.
- Hamilton, John:** native of Ireland; resided Coty Dam Creek, South Carolina; lost his plantation and stock to the Americans; in N.B., settled Petitcodiac River.
- Hanford, Sarah:** late widow of Josiah Wheeler, native of Fairfield, Conn., who served with the Prince of Wales Regt., and died at New York, Mar. 1782; Sarah arrived at Saint John, Aug. 1783 with three children - Josiah, age 17, Sarah, age 13, and Tolman, age 10 (ages as of 1787); she married

Thomas Hanford at Carleton, 29 Feb. 1787.

Harding, William: from Newboro, Ulster Co., New York; he joined the British in 1776 and served as a pilot; went to Anapolis, Nova Scotia, in 1782; to N.B., Apr. 1783, settled first at Maugerville, then on the Belleisle River.

Hardy, Elias: a native of England; went to Virginia, Apr. 1775; in 1787, he was an attorney residing in Saint John, N.B.

Harkey, David: from New Montgomery, North Carolina; to N.B., June 1783, settled at Grand Bay (Kings Co.)

Harn, Andrew: from Rowan Co., North Carolina; a native of Pennsylvania; to N.B., summer 1783, settled first 100 miles up the Saint John River; by 1787 living at Grand Bay.

Hatfield, Isaac Jr.: of Westchester Co., New York; in 1783 he was living in Digby, Nova Scotia; in N.B., by 1787.

Heacock, Thomas: of Orange Co., New York; served with Col. Fannings Regt.; to N.B., Sept. 1783, settled first at St. Anns (Fredericton), then removed to Saint John.

Hendrick, Conrad: from New Jersey; died in N.B., May 1784; this claim by his wife; his children were: Sarah, James and John, all living in N.B., and David of U.S.

Hoit, Stephen: from Norwalk, Conn.; son of James; joined the British army, Sept. 1776; had also owned house, barn, land, store and wharf in Norwalk; settled in Saint John, N.B.

Horner, John: of Monmouth Co., New Jersey; had a commission in the army; served as a guide; settled at Beaver Harbour, N.B.

Hoyt, Israel: from Norwalk, Conn.; joined the British for protection in 1777, after he had been imprisoned; to N.B., May 1783, settled at Kingston.

Hoyt, James: from Norwalk, Conn.; owner of a private trading vessel; imprisoned on suspicion of bringing tea into America; in 1777 he went within the British lines and around 1780, he was appointed Cashier to the Barrack Masters Dept., and later he was a Quarter Master with the Prince of Wales Regt.; he had returned to Stratfield, Conn., by 1786.

Hubbard, Matthew: from Stamford, Conn.; he served as a privateer during the war; in N.B., he settled at Burton.

Ingraham, Benjamin: from Albany Co., New York; he joined the British, Dec. 1776, and served with the King's American Regt.; to N.B., summer 1783, settled at St. Anns (Fredericton).

Iredell, Abraham: lived near Philadelphia, Penn.; was the Deputy Surveyor for Northampton and Northumberland Cos., Penn.; he joined the British army in 1777; resided in Saint John, N.B.

Ives, Capt. David: from Shoreham Twp., Charlotte Co., Vermont; to N.B., May 1783, settled at Oromocto (Queens Co.).

Jones, Edward: from Hilton Twp., Bucks Co., Penn.; he served with the Bucks Co. Volunteers; son of Edward Sr., who died about 1774; to N.B., May 1783. Settled first at Maugerville, then at Spoon Island (Queens Co.).

Jones, Mahitabel: widow of Elisha of Pittsfield, New Hampshire, who had been employed in the forage and wagon dept. of the army and had died Jan. 1783; their children were: Elisha, age 23 (in 1786) of Saint John; Alpheus and Mahitabel in U.S.; and Sereno, Upham, Asina, Unice and

- Robert, all living in Digby, Nova Scotia, with their mother.
- Jones Simeon:** from Mass.; the younger son of Col. Elisha; lived at Hevisdue, N.H. in 1775; went within the British lines at New York in 1777, after having been imprisoned; he served as a Lieutenant with the Kings American Dragoons; to N.B., Apr. 1783, settled at Prince William.
- Kent, Stephen:** son of David of Woodbridge, New Jersey, who had died at New York in 1778; the family fled to Staten Is., in 1777; Stephen settled on Kennebecasis River, N.B.
- Kern, Rev. John Michael:** native of Germany; to New York in 1763; in 1775 he was living at Wallkill, near Albany, New York; he was banished from New York, Aug. 1778; to N.B., Sept. 1783, settled at Grimross (Queens Co.).
- Ketchum, James:** from Norwalk, Conn.; joined the British army in Jan. 1777; settled at Kingston, N.B.
- Ketchum, John:** son of Joseph, of Norwalk, Conn.; in 1775 he was living in Stratford, Conn.; he joined the army, May 1777, and commanded an armed vessel to protect his wood trade vessels.
- Ketchum, Jonathan:** a tavernkeeper from Norwalk, Conn.; father to Samuel, brother to John.
- Kingsley, Zephaniah:** a native of England, he had emigrated to America in 1770; in 1775 he was an eminent merchant in Charleston, S.C.
- Knapp, Titus:** from North Castle, New York; he served with the Westchester Loyalists; settled in Cumberland Co., Nova Scotia (later part of Westmorland Co., N.B.).
- Lawrence, William:** from Dutchess Co., New York; he was obliged to quit his home and join the British in New York in 1777; to N.B., Aug. 1783, settled Gagetown.
- Lawson, John:** from Poughkeepsie, Dutchess Co., New York; served with the Guides and Pioneers, 1776-77; to N.B., fall 1783, settled Musquash Is., near Gagetown.
- Lippincott, Richard:** from Monmouth Co., New Jersey; in N.B. settled first at Gagetown; in 1787 living at Beaver Harbour.
- Loder, Jacob:** from Stamford, Conn., joined the British on Long Is., Apr. 1777 and continued in trade there; to N.B., July 1783, settled Maugerville.
- Long, John:** from Pennsylvania; native of Nantucket, Mass.; in 1775, he was living on Indian Is., Nova Scotia; joined the British Army in 1779 and served as a privateer; to N.B., Jan 1784, lived first at St. Andrew.
- Ludlow, Col. Gabriel G.:** native of New York; in 1775 he was living in Queen's Co., N.Y., and commanding the militia there; later served as a colonel with DeLancey's third battalion; son of Gabriel.
- Lymburner, Mathew:** from Penobscot, Mass.; native of Scotland, to America in 1767; a farmer and miller by trade; brother to John; to N.B., Oct. 1783, settled St. Andrew.
- Lyon, Joseph:** from Fairfield, Conn.; brother to Peter; joined the British in 1777 and served with the Associated Loyalists; settled at Kingston, N.B.
- Mercer, Joseph:** native of Virginia; lived in Bladen Co., North Carolina; to N.B., May 1783, settled first at Burton, by 1787 living in Saint John.
- Mercereau, Andrew:** from Middlesex Co., New Jersey; served with the Brit-

ish Army, 1776-77; settled at Maugerville where he died in 1785; claim by his widow Phebe, who had left N.B. by 1787 and had returned to Middlesex Co., N.J.

