

Canadian Genealogist

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Coverline: Oliver F. Cummins, creator of the Cummins' Directory Maps, Canada's 20th century county atlases.

THE SUM OF THE PARTS . . .

In this issue we have a real potpourri for you—something we always like to create for readers. It seems as if the postal strike has stimulated a latent desire to communicate on paper. People we have never heard of, have never met before, and who are all *good* writers have sent us material for the first time.

It's come from all over . . . Winnipeg, Ottawa, London, Hamilton and California. What could better illustrate the reality of the thing we hoped for when we started *CANADIAN GENEALOGIST*. There is no doubt about the fact that having read our magazine, you are responding to our appeal for diversity . . . and that is what we originally hoped would happen.

There are many things that divide us—not least of them prejudice and distance. Have you ever heard the old Yorkshire proverb: "Here's a stranger—heave half a brick at him." We're all a bit like that, sometimes willy nilly. Though the forces that divide us are great, the forces that bring us together are as great. "In my beginning is my end; in my end is my beginning."

But I won't get philosophical—just enough to let you see the delight we experience when all this material arrives from so many diverse sources it makes us gasp. You, dear writers, are the reason we started this magazine—and you are beginning to take us at our word, and to establish a dialogue with us. For although we are the editors and publishers of the magazine, the magazine is a larger entity than we ourselves could ever be. As a famous British ethical philosopher once said: "The sum of the parts is not equal to, but greater than the whole . . ."

So we take the time, in this editorial, to thank you for the excellence of your submissions, and to urge you to continue to send material along. We ask you to be patient, too, when your article or item doesn't make the very next issue. Although we plan the magazine as much as possible (to make sure you receive from it as much basic information as we can give), we are always alive to the "spontaneous combustion" of genealogy—the interests and thoughtstreams that lead in new directions, and we often try to combine articles from different areas to provoke those thoughts.

That's why we love to receive letters which say things like this: "I was so pleased to receive the latest issue of *CANADIAN GENEALOGIST*. Hopefully, it has given me a good lead—one I never thought of before . . ."



AS OTHERS SEE IT

Over the past year or so, we have had several exchanges of letters with interested readers, some of whom have made good points—points we thought should be more fully exposed in the columns of this magazine. The best genealogical exchanges nearly always involve exchange of written information, and it is to this topic that Dr. E.R. Junkin, of Calgary, Alberta addressed himself in a series of letters to us, and to which we replied. We think the exchange interesting enough to publish an edited version of it here.

Writes Dr. Junkin: "Since yours is a new publication you might wish to consider editorial comment on a particular point which has troubled me, or you may wish to use this letter itself. This is of significance with respect to the queries section of the quarterly.

"I believe that as a matter of common courtesy, correspondents should attempt to answer in some manner, most, if not all letters received.

"It is true that an unsolicited enquiry to a stranger, even with the use of a SASE does not always elicit a response.

"When a researcher lists himself in the columns of a genealogical periodical as interested in, or engaged in researching certain names, it seems to me that all replies, certainly those accompanied by a SASE, should at least be acknowledged, even if no information of use has been exchanged. After all, this must be the purpose of the service offered by the publication—to foster intercommunication and mutual assistance. Not every such contact will be profitable, but if the researcher will not respond, how will he know what small piece of information would be gained.

"I realize that as editors, there is no way you can ensure compliance with this principle, but perhaps some mention would have the effect of gentle persuasion.

"I mention this because on several occasions I have written to persons listed in publications of the OGS and have received no reply, although SASE was enclosed.

"I reply to all who write to me, even if

unable to help their efforts much, and it would, as I suggest, be a matter of common courtesy if others did so, too.

"I might add that my letters were not returned as undeliverable, so one assumes that they were received.

"In the nature of things, I suppose that this letter is not quite the same category, and I will not be offended if you are unable to acknowledge it, apart from whatever use you may make of the letter, or the idea in your magazine."

To which we replied as follows:

Like yourself, we always try to answer our mail, SASE or not . . . Genealogical correspondence is always a somewhat troubled topic, and one on which we hesitate to give advice, since individual responses are always so different. We have ourselves sometimes been guilty of long delays in answering letters for various reasons, not the least of which is often an inability to understand what the questioner wishes! With our own growing correspondence load we also find it necessary to try to limit replies, even to those matters in which we have a lively interest.

If it is any consolation, we often find that our own enquiries often go unanswered about 30% of the time. This does not dishearten us, however . . . merely makes us grateful that so many of our letters fall on 'fruitful ground.'

We appreciate your concern, and will take the opportunity to place it squarely before our readers. However, on one point we should be clear. We, like many other genealogical publications, offer our subscribers the space to print genealogical queries. We cannot and do not guarantee answers, nor do we wish to pressure our readers into replying. Some things come only in their own good time, and while we agree that courtesy is the soul of correspondence, we cannot legislate for others . . . only try to make amends ourselves.

Besides . . . there is one thing that, as editors, we'd like to hear more about ourselves. Have you had an answer to *your* query? Something that really helped you? Why not let us know . . . ? Sharing your

successful responses is sometimes the best way to guarantee continuing responses, and we are always pleased to publish them.

Dr. Junkins sent us an amusing reply to our letter, and took us up on our offer to publish, as follows:

"Thank you for your letter responding to my somewhat plaintive plea for more courtesy in the matter of replies. Your sensible remarks in your third paragraph re your inability as publisher to guarantee replies, was anticipated in my first letter, and of course I do understand your position.

"I like your more positive approach in your closing paragraph, and in this vein I can offer you a bit of personal experience of a more positive nature, although it is still a matter of an unexpected dividend from my own reply to a query.

"In June of 1978 a researcher in Florida wrote to my stepmother in Toronto with a request for information. The query was forwarded to me; and I suppose could have easily been ignored.

"I replied to this lady, telling her what I could, and expecting little more than perhaps a few more family pages for her own immediate family.

"This lady, later in 1978, had an entirely unexpected trip to Europe and Ireland. She found parish registers, both the originals, and microfilm copies at PRONI in Belfast, and manually transcribed over 200 entries. Because I had responded to her first query, she was prepared to share by sending me copies.

"This new information, put together with notes in my possession, enabled me to extend our understanding of family relationships for about one and a half generations earlier than any previous records had permitted.

"Oddly enough, some of this information served to clarify the relationship which had been the reason for my earlier and unanswered queries. I am now in a position to provide some additional register entries to that other researcher, and would still do so if asked, but that that person did not reply, even negatively to my questions; so no bridge of communication exists."

If there is a moral to the story, it lies in Dr. Junkin's last statement—where no bridge of communications exists—nothing happens. Do not assume

that answering a query negatively will result in no information. Often the mere connection results in a fruitful exchange of information and people written and replied to remember the courtesy and the pleasure of the reply long after the original request has been forgotten.

Another of our constant correspondents is Marla Hayes of Desbarats, Ontario, and she has written us with several pieces of information long overdue for publication. One concerns a photo album she discovered at an antique auction, another some information about people seeking war dead. She writes:

"Old photo album bought at Aberfoyle Flea Market containing variety of family photos. Would welcome enquiries about photos to M.J. Hayes, R.R. 1, Desbarats, Ontario, P0R 1E0." Some of the photos have inscriptions, and Marla detailed several. The photographers include Geo. Palmer, 405 William St., Buffalo, N.Y. (one inscribed 'Compliments of Julia A. Sinell, Buffalo, N.Y., '86. '); Bliss Bros., Buffalo, (one inscribed 'Affectionately Your Grandson, Allan Brooks Hazard, 230 Elliot St. '); J.T. Jenkin, Travelling Photographer; T.S. Hill and Thos. Charles of St. Catharines, Ont.; Richards of Medina, N.Y.; Hays of Welland, Ont.; J.L. Dixon, Yonge Street, Toronto; and Scott Hopkins, St. Thomas, Ont.

Marla's several other notes contain a suggestion we like very much, and some information about how to find a member of your family who might have died in battle overseas.

"My aunt noticed a small ad in the local newspaper asking anyone with relatives buried in the Cassino Cemetery in Italy to call their number. It turned out my uncle was buried there and after a call was made, we were happy (no, make that joyful) to discover that this couple were travelling over to Italy to locate the grave of the man's brother. They were kind enough to advertise and to take down the information to bring us back a photo of my uncle's headstone and any information they could accumulate for us. Perhaps other people fortunate enough to make trips to other Canadian cemeteries in Europe could share their experiences with others who have lost loved ones."

In a later letter, Marla offered this helpful information: "You may recall I'd written you in early June concerning an ad in

our local paper asking relatives having sons, fathers, or relatives buried at one cemetery in Italy to contact these people before their visit to the cemetery. The idea of such an ad for any travellers still may be worth publishing, but I have found a better source that could satisfy some curiosity for those of us in my generation who have forgotten or neglected the information on their fallen family. If you know when the family member died, in what country; his rank; hopefully his regiment or serial number and his full name then you can find out where he's buried (i.e. in which cemetery); the location in the cemetery; a photocopy of his name in the listing; a description of the cemetery and a diagram of the cemetery and plot location. Please send the details, and your query to: P.V.B. Grieve, Secretary-General, The Commonwealth War Graves Commission, Veterans Affairs Building, Wellington Street, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0P4."

Barbara Dalby, C.G., of Temple Terrace, Florida, dropped us a nice note and enclosed with it a copy of an article she wrote about *CANADIAN GENEALOGIST* in the Tampa newspaper. She also thoughtfully enclosed as copy of the program for the Florida State Genealogical Society's annual conference which takes place on Friday and Saturday, November 13 and 14, at the Holiday Inn-Sarasota Tamiami Trail-Airport. For Canadians travelling to the sunny south, maybe it's an opportunity to take the family charts with you and enjoy the Florida genealogical scene. Featured speaker is **Netti Schreiner-Yantis**, former president of the National Genealogical Society.

Barbara also suggests that if anyone wants to send flyers for the conference packet, they would be well received. There are already a great many connections between Florida and Canada. Maybe genealogy could become one of the more important.

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GENEALOGICALLY SPEAKING

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

OOPS!

By now many of you have noticed and written us about two strange things in the last issue, and our only consolation is that it makes us happy to see you read the magazine so carefully. This brilliant editor (GH—LH still wears her halo) priced a number of books in the "Strictly By The Book" column at "\$0.00 plus .75 postage." It happened because I wasn't sure of prices at the time of writing, so I used the \$0.00 figure to remind myself to get them.

In the meantime, the mail strike occurred, and the second issue of the magazine languished in limbo, ready to go and waiting for the mail to run again. When the strike was over we rushed to get the magazine out—and I forgot all about the missing prices. So much for memory aids!

Something similar happened with the catalogue. We had planned to issue a new book catalogue in the first half of the year. Then the mail strike. When it was over the back mail started arriving—and with it more than a dozen new books we felt should be listed in any new catalogue. So we decided to hold the catalogue till Issue 3 (this issue)—and since the catalogue is more than double the size of the previous one, with scads of new books and items, we felt it would be worth waiting for.

However, I forgot to remove the line from Issue 2 that says "see the catalogue that accompanies this issue." What catalogue, many of you asked—and rightly so. Apologies. Humble Pie. Bowling is Good for the Soul. Our new catalogue—attached—contains a vastly expanded list of books and items, and we hope you're pleasantly surprised by it. We also hope you appreciate the arrangement we have forged with Mika Publishing of Belleville, Ontario (Canada's largest reprint publisher), to bring you a copy of that catalogue as well. Any volume shown there is available through Generation Press on the same basis as other books listed in our own catalogue. Happy Hunting!

1812 veterans book due out this fall

Veterans of the War of 1812—the long-awaited book by Wheatfield Press of Winnipeg will make it to the press this fall, after a long gestation. Why so long in coming?

It really has to do with the fact that genealogical books are not the world's greatest commercial best sellers. Almost all of these larger works get published on an "advance" subscription basis by publishers like Wheatfield who solicit advance sales, then put the money aside until they get enough to almost cover printing costs—then publish the volume and pray that actual publication will push the book into the "successful" category. All the time, labor, and loving care that goes into preparing the volume is "donated", and the author/publisher's return comes only at the end of a long, hard road.

Says publisher Jonasson: "I suppose one of the reasons the book has taken so long to prepare is that advance sales for it weren't as great as I initially hoped. And those advance sales are critical to the press date.

"But all the money that people have sent in is set aside, and the volume will appear later this fall."

As anyone who has anything at all to do with genealogical publishing knows, it's incredibly difficult to calculate press runs. Even Jonasson's renowned *Canadian Genealogical Handbook* got off to a slow start, and it was not until the first volumes were off the press the book began to establish the reputation it currently has.

It's often difficult for researchers to understand the length of time it takes to publish a genealogical book, and doubly so when they have paid in advance for a copy. But genealogical publishing is bootstrap publishing at the grass roots level, and those of us who risk our all publishing aids for researchers and family historians depend on those advance subscriptions to help us to and off the press. Even more, we depend on the faith and good-

will of the people to whom we advertise these advance publications—and that is certainly the case with *Veterans*. So have patience, all ye faithful. Commitments get fulfilled, even if it takes longer than originally anticipated, and *Veterans*, from the sound of it, will be well worth waiting for.

It will be an 8 X 10 format book and that, says Jonasson, will make it much easier to read. The Jonasson list of 1812 veterans is actually a compilation of three original lists: one from in 1875, containing about 500 names; one from 1876, containing about 3,100 names; and one from 1877, which Jonasson says is basically a recapitulation of the earlier two, and not nearly as valuable for genealogical purposes.

In cross-checking the lists, Jonasson says he found that many of the names in the 1875 list didn't emerge on the 1876 list, and since pensioners had to be living in order to collect, speculates that many of those listed in 1875 had died by 1876. So he decided to combine the two lists, and give readers the best of both worlds.

Our subscribers are always surprising us

Joan Mackie, a subscriber to *CANADIAN GENEALOGIST* has published a book which has drawn a rave review from the Toronto *Globe and Mail*. A genealogy book? Nope. A cookbook entitled *A Culinary Palette, Kitchen Masterpieces from Sixty-Five Great Artists*. Not only did she make it to the pages of the *Globe's* book section, Zena Cherry, the newspaper's peripatetic gossip columnist, published an entertaining description of the book's debut which not only contained a picture of Joan, but the following description:

"And of course, the pretty author Joan Mackie, who for this book merged two of her long-time interests: food and art. A native of Winnipeg and graduate of the University of Manitoba, she moved in the mid-60s to Ottawa. Following training at the Cordon Bleu Cookery School in London, in 1977 she set up The Meating House, a dynamic cooking school in the capital."

Maybe the next step is to combine genealogy and cooking. Can we expect another offering from Joan Mackie next season? All the best with the current book

(published by Merritt Publishing, \$35), and good luck with the genealogy!

Seeking Dupuis connections

Joy Reisinger in her publication *Lost in Canada?* has an item we think worth passing along. "Several readers sent newspaper clippings about the following subject, and an item appeared in 'Acadian Genealogy Exchange'," she reports.

"Briefly stated, descendants of Michel Dupuis and his wife Marie who came from France to Acadia, should be aware there is a familial disease they may possibly have inherited. It is malignant hyperthermia (malignant because it acts so swiftly, rather than malignant as meaning cancerous). It affects the muscles when anaesthesia is administered. Persons knowing they descend from this Dupuis line should inform their doctor, as alternative anaesthetics can be used. There is also a muscle biopsy that may be performed as a diagnostic aid."

English certificates skyrocket in price

St. Catherines House has increased the price of certificates for births, marriages, and deaths in England to £4.00 if obtained in person, or (gasp!) £8.50 by mail. At the current Canadian-English rate of exchange this makes research by mail prohibitively expensive. Canadians with personal experience report that personal searches have become less chaotic since the death registers have been transferred to Alexandra House, half a block away. And the OGS *Newsleaf* reports that "both offices open at 8:30 a.m. and that is the best time to arrive if searchers care at all for personal comfort."

English registration begins at 1 July 1837, for the vital statistics records of England and Wales. Mail searches are still available for five-year periods (if you can afford it). For more information write: General Register Office, St. Catherines House, 10 Kingsway, London WC2B 6JP, England.

Queen's Archives shifts

The Queen's University Archives, Kingston, Ontario, has new quarters in Kathleen Ryan Hall, formerly the 'New' Medical Building. The move took five weeks and involved seven students as

well as the regular archives staff. The institution extends a welcome to genealogists who would like to tour or undertake research, and advises that more recent City of Kingston records will soon be available as a result of a Canada 1981 summer student employment project to arrange and list more than 1,000 feet of them in the new facility.

Michigan hits rough waters with budget cuts

Michigan, the publication of the Western Michigan Genealogical Society hit some rough waters recently when the Grand Rapids Public Library (with whom the society has always had close ties) decided that budget cutbacks would force it to eliminate printing projects for outside groups.

Such moves always hurt, especially when they come with a thump, as this one seems to have done—and especially when they result in a doubling of society fees from \$5 to \$10 as a result. We truly sympathize with this group, indeed any society in such a situation.

But we would also like to suggest to genealogical societies that aid with strings attached to it is a two-edged sword. Any society or organization should strive to get its finances on a sound "subscriber" footing as soon as possible, and tie improvements in society services and activities either to increased fees, or (better still, in our opinion) to *profit-making* projects. By that, we mean projects which *make money for the society and enable it to grow*. We do not mean that a society should show a 'profit' in the sense of a corporate profit that would get distributed in cash form to shareholders. Society profits get ploughed back into the society, and emerge in the form of expanded publications, new programs, or better services.

A society's profit comes from the labor of its volunteers and the ingenuity of its money-making projects. Without these the society will not survive. Frankly, if its members lack the nerve to ensure the society's survival—we believe it should not survive. Nothing is worse than a limp-wristed association surviving on institutional or public grants with no will to forge a stronger group.

Which brings us back to the WMGS.

They bit the bullet and doubled their fees. Some programs may suffer for a while—but a vigorous membership drive will put that right—and then we are confident this association will no longer feel threatened by anyone's budget cuts, and that *Michigan* will continue to be the excellent publication on Michigan genealogy that it has always been. Frankly, in spite of the shock, we're willing to bet the society will emerge as a stronger, more coherent organization than ever before—and it's always been right up there with the best.

Hunting in the Hamilton, Ont., area?

Join the Hamilton History Association, an affiliate of the Ontario Historical Society. A new organization, the society held its first general meeting on 21 September 1981. Want more information? Write: Hamilton History Association, 84 Walnut South, Box 985, Hamilton, Ontario L8N 3R1, or telephone 416/527-0999. Incidentally, anyone interested in early black history in Ontario will want to see the exhibit of the same name the society is sponsoring at the Hamilton City Hall. It will be on view from late November 1981 to early January 1982. Ask the association for details.

CONFERENCES & COURSES CANADA

It seems as if everyone has decided that October is the month to conference this year—and it's fast becoming necessary to block out at least two months of every year for (oh happy thought) our favorite pursuit; May to start the year, and October to sort of round it out.

5th Annual Long Point Genealogy Fair, Eva Brook Donly Museum, Simcoe, Ontario, 3 October. Was over by the time we published this—but we mentioned it in last issue, and met many of you on the day. For us it's become an annual event and this year—your editor finally made it to the bake table early!

The fair not only provides a congenial setting for a genealogical get-together, but helps the museum raise funds for its growing store of excellent genealogical publications—and for its first-rate genealogical library, growing now by leaps and bounds. We can't possibly detail the

holdings here, but hope to talk curator Bill Yeager into a sources article for some future issue. This small museum's steady rise to genealogical prominence may well give some thoughts to much larger Canadian libraries now just beginning to think about genealogical resource material.

Huguenot Society of Canada, Humber Room, Old Mill, Toronto, 24 October. An annual all-day affair for the society. A major speaker will be Dr. Philippe de Bosset who will discuss the influence of Huguenots in Switzerland.

Conference on English Genealogical Sources, Holiday Inn (Highway 27), Toronto, 23-25 October. This three-day conference brings together some of the top overseas experts on English genealogy and family history. Speakers include Lord Teviot, Elizabeth Simpson, Colin Chapman, all from England; Carol Burdick Holderby, David E. Gardner, and David H. Pratt, all from the United States.

Nearly 20 presentations on beginning and advanced English research will be part of this seminar, and presentations will be published in a conference manual. Registration fee of \$95 includes the manual and Sunday brunch. Reservations at the Holiday Inn additional. For more information write: English Genealogy, Box 994, Oakville, Ontario, L6J 5E8, or telephone 416/825-0310.

For hotel reservations phone the telephone answering service of Human-sphere Inc., at 416/626-5465, 7:00 a.m. to midnight weekdays; 8:30 a.m. to 11:00 a.m. weekends.

Ontario Historical Society, 12-14 June, Pillar and Post Inn, Niagara-On-The-Lake, Ontario. Another conference to put on your advance calendar. Niagara-On-The-Lake is a beautiful, and beautifully restored colonial town.

Manitoba Genealogical Society, Seminar '81, Winnipeg, Manitoba, 16-17 October. For more information write: MGS Seminar 81, Box 213, St. James P.O., Winnipeg, Manitoba, R3J 3R4, or telephone 204/885-5792.

Saskatchewan Genealogical Society, Thirteenth Annual Meeting and Seminar, Sheraton Cavalier Motor Inn, Saskatoon, Sask., 23-24 October. The Saskatoon Branch of the SGS is host this year to the SGS seminar, and the conference has

sessions both for the beginner and the expert. Speakers include D'Arcy Hande of the Saskatchewan Archives, Nina Bigsby of the U.S. National Archives, Bob Pittendrigh of the SGS, and Pat Kennedy of the Public Archives of Canada. Topics include beginning research, advanced research in Pennsylvania and the North-eastern U.S., and research methods. Registration, \$20. Dinner and reservations extra. For more information write: Hestor Moore, 26 - 202 5th Avenue North, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, S7K 2R2. Or telephone (area code for all of Saskatchewan is 306): Regina, 949-8345; Moose Jaw, 693-0176; Saskatoon, 242-7362; Prince Albert, 764-8179; Yorkton, 782-0954; Oxbow, 483-5082; Swift Current, 773-5673; Pangman, 442-4745.

UNITED STATES

Polish Genealogical Society Second Annual Workshop, Chicago, 8:30 to 5:30, 3 October. Theme of the conference was "Searching for Your Ancestral Home." For more information about this society and its activities, write: Polish Genealogical Society, 984 North Milwaukee Avenue, Chicago, IL 60622, USA.

Illinois State Genealogical Society & Federation of Genealogical Societies Joint Fall Conference, Decatur, Illinois, 22-24 October. This promises to be a huge convention. The Federation of Genealogical Societies is really a society for societies, and its program, which runs from Thursday till noon Friday emphasizes how societies can organize themselves to meet the needs of members. The Illinois State Genealogy Society's portion of the program runs from Friday noon, through Saturday. Theme of this conference is "Focus on the Midwest." For more information write: Mrs. Joyce Thompson, 2525 Oak, Quincy, IL 62301, or telephone 217/223-8451.

Iowa Genealogical Society Annual Meeting and Seminar, Sheman Continuing Education Building, Iowa State University Center, Ames, Iowa, 30-31 October. Topics include Scottish Church, Probate and Land Records, and two sessions on Irish records and substitute records. Other topics include beginning research, German research, naturalization records and passenger lists, and Iowa's Genealogical Libraries. For more informa-

tion write: Irene Crippen, 2002 Melrose Avenue, Ames, IO 50010, or telephone 515/232-6422.

Florida State Genealogical Society Annual Conference, Holiday Inn, Sarasota Tamiami Trail-Airport, 13-14 November. If you're planning an early winter vacation, you might just include this one in your plans, and take your hobby with you. There's an editor's workshop, other mini-workshops, and sessions by guest speaker Netti Schreiner-Yantis, past president of the National Genealogical Society, a trustee for the Board for Certification of Genealogists, and author of *Genealogical Books In Print*. Registration, \$28 for two days including a banquet. Make your own room arrangements. For more information write: Dorothy A. Garate, 2502 N. Glenn, Tampa, FL 33607, USA.

