

Canadian Genealogist

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George Hancocks
Elizabeth Hancocks,
C.G.

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Coverline: The Queen is still the Queen of Canada, but now the constitution's home maybe Canadians will start paying more attention to Canada's own founders. Without prompting, can you name them all? If you can't, put 17 April 1982 on your mental calendar, and resolve to learn them by rote.

GENEALOGICALLY SPEAKING

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

U.S. Census no longer available to local libraries

In a move to save money, the National Archives Record Service of the United States has ceased lending microfilmed census records to local libraries, a recent Associated Press story announced. [Ed's note: This affects, as well, those Canadian libraries which have, until now, been able to obtain copies of the U.S. census for Canadian researchers on the NAR's loan service].

The move will save \$250,000 and eliminate 17 jobs.

Until the program was stopped on 10 December, genealogists could ask any of the 4,000 local libraries to borrow the Census Bureau's house-to-house surveys from the National Archives. Now, to see the records, genealogists will have to visit either the archives' Washington headquarters, or 11 regional branches at Bayonne, NH; Waltham, Mass.; Philadelphia; East Point, GA; Chicago; Denver; San Bruno, CA; Laguna Niguel, CA; Seattle; Kansas City; and Fort Worth, TX.

Assistant archivist James W. Moore of the National Archives said he hopes to get the service restored through a private company. More than 1.5 million rolls of film has been loaned since 1971 when the service began. Film may still be purchased at \$15 a roll from the Publications Sales Branch (NEPS), NARS, Washington, DC 20408.

More on census

The 1910 U.S. Census will be open to the public in Washington, D.C., on 15 April 1982. It will be available for purchase shortly thereafter and will be available in regional federal archives later in 1982, probably in November.

U.S. census availability is a far cry from the still antedeluvian Canadian practice of maintaining record secrecy long after any need for it has vanished. Census records are a main working tool of the genealogist and the local historian, and their availability to researchers should be a

matter of priority.

The editors of this magazine urge Canadian researchers to keep the pressure on their federal members of parliament to release Canadian census data to the beginning of the 20th century. Current political backpedalling on freedom of information laws make the genealogist's case even tougher—and it is for this reason we urge all of you to make your views known where they count. You may not think your opinion will be heeded—but recent intense pressure brought to bear on government members in other areas has resulted in slow, if grudging changes. One thing is certain. Government may, as it so often does, turn a deaf ear to rational requests, simply because they're made in a civilized manner, and a government counting votes may wonder how much support it will get on such a relatively small matter . . . but if you don't ask for it . . . and keep asking . . . you'll never get it!

Bourland Award Winners

From the 121 books entered for the 1981 Bourland Awards Competition, nine books were passed to the panel of judges from the Central Georgia Genealogical Society, and from these were drawn two winners, and three Honorable Mentions. First prize of \$500 went to Edythe M. Clark for her book *The Maxeys of Virginia*. Second prize of \$200 went to Genevieve M. Shouse for her work, *Wamplers in America*. Honorable mentions went, respectively, to: George Lee Thurston, III, *The Rodenberry Family*; Carlton E. Blake, *Descendants of Jasper Blake*; Naomi Slater Heydon, *Looking Back*. No Canadian books were among those selected for final judging. The contest was sponsored by Harp & Thistle Ltd., a non-profit historical society headquartered in Warner Robins, Georgia.

CONFERENCES & COURSES

2-3 April - Alberta Genealogical Society 1982 Seminar, Grande Prairie, Alberta. For information on the society

write: Alberta Genealogical Society, 6913-97A Street, Grande Prairie, Alberta, T8V 5E5.

17 April - Forever Families, Hamilton Ontario Branch (LDS) Genealogical Library Seminar. Registration, \$12. Speakers from Salt Lake City, New Brunswick, Ottawa, and Hamilton area. For more information on this branch's activities write: Hamilton Branch Genealogical Library LDS, Box 4425, Station D, Upper Gage, Hamilton, Ontario L8V 4L8.

30 April - American-Canadian Genealogical Society, Spring Conference Program, Manchester, New Hampshire. This one-day seminar covers the waterfront, with sessions on Huguenots, "Les Filles du Roi", films, and many other interesting items. For more information both on the society and its several yearly conferences write: American-Canadian Genealogical Society, Box 668, Manchester, NH 03105, USA.

14-16 May - Ontario Genealogical Society 1982 Seminar, University of Guelph, Guelph, Ontario. For information write: Ontario Genealogical Society Seminar 1982, Box 215, Orangeville, Ontario L9W 2Z6. The McLaughlin Library at the University of Guelph, which will be open during the event, has one of the finest collections of Scottish research material outside Scotland, and the university is noted for its Scottish studies department.

12-15 May - National Genealogical Society of the United States Second Conference in the States, Indianapolis, IN. Host will be the Family History Section of the Indiana Historical Society. For more information, write: NGS-IHS Conference, Box 31246, Indianapolis, IN 46231, USA.

11-13 June - The New England Historic Genealogical Society's seminar series on Local and Family History Research, Acadia University, Wolfville, Nova Scotia. This one looks like a must for Canadians—and should provide not only the opportunity for a great vacation but a chance to learn about eastern genealogy. The theme of this year's conference is "New England and Nova Scotia: A Genealogical and Historical View." It's the society's first Canadian seminar program, and you'll hear lectures on genealogical research methods and on social, material, and architectural history by noted New England and Nova Scotia lecturers. Par-

ticipants will also have access to the extensive archives at Acadia University, which include the Baptist Church Records for the Atlantic Provinces, and the Planter Records.

A non-refundable registration fee of Can \$45/US \$38 includes all lectures, one group dinner (Saturday evening), and morning and afternoon coffee breaks.

Accommodation is available in Acadia University residences for Can \$14/US \$12 per night, single; Can \$13/US \$11 double. For more information and registration forms write: New England-Nova Scotia Seminar, New England Historic Genealogical Society, 101 Newbury Street, Boston, MA 02116, USA.

21-25 June - 1982 Institute of Genealogy and Historical Research, Samford University, Birmingham, Alabama. The Institute is co-sponsored by the Board for Certification of Genealogists, and features America's most distinguished genealogists and researchers among its staff, including Milton Rubincam (honorary vice-president, Ontario Genealogical Society), Richard S. Lackey (*Cite Your Sources*), Timothy Beard (*How To Find Your Family Roots*), Wilbur Helmbold (*Tracing Your Ancestry and Logbook*), and others. This year's program will interest many Canadians. It includes fundamental studies, intermediate studies, a section on Southern States and colonies, one on Middle Atlantic colonies and states, and an interesting section on genealogical education and publishing presented in cooperation with the Instructor Development Committee of the National Genealogical Society. Registration and tuition is \$140. For detailed information write: Prof. F. Wilbur Helmbold, Director, Institute of Genealogy and Historical Research, Samford University Library, 800 Lakeshore Drive, Birmingham, AL 35229, USA, or telephone 205/870-2846.

19-30 July - 1982 National Archives Summer Institute on Genealogy, Washington, D.C. The National Institute on Genealogical Research, held annually at the National Archives since 1950, will be sponsored this summer by six genealogical organizations—the American Society of Genealogists, the Association of Professional Genealogists, the Board for Certification of Genealogists, the Federation of Genealogical Societies, the Genealogical

Society of Utah, and the National Genealogical Society. Milton Rubincam will serve as director.

The National Archives, which has been the sole sponsor of the Institute in recent years, had announced that because of budget cuts it would not be able to hold the institute in 1982.

The Institute, which will be held during the weeks of 19-30 July, is designed for those who have had genealogical research experience.

To have your name placed on the mailing list to receive additional information when it is available write: National Institute on Genealogical Research, 1921 Sunderland Place, N.W., Washington, DC 20036, USA.

31 July to 2 August - 1982 International Genealogical Workshop, New Brunswick Genealogical Society, Fredericton, New Brunswick. Held in one of the most beautiful old cities in Canada, this year's international workshop will cover a wide variety of topics interesting to genealogists. Site of the conference is the Provincial Archives of New Brunswick on the University of New Brunswick campus. For detailed information write: 1982 International Genealogical Workshop, New Brunswick Genealogical Society, Box 3235, Station B, Fredericton, N.B. E3A 2W0. Or call any of the following after 5:30 p.m.: area code 506. Gerald O'Brien, President, 454-3651; V. Bing Geldart, vice-president, 357-5393; David L. Underhill, treasurer, 454-8161.

4-6 August - Brigham Young University Genealogical Research Seminar 1982, Provo, Utah. Co-sponsored by the Utah Genealogical Association. This year's theme is "The Genealogical Process: Methods and Sources." For more information write: Brigham Young University, Special Courses and Conference, 152 HCEB, Provo, UT 84602, USA.

10 September - Colorado Council of Genealogical Societies 1982 Fall Seminar, Denver, Colorado. For detailed information write: Mrs. Betty Falle Wickham, 602 Crescent Drive, Loveland, CO 80537, USA.

17-21 September - The Second British Family History Conference, University of Surrey, Guildford, England. Arranged by the West Surrey Family History Society. Theme of the conference is

"The Common Man." For details send a SASE and three International Reply Coupons to Mrs. J.E. Young, 52 Portland Drive, Church Crookham, Aldershot, Hampshire, England.

19-25 September - XV International Congress of Genealogical and Heraldic Sciences, Madrid, Spain. The conference will take place at Colegio Mayor Marques de la Ensenada, with a post-Congress genealogical tour to Anadlusia 26 September - 2 October. There is a group planning to leave Los Angeles International Airport for the Congress. For further information contact: Kitty Hood Travel Agency, 2158 Colorado Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90041, 213/254-7321.

28-30 October - West Coast Conference of the Federation of Genealogical Societies, Buena Park, California. In cooperation with the APG and the Orange County California Genealogical Society, the conference will be held at the Buena Park Hotel, (next to Knotts Berry Farm and near Disneyland). For more information write: Southern California Host Committee for FGS, Box 442, Fallbrook, CA 92028, USA.

October - Annual Long Point Genealogy Fair, Eva Brook Donly Museum, Simcoe, Ontario. Put it on your calendar for fall fairing.

1983

20 January - 1983 Course on Archives, George Brown College, Toronto, Ontario. This new 14-week course on archives will be offered Thursday evenings, 6 to 9 p.m., beginning in January 1983. The course is sponsored by the Toronto Area Archivists Group (TAAG), and can be taken individually, or as an option in the part-time certificate program in records management which is sponsored by the Association of Records Managers and Administrators. Expected fee is \$80.

The course will appeal to people without previous archival training or experience who may have been appointed to establish archive programs, museologists and librarians with responsibility for archival collections; business administrators, records management personnel, file clerks and secretaries requiring knowledge of the proper care and handling of archival records; and graduates and students of the related fields of library sci-

ence and history. [The editors of CG believe genealogists involved with archives on an ongoing basis, or participating in genealogical record programs will also benefit.] The course will provide sufficient knowledge of principles and practices to develop in students a basic understanding of the relationship between the archives and records management functions. Students successfully completing the course will be competent to interact with professional archivists in an integrated archives and records management environment, to apply archival methods to historical records in corporate records centres, and to work with professional archivists in establishing and maintaining an archives program.

For more information call John L. Hardy, Chairman, TAAG, 416/967-1212, ext. 732, or write TAAG, Box 97, Station F, Toronto, Ontario M4Y 2L4 and ask for details.

13-16 April - National Genealogical Society Conference in the States, Fort Worth, Texas. A planning committee is hard at work on this conference now, and details should be available shortly. Put it on your 1983 advance calendars.

NEW PUBLICATIONS & RESOURCES

LeDoux, A Pioneer Franco-American Family, by LaVergne Thomas III. Newly published with a preface by Winston DeVille, F.A.S.G., this comprehensive family history chronicles the descendants of Louis LeDoux, the 17th century American progenitor of the family, his cousins in early France, and his descendants in Canada and the United States. The work's principal emphasis is on the Louisiana branch of the LeDoux family, but it also relates the story of the family's origins in and around Le Mans, France, in Quebec, and Louisiana. The author has traced branches of the French and Canadian lines for several generations. Some 114 family names are intertwined with that of LeDoux. The volume is about 1,000 pages, and contains an extensive bibliography, glossary, and index. Available on special order from Generation Press, \$40, plus \$1.50 per copy postage & handling.

The Genealogy and Family History of the Thomas Bernard Pilon Family, by

Robert Louis Pilon and Alberta Pilon McGovern. Another international family with roots in three countries. This 276-page book includes 36 photos, and names about 800 ancestors of Thomas B. Pilon in an alphabetical index. Family members settled in Michigan, Ontario, Quebec, France, England, Ireland, Belgium, Germany and Switzerland. Many Pilon marriages in Canada from the late 1600s through the late 1800s are featured. Some 216 French-Canadian, Acadian, and English families are included in the Pilon book. For detailed information write: Robert L. Pilon, 1720 Kingsbury, Dearborn MI 48128, USA (313/561-5340) or Alberta Pilon McGovern, 26440 Sims Drive, Dearborn Heights, MI 48127, USA (313/274-5979).

The Lancaster Mennonite Historical Society, 2215 Millstream Road, Lancaster, PA 17602, USA, maintains a library complete with card file on more than 210,000 families arranged in alphabetical order. A \$20-per-year membership entitles a member to many services.

The 1981 edition of the IGI, containing 68 million names, is now available at the main genealogical library in Salt Lake City, and is being sent to LDS Branch genealogical libraries as they request it.

Ontario Marriage Notices is the name of Tom Wilson's new book on marriage records of Ontario, and it covers a lot of ground not previously accessible to researchers. The specifics of the book (which will be available through Generation Press book service) are: *Ontario Marriage Notices*, Thomas B. Wilson, Hunterdon House, Lambertville, New Jersey. ISBN 0-912606-07-X, hardcover, 436 pp., \$28, plus \$1 postage.

A pleasant telephone conversation with Tom Wilson, who is also known to readers as editor and publisher of *The Ontario Register*, outlined what researchers could expect to find in the forthcoming volume. The format of the work is basically the same as for Reid's *Marriage Notices of Ontario*, but it covers territory not previously covered—all the marriage notices in the *Christian Guardian* (Methodist) from 1836-1849, for instance. Notices from the *Guardian* for the early 1850s have already been published, partly in Reid, and partly in *The Ontario Register*, Vol. 5, 1981. But the new book also picks up no-

tices in the *Guardian* for 1855-56, and covers, as well, *The Church*, an official Anglican newspaper, from 1850-1856.

Readers might also be interested to know the book contains marriages from the *Christian Guardian* for 1830-1835 which were not included in Reid's original compilation—because Reid simply did not have access to the records. Two smaller sections include marriages in the *Lambton Observer*, published in Sarnia, 1854-1856; and *The Constitution*, a Toronto paper, for parts of 1836-1837.

Researchers who are familiar with the care with which previous books from Hunterdon House have been prepared will welcome this new addition, and the chance to round out their previously incomplete knowledge of the *Christian Guardian* records—a very important Ontario genealogical resource. We wish Tom Wilson every success in his ventures, and hope he continues to interest himself in publishing Ontario resource material for many years to come.

Proceedings of the World Conference on Records, 1980, with the theme "Preserving our Heritage," are still available. The entire set of 13 volumes, softbound is \$80; hardbound, \$200; individual volumes \$7 each; individual papers, \$1 each; tapes, \$3.50 each. All prices are in US\$. For a detailed listing of titles available write: World Conference on Records, 50 E. North Temple St., Salt Lake City, UT 84150 USA.

1982 Family Book Catalogue, which lists the family histories in the library of the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR), is available until 30 April at the prepublication price of \$20 for members and \$22.50 for nonmembers. All prices in US\$. For more information write: Mrs. Fredrick O. Jeffries, Jr., Librarian General, NSDAR, 1776 D Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20006, USA. If purchasing, please make cheques payable to Treasurer General NSDAR.

FAMILY REUNIONS & NEWSLETTERS

Calling all Bacons. The Bacon Families Association is looking for all Bacons, or descendants of any Bacon 'come-overer' to North America, or their spouses. For more information write: Ms. Winnie Kleinknecht, Secretary, Bacon Families

Association, 2332-B Half Moon Dr., St. Louis, MO 63114, USA.

Calling all Hannas. The Hanna, Hannah, Hannay Clan Society hopes to organize a branch in Canada. Anyone interested please contact Andrew Hanny, 896 Bairdmore Crescent, Richmond, B.C., V7C 1M7, or Sandy Foster, 285 Park Avenue, Brantford, Ontario.

Calling All Johnsons. The reunion of the Niagara Peninsula branch will take place at the Schwoob Community Centre Hall, Sunday 18 July, Regional Road 20 and the 6th Concession, near Fonthill, Ontario. For more information and a map, write: Roy Johnson, 504 Kilman Road, R.R. 1, Ridgeville, Ontario L0S 1M0, or call him at 416/892-2390.

Calling all Lands. "For Land's Sake" is the theme of the Land Family Picnic set for Saturday 3 July 1982. Descendants of Robert and Phoebe Land, U.E., are invited to join the group at Dundurn Park Pavilion, in Hamilton, Ontario, at 1:00 p.m. for a catered picnic supper. Family members are urged to bring any family memorabilia in their possession. Robert and Phoebe settled in Hamilton, and the Hamilton Public Library has suitable facilities to add to its already extensive collection of Land material. Family genealogists urge family members to bring photos, documents, or any papers that might be in their possession so they can be preserved for the use of future generations. For more information write: Mrs. A.W. Brown, 2100 Dixon Road, Mississauga, Ontario L5B 1Y6.

Calling All Mapes. The 96th Family Reunion will take place 14 August on the property of Otis Mapes, Phillipsport, New York. For more information write: Betty O'Donnell, 44 Westglen Cresc., Islington, Ontario M9B 4R1, or George Robertson, 90 Clifton Blvd., Binghampton, NY 13903, USA. About 117 people attended the 95th Reunion.

Calling all Rogers. Robert J. Rogers, U.E., is attempting to update and rewrite the family history. If you belong to the family, you'll be interested to know that the book is intended to provide a detailed account of each male member of the fam-

ily through the 10 generations since the family's arrival from Ireland in 1726. It will also trace the female line for four generations from the Rogers family name, including a history of each new family branch created. The objective of the project is not only to research and record the general history of the family and its contributions, but to inform living descendants of their heritage, and to try to create a Rogers Clan Association. If this is your family, and you want more information, write: Robert J. Rogers, U.E., 1990 Blackthorn Drive, R.R. 2, Saanichton, B.C., V0S 1M0.

The Maguire Picnic, was a big success, writes Marg Aldridge of Oakville, Ontario. "More than 100 descendents of Robert and Susan Maguire gathered at Sunset Point in Collingwood on 22 August 1981. Robert and Susan Maguire had eight children, of which seven grew up and married. Representatives from all living branches were present (they are approximately 3rd cousins) and for the older members it was a great chance to get together, not having seen each other in years. Buttons were available with the slogan "Maguire Family Reunion" and all participated in a round of "Family Name Bingo"—you play with family names instead of numbers. Some highlights included pictures of various ancestors, including a picture of Robert and Susan and an interesting photo of Robert in a red military uniform (of unknown origin), and a chance to view their family bible. The family hopes to make it an annual event on the fourth Saturday of August."

POTPOURRI

Do they really understand us?

Hancocks ancestors came from the Birmingham, England, area to Canada just before the First World War. So, in the manner of genealogists everywhere, we recently took out a subscription to the Birmingham and Midland Society for Genealogy and Heraldry, an up and going society if there ever was one.

We have read with interest and fascination the society's newsletter, and some of its many publications—one of which is entitled *Members' Interests*. We used to think we spoke English—but we're not so

sure after reading a few of the "interests" listed in the last number. One gentleman, in his description of his researches notes that his great grandfather was born in Tunstall in 1838. "It was then that most of the family became saggar makers, my father initially was a saggar makers bottom knocker."

Cordwainers we know about, and gun and pistol polishers, masons, and wire drawers are all perfectly understandable. But we are still wondering about the lady who wrote: "There are many nailers amongst my ancestors, including the women, of course, since this was a home industry." Dare we suppose that a nailer is a "maker of nails"? The difficulties of international communication, even among the English, are not to be sneered at.

We wondered, for instance, if the English would have similar trouble with some of our occupations—"shake maker", for instance—not a maker of milkshakes in a dairy bar, but a maker of "shakes" or shingles for houses. And what about the modern "gaffer", an electrician's helper in the theatre, or "gopher"—from "go fer"—meaning a messenger who is employed to wait for instructions to "go for" something—be it a nail, a saggar, or a "bullet" (a round doughnut). The possibilities are endless.

Lest our English cousins think we're simply poking fun at them, we hasten to say that the saggar makers bottom knocker got us to read the whole publication, and we now know a great deal more about our co-members interests than we have any right to know. We especially loved the query from Mr. Poppitt of New South Wales, Australia, who said he was compiling a family tree, and that his work was particularly simplified by the uniqueness of the family name. And then he adds: "My own great great grandfather was registered as Poppet, christened as Poppett and traded all his adult life as Poppitt." You can be sure that one has stuck in what passes for our memory, and if we ever run across any Poppitts will know exactly who to refer them to. By the way—have any of you run across any Boord's lately? We have a reader tracing all occurrences of that surname, wherever and whenever found.