Merritt, Nathan: from Peeks Kill, Westchester Co., New York; he kept a store on Long Island during the war; to N.B., August 1783, settled 50 miles up the Saint John River.

Miles, Samuel: from New Milford, Conn.; son of Justin; married daughter of Daniel Picket; served as Commissary during the war; settled in Saint John, N.B.

Miller, Moses: from Philips Manor, New York; imprisoned during the war for being a Tory; to N.B., Fall Fleet, settled Queens Co.

Montgomery, Alex: from Spencertown, near Albany, New York; married daughter of Greshom Lockwood; to N.B., May 1783, settled at Burton; nine children - John, Alex, Archibald, age 22 (in 1787), Hugh, age 18 (in 1787), David Mary, Susan and Susannah.

Montgomery, Alex Jr.: son of Alex; served with the British during the war; to N.B., summer 1783, settled at Gagetown.

Morehouse, Daniel: from Courtland Manor, Westchester Co., New York; his grandfather Samuel, who had died about 16 years ago (in 1787) had given him land in Ridgefield, Conn., from where Daniel had moved about seven years before the war; served with the New York Volunteers; to N.B., Oct. 1783, settled at Burton.

Morrell, John: native of Long Island, N.Y.; in 1775 he was living in Newbury, Queens Co., N.Y.; joined the British army in 1776; to N.B., Apr. 1783, settled at Maugerville; by 1787 at Belleisle R.

Mundy, Joseph: from Woodbridge, New Jersey; brother to Nicholas and Reuben; to N.B., July 1783, settled up the Saint John River.

McDonald, Capt. Alex: a native of Scotland, he emigrated to Philadelphia, Penn., in 1773, where he kept a store; to N.B., Sept. 1783 with his regiment, which was disbanded at Maugerville; in 1787 he was living at St. Anns (Fredericton).

MacDonald, John: a native of Scotland, he went to America c1763 and settled in New York; during the war he was imprisoned for enlisting in the Royal army; to N.B., Aug. 1783, settled at Burton.

McDonald, Thomas: from North Castle, Westchester Co., New York; to N.B., summer 1783, settled first as Washademoak, Queens Co.; later settled on Long Island in the Saint John River.

McEwan, Patrick: lived in New Jersey, then in North Carolina; in 1775, he was living in Charleston, South Carolina; he served with the British during the war; he went first to Halifax, then he settled on Belleisle River, N.B.

McKee, John: a native of Ireland; went to America in 1764; in 1770 he married and settled in Norwalk, Conn., and in 1775 he was living in East Haddam, Conn.; in 1776 he was taken prisoner for assisting the loyalists; he resided on Long Island during the war and kept a tavern in New York; brother to William; in N.B., settled in Saint John.

McMaster, James, John, and Patrick; brothers, natives of Scotland; their fourth brother was Daniel; went to America prior to 1768; engaged in trade at Boston and Portsmouth, New Hampshire; John was living at Ports-

- mouth in 1775 and settled in Halifax.
- McNeal, Hugh:** a native of Ireland; in America, he lived in Bedford Co., Penn.; his brother James was killed at Brandywine (in 1777); to N.B., Aug. 1783, settled at Burton.
- Odell, Rev. J.:** was the Rector of Burlington, New Jersey in 1775; in 1776 he joined the British army; his wife was Ann DeCow, daughter of Isaac; in 1787, he was the Secretary to the Province of N.B., residing in Fredericton.
- Ogden, Benjamin:** see Rachel Wetmore.
- Ogden, John:** from Westchester Co., New York; to N.B., July 1783, settled first at Gagetown; by 1787 he was living on Long Island in the Saint John River.
- Oram, James:** a gardener, nurseryman and seedsman, who resided near Philadelphia, Penn.; he joined the British in 1777.
- Page, Robert:** a native of Scotland.
- Paine, William, M.D.:** from Worcester, Mass.; he went to London, Eng., before the war; in 1775 he was appointed Apothecary to the Army and went first to North Carolina, then to South Carolina, where he was attached to a hospital unit; he later served in New York, where in Fall 1782, he was appointed Physician to the Army; settled first in Halifax (then to St. Andrews, N.B.).
- Palmer, Gideon:** from Frog's Neck, New York; he was the part owner of a sloop, later taken by the Americans, which was used for transporting wood for the British army; he served as a Lieutenant with the Westchester Loyalists.
- Partelow, Amos:** from Dutchess Co., New York; he joined the British on Long Island in 1777 and served as a Sergeant during the war; to N.B., May 1783, settled at Maugerville.
- Pemart, Francis:** born at sea, resided in France; by 1775 he was living in Fishkill, New York; in Mar. 1777, he joined the British army and acted as a Pilot to the King's ship; in N.B. settled in Saint John.
- Perine, William:** from Monmouth Co., New Jersey; in 1775, he was living in Upper Freehold, N.J.; he joined the British army in 1776; in 1787, he was a commander of a sloop which traded between New York and N.B.
- Perkins, Isaac:** a native of North Castle, New York; in 1775, he was living in Hackinsack, New Jersey; he joined the British army in Nov. 1776.
- Peters, Thomas:** from Dutchess Co., New York; he was frequently imprisoned during the war, on account of his loyalty; in 1787, he was living in Maugerville, N.B.
- Pickens, Andrew:** from Hunterdon Co., New Jersey; in 1777, he was imprisoned twice and wounded once; he went within the British lines at New York in Oct. 1777; to N.B., June 1783, settled Kennebecasis R.
- Picket, David:** a weaver from Stamford, Conn.; he left his home, Sept. 1776 and joined the British on Long Is.; to N.B., May 1783, settled at Kingston.
- Pine, Stephen:** from Ulster Co., New York; he also had lands in Dutchess Co.; father to Alpheus; to N.B., May 1783.
- Pote, Jeremiah:** from Falmouth, Mass.; in May 1777, he was forced to quit his home and go to Nova Scotia; he went to New York in 1778 and was employed as a pilot; in 1779, he was taken prisoner; he removed to Penob-

scot, Mass., in 1780 and settled in St. Andrews, N.B., in 1784.

Powell, Caleb: from Dutchess Co., New York; had six sons including Samuel and Soloman; to N.B., Sept., 1783, settled at Gagetown.

Powell, Soloman: son of Caleb; from Dutchess Co., New York; joined the British army in 1779.

Pugsley, Gilbert: native of Westchester Co., New York; in 1775 he was residing in Phillipsburgh, N.Y.; to N.B., Sept. 1783, settled first at Washadem-oak, Queens Co., then to Long Island, Saint John River.

Quig, Hugh: from Morris Co., New Jersey; had assisted the Loyalists at Long Island, N.Y.

Raymond, Silas: a house carpenter and joiner from Norwalk, Conn.; his father died in 1763, to N.B., May 1783, settled at Kingston.

Redout, Martha: from North Fairfield, Conn.; to N.B., May 1783, with husband Ephraim Tredwell and children; settled Musquash Is., Queens Co., N.B.; Ephraim served with the British army, had resided on Long Island, N.Y. during the war; Ephraim died in N.B., in 1784; children include: Mathew, age 24 (in 1787) and Nathaniel; in 1787 Martha lived at Mauger-ville.

