

# Canadian Genealogist

VOL. 4, NO. 2 1982





Canadian Genealogist is a quarterly magazine published by Generation Press, 172 King Henrys Boulevard, Agincourt, Ontario M1T 2V6. Subscriptions are \$20 annually (postage paid) for the calendar year (1 January - 31 December). The editors invite articles and news items from anyone with a serious interest in genealogical research. Manuscripts should be typewritten, double-spaced, with adequate margins, and addressed to: The Editor, Canadian Genealogist. While we cannot assume responsibility for loss or damage, all material will be treated with care while in our possession. It will be returned only if accompanied by a self-addressed, stamped envelope of the proper size.

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C.G.

Back numbers and additional copies are available to subscribers at \$4.50 per copy; to non-subscribers at \$5 a copy. Bulk discounts are available when ordering three or more copies of a single issue at one time. For rates, please send SASE.

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Classified advertisements are available at \$10 per single insertion each 60 words or less; \$32 for four insertions. Display rates on request.

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ISSN 0707-3232.

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**Coverline:** Abandoned cemeteries need not be allowed to crumble. This one in Wellington County, Ontario, is still maintained with loving care. The stones have all been carefully ranked, family by family, and while the effect is somewhat eerie—as if the departed are clustered together for protection—the passing genealogist has no doubt about the fact that here, at least, is a resting place of respect.



## NOTES FROM THE OTHER EDITOR

As we're now into the fourth volume of CG, I feel it's time for you to hear from the other half of the editorial team. There are a couple of things I think you should know, and I'd also like to try to explain how our publication works, especially for those of you who don't know us personally.

First, we're not a society. Don't feel you have to include your various genealogical society numbers when ordering books from us. We are, however, pleased that you belong to genealogical societies (as we do ourselves), because we feel that active participation in one or more genealogical societies is a great stimulus to your own research. In such a mad hobby it's satisfying (consoling?) to meet others of like mind.

Unfortunately, CG is still only a hobby business for us. We'd love to do it full time, but at the moment George must work full time (and overtime) for another company to keep the roof over our heads, food on the table, and me in the style to which I would like to become accustomed. Besides looking after the house, being a dressmaker, nurse, babysitter and cook for four adults and two Siamese cats, I am a full-time genealogical researcher, a transcriber of marriage registers and census, and Dominion Genealogist for the United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada (a volunteer position which takes at least two full days a week). In short, I'm one of those female persons usually referred to by her feminist counterparts as "just a housekeeper."

And so, the magazine is produced on weekends and spare time. For this reason it is often late—for which we are extremely sorry, and would like to thank you for your ever-growing patience.

When we started the publication, we saw it as our small effort to Keep Canada Together. We hoped that by publishing material from throughout this vast country people in one province would see what people in another province were doing, thinking and feeling—at least as far as family research is concerned. We were, and are, trying to introduce people to each other in case they never have the opportunity to visit them personally. Visiting personally—that's another thing we're keen on. We believe everyone in Canada should see all the rest of Canada at least once. Maybe then there'd be a better appreciation for the truly vast distances that are an every-day part of the Canadian experience—and a better appreciation for the richness and strength of our various regional heritages. We've been lucky enough to travel coast-to-coast several times, and have made many genealogical friends along the way. We want to share these friendships.

In actual production, though, only the two of us produce the magazine, with occasional help from two of our children. We both write some material. I do the drawings and most of the maps. George takes most of the photographs, (except those submitted), edits the stories he receives, then types them into a word processor from which our type is produced. This is again proofed and corrected (hopefully) and sent to the type house where the type is produced. George then pastes up the magazine 'camera-ready' for the printer. From the printer the book travels to our binder in St. Catharines, Ontario, then back home to us. In the meantime, I've had the labels printed, pasted them on envelopes, added (the exhorbitant) postage, and am ready to stuff the magazines. Finally, the envelopes are sealed (somehow or other I am always left with this choice job—ugh), and the magazines postal-code sorted into a great many cartons. (For this reason, always include your postal code with any letter: that's the way we keep you in our files—and yes, it really does move the mail faster, believe it or not). And so . . . as the sun rises in the east, the day after The Stuffing, I bid fond farewell to George as he trucks a carload of cartons to the post office . . . and so at last the magazine is once more on its way to you.

He is the Editor and Publisher. I am the Editor and Treasurer. A fair division of labor, I'm sure you'll agree . . .

# GENEALOGICALLY SPEAKING

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

## IN MEMORIAM

### Two of Canada's best known genealogists die

Roland Auger, 61, and Rev. James McGivern, 73, two of Canada's most respected and beloved genealogists, died within weeks of each other late this spring.

Roland J. Auger, died in Québec 23 June 1982 of cancer. He was one of the world's foremost experts on French-Canadian genealogy, and well known both to English Canadians and Americans for his phenomenal lectures, and his ability to encourage unilingual genealogists to cross traditional ethnic boundaries in the study of family history and genealogy.

Roland Auger was born 2 August 1920 in Quebec City, son of Armand and Jeanne (Auger) Auger. He was a graduate of the Séminaire de Québec and l'Université de Laval. He was a member emeritus of the Société Généalogique Canadienne-Française, and archivist and genealogist of the Archives Nationales du Québec since 1962. He was three times acting Keeper General of the archive, and a member of numerous Quebec and international genealogical associations.

In the course of an exceptional professional genealogical career, he was awarded the Luis de Salazar de Castro Prize by the International Institute of Genealogy, Madrid (1956), the Denis Papin Medal from the French Consulate in Quebec City (1965).

Roland Auger will be best remembered by genealogists, however, for the monumental publications he left behind, and for the gentle but thorough professionalism he brought to every genealogical study he embarked on.

His genealogical publications include: *La Grande Recrue de 1653*; with Archange Godbout, *Les Passagers du Saint-André*, (1965), *Emigration Rochelaise en Nouvelle-France*, (1970), and *Vielles Familles de France en Nouvelle-France*, (1976). With others he produced *Une Dynastie de Tuilliers: Les Drouin*, (1980). He was co-editor of *Les Memoires de la Société Généalogi-*

*que Canadienne-Française*, (1950-75), and perhaps his best known work—editor of *French Canadian & Acadian Genealogical Review*, published in both English and French. He was a contributor to the *Dictionary of Canadian Biography*, and was in the process of preparing a new edition of Volume 1 of Tanguay's mammoth *Dictionnaire Généalogique des Familles Canadiennes*, (originally published in 1871), with additional notes and corrections.

He was fluently bilingual—a remarkable man. Perhaps this editor's most enduring memory of him was on the occasion he addressed a seminar of the Ontario Genealogical Society in Ottawa. During his trip from Quebec to Ottawa he had mislaid his briefcase and lost the prepared text of his speech. He disappeared into his room, to be seen only briefly until the time due for his presentation, then proceeded, completely from memory, and in a language not his own, to give one of the most brilliant dissertations on French-Canadian genealogy I have ever heard. He will be sorely missed as an ambassador of things French in North America, and as a gentle, amiable, and productive colleague.

Rev. James S. McGivern, S.J., died in Toronto on 5 May 1982 of a heart attack. Father McGivern was a 57-year member of the Society of Jesus, and served as the society's archivist. He was also very active in genealogical organizations, was head of the Toronto branch of the United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada, and founder of the Mayflower Society, a group made up of descendants of settlers who came to North America on the Mayflower.

Father McGivern served as a major in the Canadian Army during the Second World War, was decorated, and later served as a chaplain to Canadian military units in Europe as part of the country's NATO commitment.

He was a writer of history books, had published his own family's genealogy, and for several years had a question-and-

answer genealogical column in the *Toronto Telegram*—"Your Name and Coat of Arms."

He spent his summers at the Martyrs' Shrine in Midland, Ontario, and worked with Wilfrid Jury on excavations at Ste.-Marie Among the Hurons, about which he had written extensively. He also worked on excavation at the sites of the martyrdom of the Jesuit priests in Ontario.

Funeral mass was held at Our Lady of Lourdes Church in Toronto, followed by burial at Ignatius College in Guelph. Rev. William Ryan, the Jesuit Provincial, celebrated the mass; Rev. Angus McDougall, former director of the Martyrs' Shrine, gave the eulogy; G. Emmett Cardinal Carter said the prayers of commitment.

Father McGivern was a genial and well-respected colleague, a genealogist remembered for his interest and assistance to organization activities throughout Ontario, for his sense of humor, and for his service not only to the Roman Catholic faith, but to genealogists of every denomination through his position as archivist.

#### **Film Mennonite history**

*Canada Week*, a weekly digest of things Canadian prepared by External Affairs largely for foreign distribution says Canadian Mennonites are preparing a dramatized 90-minute documentary film tracing their own history.

The film's working title is *And When They Shall Ask*, a reference to biblical scriptures such as a verse in Joshua that gives instructions to teach descendants about the past.

The Mennonites left Prussia at the invitation of Catherine the Great in 1788 to settle on the steppes of Russia and later migrated to nations around the world. There are large Mennonite populations in Canada.