NEW PUBLICATIONS AND RESOURCES

Mennonite Family History, is a new quarterly periodical to be published beginning January, 1982. It will feature the genealogy and family history of people with Mennonite, Amish, and Brethren origins in Europe.

It will also, say coeditors J. Lemar and Lois Ann (Zook) Mast, include general information articles on how and where to find information on Mennonites. Plans for the first issue include articles from genealogists in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Arizona and Ontario, as well as others on Russian, Ohio, and Palatinate Mennonites.

The magazine plans a number of regular features including columns on European heritage, Amish Ancestors, Mennonite Immigrants and Brethren Cousins, and will include information on sources for Mennonite research in Europe, as well as other items. Subscriptions are \$12.50 for one year; \$23.50 for two. For more information and a publication prospectus write: Mennonite Family History, Box 171, Elverson, PA 19520, USA, or telephone 215/286-0258.

French-Canadian Heritage Society of Michigan, a new organization, produces a journal we think is excellent. Entitled *Michigan's Habitant Heritage*, the magazines are cleanly produced, offset-printed, 8½ x 11 publications that contain a lot

of information Canadian readers would be interested in. Vol. 1, No. 1 and 2 (published together), for instance, has an index to the 1851 Census of Hay Township, Huron County, Ontario—a valuable reference for anyone working in that area. There is also a good little item on *dit* names, including one fascinating first-hand account by author Jim Lalone (who sent us the magazine and information—for which many thanks) about a *dit* name for Benoit (Livernois), which was complicating one of his own searches. After checking all the Benoit's and Livernois's, someone suggested he try a Meloche *dit* Livernois. He did—and it was his line—but the story doesn't end there. On migration to the U.S., one branch of his family rendered Meloche "Miller", and today people in the family refer to them as the "Livernois Millers." Could this be a case of Benoit *dit* Livernois *dit* Meloche *dit* Miller *dit* Livernois Miller? Egad! I'm glad it's *his* family!

No. 3 and 4 contains a good article on "Tec Cornelius Aubry: An Irish Habitant in New France" and again points up the difficulties that occur in research when Irish names are francicized. And there is more. Membership is \$5 individual, \$6 couple, \$7 family, \$10 institutional, U.S. funds. For more information write: French-Canadian Heritage Society of Michigan, Box 15134, Lansing MI 48901, USA.

The OGS Waterloo-Wellington Branch Newsletter for June 1980 contained the following tidbit we think worth repeating. "The Public Archives of Canada, has 32 reels of microfilm on passenger arrivals in Quebec City 1865-1900, and at Halifax 1881-1900 (the only two ports of entry into Canada on the east coast during this period). These records give the person's nationality, port of embarkation, and the name of the vessel, among other things. The problem is that it is necessary to know the exact month and year of arrival, and the port of arrival or entry to Canada. (Finding Aid 790). For more recent years the Department of Manpower and Immigration has comprehensive records from 1900 on, plus from 1905 on immigrant landing records at east coast U.S. ports destined for Canada. These documents are open only to the immigrants themselves."

Adoption records, can now be opened in Ontario under carefully restricted conditions. For information write Adoption Disclosure Registry, Children's Services Division, Ministry of Community and Social Services, Parliament Buildings, Queens Park, Toronto, Ontario, M7AS 1E9. We will try to get a clearer picture of exactly what these 'restricted' conditions are, and report on them in a future issue.

Passenger Lists Bibliography, 1538-1900, a companion to the recently published *Passenger and Immigration Lists Index*, will soon be available from the Gale Research Company of Detroit. Listing nearly 1,200 sources, the bibliography was edited by P. William Filby, and represents an expanded and updated version of Harold Lancour's landmark compilation, itself revised in 1963 by Richard Wolfe. All of the more than 300 sources from which names were culled for the *Passenger and Immigration Lists Index* are listed, plus hundreds of additional lists recently discovered. When the volume is available, CANADIAN GENEALOGIST will review it in detail, and give additional information about the work.

Interested in Australian research? Keith Johnson, Librarian, 17 Mitchell Street, North Sidney, New South Wales, Australia 2060, has produced a *Genealogical Research Directory, Australasian Edition*.

The Toronto Area Archivists Group, will proceed with publication of a revised *Guide to Archives in the Toronto Area*, the guide which has proved so useful and popular to Canadian and American genealogical researchers. Harold Averill, Staff Archivist, University of Toronto Archives, is coordinating the project.

The Ontario Register's better than ever

The Volume 5, 1981 issue of *The Ontario Register* arrived just as we were going to press, and in it is a massive compilation of death notices of Ontario from 14 early Ontario newspapers, ranging from the *Upper Canada Herald*, of Kingston for 1825 to the *Globe* in Toronto for 1844-49. These are death notices compiled by William D. Reid, but not contained in the book *Death Notices of Ontario*, published by Hunterdon House in 1980. Part II of the magazine consists of marriage notices

from the *Christian Guardian* from January 1850 to August 1851, extracted by the editor of the magazine, Thomas B. Wilson.

To cap it all off, there is a beautifully compiled every-name index that makes the volume a snap to use and, as if that were not enough, even an index of places in Ontario, arranged by county, so that even those unfamiliar with the geography of the province can cope without any difficulty.

In the preface to this issue, Mr. Wilson notes that the marriage notices from the *Guardian* are "an addition to the marriage notices from the same periodical which were included in Mr. Reid's book, *Marriage Notices of Ontario*, also published by Hunterdon in 1980." He also notes that marriage notices from the same periodical not previously published for the period 1830-1849 will be the subject of a forthcoming book—one genealogists will certainly look forward to.

Death notices and obituaries from the *Guardian* are presently being abstracted by the Rev. Donald A. McKenzie of Ottawa, and these will also be published in book form, Mr. Wilson says.

There is no question in our minds that the 258-page issue of Volume 5 is a work every Ontario genealogist (and many more as well) will welcome with open arms. It is a pleasure to see material so well and carefully compiled. All five volumes of *The Ontario Register* are currently available through Generation Press, including the 1981 volume, as are Hunterdon's other books. And when the promised new volumes are off the press readers can count on finding them in our catalogue as well.

Oliver F. Cummins' Directory Maps: Canada's 20th century "County Atlases"¹

By Eric Jonasson

Eric Jonasson is best known to readers of CANADIAN GENEALOGIST as compiler of the best all-round Canadian genealogical sourcebook currently in print, The Canadian Genealogical Handbook. He is a well known author and lecturer whose interest in his Icelandic heritage led him into genealogical research in the first place. He has made a number of original discoveries of great assistance to genealogists in Canada, one of which he describes here—the Cummins Directory Maps. Included with this article is a brief genealogy of Oliver Cummins himself whose ancestry, researchers will be interested to note, is Irish. The family genealogy was compiled from Canadian census material, and with the help of Cummins' daughter, Madeleine Meyer. We hope readers of this publication will find this article of great value, and that those of you not familiar with the Cummins Directory Maps will take this opportunity to familiarize yourselves with them.

Between 1875 and 1881, a number of atlases were published for various parts of Canada which contained highly descriptive local maps showing the names of the landowners in each area. Generally produced on a county basis by a number of publishers, these "county atlases" covered large portions of southern Ontario and, to a lesser degree, parts of Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. They were not the first appearance of the published landowner map in Canada, however, but were actually the extension and improvement of the "county maps" which had first been published as early as 1856.² For a time, both map types were produced simultaneously. Due to its greater public appeal, the county atlas gradually replaced the county map as the primary means of showing visual land ownership in published form. The last county atlas appeared in 1906.

Genealogists were quick to realize the potential of these works and used them with increasing frequency to determine the residency and land ownership of their ancestors. The demand for these atlases by genealogists, local historians and social historians became so great in time that a number of publishers began to reproduce them in facsimile form. Starting in 1969, this process has seen virtually every county atlas reprinted and has even led to the creation of county atlases for some areas which were missed during the heyday of county atlas publication. Today, researchers have access to these atlases through the collections of most large libraries in Canada.

Interest in these particular landowner maps is high today primarily because of their age. As many of these works were produced on the fringes of modern memory, or beyond it entirely, they provide us with an important link to our historical and ancestral pasts. Sometimes only they can answer questions which cannot be satisfied from the memories of living family members. However, the nineteenth century does not hold a monopoly on the production of landowner maps and atlases. In the opening quarter of the twentieth century other maps were produced—but, unfortunately, because of their recent origin

they have not attracted the same public interest as their counterparts.

Twentieth century landowner maps were often produced by small companies which only published miscellaneous maps of isolated areas. With one major exception, none of these publications were components of a wide-ranging series of maps. This one exception was the map series designed and produced by Oliver F. Cummins. Between 1717 and 1930, the Cummins Map Company produced at least one series for each of five of the then provinces of Canada (Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario and Prince Edward Island). However, because his efforts are of recent origin, these maps have largely been overlooked by genealogists and other historians. This is an unfortunate situation, as Oliver F. Cummins was undoubtedly the most prolific, the most ambitious, and certainly one of the most important landowner map publishers Canada has produced.

The early years of O.F. Cummins

Oliver Francis Coumans³ was born 9 December 1886 in Greenock Township, Bruce County, Ontario, the son of John Coumans and Mary McNab. The Coumans family had come to Bruce County from New Brunswick in 1850 and, by the time of Oliver's birth, had established themselves as prominent local businessmen in the Chepstowe area of the county. Oliver's father, John Coumans (1854-1923) was a local merchant, the son of another John Coumans (1832- ?), a sawmiller and planner and the deputy reeve of Greenock Township in 1876.

Oliver Coumans' childhood was probably undramatic, no doubt quite the same as that of the other boys in late nineteenth century Bruce County. He attended local schools and graduated from the Walkerton High School in 1904, following which he was employed for several years as a school teacher. In 1908, he decided to continue his education and enrolled in the Faculty of Applied Science and Engineering at the University of Toronto. While attending university, he took a very active part in sports, playing for the Varsity hockey team as well as for other teams in the Ontario Hockey Association, and for a time acted as the manager of the Intermediate School Hockey Team. His interest in sports was lifelong and included a variety of activities, particularly fishing, tennis, hockey, baseball and, in his later years, golf.

Coumans attended the University of Toronto until his graduation in 1911 with a diploma in civil engineering. During the summer months, he occupied his time as a prospector and also on railroad work in western Canada.⁴ As early as 1910, he had already determined the general direction of his professional career. In February of that year he took the preliminary examination for Dominion Land Surveyor (DLS), receiving his certificate on 14 March. In March of the following year, he was accepted as an assistant (i.e., an articulated student) on a survey party in Alberta and Saskatchewan led by W.A. Scott, DLS. Records show that as of 11 May 1911, he was officially articulated to Scott. Early in 1912, he was transferred to F.F. Clarke, DLS, and on 17 May 1912 received his commission as a Dominion Land Surveyor. He became a Saskatchewan Land Surveyor several months later.

By 1913, he had taken up permanent residence in Regina, Saskatchewan, had been married to the former Margaret Kelly, and was a member of the sur-

vey firm of "Coumans and Lount". During 1914 and 1915, he is listed in the Regina city directory as a surveyor and a provincial drainage inspector for the Saskatchewan Board of Highway Commissioners (Department of Highways). During the same period, his name appears as a junior member on the list of members of the Canadian Society of Engineers.⁵

Formation of the Cummins Map Company

In the 1917 Regina city directory, Cummins appears as the president of the "O.F. Cummins Map Company", with offices at 12-2350 12th Avenue (Co-operative Elevator Building). It would appear that he changed the spelling of his surname about this time, as all subsequent references to him in Regina and other cities show his surname as "Cummins". However, his first series of directory maps, the "Coumans Saskatchewan Land Map Series", were produced in 1917 using the original spelling of his name. All others series used the new spelling.

Cummins was not entirely alone in his map venture. The 1917 Regina directory shows that Melville S. Arneil, a draftsman for the Saskatchewan Department of Highways from 1913 until 1916, was the vice-president and manager of the map company. It is not known if there was a partnership between the two men, the company never having been registered in any of the provinces in which it operated, but surviving records do indicate a longstanding association of the two men in the production of the directory maps.

In 1918, Cummins moved to Winnipeg, Manitoba, initially operating a branch office of the company out of his home at 77 Lisgar Avenue. He is listed as a civil engineer in the 1919 Winnipeg city directory. In 1920, the Cummins Map Company appears in the directory with offices at 904-457 Main Street (Confederation Life Building), moving the following year to 404-160 Princess Street (Chamber of Commerce Building). Meanwhile, the company was also listed in the 1919-20 Regina directories at 2127 11th Avenue. About 1920-21, Arneil closed the office in Regina and moved to Winnipeg. During the company's sojourn in Winnipeg and Regina, the company produced a number of separate series of landowner maps for the three prairie provinces, developed their standard map format and arrangement, and refined their marketing and advertising techniques.

Cummins moves east

Late in 1923, Cummins moved from Winnipeg to Toronto, Ontario, no doubt to work on the Ontario directory map series which appeared the following year. He was joined by Arneil in 1924, and they established offices for the map company at 70 Lombard Street. Although they continued to produce directory maps for western Canada, they appear to have redirected their major attention towards eastern Canada. After compiling their 1924 series for southern Ontario, they embarked on their most ambitious project—a general and detailed atlas of Prince Edward Island and the world. According to Madeleine Meyer, Oliver Cummins' daughter, this particular project was to be their undoing. The P.E.I. atlas was a dramatic departure from their earlier map series. In it, the landowner maps were incorporated with a general atlas of the world (world maps were apparently provided by Rand-McNally) and issued

in bound book form. The demand for the atlas was not as great as was expected, however, and it can essentially be described as a commercial failure. Although the publication of the atlas undoubtedly resulted in the demise of the map company as a major source of income for and preoccupation of Oliver Cummins, it does not appear to have led to the immediate closure of the firm. While Cummins redirected his professional interests after 1926-27, Arneil continued to be listed in the Toronto directories for many years as the manager of the Cummins Map Company. In the 1936 directory, Cummins himself is listed as the sales manager of the firm. It is highly probable that the map company had ceased to operate by the early 1940s.⁶

The Landowner Map Series

The Cummins Map Company produced map series for many parts of Canada, some areas more than others. Saskatchewan was the subject of the first series of maps in 1917, and also of the last known series in 1930. In between, the company produced landowner maps for Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario and Prince Edward Island. On the 1927 Alberta series appears the statement "We have these maps for any part of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, Ontario, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia." However, despite inquiries to a number of archives, no maps for New Brunswick and Nova Scotia have been found. Likely, the statement regarding the Atlantic provinces was one of optimism and expectation rather than of absolute fact, and the proposed series was abandoned before any material had been gathered for it because of the financial drain of the P.E.I. atlas.

With the exception of the first series in 1917, the standard title for all Cummins landowner maps was "Cummins Rural Directory Map". Each map contained the names and locations of post offices, the location of local rail lines and the names of the owners of each parcel of land within the area covered. Land boundaries shown on the maps are based on the general unit of survey and registration for each province (i.e., in Ontario by Lot and Concession; in western Canada by section, township and range). The names of the landowners were probably obtained from local assessment rolls.

Archives and repositories possessing a major or unique collection of Cummins directory maps include:

PAC: Public Archives of Canada, 395 Wellington St., Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0N3.

PAM: Provincial Archives of Manitoba, 200 Vaughan St., Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C, 0P8.

SAB: Saskatchewan Archives Board, Library Bldg., University of Regina, Regina, Saskatchewan S4S 0A2.

PAA: Provincial Archives of Alberta, 12845-102 Ave., Edmonton, Alberta T5N 0M6.

GAI: Glenbow-Alberta Institute, 9th Ave., and 1st St. S.E., Calgary, Alberta T2G 0P3.

APEI: Public Archives of Prince Edward Island, Box 1000, Charlottetown, P.E.I. C1N 7M4.

OA: Archives of Ontario, 77 Grenville St., Queen's Park, Toronto, Ontario M7A 2K9.

- k. Lydia, b 7/13/1794. Married Noah Gifford.
- l. Delia/Delilah, b 1/13/1796. Married 'Jude' Foster.
- m. Hannah, b 9/23/1797.
- n. Malona, b 5/30/1799.
- o. Minerva, b 4/21/1801.
- p. (?)Noah, b c1804.

8. **Obadiah**, died 1809. Married Sarah Williams, who died in 1834.²⁶ Obadiah is said to have "been a soldier from Rhode Island in the Revolution." However, he was a freeman of Danby in 1778 (and is so listed again in 1800). He served as a fence viewer in Danby in 1799. Obadiah and Sarah had four known children:²⁷

- a. Sarah, b 1782.
- b. Reuben, b 1783.
- c. Obadiah, b 1788.
- d. Ira, b 1792, d 1870. Married Lydia Palmer, 1790-1866.

9. **William**, born 9 February 1777, died 28 December 1862 in Chittenden, Vermont. Married Ruth King, both in 1770, died in Danby 12 September 1828.²⁸ William and Ruth had four children:²⁹

- a. Elias, b 16 May 1797, d 16 August 1845. Married (1) Mahala Millard; (2) (?), daughter of Stephen Baker.
- b. Mary, b 4/4/1800, d 12/29/1874.
- c. Rebecca, b 1/7/1809. Married Josiah Hunt.

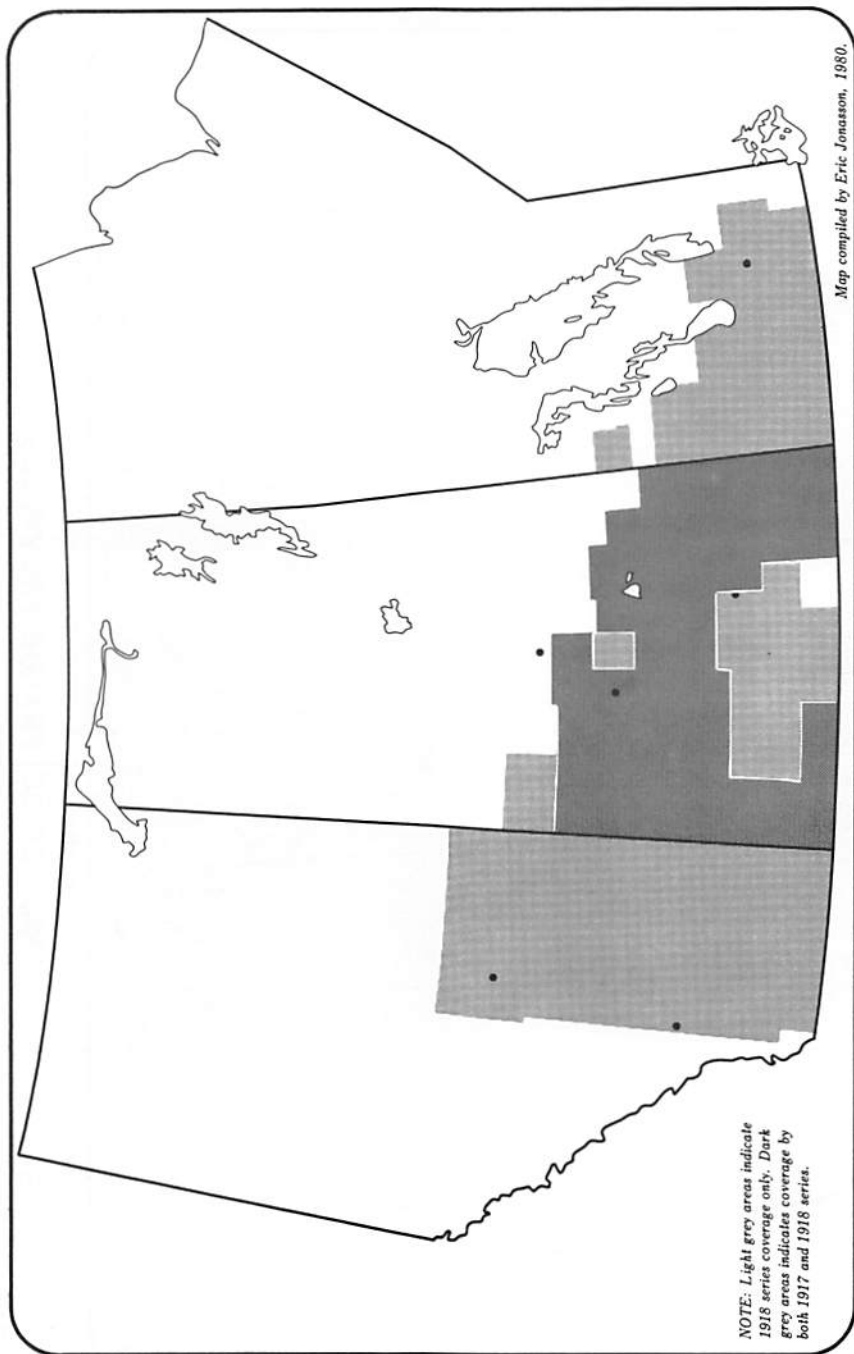
14. d. Linus, b 9/24/1810.

10. **James**, born 19 February 1779, died 18 September 1844. Married Henrietta Hardy, b c1774, died 27 June 1856, aged 72 years.³⁰ James and Henrietta settled in Montagu Township in 1814. They had six children:³¹

- 15. a. Elisha.
- b. William. Married Sarah (?).
- 16. c. Thomas, b 1821.
- d. Charlotte.
- e. Orilla.
- f. Rebecca, b 8/27/1830, d 3/11/1873. Married William Morrison.

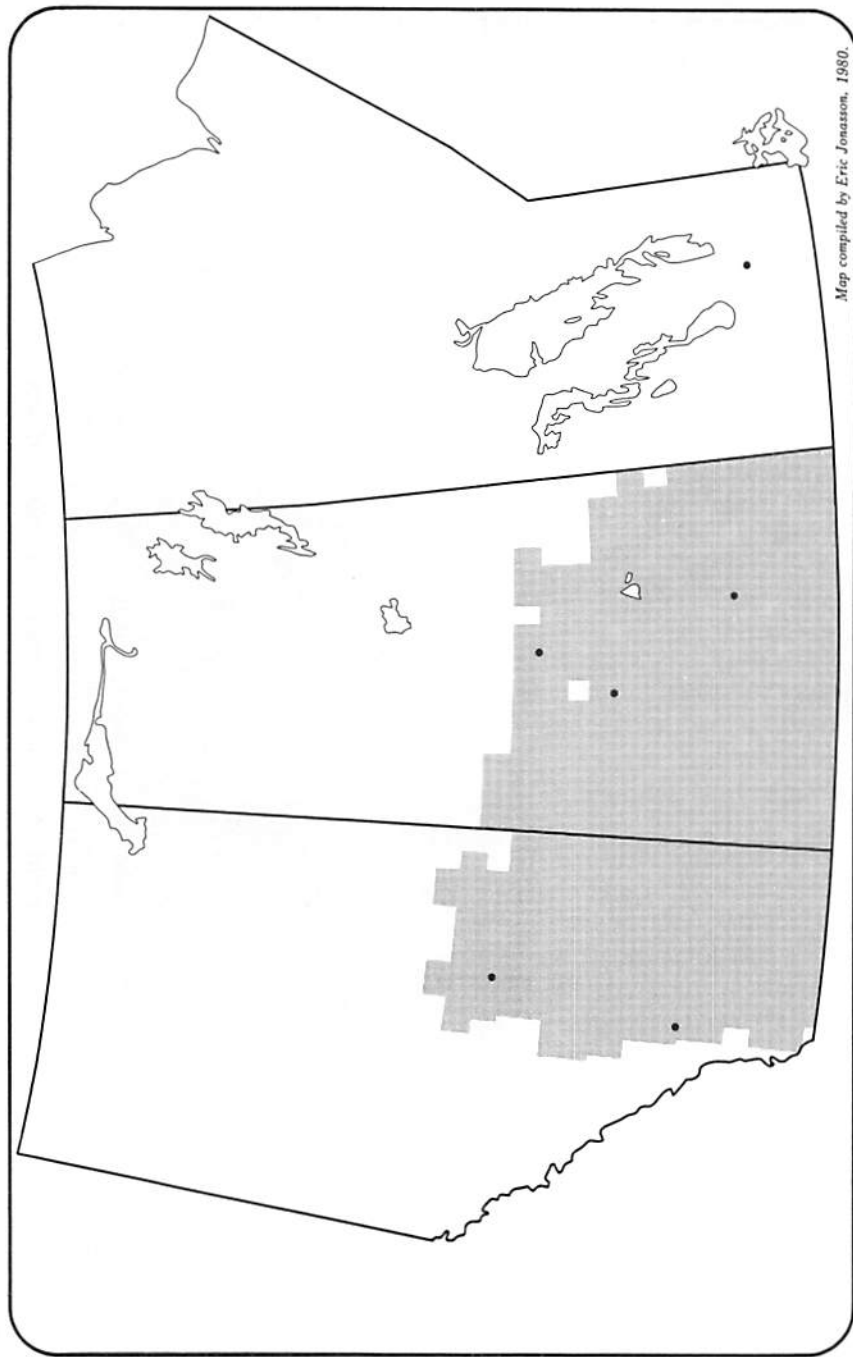
11. **Solomon**, born 26 January 1781, died May, 1856. Married Mrs. Elizabeth (Haskins) Olmstead.³² The Edmunds were devout Methodists. Elizabeth Edmunds was one of five ladies in "Priest Brown's" first Methodist class and Solomon Edmunds figures constantly in the Rideau Circuit records between 1823 and 1856 as class leader, circuit steward and church trustee. The Edmunds lived at Wolford. They had five children of their own, and Elizabeth had five Olmstead children:³³

17. a. Lorenzo Dow, b 1804.