Talking tombstone has grave undertones

Is simply in the category of 'now we've heard everything'. For those who wish to speak to their loved ones in the great hereafter, a California engineer has come up with a \$10,000 electronic tombstone that runs on solar energy, and transmits muted recordings of the voice of the deceased.

The engineer and his partner have also acquired a patent on the plexiglass enclosure for the solar collector which is placed in a hollowed-out tombstone. The stone also contains a small speaker and the whole unit can play up to 90 minutes of pre-recorded gab from the grave.

The inventor claims the device can operate under all extremes of weather, even buried under snow—but we're from Ontario—where we've just been through the cloudiest, wettest summer in recorded history. Do you ever get the feeling that voice from the grave might just trail off to nothing when the sun doesn't shine? Are we ready for talking tombstones?

Genealogy can help rewrite history

Our thanks to colleague Harold Morrison of Ottawa, who sent us the following item from the *New York Times* Sunday Edition.

PROVO, Utah (AP)—Here at Brigham Young University you can search for the roots of your family tree and earn a degree for it.

The director of the program, Dr. Ben Bloxham, a professor of family and local history, said that if more people kept thorough family records, history might be rewritten.

"The only people we've ever studied academically are the famous, not the common," Dr. Bloxham said. "It's almost a distorted view of the past. I'm sure we'd have a different perspective of the settling of Salt Lake City, for example, if we knew more about the first 141 people who entered the valley rather than just studied the journals of their pioneer leader, Brigham Young."

To earn a degree in family and local history, a student does more than compile trivial information. Extensive study of the historical period, specialized study in family and local history and a knowledge

of historical research and writing are required.

By studying individuals and families in an historical context, students progress to an understanding of the community and the meaning of national and regional events.

"You end up with a lot more than a history of a family; you end up with the history of America," Dr. Bloxham said.

"When a historian comes along who's studying the Depression, and reads how the Depression affected this family," his understanding of the historical Depression is enriched by a personal, grass-roots account.

Although Alex Haley's book, "Roots," popularized genealogy, the study lacks the academic respect in this country accorded it elsewhere.

Three English universities, the University of London, Leeds University, and the University of Nottingham, offer degrees or specialized study in genealogy.

In the lower schools, Dr. Bloxham said, "The definition of local history is history of a place as it is made up of people. It didn't occur to them that you should have to call it genealogy or family history because that was just assumed to be a part of local history."

For the serious amateur in local history, Dr. Bloxham suggested that "they visit the houses where their ancestors lived and interview the current residents. You can learn to study photographs—not just for the person's face but to determine something about their life style and circumstances."



If you have a genealogical story,
news item, anecdote,
or announcement,
send it along to
CANADIAN GENEALOGIST.
We'd love to print it.

Sailing list of Sussex Emigrants to Canada circa 1836

Compiled by P. William Filby

Readers of *Canadian Genealogist* will know Bill Filby by reputation from his remarkable reference works, especially for his recently compiled *Passenger and Immigration Lists Index*, which has been reviewed in this magazine, and which from its first appearance, has become the standard reference work in the field. Bill has an ongoing interest in passenger lists of all kind, and is continually turning them up in the most amazing places. Here is one that refers to Canada, which he was kind enough to turn over to us for publication. We hope you find your ancestor here. In any case, this list is one which is completely new, and is not available through any Canadian archival repository. We publish it here with many thanks to Bill, and to encourage others of you—if you run across the existence of such lists in your own research, to send them along to us for publication.

In a covering letter to the editor, Bill Filby provides the following explanation for the discovery of this useful passenger list. "While compiling sources for passenger lists, preparatory to the publication of *Passenger and Immigration Lists Index*, (3 vols., Gale Research, Detroit, 1981) I noted the existence of several lists of English immigrants to Canada. I wrote to Mrs. Patricia Gill, County Archivist, West Sussex Record Office, England, and she was most cooperative in providing me with lists, and also obtained permission from the owner of the *Papers*, Lord Egremont, for their publication. One copy supplied me (PHA 142) was a 20th century copy of an original of which there is now no trace. I have now transcribed this list and present it herewith, with thanks to Lord Egremont for allowing its publication."

Name & age	Occupation	Remarks
W.B. Nicol, 22	Gentleman	
B. Farre, 19	do.	Left at Montreal for Brookville
C. Hammond, 55	Lt. R.N.	Family left at Coburg
Mrs. Hammond 7 children		
Mrs. Overdean, 58	Mother of Mrs. Hammond	
Maria Parker, 23	maid	
Mr. Hersse, 31	wheelwright	Capital £270. Left at Toronto on his own resources
Mrs. Hersse 5 children		
Harriet, 18	sister of Mr. Hersse	
Jane Turner, 17	maid	
Edward Knott, 13	apprentice to Mr. Hersse	

Name & age	Occupation	Remarks
Edmund White, 25 Louisa his wife	Farming man	superior description sent to Guelph
Michael Foard, 18 J. Parsons, 31 wife 2 children	Agricultural labourer	with E. White for employment & have place in view
J. Ford, 26 wife 2 children	Farming man & gardener	do. do. do.
Edward Langley, 38 wife	Farming man	have place in view
George Poland, 40 wife 6 children	Farming man	an industrious hard-working man, handy with carpenter's tolls and well behaved on voyage
Robert Mitchell, 28 wife 4 children	Bricklayer	to Brantford
William Mitchell, 74	do.	do.
James Hilton, 19 Barbara, his wife	Labourer agriculture	for employment—steady man very respectable
J. Bristow, 32 wife 3 children	Farming man	very steady man & wife for employment
J. Bristow, 30 wife 4 children	do.	do. do.
Sam Merritt, 35 wife 1 child	do.	for employment a hard-working man
Edward Merritt, 50 wife 5 children	do.	steady, industrious & hard-working
B. Anscomb, 26 wife 1 child	do.	for employment
William Hills wife	do. do.	to Ancaster
Philip Carey, 20 wife	do.	for employment
William Howick, 31 wife 3 children	do.	do.
George Howick, 36 wife 6 children	do.	do. A quiet man & his wife
George Golds, 37 wife 3 children	do.	do. do.
William Stamp, 38 wife 5 children	do.	a very hard-working man for St. Catherines
Hugh Pellett, 37 wife 4 children	do.	for employment, a hard-working man

Name & age	Occupation	Remarks
Richard Lockyer, 70 wife 6 children	Blacksmith	to Anondays in the States where the father and two sons of the wife reside
John Walden, 36 wife 4 children	Farming man & seaman	hard-working man for employment
Hugh Hills, 38 wife 7 children	do. do.	do. temper violent
George Miles, 31 wife 5 children	Farming man	for employment
John Scott, 46 wife 6 children	do.	do.
James Cox, 26 wife 2 children	Agricultural labourer	able-bodied man for employment
James Irish, 28 wife 4 children	Farming man	for employment
Charles Irish, 36	do.	do.
W.D. Reeves, 13	do.	son of the wife
Thomas Hills, 41 wife 3 children	do.	for employment
Charles Saxby, 39 wife 2 children	do.	do.
Edward Burch, 42 wife 5 children		To his sons at Thornhill Mills, Younstown nr. Toronto. a very discontented and impudent man
Charles Coles, 30 wife 1 child	Agricultural labourer	soldier of the 1st Footguards. An able-bodied man for employment
Benj. Chatfield, 36 wife	Agricultural labourer	soldier of the 1st Footguards and the Police for employment
Daniel Smith, 44 wife 6 children	Farming man	a most impudent & insolent man; for employment Is known to William Spencer, Wellington Square, Gore District; and to Edward Berry Township of Louth, Niagara
Mrs. Upton, 49 Hannah Palmer, 27 M.A. McCurry, 30		To her sons at Hamilton joined his sister at Montreal for a situation do.
Eleanor Watts, 22 Sohia Watts, 16 Catherine Watts, 16	schoolmistress Mantua-maker	
Mrs. Anscomb, 60 Emily Viney, 21 Frances Viney, 19		with her sons

Total number of emigrants on the list 200

34 husbands and wives	34
children	112
1 man & stepson	2
unmarried women	12
unmarried men	6
	200

From a typed copy sent to me by Baptist Johnston.
Checked, P.W. Filby

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Angus Baxter

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ANGUS BAXTER

Author of In Search of Your Roots

Six P.E.I. letters: absentee landlords and the Canadian connection

By Catharine St. John

The author of the article that follows has taken a set of tangled clues and unwound them in a manner both amusing and fascinating. Catharine St. John is a genealogist of no mean ability, and her 'P.E.I. Letters' as she calls them, clearly reveal the difficulties and frustrations of absentee landlordism both for tenant and owner. Although the people she mentions in her introduction to the historical letters lived and died both in Scotland and England, one family member did come to Canada to take up land in P.E.I., and built on it a house which is today operated as a museum. The notes which follow are intended to provide a clear explanation of the context in which the letters were written, and sources which were used to 'untangle the web'.

William Buchanan was born in 1800 at Easter Thomasgreen, Callander Parish, Perthshire. He died in 1874 at Ruinacraig, Balquhiddier Parish, Perthshire, whence he had removed in 1830. In the early 1830s he was sub-tenant of Ardcheanochrochan, evidently caring for the farm on behalf of the leaseholders—the Stewart brothers; (a lease is referred to in Letter 1, which concerns a boundary dispute). "My late brother James" mentioned in the same letter, had been tenant until his death in 1827. Ardcheanochrochan, on the shore of Loch Achray, was in the heart of the Trossachs, which became a popular tourist attraction after the publication of Walter Scott's *Lady of the Lake* in 1810. James Stewart had "cashed in" on this situation—turning his farmhouse into an Inn, and setting himself up as boatman and guide. His widow, Isabella nee Purdie, continued as landlord after his death. About 1852 the modern Trossachs Hotel was erected on the site of Ardcheanochrochan.

In 1835 William Buchanan married Janet Demptster, a native of Balerno, near Edinburgh. Janet's mother was Margaret Purdie, a sister of Isabella Stewart. When their first child was born in 1837, William and Janet Buchanan were living at Blargarie, a farm on Loch Vennacher, a short distance to the east of Ardcheanochrochan.

David, Robert and James Stewart were sons of Robert Stewart, farmer at Wester Ardcheanochrochan, Callander Parish, and of his wife, Janet Black. James was born about 1771, and most of what is known of his career is stated above. Robert (dates of birth and death not known), and David (1769-1852) became lawyers and practised their profession in London. At an early stage in their career they became involved with the settlement of Prince Edward Island. The former French possession—Ile St. Jean—later to be named Prince Edward Island, became a British colony in 1763. In 1767, after certain reservations for towns, churches, etc., and making allowance for a few merchants and fishermen already established there, the Island was carved up into Lots or Townships of approximately 20,000 acres each. Those "lots" were granted outright to British petitioners—mostly of the nobility or naval and military of-

ficers of high rank, for "services rendered to the Crown."

Apart from their obligation to remit the customary government taxes, the recipients were expected to settle at least one British family on each 200 acres of their holdings, but no steps seem to have been taken to enforce this condition. Few of the landlords visited their property on the Island. They merely employed agents to collect the rents, thus perpetuating the iniquitous "absentee landlord" system, which had been the cause of so many leaving their homeland to seek a better life in North America and elsewhere.

Naturally, this arrangement caused dissatisfaction among the settlers. Many immigrant families who had arrived with high hopes, would later leave Prince Edward Island for other parts of Canada, where land was available on conditions extremely favorable to the ordinary settler. Over the years, almost all of the "lots" changed hands—many of them several times. Meanwhile, discontent among the immigrant farmers increased. Most of them had no security of tenure over the land they had cleared from the wilderness, and for which they paid rent to a landlord they had probably never seen.¹

David and Robert Stewart became joint proprietors of 70,000 acres on Prince Edward Island. Just when, and under what circumstances this vast holding was acquired has not yet been ascertained, but it is known they were in possession by 1831.² In some unofficial sources the property, which comprised several entire lots, and parts of others, is described as a "grant."³ Certainly, they were not among the original Crown Grantees. Davis was not yet born when the grants were allocated, and it is reasonable to assume that Robert was of similar age. It is on record that the Stewarts were engaged on litigation concerning land disputes and other matters on behalf of the Earl of Selkirk, who had established a settlement on the Island.⁴ Probably it was through this connection that they became aware that the land was available, but no record of a Land Transfer to David and Robert Stewart has been discovered.

In the summer of 1831, David Stewart visited his property on the Island. Letter 3 bears witness to the fact that he and his brother at least made an attempt to recruit settlers. They enlisted the help of William Buchanan, and the gift of a hundred acres (Letter 2), was evidently a reward for his efforts. However, William Buchanan never went to the "colonies". He married in 1835, and remained a Perthshire farmer until his death in 1874. He didn't bother to pay the government taxes or quit rent, and one assumes the property reverted to the Stewart family. Whether he was successful in persuading any of his fellow countrymen to settle on the Island is not known.

In 1846, Robert Bruce Stewart, David's son, sailed for P.E.I. and settled there as resident landlord. He built a fine house named Strathgartney, apparently after an ancestral home on the shore of Loch Katrine. Descendants of Robert Bruce Stewart occupied Strathgartney until about 1950. The house has now been restored to its original period, and is operated as a museum by a private company.⁵

Not until the passing of the Land Purchase Act of 1875 were the grievances of the tenantry finally resolved. This legislation by the Provincial Government of the Island, compelled all landlords, absentee or resident, to sell their lands, giving first option to their tenants. If the tenant did not wish to buy, the land

had to be sold to the Provincial Government at a fixed price per acre. Each landlord was permitted to retain 500 acres. Robert Bruce Stewart chose to retain the acreage surrounding his homestead.

LETTER ONE

94 Great Russell Street
London
24th March, 1834

Mr. William Buchanan

In my brother's absence in Ireland I have to acknowledge your letter of 20th Inst. directed to him respecting the Mearing or March between Ardcheanochrochan and the Brenchoill. Where the March is now fixed must I presume be decided by the leases which of course set forth for the boundary between the two farms—and if Teichallach Burn be named in the leases as the Boundary it must be submitted to, however injurious it may have been to fix such a boundary: if on the contrary the leases merely state the Boundary or March to be as the farms were formerly occupied the March cannot be Teichallach Burn. When I knew the country the March between Brenchoill and Ardcheanochrochan ran from the north along the ridge atop of the Meal Reamhar as the water divided—thence from the south end of Meall Reamhar, to the west of Benient through Druim Mor, to the east end of Priosan Dubh where the road is very narrow between the rock and the Loch, and where there used to be a gate, which gate I remember opening often time, when we used to be drawing ferm from the Priosan. After I left the country, I understand from my late brother James, that the March had been moved westward to Blarchois Burn, which in fact I always considered the most natural Boundary or March. Though it is so many years since I left the country, I have a perfect recollection of the March, and I feel confident that at this distance of time if on the spot, I could trace it out to within a few yards one way or the other, for many were the days that I met MacAlpine, Major MacPherson's shepherd on the south end of Meall Reamhar, and by the eye traced the boundary of the March through Druim Mor. I expect my brother in London in a few days, when I have no doubt he will write to you, and also to Mr. Rob. Stewart, Letter⁶— on the subject, and should his arrival in London be delayed from any unforeseen cause I will send your letter to him. In the meantime you had better see Mr. R. Stewart, and prevail on him to allow matters to remain as they are for a short time, and if it should be decided that he is right, it will be better to pay for the keep of so many sheep as the disputed ground may maintain, than to disturb the stock at present. You can show this letter to Mr. R. Stewart—but pray do not have any disputes with him or any other person. The matter can surely be decided without any ill will on either side: but never until I saw your letter did I hear of Teichallach Burn being set up as the March.

I am your friend,

Rob. Stewart (signed)

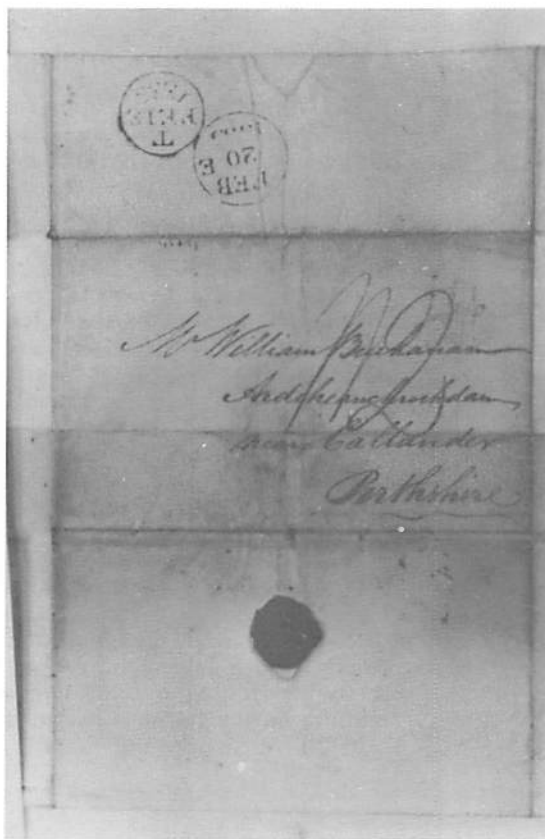


Top left, Strathgartney Homestead, historically furnished farm home built in 1846 by Robert Bruce Stewart, son of David Stewart of Perthshire, Scotland. On Route 1, Trans Canada Highway, P.E.I. *Bottom left*, William Buchanan, 1800-1874, in a photo taken about 1865.

Top right, the Buchanan family about 1870, at Ruinacraig. Seated are William Buchanan (1800-1874) and his wife Janet Dempster (1804-1889). Standing are, left to right, unidentified servant boy and girl, Margaret and Alexander Buchanan (1837-1924). The dates on the family group, and the portrait of William Buchanan are estimated. Only two of William's five children married: my grandfather Alexander, and his sister Margaret—the only daughter—were both married in 1877. Margaret's husband was a Donald McKenzie. They removed to Dumbarton where she died in 1885, leaving three boys. My grandfather sold Ruinacraig in 1894, according to family tradition, to enable him to give the McKenzie boys their mother's share of William Buchanan's estate. From then, until they removed to Glasgow in 1914, my Buchanan grandparents lived in Strathyre Village. *Bottom right*, the cover of Letter 3 showing the Stewart Brothers' seal.



Bottom centre, Ruinacraig as it is today,
from a photograph taken in the winter of
1971-72.



LETTER TWO

Great Russell Street
London
11 October 1834

Mr. William Buchanan

Sir,

In consequence of your proper conduct and attention to your business, and as a mark of our approbation and esteem for you; we hereby present you with one hundred Acres of Land in Township or Lot No. 10 on the Map of Prince Edward Island, the Land to abut on the Sea or River adjoining it; and to be held by Yourself and your Heirs for ever, subject however to all Government Taxes, and also two shillings per annum Quit Rent to be paid half-yearly to us and our Heirs and successors for ever. In witness whereof we hereunto set our hands, the day and the year above written.

D. Stewart)
Rob. Stewart) signed

LETTER THREE

94 Great Russell Street
London
18 February 1835

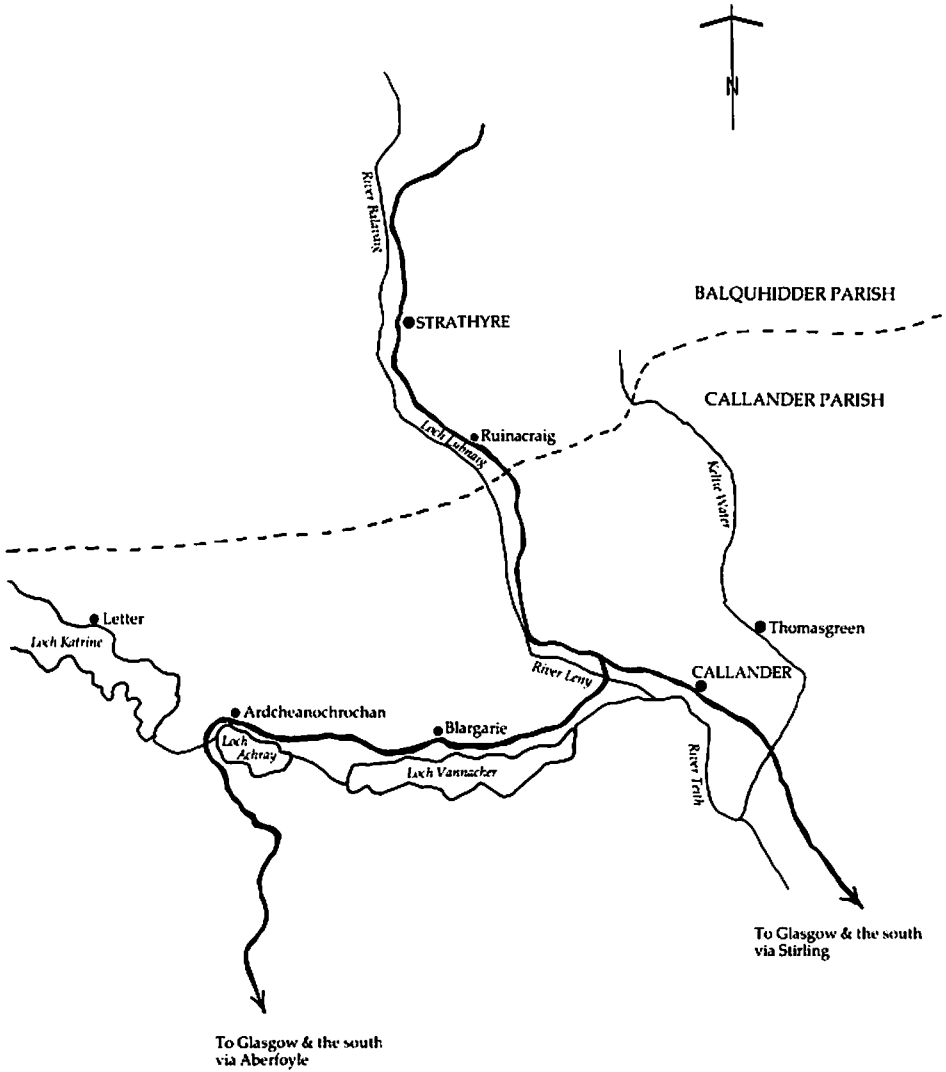
Mr. William Buchanan

In my Brother's absence in Ireland, I have to acknowledge your letter to him of the 14th Instant, and I will take the earliest opportunity of forwarding a copy of it to him. I am glad to learn that everything is going comfortably with you, and that your sheep and cattle are doing well. I am obliged by the information conveyed by you of which I was not apprised before. My Brother left London about the beginning of December last, and has not since been in town, and I am not at present certain whether he may not visit you before he returns to London. My nephew is still at Brighton, I only returned last night from having been to see him. He has so far got over the cold weather with as little inconvenience as he could have expected, and on the whole I think his health is improving though slowly—and I am in great hopes as the spring advances and the weather becomes milder that he will regain some strength, for he still continues weak. He enquired particularly whether we had heard from you since you returned to the north, and I will thank you to continue to write and let us know how things are going from time to time. How are you getting on with recruiting for the Island? There are a great many people going out from England this year—but I wish to have a colony of Highlanders if you could muster up 20 or 30 active sober young men, if married so much the better, if not let them take their sweethearts with them, or send for them when they have got a place prepared—they will be sure to do well, and to arrive at a state of comfort and independence which they can never acquire remaining in their own country, and they may rely on our giving them every possible encouragement. Trusting this will find you all well—

I remain, your sincere friend,

Rob Stewart (signed)

FIG. 1: ADJOINING SECTIONS OF BALQUHIDDER & CALLANDER PARISHES IN SOUTHWEST PERTHSHIRE. Rough map showing principal place-names mentioned in the letter. Scale: ½ = 1 mile. The dotted line indicates the main road as it is today, probably not much altered, except for the surface, from the early 1800s.