David Dueck, executive producer of the film and Cornelius Krahn, a noted Mennonite author and lecturer, are visiting western Canadian communities to raise money for the project. Dueck, president of Dueck Film Productions Limited of Winnipeg, said the project has a budget of \$300,000 and enough financing has been raised to start filming.

Dueck's company produced a docu-

mentary of the Mennonites of Paraguay where large attendance at showings of the film indicated there is an awakening of interest in Mennonite heritage.

#### **French genealogist visits Ontario**

*The Archivist*, a publication of the Public Archives of Canada, reports that late last year, Mr. Joel Surcouf, director of the Archives départementales de la Mayenne, France, spent some time at the Public Archives of Canada. The French embassy in Canada chose Mr. Surcouf, an amateur genealogist, to serve as an intermediary between the French archives and the Société franco-ontarienne d'histoire et de généalogie. This society was formed in the fall of 1980 to stimulate interest in genealogical and historical knowledge and to provide Ontario residents of French origin with greater access to the resources of their heritage.

Mr. Surcouf, who came to Canada for the official establishment of the SFOHG, took a comprehensive tour of the Public Archives. He was born in Saint-Girons (Ariège), and studied at the Ecole nationale des Chartes in 1969. His Masters of Education dissertation involved a study of piracy off the coast of Aignes-Morte in 1314, and his thesis concerned the recruiting of naval officers during the Restoration of 1814-1830.

He comes by the naval interest naturally—one of his ancestors was Robert Surcouf, a French sailor and pirate who rode the high seas between 1795 and 1807. Finally, a genealogist with a really juicy ancestor!

#### **Loyalist regiment gets new colors**

The reconstituted King's Royal Regiment of New York, otherwise known as the King's Royal Yorkers, dedicated a new set of King's and Regimental Colors in memory of the original Loyalist regiment of 1776-1784 at a ceremony at Toronto's Historic Fort York on 23 May 1982.

The colors were presented by the regiment's Honorary Colonel, Mrs. Elizabeth Blair, U.E., Assistant Dominion Genealogist, United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada, and its Honorary Major, Colonel His Honor John R. Math-

erson, U.E., C.D., M.A. LL.M, F.S.A. (Scot), Honorary vice-president, U.E.L. Association of Canada.

The design of the colors was carefully researched by Musketman, Doctor John A. Houlding; assembled in the original fashion from silk by Deborah Mills, Military Tailor; and emblazoned by Grenadier Fifer, Garth A. Armstrong, a student at the Ontario College of Art and Light Infantry Drummer, Michael J. Wylie, an historian employed by the Toronto Historical Board.

The recreated regiment began in June, 1974. In October that same year, five soldiers attended the 200th Anniversary of the Defence of Quebec. Since then the unit has grown to more than 100 members, with 60 men-at-arms, 15 Drummers and Fifers, and 28 followers of the camp. It has appeared at events from Virginia to Michigan and throughout Ontario and Quebec.

As might be guessed from the fact that one of Canada's best known Loyalist genealogists, Elizabeth Blair, is Honorary Colonel, there is a strong genealogical interest in the regiment, and several members of the group can trace their ancestry to original members of the KRRNY.

### **Scottish group invites membership**

It's too late now to make plans to attend the Scottish History program given July 5-9 at the University of Guelph by Professor E. Cowan of the Department of History. But maybe you'd like to make a note to yourself to inquire about membership in the Canadian Association for Scottish Studies. That way, you'd get all the information well in advance for next year, and much more besides. The association was formed to promote interest and research in all aspects of Scottish and Scots-Canadian studies—history, literature, language, sociology, folk-literature, music and migrations. Membership includes invitations to participate in association events, as well as a subscription to the journal *Scottish Tradition*, the only annual periodical devoted to Scottish and Scots-Canadian studies. Membership is only \$10, and you can get one by writing to the Secretary-Treasurer, Canadian Association for Scottish Studies, Department of History, Uni-

versity of Guelph, Guelph, Ontario N1G 2W1.

### **Palatine ancestors?**

#### **Here's one for you**

Palatines to America is a genealogical society comprised of members who believe their ancestors may have come from the Rhineland area of Germany, Alsace, or Switzerland to North America before 1850. They are trying to help members exchange information and assist them in communicating with sources in Europe. For more information write: Dorothy H. Paul, Membership Chairman, 716 Wallbridge Dr., Indianapolis, IN 42641, USA.

### **New help for adopted children**

The Triadoption Library is a nonprofit, tax-exempt corporation founded in 1978. It is genealogical in scope, specializing in families separated by adoption. The library has a computerized service known as the International Referral Service designed to place individuals in touch with search and support organizations and other types of assistance they need. Currently there are more than 250 groups in the U.S., Canada, Australia, Mexico, New Zealand, England, and Japan who offer varying types of assistance to Triad members. In addition, there are thousands of related sources. A research service is provided by volunteers and staff for nominal copy and research fees, or research can be done in-house by individuals who visit the facility. The library is funded entirely by donations. For more information write: Triadoption Library, Westminster Community Services Center, 7571 Westminster Avenue, CA 92683, USA.

### **New genealogy group starts in Nova Scotia**

The former Genealogy Committee of the Royal Nova Scotia Historical Society has become the Genealogical Association—a successor and expansion of the former committee, which began in 1971. Although, like most other Canadian genealogical organizations, it is an association of volunteers and members, has no library, and cannot conduct personal research for family historians, it offers several useful services, including the period-

ical the *Nova Scotian Genealogist*, and several volumes of Nova Scotia Vital Statistics from newspapers (all of which are available from Generation Press).

The new group is chaired by genealogist Terrence M. Punch. Allan Marble is vice-chairman, and Julie Morris, of the Public Archives of Nova Scotia, editor. Other members of the new executive include Freda Withrow, Vernon Spurr, Helen Marrill, Ethel Crathorne, A. Ross MacKay, William Murphy and Gary Meade.

Plans call for the new association to honor existing commitments to subscribers of the Newsletter of the former Genealogy Committee of the RNSHS, but to publish only three issues of the new publication each year to reduce postal costs. Each issue will, however, contain more pages, so no loss of content is anticipated.

Fees for the calendar year will be \$10. Groups of 15 or more members may form affiliated societies, or existing groups may apply for affiliation with the new association. The objective is to provide better liaison within the genealogical community in Nova Scotia. Queries in the newsletter will continue to cost \$1 for members, \$2 for non members. Paid advertisements in the *Nova Scotian Genealogist* are \$6 per column inch.

And one final note with which the editors of CG entirely sympathize . . . Because of the prohibitive increase in postal costs the association announces as policy that it feels no obligation to answer unsolicited mail unless it includes a self-addressed stamped envelope. If stamps are not sent, the association requests a negotiable means of paying postage.

For more information write (not forgetting to enclose your SASE): Membership Secretary, Box 895, Armdale, Halifax, Nova Scotia, B3L 4K5.

#### CONFERENCES & COURSES

31 July to 2 August: 1982 International Genealogical Workshop, New Brunswick Genealogical Society, Fredericton, N.B. For information about the society and its activities write: 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. For 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 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. For information write (sending a SASE and three International Reply Coupons): Mrs. J.E. Young, 52 Portland Drive, Church Crookham, Aldershot, Hampshire, England.

28-30 October: West Coast Conference of the Federation of Genealogical Societies, Buena Park, California. For information write: Southern California Host Committee for FGS, Box 442, Fallbrook, CA 92028, USA.

2 October: Sixth Annual Long Point Genealogy Fair, Simcoe, Ontario. This year's fall fair will be held at Trinity Anglican Church, two blocks from the Eva Brook Donly Museum, while the museum undergoes renovation and expansion. There will be exhibits by some 20 or more genealogical societies, booksellers, archives, libraries, and craftsmen, as well as hundreds of genealogical books and supplies of all kind; old-fashioned crafts related to genealogy, and homemade food. Hours: 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Admission \$2 (no reservations needed). For more information write: Wm. Yeager, Curator, Eva Brook Donly Museum, 109 Norfolk Street South, Simcoe, Ontario, N3Y 2W3, or telephone 519/426-1583.

#### 1983

20 January 1983: Course on Archives, George Brown College, Toronto, Ontario. For information write: TAAG, Box 97, Station F, Toronto, Ontario M4Y 2L4, or telephone John L. Hardy, chairman, TAAG, 416/967-1212, ext. 732.

13-16 April 1983: National Genealogical Society Conference in the States, Fort Worth, Texas. For information write: Na-



tional Genealogical Society, 1921 Sunderland Place NW, Washington, DC 20036-1674, USA.

**May 1982: Ontario Genealogical Society Annual Seminar, Sudbury, Ontario.** Will take place at Laurentian University, and will be part of the centennial celebrations of the City of Sudbury. The Seminar will take into account the multi-cultural nature of the city, will include speakers on local history, native ancestry, and maps. The presentations are being geared both to beginners and experienced researchers. For more information write: Gary Peck, Chairman, Sudbury Branch, Ontario Genealogical Society, 167 Shelley Drive, Sudbury, Ontario P3A 2S6.