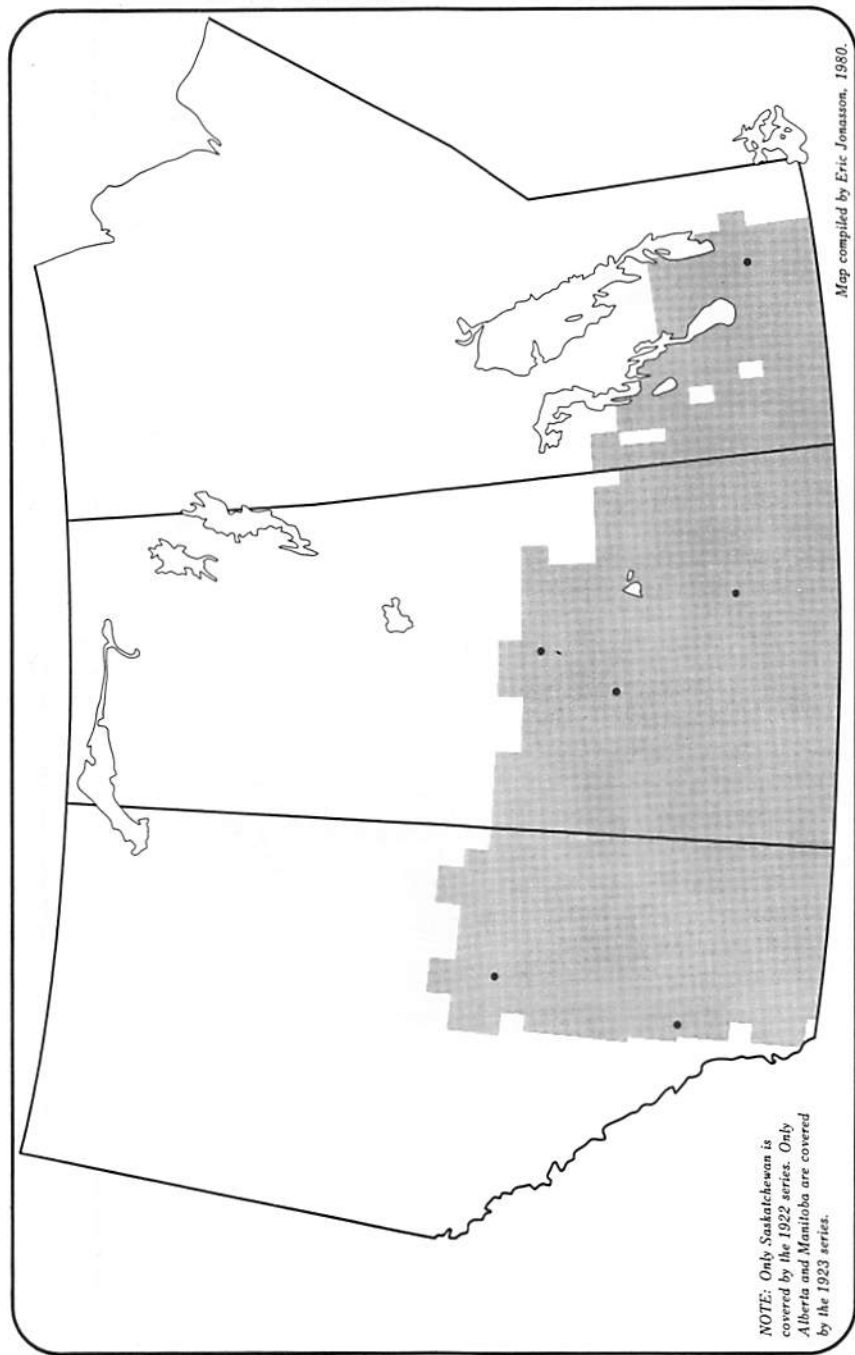
Map compiled by Eric Jonasson, 1980.

**CUMMINS RURAL DIRECTORY MAPS
1917 / 1918 SERIES: PRAIRIE PROVINCES**

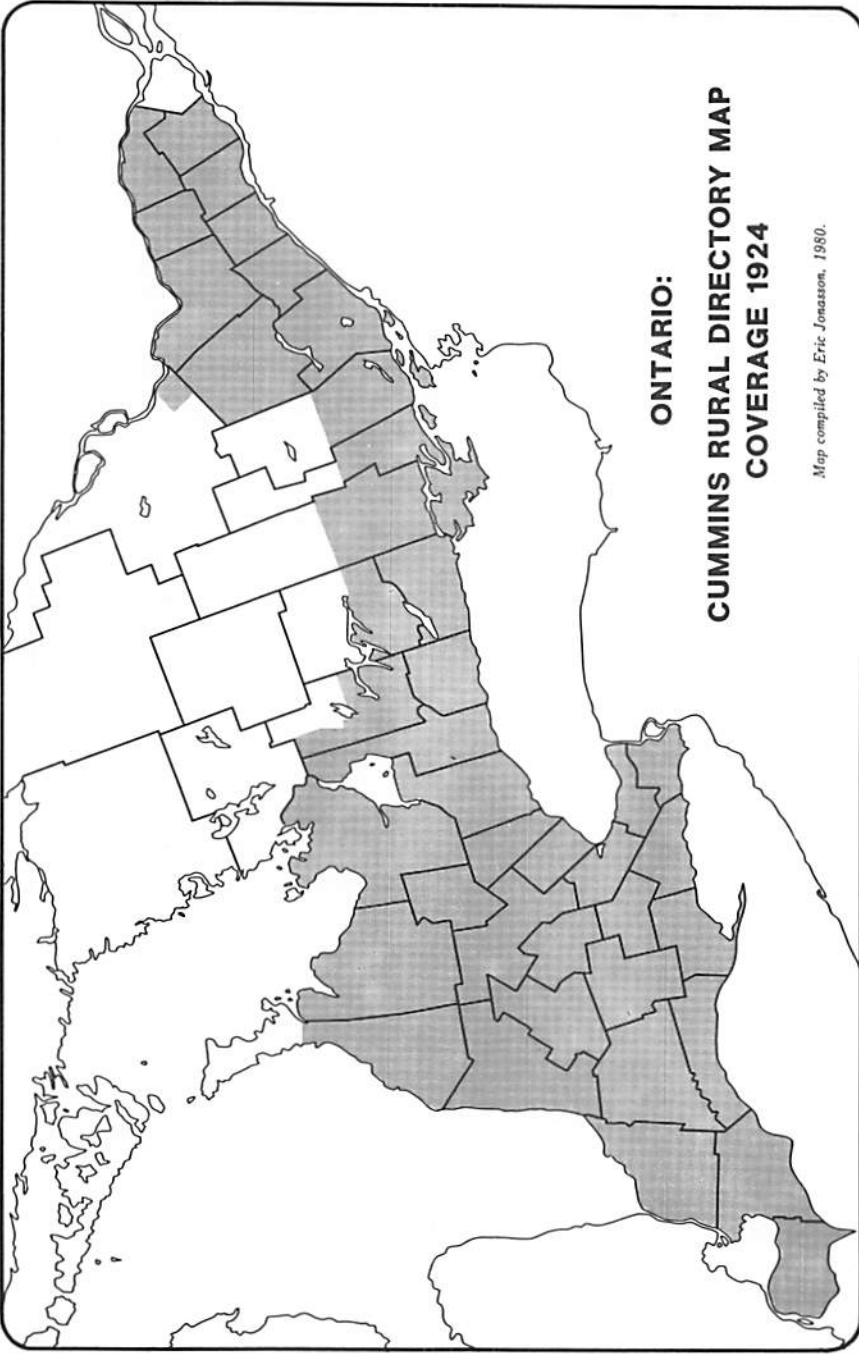


Map compiled by Eric Jonasson, 1980.

**CUMMINS RURAL DIRECTORY MAPS
1920 SERIES: PRAIRIE PROVINCES**

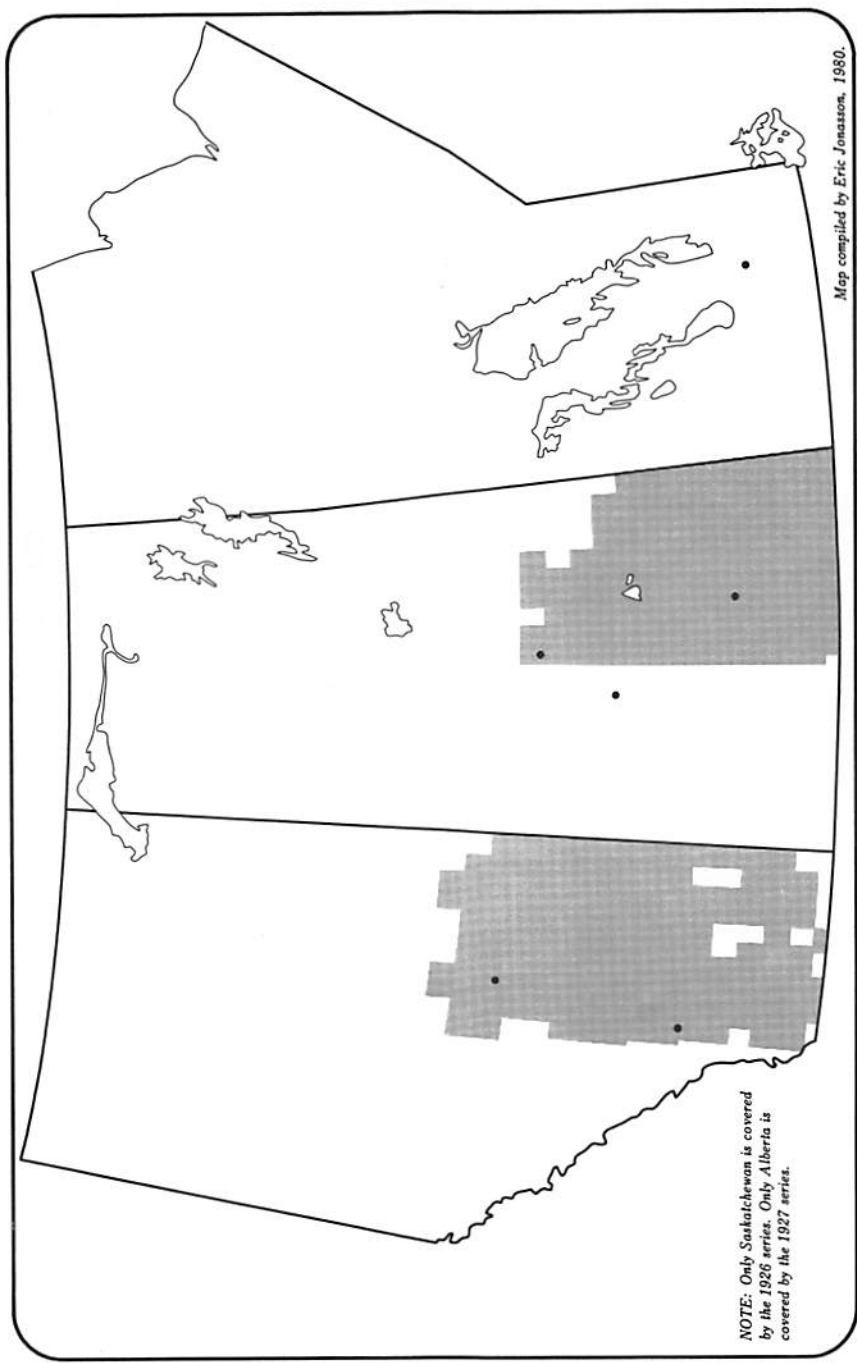


**CUMMINS RURAL DIRECTORY MAPS
1922/1923 SERIES: PRAIRIE PROVINCES**



**ONTARIO:
CUMMINS RURAL DIRECTORY MAP
COVERAGE 1924**

Map compiled by Eric Jonasson, 1980.



NOTE: Only Saskatchewan is covered by the 1926 series. Only Alberta is covered by the 1927 series.

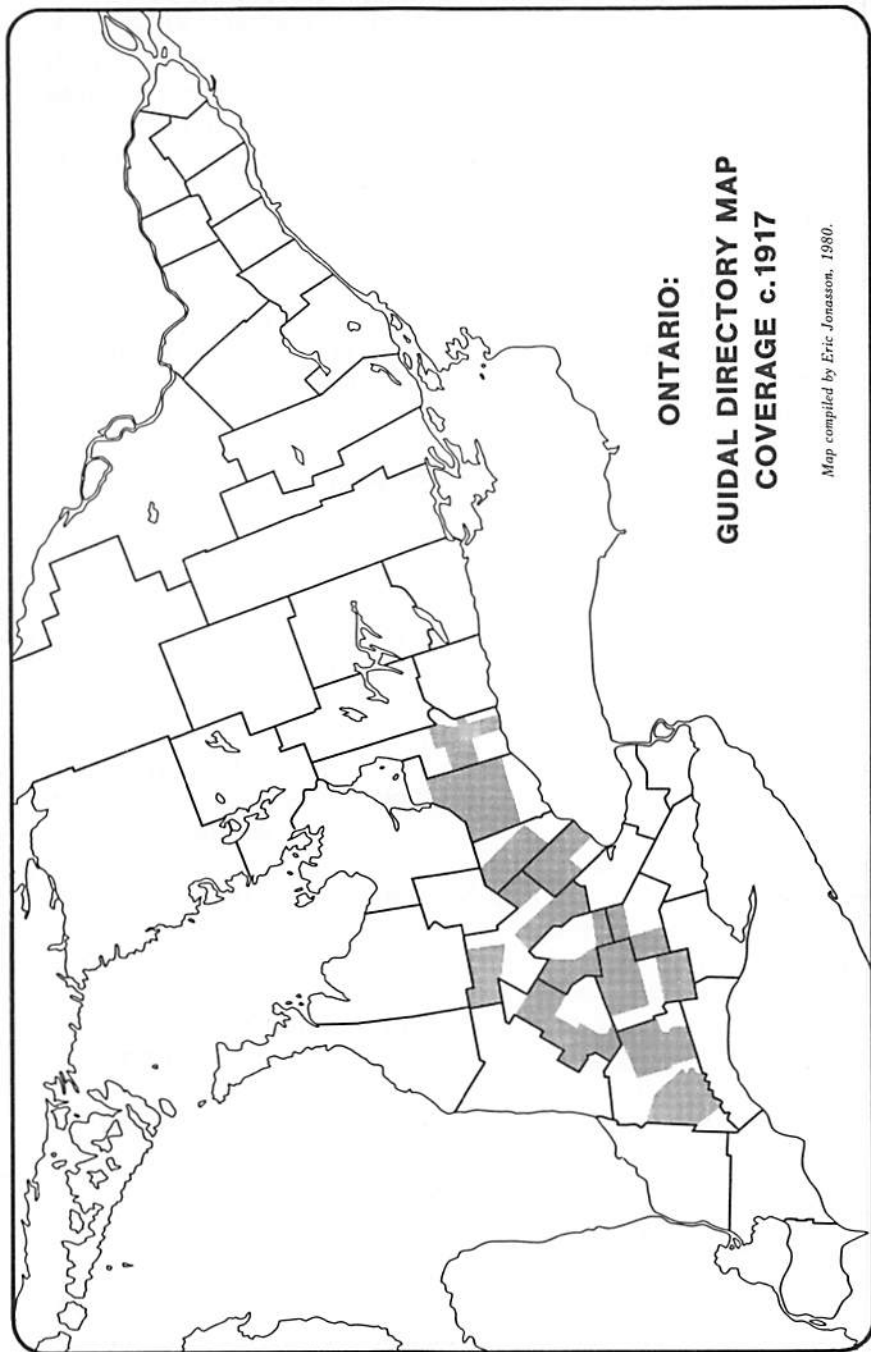
Map compiled by Eric Jonasson, 1980.

**CUMMINS RURAL DIRECTORY MAPS
1926/1927 SERIES: PRAIRIE PROVINCES**



Map compiled by Eric Jonasson, 1980.

**CUMMINS RURAL DIRECTORY MAPS
1930 SERIES: PRAIRIE PROVINCES**



The accompanying maps graphically illustrate the total coverage of *surviving* Cummins directory maps, arranged chronologically and geographically. These maps have been compiled from information supplied by the previously mentioned archives on the extent of their holdings. All separate series are illustrated in this manner, with the exception of the series for Prince Edward Island (all areas of the province were covered by this series) and the miscellaneous loose maps which are mentioned in the previous list.

An additional feature unrelated to the Cummins maps has been included on the map of southern Ontario. As well as showing the extent of the Cummins series, this map identifies those townships which also covered by the earlier "Guidal Directory Map" series. The Guidal series appears to be the only other attempt in early twentieth century Canada to produce a systematic, on-going series of landowner maps. It is very similar to the Cummins series in its content and intent, but does differ in its general format, using the township as the basis of arrangement rather than the standardized sheet size which Cummins preferred.

Cummins after the "Cummins Map Company"

Although the Cummins Map Company is best known for its series of directory maps—and they were undoubtedly the primary source of income for the company—these maps were not the sole preoccupation of the firm. According to Madeleine Meyer, the company also produced and printed a number of other commercial items. In part, this is substantiated by the Canada Copyright Office in Ottawa which has records relating to two other products of the firm. The first of these, entitled "Cummins Crop Yield Map 1922", was copyrighted in 1922 and illustrated the crop yields of the prairie provinces colour-coded by township as "good, fair and poor". The second, called "Motor Tourist", was registered with the Copyright Office in 1924, but later transferred to the Trade Mark Office in 1940. No copy of the second publication has been found, however, although it would seem obvious that it was some type of general road map for the motorist. No doubt the fact that the company was involved in work other than the directory map series probably helped to keep it a functioning entity for some time after the unsuccessful atlas of Prince Edward Island. Based on a variety of evidence, it would appear that the company may have continued to operate into the early 1940s, at least as a part-time concern. However, it did cease to appear as a separate listing in the Toronto city directories after 1931.

The lack of official records on the companies owned and operated by Oliver Cummins makes it somewhat difficult to fully trace his business activities at all times.⁸ His daughter indicated that after the failure of his Prince Edward Island atlas, he redirected his professional interests to conform more with his engineering background. Various references—such as an article in the Toronto *Globe and Mail* in August 1929 which refers to him as a member of the firm of ". . . Cummins and Robinson, contracting engineers . . ." and his listing in the 1932 Toronto directory which shows him as a "contractor"—tend to reinforce this statement. Later, he headed the "Cummins Construction Company" from about 1932 until about 1956. Both firms concentrated on federal and provincial dredging contracts primarily in Ontario and Quebec, although

some did range as far away as Alberta. At the same time, he invested cautiously in the stock market and, between it and his engineering firms, proved himself a successful businessman. Although he tended to concentrate on engineering work after 1926-27, he did not divorce himself entirely from the Cummins Map Company, as evidenced by his inclusion in the 1936 Toronto directory as sales manager for the firm.

Oliver Cummins had an insatiable appetite for travel. This aspect was evident from the time he attended university and continued throughout the remainder of his life. It led to several around-the-world trips, as well as numerous excursions to areas of the world which did not attract the average tourist of the time. In 1931 and 1932 he visited the Soviet Union; in 1932 China; in 1934 the Belgian Congo (now Zaire); and in 1936 South America. This "wanderlust" led him to virtually every continent of the inhabited world. In 1938, he made his third trip to the Far East while on his way around the world. Many of his trips were not entirely without event. He only narrowly escaped being captured and killed by bandits in China in 1932⁹ and spent several days lost in the jungle of the Belgian Congo in 1934. Unlike most tourists of the day, Cummins was not satisfied with viewing only the ordained tourist attractions in each country, but was instead primarily interested in the natural beauty of the countryside and contact with the ordinary people of the countries he visited. As a result, he tended to travel randomly and took great pains to come into contact with the general population. His travels and acquaintances provided him with an unending stream of stories to relate to friends in Canada.

During his years in the construction and dredging industry, he made his home in the Swansea area of Toronto. After his wife's death in 1953, he was remarried to Catherine Loftus. Following his retirement in 1956, he moved to Montebello, Quebec, a place which has also been referred to in connection with his dredging companies. He died on 29 February 1961 following surgery in Seville, Spain, and was buried in Mount Hope Cemetery, Toronto.

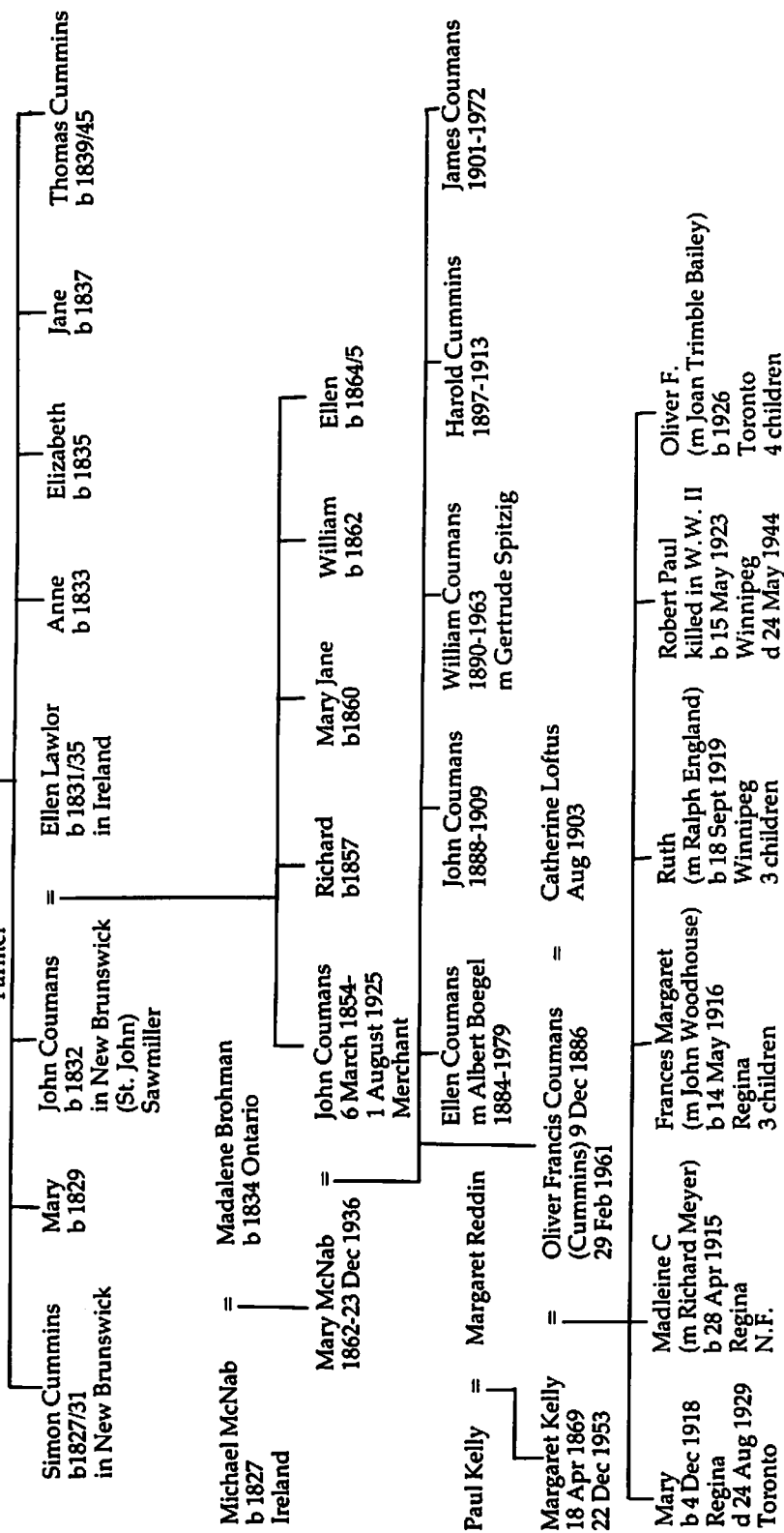
Oliver F. Cummins' legacy

Although he was obviously more successful as an engineer and businessman than he was as a publisher, Oliver F. Cummins will undoubtedly be best remembered in the future for his directory maps. Even today, his map series are one of the most popular sources in western Canadian archives, used by genealogists, local historians, biographers, and social historians on an ever-increasing basis. His maps have been reprinted, in part, in many local histories to illustrate the names and land holdings of early area residents, and references to these works have been included in several biographical dictionaries. As time takes the period in which these maps were compiled out of the realm of "living memory" to that of "history", their value will increase significantly and, with it, the respect researchers will show their originator and compiler.