In 1875, William Buchanan's son Alexander, who was evidently going over his recently deceased father's papers, decided to enquire about the gift of 100 acres in Prince Edward Island (Letter 2). Although it seems unlikely he could have thought the claim would still be valid, he had his friend, James Brookman, an Edinburgh lawyer, investigate it. The three letters which follow, numbered four, five, and six, are largely self-explanatory.

LETTER THREE

Extract of a letter from R. & J.S. Haldane, W.S., Edinburgh to Palmer & McLeod, Charlottetown, P.E.I., Canada.

October 1875

Gentlemen,
The enclosed letter by Messrs. D. & Robert Stewart of Great Russell Street, London, to Mr. William Buchanan, Trossachs, Callander, Monteith, Perthshire—all those parties being now dead—dated 11th October, 1834, has been put into our hands by Mr. Alexander Buchanan, farmer, Ruinacrag, Strathyre⁷, Perthshire, the eldest son of William Buchanan to whom the letter is addressed, with the view of our ascertaining whether the gift of 100 acres of Land in P.E.I. contained in the letter is now of any value. We are informed that the Messrs. Stewart at the time the letter was written, were organising an emigration of persons from this Country, and had authority to give off such allotments of Land. The late Mr. Buchanan never took any steps to make good any claim he might have. Indeed, he had lost money through transactions with the Stewarts, and considered it not worth his while to risk more in making any enquiry into the value of the gift. His son, Mr. A. Buchanan, is however desirous to know if the claim has any foundation, and if it can, at this distance of time, be made good. Would you please give the letter into your consideration, and let us have your opinion? If there is really a right to the land in Mr. A. Buchanan, who is his late father's eldest son and heir at law, we have no doubt he will follow it up, but as he is somewhat dubious about this, he does not want to incur much expense in the matter. We have informed him that your fee for writing us with your opinion will not exceed One Guinea, which estimate we hope in the circumstances you will adopt.

Yours etc.

LETTER FIVE

Extract of Letter from Messrs. Palmer & McLeod, Charlottetown, P.E.I. to Messrs. R. & J.S. Haldane, W.S., Edinburgh—as to Mr. Alex. Buchanan's claim to 100 acres allotment in P.E.I.

12 November, 1875

Dear Sirs,

Yours of 20th October last was received in course of mail and in reply we have to say as to Alexander Buchanan. The present heir of D. Stewart is Robert Bruce Stewart, who lives about 25 miles from here. He owned till *a few days ago* all the lands in the Island that belonged to his late father David Stewart & his late uncle Robert Stewart. We saw Mr. Robert B. Stewart & he states that your letter was the first knowledge that he had of Mr. Buchanan's claim. He stated that the late Mr. William Buchanan was a *servant*

PLACE NAMES ON THIS CHART ARE ALL IN SCOTLAND UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED

Andrew PURDIE m Margaret GRIEVE
of Penicuik Par. of Currie Par.
Midlothian d/m Sept. 1709

Andrew PURDIE m Isobel SHAW
b 1722 Currie

James STEWART m Isabella PURDIE
Innkeeper & b c1775 Currie
farmer or
Ardcheanochrochan, Callander Par.
& a brother of David & Robert
STEWART of London, Eng., & P.E.I.

Andrew DEMPSTER m Janet MCTAGGART
b 1739 d 1826
Tongland

Alexander BUCHANAN m Mary MCGREGOR
of Callander Par. b c1871
Perthshire

c/m 31/1/1792

William BUCHANAN m Janet DEMPSTER
b 5/6/1800 b 4/8/1804
Callander Par. Currie Par.

Alexander BUCHANAN m Catherine MCLAREN
(1837-1924) (1858-1934)

William CRUIKSHANKS m Margaret BUCHANAN
(1883-1963) b 1888

Catherine CRUIKSHANKS (Mrs. Allan STJOHN)
b21/12/19 Glasgow m 7/12/1946 Toronto

Robert DEMPSTER m Margaret PURDIE
bpt 6/6/72 b 8/7/1769 Balerno
Tongland Currie Par.
Kircudbrightshire

*Robert DEMPSTER m Lillias TENNANT
b Balerno 1815 b Scotland c1815
This couple emigrated to Canada before 1844,
removed to Oshawa c1865, d respectively in
1889 and 1898, bd Oshawa Union Cemetery.
Their children were Robert (no details);
Marion b Ont. 1844; Margaret (Mrs. Richard
Pierdon), b Ont. 1845, d Whitby 1882, bd
St. John's Anglican Cemetery, Whitby; George
b 1858 Ont. d 1908 Oshawa, bd. Union Cem.;
Sarah (Mrs. George Monck) b 1851 Ont.; Jessie
b 1859 Ont.; Lillias (Mrs. John Smith) b Ont.
1860, d Oshawa 1934, bd Union Cem.

*The information about the Dempster family of Oshawa is based on a family letter, headstones in the cemeteries mentioned, and the 1861, 71, and 1881 Canada Census for Ontario County. The Pierdon, Monck and Smith families all had children.

of his father, & that he was paid every penny that was due to him, & at this time he could not entertain the matter of the letter even if he was able. Unfortunately for your client Mr. Stewart's lands are now being taken from him, under an act of our local Parliament, known as the "LAND PURCHASE ACT, 1875" which compels all proprietors who are in receipt of rents of over 500 acres of land to submit to a conveyance of this land to the Government of the Island at a valuation made by three appraisers. The people of this country will not submit to paying rents for Agricultural lands—every man wants to own the land he reclaimed from the forest. To accomplish this the Legislature passed the above mentioned Act & Mr. Stewart has been awarded a [?] for all his lands in this Island with which he must part except for his *Homestead*. Hence you see, Mr. Stewart has no land wherewith to fulfil the promise of his ancestor if he were ever so willing to attempt at fulfilment! Mr. Buchanan's claim could not be enforced in Law, because by our Statute of Limitations no claim can be made to lands, no matter what the disabilities from absence, etc. are after 40 years. If Mr. Buchanan had looked after his rights sooner he might probably have succeeded. At this day he is entirely too late.

Yours truly,

Palmer & McLeod

LETTER SIX

Copy of a letter from James Brookman, Lawyer, to Alexander Buchanan, explaining the findings concerning 100 acres in P.E.I. Brookman had been a Law Apprentice in Edinburgh along with John Buchanan, Alexander's brother. John had died in 1867 aged about 24. James Brookman had remained a friend of the Buchanan family.

18 Gardner's Crescent
Edinburgh 13 Dec. 1875

My Dear Alick

To business first & Pleasure afterwards. I return enclosed three letters I received from you "anent" your claim for land in P.E. Island, along with the draft of the letter sent to Palmer & McLeod, Charlotte Town, and a copy of the part of their reply relative to your claim. These had better be kept by you. I hope the next piece of business I may have the fortune to "do" for you will turn out more successfully. I can only regret the papers were not given me long ago and we would have cause for satisfaction. The firm of P. & McL. we do not know, but they were recommended to us by a person who lives at Belfast, P.E.I. and he again was named to us by a late Governor of the Island, who is now resident in Portobello,⁸ and is a connection of Mr. Haldane's. [Several pages of family chit-chat follow.]

Yours very sincerely

James Brookman (signed)

SOURCES

Catherine St. John has the originals of Letters 1, 2, and 3. Letters 4 and 5 are themselves copies, although handwritten. Letter 6 is also an original, also in the possession of the author.

Date of death and age at time of death of James Stewart, and date and place of birth, parentage, date and place of death of David Stewart are from *Monumental Inscriptions of South Perthshire*, editors John Fowler Mitchell and Sheila Mitchell, Scottish Genealogy Society, pps. 103-104, entries 47 and 48, Kilmahog Cemetery, Callander Parish.

David Stewart died at the home of a nephew in Acharacl, Argyllshire. From the will of Mrs. James Stewart, of which the author has a copy, the nephew was Rev. Robert Stewart of Acharacl.

All data concerning William Buchanan and Janet Dempster was obtained from the Old Parish Registers, New Register House, Edinburgh.

My grandfather, Alexander Buchanan's Baptismal Record is in the possession of a relative. From that I obtained the information that he was born at Blargarie.

The Buchanan's removal to Ruinacraig is recorded in the Family Bible. It is not a very good one, for it "was written up later," by my grandfather in his old age. My mother says there was an older Bible, but no one now knows what happened to it.

NOTES

1. These fragmentary historical notes—gleaned from school history books, encyclopedias, etc., are intended only to explain, as far as possible, the Stewarts' involvement in P.E.I.
2. From a hand-written note seen in a file of tourist material in a local library. "Anyone interested in the local history of P.E.I. would enjoy reading a book titled *After Strathgartney*. It throws some light on the 'Land Question' by describing conditions under the Landlords. . . . David Stewart, born at Ardcheanochrochan, Perthshire, Scotland, was the owner of 70,000 acres, comprising Lots 30, 7, 10, 12, and parts of 47 and 27, which he visited from June to August, 1831. He never returned to the Island. His son Robert Bruce Stewart came in 1846, and took possession of the vast property—he built a large house on Lot 30 which he name Strathgartney. Among many privileges he enjoyed as proprietor of a great estate was a private mail bag. In 1875 the Land Purchase Act required him to sell all but 500 acres. His great-grandson, Alan Stewart, has his diary. . . ." (dated 1967, unsigned).
3. See note 2.
4. The Public Archives of Canada, Ottawa, has on file many pages of correspondence, covering the period 1817-1834, between David & Robert Stewart, Lawyers, 94 Great Russell Street, London, and various people with interests in P.E.I. (including Lord Selkirk's agents).
5. From a brochure circulated by Strathgartney Enterprises Ltd., Charlottetown, P.E.I., 1968. ". . . Strathgartney Homestead was built in 1846-47 by Robert Bruce Stewart, son of David Stewart of Perthshire, Scotland, who received grants of land, totalling over 70,000 acres in P.E.I. David Stewart visited his property in 1831, and in 1846 his son settled as Landlord at Strathgartney. . . . In 1875, when the Land Purchase Act was passed, Robert Bruce Stewart retained the 500 acres which is today Strathgartney Homestead. . . . the Stewart family continued to live here until 1955, when the Hon. W.F. Allen Stewart, a long-time member of the P.E.I. Legislative Assembly, died. . . .
6. Mr. 'Rob' Stewart, Letter, was a neighbor. "Letter" was the name of his farm. There may have been a relationship. Other Stewarts pop up in other areas of my family history—it is almost impossible to sort them out!
7. Strathyre is a vottage in Balquhidder Parish, Perthshire.
8. Portobello is a seaside resort on the Firt of Forth, a short distance from Edinburgh.



Scots-Canadian (Kennedy) Heraldry

By Darrel E. Kennedy

Darrel Kennedy is author of An Ordinary of Arms and a frequent contributor to Canadian Genealogist. We think the story of how he obtained a grant of arms for his own family will fascinate and interest other readers who may well have considered such a move themselves, but weren't quite sure how to go about it. In clear, step-by-step fashion, Darrel tells how he went about it for himself, and the blazons that accompany the story clearly illustrate the 'differencing' necessary in correct heraldic use. Best of all, we like the emphasis placed on proving the genealogical correctness of the lineage—something that we are continually emphasizing in the pages of this magazine.

Heraldry and genealogy are sister sciences, with heraldry considered as the higher. That is not said based on a sense of snobbery, but on the basis of dependency. Genealogy can be 'done' without heraldry for the most part, but personal heraldry cannot be 'done' without genealogy at all. To establish one's claim to a coat-of-arms one must present evidence to support the generational links.

In Canada, the heraldic situation is complex. Since the government has not yet seen fit to advise Her Majesty the Queen, the Fount of Honors, or the Governor-General, who may exercise her powers, to establish a Canadian Office of Arms and appoint an Officer of Arms, any Canadian wishing to receive a lawful grant of arms must resort to petitioning Her Majesty's Officers of Arms in the United Kingdom.¹ As a result, there is considerable discussion as to which of the Officers—the Lord Lyon at Edinburgh or the Earl Marshal at London—has jurisdiction in Canada. The discussion revolves around "Is it only one of them, or is it both, or neither?"² Moreover, there is some discussion concerning the legal effect in Canada of such grants.³ In addition, if such an Officer is appointed in Canada, there is a question as to whether the granting authority in Canada should be at a provincial level or at the national level.⁴

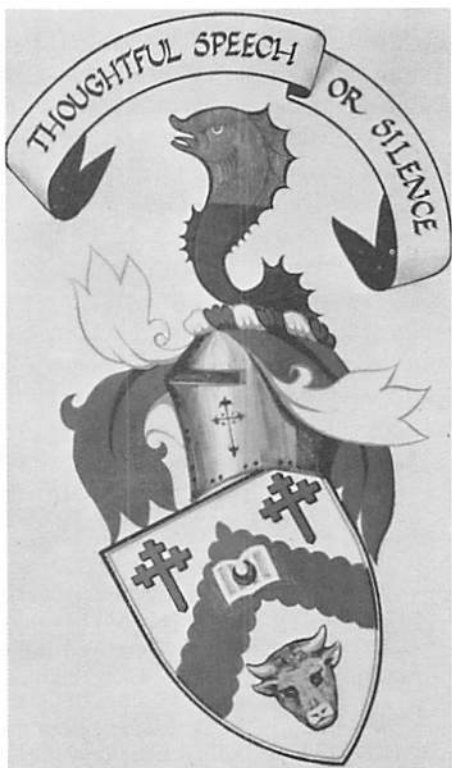
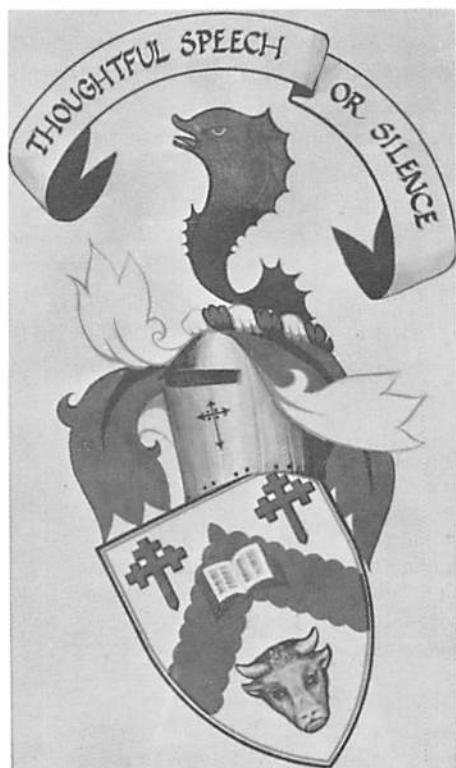
For those persons who wish to receive a Scottish grant of arms, the process is relatively straightforward—one must only be a descendent of a man born in Scotland and be able to prove it. The procedure is as follows:⁵ "The applicant, either through himself, a law agent such as the family solicitor, or a herald or pursuivant, draws up the petition . . . Care should be taken that the petitioner is carefully named and designed . . . The petition is lodged, personally or by post, with the Lyon Clerk. Some discussion usually follows regarding the petitioner's wishes as to the nature of the arms,⁶ and the Lord Lyon [who has an absolute discretion as to (a) whether he will grant arms at all; (b) what the arms granted shall be] is usually disposed to meet the petitioner's wishes as far as heraldically possible. The destination desired in a grant or regrant must be carefully set forth."

There are several forms to be filled up by the petitioner.⁷ Form A sets out the "particulars required for preparing a petition to the Lord Lyon King of Arms for a grant of arms." It begins with the petitioner's: name in full; titles

(including territorial designation, if any); date and place of birth, occupation, residence or property, academic honors and other distinctions; if married, date and place of marriage, name, and parentage of wife, and names and dates of birth of children; position in family—eldest, second, third son, etc. This set of data is also recorded for each direct step backwards to a man born in Scotland. These particulars will often, if satisfactorily evident, be taken on the petitioner's statement. Notwithstanding that, each step must be proved to the satisfaction of the Lord Lyon by means of extracts from the Public Records or other probative documents.

These particulars are set out in Form B in the correct style which is then used to produce the wording in the Letters Patent for the grant of arms. My father's reads:

"To All and Sundry whom These Presents Do or May Concern We Sir James Monteith Grant, Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order, Writer to Her Majesty's Signet, Lord Lyon King of Arms, send Greetings: Whereas, Everard Moroni Kennedy, Bachelor of Pharmacy and Minister of Religion at Guelph, Ontario, Canada, having by Petition unto us of date 6 December 1975 shewn; THAT he, the Petitioner, born Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, of date 10 July 1911 (who married at Hamilton aforesaid 13 July 1940, Helen Marion Kniffen) is the eldest son of the late Angus Kennedy, Mill-Wright and Minister of Religion at Dundalk, Ontario, and his wife Hannah Caroline, daughter of George Bailey, Farmer, Parry Sound County, Ontario; THAT the Petitioner's said father (born at Proton Township, Grey County, Ontario 19 Sept 1882, and died at Markdale, Ontario 4 April 1967) was the eldest son of the late Alexander Kennedy, Farmer and Minister of Religion at Hamilton aforesaid, and his wife Margaret Catharine, daughter of George Pallister, Farmer in Dundalk, Grey County aforesaid; THAT the Petitioner's said grandfather (born Grey County 1859 and died at Hamilton aforesaid 22 June 1940) was the eldest son of the late Angus Kennedy, Farmer in Dundalk aforesaid, and his wife Flora, daughter of John McDougall; THAT the Petitioner's said great-grandfather (born at Balaphuill, Isle of Tyree, Scotland, 14 Dec 1823, and died at Dundalk aforesaid 25 April 1911⁸) was the third son of Alexander Kennedy, crofter in Balaphuill, Isle of Tyree, and his wife Isabell, daughter of Hugh McKinnon; WHICH said Alexander Kennedy (baptised at Isle of Tyree 20 Feb 1792⁹) was the eldest son of Neil Kennedy and his wife (married at Isle of Tyree 7 July 1789) Catherine McLean; AND the Petitioner having prayed that there might be granted unto him such Ensigns Armorial as might be found suitable and according to the Laws of Arms, Know Ye Therefore that We have Devised, and Do by These Present Assign, Ratify and Confirm unto the Petitioner and his descendents, and to the other descendents of his great-great-great-grandfather, Neil Kennedy, Dweller in Muirstadt, Tyree, with such due and congruent differences as may hereafter be severally matriculated for them, the following Ensigns Armorial, as depicted upon the margin hereof [illustration 1], and matriculated of even date with These Presents upon the 39th page of the 61st Volume of Our Public Register of All Arms and Bearings in Scotland, *videlicet*:—Argent, on a chevron invected Gules between in chief two cross-crosslets fitchee Sable, and in base a bull's head cabossed Proper a Bible expanded Proper, binding and fore-edges Or. Above the Shield is placed an Helm befitting his degree, with a Mantling Gules doubled Argent, and on a Wreath of the Liveries is set for Crest a dolphin hauriant parted per fess Or and Vert, and in an Escrol over the same this Motto 'Thoughtful Speech or Silence' by demonstration of which Ensigns Armorial he and his successors in the name are, amongst



Left, the original grant of arms showing "a bible expanded Proper." Right, the differenced or "matriculated" grant belonging to the author "with a crescent Sable" (a black crescent) as the differencing mark.

all Nobles and in all Places of Honour, to be taken, numbered, accounted and received as Nobles in the Noblesse of Scotland; In Testimony Whereof We have Subscribed These Presents and the Seal of Our Office is affixed hereto at Edinburgh this 1st day of July in the 25th year of the Reign of Our Sovereign Lady Elizabeth the Second by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and of Her Other Realms and Territories, Queen, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith, and in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand nine hundred and seventy-six.