### NEW PUBLICATIONS & RESOURCES

A Canadian Historical Atlas Collection on Microfiche, is something we've mentioned before. The Pontiac Area Historical and Genealogical Society of Pontiac, Michigan, with the permission of Cumming Publishers of Stratford, Ontario, has preserved on microfiche 16 historical atlases of Ontario and one of the Quebec-Eastern Townships area—in effect, the whole Cumming Atlas collection. Purchased individually, the collection would cost more than \$350—and some of the atlases are now out of print, and unavailable. The microfiche edition costs only \$200, which includes insurance and handling charges. This set is especially useful for libraries, societies and churches who experience demand for reference materials, but have limited space and budgets. Nor has the publishing society forgotten the personal researcher. Individual counties are available on individual microfiche, priced individually. For more information write: The Pontiac Area Historical and Genealogical Society, Box 3571, Pontiac, MI 48509-3571 USA.

**Philadelphia Naturalization Records, 1789-1880**, will shortly be available from Gale Publishers of Detroit. It opens up a huge new wealth of hard-to-locate genealogical material of value to researchers—and almost certainly of value to Canadians in locating missing links. The work is an alphabetical index to the names of more than 113,000 aliens from more than 40 countries who applied

for U.S. citizenship through the Philadelphia court system during the period 1789-1880. The work was originally entitled *Index to Records of Aliens' Declarations of Intention and/or Oaths of Allegiance, 1789-1880*.

The **H. C. Burleigh Collection** is the work of genealogist H.C. Burleigh of Bath, Ontario, whose lifelong interest in the mainly Loyalist settlers of Prince Edward County, Ontario, resulted in the compilation of genealogical files for more than 800 names. Following the recent death of Dr. Burleigh, the papers were donated to the Queens University Archives in Kingston, Ontario, and were they may be searched 9 a.m. to 12 noon, and 1 p.m. - 5 p.m. any weekday.

**Saint Brigid's, Quebec; A History of Grosse Ile: Canada's St. Lawrence River Quarantine Station; and The Voyage of the Naparima**, are three new books on the Irish in Quebec from Carraig Books. The first two are by Sister Marianna O'Gallagher, S.C.H.; the third by James Mangan, F.S.C. The *History of Grosse Ile* is not expected until 1983, but the other two books are available now. The book on Saint Brigid's is the story of the building of the Home, and contains documents, maps, lists of the committees, and photos. *The Voyage of the Naparima* is the story of a young teacher's travels from Sligo to Grosse Ile in 1847. The book contains a supplement with a few names of orphans in the care of the Protestant Bishop of Montreal, and a description of several monuments in various Canadian cities raised to the honor of the Irish who died in 1847. For more information write: Carraig Books, 950 des Braves, Québec, Québec G1S 3C6.

**Index to the Canadian Census of B.C., Part 1**, contains just under 100 pages of surnames listed alphabetically with household number along with maps showing the enumeration areas of B.C. in 1881. It's \$6 a copy plus \$2 postage and handling. For a copy write: L.W. Main, 2674 Kitchener Street, Vancouver, B.C. V5K 3C8.

The **Cornish American**, is the name of a new newsletter being edited and published by Robert D. Rowe, Sr. It's a newsletter by a Cornishman about Cornishmen, their origins, customs, and heritage. For more information write:

Robert D. Rowe, Sr., 353 Ann St. NE, Grand Rapids, MI 49505.

**New guides being prepared for searchers in New York State**, ought to make the job a little easier. New York was the largest state in population, and the largest port of entry for emigrants. The sheer volume of records available, however, often makes searches confusing. A new series of booklets called *New York Genealogical Research Secrets* is being compiled to help simplify the work and minimize confusion.

So far, one booklet on the state's available records has been completed, and one booklet each on the county sources has been completed for Cayuga, Chenango, Cortland, Hamilton, Madison, Oneida, Onondaga, Otsego, and Saint Lawrence. The price per state/county booklet is \$5 (US\$) postpaid. Included in the guides are the "secrets" of what may be found in local archives, libraries, historical societies, the Mormon Genealogical Library and local vital records clerks' offices. A short gazetteer of each county is also included. For information, write with a SASE to: New York Research Secrets, Box 2175, Empire State Plaza Station, Albany, NY 12220, USA.

#### **FAMILY REUNIONS & NEWSLETTERS**

**Calling all Galbraiths.** The Clan Galbraith Association of North America will hold its annual reunion at Golden, Colorado, 12 - 15 August. Membership in the Association is not required to attend, but membership fee is \$6 US\$ a year and includes its *Red Tower* newsletter. For more information write: Mrs. Florence Waldie, 106 Lansdale Ct., Pittsburgh, PA 15237, USA.

**Calling all MacDuffs.** The Clan MacDuff Association has been reorganized. Surnames or septs include Duff, MacDuff, McDuff, Abernethy, Fife, Fyffe, Hume, Kilgour, Spence and Spens. The Clan MacDuff is planning to meet with other clans at the International Gathering of the Clans in Nova Scotia in 1983, and in Scotland in 1985. For more information write: Clan MacDuff Association, International Headquarters, R.R. 2, Carleton Place, Ontario K7C 3P2.

**Calling all Lesters and Hays.** The family reunion may already have taken place,

but you can find out more about the family by writing: Mrs. Diana Cole, Box 801, Geraldton, Ontario P0T 1M0. A family history and family cookbook are in the offing.

**Calling all Underhills.** Organized in 1892 and incorporated in 1903, the society was set up to bring together all Underhills and Underhill descendants. Particularly interested in the descendants of Capt. John Underhill 1597-1672, the society nevertheless tries to deal with all North American families of Underhill descent. It publishes two newsletters and a bulletin yearly for dues of \$5 US\$. Vol. 1-4 of the Underhill Genealogy, published in 1932, is out of print, but two new volumes (5 & 6) published in 1980 are still for sale for \$50 US\$. For more information write: Underhill Society of America, Inc., 209B Huntington Drive, Lakewood, NJ 08701, USA.

**Calling all Watson, Harland, Thurtell, Davis and Neeve families from England, and the Harvey family from Ireland.** Too late now to attend last year's reunion (which took place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Campbell, R.R. 5, Guelph, Ontario) but we thought we'd bring this to your attention anyway. The kind reader who sent us the information forgot to include his or her name and address, but did send us a complete history of the family! If any of these names bear on those you're searching, try writing Charlotte V. Mackie of R.R. 5, Guelph, Ontario, who is the family historian, and who, with assistance from others, has been researching the family since 1979.

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

# *The Loyalists of Sorel*

By Walter S. Whyte

*In 1983 and the year following, Canadians will mark the 200th anniversary of the settlement of the Loyalists in Canada. To that point, Britain's 'Northern Department' had been a sparsely settled, thickly forested, virtually unknown land, except for those areas which had known French settlement in the previous century. In this and subsequent issues, Canadian Genealogist will pay tribute to these early settlers of Canada, and publish as much genealogical information on Loyalists and their descendants as we can. We urge those of you with Loyalist genealogical and historical information of a genealogical nature ready or nearly ready for publication to consider this journal an ongoing platform for your efforts. Our thanks for Walter S. Whyte for this excellent preview of a little-known area of Loyalist settlement.*

## **Prologue**

The defeat of Burgogne at Saratoga in October of 1777 and his subsequent surrender brought an end to the War of Independence between Great Britain and the thirteen colonies.

The treaty of 1783 attempted to play fair with the Loyalists, and in return for British generosity the American negotiators promised that the American Congress would "earnestly recommend" to the state governments action to obtain either return of Loyalist property or compensation for those who had been plundered. Only South Carolina made any serious effort to honour it. In the other states persecution of the Loyalists who returned to seek redress was as fierce as had been the original pillaging. The principal results of this aspect of the peace settlement were that the British government undertook to subsidize the resettlement of many thousands of Loyalists in Canada. About 40,000 Loyalists found their way to Nova Scotia and Quebec, bringing with them one of the strongest determinants in Canadian history—an abiding distaste for the American version of republican democracy.

The almost legendary role of the Loyalists is today frequently held up to ridicule, partly because some of their descendants claim a special, almost aristocratic social precedence, but the majority felt themselves to be expressing firm political conviction and have contributed their share of political reformers throughout the succeeding years. With the French Canadians, the Loyalists form indisputably the most basic historical ingredient of Canadian nationhood.

## **The Exodus**

Of the 10,000 Loyalists who filtered into Quebec, most came up the Lake Champlain-Richelieu River route—the classic military passage between the St. Lawrence and the Hudson—while smaller streams moved across the wilderness of Northern New York to emerge at Kingston. Many of these had served in the Loyalist regiments during the war; many others came because they lived in communities which were predominantly Loyalist and thus had little choice.