The "Cummins Rural Directory Maps" were produced strictly as a commercial venture—a means by which to earn a livelihood. Undoubtedly, the 1917 Saskatchewan series was produced as a primitive market survey designed to measure general public response to this type of map. Its success initiated the

SOURCES:

1. Census of Canada 1851, 1861, 1871, 1881
2. Family data from Madeleine C. Meyer
3. Various death certificates



more ambitious 1918 series for the three prairie provinces, and led to later planned and completed series in eastern Canada. It would certainly appear that Cummins was the type of business visionary who planned within the grand scheme. He was not restricted by provincial boundaries, but was one who saw his concept as desirable in all parts of Canada. His commercial optimism, coupled with the success of his early map series, probably encouraged him to constantly expand the geographical coverage of his maps. Even at the time that he created his commercially unsuccessful atlas of Prince Edward Island he was obviously planning his move into the other two Maritime provinces. Had he not departed from his standard format and, instead, produced only landowner maps for that province, rather than the overly ambitious atlas, he might not have suffered the financial setback that he did—in which case he might have gone on to produce series for other parts of Canada, as well as updating the areas he had already completed. However, it is impossible and unimportant to speculate on what might have been!

Oliver Cummins' directory maps provide landowner information for five provinces of Canada. No other producer of such maps either before or after him has approached the concept with the same ambition or has compiled works which cover as wide a geographical area as he did. Researchers can only be thankful that—in the pursuit of a livelihood—Cummins unwittingly produced a series of documents which have become and will continue to be an invaluable historical records of the landowning aspects of a large portion of Canadian society. For Oliver F. Cummins, his directory maps are his legacy to the future.¹⁰

NOTES

1. The author wishes to thank the following individuals for their assistance in the compilation of this paper: Betty Kidd and Robert J. Hayward, Public Archives of Canada; John Fortier, Archives of Ontario; W. Moore, Provincial Archives of Alberta; Lindsay Moir, Glenbow-Alberta Institute; Nichols J. DeJong, Public Archives of Prince Edward Island; and Harold Averill, University of Toronto Archives. The author would also like to extend special recognition to the following for their considerable assistance in documenting the holdings of their archives and for their valuable help in assembling information on Oliver F. Cummins and the Cummins Map Company: Edward C. Morgan, Saskatchewan Archives Board; Larry E. Weiler, Archives of Ontario; and especially Mrs. Madeleine C. Meyer, Washington, D.C., daughter of Oliver F. Cummins.

2. County maps were more widespread in their coverage than county atlases, providing extensive coverage of Ontario, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island and, to a lesser degree, New Brunswick and Quebec.

3. "Coumans" is the original spelling of Oliver F. Cummins' surname. However, both are pronounced the same. The name was changed to the current form about 1917, although there is evidence that he used the present spelling sporadically as early as 1910.

4. *Torontonensis*, XIII (1911), p. 206.

5. His name appears on the list from 1914 until 1916, but is not included after this date.

6. Toronto city directories at the Ontario Archives end with the 1936 issue and inquiries to other repositories which hold subsequent issues have failed to yield a response. The approximate date the company dissolved is based largely on the dating of the miscellaneous loose map sheets in the Ontario Archives and on a date found in the Canada Copyright Office. Undoubtedly, a more definite termination date could be established following examination of the post-1936 Toronto directories.

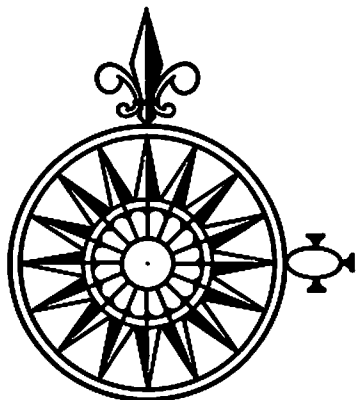
7. The "Guidal Directory Maps" or "Guidal Landowner Maps" are believed to have been compiled in 1917. They were published by the Map and Advertising Company Ltd., of Toronto, which was incorporated 7 October 1916. The name A.E. Guidal appears at the bottom of each map. Albert E. Guidal was first listed in the Toronto city directory in 1917, at which time he was shown to be the managing director of the Map Advertising Company. By 1920, however, he was no longer connected with this company, and an examination of the incorporation records shows that he was not among the founding partners of the firm. He appears as president of A.E. Guidal

Ltd., in 1921, and without occupation in 1922. He is not listed 1923-29, but reappears in 1930 as an "engineer, Government Survey". In 1931, he was president of Tourist Publications Ltd. (incorporated in 1930, but Guidal not among the founding members). After 1931, neither Guidal nor Tourist Publications appear in the city directories. However, according to the corporate records in the Ontario Archives, both the Map and Advertising Company Ltd. and Tourist Publications Ltd. continued in business for many years, finally being dissolved by letters patent in 1960 and 1959 respectively. There is no record of an A.E. Guidal Ltd. It appears as if the 1917 issue is the only series of maps produced by Guidal. Those map sheets which have survived can be found in the Public Archives of Canada (copies in the Ontario Archives) and a listing of their coverage will be found in Betty H. Kidd: *Using Maps in Tracing Your Family Tree* (Ottawa: Ottawa Branch, OGS, 1974).

8. Cummins does not appear to have been too concerned about registering the names of the companies he was involved with. Had he, it would have provided some framework around which to weave his professional activities. The Cummins Map Company was never registered in any of the provinces in which it operated. With one exception, none of the engineering and contracting firms he operated after the map company were registered or incorporated. The exception is the "Cummins Construction Company Ltd.", which was incorporated by federal letters patent in 1934 and dissolved one year later. Another company by the same name was registered in 1968 by Oliver F. Cummins Jr. of Toronto, who indicated at that time that he was the sole proprietor and had been operating the business since 1956. Because corporate law allows individuals to carry on a business under their own surnames without the need to register the company names in order to protect them, and because Cummins always used his surname as part of each business's name, he probably saw no advantage or need to register them. To further complicate matters, his name does not appear on the rolls of the surveying and engineering associations of any province in which he resided or worked, with the exception of Saskatchewan where he appears as a surveyor from 1912 until 1918.

9. A detailed article of his exploits appeared in the *Toronto Star*, 24 November 1932.

10. Information contained in this article has been gathered from the collections of a number of repositories and organizations. Material on Cummins' life and business activities was obtained from the University of Toronto Archives, the Saskatchewan Archives Board, the Provincial Archives of Manitoba, the Canada Copyright Office, the Ontario Archives, the Public Archives of Canada, the Board of Examiners for Dominion Land Surveyors, and the personal recollections of his daughter, Madeleine Meyer. Information on Cummins' ancestors is based largely on death records at the Ontario Office of the Registrar General, the Ceneus of Canada for 1851, 1861, 1871, and 1881, and references to the family included in the Bruce County Atlas of 1880. Information on the extent of surviving Cummins directory maps was provided by those repositories which hold collections of these maps. Inquiries which yielded little or no information were also made to the corporation branches, surveying associations and engineering associations of Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec. The file which has been assembled as a result of this research into Cummins and his map company will be deposited in the Provincial Archives of Manitoba for the benefit of future researchers who may be interested in continuing this investigation.



The Mackenzie-Lindsey Papers: a new resource for researchers

By Dr. George R. Lindsey

This article is based on remarks made by Dr. George R. Lindsey at a ceremony held in the Archives of Ontario on 7 November 1979. At this time, Dr. Lindsey presented to The Honourable Reuben Baetz, Minister of Culture and Recreation, a letter signifying his interest to donate the Mackenzie-Lindsey papers to the Archives.

Those of you who are not historians, professional or amateur, may know little about William Lyon Mackenzie's remarkable career and its intimate association with Toronto, and will never have heard of the Mackenzie-Lindsey papers. I intend to say a few words about Mackenzie's activities in Toronto, about the uses to which the Mackenzie-Lindsey papers have been put since his death, and about my own very limited personal recollection regarding the family history relevant to the papers.

Born in Scotland in 1795, William Lyon Mackenzie emigrated to Canada in 1820. He soon became embroiled in politics, and spent the rest of his life disputing a thousand issues with what would now be called "The Toronto Establishment", but in those days carried the name of "The Family Compact". The press of Mackenzie's newspaper, *The Colonial Advocate*, was thrown into Toronto Harbour in 1824. In 1828, he was elected to the Legislative Assembly in York, and aroused such opposition that between 1831 and 1834 he was several times ejected from his seat and subsequently re-elected. When York became incorporated as the City of Toronto in 1834, Mackenzie was the first mayor. During his term, the City endured an epidemic of cholera so severe that the only way the mayor could arrange the disposal of the dead was to collect the corpses personally.

One of Mackenzie's accomplishments was to levy sufficient taxes to pave the streets of Muddy York, so effectively that Charles Dickens reported in 1841 that the streets of Toronto were "well-paved, and lit with gas, and the city full of life and bustle". Dickens' only complaint was of Toronto's wild and rabid Toryism, which he said appalled him.¹

When repeated demands for Responsible Government failed, groups of frustrated citizens led by Mackenzie in Upper Canada and Papineau in Lower Canada were goaded to armed rebellion in 1837. Mackenzie's small band was quickly dispersed by the Militia at Montgomery's Tavern on Yonge Street, and he fled for his life to the United States.

During his absence, the British government dispatched Lord Durham to investigate the problems, and after his return many of the measures sought by the rebels were implemented. Finally in 1849 an Amnesty was granted and Mackenzie returned to Canada in 1850. From 1851 to 1858 he held a seat in the assembly for Haldimand. In 1859 supporters bought him a house on Bond Street in Toronto, where he died in 1861.

Most of the commonly known history of Mackenzie concerns the Rebellion of 1837. But there is a period spanning 34 years of intense political and jour-

nalistic activity which generated a lot of letters and newspaper articles. Many have been preserved, the largest portion of which were inherited by Charles Lindsey, who married one of Mackenzie's daughters, and passed on to successive generations of Lindseys.

These Mackenzie-Lindsey papers have been the principal reference for a number of historical works about which I will now give an outline.

The first was a biography² written by Charles Lindsey in 1862. Some extracts from the preface follow:

"A very general impression prevails throughout Canada that the late William Lyon Mackenzie had, for some years, been engaged in writing his autobiography, and that, at the time of his death, the work was nearly completed. An examination of his papers showed that such was not the case. He had indeed projected such a work, and arranged much of the material necessary for its construction, but on examining his papers, I soon discovered that, except detached and scattered memoranda, he had written nothing

"Full of the fiery energy of the Celtic race, impetuous and driving, standing in the front rank of party combatants in times and in a country where hard knocks were given and taken, it was the fate of Mackenzie to have many relentless enemies. If I had undertaken to refute all the calumnies of which he was the subject, and to correct all the false statements made to his injury, this biography would have taken a controversial form, which must have rendered it less acceptable to a large class of readers. The plan I have followed has been to tell the story of his life as I find it, without much reference to what friends or enemies, biased one way or the other, may have said under the excitement of events that have now passed into the great ocean of history

"Being several thousand miles distant when the insurrection and the frontier troubles took place, and having never been in Canada till several years later, I lie under the disadvantage of not having any personal recollection of what occurred in those stirring times

"In the private documents in my possession, containing the secret history of the frontier movements, I found much that had never seen the light, including projections of invasion and insurrection of which the public has never had more than the vaguest notions. The use I have made of these documents will, I presume, not be regarded as unwarranted

"I first saw Mackenzie in 1849, when he came from New York to Canada on a visit. Our differences of opinion on the politics of Canada during the last ten years have been notorious. Still I knew his real views perhaps better than any one else. In private he never concealed his hand from me, during the whole of that time."

Charles Lindsey, Toronto, 1862

On the occasion of the death of Charles Lindsey, in Toronto in 1908, the *Toronto Globe* said:

"The task of doing justice to the leaders of a defeated movement, while the ashes of the conflagration were still hot, was not an easy one for a biographer who had no personal sympathy with the resort to physical force, but

Mr. Lindsey accomplished it with such consummate skill that *The Life and Times of William Lyon Mackenzie* is still one of the most readable of Canadian biographies."

A very unsympathetic account of the rebellion was published³ by J.C. Dent in 1885, bitterly critical of Mackenzie, which provoked a sharp rejoinder⁴ by John King, another son-in-law and the father of William Lyon Mackenzie King.

When Francis Parkman and William Morang were planning the series of books known as *The Makers of Canada*, W.D. LeSueur was commissioned to write a volume on Mackenzie. To obtain continued access to the Mackenzie-Lindsey papers, while writing the manuscript, LeSueur lived in Charles Lindsey's house on Tyndall Avenue in Toronto. However, the final product was not to the liking of Charles Lindsey, his son George Goldwyn Smith Lindsey, nor the publisher Morang. To quote Lilian Gates,⁵

"LeSueur's Mackenzie was rejected because it did not fit in with what was said in other volumes of the series about public men and the course of Canadian history during the Union. In addition, it was entirely out of sympathy with Mackenzie and did not present him as a maker of Canada. In Morang's opinion, scant justice had been done to his virtues and to his best qualities of head and heart and as much as possible had been made of his imperfections and weaknesses. LeSueur, on the other hand, considered he had made the real Mackenzie stand up and exhibit his feet of clay."

There followed a famous lawsuit in which Lindsey succeeded in preventing the publication of LeSueur's text. In order to provide Volume XI of *The Makers of Canada*,⁶ George Goldwyn Smith Lindsey condensed his father's earlier book and made certain additions. LeSueur's text has just been published.⁷

My grandmother, widow of George Goldwyn Smith Lindsey, was a very spirited and energetic supporter of William Lyon Mackenzie, his grandson, William Lyon Mackenzie King, and all things Liberal. She was a close friend of Mackenzie King's sister, Mrs. Harry Lay; she shared Mackenzie's attitude towards Tories and the Family Compact.

My high school history teacher (Mr. E.L. Daniher of the University of Toronto Schools) was intrigued to discover that he had in his class descendants of William Lyon Mackenzie and Sheriff Jarvis. Sheriff Jarvis had several occasions to bring the law to bear against Mackenzie, culminating in the confiscation and sale of all his possessions when he fled Canada after the Rebellion. After his pardon, Mackenzie conducted a campaign to find out what happened to the money. My classmates decided that the rights of the matter should be settled by a fight between me and John Jarvis.

My father, Charles Bethune Lindsey, also exhibited a certain preference for William Lyon Mackenzie and a distaste for the Family Compact. I remember the hundredth anniversary of Toronto in 1934 being celebrated by a great procession including a float bearing Mackenzie's printing press, being operated by his descendants, including Mrs. Lay's son, Harry, in appropriate costumes distributing front pages of the *Colonial Advocate*. My father treasured Mackenzie's leather chair, about which there were tales of occasional visitation by the

original owner, whenever someone not to his liking dared to sit in it, and a copy of the proclamation by Sir Francis Bond Head offering £1000 for the capture of William Lyon Mackenzie, dead or alive, fleeing before the Queen's loyal subjects in 1837. Charles Bethune Lindsey's interest in the history blossomed when arrangements were made to have him catalogue the Mackenzie-Lindsey papers for the records of the Provincial Archives of Ontario, to which he had loaned the collection for safekeeping. My mother took part in the establishment and furnishing of the Mackenzie House museum on Bond Street, in which Mackenzie spent his last years.

My own role in this sequence is a very minor one. Having spent my working life in the service of the Federal Government I am inclined to take the side of Canada when there are squabbles with the provinces. Fortunately in the Department of National Defence we are able to direct our bellicose inclinations against adversaries much farther away than Toronto, Quebec, or even Edmonton.

Mackenzie's troubled life and times are part of Canadian history and we are fortunate to have many of the original documents well preserved. Where should be their permanent home? I am sure that the Public Archives of Canada in Ottawa would like to have them, to add to the Mackenzie Collection they have today, and would make them available to interested scholars.

But Mackenzie's activities were centred in Toronto, or in York before it became Toronto. The political issues he fought were in Upper Canada, for there was no Dominion of Canada in his lifetime. And the posthumous battles over his reputation were fought in Toronto by Charles Lindsey, George Goldwyn Smith Lindsey, and Charles Bethune Lindsey, all lifelong residents of Toronto. The Archives of Ontario have given the papers good care in recent years, and worked with my father on their cataloguing. I trust that they can keep them from the machinations of Sheriff Jarvis and the Family Compact. I think this is where the Mackenzie-Lindsey papers belong.

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James Sallows and his three young women called Sarah

By D. McKenzie

Readers of this magazine may recognize the name of the compiler of this excellent piece of detective work as the author of the helpful "Corrections to the Huron County Index" section of the article "Some corrections to the County Marriage Registers of Ontario, Volumes 3 and 4," (CG, Vol. 3, No. 1, 1981, p. 11-12). Here he is with some more interesting information on the Sallows family, a name that created such confusion in the transcription of the original marriage register.

In Colborne Cemetery, near the town of Goderich, there is a tombstone with this inscription: "James Sallows, died Jan. 11, 1880, Colborne twp., aged 72 years, 2 months, native of Lincolnshire, England." There is no other name on the stone, and a stranger might assume that James Sallows never married. Such was not the case. In fact, this man got married three times, and had 15 children—nine by his first wife; four by his second wife; two by his third wife.

When I started investigating this branch of my ancestry I knew only that one of my great grandmothers was Martha Sallows, and that her husband was Captain Andrew Bogie who was a well known sailor on the Great Lakes during the last half of the nineteenth century. Checking the 1852¹ census of Colborne township, I discovered Martha Sallows. She was in her fifteenth year at the time, and was living at home with her father, James Sallows, six sisters, and two brothers.

I had a look at Belden's Huron County Atlas, 1879, and was pleased to discover James Sallows' name amongst the sponsors of the atlas, with the information that he had settled in Huron County in 1832. Since his oldest child, Ann, was in her eighteenth year at the time of the census, it looked like my great-great grandfather must have got married either before or within a year after his immigration. However, he was already a widower at the time of the census, so I still did not know who his first wife, my great-great grandmother, was.

Some time later, I found the obituary of my great grandmother, Martha Sallows, the widow of the late Capt. Andrew Bogie. The obituary was printed in the *Goderich Signal*, 1 May 1924. To my delight, it contained a reference to an event that had occurred 75 years earlier—the death of Martha Sallows' mother. It said that Martha was a daughter of James Sallows "by his first wife whose maiden name was Sarah Morris, and who died in 1849."

Sarah Morris, I soon discovered, was one of the nine children of James Morris and Charlotte Dines. This large family were natives of Westbury, Wiltshire, and settled in Colborne township in 1831, one year before James Sallows came there from Lincolnshire. In 1977, I visited Wiltshire where I located records of several baptisms and marriages in the Morris family, including the record of the baptism of Sarah Morris, 19 September 1813. However, I never have located any record of her marriage to James Sallows which must have taken place in Huron County in about 1833. Moreover, the only reference I

have to her death is the one in her daughter's obituary.

Turning to the 1861 census of Colborne township, I discovered that James Sallows had re-married. He had a second wife called Sarah, 20 years younger than himself. James was listed as in his 53rd year, Sarah in her 33rd year. Four of his children by his first wife were still at home, and he now had three more by his second wife. Who was the second wife, and when did the marriage take place? The Huron District Marriage Register, available at the University of Western Ontario Library, provided the answer. James Sallows and Sarah Tiffen, both residents of Colborne township, were married on 29 March 1853, by John Brown Tapp, Bible Christian minister, Mitchell, Ontario. Why were these two residents of Colborne township married by a minister from Mitchell, roughly 30 miles away? The answer seems to be that the Bible Christian ministers living in Mitchell served a large circuit which included Zion Church in Colborne township.

Turning now to the 1871 census of Colborne township, I discovered that this time, James Sallows' wife was listed as Sarah Jane, age 37. Was this still the same Sarah Sallows I had seen on the 1861 list? Or was this a third young woman named Sarah? There was a sizeable age discrepancy. If it was the same Sarah, she had only aged about five years between 1861 and 1871. Such age discrepancies occur fairly often on census lists. However, there were other differences as well. Sarah Tiffen, the wife of 1861, was a native of England; this one was a native of the United States. The wife of 1861 was listed as Church of England like her husband (in spite of the fact that a Bible Christian minister married them); this one was a Baptist. Moreover, this census list showed children aged 15, 14, 12, and 9, then an eight-year gap before the birth of the youngest child, Sarah² in 1870. This certainly suggested that Sarah Tiffen had died and James Sallows had a third wife, also called Sarah.

Knowing that my great-great grandfather died on 11 January 1880, I looked for his obituary in the Goderich newspapers. Apparently, if there ever was an obituary, the newspaper containing it has been lost. However, in a Clinton newspaper, I found a reference to an inquest which had been held into the sudden death, 11 January 1880, of a resident of Colborne township names James Sellars. Since the date of death was right, Sellars was obviously an error for Sallows.

I borrowed from the University of Western Ontario Library the microfilm reel containing Huron county inquests, 1841 to 1890. When I came to the inquest into James Sallows death, I discovered that it was an extremely fascinating document. The inquest was conducted in response to a written request by Reuben Sallows, the eldest member of James Sallows' second family. On 12 Jan 1880, Reuben informed the coroner that his father had died the previous day "after a few hours' illness, and that I have reason to suspect that his death was caused or hastened by improper means used by his wife."

What were the improper means which Reuben felt Mrs. Sallows had taken? In her own sworn testimony, she stated that on the Friday night before her husband died, (he died on Sunday morning), she had given him eight pills, four at a time. She had made the pills herself, using one ounce of rhubarb, two ounces of aloes, and a small quantity of opium "added by guess". Capt. Andrew Bogie—my great grandfather and James Sallows' son-in-law—was at

the inquest. He testified that he thought it was dangerous to give a man opium. He had said this to the young widow after he learned about her husband's death. However, two neighbors said Mrs. Sallows had given them the same kind of pills when they had been sick, and they had suffered no ill effects.