Reece, Anthony: native of West Indies; resided at Middletown, Conn., in 1775; went to Quebec in 1777 and joined the British army; in Sept. 1777, he was in New York with the army.

Richards, Charles: from Elizabethtown, New Jersey; he joined the British at New York, in 1778.

Roberts, Nathan: son of John, who died in 1782; lived close to Philadelphia, Penn., a millwright by trade; served as a Guide during the war, at Philadelphia; to N.B., July 1783, settled on Kennebecasis River.

Robinson, Joseph: from Broad River, South Carolina; in 1775 was a major of the militia there; during the war served as a Lieutenant-Colonel with the South Carolina Loyalists; after the evacuation of Charleston, he went first to Florida for one year, then to Jamaica for one year; in 1787, residing on Kennebecasis River, N.B.

Rogers, James: a native of England; resided in Hanover, South Carolina; in 1762 he married the widow of David Hennesy of North Carolina; in N.B., he drew land on Belleisle Bay and in 1787 was living in Carleton.

Ross, Elizabeth: from Falmouth, Mass.; widow of Alex who died in N.B., in 1787, aged 60-70 years; to N.B., Aug. 1783.

Sayre, John: from Fairfield, Conn.; died June 1784, had resided at Mauger-ville and Burton, N.B.; fourteen months after his death, his wife went to Pennsylvania; their eight children were — Rachel Cunningham, of Nova Scotia; James, aged 25 (in 1787) of N.B., Esther Robinson, of N.B., Mary and Harriet of Lancaster, Penn., John of N.B., Francis and Cadwaller, both living with mother.

Scofield, Johnathan: of Norwalk, Conn.; living in Sussex Co., New Jersey in 1775; joined the British, May 1778; to N.B., May 1783, settled at Mauger-ville.

Sealy, Benjamin: from Stratford, Conn.; joined the British at New York and acted as a guard; he had been imprisoned, before going within the lines, for aiding and assisting Loyalists; to N.B., May 1783, settled at Mauger-

- ville.
- Secord, William:** from Newboro, Orange Co., New York; joined the British in 1777, and worked in the shipyard; to N.B., July 1783, settled at Maugerville.
- Shaw, John:** son of Timothy, who died at Long Island in 1779; from Dutchess Co., New York; settled in Queens Co., N.B.
- Simpson, Sarah:** widow of David Valentine, who had died before the war; she had lived in New York, where she kept a small shop and lodging house; daughter of Jonathan Dibble of Stamford, Conn., who died in 1760; she resided at Digby, N.S., in 1783-84; in 1787, she resided in Saint John and was the widow of Drummond Simpson.
- Solcum, Ebenezer:** son of Charles, who was killed by the rebel mob in 1778; from Rhode Island; during the war, he resided on Long Island, N.Y., where he was a Lieutenant of the militia; his mother was Sarah, his brothers and sisters were: George, age 22 (in 1787) in U.S., Margaret Arnold, of Kingston, N.B., Ellis and Eliza, of Kingston, N.B., Mauss Hazard of Boston, Sarah of Granville, and Ann, Hannah, age 13, and Abraham, age 12 (ages as of 1787) all living in the U.S.
- Smith, Daniel:** from New Milford, Litchfield Co., Conn.; in March 1777, he was imprisoned, but managed to escape within the British lines; during the war he lived on Long Island, N.Y., and served as a guide; to N.B., May 1783, settled at Maugerville.
- Smith, John:** native of Long Island, New York; in 1775 he was living in Somerset Co., New Jersey; by 1787 he had returned to N.Y.
- Snider, Elias and Peter:** brothers from Northampton Co., Penn.; had served with the New Jersey Volunteers, along with a third brother; went first to St. Anns (Fredericton) in 1783; by 1787 were settled on Kennebecasis River, N.B.
- Staples, Francis:** native of England, to America in 1758, settled at Turtle Bay, New York; to N.B., Aug. 1783, settled first at Burton, in 1787, living at Keswick, York Co., N.B.
- Stebbins, Josiah:** a tanner and shoemaker from Ridgefield, Conn.; on 8 Apr. 1776, he was declared an enemy to the 'Liberties of America'; served with the Prince of Wales Regt.; resided at Saint John.
- Stinson, James:** from Penobscot, Mass.; served as a privateer during the war; settled at St. Andrews, N.B.
- Stinson, John:** of Hillsboro, Dunbarton Twp., New Hampshire; brother to Samuel; to N.B., May 1783, settled at Maugerville.
- Stout, Peter:** of Middleton, New Jersey; joined the British on Staten Island; in N.B., settled at Beaver Harbour.
- Stow, Edward:** native of England; lived at Boston, Mass.; served at sea as a master and commander; to N.B., June 1783; aged 70-80 yrs. (in 1787).
- Summers, Philip:** from Bound Brook, New Jersey; he served with the New Jersey Volunteers for seven years; to N.B., fall 1783, settled at Maugerville.
- Symons, James:** native of Somersetshire, England; to America in 1770; resided at Union River, Mass.; joined the army in 1779 and served with the Engineering Dept.
- Terrill, Anthony:** from Frederickburg, Dutchess Co., New York; joined the

British in 1779 and was a volunteer in the army; to N.B., May 1783, settled in Queens Co.

Thomas, Evan: from Bucks Co., Penn.; to N.B., May 1783, settled at Burton; in 1787 resided in Beaver Harbour.

Thomas, Joshua: from Northampton Co., Penn.; to N.B., May 1783; settled at Burton.

Thorne, Joseph: from Piscatauy, Middlesex Co., New Jersey; joined the British, Dec. 1776 and carried forage to the army; his family moved to Staten Is., in June 1777; to N.B., Aug. 1783, settled on Campobello Is.

Thorne, Robert: from Bateman's Precinct, Dutchess Co., New York; he was imprisoned two months before he joined the British in 1777; during the war he operated a schooner which supplied the garrison with fruits, etc.; settled at Gagetown, N.B.

Thornton, John: of Ninety-Six District, South Carolina; a native of Orange Co., North Carolina; joined the British army in 1780; went first to Halifax, then settled in N.B., north of Fredericton.

Tilley, Samuel: from Courtland's Manor, New York; to N.B., Aug. 1783, settled in Saint John.

Tilton, Clayton: from Monmouth Co., New Jersey; in 1775 he was living at Red Bank, N.H.; also owned lot and house at Shrewsbury; in 1776 he joined the British army.

Tredwell, Ephraim: see Martha Redout.

Tyng, William: native of Boston, Mass.; in 1775 he resided at Falmouth; his wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander Ross, of Falmouth, married 1769; settled at Gagetown by 1787.

Underhill, Nathaniel: from Philipsburg, Westchester Co., New York; joined the British in 1777; to N.B., summer 1783, settled at Maugerville.

Underhill, William: from Philipsburg, Westchester Co., New York; he served with the Queen's Rangers, then raised men for the army; he was held prisoner for almost three years; settled Spoon Is., (Queens Co.) N.B.