It is probable that before the American Revolution there were no English-speaking people in Sorel. Although then merely a hamlet or village, this place was the scene of much activity. During the tumultuous days of 1776, large bodies of troops passed through and at times were stationed here: the German auxiliaries employed by England were quartered here, and sent on as they arrived in the country. A letter from Sir Frederick Haldimand to Lord George Germain in October of 1778, written from his camp in Sorel where fortifications were in progress, indicates his proposed use of the Seigniory: ". . . It is my intention therefore, if time and circumstances favour me, to make Sorel a place of strength with Permanent Works, as the importance of it deserves. The Seigneurie of this Place is vested in merchants residing in England, and the Inhabitants of it, people remarkable for their courage and resolution, have distinguished themselves very much by their attachment to the Government even at a time the Rebels were Masters of that Country, in which account I think it would serve the King's interest to bestow some Public mark of favour upon them, such as remitting them the Quitrents which they pay for their lands to the Seigneur, and the Seigneurie being to be sold, and the purchase would not exceed £3,000, having been offered for that sum, I submit to Your Lordship whether it would not be best to give orders to treat immediately with the Proprietors, Messrs. Greenwood and Higginson in London, both for enabling me to effect the purchase . . ."

The purchase was eventually made in 1781 and Sorel became a clearing house for the steady stream of refugees from the south.

A certain number of them settled here forming the nucleus of the English population. Another addition was occasioned by Sorel being selected as one of the stations for "Military Invalids," or "Outside Chelsea Pensioners" as they were also called. These old soldiers and their dependants numbering several hundreds, were sent here under the medical care of Dr., Christopher Carter.

The villages of Yamaska, Yamachiche, like that of Sorel, received contingents of Loyalists. On 8 September 1778, Edward Foy spoke to the captains of the parishes surrounding Sorel, requesting them to build storehouses, barracks, and a hospital to receive the newcomers.

The Loyalists arrived in number from Albany, Susquehanna, Charlotte and Gloucester counties. On 1 July 1779, Captain Daniel McAlpin of the 60th Regiment notified the Governor that 853 Loyalists had entered this part of the country, and 87 amongst them had settled in Sorel.

Five companies comprising 300 men were stationed here under the command of Captains Daniel McAlpin, Ebenezer Jessup, John Peters, Robert Leakes and Samuel Adams. There were 44 children and 22 women among the colonists: Mrs. Dalmage and her child; Dames Foster, Parrot and Wilson. Mrs. Wilson had four children. Dames McKinnon, Mann, Hartman, Bustead, Maybee, Jones, Rogers, Borden, Stephens, McIntosh, McDaniel, McDonnel, Hallibert and Hassel. The family Hassel included four children. Among the men, we note Messrs. S. Huntingdon, John Embery, John Jones, Barrackmaster, Captain Johnston from Fort Edward, and James Brackenridge from near New York. "All are in a state of distress" wrote McAlpin in his report, "and are in urgent need of help."

By the beginning of December 1783, there were 132 Loyalists in Sorel, and this number was increased to 653 by counting those at Yamaska. Governor Haldimand was obliged to see to their needs as the winter had begun, and we note he furnished the settlers with the following: 360 yards of linen cloth, 149 yards of woolen cloth, 73 blankets, 110 pairs of stockings, 106 pairs of shoes and 10 pairs of short leggings and mitts.

On a return of "Disbanded Troops and Loyalists settled on the Seigniorship at Sorel" mustered by John Barnes on 12 September 1784 we find mention of the following families: Captain Joseph Jessup, Graham Franch, Samuel Rose, John Wilson, John Wilson Junior, Silas Hamden, Isaac Iriot, Reuben Hawley, Jeremiah Heleaker, Abraham Heleaker, James Sea, Herman Sea, John Sea, Alexander McNeil, John Gillis, Eliu Northrupp, John Phelps, J. Rogers, William Rogers, Jesse Brown, Dan Scott, William Upton, Joseph Sutherland, Richard Harris, George Campbell, Peter Plass, Major Jessup and his family, Grant Miller, Aaron Bull, David Castle, Jenny Simpson, David Beatty, Thomas Freeman, Fran. Hogle, James Walker, M.D., Joseph Greers, John Poovis, J. Kenny, James Sutherland, John Bryan, Amasiah Howe, Michael Bilby, Patrick Nugent, John Scully, John Gray, John Hall, Phillip Cook, The Rev. John Doty, Dougal Cameron, John Jones, Barrackmaster, Daniel Dorge, Mathew Buckley, Alex. White, Patrick Smith, Jacob Dies, Fred Williams, Felix Myers, Henry Dellenback, Samuel Buck, Daniel Buck, George Rowse, Daniel Stewart, Peter Cramer, John Dawson, Stafford Vassell, George Hare, Julius Rush, Godfrey Sibert, Ben. Galloway, Anth. Wilment, Azor Northrup, John Heleaker, Daniel Lighthouse, Philip Cook, John Ansum, Argentine Paraderce, Widow Crosier, John Driver, Ezkil Outerhart, Michael Dobbs, Jesse Armstrong, John Robinson, George Foedle, Joseph Elworth, John Kluck, Arch. Forrester, Alex. McKenzie, Charles Fielding, Henry Hogland, John Cole, John Thorne, Elias Holmes, and Mistresses Brown, Brooks, Rogers, Crosier, McPherson, David Rogers, Nicolas Claus, Cato Teine and John Claus.

It is to be noted that they had not been entirely idle during their stay in the Seigniorship as at least 54 families had acreage cleared by this time. There was a total of 95 families comprising 316 men, women and children included in the above muster.

Many received help from the Hospital, being old soldiers or Loyalists. The Hospital gave asylum to the sick men, women and children until around 1830. By decision of the Council, dated 26 December 1787, eight lots were drawn and the lucky winners were: Robert Monagh, Robert Woolsey, John Askquith, Joseph Frobisher, Robert Lester, John Gray, James McGill and John Antrobus. John Molson also obtained lot no. 99, which measured 188 feet on Queen Street, and 140 feet in depth on the River Richelieu.

Having full confidence in Haldimand's judgement, as well as his knowledge of the country, the British ministry left to him the distribution of the Loyalists, with the suggestion that the important district of Sorel be settled as soon as possible with old soldiers, in order to form a barrier at that entrance to the province. To ensure the district's being thickly populated, the lots were made small, only sixty acres, but each settler was to have a town lot in addition, as soon as a site was fixed upon, and the remainder of his allowance would be granted him either on the Chaleur Bay or at Catarauqui, now King-



ston.

The governor enforced the strictest impartiality in the bestowal of lands, and would not grant to officers the choice of front lots at Sorel, as they requested, but said they must take their chances in drawing, on an equality with the men. The allowance for all was sufficiently liberal—5,000 acres to a field officer, 3,000 apiece to the captains, 2,000 to subalterns, 200 to each non-commissioned officer or private, with an extra grant of 50 acres more for his wife and each child. Arrived at the age of 21, every son or daughter of a Loyalists was given 200 acres in addition.

Governor Haldimand had altruistic motives in the settling of the Seignior, but the type of settler he had to deal with was not always of the settling type.

"It is," said a report, "the intention of the Governor, to settle the Seignior and the town, with people of an industrial category, giving them sixty acres in the Seignior and a lot in town, so as to encourage them to follow a trade of their own choosing. But the contrary has occurred. The greatest part of them pass a life of inactivity, slothfully awaiting for the Government to feed them. Their personal jealousies tempt them to falsely accuse the officers of the Government, their spirit of criticism is the result of their disappointment and a real distress has followed . . ."

This stern rebuke was the result of an inquiry into a large number of complaints made by the Loyalists concerning rations, lodgings, accusations against the town officials, etc., and resulted in a twenty-page report dated 23 July 1787 that refuted almost all their claims and arguments. The bad feeling in the colony was brought about very probably by the influx of many different racial factions with corresponding differences in religion.

The earliest efforts for the propagation of the Protestant religion in Canada had been made in Sorel. Attached to the 34th regiment was a certain Thomas Charles Heslop Scott who acted as chaplain, but proved a constant source of annoyance to its colonel Barry St. Leger. To dispose of him Scott was sent to Sorel to take charge of the protestant population. He again caused friction with the authorities so that on 24 October 1781, Robert Mathews, agent of the Seignior, indicated to Scott that he was "persona non grata."

The continued influx of Loyalists during the year 1783 into the Seignior prompted the population to search out a permanent minister, and so at the end of the year a petition was sent to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, begging them to send a Minister of the Gospel to reside in the Seignior. The following is a copy of the record, taken from the vestry minute book of the Church, of the reply from the Society to the petition.

"The Venerable Society incorporated by Royal Charter for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, taking into their serious and Apostolic consideration the deplorable state of the Protestant religion in the Province of Canada—Resolved in the year of our Lord 1784, to pay due attention thereto, and as the Reverend Mr. Doty, late the Society's missionary at Schenectady, then in London, did freely offer his services to them, they judged it fitting to endeavor the Establishment of a Church at Sorel, and accordingly appointed him their Missionary at that place." (Vide the Society's abstract for 1784, page 43).

Following this exchange of correspondence, the Reverend John Doty embarked during the month of April 1784 at Gravesend, England, and arrived at Quebec in June, and at Sorel on 14 July 1784, where he celebrated Divine Service and preached his first sermon. This is the date of the foundation of the Anglican parish in Sorel, and the first Anglican mission in Canada.