J. Monteith Grant, Lyon"

Form C for a matriculation would begin:

"Unto the Right Honourable the Lord Lyon King of Arms The Petition of Darrel Elbert Kennedy, B. Math., B. Ed., Teacher and Deacon in the City of Guelph, Ontario, Canada, Humbly Sheweth: (1) THAT he (born at Hamilton, Ontario, Canada of date 14 July 1946) is the second son of Everard Moroni Kennedy . . .",

continues with similar information as that in the grant above, and concludes with the prayer that

"May it therefore please Your Lordship to Grant Warrant to the Lyon Clerk to matriculate of new in the Public Register of All Arms and Bearings the aforesaid Ensigs Armorial with a suitable difference."

The result of the matriculation can be seen in illustration 2 "with a crescent Sable for difference."

Attached to Forms B and C would be the Statements of Proof. In this, each paragraph (starting with THAT) in the petition would have identified for it all the evidence to support the information in that paragraph. Copies of the evidence would also be attached.

Note that the destination in the grant (the people who may use a version of the arms) is particularly wide and inclusive:

"to him and his descendents, and to the other descendents of his great-great-grandfather Neil Kennedy."

Such a destination is a boon not only to Her Majesty's subjects, but also to some foreigners. If any Kennedy male (even Americans of the U.S.A.) can connect his pedigree to the one contained herein, that person may petition for a matriculation of the properly differenced version applicable to his own position in the family. Also, since daughters may use their paternal arms, Kennedy females may be the petitioners.

The time it takes from start to finish depends on the completeness of the original submission, the acceptability of the evidence provided, and the amount of "consultation" required. The minimum is a few weeks. The Ensigs Armorial may be used immediately once official approval has been given. In due course, the physical product arrives as painted by the Herald Painter. On it are emblazoned the illustration of the arms and in beautiful calligraphy, the genealogical data supporting the descent. The physical product makes a beautiful wall-hanging and an interesting conversation piece.

NOTES

1. For some Canadians, this prospect is so distasteful a procedure that they will never apply for a grant of arms. To this end, the Heraldry Society of Canada/La Société Heraldique du Canada has as one of its objects the establishment in Canada of an Officer of Arms.
2. J.P. Brooke-Little, currently Norroy and Ulster King of Arms, as revisor of *Boutell's Heraldry* c1978 writes (p. 124): "In 1966 the Governor-General expressed a wish that these particular facets of the Royal Prerogative should, in future, be exercised by the King of Arms, acting under a Warrant from the Earl Marshall," whereas John E. Flynn writes in "Augmentation to the Arms of Alberta, Canada" (*The Coat of Arms*, summer 1981, p. 380) that "In Scotland it is held that because of the close ties between Scotland and Canada that Canada should look to Scotland for her heraldry . . ." See also: *The Coat of Arms*, No. 76, October 1968, Vol. 10, pp. 125-133 for "Heraldic Authority in the British Commonwealth" and N.S. Vol. II, No. 102, summer 1977 for "Some views on English and Scots heraldic authority outside the United Kingdom"; *Families*, Ontario Genealogical Society, "Wanted! A Canadian Heraldic Authority", c1972.
3. Compare "I think it is important to note that these have no effect whatsoever in Canada," by His Honor Judge M.J. Fitzpatrick (Provincial Court, Criminal Division, Cornwall, Ontario, on 26 July 1977 within the decision in the matter of Regina vs. Sovereign Seat Covers Mfg. Ltd.) with the Royal Warrant by Her Majesty which granted and assigned an augmentation to the Arms of Alberta a new crest and supporters (Dated 30 July in the 29th year of her reign).
4. Under the British North America Act, Sec. 91 gives to the Federal Government powers over copyrights and "Laws for the Peace, Order, and good Government" whereas Sec. 92 gives to the provinces power over property and civil rights in the Provinces, as well as succession legitimacy of children, and personal names. Trade Marks are governable by the federal Trade Marks Act and the Criminal Code. The Canadian Honors System lies within the domain of the Governor-Gener-

al. (How the new constitution will change this situation will be interesting to observe).

5. Sir Thomas Innes of Learney, *Scots Heraldry*, second edition, revised and enlarged, c1956. Oliver and Boyd, London, U.K. pp. 87-88.

6. In Scotland, arms of a clansman are based on those of the Chief of the Clan—in this case the Chief of the Kennedy Clan, the Marquess of Ailsa. Discussion for ours revolved around an appropriate symbol for generational membership in the priesthood of the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints.

7. Obtainable from the Lyon Clerk, Court of the Lord Lyon, H.M. New Register House, Edinburgh, EH1 3YT, Scotland.

8. This death date is a conundrum. The Registrar-General's Office of Ontario at Toronto has issued a certificate with the date of 25 April 1911, and is adamant that the date has been transcribed correctly. However (!), the Dundalk Municipal Clerk has kindly sent me in 1981 copies of the *Dundalk Herald* dated Thursday 13 (sic) April 1911 with the following obituary:

"Angus Kennedy, Sr. Last week the Herald noted briefly the death of Angus Kennedy of Dundalk, who passed away on Wednesday April 5th (sic), in his 90th year. The deceased was a man of wonderful vitality hardly knowing what sickness was. His last illness was without pain or distress and death came as a peaceful sleep. A bright and friendly disposition crowned an active and useful life. He was born in Tyre, Argyshire, Scotland, 61 years ago settling first in West Gwillimbury, later moved to Carrick, then Egremont and Proton. After farming in this township thirteen years he went to Manitoulin Island where he resided sixteen years. Seven years ago, with his aged partner in life, he came to Dundalk to spend the remainder of his days. He is survived by his aged widow, eight sons and two daughters namely: Alexander, Dundalk; Archie, Kelliher, Sask.; John, Gore Bay; Mrs. Pallister, Melancthon; Angus, Kelliher, Sask.; Neil, Gore Bay; Malcolm, at Marquette, Mich.; Hugh, Chatsworth; Duncan, Dundalk; and Mrs. D. Dryborough, Kelliher, Sask.

"The funeral took place on Friday from the residence of his son, Duncan, to the (Reorganized) Latter Day Saint cemetery, 15th concession Proton, Elder Taylor, of Grand Valley, officiating. A brief service was held at the house, and at the Church Elder Taylor preached an impressive sermon from the text 2nd Timothy 1:9, 10. The pallbearers were J. Sinclair, J.W. Montgomery, W. Deverell, Geo. Pallister, W. Taylor, and Geo. Goheen.

"Among the relatives from a distance were Geo. E. and Sadie Palister, Mr. and Mrs. Angus Kennedy, Hamilton."

9. Later evidence has been found to show that he died 20 May 1879 at Bruce Twp., Bruce Co., Ontario, having come to Canada in June 1850 from Scotland with his wife Isabella, son Angus, son Hugh, daughter Catherine, daughter Isabella, son Neil and his wife Christine with their children Flora and Ann.

HIRAM A. PEASE TOMBSTONE

Under the sod and under the trees
Lies the body of Hiram A. Pease; He is not here, only his pod,
He has shelled out his soul and gone home to God.

Mennonite Odyssey

By Robert J. Shank

"The weaving of threads of family history among the Mennonites of today is intricate and bewildering to the outsider, but out of this has come an incredible interest in genealogy."

Blodwen Davies

We think this outline of Mennonite journeyings, complete with two excellent reference maps, will be of great value to genealogists tracing Mennonite forebears. Mr. Shank tells the story of Mennonite history in a very straightforward manner, and provides a useful list of reference sources for anyone wishing to delve deeper than this outline permits.

As most amateur genealogist quickly find, the joy of discovering who their ancestors were soon expands into an avid interest in the history of the times in which these ancestors lived. Suddenly the realization hits home that the great-great-grandfather who served in the York Militia under Brock at the capture of Detroit in 1812 actually was part of history in the making. A discovery such as this whets the appetite to learn more about social and political conditions at the time our ancestors lived, and to understand what motivated them to move from one part of the world to another; from a civilized area to a frontier bush land.

If you have Mennonite forebears in your family tree, then you have a major reason for combining history with your genealogy.

Who were the Mennonites? A small amount of research will quickly lead you to believe they came from Pennsylvania. More research will tend to add confusion to this discovery by indicating that they came from Switzerland, or perhaps Russia. From pictures you have seen, you know that the Mennonites wear distinctive clothing, but how could you tell one from an Amish or Hutterite? And what is the difference, anyhow?

These and similar questions haunted me for years, until a chance visit to Lancaster, Pennsylvania some years ago gave me the clue and the spark to start searching out the answers. The story that emerged still fascinates me every time I reread it.

In the Mennonite Genealogical Library on Mill Stream Road at Lancaster I found shelves packed with books recording the history of the Mennonites and associated religious groups, for the name 'Mennonite' has been in use for only about 450 years. However, it was in a book by Blodwen Davies called, *A String of Amber* that the story of the pre-Mennonites started to emerge.

According to Miss Davies, one way of determining where people lived is by associating family names with place names. This approach by no means guarantees historical accuracy, but does have empirical value. For instance, the Urmy family traces itself back to Lake Urmei in Persia. The Byer family name, however, allows us to trace the pre-Mennonites back to where the history books first discover them, Bohemia. Bohemia, in what is now Czechoslova-

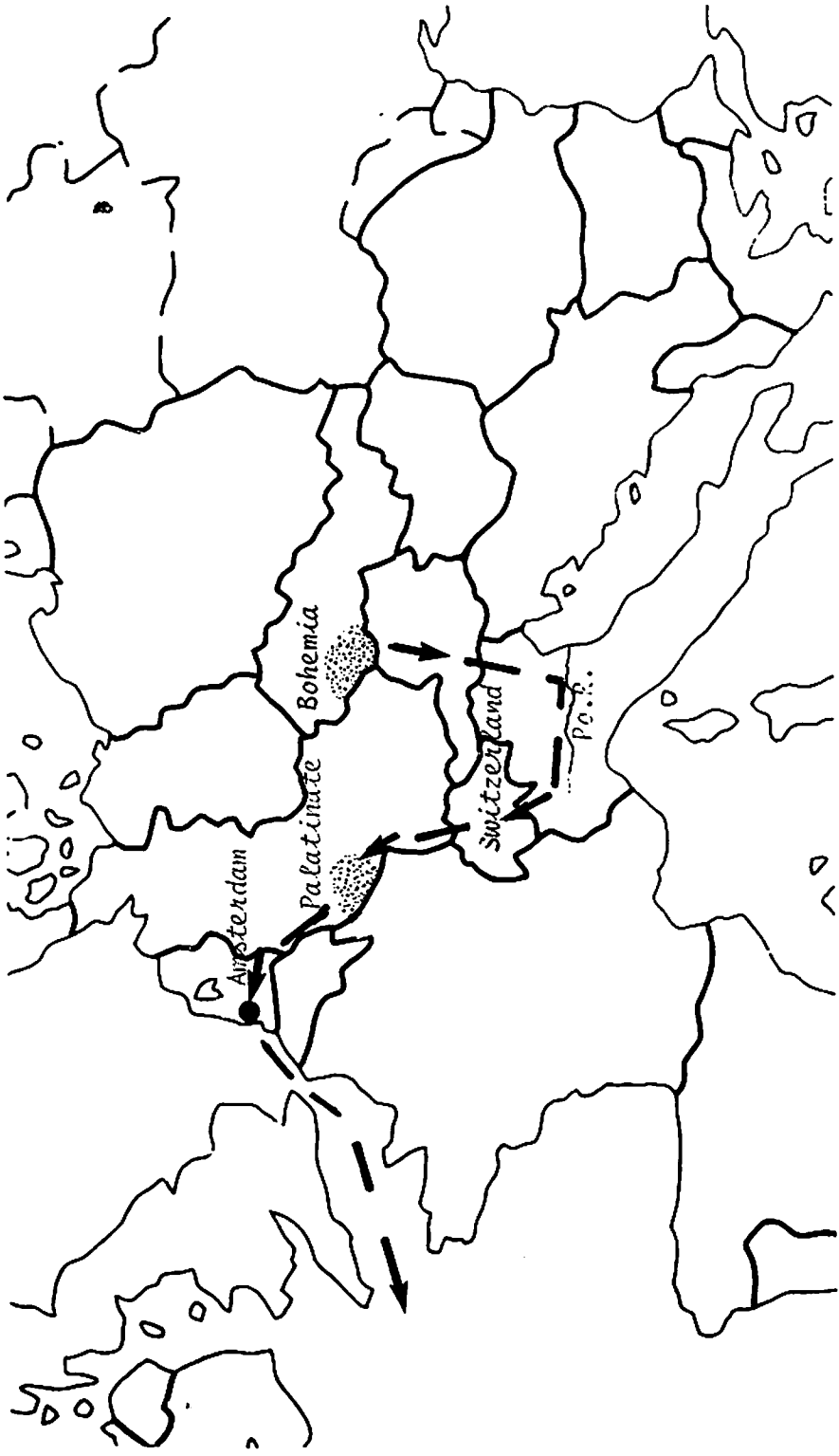


FIG 1: THE HISTORICAL MENNONITE ODYSSEY IN EUROPE

kia, was "the land of the Boii", a name that is traceable to the French version of Byer, which is Boyer (pronounced boy-yay). The Boii were a tribe of Celtic origin who were expert farmers and knowledgeable in the art of metallurgy. They used horse-drawn wagons that bore a resemblance to the later Conestoga wagons used by the Pennsylvania Mennonites on their trek to Ontario, and one cannot help but wonder if these wagons had a common heritage with the gypsy caravan still in use today.

For some reason, the Celts migrated from Bohemia. Some went to western Europe and Ireland, establishing Celtic tribes there. Others, among them the Boii, moved to northern Italy and settled in the fertile plains of the Po River valley. For a time they had a warlike nature, and engaged in various wars with the citizens of Rome, but were finally conquered by Julius Caesar who allowed them to remain in the Po Valley. Eventually, these people became Christianized, probably by missionaries from the Middle East. They accepted a simple, basic faith in Christ that was exemplified by a plain way of living. They ignored worldly pleasure or styles, refused to accept oaths or to participate in formal government, opposed violence and warfare, and rejected a structured church. Above all, they practised adult baptism, since they believed that infants and children could not make a firm and true commitment to God. Because of their strong faith and aversion to violence, they became known as the "Defenseless Christians". The original tenets of their religion have been retained by many of the descendants of these early Christians to this day, especially by the Mennonites. For many years they lived in relative peace in northern Italy. However, events to the south built up that involved them and caused great hardship.

At Carthage in about 250 A.D., at a meeting of the early Christian Church, a resolution was passed that all children would be baptized. With this resolution, the Church of Rome seemed to take on new life and began to expand its sphere of influence up the leg of the Italian boot. From about 470 A.D., the Defenseless Christians along the Po were increasingly harassed from the south to accept the authority of the Church of Rome along with the ritual and formality of that Church's form of worship. When the pressure became too great, the Defenseless Christians did what their descendants were to repeat a number of times; they ran rather than fight. Their path of escape lay over the St. Gotthard Pass into Switzerland. Here they found free land in the high country which provided them a certain amount of sanctuary and freedom from the numerous inhabitants of the valley lands. For a thousand years they lived there, holding worship services in each other's homes, learning whole chapters of the Bible by rote, and passing this learning on from one generation to the next.

By the 9th century, the Church of Rome had brought the valley people of Switzerland under its wing, and proceeded to spread its influence throughout Europe. However, opposition to the Church arose sporadically in different parts of Europe. About 1170, Peter Waldo of Lyons, France, had the New Testament translated into French. This one act by a dissident religious group known as the Waldenses, or Valdenses, or Vaudois, was one of the early actions leading to the Protestant Reformation, even though Martin Luther did not post his 95 theses on the gates of Wittenberg church until 1517. Some

sects of the Waldenses practised communal living, a trait which showed up later in other religious groups, notably the Hutterites and Doukshours.

The Protestant Reformation introduced a period of great religious turmoil in Europe. Numerous new religious bodies suddenly emerged in opposition to the Church of Rome, but the three that most affected the Defenseless Christians were the Swiss Reformed Church under Zwingli, the Lutherans, and the Anabaptists.

The Defenseless Christians are often considered to have been part of the Anabaptist movement, but there were some pertinent differences. The Anabaptists believed in adult baptism and the rebaptism of adults converted to the movement. They suffered bitterly for their beliefs, but unlike the Defenseless Christians, they were often willing to fight for their faith.

The Swiss Reformed Church and Lutherans staunchly carried on the tradition of infant baptism from the Church of Rome and went to great lengths to enforce it. Thus the Defenseless Christians were caught between the two intransigent forces, the new Protestant churches and the old Church of Rome. In 1528, Charles V who was emperor over a large part of Europe as well as King of Spain, made rebaptism a capital crime. The punishment for women was drowning, and for men beheading.

One sect of the Defenseless Christians was known as Tauffers, a group from whom many of the Swiss Mennonites later evolved. They were persecuted not only for their views on baptism, but also because they would not participate in civil and military affairs. Since the renting of Swiss mercenary troops to the various warring factions in Europe was a profitable business in which the Tauffers would not participate, they were driven from state to state, their property confiscated, and some were even sold into slavery. Imprisonment in the vilest of dungeons was not uncommon and at times the Tauffers had a price on their head.

Against this pressure the Anabaptists stayed and fought, and perished. Many of the Defenseless Christians again took flight, and survived. This time, however, the flight was not a mass migration in one direction. New leaders seemed to emerge about the same time, and each gave a sense of identity to an element of the Defenseless Christians. One group of refugees fled from Nikolsburg to Austerlitz in 1528 and during the flight introduced a communal way of sharing their goods and living. One Jacob Hutter joined this group and played a leading role in creating discipline in the ranks. He was martyred in 1536, his name being taken by the sect. The Hutterites prospered in Moravia until 1593 when a series of wars coupled with intolerance drove them eastward through Slovakia and beyond. In 1770 they were settled in the Ukraine, having been granted religious freedom and certain exemptions by Catherine the Great. However, a Russian universal military training act of 1872 precipitated their decision to leave Europe and settle in the western United States, mainly South Dakota. Later, some of these people moved north into Canada.

Another group accepted the teachings of a young Swiss Mennonite Bishop, Jacob Amman, becoming known as the Amish. This group settled in more tolerant parts of Germany and other central European countries. In later years, their descendants moved to Pennsylvania and, starting in 1824, directly to

Ontario. Today, there are no Amish left in Europe.

The founder of the Mennonite Church was a Dutchman, Menno Simons, who was born in the village of Witmarsum, West Friesland, about 1496. Simons was a Catholic, trained for the priesthood, and started practising as a priest at the age of 28. However, he was caught up in the Protestant Reformation and broke with the Catholic Church in 1531 or 1536. The new religion he preached was called Mennonism and it prospered in West Friesland under a tolerant government. Mennonism spread to other parts of the Netherlands and Germany, and many of the Defenselss Christians in Switzerland rallied to it, becoming known as the "Swiss Brethren". When the Mennonists decided to leave Switzerland, they, along with other Tauffers, followed the Rhine River north and west.

For some, the Palatinate offered refuge, depending on the religious leaning of the Duke at the time. Many other religious refugees from various parts of Europe also fled to the Palatinate, making it necessary for the Duke to limit the number of immigrants allowed. For others, refuge was found in Holland among the Dutch Mennonists. During this time, the Mennonists' natural talents for cultivating the land, which had been so needed in the Po Valley, were again realized on the rich Palatinate soils. However, religious tolerance still haunted them and wars were ever-present.

In the 1600s, many of the Dutch Mennonists were enticed by an offer of free land and exemption from military service to migrate to the Danzig area on the Baltic Sea in eastern Europe. Eventually, though, the freedoms promised these people were withdrawn and they moved further east into Russia where Catherine the Great offered them land on the steppes. By the late 1800s, persecutions commenced again and the Russian Mennonites, along with large numbers of Hutterites, migrated to America, settling on Canada's prairies, in the western United States, and in South America.

Meanwhile, events were occurring in the new colonies of North America that would greatly affect the Swiss Brethren in the Palatinate. In 1680, William Penn petitioned the King of England for land for a new colony based on principles of religious freedom. The charter was granted in 1681 and Penn made a trip through the better agriculture areas of western Europe advertising for immigrants for his colony, Pennsylvania. He offered land to anyone believing in God, and the vote to all Christians. As a result of Penn's exhortations, the first emigration took place in 1683 from the Palatinate and Holland to what became the settlement of Germantown near Philadelphia.