Van Buskirk, John: son of Lawrence; from Bergin Co., New Jersey; served as a guide in 1776.

Van Buskirk, Lawrence: native of Bergin Co., New Jersey; in 1775 he was living in Morris Co., N.J.; he joined the British army, in 1776 and served as a guide; to N.B., summer 1783, settled at Maugerville; in 1787 he resided at Cornwallis, Nova Scotia.

Vanderbeck, Abraham: a farmer from Hackinsack, New Jersey; served with New Jersey Volunteers; to N.B., Oct. 1783, settled at Fredericton within his regimental block.

Vanderburgh, Henry: from Dutchess Co., New York; father to Peter; settled at Maugerville, N.B., fall 1783; in 1787, lived at Conway, (mouth of St. John R.).

Vanderburgh, Peter: from Poughkeepsie, New York; to N.B., Sept. 1783, settled in Conway Twp. (mouth of St. John R.).

Vandine, Dower: from Newtown, Queens Co., New York; to N.B., June 1783, settled at Maugerville; in 1784, settled at St. Anns (Fredericton).

Van Maple, Mary: widow of Henry who died in New York in 1777; her son-in-law was Francis Staples; in 1787, she was 70 years old.

- Van Tassel, Isaac:** from Philips Manor, New York; joined British in 1777 and served with DeLancey.
- Van Wart, Jacob:** from Courtland Manor, New York; joined the British army in 1781 and served under Col. DeLancey; to N.B., fall 1783, settled at Washademoak. (Queens Co.).
- Vernon, Gideon:** from Chester Co., Penn.; son of Moses; in Nov. 1779, he was employed with dispatches for the British; settled at Campobello Is., N.B., in Sept. 1783; by 1787 settled at Magagaudavic R. (Charlotte Co.).
- Vincent, Charles:** from Dutchess Co., New York; also owned a house and six lots in New York City; joined the British, 1776, and served occasionally; to N.B., July 1783, settled Kennebecasis R. (Kings Co.).
- Wannamaker, Elizabeth:** widow of Richard who had joined the army in 1776 and had served with the New Jersey Volunteers, he died in the gaol in 1779 while being held prisoner; Elizabeth of New Jersey, went to N.B., Sept. 1783 and settled at Fredericton; she married there, John Post.
- Waterbury, Silvanus:** from Stamford, Conn.; served as a pilot in 1777; to N.B., June 1784, having been obliged to remain in New York, because of ill health; this claim by his wife Sarah, who stated that her husband was so ill (Feb. 1787) that he could not attend the hearing.
- Wetmore, Rachel:** widow of Benjamin Ogden of New York who was killed in action, Aug. 1780; to N.B., July 1783; by 1787 married to Timothy Wetmore; her children were: Rachel, age 25, m George Wetmore, liv. Antigonish; Benjamin, age 21, of Antigonish, N.S.; Albert, age 17, of Antigonish (all ages as of 1787) and Albert, of New Brunswick.
- Wheeler, Sarah:** see Sarah Hanford.
- Wheler, George:** from Dutchess Co., New York; was several times imprisoned; had two sons in the British army; settled at Oromocto, N.B., where he died Nov. 1786, leaving his widow Polly and ten children; four children, three sons and one daughter, remained in U.S.; this claim by his son Nicholas who lived at Gagetown with his mother; other children were: Reinhard, served with British; Elizabeth and Catharine, all at Gagetown; and Edward and Mary at Maugerville.
- Wheler, John:** of Newark, New Jersey; joined the British in 1776 and was twice taken prisoner; to N.B., May 1783, settled Kennebecasis R.
- Whiple, Oliver:** from Fairfield, Conn.; also owned land in Greenwich, which had been given to him in 1776 by his father, who now resides in Kingston, N.B.; he joined the British in 1777 and served in the Barrack Dept.; to N.B., May 1783, settled at Oromocto (Queens Co.); all his brothers and sisters settled in N.B.
- Whitney, Samuel:** a hatter from Norwalk, Conn.; brother of Stephen of Newtown, Conn.; in 1783 went to Yarmouth, N.S.; (in 1787, in N.B.).
- Williams, Joseph:** from Shrewsbury, New Jersey; served with the New Jersey Volunteers; brother to Obadiah; in 1783 went to Anapolis, N.S.; settled at Beaver Harbour, N.B., spring, 1784.
- Williams, Reuben:** from Philips Manor, Westchester Co., New York; joined the British in 1776 and served with DeLancey; to N.B., Aug. 1783.
- Wilson, John:** from Piscatauy, Middlesex Co., New Jersey; son of John, who died April 1775; served with the Forage Dept.; to N.B., May 1783, settled

first at Maugerville, then Miramichi (Northumberland Co.).

Wright, William: native of New York a storekeeper; also held lands in Middlesex Co., New Jersey; to N.B., 1783, settled Kennebecasis R.

Wyer, David: A Tide Surveyor, from Falmouth, Mass.; he died at St. Andrews, N.B., March 1786.

Wyer, Thomas: eldest son of David; from Falmouth, Mass.; in 1777 he went to Nova Scotia, then to New York, where he commanded an armed vessel; in 1781 he was living in Penobscot (Maine).

Wylly, Capt. Alexander: from Georgia.

Yerxa, John: from Courtland Manor, New York; in 1780 he joined the British and was a volunteer in the army; to N.B., Aug. 1783, settled at Maugerville.

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 only to Canadian works, 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 full list of these appears in the catalogue accompanying each issue.

The McEnaneys from The Cataract, V.X. McEnaney. ISBN 0-919822-90-8. Boston Mills Press, 1976. 81 pages, 8½ x 11, paper, \$8.00.

The McEnaney family history starts, amusingly enough, with a reproduction of a clipping from Ripley's "Believe It or Not!" showing four members of the Mac-an-Eanaig family buried side by side at Caledon, Ontario, with each tombstone spelling the name differently: Peter McEneaney, the father; Mary McAneaney, the mother; Francis McAneney, a son; and Patrick McEnaney, another son. And below this illustration, like a tongue stuck in a cheek, is another reproduction, this one bearing the letterhead of St. Mary's Monastery in Dunkirk, New York, which says: "And in addition two other d members of this family are buried in this cemetery under two different names. John Bird, a son; Catherine McEneany, a daughter."

This occurrence is sufficiently remarkable to have been recorded by Dr. E. MacLysaght in *Supplement to Irish Families*, published in Dublin in 1964. How to account for John Bird? This was a common change in Ireland, based on the erroneous belief that the 'ean' sound in the middle of the Irish Gaelic name Mac-an-Eanaig translated into 'Bird'.

The book itself is fascinating, amusing, and full of interesting reproductions. The first generation in Canada came from Peter and Mary McEnaney, who emigrated from Ireland in 1841 and settled in Caledon Township, Ontario. The family came from County Monaghan, and the Irish census of 1659 records no less than 15 families of that name living there.