Reuben and John, the two sons of James Sallows by his second wife, had reason to think their stepmother might have deliberately poisoned their father. John Sallows, who was 18 when his father died, gave this testimony:

"Deceased did not live happily with his wife. He has been married to her about 10 years, and they have always disagreed. They had some words together a few weeks ago, quarrelling about a store bill. They had a talk of parting, but I could not agree about the children At the time of this quarrel . . . Mrs. Sallows said she wished she was rid of him."

In his testimony, Reuben who was 24 and a photographer³ in Goderich, said:

"I lived with my father and Mrs. Sallows till four years ago. Deceased was married to his present wife between 10 and 12 years ago. During the time I lived at home, Deceased and his wife were frequently quarrelling, as often as once a month. The quarrels were about the property and about the family by a previous wife being at home. Mrs. Sallows kept insisting that these children should leave the house. She insisted on my leaving, but I remained till I was of age. I then wanted my share of the property, but got nothing. My father was willing, but Mrs. Sallows refused to sign."

Did the young Mrs. Sallows murder her husband? John and Reuben apparently thought so. However, the jury said this was not the case. The pills were not the cause of death. The old man had died from other natural causes.

As well as giving a fascinating insight into what life was like in my great-great grandfather's home during the last decade of his life, the testimony given by John and Reuben certainly established that he had married for the third time between 1868 and 1870. To secure confirmation of this marriage, I contacted the Registrar General of Ontario. His records showed that James Sallows, a widower, married a widow named Sarah Styles, nee Wadhams, in Goderich, 11 August 1869. The groom's age is given as 61, the bride's as 32. In spite of the fact that James Sallows always called himself an Anglican and Sarah Styles was Baptist, it was a Methodist minister who married them—Rev. W.H. Poole of North Street Methodist Church, Goderich.

I had hoped that the record of this third marriage might have given me the name of James Sallows' birthplace. All it says is that he was born in England, and his tombstone is more specific than that, since it says he was a native of Lincolnshire. However, the record of this third marriage does add one piece of information. James Sallows' parents were Robert and Mary.

One day, when I was examining census lists of Guelph and Guelph township for a client, I happened to notice the name Sallows. Since this is an unusual surname, I checked the 1861 and 1871 census lists for these municipalities again when I had time to spare. I saw that several families by the name of Sallows, natives of England and possible relatives of my great-great grandfather,

had settled there. Amongst them there was a widow, Mrs. Mary Sallows, born around 1793 if the age given on the census lists is to be trusted. If she was, in fact, a bit older than that, she may even have been James Sallows' mother. If the 1852 census for these municipalities was available, I would have examined it, and possibly found out the name of Mrs. Mary Sallows' husband. Unfortunately, it is missing.

Having pieced together many fascinating bits of information about my Sallows ancestors, I still hope to learn where, in Lincolnshire, James Sallows was born, and to begin tracing this branch of my ancestry back a few more generations in England.

NOTES

1. Usually it is called the 1851 census. It was not completed, however, until early in 1852.
2. This was James Sallows' second daughter called Sarah. The first was born c1844. He also had two daughters called Mary, born in 1835 and 1873. The second Sarah and the second Mary appear on the 1881 census of the town of Goderich, living with their widowed mother.
3. He later became well known, especially for his photographs of farming scenes.



Decorative bench on the terrace of the Beaverbrook Art Gallery, Fredericton, New Brunswick.

Big Davey Haskett

Gail Clothier

Gail Clothier is a new contributor to CG, and we hope to hear more from her as time goes on. A librarian in London, Ontario, she has a longtime interest in genealogy and her search for Hasketts led to this fascinating folk tale that has survived telling and re-telling down the generations.

Writes Gail: "I have been collecting all occurrences of the surname Haskett. The interest for this project was generated because I could not unravel my paternal great-grandfather's (J. William Haskett) past. The following tale of Big Davey Haskett is one of many Haskett stories I would like to share."

This is the folk tale of Big Davey Haskett. It is happily recorded by me, Beverly Gail Clothier "orwise" Haskett, as told by George Flannan Haskett, late one night at Dan Cruise's Hotel in Limerick City, Ireland. The 17 October 1980 was the last night of my unusual Irish holiday. All of Big Davey's six feet seven inches came to life and I saw him as clearly as any spell-bound listener could in that dim, smokey, laughter-filled bar where good Irish spirits stirred my imaginings. As George described him, I could make out Big Davey's beard and farmer's clothes, his wife and 16 children.

As George told the story, Big Davey was born a Protestant but fell in love with a Catholic girl. They were secretly married. After five years, she became noticeably pregnant. Their secret was revealed and Big Davey was driven from his home in Ballyvalley Townland, Killaloe Parish, County Clare, Ireland. After some journeying, Big Davey settled in Tountinna Townland, Templeachally Parish, County Tipperary, Ireland. Francis Spaight was his landlord. To avoid discovery and further chastisement at the hands of his family, Big Davey Haskett grew a beard and changed his name to Haskins. Some years later, however, his brother, visiting Spaight, recognized Big Davey whilst he was drawing manure from Derrycastle farmyard.

His family was still unable to forgive and forget. Big Davey Haskett (alias Haskins), travelled to the port of Limerick with his wife and 15 of his children, to avoid their continued ostracism. With only potatoes for food, they boarded an emigrant 'coffin' ship for North America. On an island off the coast of Canada, they were shipwrecked and in a desperate bid to ward off absolute starvation, the men decided to kill the babies and eat them one by one. George explained that Big Davey prevented this by threatening, "the first man to lay a hand on a child will be a dead man and he will be eaten first." It is reported by George that, "miraculously, they were all saved soon afterwards." Big Davey buried his wife as a result of that arduous trip.

This folk tale does end happily, however. One of his sons soon took a wife. Big Davey fell in love with her younger sister and promptly married her!

Later that night at Dan Cruise's Hotel, George traded his Big Davey files for my Haskett papers. His records had been compiled in 1959, 1960, and 1961. George Flannan Haskett's research was complicated by his family's alias and at first Hacket, Hoskett and Hoskins were entertained as well as Haskin(g)s.

Big Davey Haskett (alias Haskins) was married in the Church of Ireland's

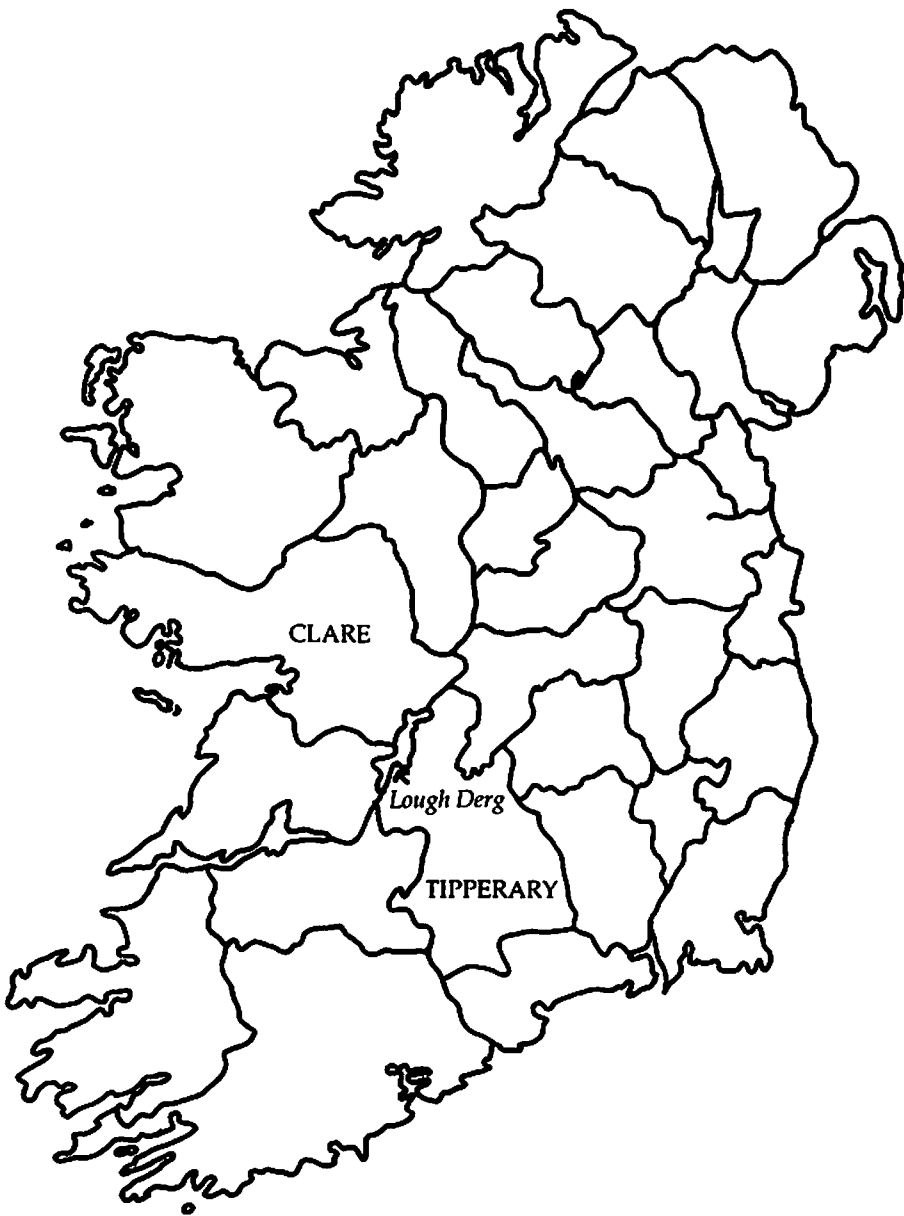


FIG. 1: MAP OF IRELAND

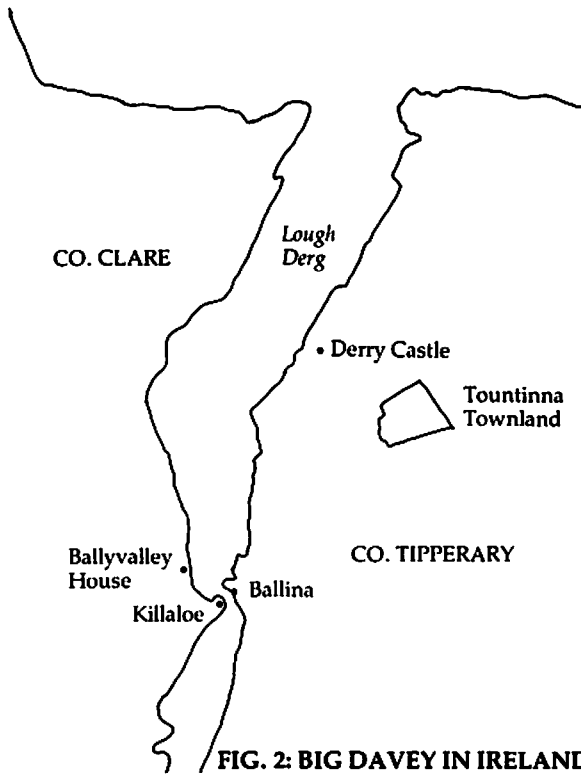


FIG. 2: BIG DAVEY IN IRELAND

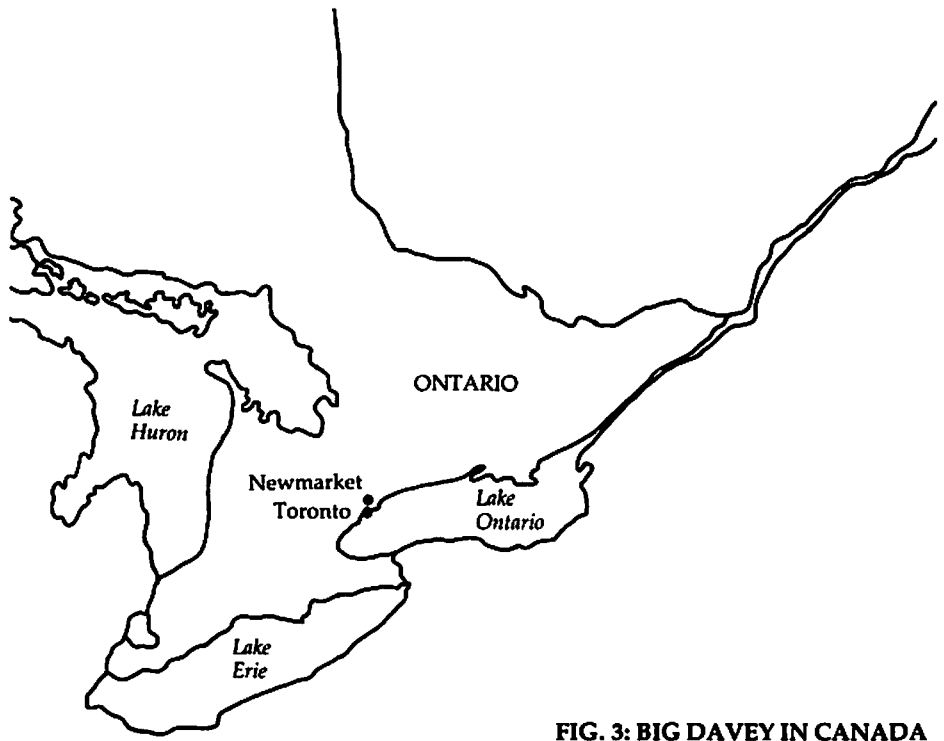


FIG. 3: BIG DAVEY IN CANADA

Parish of Killaloe, Co Clare. Since the marriage was mixed, it was also necessary to be married by license. Fortunately, both of these marriage records exist and prove accurate the oral tradition about the family's change of name.

From the Parish Records of Killaloe, Diocese of Killaloe comes the entry: "David Haskings (sic) and Mary Finucane, both of Ballyvalley, were married by licence, February 1st, 1812."

From the Killaloe Diocese's Index to the now destroyed marriage license bonds comes this: "David Haskett to Mary Finucane, 1812." No information is known about Mary Finucane's parents or birth.

David Haskett (alias Haskins) married secondly Johanna Cummins, a younger sister of Mary Cummins, the Bride of Big Davey's son John.¹ No other information is known about her or her parents.

The probably issue of David Haskett (alias Haskins) and Mary Finucane is as follows:

John born about 1817-22, married Mary Cummins
Michael born about 1830, married Mary Howard
David born about 1831, married Marie Gleason
Child born about 1833-33
Thomas born about 1834
George
Mary married Austin or Martin Kelly
Kate married Mr. Burke
Margaret married Mr. Lloyd
Robert born about 1827 married Margaret Ryan
?Timothy married Sarah Flynn
?Christine/Catharine married Thomas Kelly
?Others

This family is incomplete and it is difficult to separate who are the sons of Big Davey Haskett and who are cousins and nephews.

Following is the issue of David Haskett (alias Haskins) and Johanna Cummins:²

William, born c1849	Margaret, born c1857
James, born c1851, married Elizabeth Hart	Henry, born c1860
Johanna, born c1854	Richard, born c1862
Jane, born c1856	

NOTES

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3. Marriage Licence Bonds, Killaloe Diocese, Public Record Office, Dublin, Ireland.
4. Letter from Mr. Terrance Anderson to George Flannan Haskett, dated 3 September 1960.
5. St. John's Chrystom Roman Catholic Parish Registers, Newmarket, Ontario, microfilmed and deposited at the Catholic Archives, Toronto, Ontario.
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Emerson Johnson: a Canadian who fought and died in the American Civil War

By David Edward Johnson, B.Sc., B.Ed.

David Johnson, 23, has been researching the Johnson family tree since 1974. He is the fifth generation born in Ontario and is presently compiling a history of the family back to 1870. Emerson Johnson was a cousin of Laban Johnson, great-grandfather of the author.

Born on 17 March 1843, probably in the vicinity of Port Credit, Toronto Township, Peel County, Ontario, Emerson Johnson was the first child of Joseph Johnson and Eliza Jacklin. ¹Emerson's name can be found in the 1861 census of Toronto Township—at age 18, a labourer. His name was not to appear in another Canadian census.

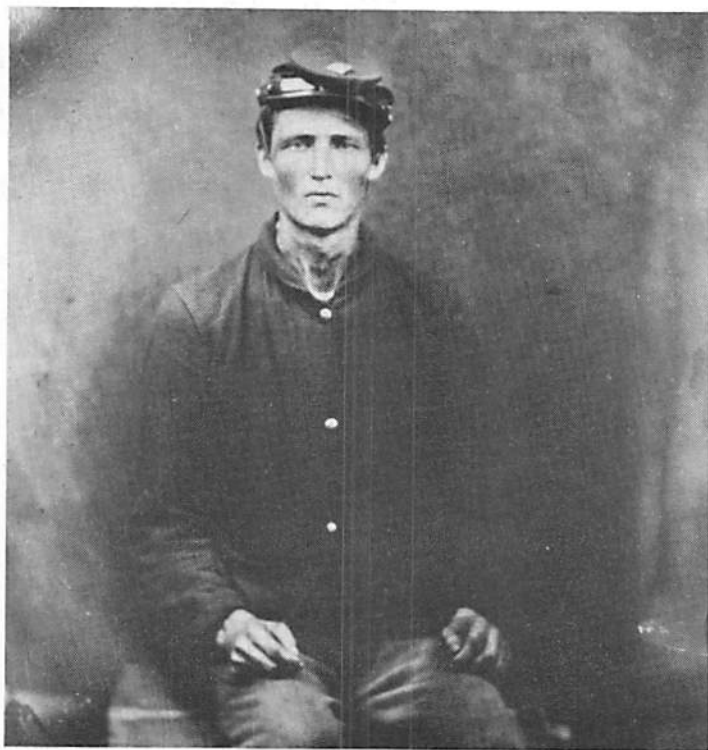
On 28 August 1862, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, the six-foot seaman volunteered to serve as a soldier in the Army of the United States of America, giving his birthplace as Buffalo, New York. He was enlisted for Company H, 26th Regiment of the Pennsylvania Infantry and served with them as a private until 28 May 1864. On that date, he was transferred to Company I, 99th Regiment. In the muster rolls of September and October, 1864, Emerson Johnson is listed as being a prisoner of war. It is not until the muster role for May and June, 1865 is completed that Emerson is listed as having died while a prisoner at Salisbury, North Carolina, on 21 or 22 December, 1864, aged 21 years. ²

He had been captured at Petersburg, Virginia, on 10 September and confined at Richmond, then sent to Salisbury on 9 October. He was suffering from catarrh in late November and died of diarrhoea soon after.

A descendant of Henry Johnson, Emerson's brother, possesses an old tintype photograph (a copy of which is reproduced here), a service medal (listing the battles he engaged in under Major General George Brinton McClellan), and his rifle.

On 1 June 1866, Joseph Johnson, of Toronto Township, farmer, applied for administration of Emerson's estate, which consisted of prize money and pay—\$220.84. He was survived by "his father, his mother, eight brothers and two sisters."³ My research shows the number of brothers should be seven. Two children were born after his death.

One sister, Ann, died in 1868, followed by the parents of this large family, Joseph and Eliza, in 1872 and 1874 respectively. ⁴The remaining ten children were separated to live with relatives. Diantha lived with her older cousin, Mary Ann (Johnson) Naish; Joseph with his uncle, Nathan Johnson; Jeremiah with a neighbor, John Cordingley; and Ella with an aunt, Annie Hammond. ⁵It is not known who took care of Henry, Daniel and Delbert, but I have traced these families. Still, three of the Johnson brothers—Justus, born in 1849; John A. born in 1854; and William Harrison, born in 1856—seem to have disappeared. Some family members believe they went to the United States or were killed in a war.



Emerson Johnson looks much older than his 19 or 20 years in this photo taken of him in Civil War uniform. He was dead at 21, probably from prison camp conditions—a victim of the greatest war this continent has known.

I first discovered our relationship to this family while reading through the diaries of my great-great-aunt Lovina (Johnson) Hall/Wilson/Howard. Here were noted visits to and from her cousin Henry Johnson, Emerson's brother. About a year later, I managed to contact his descendants and soon had a complete list of Joseph and Eliza Johnson's children.

I have pondered two things in writing this article. How many Canadians went south to fight in the Civil and other wars? And how many families were broken up because of death, sometimes to live miles apart? My research leads me to believe the latter did happen often, as in the case of my own father, his brothers, and sisters.

NOTES

1. I received a list of Joseph Johnson's children and their birth dates from Mrs. Florence Armstrong, daughter of Jeremiah Johnson, on 7 February 1977. Eliza Johnson's maiden name, Jacklin, is given in the marriage record of Jeremiah Johnson in 1900. Emerson's brother, Daniel, was born near Port Credit, according to his death record in 1929.
2. Emerson's military records were received 23 March 1977 from the General Services Administration, Washington, D.C. They give many details of his service.
3. The administration of Emerson Johnson's estate is registered in the Surrogate Court of the United Counties of York and Peel.
4. Ann and Eliza Johnson are buried side by side at Springcreek Cemetery, Clarkson. The base of another stone is beside these and is believed to have been Joseph Johnson's stone. The inscription of all three stones is recorded in the record of Springcreek Cemetery in the Perkins Bull Collection at the Archives of Ontario, along with the other numerous Johnsons.

Captain Andrew Edmunds and his descendants in Vermont and Canada

By Aline G. Hornaday

Captain Andrew Edmunds of Providence and Seekonk, Rhode Island, is a forgotten figure of American military history, in spite of the quite prominent role he played in colonial wars with the Indians and the French in New England and Canada. His story deserves being rescued from oblivion, and is of interest to Canadian readers, since a number of his descendants ultimately settled in Leeds and Grenville County, Ontario, in the early nineteenth century. This article combines a sketch of Edmunds' life and its Rhode Island background with the genealogical record of his progeny.

Several of Andrew Edmunds' descendants have generously contributed information. The author wishes particularly to thank Adelene Gilfillan, unfortunately now deceased; R. Philip Smart, of Toronto, an Edmunds in-law; and Mrs. Mary (Edmunds) Dalglish of Ottawa. Major John E. Coderre also furnished many very helpful details. While Mrs. Dorothy Johns of Capitola, California, proved to be descended from another Edmunds family (whose genealogy she published in Families some years ago), she most kindly shared much information concerning the Wolford Edmunds which she had collected in the course of her search.

The author is herself descended from Andrew Edmunds through her great-great-grandmother, Louisa (Edmunds) Landon of Augusta.

Rhode Island in the mid-seventeenth century had a very different social structure from the rest of New England. Its individualism deviated so widely from Puritan ideals of pious conformity that a later historian did not hesitate to call the colony 'a cave of Addullam,' peopled by rebels and robbers. The seafaring Rhode Island settlers, eclectic in their religious beliefs and naturally liberty-loving, welcomed many suspected pirates, who respectably lived and raised families there. The tolerant Rhode Islanders permitted citizens of Jewish faith to found the continent's earliest synagogue in Newport at a time when other colonies refused even to admit them. Perhaps naturally, Rhode Island's early years were turbulent. Besides the difficulties of adjusting differences in belief among the dissenting refugees from Massachusetts Bay Colony, Rhode Island was threatened from outside its borders. It existed only by sufferance of the Narragansett Indian sachems, and was constantly threatened militarily by Massachusetts expansionism.