In the early 1700s, the armies of the Duke of Marlborough, the Spanish and the French were campaigning each summer through much of western and central Europe causing great hardships among the inhabitants. As a result, large numbers of refugees, including Palatines among whom the Mennonists were prominent, made their way to the ports of Holland seeking transportation to safer lands. Queen Anne of England became aware of the refugee situation in Holland, and in 1709 ordered that the ships taking troops and supplies from England to the Continent for Marlborough should be used on the return trip to bring the refugees to England. These refugees, who included European Quakers, Mennonists and members of other faiths, were kept in camps in various parts of England until transport to America could be ar-

ranged. Some were sent to Ireland, some went to New York and were settled in a colony of Germans up the Hudson River. There they were employed in a scheme to make tar from pine trees for the British navy. When this failed after a couple of years, these people moved to the Mohawk Valley and their descendants formed the nucleus of the United Empire Loyalists who, in 1784, settled in Canada along the St. Lawrence River.

Of the Mennonites (the name Mennonite gradually became more common in North America than Mennonist) in the English refugee camps, four boatloads left for Philadelphia in 1710 (only three arrived) and the immigrants were settled on 10,000 acres of land in newly-opened Lancaster County. The flow of Mennonites to Pennsylvania increased steadily during the following years. As Lancaster County became full, other counties were opened, and Mennonite settlements sprang up in Bucks, Franklin, Somerset and York Counties. By 1786, the prolific Mennonites were finding it difficult to obtain sufficient land for their offspring, and since the mid-western states were not yet open to settlement, they looked north. In that year, two years after the UELs had officially arrived in Upper Canada, and 10 years after the first settlers came from the United States to Niagara, a small party of Lancaster Mennonites arrived at "The Twenty" (now Vineland) on the Lake Ontario side of the Niagara Peninsula. They had followed the valley of the Susquehanna River for much of their journey. Shortly thereafter, in 1790, another Mennonite settlement, composed mainly of members of the Hoover family, was started in Rainham Township on the shore of Lake Erie east of Long Point. Michael Shank, my great-great-great grandfather, arrived in Rainham with his wife and 10 children in 1800, and he became the first preacher in the settlement.

The largest Mennonite settlement in Ontario was in Waterloo County. In 1799, two young Mennonite men from Franklin County, Pennsylvania, travelled on horseback to scout the Waterloo area. They were in search of a special kind of land that the Mennonites prized for farming—a thick layer of soil on top of limestone, on which black walnut trees grew—and this they found. However, the land lay within the tract around the Grand River that had been given by the Crown to Joseph Brant and his people for the part the Mohawk Indians had played on behalf of Britain during the War of Independence in the U.S.A. The Mohawks were willing to sell some of their Waterloo land for cash and made arrangements with one Richard Beasely to act as agent for them. From 1800 to 1803 several Pennsylvania Mennonite families moved to Waterloo and purchased land through Beasely. By 1804, it was evident that Beasely would be unable to provide clear title to the lands that he was selling. Some \$20,000 additional was required. This the settlers did not have, but they lost no time in seeking a solution to their dilemma. A meeting was called and two young men were chosen to return to Pennsylvania to seek a loan in the Mennonite communities there. At first they won only sympathy but no money from the various congregations visited. Eventually, though, Hannes Eby supported their cause and the money was raised. It was loaded into a box, placed on a light wagon, and driven to Waterloo. This loan was soon repaid with interest. A more detailed account of this adventure can be found in the book *The Trail of the Conestoga* by Mabel Dunham.



FIG 2: THE MENONNITE ODYSSEY IN NORTH AMERICA

The land troubles in Waterloo had an effect on the rate of Mennonite settlement in Waterloo for a few years. Incoming families in 1804 were directed on to York County, especially to Markham and Vaughan Townships, areas that had been reconnoitered by advance scouts since about 1800. Such families as Reesor, Stouffer, and Wideman were among the earliest Mennonite settlers in Markham, with members of the River Brethren sect (notably the Byer family) coming a few years later. This was the period of heaviest immigration from Pennsylvania into Ontario, as the War of 1812 stopped all transborder movement. After the war, the U.S. midwest opened up, and ample land was available there for the Mennonites' needs.

A side issue that should be mentioned here is that the Amish who settled in Waterloo County came not from Pennsylvania but directly from Germany in 1824.

As the older settlements in Ontario became filled up, the children and grandchildren of the first settlers looked for new frontiers to conquer. In the 1830s many Ontario Mennonites joined the flood of people taking up land in the U.S. midwest, and headed for colonies in Ohio and Indiana. In the late 1840s or 1850s, a group settled around the Nottawasaga River in the Georgian Bay area of Ontario.

With the mid-1870s, Mennonites from eastern Europe started arriving in Canada and were settled in Manitoba. This flow continued for 40 years as other colonies were established in Saskatchewan and Alberta. An account remains of how Simeon Reesor, an Ontario Mennonite, met an incoming group of Russian Mennonites in Montreal and stayed with them as a guide until they were placed on land in the West.

Thus we come to the end of the migrations that brought the Mennonites to Canada, but not to the end of the Odyssey. Some Mennonites are still on the move, to Central and South America, and probably to other lands unknown to me. That part of the story will be left for other writers.

One should not be left with the notion that the Mennonites are a homogeneous, integrated unit. Like all groups of human beings, they have their conservative and reformist (or liberal) elements. The conservative sects, Old Order Mennonites along with the River Brethren and Amish, still often stick with the old ways and beliefs. They show their principles through the clothes they wear, black suits for the men and long plain dresses and the "Dutch Bonnet" for the ladies. The more liberal sects, mainly members of the Mennonite Brethren in Christ Church, follow much less severe restrictions on dress and forms of entertainment. It is, of course, the young people who are forcing these changes on their parents, just as the young are leading in changing life styles all over the world. Over the years this dichotomy has caused many congregations to split up and form new congregations. Only time will tell how well the church will hold together in modern society.

Accidents will occur in the best-regulated families.
Charles Dickens, David Copperfield, Chap. 28.

REFERENCE SOURCE

1. *A String of Amber*, by Blodwen Davies. The story of the Mennonites in Canada.
2. *The Trail of the Black Walnut*, by G. Elmore Reaman.
3. *A History of Vaughan Township*, by G. Elmore Reaman. On p. 21-32 is a list of persons from York County taking the oath of Allegiance or Affirmation at York, 1800 to 1806.
4. *Mennonites in America*, by C. Henry Smith
5. *The Mennonite Immigration to Pennsylvania*, by C. Henry Smith.
6. *The story of the Mennonites*, by C. Henry Smith.
7. *Glimpses of Mennonite History*, by J.C. Wegner.
8. *A Brief History of the Mennonites in Ontario*, by Lewis J. Burkholder.
9. *Pennsylvania German Pioneers*, by Strassburger & Hinke (3 volumes).
10. *A Biographical History of Waterloo County*, by Ezra Eby.
11. *Mennonites in Canada, 1786-1900*, by Frank Epp.
12. *The Mennonite Encyclopedia*.
13. *The Trail of the Conestoga*, by Mabel Dunham.

INSTITUTIONS

1. Mennonite Genealogical Library, Mill Stream Road & Highway 30, Lancaster, Pennsylvania.
2. Markham Historical Museum, R.R. 2, Markham, Ontario. Curator, John Lunau.
3. Conrad Grebel College, Library and Archives, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario.
4. Lancaster County Courthouse.



Small archives: organizing for the future

Jane E. Nokes

Jane Nokes is Archivist of The Bank of Nova Scotia, and President of the Association of Canadian Archivists. Her talk on organizing small archives was originally given at the annual seminar/workshop of the Toronto Branch of the Ontario Genealogical Society. The talk is subtitled: "General principles and specific procedures to help individuals develop small workable archives." We publish it here with thanks both to Jane and the branch.

Less is more. The less you disturb the original order, the basic integrity of any record group, the better. The less you impose in the way of a pre-determined system on the records, the more the records will, by virtue of their own order, reflect the meaning of the original reason for their creation. The less you tamper with any type of record, the more chance you have to maintain its physical status quo, which is the first principle of conservation. The less you know, the more you need the services of a trained and experienced archivist.

Conversely, more is less. The more you disturb the order, the more arbitrary the organization forced upon the records, the less chance the archivist will have to repair the damage and return the records to their original state. And the less the records will reflect the activity of their creator(s). And the less future researchers will be able to reconstruct a clear picture of the life to which records provide vital clues.

It is important that everyone engaged in genealogical research be aware that their contribution to social history demands active participation in what Sir Hilary Jenkinson has termed "the unblemished line of custodianship". In short, genealogical researchers should donate materials uncovered in the course of research, and make provisions now for the eventual donation of private "collections" to one of the many excellent archives in Canada. There is a wide variety of publicly and privately-funded institutions from which to choose. The Toronto Area Archivists Group's *Guide to Archives in the Toronto Area* [ed's note: now being reprinted] and the *Directory of Canadian Archival Repositories* give a good overview of the choices available. Archivists in these institutions will be happy to discuss details of individual donations at any time.

Bearing in mind the foregoing, this paper will provide a very basic introduction to the fundamentals of archives which should help genealogical researchers organize their own records and those collected from other sources.

There are three major goals of archives:

1. protection
2. preservation
3. efficiency

Records of historical value in any medium must be physically controlled (by classification) and intellectually controlled (by cataloguing) if these goals are to be met.

Since the records the genealogical research will deal with fall into the same categories as those any archives must deal with, that is,

1. groups with organic unity
2. artificial collections
3. individual manuscripts

the process applied will be the same as that followed by all archives. The steps taken in dealing with records follow the five basic functions of an archive:

1. acquisition
2. preservation
3. arrangement and classification
4. description and indexing
5. communication of holdings.

Utilizing examples of the three basic types of records (manuscripts, maps and plans, pictures) and following them through the above steps will best demonstrate the effectiveness of the process. Representing **manuscripts** is a file of correspondence to/from Mr. W.D. Ross collected and retained by Mr. H.A. Richardson, General Manager of The Bank of Nova Scotia. W.D. Ross (1869-1947) was a Director and Vice-President of The Bank of Nova Scotia, and from 1926 Lt. Governor of Ontario.

Representing **maps and plans** is an architect's drawing on linen of The Bank of Nova Scotia, St. John's, Newfoundland. The architects are Darling and Pearson, a noted Toronto firm, and the date on the drawing is 1914.

Representing **pictures** are photographs of BNS branches and staff. These types differ obviously in their physical format and should be stored separately, but share common properties which it comes to intellectually controlling them.

Manuscripts

The file of letters have been acquired in chronological order from Mr. Richardson.

1. First **appraise** the file. There are 12 component factors (date, author, subject matter, etc.) and three exponent factors (condition of document, uniqueness, and what is termed the 'Z value', the emotional quality of the record) to be considered. A basic checklist of permanent-class records of an individual or an organization includes:

- legal documents
- minutes of meetings
- correspondence, business and personal
- accounting records
- property records
- staff records
- publications, including speeches
- newspaper clippings
- photographs, drawings, maps and plans
- artifacts

2. Next, **record the donation** or origin of the letters. In the case of the Richardson file, Mr. Richardson is the donor and should be clearly identified. If the individual donor is alive (or in the case of an organization, extant) access

to the collection may be restricted, and should be noted on the appropriate space on your form.

3. Adequately describe the letters via finding aids. These include an accession register, an inventory, an index, and a cross-reference system. Note that the letters form a *unit*.

4. Arrange the letters. Since the original order is intact, there is no need to do more than record it. This order, and a record of the donation-provenance achieves "respect des fonds", the most important principle in archives. By adhering to this principle, the archivist or whoever is organizing the material has not intruded on the record but rather let them begin to speak. The rest of the accessioning process is designed to encourage the records to speak as long and as loudly as possible. Facilitating the use of records gives purpose to the whole procedure of accessioning.

5. Preserve the letters and conserve them. The steps taken so far ensure intellectual control, and make a start at physical control. This step attempts to maintain the physical status quo of the letters. The letters are paper and therefore are subject to the following causes of deterioration:

- materials
- man
- acidity
- light
- atmosphere
- micro-organisms and insects
- disasters

Without delving into conservation beyond some very basic band-aid procedures, it is necessary to undertake the following:

- remove paper clips, staples, elastics
- unfold the documents (with care)
- place very fragile items in mylar and
- seal (encapsulate with acid-free tape
- use acid-free file folders, envelopes and boxes
- in sizes suited to records
- don't store in the attic or cellar unless
- temperature and humidity can be controlled
- do nothing that cannot be reversed

In the case of news clippings, photocopy on acid-free paper if possible, or any paper other than newsprint. See the *Museum & Archival Supplies Handbook* [Ed's note: now being reprinted] for detailed information.

6. Control use. For the purposes of this paper, this does not need emphasis except that archival material in the possession of any individual should be handled with the same care required of researchers in archival institutions. Keep smoking, eating, drinking and fountain pens away from the records. Remove files from storage boxes by the protective folder rather than by the pages themselves. Keep files away from sunlight when in use, and avoid applying pressure to documents to avoid damaging them.

Maps and plans

The sample has been selected to demonstrate the physical control of out-

size materials and the processing of artificial collections. Any type of record can be part of an artificial collection. The only thing to remember is that an order must be created for materials gathered together in this way. In the case of maps, organizing by area rather than subject is best.

Cataloguing of maps by the Carto-Bibliographic International System consists of a three-part entry:

1. identification (date, title, author)
2. physical description
3. map note

The National Union Catalogue of Maps give more than enough details and should be consulted. Storage of maps and all out-size materials is problematic. The optimum storage is in hanging files similar to those used in major archives; second-best is flat files used in architect's offices, etc.; third-best is rolled in tubes. Worst is folded and crammed into file drawers, and that's the way archivists find so many of the best maps and plans!

It is relevant here to point of that the most useful finding aid for you and anyone using your archives is the cross-reference file. This speedily enables the re-joining of different types of records related to the same topic. Note that maps and plans can be described adequately as documents (manuscripts) for small-archives purposes.

Pictures

The third type of records, photographs, can be defined for the puposes of this paper as: a metallic silver image lying on a support base of metal, glass, paper or plastic film. This includes non-paper archives, because while most of us concentrate on positive prints it is the negatives which deserve attention from an archival standpoint. Film requires careful handling and there are many good sources to which you may refer, such as: *Photo Communique, Collection, Use & Care of Historical Photos*, by Robt. Weinstein and Larry Booth, American Association for State and Local History, and *Canadian Photography* by Ralph Greenhill and Andrew Birrell. Negatives or prints may be worth a thousand words, but only if they are adequately identified.

When dealing with a single historical photo, research it in order to identify it. Have a copy negative produced is possible, and especially if the print is in fragile condition. Copy negative sizes are 8 x 10, 5 x 7, or 4 x 5 inches; anything smaller should be limited to use as a record only.

Care of Photos

From *Collection, Use and Care of Historical Photographs*

1. Keep temperature and humidity controlled and constant.
2. Identify nitrate-base film and separate it from the rest of the collection.
3. Place negatives in individual acid-free paper envelopes.
4. Original prints should be given individual protection in transparent mylar sleeves, acid-free paper envelopes, folders or boxes.
5. Deal with items requiring emergency action to prevent further damage (such as prints or negatives repaired or labelled with Scotch tape, brittle prints, broken and torn prints, wet collodian plates with ag-

- ing varnish that is either stick or fracturing).
6. Store in enameled steel cabinets and drawers, (not wooden ones, painted or not) and acid-free folders and storage boxes.
 7. Keep storage area free of materials that may give off harmful fumes (paint, cleaning supplies).
 8. Protect from polluted air and dust by filtration of incoming air.

Two points should be made regarding other types of archival records. The organization and care of non-paper archives (computer tapes, microforms, etc.) is a topic in itself which archivists are addressing, and which genealogical researchers will find directly impacting upon their work in the near future. The care and arrangement of artifacts—anything from grandma's trunk to the family silver, to Uncle George's numismatic collection, to "special" collections such as paintings, drawings and prints, is within the scope of an archives. They should be identified as archival records (part of a series) and inventoried using a simple, defined numbering (or lettering) system and a location chart where possible.

Near the beginning of the paper, reference was made to the basic functions of archives, and each has been covered except for the last one—communication of holdings. Contacting the archives of your choice will certainly communicate the holdings of your personal archives. An alternative or complementary action is to be entered in the volume *Ontario's Heritage: A Guide to Archival Resources* for your region. This is a publication project of the Toronto Area Archivists Group and enquiries regarding any aspect of the 16-volume series should be forwarded to Victor Russell, General Editor, c/o City of Toronto Archives. [Ed's note: all volumes published to date are available from Generation Press, 172 King Henrys Boulevard, Agincourt, Ontario, M1T 2V6].

Finally, while this paper is addressed to private archives, institutions as well as individuals can benefit from archival fundamentals. As well as being genealogists, many of you are involved in the business sector, and can appreciate the advantages to all of us of in-house archives and records management programs operated by businesses. The ACA Business Archives Committee has an advisory service to assist businesses design and implement these programs. Organizations such as the OGS, whose records should be maintained through their administrative, legal and fiscal life-span so that their historical purposes will be properly served, can benefit from this service as well.

The disciplined approach to setting up and operating any archives, private or public, is critical to the successful maintenance of our cultural heritage. It is incumbent upon those of us who create, collect and use records to consider their significance and care for them while they are in our custody.



Identifying two interrelated lines in the Cassel and Rittenhouse families

By Dr. E. Mark Haacke

Mark Haacke has been persistently working on his Cassel and Rittenhouse families for some time—and this piece of research is a pleasure to publish. Not only is it a small monument to persistence, it demolishes a long, and probably fondly held family belief. If genealogists were awarded medals, they should go first to those researchers who, in the process of untangling lineages, also demolish family myths, or perhaps restructure them on more truthful, and factual foundations. (Myths, after all, often reveal hidden truths to the persistent!) We first met Mark when he was working on his Ph.D. in theoretical high energy physics at the University of Toronto (he has since graduated), and we had a feeling he'd be hard to put off. He is presently a researcher at Case Western Reserve University in Cleveland, Ohio. We wish him well, and hope to hear lots more from this determined researcher.

Oh, what a tangled web we weave, when first we practice to deceive.¹ Whether it is our intention or not, we must be prepared for the consequences of such deception. The purpose of this paper is twofold: the first is to expose a long-standing belief² by the Rittenhouse family that they are related to the Hapsburg Royal House, and the second is to present two family lines which are interrelated to the Cassel and Rittenhouse families. It was the latter research which led to my discovery of the misidentification of the Rittenhouse origins. For some reason, Daniel K. Cassel did not thoroughly check the available primary sources sufficiently when writing his book, and as a result the Rittenhouse family has been incorrectly associated with the Hapsburgs ever since. Mistakes as serious as this one are very dangerous; they propagate and spread rapidly in time. Although one cannot always check every piece of research, it is certainly advisable to verify major assumptions. Imagine the frustration of someone who at first believed that the Hapsburgs were his ancestors and thoroughly investigated their history back a thousand years. I would like to emphasize that when doubtful circumstances exist surrounding the identification of the relationship of an ancestor, great care must be taken in properly documenting the extant sources of information, whether they are primary or not. With these excellent habits, it will be possible for future generations to believe the press. If they don't, they are, of course, welcome to verify the assumptions for themselves.

It is the opinion of this author, therefore, that the works of Daniel K. Cassel lack sufficient documentation. Verification of many statements is difficult, as sources are often not given. In some cases, this is understandable and even acceptable, especially if the data came from a parent or close relative. His works are rather extensive for the time and this may have precluded citing many references. Aside from the glaring error of associating the Rittenhouse family with the Hapsburgs, there appear to be other errors regarding the mis-

dentification of different family members. Far too often, the place of residence of the person is not even given. How then can the records for this person be found? However, all Cassel's efforts should not be downgraded. They did help to spur much interest among the different families in their heritage.

The Rittenhouse family tree³ was first uprooted over 70 years ago.⁴ Since then, several other people have noted the error and published their findings about it; the most recent being myself. Each person has shown that Wilhelm Rittenhouse was not related to the Hapsburgs. There is also strong evidence that the Rittershausen family was related neither to the Rittenhouse nor the Hapsburg families.⁵ According to one of these researchers,⁶ Col C.I. Kephart, the name appears to have been Rettinghausen or Rodinghasen prior to Wilhelm's arrival in America, which may well be a derivative of Rothinghausen.⁷ Col. Kephart also gives what may be a more accurate description of the Rittenhouse origins in Europe. Later, in 1959, Milton Rubincam discussed the same mistake and reviewed past research. In 1977, however—I was not yet aware of the existence of these articles. After reading about the Rittenhouse family in the *Huguenot Trails*,⁸ I was intrigued by the idea of royal descent. My first objective was to verify the accuracy of Cassel's claims. I began by searching out sources of information on the Hapsburgs. After some preliminary searching in the Fisher Rare Book Library of the University of Toronto, I found references to several rare books⁹ of royal family lineages prior to the early seventeenth century. These included the Hapsburg family lines, and they verify that Maximilliam II did not have a son Conrad, let alone a child born on the date given by Cassel.¹⁰ In fact, there could be no missing children in the time span proposed by Cassel. At this stage, I broadened the scope of my reading and eventually discovered the articles mentioned above.¹¹

It is my hope that the above instance of poor and insufficient documentation will motivate others to prevent such occurrences. Proper documentation of all one's work is sometimes tedious, but the final outcome will justify all efforts and the preparation of an accurate manuscript will be our just reward.