The author, Vincent X. McEnaney, says the name originated in a monastery, c1365, the round tower of which still stands in Clones, County Monaghan, and gives impressive documentation to back the claim. Correctly translated, the name means "Son of the Dean"—a reference to the fact that from 1365 to 1463 the MacAneany family were coarbs (co-heirs, spiritual heirs, or successors—hence abbots) of Clones. From this point of view alone this little volume is worth its price, since Mr. McEnaney has gone to some length to bring together the scholarly documentation on the origin of the family name.

The family history itself is intensely local in its appeal, dealing only with the Cataract family (Cataract is a small village in the Credit River Valley or Ontario, Peel County, in one of the most beautiful spots in the province). But for all that, it is a fascinating and readable record. We wish more genealogists would take the time to collect and print the kind of illustrations Mr. McEnaney has pulled together for this book.

The Book of Names, especially relating to the Early Palatines and the first settlers of the Mohawk Valley, compiled and arranged by Lou D. MacWethy. ISBN 0-8063-0231-3. Genealogical Publishing Company, Baltimore, 1981. 209 pages, 6 x 9, hardbound, \$0.00 U.S. or \$0.00 Canadian, plus 75¢ postage.*

This book was first published in 1933, then again in 1969. Both times it has sold out its edition, and has become a standard reference work for people seeking Palatine ancestry. It is just what its name implies—a book of lists—of Palatines, militia groups in the Mohawk Valley, militiamen in the French and Indian Wars in America, early oaths

of allegiance, etc.

As in other such compilations, some lists categorize names only; others reveal some family relationships; still others reveal a great deal about the genealogical background of the individual. One extremely important source—Rev. Joshua Kocherthal's baptisms in New York State, 1708-1729—is given in its entirety, and the list includes a historical sketch of the reverend gentleman. This particular record is indexed. All other lists are alphabetical.

The work also includes histories of various militia groups, including Klock's Regt., Fisher's Regt., Bellinger's Regt., all of Tryon County, survivors of the Battle of Oriskany. There is a 1710 census of the Palatines who remained in New York City. For the research in New York State records, and especially of the Mohawk Valley, this book is a gold mine of information, and it should be on the bookshelf of anyone doing genealogical research in the area. EH.

Ontario's Heritage, A Guide to Archival Resources, Volume 13, North Eastern Ontario, General Editor, Victor Russell. ISBN 0919822-60-6. Boston Mills Press, Boston Mills, Ont., 1980. Produced by the Toronto Area Archivists Group (TAAG). 93 pages, soft cover, \$0.00 plus 75¢ postage.*

Although this volume carries the number 13, it is only the third volume of this excellent and very useful set. Other volumes soon to be published include one for the Toronto area.

This volume covers records in a sparsely settled area of northeastern Ontario, including Sudbury, Sault Ste. Marie, Algoma, Manitoulin, and Parry Sound. It should be especially valuable for people whose ancestors have disappeared off available census and land records (Canadian census records are available only to 1881, for instance) into the genealogical void. For people searching such ancestry, this book offers the only available published clues to other records in which they might find traces of their missing links, and as such it partially fills a great void in Canadian records knowledge.

It follows the style of the two earlier volumes—Peel and Peterborough—for which this reviewer sincerely thanks the general editor of the series, Victor Russell. Making certain that records are not only listed, but categorized properly and consistently through a series as ambitious as this one is no mean task, and one which requires a patient attention to detail through a mass of record information.

Volume 13 lists sources for municipal records, educational and religious institutions, and records in private hands. The Locator Index at the back of the book gives a complete address of where to find the material. You can see at a glance what material is available, and the dates it covers. You will not waste time searching for material that either does not exist, or may never be found.

This set will eventually number 15 volumes, and will cover every known record source in Ontario. Volumes 1, 3 and 13 are now published, and I await the others with impatience. I have found the books that have appeared so far of great help in genealogical searching, especially as they enable me to get a good grasp of locally available material without the necessity of a prolonged and costly visit. EH

Once Upon A Little Town - Grimsby 1876-1976, compiled by Ada Bromley and Jean Powell, edited by Phil Dechman, coordinated by Linda Coutts. ISBN 0-920258-02-6. Grimsby Historical Society, 1976. 304 pages, 6 x 9, hardcover, indexed, \$0.00.

Anyone who is familiar with *The Annals of the Forty*, published by the Grimsby Historical Society in the early 1950s, will find this book a welcome addition to their library. For those who are not familiar with *Annals*, it is a 10-volume set of booklets listing early families who settled in the Niagara Frontier area. Each sketch usually tells where the family-head originated, and lists descendants. Some booklets contained historical sketches, and the series generally covered the settlement and development of the Grimsby area from pre-1784 to 1876.

This book, while quite different in style from *Annals* (the original set was arranged by family name) nevertheless continues the stories of some of the early families, includes many photographs, and much more history. While individuals and their relationship

with area families are part of this work, people are mainly described in relation to their own areas of interest, or to their work. Special attention has been paid, as the title indicates, to the history of the town of Grimsby in particular. This is a very well organized local history that will be of especial interest to those whose families remained in that area after 1876. EH

Vincent Family Records, Volume 2, census records during the 1850s, compiled by Sheridan E. Vincent, Box 7523 Rochester NY 14615 and Phyllis E. Owen, Weir, Quebec, JOT 2V0. Privately printed in the United States, 1979. 116 pages, softcover, indexed.

This volume is really an index to every Vincent name listed in the various censuses of the United States and Canada. It is the result of continuing research by Mr. Sheridan and Mrs. Owen into various Vincent lines of their own. It lists Vincents found in the 1851 census of Kings Co., New Brunswick, the 1851 census of Ontario, and for Missisquoi Co., Quebec., as well as Vincent listings for 35 American states from the 1850 U.S. census.

No attempt has been made in this volume to relate the various families, although Mrs. Owen, in a letter to the editor, advises: "I can point out to you that the Thomas Vincent of Bayham Twp, Elgin Co., Ont. (Canada West), was a son of . . . Elijah Vincent, U.E.L., and his petition (Thomas's) for land as the son of a U.E.L. is on file at the PAC in Ottawa, dated April 10th 1828, showing him to be the son of Elijah, U.E. Loyalist. . . ."

"[A colleague's ancestor], Hester Vincent was a sister of Elijah and the Bible records only came to light in 1971. There is still hope for me to find the ancestor of my Leonard Vincent who settled in Missisquoi Co., Que. (Lower Canada) in 1800. His wife, who was also a Vincent, was of the line of the same immigrant ancestor, Charles Vincent of Yonkers, N.Y., as that of Elijah. However, Elijah was a descendant of the son Charles² Vincent, whereas my Martha was a descendant of the son, Leonard² Vincent (and I believe my Leonard was also, he and his wife Martha being 1st cousins once removed, but I need proof)."

Many people with common surnames have attempted to do this kind of search, but this is the first time I have ever seen the results published. The volume will be a useful tool also in searching other records relating to these families, and will certainly be of great help to anyone with the name Vincent.