The Narragansetts had allowed Roger Williams land on which to settle when he fled from Massachusetts in 1636. They had long been at war with the Mohegan Indians of Connecticut. The Mohegans sided with the colonists in the Pequot War of 1637, and received many favors in return. Massachusetts diplomacy aimed at containing the Narragansetts through alliance with the Mohegans; the Narragansetts acted as a kind of buffer between Rhode Island and Massachusetts. Rising tensions finally came to a head when Philip, sachem or 'king' of the Narragansett Wampanoag tribe, came to power. The immediate cause of the military conflict known as King Philip's War was the

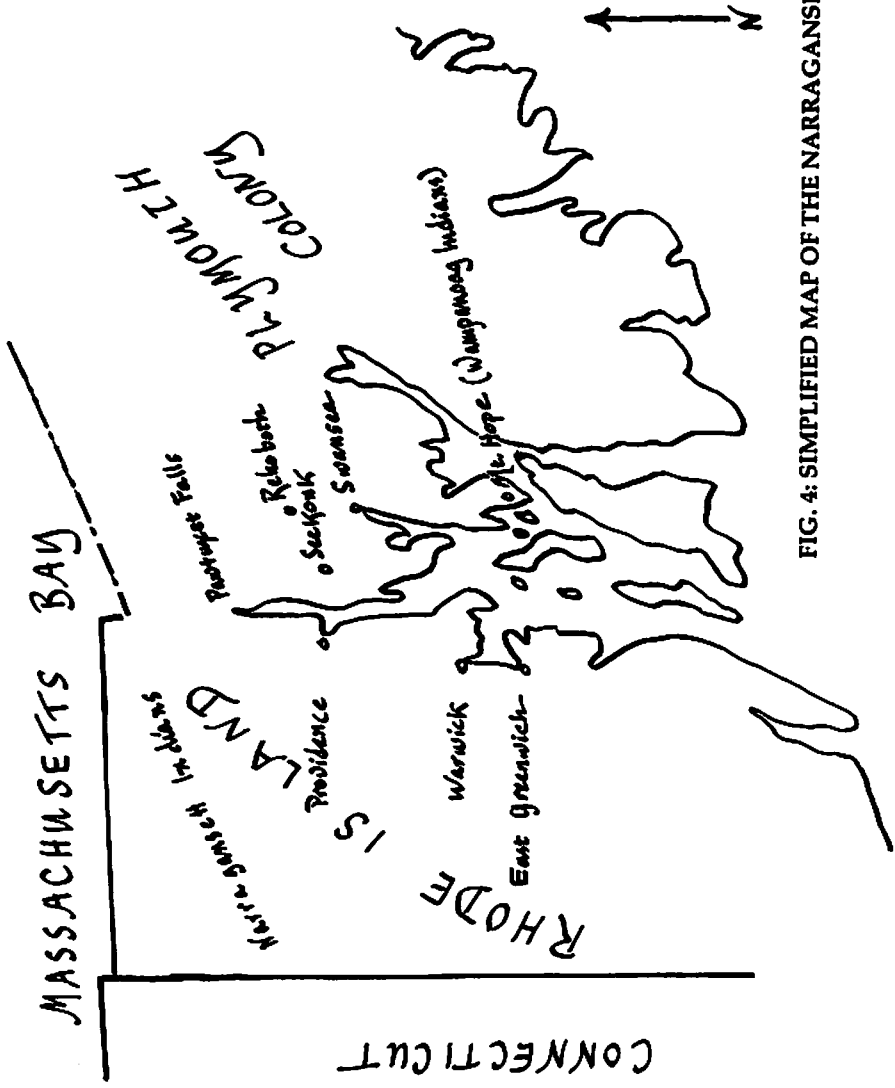


FIG. 4: SIMPLIFIED MAP OF THE NARRAGANSETT BAY REGION, 1675

shooting of a Wampanoag Indian by a settler at Swansea on 23 June 1675, but the war had been long in the making.

Although in the event the war was a short, albeit violent, struggle which merely inflicted a temporary setback on colonial development, in 1675 the settlers genuinely feared a long-drawn-out guerilla war, possibly even Indian re-occupation of much of the English colonies east of Albany. In the emergency, a close-knit band of militia officers came to the fore. Almost all had seen service in Europe, where they had received military training. Almost all were also politically prominent, activists whose needed skills enabled them to play a leading role in colonial affairs.

The portrait of unearthly nobility and primness which later Boston historians painted of these men would scarcely have been recognized by their contemporaries. In their own time, the militia officers were constantly embroiled with authority. Trained officers were so sorely needed that only serious crimes could affect their standing; even if prosecuted, many simply jumped bail and fled to other jurisdictions, where they were usually made welcome. The famous "Captain Shrimp", the choleric Miles Standish of Plymouth, set a pattern which was maintained until the end of the seventeenth century by his fellow officers, who were political "sacred cows", almost untouchable by scandal.¹

Andrew Edmunds, a Rhode Island member of this fellowship, appears out of the blue on the Providence records when the town appointed him Captain of its Special Company Train Band in 1675. It is possible that he had come from Boston under something of a cloud. A court case heard there in July, 1674, found him co-defendant with one Joseph Waters, accused of stealing a silver porringer. The court, "being informed (Edmunds) has a wife in Holland and has remained a considerable time away," fined and imprisoned him, and ordered him to return to Holland forthwith.² However, Waters' testimony subsequently cleared Edmunds, who was discharged as a defendant and released from custody. Though innocent of the accusation, he had evidently been keeping bad company. It is not certain that this Andrew Edmunds is identical with the Captain of Providence militia; but it seems quite likely, and the reference to Holland is significant in view of the Dutch training so many colonial soldiers of fortune received.

In any case, when King Philip's War broke out, the Rhode Island authorities put Edmunds in command of a miniature expeditionary force. It was composed of the Providence Train Band, 30 men strong, two units of 12 men each from Swansea and Rehoboth, both commanded by a militia lieutenant, another special militia unit of 40 men from Rehoboth commanded by a lieutenant, 30 men from Stonington, Connecticut, commanded by "quartermaster Swift", and 50 Mohegan Indians sent by their sachem Uncas. Edmunds set out with his tiny army for the Wampanoag headquarters at Mount Hope in July 1675, seeking to surprise Philip. The latter, warned of their approach, fled into the Pocasset swamp.

On 31 July, Edmunds' force was poised on the edge of the swamp, within an ace of capturing Philip, and preparing to march after him. The war might well have ended on the spot, for it was only Philip's intelligence, tenacity and energy which held the Wampanoags and their allies together and kept them

fighting. But as Edmunds made ready to move into the swamp, a Massachusetts force commanded by Captain Henschman, Edmunds' senior in the combined colonial forces, arrived at Pocasset. Henschman relieved Edmunds of command, and countermanded his order to pursue Philip. This delayed the attack on Pocasset until the next day, giving Philip time to evade the little colonial army, escape at the north end of the swamp, and literally set New England ablaze.³ Greatly assisted by supplies of food and ammunition from the Dutch at Albany, Philip kept the war going for a full year.

Edmunds and his force seem to have retreated to Providence, where he remained based during the winter of 1675-76. On 14 October 1675, he married Mary Hearnden there.⁴ But soon the colony faced a new threat, as by mid-March of 1676 the Indians began to concentrate near Providence in large numbers. Early on Sunday morning, 26 March 1676 Captain Pierce at Rehoboth learned that a considerable body of warriors was grouping at Pawtuxet Falls. Pierce sent off an urgent letter to Edmunds asking for reinforcements, then marched toward Pawtuxet. His envoy, more pious than intelligent, found early morning church services in progress when he arrived in Providence, and waited for Edmunds outside the church rather than call him out. When at last Edmunds was handed the letter and read it, exclaiming "It is now too late!" he lost his temper and berated the messenger angrily. But too much time had been lost. The impetuous Pierce and his troops could not be saved, though Edmunds marched at once for Pawtuxet. Worst of all, the feint succeeded, and while Edmunds moved in the opposite direction, 1500 Indians burned Rehoboth on 28 March, then overran and burned Providence the next night.⁵

But not even Philip could persuade the Indians to consolidate their victories. Their individualistic, primitive hunting society was ill-adapted to withstand the colonists' cohesive social structure and vastly superior technology. Captain Benjamin Church of Boston, Edmunds' closest friend, defeated and killed Philip at the end of August, 1676, in the same Pocasset swamp where a year earlier he had eluded Edmunds. The war was to all intents and purposes over, though isolated incidents continued to occur for some time before the Indians admitted final defeat.

Though Rhode Island appreciated Edmunds' services, the colony paid him painfully slowly. It was not until the war was drawing to an end, on 7 August 1676, that the Assembly voted Andrew Edmunds and his company "one halfe of the produce of the Indians, being thirty-five brought in by them".⁶ Fully eighteen months later on 3 March 1678-79, the town of Providence granted Edmunds the Seekonk ferry franchise with four "baren acars" of land in compensation for his services. In June, 1687, the Town Council exchanged the land for a larger, more fertile nine-acre parcel next to the ferry. The proceeds of the ferry, probably some militia salary, and the occasional bounty for a wolf, remained Edmunds' sources of income until 1689.⁷

King William's War rescued Andrew Edmunds from the life of a ferryman. The Indians in Maine synchronized an insurrection with its outbreak, and Captain Benjamin Church was sent from Boston to put down the uprising. Late in 1689 he sent for Edmunds to join his force. On Christmas Day of that year, the Plymouth Colony General Court included a salary of 20 shillings a

week for Edmunds in the pay scale it voted for Church's troops. On 3 March 1690, Captain Arthur Fenner submitted a letter (also subscribed by Captain Church) to the Rhode Island Assembly. Fenner said that Andrew Edmunds "Had done very good service in the late Eastern wars, & received twelve pounds; being but $\frac{2}{3}$ of a captain's pay." To encourage Edmunds' future service, the Assembly made up the other third with a £6 payment.⁸

Later in 1690, Rhode Island mounted an expedition against Block Island. On 16 September, the Assembly voted to pay "all necessary charges concerning Captain Andrew Edmunds" incurred in the expedition, which had been under the command of Captain Thomas Paine and others. Then on 31 October 1690, the town of Providence granted a petition of Edmunds' wife Mary that "she may have £6 allowed her in the absence of her husband, more than the £6 formerly allowed her husband to have out of the rate of the town of Providence, her husband being now gone out in the wars for their Majesties' interest." But poor Mary Edmunds had to petition the Town of Providence once more for support on 29 September 1693, not having heard from Andrew "for the space of one year at least." The Rhode Island government commented in a letter to Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1697 that "wee did assist you in the Canade Expedition by Capt. Edmunds by upward of thirty men vollunteers."⁹

The history of these wars was largely written by Massachusetts historians, who preferred to ignore the affair at Pocasset, and in any case had little interest in glorifying captains from other colonies. They ignored Edmunds' activities. But even from these few records it is evident that he was a competent and reliable soldier who contributed a considerable military talent to the colonial armies of his time. His reputation and his role in the late seventeenth century colonial wars merit being rescued from oblivion.

1. **Andrew Edmunds**, born about 1639, died 22 July 1695. Married Mary Hearnden of Providence 10/14/1675, by whom he was the father of six children:¹⁰

- a. Mary, b 10/20/1676.
- b. Sarah b 2/27/1678-79.
2. c. William, b 3/7/1681-82.
- d. Andrew, b 6/17/1683. Married (1) Meribah Field; marriage dissolved 1716. , Married (2) Mary Hobbs. Moved to Dover, Maine.
3. e. Joseph, b 8/17/1685.
- f. Patience, b 2/2/1687-88. Married Joseph Olney 6/15/1710. The Olneys bought the Seekonk house and ferry rights in 1711.

2. **William**, born 7 March 1681-82, died 30 December 1725. Married Alice (?), who died after February 1725-26.¹¹ William was a blacksmith, who was granted a forty-foot-square lot next to the prison house for a shop by the Town of Providence of 27 January 1703-04. William also kept a tavern, for which he received a license from 1717 through 1722. In 1720-21 he and six partners were proprietors of the tavern and 'vittleing house' at Reoping. William served with the Main Land Troop of Horse, First Providence Company,

from 1721 through 1725. He was Ensign of the troop in 1721, and was promoted Lieutenant in 1722. His will was executed 11 December 1724 and a codicil executed 28 December 1725.¹² William and Alice had at least six children, perhaps as many as eight:¹³

4.
 - a. James.
 - b. William, died after 12/11/1724 and before 12/28/1725.
 - c. Mary. Married Timothy Blancher 11/2/1726.
 - d. Phoebe. Married Ephraim Arnold 4/26/1729.
 - e. Lydia. Married Daniel Mathewson 10/7/1731. Died before May, 1738.
 - f. Amey. Married Daniel Mathewson 5/25/1738.

3. **Joseph**, born 17 August 1685, died after 1767. Married (1) Hannah Nichols, 13 February 1708,¹⁴ (2) Elizabeth Vaughan, 7 June 1759. Joseph, a f carpenter by trade, was admitted a freeman of East Greenwich in 1710. He served as deputy from East Greenwich to the General Assembly for the session of 29 October 1718. Joseph was a Quaker, and participated with other men from Warwick Meeting in the purchase of the land on which the Meeting House stood on 9 March 1720. In 1747-48 and 1758-59 he was assistant at East Greenwich. He and his son Joseph were large landholders in Pherix Village. Joseph Sr.'s will was executed 9 June 1767. He and Hannah Nichols had at least seven children:¹⁵

- a. Joseph, b c1708, death date unknown. Married Mary Potter 19 December 1739. Joseph served as Justice of the Peace for Warwick for many years. He was Captain of the Third Warwick Company, Second Regiment, Militia of the Main Land.
5.
 - b. Thomas, b 10/16/1709.
 - c. Patience, b 1711, d 1796. Married Elisha Brown 1/14/1734-35.
 - d. Mary, b 6/5/1714. Married Elisha Burlingame of Warwick 11/14/1734.
 - e. Hannah, b 9/25/1718.
 - f. Andrew, b 10/23/1720. Married Freelove Fenner of Providence; marriage dissolved. Andrew was a considerable landholder in Pherix Village. He was executor of his father's will on 9 June 1767.
 6.
 - g. William, b between 1721 and 1729.

4. **James**, perhaps born c1700, died 6 September 1736. Married Alice, daughter of Richard Sarles.¹⁶ James was licensed to keep a tavern from 1728 through 1730. He and Alice had two known children:¹⁷

- a. William. Died at sea 13 January 1752, leaving his grandfather Richard Sarles an heir in his will. May have married Margaret Randall of Providence.¹⁸
- b. Alice. Married Eliphalet Philbrook 13 December 1741.

5. **Thomas**, born 16 October 1709. Married Mary (?).¹⁹ Thomas and Mary had

18. b. Joseph, b 1806.
c. Caleb, b 1808. Married Jane Andrews 1/28/1836.
d. Tabitha, b 1812, d 1815.
e. Rebecca, b 1815, d 1889. Married William McCall, Jr., shoemaker, 6/17/1835. He died in 1879.

12. Rufus, born 26 April 1786. Married Louise (?).³⁴ He was living in South Elmsley in 1822, but by 1851 is found at Escott, occupying ninety acres (Con. 5, Lot 11). Rufus and Louisa had at least two children:³⁵

- a. Rufus, b c1819. b. Moses, b c1825.

13. Moses, born 18 March 1788, died after 1861. Married Sarah (?).³⁶ In 1836 Moses unsuccessfully petitioned the Provincial Government for a small parcel between his farm on the River Rideau (Lot 30, broken Concession C, Wolford Township) and the river bank. In 1838 he inherited his father's farm at Wolford. Moses and Sarah were Quakers. In 1861 they had six sons and four daughters.³⁷

14. Linus, born 24 September 1810, died 20 February 1877 in Chittenden, Vermont. Married Rhoda Fisk.³⁸ Selectman of Danby, 1848; representative to the state legislature from Chittenden, 1867. Linus and Rhoda had six children:³⁹

- a. Ruth, b 12/29/1828, d 12/8/1893. Married Andrew J. Sargeant.
b. Matilda, b 8/12/1830, d July 1877. Married Leonard Parris.
c. Sarah Ann, b 1/27/1835, d 7/4/1836.
d. Martha, b 4/17/1837, d 5/5/1905.
e. William Henry, b 8/27/1840. Served in Co. I, 7th regiment, Vermont Volunteer Militia in the Civil War, finishing as second lieutenant and taking part in nineteen different battles. Moved to Stockbridge, Vermont, in 1871 and operated large lumber and milling business. Selectman and Justice of the Peace in Stockbridge for many years. Moved to Bethel, Vermont in 1894.
f. Reuben, b 3/18/1846. Lived in Middletown Springs, Vermont.

15. Elisha, lived at Montague. He had at least one child:

- a. Ellene, d 4/23/1863.

16. Thomas, born 1821, died 1888. Married Lenah/Lenia Ann Bagg 10 January 1842 in Montague.⁴¹ Thomas and Lenah had at least one child:⁴²

- a. Charlotte, b 1863, d 1946. Married John L. Moir.

17. Lorenzo Dow, born in 1804, died in 1848. Married (1) Rachel Squires of Yonge.⁴³ She was born in 1805 and died in 1890. After Lorenzo Dow Edmunds' death, she married (2) Eli Haskins and moved to Haley, near Renfrew. Lorenzo and Rachel had at least five children:⁴⁴

- a. Gilbert, b 1823, d 1910. Married (1) Rachel Rose, (2) Jane Davies.
- b. Obadiah, b 1824, d 1909. Married Annie Seeley.
- c. Amos. Married Susan Graft.
- d. Ned.
- e. Rebecca Amelia, b 1834, d 1932.

18. Joseph, born 1806, died 1869. Married Caroline Coolidge.⁴⁵ Joseph and Caroline are said to have had many children. I have traced a few of these:⁴⁶

- a. Silas, b 12/13/1830.
- b. Lucinda, bapt 8/7/1832.
- c. Wesley. Inherited Joseph's land in Wolford (Lot 26, Con. 1).
- d. Joseph. Deeded property to Wesley Edmunds on 21 October 1887 (part of Lot 26, broken Concession A, Township of Wolford).

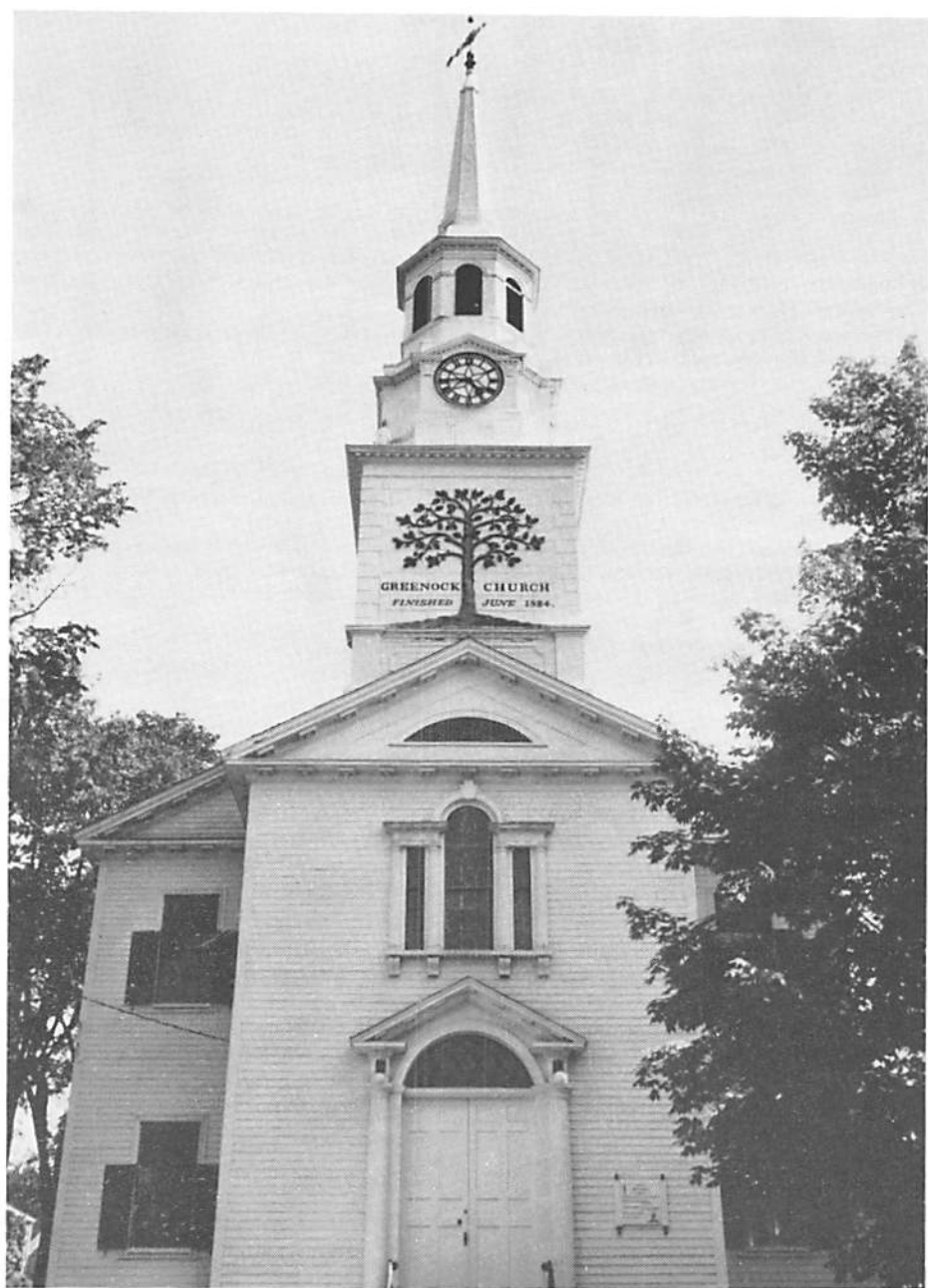
Two members of this family are found on Rhode Island records with no indication of parentage. They are William Edmunds, married Sarah (?), and died intestate 17 May 1743; and Rachel Edmunds, married Joseph Sweet 26 May 1709. William may have been the son of (1d) Andrew and Meribah (Field) Edmunds; Rachel could well have been an unrecorded daughter of (1) Andrew and Mary (Hearnden) Edmunds.⁴⁷

NOTES

1. Richard L. Bowen, *Early Rehoboth*, 3 vols. (Rehoboth: 1944-48), III, pp. 132-135, prints piquant details about the members of this group of army officers and their activities. Bowen is the most useful modern work on King Phillip's War.
2. Allyn B. Forbes, ed., *Records of Suffolk County Court 1671-80*, 2 vols. (Boston: 1933), I, pp. 486, 493. Edmunds' antecedents remain a mystery.
3. Bowen, op. cit., pp. 82-88, brings out Edmunds' role, and in subsequent pages thoroughly analyzes the course of the war.
4. Commissioners of Providence, *Early Records of Providence*, III (Providence: 1893), reproducing Book 5, p. 259 of Providence Records, p. 417 of the original Third Town Book. Cited hereafter as ERP.
5. Bowen, op. cit., p. 7.
6. John R. Bartlett, ed., *Records of the Colony of Rhode Island*, 2 vols. (1858), II, p. 549. Captured Indians were enslaved and sold to finance the war in part, as this entry illustrates.
7. The records of Andrew Edmunds' activities have been compiled from ERP, Books II-VIII, and XIV-XV. See also John O. Austin, *Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island* (Albany: 1887), article Edmunds. This work is cited hereafter as Austin.
8. Thomas Church, *The History of the Great Indian War, etc.*, edited by Samuel Drake, (Hartford: 1851); Bartlett, op. cit., p. 20; ERP, II, p. 6; Ebenezer Peirce, *Civil, Military and Professional Lists of Plymouth, etc.* (Boston: 1881), p. 105.
9. *Acts & Resolves, Public & Private, of the Province of Massachusetts Bay, etc.*, VII (in Vol. 2 of Appendix) (Boston: 1892), pp. 142, 549.
10. Mary was the daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth (White) Hearnden, and grand-daughter of William White, bricklayer, of Boston and Providence. See Austin, article Hearnden. For the Edmunds' children's birthdates, ERP, III, as cited in note 4, and Alverdo H. Mason, ed., *Book A, Records of the Town of Swansea* (East Braintree, Mass.: 1900), pp. 60, 85 of the original record (Mason's edition not pagged).
11. Alice's name is known only from William Edmunds' will, recorded in *Providence Will Book 2*, p. 252, and printed in ERP XVI, p. 431, and her grant of administration 7 February 1725-26, *ibid.* pp. 442-443.
12. *Ibid.* for William's will; see also ERP XII, pp. 16, 31-32, 58; ERP IV, PP. 56, 79-80, and Joseph J. Smith, *Civil & Military List of Rhode Island*, 2 vols. (Providence: 1900), pp. 30-41.
13. For William Edmunds' children, see James Arnold, ed., *Vital Records of Rhode Island*, 21 vols. (Providence: 1891-1912), Providence and Warwick sections. This work is hereafter cited as AVR.