This article continues where both Cassel's original *A Genea-biographical History of the Rittenhouse Family*, and *A Genealogical History of the Cassel Family in America*, left off.¹² I present information about two lines of the Cassel family and one line of the Rittenhouse family which intermarried at least twice. Each of these lines has been firmly established, and as little has been published on any of the individuals, I have presented here a capsule history about each person listed in the pedigree, including all children of each marriage. I hope this will make the material useful to many readers. To give the reader a clear picture of the relationships between the people discussed, the main body of information will be preceded by an outline of the pedigree.

Some further explanation of what follows is in order. The numbering system used here for each person is the standard one for pedigree charts: that is, the number of the father of any person is double the number of that person, while the mother has the father's number plus one. To make things easier to follow in each generation, the generation number precedes the pedigree number. For example, my paternal grandmother has associated with her the numbers 3-5; she has the pedigree number 5 and is the third generation back. Superior numerals indicate, of course, the reference containing the documen-

tation for the relevant dates or facts given. Information up to and including 6-45 (Elizabeth Metz) was obtained from my grandmother's family notebook. Primary sources have been checked wherever possible to verify her data. The abbreviations used preceding the dates are: b for birth; c for christened or baptized; m for marriage; d for death. A question mark [?] beside a date indicates some uncertainty in assigning a particular date to this event. Although only years are given for most events, more accurate dates are known.¹³ Finally, only the key references are given here, so that the reader may verify the major steps taken in proving the relationships between father, mother, and children.

1-1 E. Mark Haacke

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 2-2 Ewart M. Haacke | 2-3 Helena D. Davies |
| 3-4 Harry R. Haacke | 3-5 Anna R. Fidler |
| 4-10 Joshua E. Fidler | 4-11 Elisabeth H. Rittenhouse |
| 5-22 Joseph M. Rittenhouse | 5-23 Anna C. Haldeman |
| 6-44 Abraham M. Rittenhouse | 6-46 Christian B. Haldeman |
| 6-45 Elizabeth Metz | 6-47 Mary R. Cassel |
| 7-88 Joseph Rittenhouse | 7-94 Abraham Cassel |
| 7-89 Mary Cassel | 7-95 Catherine Ruth |
| 8-176 Matthias Rittenhouse | 8-178 John Cassel |
| 8-177 Catherine van Fossen | 8-179 Elizabeth |
| 9-352 Henry Rittenhouse | 8-188 Yellis Cassel |
| 9-353 Susannah Wool (Wood?) | 8-1898 Maria Benner |
| 10-704 Claus Rittenhouse | 9-356 John Cassel |
| 10-705 Wilhelmina DeWees | 9-357 Catherine (Johnson?) |
| 11-1408 Wilhelm Rittenhouse | 10-712 Yellis Cassel |
| 12-2848 Yellis Cassel | |

A very brief history of each person now follows.

1-1 Ewart Mark Haacke (b 1951 Toronto, Ontario, Canada, m 1975) received his Ph.D. in theoretical high energy physics from the University of Toronto in June 1978. He is presently a researcher at Case Western Reserve University in Cleveland, Ohio. His wife, Linda T. Clarke, is a respiratory therapist. His son, Bryon C. Haacke, was born 27 June 1981.

2-2 Ewart Mortimer Haacke (b 1920 Toronto, Ontario, m 1942 Kingston, Ontario) graduated in electrical engineering from Queen's University in Ontario in 1942. He is presently president of his own firm, Emoh Sales and Manufacturing Limited in Toronto. He has written numerous articles for engineering magazines.

2-3 Helena Doris Davies (b 1921 Havelock, Ontario) is the mother of Sharon Louise (b 1943, m John F. Schillinger), Brian Russell (b 1948, d 1951), Ewart Mark (1-1) and Peter Bradley (b 1954, m Heather Whytock).

3-4 Harry Ross Haacke (b 1893 in Toronto, m 1912, d 1950 in Deloro) was the manager of the Deloro General Store until his death.

3-5 Anna Rittenhouse Fidler (b 1892 Coopersberg, Pa.) was the mother of Dorothy Aileen (b 1913, m William Kerr), Harry Ross (b 1915, m Norma Bullied) and Ewart Mortimer (2-2).

4-10 Joshua Elmer Fidler (b 1868 North Heidelberg, Pa., m 1889, d 1935) was raised on the family farm and educated in the public school. His parents were Lutheran, but he converted and became a Mennonite in 1886. He entered the ministry in 1888 and was ordained in 1891 by the Pennsylvania Conference. He was a minister in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Ontario.

4-11 Elizabeth Haldeman Rittenhouse (b 1870 in Norristown, Pa., d 1933 in Markham Twp., Ontario) was the mother of Naomi R., Anna R. (3.5), John R., Laura Bertha (m Allan Hoover), Rosa Ruth, Adoniram Elmer, Elsie Isabelle and Ethel Elizabeth.

5-22 Joseph Metz Rittenhouse (b 1837 Worcester Twp., Montgomery Co., Pa., m 1858) was a shoedealer by trade. In his will he mentions his wife Lydia, and sons Joseph, William, Irwin and Josiah, as well as a grandson Byron. Although his wife is Anna (23), Lydia may have been her second name. There is no doubt that this is the correct family, as he is the only Joseph M. alive then and with children by these names. He is also in the correct geographical area.

5-23 Anna Cassel Haldeman (b 22 February 1837) was the mother of Tevilia (b 1858), David (b 1860, stillborn), Mary Ida (b 1861, m a Mr. Hermley), Elmer (b 1863, d 1870), James (b 1866), Josiah (Joseph?, b 1868), Elizabeth H. (4-11), Josiah H. (b 1872), William H. (b 1874), Irwin H. (b 1876), Abraham H. (b 1879) and George H. (b 1881). Anna and Joseph were third cousins through the Cassel line of John (9-356).

6-44 Abraham M. Rittenhouse (b 1808 in Worcester Twp., Montgomery Co., d 1865). His daughter Sarah is said to have married a George Zollers who supposedly wrote a book. A copy of this work is still being sought.

6-45 Elizabeth Metz (b 1810, d 1882) was the mother of Mary (m William Smith), Lydia (m Benjamin Reiff), Joseph M., Sarah and James.

6-46 Christian Bergey Haldeman¹⁴ (b 1808, m 1829 in Windsor Twp., Chester Co., d 1874) and his wife are buried at the Plain Mennonite Cemetery.

6-47 Mary Ruth Cassel¹⁵ (b 1812 in Hatfield Twp., Montgomery Co., Pa., d 1891) was the mother of Elizabeth (m Levi Hendricks), Mary (m David Hunsberger), Anna C. (5-23), Sarah (m John Schantz), Abraham (m Catherine Hunsberger), Lydia (d young), Isaac (d young), Abigail (m Enos George) and Harriet (m Frank Yoder).

7-88 Joseph Rittenhouse (b 1873, d 1859) was taxed in Worcester Twp. in 1830, 1840 and 1848. His land bordered on that of Joseph Van Fossen. In 1850, he lived with his son Samuel in Norriton Twp.¹⁶ In his will¹⁷ are mentioned

Samuel, a daughter Lydia, and four other children.

7-89 Mary Cassel¹⁸ (b 1785? d 1837) was the mother of Abraham (6-44), John (b 1810), Elizabeth (m William Ebert), Samuel (1813), Lydia (m Joseph Beyer), and Maria (m Joseph Beyer after her sister died).

7-94 Abraham Cassel¹⁹ (b 1777, m 1799?, d 1828) was a weaver by trade. He lived with his parents until 1823.

7-94 Catherine Ruth (d 1842?) was originally²⁰ from Hatfield Twp., Montgomery Co., Pa. On 12 March 1842, Jacob Cassel asks to be released as the administrator for her estate²¹ and that his brothers Yellis and Henry take over. There is an inventory available of her personal property. Why Jacob wished to be released as the executor is presently unknown to me. Her children were Jacob R., Yellis R., (b 1801, m Hannah Sheip), Henry R. (m Sally Price), Elizabeth (b 1802, m Henry Snider), Margaret (b 1805, m Jacob Corworth), Sarah R. (b 1809, m Henry W. Stong), Mary R. (6-47) and Abigail R. (b 1815).

8-176 Mathias Rittenhouse²² (b 1732?, d 1793 in Worcester Twp., Montgomery Co., Pa.) and his wife were buried at the Methacton Mennonite Meeting-house Grounds.

8-177 Catherine van Fossen²³ (b 1739, d 1793) had nine children: Catherine (b 1767, m John Hartley, then Abraham Heebner), Mathias (b 1770, m Catherine Stauffer), Sarah (b 1788?, m Joseph van Fossen), Joseph (7-88), Molly or Mary (m Jacob Fretz or Metz?), Nenny or Nancy (m John Fry), Minnie, Barbara and Magdalena.

8-178 John Cassel (b 1770?) lived in Worcester Twp., Montgomery Co., Pa. In 1791, he received 80 acres and 70 perches of land from his parents.²⁴ In his estate papers of 1845, his three children are mentioned.²⁵

8-179 Elizabeth had the following children:²⁶ Abraham, Samuel and Mary (7089).

8-188 Yellis Cassel of Hatfield Twp. (d 1836) was a weaver by trade.²⁷ He refused to join in military manoeuvres during the revolution and was fined for this behaviour. His brother is John Cassel (8-178). His will²⁸ provides a key to the connection between himself and other family members, including some of his grandchildren.

8-189 Maria Benner²⁹ (b 1753, d 1810) was the mother of Abraham (7-94), Elizabeth (b 1779, m Henry Bergey), Jacob (b 1783, m Elizabeth Landes), Catherine (b 1785, m Heinrich Oberholtzer) and Mary (b 1792, m John Drake).

9-352 Henry Rittenhouse³⁰ (b 1700, m 1720, d 1776) removed to Worcester Twp. about 1727. He and his wife are buried in the Methacton Mennonite Cemetery, Fairview Village, Pa.

9-353 Susannah Wool³¹ (Wood?) (b 1698, d 1769?) may have died in 1777.³² This is more logical in the light of Henry's will. Her children were: Wilhelmina (b 1721, m Dielman Kolb), William (b 1723 m Margaret Umstead), Nicholas (b 1775, m Ann), Henry (b 1730, m Sophia Earnhart), Mathias (8-176) and Isaac.

9-356 John Cassel³³ (b 1730?) in 1768 lived in Worcester Twp. and petitioned that his father's two parcels of land in Parkiomen and Skippack Twp., Montgomery Co., containing 94 acres be divided. His father had died 18 years earlier. The land was viewed by the jury and valued at £370. John was assessed for two horses, three cows, and listed as a farmer in 1787. Also named at this time were his sons John and Jacob.

9-357 Catherine (perhaps nee Johnson³⁴) had the following children: Jacob, Henry (m Sarah), John (8-178) and Yellis (8-188). Her parents may have been Nicholas Johnson and Catherine Conrad.

10-704 Nicholas (Claus) Rittenhouse³⁵ (b 1666, d 1734) became a minister in the Mennonite Church and took over his father's paper mill and business.

10-705 Wilhelmina Dewees³⁶ was the mother of William, Henry (9-352), Mathias, Psyche, Mary, Catherine and Susannah.

10-712 Yellis Cassel³⁷ (d 1750?) arrived from Kriesheim, Germany 16 October 1727 at Philadelphia on the ship *Friendship*. With him were many other Huguenots and Mennonites. His brother Hubert had been in Pennsylvania since 1717 and he sold some of his land to Yellis. Yellis became active in the Mennonite Church at Skippack and was ordained a preacher. He signed the Skippack Alms Book from 1738 to 1748 in this capacity.

11-1408 Wilhelm Rittenhouse³⁸ (b 1644 at Mulheim in the Principality of Broich) came to America in 1688 with his sons Claus and Garret and his daughter Elizabeth. He and his son Claus built a paper mill on a branch of the Wissahickon Creek near Germantown. This was the first such mill in America. He was also the Minister of the Mennonite Church In America and installed as the first bishop in 1701. He had the confession of Faith of the Mennonites translated into English in 1712 in New York. He also sent a protest to slavery in 1688 to the Friend's Monthly Meeting.

12-2848 Yellis Cassel³⁹ was the grandfather of Yellis (10-712). He was a preacher in Kriessheim in Germany. He was not a member of the Catholic Church and as such was, I imagine, a dissident. He met with William Penn along with others when Penn travelled through that area in 1666.

In closing at the twelfth generation, it can be seen that many of these people were immigrants to the Americas who came seeking religious and political freedom. Among the documents formerly in the possession of the late Abraham H. Cassel (antiquarian) of Harleysville, is a copy of the *Copia*

Naturalisationis to certain people of Germantown by William Penn, Esq. It is dated 7 May 1691 A.D. Included in this list of people are William Rittenhouse and Claus Rittenhouse. It reads (verbatim):

"Inhabitants and owners of land in German Town and in the County of Philadelphia, being foreigners, and so not freemen, according to the acception of the law of England, have requested to be made freemen of the said Province, pursuant to the powers granted by the King's letters patent and Act of Union and Naturalization, etc., made in this government.

"Now Know Ye, that for the further Encouragement of the Industry and Sobriety of the said Inhabitants and for the better and further Security of their Estates, real and personal, to them and their heirs, They, the said Inhabitants, having Solemnly promised upon Record in the County Court of Philadelphia, aforesaid, faith and Allegiance to William and Mary, King and Queen of England, etc., and fidelity and lawful Obediance to me, according to the King's Letter patents, aforesaid, I do declare, and by these presents Confirm them the said Inhabitans, before named, to be Freemen of this government, and they shall be accordingly held and reputed in as full and ample manner as any person or persons residing therein. And that they, the said Freemen, have liberty and freedom hereby to trade and traffick in this Colony or in any of the King's Dominions and Plantations, as other good subjects may lawfully do without any manner of Lett, Hindrance or Molestation Whatsoever."

We must all strive to maintain and uphold the standards we believe in, so that this right to freedom will remain ours and our heirs forever.

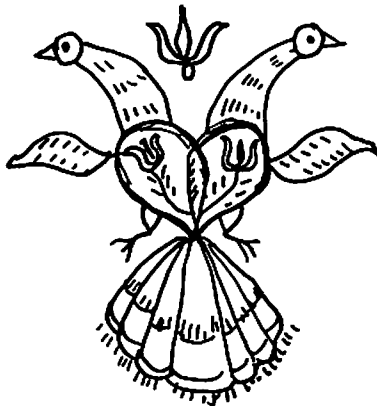
Although the information given on each person is scanty, the knots entangling the different relationships have been unravelled. Hopefully, this success will lead to further documented research in other Cassel and Rittenhouse lines. It is a dangerous thing to believe all that is written; that is why I have indicated any areas of uncertainty so that future work may refute or consolidate what is recorded here.

My permanent Canadian address is Box 106, Marmora, Ontario, Canada K0K 2M0. I would be delighted to hear from anyone interested in this material.⁴⁰

NOTES

1. Sir Walter Scott, *Marmion*. A. Constable & Co., London, 1825, pp. 349.
2. D.K. Cassel, *A Genea-biographical History of the Rittenhouse Family*, Vol. 1, The Rittenhouse Memorial Association, Philadelphia, Pa., 1893.
3. *Ibid.*
4. M. Rubincam, "Wilhelm Rittenhouse," *Pennsylvania German Society*, Vol. 58, (1959).
5. *Ibid.*
6. C.I. Kephart, *Rittenhouse Genealogy Debunked*, National Genealogical Society Quarterly, Vol. 26, 3, (1938).
7. *Ibid.*
8. *Huguenot Trails*, Vol. 6, 1973.
9. J.J. Fugger, *Spiegel Der Ehren*. Nurenberg 1668. Available at the Fisher Rare Book Library at the University of Toronto, Canada. Also Nicholas Rittershausen, *Genealogiae Imperatorum Regum*, 1664. Available at the Rare Book Library of the University of Michigan.
10. See note 2.
11. See notes 4 and 6.
12. D.K. Cassel, *A Genealogical History of the Cassel Family in America*, M.R. Wills, Norristown, Pa., 1896. See also note 2.
13. A more detailed presentation of my pedigree is in preparation.
14. D.H. Bergey, *The Bergey Family*, F.H. Hitchcock, New York, 1925.

15. See note 12.
16. 1850 Census, Montgomery County, Worcester Township, pp. 142 (see note 34).
17. Worcester Township deeds, RW5445, Book 9, pp. 213.
18. See note 12.
19. *Bulletin of the Historical Society of Montgomery Co., Pa.*, Vol. VII-IX. Also *Notes on Deaths in the Skippack Region*, by C.T. Smith, and *Detective Work Among the Benners*, by H.B. Roach.
20. At this time, both the Cassel and Ruth families were from this township.
21. Montgomery County estate papers, RW9035.
22. See note 2.
23. Katherine H. Van Fossen, *The Van Fossen Family In America*, Columbus, Ohio, 1952.
24. Montgomery County Deed Book 65, pp. 544.
25. Montgomery County estate papers, RW 9257.
26. See note 23.
28. Orphan's Court Records, OC3612.
29. See note 19.
30. See note 2.
31. *Ibid.*
32. A private communication from Vivian Taylor included a photocopied page from the Rittenhouse-Batchelder Genealogy, which gives her death as 1777.
33. See note 12.
34. Worcester, pp. 380, Bogertown Publishing Company, (1978) Bogertown, Pa.
35. See note 2.
36. *Ibid.*
37. See note 12.
38. See note 2.
39. See note 12.
40. See note 13.



Wanted: Hired Genealogist II

By Brenda Merriman, C.G.R.S.

Through circumstances beyond our control, several pages were inadvertently dropped from the original printing of Brenda Merriman's article on hiring genealogical researchers. We apologize for the inconvenience. In our editorial defence, we note that even in its somewhat abruptly shortened form, the article drew much positive comment, including some additional thoughts from editor/researcher Lois Kernaghan of Halifax which we include as an addendum in this issue. We hope that the Merriman article, printed here in its original pristine form, will now even better fulfill its intended purpose.

Even the most avid do-it-yourselfers may, at some crisis in their family research, consider hiring a professional genealogist. The two most common reasons for this course seem to be inexperience and inaccessibility: inexperience might be a problem with conflicting data, lack of knowledge for resources in a specific locality, or simply not knowing where to go next; inaccessibility refers to situations where one's health or distance preclude a personal visit to the needed records.

The terms "genealogist" and "researcher" are used interchangeably in the following context as a brief guide to who, where, how and what. (There are points that could have been more detailed and there are points that may reflect this writer's personal philosophy only. Other professionals are invited to comment in the pages of this journal.)

Who to hire and where to look? Genealogical magazines such as CANADIAN GENEALOGIST carry researchers' aids. So do Genealogical Society publications in most countries. Some museums, archives, and local libraries or government offices (municipalities, Registry Offices) have lists of private researchers. Remember that these organizations and offices supply names only; they are not responsible for the quality of an individual's service. In fact, many are reluctant to make a recommendation for this reason.

In Britain, Canada and the U.S. there are three organizations which judge or test researchers in order to maintain a standard in the research business. The Association of Genealogical and Record Agents, "Oakdene", 64, Oakleigh Park North, Whetstone, London N20 9AS, England; the Board for Certification of Genealogists, Box 19165, Washington, D.C., 20036, USA; and The Genealogical Society of Utah, 50 East North Temple Street, Salt Lake City, UT 84150, USA. Each of these has different methods of judging a researcher's competence, and publishes a list of those qualified. The last two include researchers in Canadian areas.

Once again, a warning. There may be qualified researchers who do not employ good business practices or acceptable ethical conduct; there may be excellent researchers who have not submitted to any of these organizations. (A fledgling company in Utah, the International Genealogy Consumer Organization, 4329 S. Stafford Way, Salt Lake City, UT 84119, is attempting to become a central volunteer registry for all professionals, and an arbiter for clients' complaints.)

It doesn't hurt to query more than one person in order to make your final choice in hiring. How to go about it? Don't phone and expect the researcher to have all the answers to your problems at his/her fingertips. Also, in a strict business sense, no one appreciates having their brains picked at their own expense. Phone if you must, to find out if the research is available, or if your case is not entirely hopeless. But always follow up with a letter.

Please enclose a self-addressed envelope and stamp *for the country where it will be mailed*. Failing a stamp, use International Postal Coupons. This is only common courtesy, since the researcher will likely spend at least a half-hour *gratis* evaluating your information and determining some search procedures.

Set out your information in an orderly manner. For most genealogical problems, the researcher needs a minimum of one name with a related date and place. If all three cannot be supplied for the "problem" ancestor, research possibilities could be severely limited.

A rough chart or pedigree is even more help in analyzing your problem, but not necessary if you have trouble setting these up. However, you may have at hand some family group sheets or pedigree charts to get you going.

Name your sources for each piece of known information, e.g. marriage date (copy of original from a Vital Statistics Office?) or birth date (taken from a cemetery inscription or Aunt Millie's memory?) Tell where your sources are located. This is most important for your own records and for the potential researcher's evaluation. Aunt Millie's memory or the cemetery inscription may prove quite faulty as compared to a primary source of documentation. Do not believe that all the material you have gathered so far is absolute truth, especially if it comes from secondary or written sources. All too often we find that John and Susannah were married *after* the birth of their eldest child, or great-uncle Ned's children were actually born of three successive wives! Also, and not the least important, this naming of sources helps to avoid duplication of previous research.

If possible, be specific with your questions, i.e. the information you seek. This, of course, unless you wish a "whatever you can find on this family" search.