Census indexes in the United States were used to assist the compilers with state records. Unfortunately, such indexes do not, as yet, exist in Canada and this, of necessity, made the search here less complete. All Vincents are indexed in this volume by first name, birthplace, residence and age. Surnames other than Vincent are included in a good index. The compilers urge researchers having access to census records not published in Volume 1 or Volume 2 (such as the 1852 California State, 1856 Iowa State, or additional 1855 New York State records) to contribute information in them so they may be published (with due acknowledgement) in a future supplementary volume. EH

Free Black Heads of Households in the New York State Federal Census, 1790-1830, compiled by Alice Eicholz and James M. Rose. Volume 14 in the Gale Genealogy and Local History Series. Gale Research Company, Detroit, 1981. 301 pages, hard cover, \$34 U.S., or \$41 Canadian (subject to change), plus 75¢ postage.*

The first general New York census of help to genealogists is that of 1790. It records, by number, all the slaves in the state, and to whom they belonged. But by 1830 all blacks in New York State were counted as free, and so these five census records reflect the gradual emancipation of slaves there.

In 1830, however, many blacks still lived with white families, and these people are therefore still listed only by number—they are not named, and so are not included in this compilation. It was originally intended to include blacks in the censuses of 1840 and 1850, but time and money prevented the extension of this compilation—which seems a pity for such a useful record.

However, what is given is of great value. The volume is a single alphabetical index,

by name, of those blacks listed in these five censuses; the year of the census; the county and township in which they are found; along with the page number of the census in which they are to be found.

A typical entry reads as follows:

Anderson, Isaac, 1810, ORNG, MONT, 957.

This means Isaac Anderson may be found on page 597 of the 1810 census of Montgomery township, Orange County, New York.

An overlooked asset in this compilation is the fact that because blacks, having no surname of their own, usually took the surname of the white families they served, this index might also be of use in locating white families for which you are searching. EH

King's Men: The Soldier Founders of Ontario, by Mary Beacock Fryer. Published by Dundurn Press, Toronto, 1981. Hard cover, 392 pages, indexed, \$25 plus 75¢ postage and handling.*

The story of the Loyalist regiments during the American Revolution who became the founders of Ontario and settlers of the Atlantic provinces is one which, though often told, is rarely covered in depth. This excellent volume set out to do the latter—and succeeds admirably.

By the Treaty of Separation in 1783, four full-strength Corps were serving in Canada. They were the Royal Highland Emigrants (later to become the 84th Foot), the King's Royal Regiment of New York, Butler's Rangers, and the Loyal Rangers. The King's Rangers, which consisted of only three full companies (instead of the usual 10) constituted a fifth Corps.

These were called the 'Provincial Corps' of the British army, having been raised with men who lived in the American colonies prior to the Revolution. The main core of the British army, and later the Hessians, were paid soldiers brought out from Europe to fight the war. It became apparent after a short time, however, that provincial corps would be needed, and by the close of the war these units were on a footing comparable with that of the regular army. It was the men of these corps and their families who became the United Empire Loyalists of Canada, and the first actual settlers in Ontario.

The author covers each regiment in depth, both during the Revolution, then to Canada where they settled. This marks the first time this topic has been truly covered in depth, and the result is a volume that has long been needed by those interested in this most important period in Canadian history. It is a reference work that should be on the bookshelf of every loyalist descendant and every genealogist in Canada—and should be recommended reading for all Canadian history students. EH

WHAT'S IN A NAME

A Queries Section by Elizabeth Hancocks, C.G.

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

ANGUS - MATTHEWS - STEPHENSON: Mrs G A Price, R R 2, Milton, ONT L9T 2X6. Anna Stephenson m George Angus and sis Margaret m John Matthews during late 1840s or early 1851s. Both were daus of Thomas Stephenson and Ann Fawcett of Pickering twp, Ontario Co, ONT. Need marriage and birth dates. Also need info on bro James.

BARTLEY - ISHERWOOD: Mrs Isabel J Paterson, 20683 Waalew Rd, Apt 174, Apple Valley, CA 92307 USA. William L Bartley (b when, where) d 1894 Fort Frances, Rainy River District, ONT, m (when) Caroline Victoria Isherwood b 24 May 1865 (where) d 1 Sept 1894 Fort Frances. Need names, places and dates of birth, marriage, death of their prts, and any other fam info. When and where did immigrant anc arrive in Canada from IRE? Where in Ire?

BEARD: Arnie Beard, 69 Burgess Ave, Toronto, ONT, 1870s, m Sarah L Arnold. Children: Richard; Katherine; John; Ted; Elizabeth; Fran; Mary; William; Ben. Any info appreciated.

BOLGER: Mrs R. McLellan, 724 Pine St, Apt 3, Sault Ste Marie, ONT P6B 3G1. Am ggdau of William and Hennora Bolger. Son Patrick William b 27 Nov 1867, m 24 Nov 1902 Lucy Ann Connelly b 11 Oct 1884 New Liskeard, ONT, by Rev Father Broeaudry. Looking for maiden name of Hennora and for any info about her prts, siblings.

BURNET - THORNTON: Mrs Allan StJohn, 5 Ann St, Apt 2002, Port Credit, ONT L5G 3E8. Alexander Burnet b SCOT c1800, settled Oshawa, Ontario Co, ONT, 1834 with wife Janet and several children. More children were b ONT. It is thought his wife was sis to Rev R H Thornton, well known Presbyterian minister in Oshawa. Seek desc to exchange info.

BURTENSHAW: Patricia Coyne, 527 Oxford St, Toronto, ONT M8Y 1E4. Seek info re name Burtenshaw. Alfred, my gdpa, was British soldier discharged Nov 1891 Winchester, UK. His pa was John, a baker by trade. Where in UK is name most prevelant or any info appreciated. Female name of Pheobe Rebecca carried through 5 generations.

BUTEAU - BISET - LOUIS - GAGNE: Pauline Brandy, 13801 SW 18th Ct, Davie, FL 33314 USA. Want info re following: de Laprairie, Buteau/Bureau 1691-1700; de l'île Perrot, Biset/Bisset/Bisette/Bizette 1697-1750; de Soulange, Louis 1690-1750; Lachine, Biset/Bisset/Bizette and Quenneville/Queneville; Varennes, Gagne 1690-1730.

CUDNEY: M Paterson, 1840 Eighteen A St SW, Calgary, ALTA T2T 4V9. Alexander Cud-

ney 1824-1901 bd Westover Baptist Church cem. He m Louisa Jane Fletcher. Would like to know his prts names — they could be Loyalists in Niagara area.

DICKSON/DIXON - BUCKHAM - GREENFIELD: Mrs Kaireen Morrison, Box 1065, Wawa, ONT P0S 1K0. John Dickson b c1821 USA (Philadelphia?), s/o Thomas and Helen (Buckham) from Roxboroughshire, SCOT. Younger siblings all b Elgin twp, Huntingdon Co, QUE. John m 1850 in Galt, ONT, Jane Buthrie. Children: Jane b 1851; Dajvid 1853. Jane Sr d 1855 bd Ayr cem. John m c1859 Isabella Greenfield (where). John Dickson "engineer" in 1851 census Galt; "miller" in Raglan, ONT 1868-1882. Isabella d 1902, bd Dalhousie Mills, ONT. Need date and place of John's death. Where was he between 1855-1868 and after 1882?