The chapel where the faithful united was a wooden building located at the end of King Street, a few steps from the Richelieu market. This building had already served as a military storehouse. The interior was cleaned and redecorated, and a tower was added, in which was installed a bell donated from one of the visiting ships of the period. This same bell is the one which is heard calling the faithful to services today at Christ Church in Royal Square.

In 1789, owing to the newly laid outlines of the town, it was found that the church encroached upon the street, and so therefore the congregation considered building elsewhere. In the month of April 1790 at a special meeting of the vestry, the Rector, Church Wardens and members present, it was decided to build a Church on land graciously donated by the Government, on the east side of Royal Square. The building was of wood, and was laid out on the exact site of the Church we see today.

A civil engineer, probably Major French, drew up a plan of the town in its quadrilateral form, with wide streets which intersected at right angles. These streets are designated with the names of the principal personages of the Royal Family of that day, George, King, Queen, Augusta, Sophia (today changed to Hôtel Dieu Avenue), Prince, Phipps, Charlotte. In the center was left a public place of Place d'Armes. This is the park which we admire so much today. The town was then divided up into building lots. The agent of the Seignior, Samuel Holland, recorded the distribution of the lots on tickets, specimens of which are still in existence.

Each of these lots were given in "franc and common socage", without any title or seigniorial rent; this was the Royal Proclamation. At the request of Robert Jones, the English authorities consented to charge a rental, which later was the cause of a lengthy debate between the citizens and the Government.

On 24 July 1787, the agent of the Seignior reported that 107 persons had accepted lots in the town, and the establishment of the Loylaists in the Seignior was made just as rapidly.

In the month of September 1787, Canada received the visit of His Royal Highness Prince William-Henry. Quebec, Montreal and Chambly gave him a magnificent reception, and his visit to Sorel was by no means commonplace. From the Gazette de Québec we read of the event as follows:

"Yesterday afternoon, the 18th of September around 4 o'clock, His Royal Highness the Prince, on his return from Montreal and Chambly, honoured us with his visit. He was saluted with a salvo of artillery by the garrison as he entered the grounds of the Seigniorial Mansion, where the Honorable Samuel Holland, Esquire, Surveyor-General of the Province presented him with a plan of the town, whereupon His Royal Highness graciously consented to honour the town with his name, 'William-Henry'. After having dined at the Mansion, His Royal Highness was conducted to the Royal Square where he was again saluted by the garrison. This was followed by a short visit to the Stores, after which he crossed over to Berthier



accompanied by Colonel Dundas and Captain Smith of the Artillery. His Royal Highness was saluted a third time when he embarked in his boat, by the garrison and the Candian Militia. It is impossible to describe the expression of contentment manifested on all present on this august occasion. We are flattered that all the loyal inhabitants of William-Henry will long remember this event with a joy always new."

From this epoch the town took the name of William-Henry, a name it conserved for three-quarters of a century.

In 1795, Isaac Weld, during one of his journeys through America, visited Sorel, and described it in these terms:

"Sorel is situated at the outlet of a river of the same name, which draws its waters from Lake Champlain and discharges them into the River St. Lawrence. Its foundation dates only from 1787. The plan from which it was laid out is vast and regular, with large streets and a superb square in the middle. But we can only count at present a hundred houses, all constructed with very little taste and with large spaces between them. It is the only town between Montreal and Quebec where the English language is dominant. The inhabitants are largely Loyalists from the United States who have sought refuge in Canada. Their biggest commerce is in boat building . . . ."

This citation of the celebrated traveller confirmed the report of John Jones.

At this period, Sorel contained two churches; one Catholic and one Protestant, the Fort, the Storehouses, the Barracks, a Hospital, the Governor's house, which the Duke of Kent, father of Queen Victoria was one day to make his residence, situated on the Southeast side of the Richelieu River, in the middle of a lovely garden. On the hill, which extended from there in a northerly direction, the Commandants of the fort erected earthworks to protect the town from any surprise attack.

In Joseph Bouchette's *Topographical Description of the Province of Lower Canada*, published in May, 1815, there is a plan of the town of 'William-Henry', together with the following notation:

"The present town of Sorel was begun in the year 1785, when some Loyalists and disbanded soldiers settled at it, and it still continues to be the residence of many old military servants of the crown, who exist upon pensions allowed them by the government. A small distance from a little rivulet to the southward of the place is a blockhouse and an hospital, and a little further on a good wooden building, with outhouses, gardens, etc., called the "Government house", serving as a residence for the commanding officer of the troops stationed here, usually one or two companies of infantry."

### **The early families of William-Henry**

Among the important families who played an interesting role in the history of William-Henry from its beginning are those of Jones, Nelson, Walker and Jessup.

The family of Jones had its origin in John Jones, an ex-soldier of the British Army, who was born in England, emigrated to America in the year 1755, and served in the 44th regiment. In 1763, General Gage awarded him the rank of

Captain and established him as Barrack-Master at Fort George and all interlying posts as far as Albany. Coming to Canada after the American Revolution, he obtained the same position of Barrack-Master at Sorel. On 28 October 1787, he purchased a lot with the intention of building on George Street.

In 1793, he requested the Governor to allow his son Robert Jones, who had rendered considerable services to the Government during the American wars, the right of succession to his position. This request was granted, and so Robert Jones became the confidential agent to the English authorities, who placed in his hands the administration of the Seigniori of Sorel. The new agent showed plenty of zeal in the handling of his new functions. From 1798 up until 1806, he handled more than fifty land concessions to both the inhabitants and the Loyalists of the Seigniori. He had built a number of blacksmith shops, and three gristmills which paid an annual rental of 40 pounds.

On 1 April 1799, he purchased the grounds belonging to the Catholic parish of Sorel, which had been given to them by the old Seigneur M. de Ramsay, and on which he consented to pay an annual rental of £6. The parish, however, reserved the right to retain six acres in case they wished to construct a church and sacristy in the future to replace the old buildings.

In 1806, Jones abandoned the administration of the affairs of the Seigniori, and as he was in debt to the Crown, he resold the lands he had purchased from the parish to John Kent Welles; the last mentioned accepted this property in the name of the Governor, Sir Peregrine Maitland. Jones, from the records of the Notaries Mondelet and Daveluy of Sorel, owed the sum of £296 which he had collected from the Seigniorial rents of Sorel and apparently had never handed in. He had, however, rendered good service in his position of Justice of the Peace, especially during the troubled times of 1837. His name is encountered in all the important events that passed during this period. At the time of his death, he was Colonel of the Militia and had attained the ripe old age of 74. He was buried in the Anglican cemetery on 27 December 1844, and left many children to succeed him. His brothers Isaac and John Jones were participants in an election brawl which resulted in the death of a certain Marcoux in 1834.

The Jessup family, represented in Canada by three of its members, Edward, Joseph and Ebenezer Jessup, were descended from the head of their family Edward Jessup, originally from Yorkshire, England, who had established himself at New York and had married a young lady of the region, Miss Elizabeth Hyde, who died in 1747 at Fairfield, Connecticut.

Joseph Jessup, who was born at Fairfield, married a Miss Abigail James who was originally from Wales; he died at Montreal in 1778, at the age of 79.

Ebenezer Jessup, who was a King's Lieutenant in the Royal American Regiment, married Elizabeth, daughter of Johnathan Dibbel. From this marriage was born Henry James Jessup, Barrister, who married in turn Anna Maria, daughter of John Bowes, on 28 January 1788. John Bowes was originally from the County of Strathmore in Scotland. From the marriage of Henry Jessup were born five daughters, Leah, Sarah, Elizabeth, Deborah, and Mary-Ann.

Edward Jessup, who established himself at Sorel, was born in the Parish of Stanford, County of Fairfield, in December 1735. He became a Major in the Loyalist army, and married Abigail Dibbel, daughter of Johnathan Dibbel, and



sister of Elizabeth. They had two children, Edward and Abigail.

Edward Jessup Jr. became a Lieutenant in the Loyal Rangers Regiment. He was born at Albany in the State of New York, on 26 May 1766, and married Suzanne, the daughter of Simon Covell. Abigail, his sister, born in Dutchess County, State of New York, was married in 1781 to Dr. James Walker, Surgeon Major of the English Army, assigned to the Royal Canadian Regiment.

Major Edward Jessup purchased from Jean Drouet Esquire, of Richardville, a section of property comprising six acres on Ile Madame, and one-third of the Islands contained on the Batture-aux-Carpes, from Messire Pierre Martel, curé of the Parish and testamentary executor of Dame Thérèse Douchouquet, original owner of these islands. At his death, he was Judge of the Court of Appeals, and it was he, together with his son-in-law Doctor Walker, who purchased on 29 October the Government Buildings situated on the Point of Sorel (St. Joseph), comprising the Doctor's house, the kitchen, the hospital, and two grist mills. John Craigie, merchant, acted in the name of the Governor. The buildings they purchased were in poor shape and it became necessary to expend the sum of £200 to put them in a liveable condition. The Governnor engaged himself to remit the money expended, when and if the property was resold to the Government. The contract included the gardens which surrounded the property as well. In 1818, a certain Joseph Jollief obtained the concession to this property from the Government to construct a shipyard. This site was later to become the nucleus of the Government Shipyards, which were torn down in 1939 to provide a place for Sorel Industries Limited.