14. Hannah was daughter of Thomas and Mercy (Reynolds) Nichols; see Austin, articles Nichols, Reynolds. William R. Cutter, ed., *New England Families*, 1, p. 520, reports Joseph's second marriage. For his property, see Oliver P. Fuller, *History of Warwick, Rhode Island* (Providence: 1875), pp. 206, 353, 362, and the original *Land Evidences of Warwick*, p. 303.
15. For Joseph Edmunds' children, see AVR, Greenwich and Warwick sections, and Austin, article Edmunds. See also Smith, op. cit., and Fuller, op. cit., pp. 206, 353.
16. Alice's parentage is deduced from William Edmunds' will (see note 18); her name is known from James' will, original *Providence Probate Records*, Will Book II, p. 252. His innkeeping activities are recorded in ERP, XII, pp. 87-90, 93.
17. AVR, Providence section.
18. William Edmunds, mariner, will recorded in *Providence Probate Records*, Will Book IV, p. 301. A marriage of William Edmunds to Margaret Randall of Providence on 11/5/1749 is found in AVR, Providence section, quoting Record Book V, p. 536.
19. AVR, Warwick section, citing Warwick Vital Records, II, p. 2.
20. Ibid.
21. Phoebe was the daughter of John Gorton of Providence by an unknown wife, who may possibly have been a member of the Barton family. Rufus and Anthony, names which turn up among the Edmunds's after this marriage, are both found in the Barton family and are rather rare names in Rhode Island. Cutter, op. cit., pp. 520-521; AVR, Warwick section; Adelos Gorton, *Life and Times of Samuel Gorton* (Philadelphia: 1907), pp. 131, 300.
22. The first four children are recorded in AVR, Warwick section. Obadiah is stated to have been William and Phoebe's child in Cutter, op. cit.
23. Rebecca was the daughter of Caleb and Anne (Burlingame) Colvin, whose marriage is recorded in AVR, Providence section, citing Providence Record Book I, p. 95. Her parentage is proved by the deed of Caleb Colvin 'late of Coventry, Kent County, Rhode Island . . . to . . . my daughter Rebecca and her husband, William Edmunds,' Rutland County, Vermont, Deed Book I, p. 121; Caleb Colvin Will, Rutland County Probate Records (original). R. Philip Smart found an 1811 Census which implies that Rebecca died earlier. Rutland County Deed Book VI, pp. 155-156; Cutter, op. cit.
24. For the Edmunds children, Danby Town Records, in Vermont Vital Records (at Montpelier); will of William Edmunds, Sr., Public Archives of Ontario; Leeds & Grenville County Surrogate Court Record Book II, pp. 21, 157; Cutter, op. cit. R. Philip Smart deduced Noah's possible existence.
25. Ruth McKenzie, article on Wolford Chapel, *Ottawa Citizen*, 15 July 1967; R. Philip Smart.
26. Cutter, op. cit.; J.C. Williams, *The History and Map of Danby, Vermont* (Rutland: 1869), pp. 42-43.
27. R. Philip Smart.
28. Cutter, op. cit.
29. Ibid.
30. Mrs. Mary (Edmunds) Dalglish, transcription of abandoned cemetery one mile from Lot 30, Concession C, Wolford Township (probably a property of the Hardy family), graves of James and Henrietta (Hardy) Edmunds and Rebecca E. Morrison,
31. R. Philip Smart.
32. R. Philip Smart; Thad H.W. Leavitt, *History of Leeds and Grenville County* (Brockville: 1879), p. 88; Rideau Circuit Records, and copies of baptismal record 1823-1874 by Major John E. Coderre; John Carroll, *Case and His Co-Temporaries*, 5 vols. (Toronto: 1867-1877), II, pp. 432, 480-482.
33. R. Philip Smart. Mr. Smart's wife Sherrill (Edmunds) is a descendant of Solomon and Elizabeth (Haskins Olmstead) Edmunds. District of Johnstown Marriage Register, 1801-1851, transcribed by Major John E. Coderre.
34. Louise, a member of the Church of England, was born in Canada c1798, as shown by the 1851 Census, Escott.
35. 1851 Census, Escott.
36. Sarah is listed as Moses' wife on the 1851 Census, Wolford; Record Group I, Upper Canada Land Petitions, Vol. 179B, Bundle E 20, fol. 5, copied by Major Coderre.
37. 1851 Census, Wolford.
38. Cutter, op. cit.
39. Ibid.
40. R. Philip Smart. Mrs. Mary (Edmunds) Dalglish, cemetery transcription, grave of Ellene Edmunds.
41. District of Johnstown Marriage Register, 1801-1851, transcribed by Major John E. Coderre.
42. R. Philip Smart.
43. Ibid.
44. Ibid.
45. Ibid.

46. Copies of baptismal records by Major John E. Coderre from Rideau Circuit Records 1823-1874. Mrs. Mary (Edmunds) Dagleish, copy of indenture dated 2/8/1936 for sale of "Edmunds farm", which outlines previous history of property and notes records in Grenville registry as follows: Will No. GR 123 of 11/25/1867 and Book F., Township of Wolford. R. Philip Smart.
47. For William Edmunds, original Providence Will Book IV, p. 84; Rachel, AVR, East Greenwich section (citing Record Book 2, p. 3).



The Greenock Church, St. Andrews-by-the-sea, New Brunswick, Canada.

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.

TWO NEW BOOKS BY TERRY PUNCH AND A FASCINATING STUDY OF THE ORANGE ORDER IN CANADA

Some Sons of Erin in Nova Scotia, by Terrence M. Punch. Petheric Press, Halifax, 1980. ISBN 0-919380-35-2 pa. Softbound pocketbook size, 127 pages, \$6.95 plus 75¢ postage.*

Readers of **CANADIAN GENEALOGIST** will recognize Terry Punch as a contributing editor to this publication, and the author of the definitive *Researching Your Ancestors in Nova Scotia*. But Terry Punch is not only a talented genealogist, he is a genealogist who can write, and this little pocketbook-sized volume of biographies of notable Nova Scotians of Irish birth or descent is as much a tribute to his writing skill as to his research ability.

Included in the book are the following biographies: Phillips Cosby, 1727-1808, admiral; Rev. Thomas Grace, O.F.M., 1755-1827, missionary; John Skerry, 1763-1838, ferryman; Laurence Kavanagh, 1764-1830, assemblyman; Sir Edward Kenny, 1800-1891 and Sir Malachy B. Daly, 1836-1920; Lawrence O'Connor Doyle, 1804-1864, reformer; Bishop Michael Power, 1804-1847, Bishop of Toronto; Archbishop William Walsh, 1804-1858, Archbishop of Halifax; Daniel Cronan, merchant; Very Rev. Richard Baptist O'Brien, 1809-1885; William Condon, 1818-1899; Charles Fenerty, 1821-1892, inventor; Patrick Connors, 1827-1909; Hon. Nicholas Meagher, K.S.G., 1842-1932; James Joseph Punch, 1832-1922; Sir John Sparrow David Thompson, 1845-1895, prime minister; and Inspector Francis Joseph Fitzgerald, 1868-1911, policeman.

Some of these 18 men are relatively well known in their respective areas (such as Bishop Michael Power of Toronto, for instance). Some of them are not known at all, and deserve to be. None of them are what can be described as national figures, but all of them are remarkable—not only because they are men of Irish descent, but because there were, in their day, great Canadians. And they really got around! From Admiral of the Red Cosby, who died at Bath England, to Inspector Fitzgerald of the Royal North West Mounted Police, who perished on Arctic patrol. Canadians need to know much more about the figures in their past and this volume makes good reading.

Irish Halifax: The Immigrant Generation, 1815-1859, by Terrence M. Punch. Ethnic Heritage Series, Volume V, (International Education Centre, Halifax, 1981). Softbound, 6 x 9, 85 pages, personal name index, \$6.95, plus 75SC,074 postage and handling.*

This volume is one in a series entitled the Ethnic Heritage Series published by the International Education Centre of St. Mary's University in Halifax. The four previous volumes cover, respectively, the Scots in Nova Scotia, the East Indian Community in Nova Scotia, the Vietnamese Refugees in Nova Scotia, and a preliminary study of Irish Traditional Folk Songs in Halifax.

It always comes as a surprise to this reviewer that such excellent books can be so little known throughout the rest of Canada, especially since at least two of them now cover topics of interest to genealogists. That is something this magazine has tried, since its inception, to overcome, and we are pleased to be able to recognize the excellent

work embodied in these works.

Mr. Punch's volume, in particular, will be of great interest to genealogists. It is a study of Catholic Irish immigration to Halifax; a careful and detailed analysis of the conditions in Ireland that caused the migration; what happened to the immigrants when they arrived; and finally how they coped with their new conditions and began making themselves felt in the community of the 1840s and 1850s. Indeed, it is no exaggeration to say that St. Mary's University itself is a living reminder to twentieth-century descendants of that migration of the success with which the immigrants adapted.

Why only Catholic Irish immigration? In his introduction Mr. Punch explains: "... the Protestants from Ireland did not undergo the same process in Halifax at the time, and because they were not subject to religious discrimination, both because they were neither new immigrants (with few exceptions) nor an identifiable minority group. For all practical purposes they formed part of the general population."

He also notes that data used in his study was prepared from lists of Irish people from census returns and from Catholic marriage and burial records. "In these sources the Catholic Irish are usually identifiable." Mr. Punch has also used his talents as a genealogist and his great knowledge of the Halifax area to add as much additional genealogical detail as is possible in such a study. Genealogists will therefore be delighted to see that he has provided an "Index of Contemporary Nova Scotian Residents" mentioned in his text or notes, and probably the most comprehensive bibliography on the topic ever assembled. It lists not only the manuscript sources consulted, but also primary printed sources, newspapers and periodicals, other reference works, books and theses, and periodical articles. Those of you who read his "Irish in Halifax, Nova Scotia, before 1830" (CG, Vol. 1, No. 3, 1979, p. 173-180) will not want to miss the detail available in this little volume on Irish migration and settlement in eastern Canada.

The Sash Canada Wore: a historical geography of the Orange Order in Canada, by Cecil J. Houston and William J. Smyth. University of Toronto Press, Toronto, 1980. ISBN 0-8020-5493-5. Hardcover, 5½ x 9, indexed, 216 pages, \$15 plus 75¢ postage and handling.*

That two such books as Punch's study of the Catholic Irish in Halifax and the Houston/Smyth work on the growth of the Orange order in Canada should appear within a few months of each other testifies to the growing interest in Irish settlement in Canada. While Terrence Punch is adding a new dimension to history with his genealogical emphasis, historical geographers are adding a new dimension to genealogy. Indeed, this reviewer has commented before on the fact that historical geographers are becoming a genealogist's best friend.

In the last issue of CANADIAN GENEALOGIST (Volume 3, No. 1, 1981) there appeared an article by the Houston/Smith team entitled "The Ulster Legacy", that gives an appreciation of the content of the current volume. The title of the book comes from lines in the traditional song of Orangemen "The Sash", most of the verses and stirring chorus of which end with: "And it's on the Twelfth I love to wear/The sash my father wore." *The Sash Canada Wore* is the story of the rise, spread, and decline of the Orange order in Canada. In its heyday it was a political power to be reckoned with but, as authors Houston and Smyth point out, "Few writers have come forward to alter significantly that emphasis." That the Order had political power is true; that it was also feared is true. Indeed, in Quebec, the order gave rise to the term of contempt *orangiste* which still carries some sting. But the lodge was also often the community centre, a base to which new immigrants gravitated to find the helping hand they often badly needed to get established. It was a social center, a place of good times, where lodge brothers took seriously the responsibility of helping one another in the scattered farming and fishing communities of rural, agricultural, colonial Canada.

But what is the value of the book to genealogists? Simply this: historical geographers are interested in numbers and statistics, in patterns, in migrations, in social structures, in interrelationships, in "development" as most of us relate to it. If you know an ancestor was an Orangeman, that he was in a certain place at a certain time, then you can place him in a historical-geographic context much more clearly than against the politi-

cal background of his day—a political background to which he was probably only an onlooker, or merely caught up in events.

Nowhere outside Ulster did the order flourish as it did in Canada—and in its full flowering was able to attract many non-Irish to its ranks. Nor did it flourish only in those areas we have come to think of as traditionally 'Orange'. Ontario, certainly. But it was also truly national in scope. At a time when national institutions were few and far between, it was a unifying force in its own right.

The order first really took hold in Ontario. But it spread to Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, all the Prairie Provinces, and British Columbia. Indeed, it was established in Fort Garry, Manitoba in 1870—before the province was even incorporated—brought there by Ontarian Thomas Hickey who founded the first lodge with a solidly Ontarian membership and who, in 1871, was able to report 110 members out of a total Fort Garry population at the time of about 500! The chapter entitled "West and east" contains some of the most interesting reading in the book, and one interesting point that emerges is that the order was frequently spread by expatriate Ontarians moving to other non-Orange areas. Anyone searching Irish-Canadian ancestry would do well to get a feeling for how the lodge developed in Canada.

Equally valuable to genealogists is the extensive bibliography in the book—especially the section dealing with the primary sources of the Orange Lodge the authors had access to. Indeed, authors Houston and Smith examined the very kinds of documents genealogists seek—and for much the same reasons. Their emphasis comes from the demands of their discipline; but the assistance they render researchers intent on personalizing history and geography is enormous. All in all, this is a work of great value to genealogists with Irish ancestry—a work that may well help them chart new paths in their own personal research. GH

Passenger and Immigration Lists Index: A Guide to Published Arrival Records of 300,000 Passengers Who Came to the United States and Canada in the Seventeenth, Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries, edited by P. William Filby, with Mary K. Meyer. Gales Research Co., Detroit, 1981. ISBN 0-8103-1099-6. Bibliography of Sources, indexed. First edition, hardcover, three volumes, 2339 pages, \$225 U.S. per set.

Many of you will remember the review of the preliminary volume of this set in CG, Vol. 2, No. 4, 1980, pp. 251-252. The complete set has now arrived, and it certainly lives up to all expectations. For those of you willing and able—bug your local library to extend its genealogical collection and add this valuable research tool.

This must be the list to end all lists. It allows researchers to locate ancestors who immigrated to North America, including Canada and the West Indies, during the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries. Nearly 500,000 immigrants are listed from a broad range of published passenger lists and naturalization records. More than 300 sources have been utilized, and these are cross-indexed with the passengers' names. Once you have located an ancestor here and refer back to the original sources, you are more than likely to find an additional wealth of material, including at least his country of origin and in some cases an exact place of origin, that most desirable of all pieces of information for the family researcher intent on accuracy.

While most of the immigrants listed in this work arrived at American ports, many of those who arrived in Quebec are also listed. It is well to remember, however, that many people who eventually wound up in Canada—especially in the 19th century—passed through U.S. ports on their way to this country. Those of you with Loyalist or German ancestors will already realize that these people landed first in the Colonies—and so you may be able to extend your North American ancestry by generations, if you have not already done so.

This is certainly the most comprehensive passenger list to date, and I hope it will be added to on a regular basis when and as other records come to light. As a research genealogist, I personally have found the work of great help in searching both for myself and others. While not everyone will find their ancestor included in these pages (since not all immigrant lists have survived), it nevertheless represents an enormous effort to sort, classify, index and make available in easily consulted form the great

mass of material available.

I would recommend that anyone searching in this time period 'have a go at it' very early in the game. The book will save you hours and weeks of searching all the 300 individual sources utilized in its preparation. Moreover, you will find books listed in the bibliography you probably never knew existed, and which will certainly expand your area of research even further. The editors of this work are to be commended for their relentless efforts, and I am sure they will be blessed by countless researchers for generations to come. EH

The 1891-92 Census of Icelanders in Canada, by Baldwin L. Baldwinson, with an introduction and index by Eric Jonasson. Wheatfield Press, Winnipeg, 1980. ISBN 0-920374-03-4. Soft cover, 30 pages, \$6.80 post paid.

Mr. Baldwinson came to Canada in 1873 and settled in Winnipeg, Manitoba in 1882 where he took an active interest in Icelandic cultural affairs. He was involved with and encouraged Icelandic immigration to Canada, and was the Icelandic immigration agent for the Canadian government. During 1891 he was instructed to visit and report on the conditions of Icelandic settlement in Canada. In his subsequent report he included a list of settlers in each settlement which included the settler's name; last address in Iceland; location in Canada with address; year of settlement; number in family; number of acres held and number of livestock; and financial situation. He visited settlements at Red River; Thingvalla; Qu'Appelle, Argyle, Gimli, or New Iceland; and Swan Lake.

This book is a must for anyone researching Icelandic heritage, and for the historian of ethnic backgrounds. To the genealogist, probably the most important piece of information would be the place of origin of his ancestor—which is rarely found for people of other ethnic groups. EH

Library Service for Genealogists, edited by J. Carlyle Parker. Gale Research Co., Detroit MI 48226. ISBN 0-8103-1489-4. Hard cover, indexed, 362 pages, \$36 U.S. This is Volume 15 of the Gale Genealogy and Local History Series. It is a handbook for librarians serving genealogists, and for genealogical researchers wishing to know what genealogical material is available and where. The guide enables the researcher to determine what material has been published, its value, where to locate it, how to obtain it, and sometimes, how to use it.

Among the 24 chapters, which are divided into some 12 sub-groups, we find: the library's role in genealogy and local history; how-to-do-it books; vital records; finding family histories; genealogical periodicals; genealogical name indexes; census schedules; newspapers; unique research services.

There are a few Canadian sources mentioned, but this work deals mainly with American sources. It is definitely a volume of interest to librarians, but researchers might find it useful, as well. One of the ways in which the Canadian researcher could utilize this work is to help organize a research trip to search American sources—something many of us get involved with from time to time. This book would, for instance, help you to learn what specific organizations might do for you by mail, and what material is available on inter-library loan. A worthwhile research aid. EH

Old Oxford is Wide Awake!, by Brian Dawe. Pioneer Settlers and Politicians of Oxford County, Ontario, 1793-1853. Brian Dawe, London, 1981. Soft cover, 100 pages, indexed, \$9.95.

This book tries to reconstruct the interrelationship between settlement and politics in Oxford county during the first half-century of its existence. The means by which settlement was begun is examined, as are the origins of its first inhabitants and political groups that developed in various areas of the county.

For the most part, Oxford county remained cut off from the rest of Ontario until 1853 when the first steam engine arrived and the county's insularity disappeared in a puff of smoke. In 1828 a stage service had begun, but since it took days to reach other settle-

ments outside of Oxford, it did little to change the county's solitude. In 1853, the political unit which for more than half a century had been Oxford, disappeared forever.

Lt. Gov. John Graves Simcoe first outlined his plan for settlement in this area. Settlers, in the meantime, had already moved in and it was years before the government found them. The land was slow in being surveyed, so settlers were never sure of their locations. It was years before these problems were straightened out, and by this time the politics of Oxford was in full swing. Once the pattern was set it is not hard to see how the county progressed in solitude.

I found this book a most interesting history of an area in Ontario about which not much has been published or compiled until recently. Perhaps the fact that one of my own families—the Lossings—played in integral part in its politics made it of special interest to me—but I am sure that anyone with an interest in or families in this region will find it as useful as I did. EH

Mistress Molly, The Brown Lady: a Portrait of Molly Brant, by Helen Caister Robinson. Dundurn Press, Toronto, 1981, 160 pages, index, hard cover \$14.95, soft cover \$6.95, plus 75¢ postage and handling.*

This is a delightful historical novel on the life of Molly Brant, grand niece of King Henrick, principal and most powerful of all the chiefs of the Six Nations tribes.

Although this is not a genealogical history of Molly Brant and her famous brother Joseph, it does contain a genealogical table, and gives the reader a clear insight into the lives of these Iroquois founders of Canada. Most important of all, it is solidly based on historical fact. In attempting this most difficult of literary exercises, Helen Robinson has wisely resisted the impulse to distort the historical material in favor of a "better" story. She prefers, instead to project "what might have been" at certain important historical turning points in the life of this fascinating woman, based on a profound understanding and sympathy for her subject. The result is a book that is beautifully readable both by younger and older people. In short, it does not patronize either category of reader. The author has achieved a delicate balance between biography, history and fiction that does credit both to her topic and her skill.

The story begins with Molly as a young girl living in the Mohawk Valley of what became New York State. The American Revolution is about to break out. We follow her marriage to Sir William Johnson, probably the best known Loyalist of all; her life at Johnson Hall, which ended abruptly when the war began; her escape to Niagara; life at Montreal, and then at Cataraqui (Kingston) where Molly died and was buried.

Canadians know very little about the historic personages who shaped this country. Molly Brant—a remarkable woman—was chief among them at a time when the country was being formed. She deserves to be better known and understood—and this book is a step in the right direction. GH

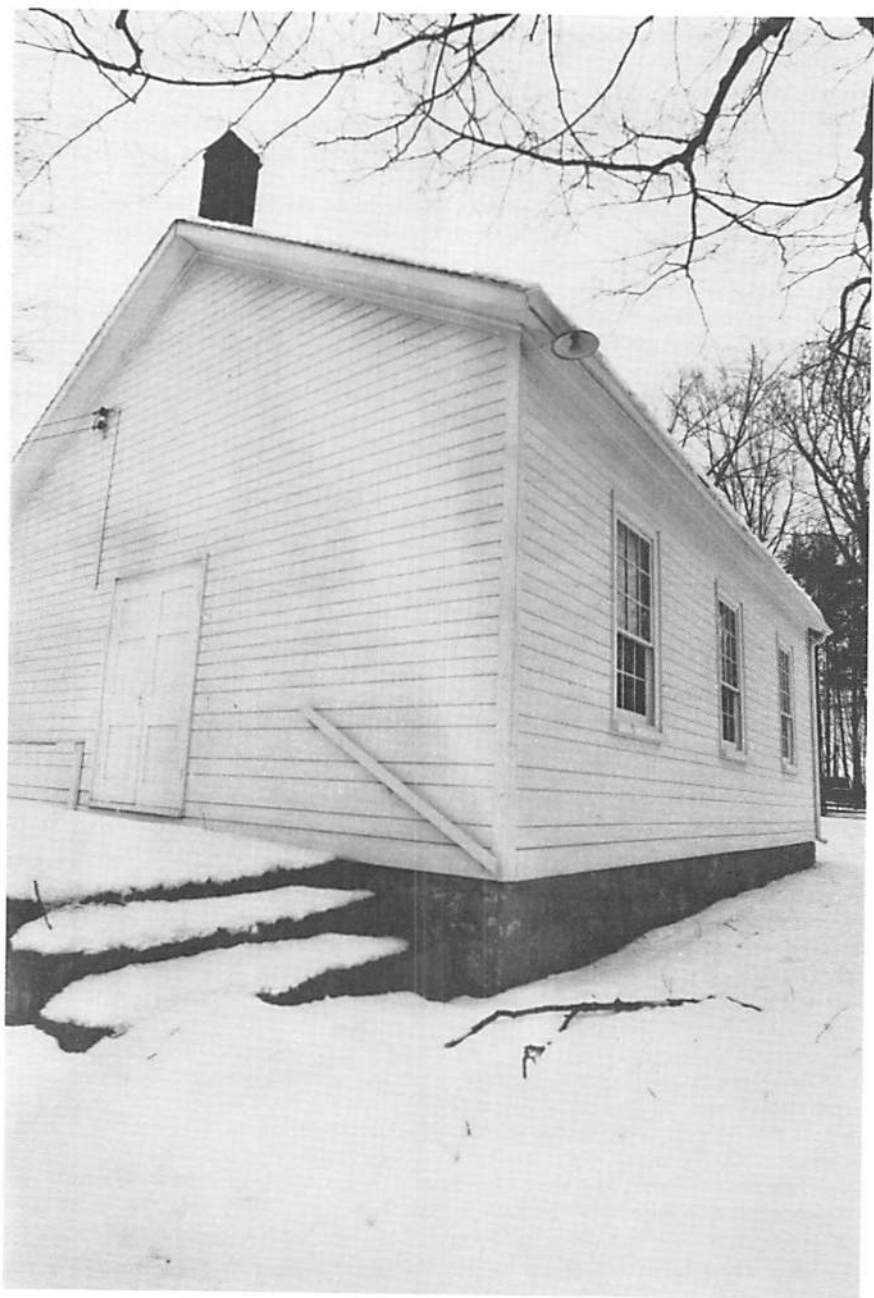
A Darkened House: Cholera in Nineteenth-Century Canada, by Geoffrey Bitson. University of Toronto Press, Toronto, 1980. A volume in the Social History of Canada series. Soft cover, 222 pages, indexed, \$5.95 plus 75¢ postage and handling.*

Anyone who is researching an ancestor in Canada between about 1830 and 1870 may, at some point in his research, come across an unexplained series of sudden deaths. Chances are the deaths can be attributed to cholera, and this deadly disease, now virtually unknown, cut a wide swath through this country at a time when the nation was just beginning to find its feet. This volume traces the history of these cholera epidemics in Canada and the Atlantic colonies from its beginning in 1832 to its end in 1871—a forty-year period when the disease struck terror into the hearts of men and governments alike.