FAIRMAN - POTTER - HELMER - MAYBEE: Peter Johnson, 100 Midland Ave, Scarborough, ONT M1N 4A2. Mary Ann Fairman 1833-1911, w/o R B Maybee of Murray twp, Northumberland Co, ONT, lived with Amos Potter and Sarah Helmer and used Potter name in 1851 census, but was not their dau. Want info on Potters, Helmers and Fairmans, and prts of Mary Ann Fairman.

FLEMING - GARLAND - BENNET - WHITBY: Barbara Balch, 1310 Brydges St, London, ONT N5W 2C4. Richard Fleming (b where) m Mary Rose (maiden name), lived Beckwith twp, Lanark Co, ONT. Dau Eliza Jane Bennett b c1833, d/o John and Candace (Whitby) both b IRE, (where). When did they emigrate. Sarah Jane m c1860 John Foster, s/o William and Ellen (Gordon).

FORSYTH - WILSON: Mrs Joan Mackie, 69 Emmeline Cres, Agincourt, ONT M1S 1L1. William Wilson b c1861 Napanee, ONT m Rachel Forsyth b c1864 Mono twp, Simcoe Co, ONT, d/o Peter and Violet Grace (Wilson). Their twin sons John and William b c1851 drowned in Edmonton, ALTA (when, c1881?). Searching for William's prts and siblings.

FOSTER - SPOONER - LADOUCEUR - JUAIRE: Sylvester Leo McKeon, 7 Queen St N, Tilbury, ONT N0P 2L0. Simon Pasteur Foster, s/o George and Maire (Ladouceur) from Plattsburgh, m 30 Jan 1826 at St Luc, QUE, to Elizabeth Spooner, d/o Edouard and Marguerite (Juaire). Need info re prts and anc of each.

GEMMILL: Mrs. Christina Gemmill, 1 Richview Rd, Apt 507A, Islington, ONT M9A 4M5. James Hutchison Gemmill b 1834 Ramsay twp, Lanark Co, ONT, m Harriet Chamberlain (or Dean) b c1839 USA. Children: Margaret Jane m Robert Moir; John (bachelor);

James Dean m Alice Gordon (lived Sudbury District); Agnes H m Stewart States. All children lived Renfrew Co in 1880s. Where were prts after 1864? Wish to contact desc. Any info appreciated.

HERON: Mrs J D Milne, 57 Treadgold Cres, Don Mills, ONT M3A 1X1. Sarah Ann Heron b Apr, bpt 11 June 1814 at St James, York (Toronto), d/o Samuel and Lucy (Harrison), m 1 Feb 1843 at Niagara, Edward Dixon. Their dau Lucy Dixon m John Russell Hill b 1845 at Sheridan, ONT, s/o Erastus Derby Hill and Hannah. Erastus was general merchant at Sheridan. The Dixon fam had lumber business in Niagara. Children: Jennie; Edward; Robert; Lucy (Mrs Hill); Mrs Ralston. Would like to exchange info on these fams.

JOHNSON - HANES: Roy Johnson, R R 1, Ridgeville, ONT L0S 1M0. Jeremiah Johnson c1720-1749 m Rebecca Hanes 1729-1798, had son Henry c1744-1808. Did he m 1st Mary Morgan and have children Rebecca (m Joseph Brown); Mary (m Andrew Templeton)? Henry m 2nd Naomi Taylor, a widow. Her son Edward Taylor 1769-1836 m Hannah Collard. Children of Henry and Naomi: Jeremiah 1771-1849 m Elizabeth Durham; Nathan 1772-1857 m Mary Dennis; John 1773-1857 m Susannah Stewart; George 1775; Henry Jr 1780-1854 m Elizabeth Smith. Henry Sr m 3rd Naomi (Corwin) Hixon 1753-1825 and had Joseph 1795 who m Elizabeth (Petric?) and inherited his pa's property in Niagara twp.

LAMOUREUX - THERIEN: Mrs R G Mullin, Box 707, Red Deer, ALTA T4N 5H2. Francois Lamoureux m Marguerite Therien. Sons b St Georges-de-Henryville, Iberville Co, QUE: Francois Jr 10 Dec 1836; Joseph 9 Feb 1838; Amable 7 May 1844; Moise (b when?). All moved to ALTA in 1800s with ma. Were there more children? What happened to the father? Any info welcome.

LEMON - SOVERIGN: Mrs Dorothy W Erickson, Box 7, Sycamore Dr, Citrus Heights, CA 95610 USA. Samuel Lemon and Elizabeth Sovereign were prts of William Henry b 1 May 1829 ONT, who m 27 Apr 1857 in Woodhouse twp, Norfolk Co, ONT, to Sarah Ann Jarvis?, b 18 Mar 1834 in Vittoria, Norfolk Co, d/o Isaiah (b 15 Sept 1805) and Olive Ruth Flewelling (b 26 June 1809). Tradition says William H was only son and had c10 sis. He and his fam left Canada in 1870s and settled in Nishnabotna, Atchison, MO, USA and never moved back to Canada. His prts were supposed to have been Loyalists. Seek any info.

LITTLE - BARBER - HORNER: Phil Dermott, 33 King St, Apt 304, Weston, ONT M9N 3R7. George Little b July 1803, Co Sligo, IRE, d 17 Mar 1899 Mono twp, Simcoe Co, ONT, immigrated to Canada 1832, in 1836 m Alice Barber 1806-1847. Children: John; Mary Jane; Sarah; Alice; Ellen; William; Mrs John Barefoot. He m 2nd Martha Kemp Horner 1811-1871. Children: George; Robert. He m 3rd Hannah Cromie, no children. Seek info re George, his wives and desc.

LIVINGSTONE: Mrs Ben Lamb Jr, 129 N Kingston Ave, Rockwood, TN 37854 USA. Need any info on the Livingstone fam of

Prince Edward Island or Antigonish area in Nova Scotia. Did they come from Morveen or Moreen, SCOT? Need fam of John Livingstone who m Kate Livingstone of Bell River, PEI, by 1820 and moved to Nova Scotia by the 1841 census.

LONG: Mr Ghislain Long, Caise Postale 199, Clair, Madawaska, NB E0L 1B0. Does anyone have info on Loyalists with the surname Long: Abraham, Cpl 2nd New Jersey Vols; Alexander, RFA; James 74th BMG; John from Mass; Peter; William PWAR. Trying to find kin of Philip Long, Kings American Regiment. Please check your Long family tree. Perhaps you have a branch missing.

MACFARLANE: James St Clair, MacFarlane Farm, Mull River, Mabou, NS B0E 1X0. For history of MacFarlane Family searching for cousin Margaret (MacFarlane?), step-daughter of Dan Hughie MacFarlane of Mull River and Drumheller, BC [Ed's note: should be Drumheller, ALTA.] Mother Sadie MacFarlane m 3rd George Clarkson. Margaret resided Toronto 1960s.

MACFARLANE - CAMPBELL - LIVINGSTONE: James St Clair, MacFarlane Farm, Mull River, Mabou, NS B0E 1X0. Searching for desc of MacFarlane, Campbell and Livingstone families of Isle of Mull, SCOT, some of whom came to Mull River, Inverness Co, Cape Breton, in 1820, others went to ONT. Fams lived Achnacroish and Teang, Mull.