Doctor Walker celebrated his marriage with Abigail Jessup on 15 November 1781, and died in 1812. His widow retired to Upper Canada and died around 1838. Four children were born to this union: Hamilton, on 15 July 1782; Edward on 2 July 1784; Phoebe in October 1786; and James, born 3 December 1788. James married Suzanne Hus-Lemoine in 1832, and died suddenly at Coteau Landing 24 June 1841. He was buried in Sorel, and left four daughters behind: Elizabeth who married Robert Nelson; Marie who married John George Crebassa; Caroline who married Walter Nelson; and Jeanne-Sophie who married Frederick Walker Long-Penton.

The head of the Nelson family was William Nelson, born in Nesham, Yorkshire, England. He settled early in Sorel with other Loyalists, and was a cousin of the hero of Trafalgar, Horatio Nelson. He was a schoolmaster by profession, and a warden of the Anglican Church in Sorel. He died on 10 June 1834 at the age of 84. His wife was born in Catskill, N.Y., and her maiden name was Jane Dies. This family has given to us, among other remarkable men, Dr. Wolfred and Robert Nelson, who distinguished themselves by the part they played in the revolutionary movement of 1837-1838.

Wolfred Nelson was elected in 1827 as a representative to the Commons for the District of Sorel, but he lived in Saint Denis-sur-Richelieu in 1837. Deputy for Richelieu County in 1844, he became Mayor of Montreal from 1854-1855, President of the College of Surgeons and Doctors of Lower Canada in 1851, and President of the Board of Inspectors of Prisons and Asylums for the Province. He died at Montreal on 17 June 1863 at the age of 71.

His brother, Dr. Robert Nelson, is not less celebrated. He raised the standard of revolt in 1837 and tried to establish a republic on the shores of the St.

Lawrence. In two of his late proclamations, he declared himself President of the Provisionary Government and Chief of the Patriots Army.

After the defeat of his ill-advised partisans, he took refuge in the United States and died on 1 March 1873 at the age of 80 at his home on Staten Island in the State of New York.

The remains of the Nelson family were originally buried in the English Cemetery which was located on Charlotte Street at the place where we now find the Police and Fire station. As this burial ground became too close to the center of town, the remains of all those buried there were transported to the present cemetery which is located just below the Collège Mont Saint-Bernard. There, beneath the grassy mounds under the spreading branches of the great pines, sleep those distinguished persons who played such an important part in the development of our country.

Two monuments in white marble mark their last resting place. The first monument bears the following inscription: "In memory of Wolfred Nelson, Esq., M.D., died at Montreal, June 17, 1863, age 71 years. Of sterling integrity and unsurpassed highmindedness in every relation of life, he died beloved and lamented by all to whom his exalted virtues had endeared him. He was M.P.P. for Sorel in 1827, and Richelieu in 1844. Also Mayor of Montreal in 1854 and 1855 and president of the L.C. College of Physicians and Surgeons for several years. From 1851 he was Chairman of the Board of Asylums, etc. Here lieth God's noblest work, an honest man."

There is a second marble monument on which is inscribed:

"In memory of Robert Nelson, M.D.  
Died at Staten Island, N.Y.  
March 1, 1873,  
Aged 80"

On this same monument are seen the epitaphs of the following members of the Nelson family. Rebecca Nelson, widow of Valentine Hall of the 99th Regiment, who died on 27 February 1874, aged 86 years; George Nelson buried in 1839, at the age of 73, also his widow Mary Ann Boon; Alphery Nelson, died on 26 October 1876, aged 86; William Nelson, died in 1834, aged 84 years and also his widow, who was born at Catskill, State of New York, who died on 3 September 1845, at the age of 79.

Another Loyalist worthy of mention was Daniel McPherson. He was born in Fort William, Invernesshire, Scotland, in 1753, emigrated to America in his youth and settled in Philadelphia. An ardent Loyalist, he was obliged to leave after the war in 1779. Settled in Sorel where he bought a farm on the banks of the Richelieu, he married Mary Kelly in 1781. Sometime afterwards he left Sorel for Gaspé.

In 1802 he purchased the seigneurie of l'Île-aux-Grues near Montmagny. He had four children, two boys and two girls. His eldest son succeeded to the seigneurie in 1829 and the other became a notary in Quebec.

John, the second seigneur, had three daughters, one of whom married her cousin Henri Benjamin Lemoine, eldest son of Benjamin Lemoine and Julia Anne McPherson. A son of this union, McPherson Lemoine, succeeded in turn to the seigneurie. His uncle, Sir James McPherson Lemoine, is classed

among our great Canadian authors. President of the Quebec Historical and Literary Society, he was knighted by Queen Victoria in 1897 for his distinguished literary contributions to Canada. He died at Spencer Grange in Silsby, Quebec, in 1912. [Spencer Grange was a part of Spencer Wood that his father-in-law Mr. Atkinson had retained when he sold Spencer Wood (Bois de Coulonge) to the government for the summer residence of Lord Elgin.] The grandson of this Scottish Loyalist had come a long way.

### The "Outside Chelsea Pensioners" of Sorel

Of the Loyalists who overcame the hardships involved in starting anew in this northern wilderness much has been said, but of the older people, unaccustomed and unable to adapt to the rude life of the backwoods, history has been less kind.

A large number of these old Loyalists subsisted on meagre government-supplied rations, but were without lodging and medical attention. As previously mentioned, Governor Haldimand, in an effort to alleviate the hardships and sufferings of the old soldiers, and also in many cases, of destitute widows with young children, came to their support. His assistance took the form of:

" . . . relief of American Loyalists and dependants who came to Canada after the peace of 1783, and also for Old Soldiers who have served in the war, and who are destitute of any support.

"Application for admission to this Bounty of his Majesty will be considered with special reference to these restrictions—with the intention of striking off any from the list whose irregular habits will show them to be persons unworthy of His Majesty's most gracious bounty."

The "Asylum for Invalids" or the "Outside Chelsea Pensioners" was established in the Seigniorship of Sorel under the supervision of Dr. Christopher Carter and the agent of the Seigniorship. The "Out-patients" were lodged in huts erected for the purpose, evidence of which can be seen on the map of William-Henry (Sorel), published in 1815. They drew a meagre ration allowance from the commissary at Sorel. Men received a full ration, women a half-ration, and children a quarter-ration. The ration consisted of one pound of flour and one half-pound of salt pork per diem. Winter fuel allowance was one foot of wood for men and women, and six inches for a child, plus two ounces of candles. The summer allowance was two inches of wood.

Rations of clothing, etc., were issued annually to invalid Loyalists and included blankets, shirts, cloth, shoes, stockings, mitts, sets of bedding, stoves and stovepipes.

It had been originally expected that the asylum was to have been a temporary expediency, but there was a continual coming and going, and when old people died or left, others were admitted in their place. The last quarterly return of 31 March 1868 shows one invalid still in residence, Angela Hall, aged 79, the daughter of a long-dead Loyalist, carrying on a lonely existence.

The burial records of Christ Church in Sorel give us a sad history of the ultimate end of these old Loyalists, as one-by-one they died. The terse obituaries mention "an old Loyalist", or "late of his Majesty's forces": "a soldier, native of Brunswick", or "a relict of a Loyalist." Some of these old people were

found dead of the cold in mid-winter, "unwept, unhonoured and unsung."

### Epilogue

It would be a major task to attempt to research and write of the Loyalist contribution to Sorel. The layout and construction of the town, the foundation of a shipbuilding industry, the cultural impact and the industrial evolution they brought about has all played a major part in making Sorel what it is today.

Haldimand's original intention of making Sorel "a place of strength with Permanent Works, as the importance it deserves", has been misinterpreted by a number of writers as an attempt to displace the French-Canadian population. The remark that "Ceux qui arrivaient nombreux au commencement du siecle dernier pour nous noyer, sont a jamais disparus", should not be taken too literally. Notwithstanding that very few of the old Loyalist family names exist today, hundreds French-Canadian families in Sorel have among their ancestors one or another of those old Loyalists. The tree should be judged by its roots, not only by the fruit it bears.

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# *Passenger lists of "Foreign Protestants" to Nova Scotia, 1751*

By Terrence M. Punch, FRSAI

The story of the settlement of a group of Europeans in Nova Scotia has often been told, with the late Dr. Winthrop Bell's book, *The "Foreign Protestants" and the Settlement of Nova Scotia* (Toronto, 1961), becoming the major academic account of the episode. A number of attempts have been made to publish some of the passenger lists which brought these settlers. Sadly, few of these lists are available, and the few which are in print include misreadings of so many of the names as to be notoriously unreliable.

During the year 1751 four ships conveying parties of settlers to Halifax from Rotterdam were recorded. Because the people on these vessels became the forebears of a very great number of Canadians and Americans, the interests of making such lists available again should be at once apparent.