Do not expect a professional genealogist to get excited about or take on an adoptee or missing persons case. There are a growing number of self-help agencies for the former, and detectives who are licensed for the latter. Certain legal matters are involved here which the prudent genealogist is not qualified to undertake.

Finally, don't expect miracles like a full family history or impossible searches. Some records that we would like to have, just have not survived. Some never did exist, or some are not indexed as you might expect.

What to wait for? An initial reply with the researcher's fee schedule or hourly charges, some search proposals, and an estimate of time or fees. Many researchers request an advance deposit. Hiring a company rather than an individual will likely cost more; on the other hand, companies usually have local specialists so you receive more than one person's input. After making a decision and reaching an agreement with one, you wait for the report. If you have requested a search of one of two specific records, this will be very straightforward.

The report should include the sources which were searched, where they were located with all identifying references, the results, and the cost. Take heart if nothing was found on your family; even a negative search is an elimination procedure. You should feel satisfied that all research avenues have been explored or suggested.

Do not expect a full family tree made up for you even if all the appropriate information was found. Most professionals will not automatically do this unless you are willing to pay the extra time. Even then, the majority of researchers, in Canada anyway, are "record-searchers" and feel they should pass on to you exactly what they found. This will take the form of transcribed copies, or photocopies.

Only the most experienced and competent genealogists will say this is your great-great grandfather in the York Militia in 1812. Clients can digest the newly received data along with the researcher's opinion or suggestions, and make their own judgments. Here lies the "is genealogy an exact science" question. Depending on the availability of primary records and evidence, a researcher's report may be sprinkled with "apparently" and "seems" and "possibly."

Do not be dismayed if the report did not follow exactly the researcher's original outline of search procedures. What he did or did not find in his hearily searching may lead into unexpected areas. Ask for a brief explanation of his sequence if you do not understand it. However, it's a little unfair to expect an instructional essay on how to trace your ancestors, or a complete catalogue of local resources at his disposal.

The information in your report(s) is public information available to anyone with access to the same material. You are paying for the researcher's knowledge of the resources and evaluation ability in proceeding from one step to another. The Genealogists' Code for the Board for Certification of Genealogists also maintains that work paid for by a client is confidential in that results should not be divulged elsewhere without consent.

A few final words. Speaking for independent researchers, I would like to think that although our rates may vary, we all do this work because we have become addicted to genealogy. It is very difficult to stop reading in the middle of a census of microfilm, or resist one more index check just because a client's time has run out. Most often, the client gets more than fair value for money spent because the researcher wants to find that missing piece just as much as you do.



The historian, essentially, wants more documents than he can really use.
Henry James (1843-1916)



Hired Genealogist: an addendum with some further pointers

By Lois Kerhaghan

Lois is well known to readers of CANADIAN GENEALOGIST as a talented researcher, and editor of The Nova Scotia Historical Review. As someone who engages directly in genealogical research for clients, her comments bear directly on Brenda's. One or two of them also have a distinctly plaintive quality which, since this editor sits down to dinner every evening with a research specialist on Loyalist lineages, have a distinctly familiar flavor. They, nevertheless, bear repeating—since the entire objective of Brenda Merriman's article on research procedures is to help the client get the very most for his or her money. Lois writes: "I particularly enjoyed Brenda Merriman's article on the hired genealogist, but I do have a couple of additional points to make, which may or may not be pertinent and worthwhile. They might well be listed under 'etiquette procedures' when hiring a professional!" We think they are pertinent, and are pleased to publish them here.

1. Expect to pay. The day of the \$3-per-hour genealogist is gone—or should be, and the day of the \$10 to \$15-per-hour one is fast approaching, and has probably arrived in certain localities. Some reasons for the increases are self-evident—postage, photocopying, etc., are all going up. Many researchers have hidden costs as well, such as day-care, transportation, etc., and these are getting ever higher, too. You expect to pay your plumber or garage mechanic \$20 an hour, so don't howl when your family problems can be solved for half that. Most genealogists aren't in the business to make any money, and a competent one is one of the best financial investments you can make.

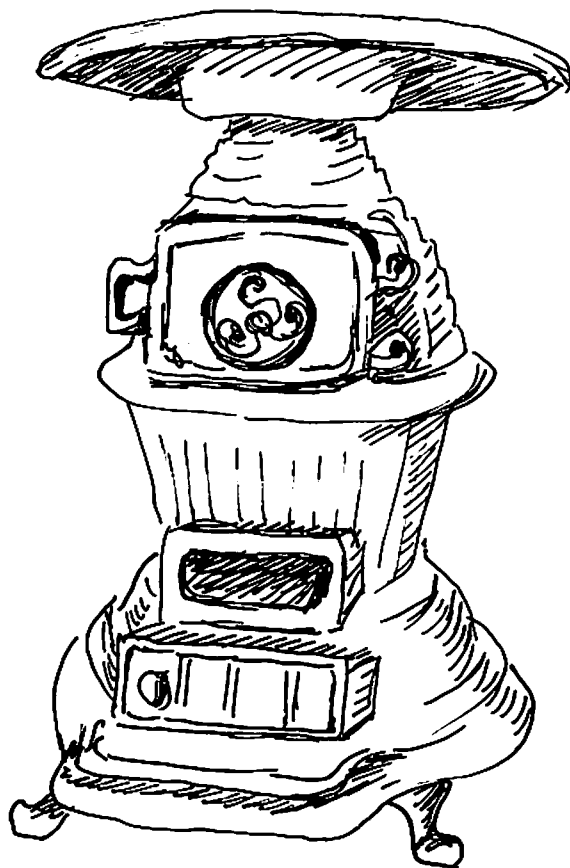
2. Expect to wait. Most genealogists have a list of clients patiently in line, and your project may well be three to four months down that line. If you haven't heard in six months, assume that the post office may have lost the research results in transit!

3. Do advise the researcher if you have had someone else in the same area previously working on the same project. Most genealogists are too busy to waste time re-tracing all that another equally competent local research has accomplished. If you have had work done, make copies of all the results available to the new professional, and advise him/her who has done the previous work. It will save time and money for all involved. A conscientious genealogist won't waste time re-tracing lineage paths, and is well aware of the capabilities—good or bad—of those others working in the same vicinity.

4. If a professional advises you that he/she can accomplish nothing further, take their word for it. A conscientious one will not want to "string you along," nor will they wish to waste valuable research time chasing after impossibilities. Clients who keep requesting "one more look" are not appreciated—even when they pay well! Take your problems to another local researcher if you insist on leaving no stone unturned—but don't forget to in-

form that genealogist of what has been previously done for you.

5. Don't tell the researcher how to do the work, except in very general terms. Many a client—some of them professional genealogists themselves—get hold of some published sources for family research within a specific area, and proceed to tell the researcher how, and in what order, they want their project conducted. A good genealogist has his/her own research pathways, thank you, and if he/she is worth his/her salt, knows more about procedure than any printed guide. So, unless you, too, are an expert in a given area, don't make suggestions.



STRICTLY BY THE BOOK

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

ORDERING - Some publications reviewed here are available direct from **CANADIAN GENEALOGIST**, and are marked with an asterisk. A list of these appears in the Generation Press book catalogue.

Passenger and Immigration Lists Bibliography, 1538-1900, edited by P. William Filby. ISBN 0-8103-1098-8. Gale Research Co., Detroit, MI, 1982. Hardbound, 8½ x 11, 195 pp., annotations, subject index, US \$45/\$54 Can plus \$1 postage.

This bibliography lists more than 1300 published sources of names of persons arriving in the U.S. and Canada from 1538-1900, as its title specifies. Listed in the annotated bibliography are all the more than 300 sources from which the names for the massive *Passenger and Immigration Lists Index (PILI)*, 1st edition, 1981, were taken—plus hundreds of additional lists recently discovered, the names from which will be included in supplements to the PILI.

This bibliography covers about 75 Canadian lists not included in some earlier publications. It is arranged alphabetically by author, where author was known. It also provides such information as the original location of the passenger or ship list, immigration registers, church record, naturalization data, or archival source.

The subject index allows researchers to locate data through the names of places of immigration, ports of departure and arrival, and places of settlement. Also included are ship names, places names, and collective names of various nationalities and people.

For libraries and genealogical societies who have purchased PILI, this volume is a must to accompany the set and is, in fact, of value as a source itself. The fact that volumes such as this one are now becoming widely available to genealogists is due in large measure to the determination of Bill Filby and his colleagues in indexing the information, and to the faith Gale Research has placed in their publication. We cannot emphasize too strongly that a set of PILI, accompanied by this index and all the supplementary volumes to be published, should be in every library where genealogists are seeking the first contact of that elusive ancestor with North America's shores. Canadians, in particular, have reason to be thankful the volumes exist, since for a long time it was believed that no passenger lists of Canadian migrants existed at all. While there are certainly not as many as for U.S. ports—more are turning up all the time, and each new addition increases the chances of pinpointing an ancestor in his country of departure. EH

The Old Burying Ground, Fredericton, N.B., by Isabel Louise Hill. Fredericton Heritage Trust, 1982. Two volumes, softbound, 6 x 9, 577 pages, \$25 plus postage of \$1.50.*

The tombstones in this very old cemetery in one of the most historic cities in Canada were read extremely carefully between 1953 and 1956, but it was 1979 before a committee of members of the Fredericton Heritage Trust began research to augment the material and to verify the information.

People from all walks of life are buried in this ancient yard, not just the well known or renowned. As the foreword indicates—tailors, teachers, tanners, and cordwainers, innkeepers, stage drivers, grooms and ostlers, traders, farmers, merchants and mariners all found a last resting place here.

Moreover, this is a cemetery recording which should stand a shining example to anyone planning to transcribe and publish. Not only are the stones recorded, but addi-

tional historical and genealogical data is published for almost every person buried. These two volumes, in fact, are a virtual 'personal' history of the first settlers of Fredericton, and an absolute goldmine of information for anyone with ancestors there.

Isabel Hill is well known throughout Canada for her life-long interest in the genealogy and history of New Brunswick—especially for her interest in the early Loyalists—and once again family researchers throughout the country owe her a debt of gratitude for making the material available to others in such an interesting fashion. We also congratulate the Fredericton Heritage Trust for their persistence in what was obviously an extensive (and expensive) undertaking. EH

Indian Affairs: American Revolution, by Maryly B. Penrose, C.G. ISBN OL918940-0709. Franklin House, New Jersey, 1981. Hardbound, xviii, 395 pages, index, references, bibliography, appendices, \$30, plus \$1 postage.*

Maryly Penrose is well known for her work on U.S.-Canadian genealogies (the Bauman/Bowman family), and for her interest in activities in the Northern Department during the Revolutionary War (*Mohawk Valley in the Revolution*).

This volume contains papers from the Northern Department of Indian Affairs (established by the Second Continental Congress 12 July 1775) as well as contemporary treaties, speeches and correspondence by both the Americans and British in their efforts to win the support of the Iroquois Confederacy.

American, British and Indian records were transcribed from the original documents found in the U.S., Canadian, and British Archives. The appendices include some Indian church, school and military records, and a biography of Joseph Brant, the renowned Mohawk chief.

With this work, Mrs. Penrose has filled a longstanding gap in the recorded literature of the American Revolution. I, for one, have long wondered the exact role the Indian Affairs Department during this war, and what it did during its existence. Reading the correspondence found in this book not only answers these questions, but gives a clear understanding of the real importance of its mission. There is no question that the war would have taken a much more sinister turn for the British without the help of the Iroquois, and Canadians, in particular, will find this aspect of the Revolutionary conflict very revealing. Both the genealogist and the historian will find this work of exceptional interest and value. Mrs. Penrose has succeeded admirably in "letting the documents speak for themselves", no mean task considering the size of the undertaking. EH

The Smeltzers of Kilcooly and their Irish Palatine Kissing Cousins, by Marjorie R. Smeltzer. Gateway Press Inc., Baltimore, MD, 1982. Available from the author at 150 Johnstown Road, Sloatsburg, NY 10974, US \$18.45 postpaid (no postal money orders).

The author follows the Smeltzer family from its rise in the Palatinate through its migration to Ireland and settlement in Kilcooly in 1709, thence to Ontario in 1849. Much information is included about the Irish sojourn, and some material is also included on other Palatine families who settled there before coming to North America. The book is lavishly illustrated with photos and maps.

In Ontario, the family settled mainly in Halton-Peel, before moving north again to Huron County and Manitoulin Island, then west—a common migration route. Some also moved south to New York State.

The first part of the book wraps the family in the history of its era to help us understand its problems and the reasons it moved; the second includes the genealogies of its many branches. Both male and female lines are followed.

Many descendants will find themselves included, and others are asked to supply information for a future supplement. I am pleased to see yet another family recorded for its descendants in such a competent manner. EH

Index to the first four volumes of the Dictionary of Canadian Biography. ISBN 0-8020-3326-1. University of Toronto Press, Toronto. Laval University Press, Laval, Quebec, 1981. Simultaneously in English and French, 254 pages, hardbound, \$35 plus \$1

postage.*

The new *Index to the DCB* should make the first four volumes easier and faster to access—although the books themselves are a delight to use. It is divided into four sections: Subjects of biographies; Index of identifications (authors, medicine, women, etc.); Geographical index; and a Cumulative Nominal index. This makes the work of great value to a researcher seeking people for a certain profession, or in a certain location. Moreover, it enables the searcher to divide, at a glance, the people about whom biographies have been written, and those whose names are merely mentioned in connection with them—an enormous time-saver. This volume undoubtedly will set the standard for the others to follow, and as usual, the standard is as high as the editors of the dictionary can set it. EH

Dictionary of Canadian Biography, Volume XI, 1881-1890. ISBN 0-8020-3367-9. University of Toronto Press, Laval University Press, 1982. Simultaneously in English and French, hardbound, xx plus 1092 pages, \$35 plus \$1 postage.*

The *Dictionary of Canadian Biography* has justifiably been called one of the most ambitious projects of Canadian scholarship. It was begun in the late 1950s through a bequest from prominent businessman James Nicholson, and has received major support from the Canada Council and the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada. Volume I, published in 1966, covers the years up to 1700. Since then, six volumes have been added (not in sequence)—volumes II, III, IV, IX, X, and now XI—covering the years between 1701 and 1800, and between 1861 and 1890. Volumes V to VIII and XII (to be published before the end of the decade), will bring the *Dictionary* up to the 20th century.

The current volume contains 586 biographies of men and women who died between the years 1881 and 1890. Every region of Canada is represented, at varying stages of their development.

In the far west there is the change from colony to province, the gold rush, and the establishment of new communities and resource industries. In the prairie west, the fur trade continues, but patterns are changing as settlement, the North-West Mounted Police, rebellion, and the creation of the Province of Manitoba herald new days.

In Ontario and Quebec the story is one of societies growing rapidly and showing maturity. The establishment of all the institutions necessary for a complex civilization is a major theme, as well as the social problems of a developing society.

In the four Atlantic provinces, responsible government, confederation, and the relation between church and state are hotly debated.

The difference between the DCB and other books, however, is that people are seen to be the movers—not events somehow external to them. In this volume you can read about Canadians like Katie McVicar, shoemaker and member of the Knights of Labor; Daniel Sullivan, Irish blacksmith and rowdy; Josiah Henson, the model for 'Uncle Tom'. There are biographies of Sir Hugh Allan, Isaac Buchanan, and Robert Dunsmuir in business and industry; Ignace Bourget and Herbert Binney in religious life; John Charles Dent, Antoine Gérin-Lajoie, and Susanna Strickland Moodie in journalism and literature; Sir Francis Hincks and Louis Riel in political life; native leaders such as Isapo-Muxika (Crowfoot) and Mistahimaskwa (Big Bear); colonial administrator Sir Charles Hastings Doyle and educator Egerton Ryerson.

You've never heard of some of these people? Not surprising. Before the advent of the DCB there was no central source where you *could* find out about them. That's why the DCB is so important, and why genealogists, of all Canadians interested in their heritage, should find this volume and all the others so fascinating.

But you don't know how to get into it? Well, as for myself, I'm a dipper—picking at things here and there, turning over likely looking rocks with people labels on them. Or try picking an era in which your ancestor lived—and possibly a place as well—then see who you can find from that part of the country who might have been stirring things up about then. You might be surprised at the results. However you do it, and whenever you start, you will find the DCB a never-failing source both of entertainment and information. And that's saying something for a 'definitive scholarly work'. GH

Who's Who in Genealogy and Heraldry, edited by Mary K. Meyer and P. William Filby. Gale Research Co., Book Tower, Detroit, MI 48226, 232 pages, \$50.

Genealogy resembles astronomy in that each is a modern manifestation of a science that has been around a long time, each has had to outlive a reputation of being exotic, and each has been discovered to have something valid to say to other, more recognized, fields of learning. One of the steps towards academic legitimacy and public acceptance has been the development of scientific methodology. Another has been the establishment in several countries of professional associations for accreditation of practitioners of the craft. The publication of a 'who's who' for the field is the conferral of a long withheld accolade.

The people who have been listed among the first group of between 750 and 800 genealogists and heraldists were selected on the basis of three major criteria. These include their contributions to the field, their significant achievements in the discipline, and public interest in the individual. Authors, editors, lecturers and members of the leading societies abound.

Each entry gives the full name, personal data (date and place of birth, parentage, education, address, marriage and children, etc.), career activities, genealogical publications and specializations of that person. A surprising feature, as well as an encouraging one, is the presence of so many younger people among the *who* who are who.

Naturally enough, considering the place of publication and the concentration of the world headquarters of the Church of Latter Day Saints there, American entrants form by far the majority of entries. By my calculation, residents of the United States make up between 75 and 80 percent of the number, compared to the runner-up, the British Isles, with about 11 percent. Canada is represented by 27 residents, all but six of them born in Canada. As a matter of interest, there are residents of France, Australia, Germany, Denmark, Norway, New Zealand, Italy, Switzerland, Austria, Portugal and Sweden included in the volume, as well.

The Canadian contingent is heavily concentrated in Ontario (17 of the 27), with four in Nova Scotia, three in Quebec, and one each in Alberta, Manitoba and Prince Edward Island. It is a little surprising that the names of Rev. James McGivern, Robert Fellows and Stephen White do not appear in the volume, as these are outstanding contributors to the field, and I publically nominate them for volume two.

Libraries with reference sections, universities and professional societies form the natural market for this publication. Such a work cannot recommend the services of those listed, but it does indicate those who enjoy a good reputation in the field. Because of the wide geographical distitution of entries, one can find a biographee not too far from home.

No review of this book can be complete unless it acknowledges the yeoman service done by Mrs. Meyer and Mr. Filby in producing this pioneer work, despite personal difficulties and mail strikes. Not only the biographees, but the hundreds of thousands who will want to know more about authors, editors and speakers, are in your debt. Terrence M. Punch

Heritage Remembered: the Story of Bear River, by the members of the Bear River New Horizons Centre, edited by Rev. E. Foster Hall. Available from Rev. E. Foster Hall, Bear River, Digby County, Nova Scotia B0S 1B0, x plus 174 pages, illus., maps, \$8.50 postpaid.

Most local histories are written after a historical society has been founded. In this case, the reverse is true. The book is written with a view to arousing interest in local history so that a proper historical society can be founded in Bear River. If the wealth of pictures and anecdote in this book are anything to go by, and if they can really grip the attention of one with absolutely no family links to the area, the entire population of Bear River will be signing up when a society is formed.

Without listing the entire page of contents, it is desirable to draw the reader's attention to some highlights. Among these are the parts on Indians, German settlement, the diary of Robert Benson, shipbuilding, the Annie Kempton tragedy, and the role of women in making the community. Certain parts of the book were done so well that I

cannot neglect to draw attention to the photo essay on the source of the Bear River, the prophecy of Chief Sealthe, the assorted reminiscences and the wealth of pictures, drawings, and maps that delight you as you turn almost every page. I think I counted about 115 illustrations of one sort or another.

Because of the reviewer's interest in things German, it is possible to commend the editor and his workers for the excellent use they have made of certain old letters and documents, even to reproducing some and then giving very competent translations. The farmstead (Bauernhof) shown on page 27 will be extremely interesting to social historians who have great need for primary evidence of what sort of habitations the early settlers had, other than the over-publicized log cabins. The fact that the central feature is *ein Misthaufen* may cause some to smile, but when one considers the entire layout, I think they will agree that it is very functional, and is reminiscent of the *Einzelhof*, or isolated farmstead.

This local history, then, combines important elements of the personal and local (school pictures, the people, the church buildings), the tragic (Peter Wheeler's story) on a human scale, the economy (ships and businesses), and the academic (Hederiche's farmstead). It is done well, with a comprehensiveness that reflects planning in general and in detail. Whether your genealogical trail runs through Bear River or not, if you have any interest whatsoever in Nova Scotian history, you will get your order into the mail while copies of the first edition can still be had. Let's hope not only that the Bear River Historical Society comes into being, but that this team of authors decides to put out a genealogical sequel to the history. Hats off to the historians of Bear River, 'the Switzerland of Nova Scotia'! TMP

North American Records in Italy: the Protestant Cemetery of Rome, by Revalee R. Stevens & Robert Kim Stevens. Oracle Press, 5323 Heatherstone Drive, Baton Rouge, LA 79808, x plus 110 pages, \$10.