It killed 20,000 people and created widespread psychological effects. It unsettled governments and the medical profession, and clearly pointed up their inadequacies in dealing with the problem. The very poor health measures, including quarantine, were only temporary, and mostly poorly imposed at that.

As is the case with many diseases (even today), the poor and immigrants were the hardest hit. The wealthy frequently tried to turn a blind eye to the problem in the hope

that it would vanish. Doctors could neither control nor cure it, and the medical profession found itself the target of much resentment because of it. Since most families in Canada were touched to a greater or lesser extent by cholera, the family researcher should attempt to gain a better understanding of this terrible disease, its consequences, and the tribulations of their ancestors in attempting to deal with it. This cleanly written and fascinating volume will hold your attention from start to finish, and enable you to understand both the helpless rage and fear with which early families regarded this pestilence.



WHAT'S IN A NAME

A Queries Section by Elizabeth Hancocks, C.G.

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

ALLEN: Mrs Ben J Lamb Jr, 129 N Kingston Ave, Rockwood, TN 37854 USA. Looking for desc of the children of Patrick Allen from N IRE to ONT: Samuel Patrick m 1868 Mulmer twp, Dufferin Co, ONT; Henry m 1860 at Mansfield, Mulmer twp; William d 1913 Mulmer twp; Margaret m McKee or Mackey; Ellen M m Frank Mackey in Creemore 1916; Mark in Laskey 1916; Lucinda (Lucy) m Michael Bowers first then possibly a Mackecknie/McKecknie.

ALLAN: John Henry, 34 Longbow Square, Agincourt, ONT M1W 2W7. William Allen 1908-1886 migrated c1830 from Markethill, Armagh, to Mono twp, Dufferin Co, ONT with bride Sharlett McCreary, possibly also mother Jane and sister Jane (Mrs Robert Beaty). William m second, Ann Kerr, sometime after 1862. When? Was David Allen, also of Mono, a brother?

ANDERSON: Mary Gallop, 563 Grosvenor Ave, Westmount, QUE H3Y 2S6. Jane Anderson b 1805 Letterkenny, IRE, m John Tranholm by Lower Canada Marriage Bond 1825, d 1896, bd Trenholmville, Drummond Co, QUE. Probably sis of FitzGerald Anderson who witnessed marriage bond. Seeking info on her parentage and immigration.

AUGUSTINE (GUSTIN): Richard Penny, 23 Mile, Mt Clemens, MI 48045 USA. John Augustine (Gustin) b USA 1803, m Elizabeth b Canada 1818, in Kingsville, Gosfield twp, Essex Co, ONT c1837. Had at least 11 children: Louisa; Delilah; Lavina m Wheeler Daugherty; Robert; Mary; Carriah; Hannah; John m Catherine Clemenets Boatwright; Maretta m Jack Davie; Andrew Odonnel; Henry. Wish to correspond with desc.

BECKWITH: C H Camidge, 23 Old Chicopee No. 301, Kitchener, ONT N2A 2V5. Would like to contact any desc of Harry and Elizabeth Connie Beckwith who lived at 553 Prince Albert Ave, Montreal, QUE, in the 1930s, also their daughter Mary Elizabeth.

BICKFORD (BIGFORD): Doris Swarhout, R D Box 118, Deansboro, NY 13328 USA. Samuel Bigford b 1815 Mountain twp, Dundas Co, ONT, m Hannah Frees(e) b 1813 Matilda twp, Dundas Co. She was d/o Nicholas Frees (s/o John) and Mary Shaver (d/o Philip) both UEL fams. John Bickford (Bigford?) b c1859 probably Dundas Co, m Mary Blow b c1859 probably S Mountain, Dundas Co. Was he s/o Samuel? Need info on anc and desc.

CALKINS - BRUCE: Sheila Hildred, 4292 Winifred St., Burnaby, BC V5J 2S4. Elijah Calkins of Maryborough twp, Wellington Co, ONT, b possibly in NY state (when, where), m Elizabeth (who, where). Children: Sidney 1823; James 1828; John 1832 m Theresa

Curtis? (when, where) and had children Elijah 1856; Minerva; Charles Allan 1859 of Rothsay.

CALLAHAN: Brian J Porter, 1122 Gilford, No. 1506, Vancouver, BC V6G 2P5. Seek any info on Callahans who arrived in ONT in 1840s from Kanturk, Co Cork IRE, and were likely children of Cornelius Callahan (Callaghan) and Margaret Denahy who may have come with children to North America. Will correspond with any Cork Callahan. Also want info on Porters from Norfolk Co, ENG. My anc m Toronto c1855 and settled in Fergus, Wellington Co. Searching for a bro who emigrated with him.

COUNTRYMAN: Mrs Marie Baker Gordon, 3125 Radisson Ave, Windsor, ONT N9F 1Y4. Jacob Countryman c1808-16 June 1884 lived Con 6 Osnabruck twp, Stormont Co, ONT, bd Pleasant Valley cem, Osnabruck. M Eliza (who) possibly Fetterley. Children: Julia Ann; Maria; Catherine Adaline; Etta Adelaide; Elvia Emma; Barbara Alice; George Ira; Adam; Jacob; Elias; possibly others. Info needed re ancestry of Jacob and Eliza, vital data, desc.

CRAIG: Elizabeth Veronica Ticknor, 6120 Alpine St., District Heights, MD 20028 USA. Archibald (Archie) Craig b 31 Mar 1860 Winchester twp, Dundas Co, ONT, m Nancy McMillan b 4 Mar 1864 Dunbar, ONT. Moved to Madrid, NY in 1900 where Archibald was blacksmith until his death 5 Nov 1926. Children: Merton; Stanley; Lucy; Arthur; William; Mildred; Ethelyn; Evelyn; Ellis. Need names of Archibald's prts and siblings.

CUMMING - MILLER: Mary Anne Marshall, 221 Maple Ave, Thunder Bay, ONT P7B 4V6. John Cumming b 19 Apr 1805 (where), d 17 Aug 1891 Roxborough twp, Stormont Co, ONT. Need prts names, siblings, place of residence. Margaret Miller b Apple Hill, ONT (when), d/o Andrew Miller and Agnes (Nancy) Sproul, m Peter A Cumming 19 Jan 1882. Need info on her prts, birth and siblings.

DAVIS: Mrs Joyce E Northam, 5466 East "R" Ave., Scotts, MI 49088 USA. Seek info re James David fam living in Richmond twp, Lennox & Addington Co, ONT in 1850s and 1860s. Had wife Esther (Easter?) and at least one son Leonard who was b 10 Dec 1825 who m Elizabeth Howard b 18 Nov 1828 at Montreal, QUE. All letters will be answered.

DEO (DEYO, DEYOE) - STORMS - STONE - CHARLTON: William L Saunders, 18491 Delaware, Detroit, MI 48240 USA. Army Deo b 1810 NY m first Gilbert Storms of lot 10, conc 4 Portland twp, Frontenac Co, ONT, west of Harrowsmith. Anna Stone of n NY m Nathaniel Deo, b 1791 NY, of Portland. Maria Deo m

John Charlton. Amy Deo m second, William Charlton of Portland. Other Deos were George b c1797 NY; Dennis b 1800 NY; Sylvanus b 1801 NY. Some Deos went to Elgin Co, ONT, then to Lapeer Co, MI. How were Deos related. Need place or origin in NY, prts, marriage record of Amy and Gilbert, prts and birthplace of Anna Stone. Was Gilbert the Gilbert b 27 Feb 1803 to Jacob and Rebecca (Sager) Storms at Ernestown? Who were other Deos in Canada before 1825?

EADIE: Norman Eadie, 234 Ronald St, No. 209, Winnipeg, Manitoba. William Eadie myu Lucy Burch, lived Mt Pleasant, Brant Co, ONT, d 1872 in Brant Co. Need place of burial. Children: James; William; Margaret; John; Esther Ann; Isobel. Would like any info on this fam.

GRIEG: Mrs Gordon E Madill, 232 Goodram Dr, Burlington, ONT L7L 2J5. Am looking for two cousins named Geraldine and Alberta, daughters of Reuel Peter Greig and his wife. The fam went to Vancouver in 1920s and Reuel d 1932 and all trace of this fam has been lost since then. Any info welcome.

HERRINGTON (HARRINGTON, HARRINGTON): Anne M Baines, 1023 Lakeway Blvd, Lethbridge, ALTA T1K 3E3. John and Prudence Harrington lived Peel twp, Wellington Co in 1851 and 1861 census. Had dau Mary Jane who m Thomas Jones and later moved to Maryborough twp. Need their place of origin in IRE, other children, where they went after 1861. Will appreciate any info.

HICKS: Jerry Hicks, Lr Fairfield Rd, Sackville, NB E0A 3C0. Joseph Hicks b 1702 Rhode Island, USA, m Patience Wheaton. Son Samuel m 1746 Thankful Bowen. In 1760s went from Rhode Island to Sackville, NB. Need Samuel's lineage-connection with Hicks in Sackville area and Westmoreland Co. Also any info on Hicks in USA to establish connection, especially in Massachusetst and N Carolina.

KERR: Eugene P Amos, 5925 Bluejack, Shawnee, KS 66203 USA. Margaret Kerr, aged 24, b Southwold twp, Elgin Co, ONT, d/o John and Jennet m 6 Oct 1872 Caradoc twp, Middlesex Co, ONT. Hermuth Rofs, aged 51, b Denmark, s/o Christopher and Maria. A son Frederick Arthur was b 1873, then they moved to Pennsylvania in 1874. Need anc and vital info on Margaret Kerr.

LONG - COUILLARD: Mr Ghislain Long, Case Postale 199, Clair, Madawaska, NB E0L 1B0. Philip Long (born?) m Marie Julie Couillard-Oespres 6 Dec 1792 at Holy Trinity Cathedral, QUE, d in Clair, NB. Am looking for some of his children's desc: Judith b 1795; Constance 1798; Jean-Baptiste 1800; Philip 1806; Emmanuel 1808; Suzanne 1813. Will gladly exchange info.

LOYST - MILLER: John D Blackwell, R R 2, Hensall, ONT N0M 1X0. Nancy Loyst b 1830 Richmond twp, Lennox and Addington Co, ONT, m c1849 George Miller 1826-1891 Sheffield twp, d Kennebec twp, Frontenac Co. She was probably d/o Joseph and Electa Loyst of Sheffield and ggd/o Andrew Loyst, UE (KRRNY) and Elizabeth Bartley, UE, of S Fredericksburgh twp.

MA(C)PHERSON: R F Mann, 51 MacKenzie Cres, Kingston, ONT K7M 2S2. Seek info on Nancy MacPherson who m William Mann in Goulbourn twp, Carleton Co, ONT, in 1841. Nancy was supposed to be from Coleraine, Londonderry, IRE. Who were her , prts? Any relatives to Canada with her? When and where was she born?

MARKLEE: Erla May Adams, 206 McClenDon, Lee's Summit, MO 60463 USA. Ellen Eliza Marklee m Egbert Goodwin 1 Dec 1847. Grant Co, Wisconsin 1850 census indicates she was from Canada. Believed to be sis of Jeremiah Marklee b Canada 1827, emigrated to Illinois 1844, made fortune in California gold then established bank in Ft Worth, Texas 1872. Need any Canadian connection. May have connections with Nichols surname.

MAW - GAMBLE: Mrs Lewis Rosser, 19651 S Sunset Ave, West Linn, OR 97068 USA. Mark Maw of Halton Co, ONT, b 1826 (where), m Sarah Gamble. Possible prts Robert Maw and Elizabeth Greigh b ENG. Mark Maw d 17 Apr 1870, bd Georgetown cem, Chingucousy twp, Peel Co, ONT. Sarah Gamble Maw was in 1871 Halton Co census, d 19 Nov 1888. Were Congregationalists, Irish.

MCGILLIVRAY: Mrs Nancy Hastie, 4804 Morgan Rd, Gaylord, MI 49735 USA. Anna McGillivray b Inverness, SCOT 2 Dec 1823, came to Canada m Angus McKillop. Need all data on Anna.

MOON: Susan Moon, 2208 Weldon Way, Sacramento, CA 95825 USA. Warren Moon (b when) and wife Emmaline Buell, b c1831, Canada. Children: Willis b 1849 NY; Abraham b 2 Aug 1852 ONT. Believe Warren Moon and anc from Hope twp, Durham Co, ONT. Info needed for medical as well as genealogical reasons. Trying to trace "Tourettes syndrome."

MORLEY: Mrs Bette Carrick 1515 Nancy Court, Redding, CA 96003 USA. Seek desc of Robert and Sarah Morley of Derby, ENG. Sarah and children came to Canada after death of Robert. Children: Elizabeth 16 Nov 1861, Thomas 14 Sept 1855; William 5 Aug 1857; John Charles 22 Nov 1859; Joseph 2 Jan 1870. Elizabeth m wheat farmer in Winnipeg? Thomas settled in Toronto? Joseph represented Canada's "50 Finest" at Victoria's Diamond Jubilee. John Charles to California. What happened to William?

NEWTON: Mrs Gleneta Green Hetrick, Grand Harbour, Grand Manan, NB E0G 1X0. Isaac Newton b c1771, probably Mass., m 9 July 1797 Susannah Cheney b c1775, c/o William 1741-1803 (Loyalist to Grand Manan 1784) and Elizabeth (Sweet) 1747-1816/21. Isaac drowned in 1803 when boat capsized between Maine and Grand Manan. Children: Elizabeth 1798 m William Green Jr; Philip 1799 m Mary N Wooster; Hannah m Oliver Wooster. Was Isaac the s/o Philip and Mary Cartney Newton? Any siblings? Who were prts of Philip and Mary? Any info appreciated.

PARKINSON: Mrs. Oattie Rollason, 131 Romfield Circle, Thornhill, ONT L3T 3H7. Wish to contact any desc of the Parkinsons who emigrated to Canada from IRE during the early

1800s.

PATRY - HOUELLEX - AUBIN: Joyce Buckland, Box 1003, North Highlands, CA 95660 USA. Need info on Jean-Marie Patry b c1850 in France (where), drowned in n St Lawrence River c1880, prts Adolphe Patry and Jean Houellex. M Esther Aubin 7 Jan 1875 in Aylmer, QUE, who d 20 Feb 1925 in Ottawa, d/o Jean Baptiste Aubin and Lucie Sauve dit Laplante. Need info on them also.

PEARCE: Ms Myrtle Salter, 6 Elm St, Genesee, NY 14454 USA. Frederick Franklin Pearce b 25 Jan 1838 Devonshire, ENG, to Canada with his fam as a young boy, believed to have settled in the Windsor-Maidstone twp area, Essex Co, ONT. Had a bro Henry George and a sis Mary. Had moved to Michigan by 1870. Any info on fam appreciated.

RADIGAN - O'CONNOR: Debbie Sweetman, 476 Cormack St, North Bay, ONT P1B 4K1. Patrick Joseph Radigan 1818-1897 m Bridget O'Connor 1814-1893, both b Roscommon Co, IRE, came to Galt, ONT (now Cambridge) c1845. Children: Edward 1842-1921 m Norah Barrett; Martin 1844-1920; Winnifred 1848-1917; Margaret m Oliver Cooper; Emma J c1849-1875; John 1851-1912 m Sabina Calahan, Patrick Joseph 1854-1923 m Mary Gertrude Davis. Desc mainly in Cambridge, Hamilton, and Windsor.

RANKIN - CAMERON: Bruce and Diane Cameron, 7149 Chesline Dr, Citrus Hts, CA 95610 USA. Archibald Rankin, s/o Robert and Agnes (Stevens) possibly of Toronto. Agnes b SCOT. Peter Alexander Cameron, s/o John and Mary of ONT. What is her maiden name? would like to correspond with anyone who can help me discover where they are from and exchange info.

RIBOT: Hyla Fox, 114 Bombay Ave, Downsview, ONT M3H 1C3. Any info regarding the name Antonia Ribot wanted. A sampler was found recently which may be Canadian, specifically from QUE. Would like to establish correct provenance. It is large, has many motifs, and says "Antonia Ribot, an 1820". It surfaced last year in New Hampshire and was "picked" from a house where the owner said it had been made in QUE by one of her anc. No other info.

ROBERTSON: Irene Robertson, 8 Melvin Ave, Lynn, MA 01902 USA. William John Robertson d 10 July 1890 in Halifax, NS, m Eliza Street. Children: Alexander; William; David; James; John; Walter; Mary E m Wesley Austen. Was he bro of William H who m Elizabeth Blackadar, and d 17 July 1874 St John, NB? Who were his prts? Who were anc of wife Eliza, d/o Samuel Street, d Halifax 18 Dec 1886?

ROWLEY: Harold D Rowley, 1000 Byron St S, Whitby, ONT L1N 4S2. Thoms Rowley b 1765 USA (Vermont or other New England state), moved to Ontario 1795-1804, d 1854 Elizabethtown twp, Leeds Co. M first Judith (who) before 1795 in US, who d c1809. M second Delilah (who) b 1786 in Ont. Sons: Rosewell b 1795 US, d 27 Aug 1872 Elizabethtown twp, ONT; William Henry b c1804 ONT, d May 1865 Tyendinaga twp, Hastings Co, ONT near Belleville. Had several other children. Need prts and anc.

RULER: Mrs Mildred A Guy, Box 123, Clearwater, MAN. George Ruler m Elizabeth Wright and lived near Hawkesville, Wellesley twp, Waterloo Co, ONT in 1880s and 1890s. Children: George m Sarah Ann Crowe; William Albert m Clara H Jackson; Alice Mary m George McCallum; Florence m Will A Kenzie; Margaret m Jim Stone. Would appreciate any info on desc.

SAGER - OLIVER - FREEBURN - HALES: Mrs Floyd Wood, R R 1, Madoc, ONT K0K 2K0. Would like to hear from desc of John Sager UE and Elizabeth Oliver, both b Richmond twp, Lennox & Addington Co, ONT; and of James Freeburn and Mary Hales. Freeburns were in Frontenac Co in 1840s.

SCOTT - DOUGLAS - WALL: Peter C Scott, 1215 Burnside Rd W, Victoria, BC V8Z 1N7. Peter Scott b 1808 Perthshire SCOT, m 1837 Margaret Douglas b c1815 Beckwith twp, Lanark Co, ONT, d c1842 Lanark Co. M second Ellen Wall c1844, who was b 1829 Carleton Place, Lanark Co, ONT, d 1862 N Easthope twp, Perth Co. Seek desc and will exchange.

SEVALE - HIGGINS: Dora Hunter, 195 McMecken St, Sault Ste Marie, ONT P6A 3L9. Bartholamew Higgins m Susannah Sevale 17 Feb 1838, St Stephens Anglican Church, Hornby (Peel Co) ONT. in 1861 and 1871 census and until deaths in 1870s lived Southampton, Bruce Co, ONT. Need prts names and place of birth. Tradition is ENG and Tipperary. Had 10 children. Youngest child Jane Higgins Lloyd d Sault Ste Marie, MI, 1917. Any info gratefully received.

VERT/VIRT: Iris Carter Jones, 7677 Abaline Way, Sacramento, CA 95823 USA. Will exchange info on any Vert/Virt; Vert-Thompson marriage, Canada or US. Will return postage for ancestor charts and family sheets.

VINCENT - CHAMBERS: Stephen Wood, 225 Euclid St, Whitby, ONT L1N 5B4. Thomas Vincent b ENG c1776, of Hudsons Bay Co 1790-1826 at Albany and Moose Factory, Canada; d ENG 1831. His wife Jane b c1780, d 1858, bd Moose Factory. Was she Indian? Children: Elizabeth m Jacob Southwaite; Harriet m David Stewart and George Gladman; Jane m Edward Chambers (need proof of this); Thomas m Charlotte Thomas perhaps. Need anc and desc.

WAUGH - EDGAR: Mary F Burch, 1221 Bridge Gate Cres, Pickering, ONT L1X 1A3. John Waugh 1833-1906 m SCOT Janet Edgar 1834-1874, came to Hamilton, ONT 1850s. Children: William 1855; Robert 1857-1933; John 1859; Agnes (Fisher) 1861-1938; George 1863; Walter 1868; James 1870; Andrew 1872; Charles 1874-1935. Need any info on fam or desc.

YOUNG - CUDNEY: Mrs Meda Peterson, 1840 Eighteen A St SW, Calgary, ALTA T2T 4V9. Sgt John Young b 1756 (where) served with Butlers Rangers (not to be confused with Lieut John Young of Butlers Rangers) was granted lot 156 Newark. Wife was d/o a Loyalist (name, details). Had 6 children? He d before 1808. Dau o Mary m James Cudney s/o Ezekiel 1750-1816 Loyalist refugee from NY to NB, then settled in Virgil, Niagara area. Who was his wife?

CLASSIFIED

J.H. (JANET) STACEY - Tracing your Nova Scotian ancestors? Professional researcher available for contract work in Nova Scotian genealogies. Contact J.H. Stacey Professional Research, 82 Gaston Road, Dartmouth, N.S., B2Y 3W6.

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IRENE GOLAS - Canadian history graduate (4-year, B.A., U of T) available to conduct genealogical research in Simcoe County, Ontario. Previous experience in historical and genealogical research. Contact: Irene Golas, 125 Worsley Street, Barrie, Ontario, L4M 1M2.

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HALTON-PEEL GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH - Family research undertaken by Halton-Peel team, experienced in area and familiar with sources and records therein. Contact Mrs. G. Mann or Mrs. J. Speers, 2496 Barcella Cres., Mississauga, Ontario L5K 1E2.

REV. D. MCKENZIE - Experienced genealogical and historical researcher will search Public Archives of Canada documents. Rev. D. McKenzie, Ph.D., 246 Holmwood Ave., Ottawa, Ontario, K1S 2P9.

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

NOTE: Re query surname **CARLISLE** in Vol. 3, No. 1; please forward any answers to Stephen W Francis, 63 Atto St, Lennoxville, QUE J1M 2A2.

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AN ORDINARY OF ARMS - Compiled by D.E. Kennedy c1977, 113 pp., illus., pap., ISBN 0-9690517-0-0, \$5.25 postage included. Fitzwilliam Enterprises, 802-186 Edinburg Road South, Guelph, Ontario, N1G 2H9. This book contains the blazons of armorial bearings of persons and municipalities discussed in *Heraldry in Canada*. For each item it lists page references, granting date, authority, and country of origin.

MRS. BRENDA MERRIMAN - Family research undertaken in Ontario genealogical records and microfilmed records of the Mormon Church (England and Scotland), also Wellington County resources. Enquiries SASE: Mrs. Brenda Merriman, R.R. 1, Puslinch, Ontario, Canada, N0B 2J0.