The vessels, with dates at sea and the numbers of passengers, were:

**Speedwell** (18 May - 10 July 1751): 229 sailed, 212 arrived (53 days, 17 dead)

**Gale** (12 June - 29 July 1751): 214 sailed, 205 arrived (47 days, 9 dead)

**Pearl** (2 July - 13 September 1751): 263 sailed, 232 arrived (73 days, 31 dead)

**Murdoch** (28 June - 19 September 1751): 298 sailed, 269 arrived (83 days, 29 dead)

The average passage took nine weeks and mortality was between eight and nine per cent.

A comment is in order concerning the use of the term half-freight in the passenger lists. A half-freight was a child between four and fourteen. Older than that, you were an adult; younger than that a child, carried free. It seems that the eighteenth century had no "teenagers".

A complex and expensive process of identifying precise places of origin (Geburtsörte) is now in hand. Any reader who can supply exact origins of even one family on the lists is requested to advise the compiler.



## SPEEDWELL - 1751

Return of 74 Families [of] Germans shipped on board of the Speedwell,  
Joseph Wilson master, for Halifax in Nova Scotia on the 11 May 1751

No.	Names of the Men	Age	From whence	Profession	Men	Women	½ fr.	young child	Heads
1	Adolph Weiderhold	35	Warbourg	late Sergeant	2	1	1	2	6
*2	T. Anshutz	40		cook	1	1	2	1	5
*3	Hammer	37	Saxony	shoemaker	1	2			3
*4	William Rosty	38	Swiss		1	1			2
5	Christian Rosty	19	Swiss		2	1			4
6	N. Bugelmeyer	26		miner	1	1		1	3
7	Johannes Symons	40	Hesse	farmer	1	1	3	1	6
8	Stiefen Clair	41	Swiss	farmer	1	1	1		3
9	Henderik Janse	33	E. Vriesland	farmer	1	1	1	2	5
10	Hekke Jansen	35	E. Vriesland	farmer	1	1	1	1	3
11	Gelle Gertzens	45	E. Vriesland	joiner	1	1	2	1	5
12	Casper Driliot	25	Swiss		1				1
13	Michael Haake	26	Württemberg	cooper	1				1
14	George Welsch	28	Württemberg	brewer	1				1
15	Hendrick Sthal	32	Saxony	miller	1				1
16	Henderick Beyer	39	Saxony	farmer	1				1
17	Christoph Schmid	16		miner	1				1
18	George Staal	46		miner	1				1
19	Hendrick Timmensason	54	E. Vriesland	farmer	2				2
20	Daniel Zeemans	50	Groenigen	shoemaker	1	1	3		5
21	Christopher Humb	32		miner	1				1
22	Adam Isler	40	Alsace	farmer	1	1		2	4
23	Martin Isler	41	Alsace	farmer	1	1		1	3
24	George Suderusch	60	Groenigen	shoemaker	1	1		1	3
25	Joseph Ley	48	Swiss	farmer	2	1		1	4
26	Henderik Leysterbach	39	Groenigen	glazier	1	1	3		5
27	Henderick Classen	42	Groenigen	joiner	1	1	2		4
28	Conrad Friedenber	29		smith	1	1	1	1	4
29	Thomas Itsinga	30	Vriesland	watchmaker	1	1	4		7

No.	Names of the Men	Age	From whence	Profession	Men	Women	½ fr.	young child	Heads
30	Geritt Luijtes	39	Vriesland	farmer	1	1	3	1	6
31	Julius Aissens	39	Vriesland	farmer	1	1	2	1	5
32	Bernard DeMayer	26	Vriesland	farmer	1	1		1	3
33	J. Laurence Keller	48	Vriesland	schoolmaster	1		1		2
34	François Guio	13	Normandy	farmer	1				1
35	Bruin Romkies	27	Groenigen	woolcomber	1	1	3	1	6
36	Michael Smith alias Ley	38	Swiss	smith	1	2	1	2	6
37	Conrad Hatt	37	Swiss	smith	1	1	1		3
38	Jacob Hatt	38	Swiss	smith	1	1	3		5
39	Jacob Muson	40	Swiss	smith	1	1	5	1	8
40	Hans Brumbler	38	Alsace	farmer	1	1	1		3
41	Abraham Jansen	25	Groenigen	farmer	1				1
42	Christian Bruise	24	Groenigen	farmer	1				1
43	Janse Schoonveld	22	Groenigen	farmer	1				1
44	Henry Beker	40	Swiss	farmer	1	1	3		5
45	Frantz Raadbacher	16	Strassbourg	huntzman	1				1
46	Louis LeRoy	33	Württemberg	surgeon	1	1			2
47	Alexander Metler	30	Swiss	farmer	1	1		2	4
48	Andrew Bowen	30	Strassbourg	farmer	1				1
49	Gottlob Ranneveld	40	Desau	tailor	1	1	4	2	8
50	Frederick Berthling	44	Berlin	shoemaker	1	1	2		4
51	Christian Jesson	24	Hamburg	wine cooper	1				1
52	Gothart Jesson	22	Hamburg	wine cooper	1				1
53	Jacob Scherenberg	28	Hamburg	butcher	1	1			2
54	Ulrich Metzlar	40	Hamburg	butcher	1	1	1	1	4
55	Berr't Jansen	34	Hamburg	tailor	1	1	2	2	6
56	Gottlieb Seidler	36	Hamburg	shoemaker	1	1	2		4
57	Casper Libsdorff	26	Hamburg	shoemaker	1	1		1	3
58	Jan Denneman	43	Holstein	shoemaker	1	1	2		4
59	Philip Slyter	44	Berlin	tailor	2	1	3		6
60	George Mey	30	Berlin	shoemaker	1	1			2
61	Frederick Van Olthoff	16	Sweden	cadet	1				1
62	T. Schömacher	22	Hamburg	candidate in theology	1				1

No.	Names of the Men	Age	From whence	Profession	Men	Women	½ fr.	young child	Heads
63	Gertje Bruins	30	Vriesland	farmer	1	1	2	1	5
64	John Crever	27	Saxony	farmer	1				1
65	John Halpin	19	Ireland	brasier	1				1
66	Christian Neuhaus	25	Hesse		1				1
67	And: Christ: Krever	16	Saxony	farmer	1				1
68	John Paul Schryver	17	Saxony	farmer	1				1
69	Petter Mosser	38	Swiss	farmer	2	2	4	1	9
*70	Johan Andrew Fuhtz	32	Saxony	farmer	1				1
71	Pierre d'Orseille	25	Swiss	farmer	1				1
72	Hans Jurg Schoter	17	Württemberg	shoemaker	1				1
73	Mathew Carver	19	Württemberg	mason	1				1
74	John Dahn	24	Swiss	sadler	1				1
	Totals				81	47	68	33	229

## \*Notations

2 is Paul Heinrich Anschutz, and not T. as in the list.

3 is Jonas Christian Hammer.

4 becomes Roast.

11 becomes Getson.

25 becomes Lloy (surprisingly Welsh-looking!).

27 becomes Clawson.

35 was later ordained as Reformed Church minister, and was known as Rev. Bruin Romkies Comingo.

36 becomes Lloy.

56 becomes Sadler.

70 becomes Fultz.

GALE - 1751

Lists of the Passengers, with their names, age, professions and freights mentioned, on board the Gale, Thomas Casson, Master, bound from Rotterdam to Halifax, the 12th. June 1751

No.	Peoples Names	Age	From whence	Profession	Men	Women	½ frt.	Free	Heads
1	Johann Tobias Völker	27	Eisenach	Tanner	1				1
2	Justinus Friedrich Ruhland	27	Eisenach	Tanner	1				1
3	Johann Georg Wilhelm Krehl	32	Weymar	Gunsmith	1				1
4	Johann Christian Metzler	23	Palatinat	Tanner	1				1
5	George Samuel Kayser	27	Anspach	Butcher	1				1
6	Johann Ulrich Seysser	28	Württemberg	Butcher	1				1
7	George Friedrich Att	24	Württemberg	Butcher	1				1
8	Johan Paulus Lamprecht	34	Anspach	Miller/baker	1				1
9	Christian Gottlieb Mühlig	18	Zschorlau	Miller/baker	1				1
10	Johann Heinrich Mühlig	16	Zschorlau	Miller/baker	1				1
11	Johann Heinrich Meichsner	21	Zschorlau	Miller/baker	1				1
12	Johann Christin Mühlig	48	Zschorlau	Miller/baker	1	3	2		6
13	Andreas Spannagel	32	Strasburg	Nailsmith	1	1	1		3
14	Johann Jacob Libertich	48	Mannheim	Merchant	1				1
15	Johannes Müller	39	Darmstadt	Taylor	1	1	4	1	7
16	Johannes Haas	38	Darmstadt	Shoemaker	1	1			2
17	Andreas Haas	24	Darmstadt	Shoemaker	1				1
18	Martin Link	30	Württemberg	Farmer	1	1			1
19	Daniel Wuester	42	Württemberg	Butcher	1				2
20	Maria Agnes Wurtzen	20	Württemberg			1			1
21	Johann Leonhard Leitze	19	Württemberg	Taylor	1				1
22	Christoph Harnish	50	Gaucha	Brewer	1			2	7
23	Christoph Cleesattel	35	Württemberg	Joiner	1	1	3		1
24	Sebastian Samuel Wenigerkind	46	Saxony	Musician	1				1
25	Johann Jacob Demster	30	Königsberg	Ruban Maker	1				1
26	Andreas Priebitz	28	Dresden	Waxbleacher	1				1
				Candlemaker					
27	Friedrick Ludwig Kohl	24	Itstein	Joiner	1				1
28	Johann Philipp Kohl	60	Itstein	Joiner	1				1