What does an avid genealogist do when his career takes him out of the way of likely new sources? In the case of Kim Stevens and his wife Revalee, this question is answered by the exercise of great ingenuity. The couple bethought themselves of a project that might not have been done had not circumstances brought these dedicated people to the vicinity of an untapped source—the Protestant cemetery in Rome!

The book begins with a good detailed and illustrated history of the cemetery, in itself a fascinating sidelight on the problems of foreigners of one religion who die in the heart of a nation where their church is non-existent. The tale of getting, maintaining, and using the Protestant cemetery is worth a book all by itself. However, one-family genealogists will want to go over the 62 pages of alphabetical burial records and use the index to place names. The authors concentrated on burials of Canadians and Americans, though the geographic index includes countries from Austria and Argentina through to the U.S.S.R.

Canada comes in for 25 references in the index, with Ontario having 13 (six alone in Toronto), followed by Nova Scotia with five. New Brunswick gets two references and five others are scattered geographically. Nova Scotia can be given one more, as there is a burial mentioned on page 53 which is not indexed to Canada at all. The lady in question, Maria Henrietta McNab Chearnley, was from Nova Scotia and figures not only as a member of the McNabs who owned McNab's Island and one of whom intermarried with Joseph Howe, but also as wife of Captain William Chearnley, a 'sporting' officer from Ireland who did so much to popularize hunting and fishing in nineteenth century Nova Scotia.

While I recommend this book as having genealogical usefulness, I cannot refrain from the observation that the historical sidelights form by far the most valuable part of the book for anyone who wants a good read and background to what it was like to be a foreigner living in Italy during the past 175 years. Good reading! TMP

WHAT'S IN A NAME

A Queries Section by Elizabeth Hancocks, C.G.

BLANEY - MURPHY: J Eric Blaney, 19 Baird Cres, Georgetown, ONT L7G 1L9. Ggdpa Blaney and wife Ellen Murphy emigrated from Co Armagh, IRE, to Ottawa co, QUE, c1827. Son John b Ottawa Co 1827-28 received a grant of 50 acres E pt Lot 45, Conc 2, east of Garafraxa Road, Egremment twp, Grey Co, ONT, 13 Jan 1853. Any info on this fam appreciated especially ggdpa's given name.

BONNER - BATEMAN: Hyla Fox, 114 Bombay Ave, Downsview, ONT M3H 1C3. A sampler was done by Mary A Bonner, age 8, Loretto, Toronto. On the back, written in pen, was Mary A Bonner—Mrs Charles J Bateman, born in 1861 Toronto, Canada, died in 1953 Newton Centre, Mass. Any info appreciated.

BOWERS - MYERS - FLOWERS - MORTON: Mrs Ben Lamb, Jr., 129 N Kingston Ave, Rockwood, TN 37854 USA. The dau of Michael and Lucy Allen Bowers of Violet Hill, Mulmer twp, Dufferin Co, ONT, m a Myers and moved to Blooming Grove, Pennsylvania. Had 10 children. Need info. Need any info re Flowers or Morton genealogy of anywhere in Canada. Will exchange.

BROOK, BROOKE, BROOKES, BROOKS: Maurice E Comfort, R R 2, Thorndale, ONT N0M 2P0. If born IRE between 1750 and 1850 and emigrated after 1800 would like details to check against my list of 120 with above surnames in Parish of Kinowley, Co Cavan and Fermanagh.

BULMER - KAYLOR: Kathy Baker, 2170 Sherobee Rd, Apt 806, Mississauga, ONT L5A 3P8. Henry Bulmer b c1834 Scarborough, ENG, d 18 Mar 1922 Stayner, ONT; m Susan Kaylor b c1841 Vaughan twp, York Co, ONT, d 1917 Stayner. Children: Mary; John Francis; William; George; Alice M; Louisa; Annie R; Effie; Jacob W; Thomas Peter; Julia M. Would like info on children and Henry's prts. (Goodwill Bulmer b c1800 and Mary Ann? 1801-1882 Scarborough, ENG). Did Henry have bro William 1822-1899 Dunedin, ONT, m Mary Ann Taylor d 1894 and had eight children?

CASS - MCCLEOD - KELLY - GRAHM: Mrs Deborah Stephens, 3204 Mills Hwy, Charlotte, MI 48813 USA. Seeking prts of Joel Cass b c1816 USA, and wife Isabella McCleod b c1824 Canada. They lived W Nisour twp, Middlesex Co, ONT. Joel received 100 acres Crown Grant 31 Dec 1846. Their older dau Angeline b 1846 m William Kelly b c1725 Co Tyrone, IRE, s/o John Kelly & Margaret Graham. John was 60 and Margaret 51-57 in 1851 ONT census. Seeking their death dates.

CARTER: Frederick J Carter, 406 Robin Rd, Portsmouth, VA 23701 USA. Lawrence Carter

with wife Betsy and children Ambrose, Alexander, Daniel and Anthony, moved to Jefferson Co, NY c1854. Any info appreciated and postage returned.

COWAN - MCDOWELL: Mrs Joan Mackie, 69 Emmeline Cres, Agincourt, ONT M1S 1L1. Searching for dates or any info for Margaret McDowell b c1834 Kirkmichael, d/o Peter and Janey Fulton McDowell, who m David Cowan of Dalrymple in 1856.

CRUNDWELL: Mrs C Webber McGeaghan, 629 Durie St, Toronto, ONT M6S 3H2. Thomas Walter Crundwell b 1833 Tunbridge Wells, ENG, m Mary Jane Young; emigrated 1857 to Lambton Co, ONT. Children: Harriet (Randall); Mercy (McMaster); Catherine (Walker); William (Higgins); John Stephen (Hillman); Sarah (McMaster); Caroline (McMaster); Esther Louise (McPherson); Genett (Walker). Who was A E Crundwell? Any info appreciated.

DAFOE - VAN NORMAN: Stephen Wood, 225 Euclid St, Whitby, ONT L1N 5B4. Jacob Dafoe c1795-1855 ONT, s/o Michael of Fredericksburgh, UEL; lived Markham and Whitchurch twps, York Co; m Anne Van Norman c1806 USA (when, prts). Children: Catherine (William Hagerman); John; Mary Jane (1. J. Wilson, 2. James Lakey); James; David; Jacob; Eliza Ann (Robert Hill); William Jarvis; Matilda (Harvey); Manuel; Almeda (Wagner). Need anc and desc.

DE GEER - WERSON: Frankie M Evenhouse, 79 Knox Rd, E Aurora, NY 12052 USA. Widow DeGeer m Randall Werson 1859 in Lexington, Mich. 1860 census show her and all children b Canada. 1851 Canadian census must show household of deceased husband including wife b c1816; William James b 1841; Hugh b 1843; Caroline b 1847. Where were they in 1851 census?

DOYLE: John Henry, 34 Longbow Square, Agincourt, ONT M1W 2W7. Hugh Doyle, farmer and tavern keeper, d Sussex, New Brunswick 1824. Possibly served in New Jersey Volunteers. Where was he born? Wife Nancy, what was her maiden name? Some children came to Brant-Oxford area of ONT in 1820s. Would like to contact anyone working on this Doyle genealogy.

HAMILTON - MOFFATT - RANEY - THOMPSON: Mrs Joyce Cribbie, 87 Upper Canada Dr, Willowdale, ONT M2P 1S6. William Hamilton m ? Moffatt. Son George Henry b 1858 Bobcaygeon, ONT, m 1. Elizabeth Jane Crowder, 2. Henrietta Raney, d/o John b 1826 Co Cavan IRE and Elizabeth Thompson b 1829, d 1911 Sundridge, ONT. Need dates, places, anc for all but Crowder. Will exchange.

HARVEY: Mrs Sandra Dobbie, 15 Ballymena

Court, Don Mills, ONT M3C 2B8. John Michael Harvey and wife Susannah were prts of James b 22 Sept 1791, bpt 6 Oct 1791 at St Paul's Anglican Church, Halifax, Nova Scotia by Rev Bryenton, Rector. I need marriage record of John Michael and Susannah, also birth dates.

HUMBERSTONE - GUNTER: Mrs Joy Cox, 41695 Mayberry, Hemet, CA 92343 USA. Looking for prts of Lois Humberstone b 12812 d 1886, m Abraham Gunter b c1804 New Brunswick. Both bd Stockdale, Northumberland Co, ONT. Had 11 children b between 1828-1848. Was she b in Johnstown District? Some say her name Osterhout. Will exchange info.

HURLEY - GRACE: Virginia M Hurley, 11 Queensberry St, No. 8, Boston, MA 02215 USA. Thomas Hurley b 1852 Rawdon, Hants Co, Nova Scotia, d 1907 Halifax; m c1876 Annie Grace b c1854 St John's, Newfoundland, d 1949 Halifax. Children: John; Mary; Richard; Anna; Francis; Emily; Kathleen (Hanrahan); Thomas; William; Edward. Need prts of Thomas and Annie, location of marriage. Will exchange.

JACKSON - RIGGIN/REAJEN: Lester Wilker, 4353 Pettit Ave, Niagara Falls, ONT L2E 6K9. Robert Jackson 1833-1908 from Co Down, IRE, to Canada during 1830s, settled near Stratford, S Easthope twp, Perth Co, ONT m Jane Riggan. Need prts and anc in IRE. Jane Riggan 1841-1941 from St John, New Brunswick, d/o William from Charlton, Somerset, ENG, and Elizabeth (Reese), who were m Cardiff, Wales. Need anc.

JOHNSON - HANES: Roy Johnson, R R 1, Ridgville, ONT L0S 1M0. Jeremiah Johnson c1720-1749 m Rebecca Hanes 1729-1798, had son Henry c1744-1808. Did he m 1st Mary Morgan and have children Rebecca (m Joseph Brown); Mary (Andrew Templeton)? Henry m 2nd Naomi Taylor, a widow. Her son Edward Taylor 1769-1836 m Hannah Colard. Children of Henry and Naomi: Jeremiah 1771-1849 m Elizabeth Durham; Nathan 1772-1857 m Mary Dennis; John 1773-1857 m Susannah Stewart; George 1775; Henry Jr 1780-1854 m Elizabeth Smith. Henry Sr m 3rd Naomi (Corwin) Hixon 1853-1825 and had Joseph 1795 who m Elizabeth (Petric?) and inherited his pa's property in Niagara twp.

JOHNSTON: Claudia Stewart, 263 Millard St, Apt 507, Orillia, ONT L3V 4H2. John Johnston b 1762 IRE, m Susan, d/o Chief Waub-o-jeeg 1792 Sault Ste Marie, d 1826 Sault Ste Marie. Had 3 daus who m H R Schoolcraft, Archdeacon McMurray, William Salomon. Any info appreciated.

JOHNS(T)ON: Patricia Belier, 24 Sturton Rd, Weston, ONT M9P 2C6. Angus Johnson, weaver, b SCOT, d Yarmouth twp, Elgin Co, ONT 1860, m Ann ? who d Yarmouth 1850, aged 56, of 'Kintyre'. Children: Donald; James; Mary m William Fraser 1842 of London twp; Isabella; Jannet m ? Paterson before 1860; Ann d 1846 age 10; Catherine d 1847 age 26. Desire any info on fam and desc, especially info on Scottish origins. Possibly part of Kilmartin settlement in Yarmouth.

KERR - ZOLL - ROSS: Eugene P Amos, 5925 Bluejacket, Shawnee, KS 66203 USA. Margaret Kerr, d/o John b c1811 SCOT and Jennet b c1824 SCOT, was b c1849 Southwold twp, Elgin Co, ONT; m 6 Oct 1872 Caradox twp, Middlesex Co, ONT, Helmuth Zoll (Ross) b 1821 Denmark. John Kerr's bros Archibald and Colin b SCOT; bro Alexander b Canada. Need info on prts and anc of John, Jennet and Helmuth.

LARCHE: H M Sawyer, 18 So Carolina Ave, Pittsfield, MA 01201 USA. Would like names and birthdates for the children of Larche (L'-Archeveque), Benjamin (Bonit) m 1. Mathilde Barbeau 29 April 1839; m 2. Virginie Daoust 6 Aug 1879. Also for Neron (Nero) Vital m 1. Mathilda (Domitilde) Mailloux 10 Sept 1850; m 2. Eulalie Pouper 11 Nov 1864. Will exchange.

LEWIS: Mrs Helen Lewis, R R 1, Simcoe, ONT N3Y 4J9. Henry Lewis b 1834 ONT, d 19 Sept 1903 Brunel twp, Muskoka Dist.; m c1857 (where) Mary Hacking b 28 Feb 1835, d 27 Jan 1903, d/o James & Frances (Briggs). Sis Elizabeth Hacking m William Frank Crooks and also d Brunel twp. Would appreciate any info re place of birth and marriage of both fams.

MCCLINTOCK - QUIGLEY: Mrs J A Stehr, 920 Dynes Rd, No. 66, Ottawa, ONT K2C 0G8. Mary Jane McClintock b IRE c1807, of Scottish Presbyterian ancestry; to Canada c1821; m John ? Quigley ?, RC, b IRE c1781. He assumed name John McClintock. First child Margaret b 1822 Wolfe Island, ONT, m Robert Henderson on Amherst Island. Fam moved to Amherst Island, Lennox & Addington Co, ONT, where John was in Volunteer Company in 1837-38 Rebellion. Moved to Reach twp, Ontario Co, 1839. Had 10 children. Mary Jane and John bd in Utica cem, Reach twp. Appreciate any info especially before 1839.

MCNEILL: Mrs Helyn Anderson, Librarian, Colchester Historical Society, 29 Young St, Box 412, Truro, NS. Would like knowledge of location of a history thought to have been written and published in Canada about McNeill ancestry on 'Tweedside' plantation, on Cape Fear River in Bladen Co, North Carolina.

MANEY (MAYNE, MAINEY, MEANY): Kathleen D Fenton, 9459 Saragossa Place, Columbia, MD 21045 USA. Jane Maney b c1810 Co Cork, IRE; m William Doran in Emily twp, Victoria Co, ONT, c1830; d 18 June 1855 in Emily twp, aged 45. Who was Jane? Prts? Sibblings? When Immigrated? Parish and/or townland in Co Cork?

MARSHALL: Sharon M Dubeau, 96 Ranstone Gardens, Scarborough, ONT M1K 2V1. Samuel Marshall b c1798 Renfrew, SCOT; d 1884 Euphrasia twp, Grey Co, ONT; m Mary Agnes Ritchie b c1801 SCOT. Children all b Renfrew (Glasgow?), SCOT: William 1829-1884 m Sarah Walter; Margaret c1829-1892 m Robert Mitchell; Elizabeth c1831-1901 m John S March; Matilda c1834-1896 m Philip Walter. Seek info re desc.

MEIKLE: Mrs Isabel MacKenzie, 53 Aukland Lane, R R 4, King City, ONT L0G 1K0. William Meikle 14 Mar 1807-20 Nov 1874 b Whiteha-

ven, ENG; to Pictou Co, Nova Scotia 1830 with prts James and Mary (Turnbull). Two bros of James emigrated to 'the Peninsula'. Want info on bros and desc.

MENOR: J W Moody, 644 Weston Dr, Ottawa, ONT K1G 1V8. Elizabeth Menor, Protestant possible Huguenot desc, b 1820 Kingston, ONT m Robert Thomas Hall; d 14 Dec 1894 Gore Bay, ONT. Children: R T Jr; Belle; Jane; maybe others. Jane b 1855 Caledon, ONT, m Isaac Johnson, Mulmer twp, Simcoe Co 15 Nov 1871, moved to Manitoulin c1888. Info wanted on Elizabeth and anc.

OAKLEY - CARTER - GLEESON - SPAIN - WILLIAMS - LONG - KEENAN: Lois Long, Box 3271, R R 3, Nepean, ONT K2C 3H2. Welcome exchange on desc of Michael Oakley of Carney, N Tipperary, IRE. Children emigrated 1825 to Carleton Co then to other areas: Michael & James to Huntley twp; William to London; Catherine m William Carter, Clarendon, ONT; Elizabeth m Cornelius Gleeson; Sarah m Cornelius Spain; Ann m John Williams; Phoebe m Michael Long. Andrew Keenan b 1843 m Maria Long b 1844, left Nepean twp, 1865. Son John left Canada 1907 (where, desc).

READ - HOWEY: Mrs Betty O'Donnell, 44 Westglen Cres, Islington, ONT M9B 4R1. James Read m c1794 Sarah Pickard Varley, b and d ENG. Children: James; Henry; Sarah; Elizabeth; Charles b c1805 m 1833 Stamford twp, Welland Co, ONT, Hannah Howey, d/o Richard and Mary (Vannater), lived Burford twp, Brant Co; Rheuben m Manilla Cook, lived W Nissouri twp, in 1850s; Mary; Hannah; Maria m M T Lundy (lived where). Require info on prts, desc, also on Read fam picnics held in Woodstock, ONT, in 1920s.

ROBINSON: Anne M Baines, 1023 Lakeway Blvd, Lethbridge, ALTA T1K 3E3. Henry Price Robinson b c1847 Ballyeaston, Co Antrim, IRE, s/o John and Susannah. Came to Kincardine, Bruce Co, ONT c1848. Where did he go from Kincardine? Did John marry second time? Searching for desc.

ROULEY/ROWLEY: Dave Johnson, 181 Locke St N, Hamilton, ONT L8R 3B1. Henry Rouley b c1801 SCOT, m Elizabeth (McWilliams?) b July 1802 SCOT, d 10 Feb 1885 Onondaga twp, Brant Co, ONT. Children: James; Thomas; Jane; Ellen m James Smith; Marion m William Richard; Mary Ann; Elizabeth. Need place of origin in SCOT; Henry's place of death and where fam bd. Will exchange info.

SPARKS: Mrs Meda Paterson, 1840 18 A St SW, Calgary, ALTA T2T 4V9. William Henry Sparks b Devon (where) 31 Aug 1805, d 15 Oct 1896, lived in Waterdown, ONT area; m Amy Ellworthy b 12 May 1806 ENG, d 8 July 1884. Both bd Grace Anglican cem, Waterdown, ONT. To Canada c1843 with eight children to Hamilton area, Bidouln and Waterdown areas. Children: William; Amy; Maray; Reuben; Susanna; Elizabeth; John; George Southwood, all b ENG; Francis; Jane; Robert, b Canada.

STEVENSON: Myrtle Salter, Rt 4, Box 489, Ft Pierce, FL 33450, USA. Jonathan Stevenson m Elizabeth Raymond. Son Sylvanus b 1817 Canada West m Adeline Thomas c 1847 in

Canada West. They moved to Michigan before 1860. Want info on any anc.

THOMAS: Mrs Gladys Ferguson, 249 Woodland Ave, Ottawa, ONT K2B 5C8. Jane Bradley b ENG, m Joseph Thomas, minister; from ENG to Winnipeg, Manitoba late 1800s? Children: Noah; Reggie; one dau. Jane was d/o William and Elizabeth (Clarkson). Request any info.

TROMPOUR: Paul E Van Valkenburgh, 10380 Wilson, Buckley, MI 49620 USA. Meribeth Trompour b Picton, ONT, m Paul Van Valkenburgh before 1828, d before 1848. Children: Elizabeth; Jonathan; Robinson; Mary Jane; Deborah; Rebecca; Susan; Lucetta; Rhoda. Lived around Moscow, Lennox & Addington Co, ONT. Would like to contact the Trompour fam possibly around Picton area.

YAKE: Mrs Marilyn Hanson, R R 2, Washago, ONTY L0K 2B0. Daniel Yake b 1736 Alsace-Lorraine, to Pennsylvania 1770. Children: Ester m Baker of Hamilton, ONT; Jonathan; Hiram; Daniel; Gabriel; Michael; John. Any info appreciated. Also Stouffville, ONT, Yakes: John; Jacob; Hiram; Harmon; etc: bibles, documents, diaries.

YORK: Mrs Marie Baker Gordon, 3125 Radisson Ave, Windsor, ONT N9E 1Y4. Jane York b c1845 IRE, to Canada possibly Dundee, Huntington Co, QUE, d 1885; m c1864 Barney Baker and lived Osnabruck twp, Stormont Co, ONT. Possible had sis Rebecca who m Walter, bro of Barney, and lived Dundee, QUE. Need anc, siblings, birthplace and date of Jane and all York fam in IRE and Canada, desc of Jane and Rebecca.

VAN BUSKIRK - LEITCH: Barbara Bowles, 535 S Selkirk St, Thunder Bay, ONT P7E 1T7. All occurrences of the name in Pennsylvania especially Katharine 1774-1843 who m Puterbaugh and moved to Vaughan twp, York Co, ONT c1808. Archibald Leitch 1822-1875 from Greenock, SCOT, lived in King twp, York Co, ONT, and Maryborough twp, Wellington Co, m Jane Puterbaugh.

VAN SLYKE/VAN SLYCK: Rev J G VanSlyke, Box 262, Seaforth, ONT N0K 1W0. James Van Slyke b Brighton area, Northumberland Co, ONT, c1820; m Catharine McConnell b c1828. James d Malahide twp, Elgin Co, ONT 10 Feb 1905. Seeking info re James' anc who came from Albany-Schenectady area of New York state.

CORRECTIONS:

1. Sevale query in Vol. 3, No. 3, pp. 191. The surname should have been SWALE, not Sevale.
2. Marklee query in same issue. Erla May Adams' zip code should be 64063.

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