MACDONALD: James St Clair, Mull River, Mabou, NS B0E 1X0. Archibald and Jane (MacDonald) MacDonald both b 1835 Whycomomagh, Inverness Co, settled in Clinton, ONT in 1870s. Children: Donald; Archibald; John James Edward; Annie Margaret; Jane; John Calvin; Calvina. Wish to contact desc for fam history of MacDonalds.

MAW - GAMBLE: Mrs Lewis Rosser, 19651 S Suncrest Ave, West Linn, OR 97068 USA. Mark Maw b 18267, d 1869, bd Georgetown, ONT, and Sarah Gamble Maw b 18387, d 1883. Need prts of both. Possibly Robert and Elizabeth Maw were prts of Mark. Sarah, a widow, in Halton Co, ONT 1871 census with children: Oscar; Robert; Albert; Joseph; Thomas; Nelly; Herbert.

MCKILLOP: Mrs. Nancy Hastie, 4804 Morgan Rd, Gaylord, MI 49735 USA. Archibald McKillop b 16 June 1765 on Isle of Arran, SCOT, came to Megantic, QUE in 1829 later moved to Kent Co, ONT. Wife's name was Catherine b 3 May 1783. Need data on them.

MURDOCH - GREEN: Sheila Normand, Comp. 19 Tatton Rd, R R 1, 100-Mile House, BC V0K 2E0. William Murdoch b 1828 SCOT, bd Kenloss cem, ONT, m Margaret Green. Children: Walter m Jean Murray; Lovell 1881-1863 m Mary Cristina Dea 1884-1963; John 1858-1915 m Jessie McKenzie and Emily Jane Pearst; Margaret 1855-1926 m Andrew Dryden; Elizabeth 1874-1939 m Frederick Baynes.

NICKERSON - FLEMING: D Sweetman, 476 Cormack St, North Bay, ONT P1B 4K1. James A Nickerson b 1840 St John, NB, s/o David and Margaret Ann (Vail), m Fanny Fleming 1868 Aldborough twp, Elgin Co, ONT. Fanny b 1830 SCOT, d 1926 Chatham,

ONT. Children: Susan m Elijah Cottingham; Annie m J McAlpine; Deborah 1872-a1958 m William Wilberforce Scott; Emma m E Hill; David; Sarah m William Jackson; Caroline m Johnston Samuel Spekman Aitken; Ethel m Walter Hulse; Viola m Clarence Dawson. Some moved to Rudolph, OHIO.

O'CONNOR: Mrs Josephine R Landrey, 334 Conestoga Rd, Wayne, PA 19087 USA. Patrick O'Connor b Parish of Moore, Co Roscommon, IRE, c1810, emigrated to Canada before 1835, perhaps via Boston. Settled Tracadie, Antigonish Co, Nova Scotia, m Isabelle Murphy c 1840. Later moved to Guysborough. Need info re prts, siblings, exact date and place of b, m, d, of Patrick. Will share info I have.

PICKLE - BICKLE - PICKEL: John Henry, 34 Longbow Square, Agincourt, ONT M1W 2S7. Can anyone supply details of children of Nicholas Pickle, UE, b 1745 New Jersey, d 1843 Kings Co, New Brunswick? Children: Francis 1773-1860 m Dickie/Nice to Blenheim twp, Oxford Co, ONT; Joseph c1775; Mary Molasky 1777-1871 to Burford twp, ONT; John c1780-1828; Rachel Whitney c 1785; Jane Morrell; Elizabeth Sederquist 1794-1834; Julia Handron c1796 to Detroit?; Ruth Ann Wanamaker c1798-1870 Kings Co, NB.

PLESTED - MITTON: H M Purdy, Box 713, Balcarres, SASK S0G 0C0. Anna Plested 1832-1862, m 1849 William Mitton, Ridgetown, ONT. Children: George, d sawmill; Edward, bakery; Elizabeth m William Shephard of Essex and had Edwin and Frank; Maria m Edwin Legard of Kent; Ellen m John Porter, harness merchant and had Nina; Miron m Miss Bell (he d 1890). Were there other children? Mitton m 2nd Mrs Nancy (Young) Johnston and d 1901. Anna Plested was sis of my gdma Margaret Purdy.

STEWART - HAMILTON: Miss C E Stewart, 263 Millard St, Apt 507, Orillia, ONT L3V 4H2. Paul Stewart b 1804 IRE, d 1876 Toronto, ONT, bd St James cem, Toronto, m Annie Hamilton b 1809 IRE, d 1876 Toronto bd St. James cem. Would appreciate any info.

THOMAS: Ms Myrtle Salter, 6 Elm St., Genesco, NY 14454 USA. Adeline Thomas b Canada 23 Feb 1830, m Sylvanus Stevenson c 1847. Son Sherman Stevenson b 1847 Canada West. Fam was in Ingham Co, MI, by 1860. Any info on this fam appreciated.

THRASHER: Mrs Marjorie Fennel, 619 Norman Ave, North Bay, ONT P1B 8C2. Philemon Thrasher c1798-1853 b US, to Canada c1784 with group of Dutch and English immigrants from PA. He was in S Gower, Grenville Co, ONT in 1820 when he m Elizabeth Currie b c1791, d/o Ephraim Currie, UE, 1759-1806 and Alice Eleanor Boulton 1756-1862. They settled in Westmeath twp, Renfrew Co, ONT, in 1823. His bro was killed at Battle of the Windmill at Precott 1838. I need help to locate his prts.

TUER: Winfield J Tuer, 1019 Robbin Dr, Anderson, IN 46018 USA. John (?) Tuer b 11 Sept 1884 s/o William (?) Tuer. Not married as of 26 Oct 1935. Last known to be living somewhere in northern ONT. Need marriage date, children, death date and where.

VERDEAU: Pegge M Murray, 112 Sixth St N,

Great Falls, MT 59401 USA. Olive Verdeau was b QUE 10 Sept 1841. She was orphaned as a child and raised in an RC convent, Montreal area. She m in NY state 1 Jan 1861. Fam stories vary, but she may have lived in Huntington, Ile Jesus, or Montreal. Need to know her prts names or anything on surname Verdeau.

ZERON/SERON: Anne Laurie Smith, R 2, Box 144, North Webster, IN 46555 USA. Christopher Zeron 1739-1801 m Gertraut Lowenstein. Their dau Appollonia m Michael Cook/Koch in 1792. This fam was from New York to Williamsburgh twp, Dundas Co, ONT. Would like info and correspondence with desc. Will exchange.

CORRECTION: See query of William Dell, issue 4, Vol. 2. Address should be No. 45, not No. 5.

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	gdfa	Baptist	Bapt
grt-grt	gg	sister	sis
grt-grt-grt	ggg	brother	bro
cousin	cuz	mother-in-law	ma/law
children	sib	stepfather	step/pa
brother-in-law	bro/law	granchild(ren)	g/ch
sister-in-law	sis/law	grandson	g/s
father-in-law	pa/law	grandaughter	g/dau

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