No.	Peoples Names	Age	From whence	Profession	Men	Women	½ frt.	Free	Heads
29	Frantz Joseph Timmany	31	Swiss	Stocking weaver	1				1
30	Caspar Tillemans Zahn	22	Itstein	Baker	1				1
31	Johann Jacob Schuhman	24	Itstein	Joiner	1	1			2
32	Jacob Friederich Eisele	32	Württemberg	Farmer	1	1			2
33	Christian Finck	35	Württemberg	Smith	1	1	3	1	6
34	Johann Friedrich Schaiblen	37	Württemberg	Sawmiller	1				1
35	Johannes Ziegler	55	Saxony	Mason	1				1
36	Andreas Wangemann	22	Hanover	Taylor	1				1
37	Armas Dosser	18	Anhalt	Farmer	1				1
38	Leonhard Reiff	24	Anspach	Farmer	1				1
39	Conrad Wollenhaupt	26	Hessia	Stocking weaver	1				1
40	Peter Clattenberger	26	Darmstadt	Taylor	1	1			2
41	Marcus Godfried Lässle	22	Württemberg	Carpenter	1				1
42	Johannes Bergmann	43	Hornbach	Farrier	1				1
43	Nicholaus Schmidt	23	Alsace	Mason	1				1
44	Johann Joachim Estorff	40	Hannover	Starchmaker	1				1
45	Conrad Wilhelm Radars	29	Hamburg	Clark	1				1
46	Carl Jensen Becker	34	Holstein	Glover	1	1		2	4
47	Johannes van Hobocken	32	Dort	Baker	1	1			2
48	August Fredinand Wegscheider	45	Braunsweig	Dyer	1				1
49	Johannes Muller	28	Mayance	Farmer	1				1
50	Lornetz Rischbeck	44	Regensburg	Miller	1				1
51	Leopold Wieland	33	Schwabach	Farmer	1				1
52	Johann George Schaffroth	20	Eringen	Miller	1				1
53	Mattheus Finer	28	Friesenheim	Farmer	1	1		1	3
54	Jacob Heit	25	Darmstadt	Farmer	1				1
55	Michael Heit	20	Darmstadt	Farmer	1	1			1
56	Just Riemer	42	Holstein	Shoemaker	1	1		1	3
57	Johann Bauhoffer	45	Swiss	Carpenter	1	1			2
58	Abraham Zimmer	30	Palatinate	Farmer	1	1			2
59	Johann Willhelm Huy	25	Palatinate	Farmer	1	1			2
60	Johann George Salm	26	Eringen	Farmer	1	1	1	1	3
61	John: Ulrich Seeger	38	Württemberg	Farmer	1			1	3

No.	Peoples Names	Age	From whence	Profession	Men	Women	½ ft.	Free	Heads
62	John: Abraham Stein	18	Heilbrun	Farmer	1				1
63	Johann George Motz	39	Wittenberg	Farmer	1	1	1	1	4
64	Louis Gourdon	40	Tourelle	Baker	1	1	1		3
65	Christ: Carl Falkenhayn	28	Saxony	Peltryworker	1	1		2	4
66	Johann Christ: Kayser	40	Württemberg	Glover	1				1
67	Johann Jacob Huth	24	Württemberg	Nail cutter & architect	1				1
68	Johann George Thethoff	39	Waldeck	Farmer	1	1			2
69	George Wilhelm Meil	24	Worms	Shoemaker	1				1
70	Catharina Schallie	21	Anhalt			1			1
71	Johann Jacob Kuhn	36	Württemberg	Taylor	1	1	2	1	5
72	Johann Adam Hahn	22	Nurnberg	Miller	1				1
73	Magdalena Landscheit					1			1
74	Elisabeth Bucher					1		1	2
75	Barbara Bucher					1		1	2
76	George Heinrich Horein	15	Eringen	Farmer	1				1
77	Jacob Andries	46	Campen	Weaver	2	1	2	1	6
78	Johann Wilhelm Muller	46	Campen	Taylor	1	1	1	1	4
79	George Schütz	32	Darmstadt	Farmer	1	2	3	1	7
80	Johann Peter Waller	22	Heilbrun	Mason	1				1
81	Johann Jacob Weinmeyer	32	Erfurth	Stocking weaver	1	1			1
82	Jan de Bruyn	32	Danemarc	Sailor	1	1	1	1	4
83	Johann Gabriel Albrecht	24	Berlin	Sadler	1	1	1	1	4
84	Johann George Köpper	27	Strasburg	Baker	1				1
85	Jacob Horn	23	Darmstadt	Farmer	1				1
86	George Pollever	31	Darmstadt	Farmer	1	1			2
87	Hans Kapler	23	Darmstadt	Taylor	1	1			2
88	Anna Catharina deFries	24				1			1
89	Henrich Bergmann	23	Hessia	Farmer	1				1
90	Christ: Matthaues Wagner	29	Saxony	Farmer	1	1			2
91	Johann Matthaues Lütgens	26	Lubeck	Surgeon	1				1
92	James Brown	23	England	Servant	1				1
93	Pierre duBois	40	Swiss	Workman	1				1

No.	Peoples Names	Age	From whence	Profession	Men	Women	½ frt.	Free	Heads
94	Nicolas Barois	34	Swiss	Butcher	1				1
95	Michel Menadie	16	Geneve	Silversmith	1				1
96	Alexandre de Rodohan	30	Mons	Surgeon	1				1
97	Philip Jacob Fausel	28	Wittenberg	Farmer	1	1			2
98	Johann Christ: Grimmerich	24	Jena	Bookbinder	1				1
99	Jacob Decker	28	Weissenstein	Taylor	1				1
100	George Freilig	33	Hessen	Farmer	1				1
101	Johann Christ: Bornman	32	Saxony	Schoonmaker	1				1
102	Johann Horn	36	Strasbourg	Butcher	1				1
103	Abraham Dupasquier				3	4			7
104	M. LeDernier				1				1
*	20 of M. Dupasquier's People				20				20
	Totals				121	47	25	21	214

\*List attached.

**GALE - 1751**

Liste des Suisses qui sont embarquez a Rotterdam  
 May le 20<sup>e</sup> 1751 pour la Nouvelle Ecosse,  
 a bord du Vaisseau le Gale appartenant a Mons' Dick

No.	Noms	Metiers	d'ou ils sont	Age
1	Louis Cartier	Boulangier	d'Orbe, Canton de Berne	21
2	Jacques Girard	Laboureur	d'Orbe, Canton de Berne	24
3	Abram Forel	Orloger	de Harnay, Canton de Berne	23
4	Daniel Pelaton	Munié	de Noiraigue, Comté de Neufchatel	24
5	Guillaume Amiet	Laboureur	de Boudry, Comté de Neufchatel	17
6	Anthoine Vigneul	Laboureur	de Nion, Canton de Berne	25
7	Christian Vanzeriede	Taillieur	du Canton de Berne	40
8	Jacob Vurmeley	Laboureur	du Canton de Zurich	23
9	Jacques Raymond	Laboureur	des 4 mandements d'aigle, Berne	24
10	Jean Pierre Malherbe	Laboureur	de Chavornay, Canton de Berne	23
11	Pierre Magnin	Taillieur	de Cudrefin, Canton de Berne	18
12	Claude Joseph Billeray	Laboureur	de la Brevine, Comté de Neufchatel	23
13	Hector Jacot	Cherurgien	de Locle, Comté de Neufchatel	18
14	Abram Pedreman	Ouvrier en Indienne	de Hiess, Canton de Berne	20
15	Jacob Pelaton	Munié	de Noiraigue, Comté de Neufchatel	17
16	Jean David Dubois	Laboureur	des Ponts de Martel, Neufchatel	16
17	Jonas François Dubois	Laboureur	des Ponts de Martel, Neufchatel	16
18	David Martin	Laboureur	de Ste. Croix, Canton de Berne	15
19	Abram Roubley	Laboureur	de Shugg, Canton de Berne	15
20	Henry Gallandre	Laboureur	de Neufchatel	28

Translation by TMP: List of Swiss who were embarked at Rotterdam on 20 May 1751 for Nova Scotia, on board the vessel 'Gale', pertaining to Mr. Dick. Headings are: Names; Trades; Place from which they came; Age. The trades include boulangier/baker; laboureur/labourer; orloger/watchmaker; tailleur/taylor; cherurgien/surgeon; munié/miller; and ouvrier en Indienne/calico printer.



**MURDOCH - 1751**  
**Return of 100 Familyys of German Protestants on board the Murdoch**  
**Robert Hamilton, Master, bound from hence to Halifax in Nova Scotia**

No.	Peoples Names	Age	From whence	Professions	Men	Women	½ frts.	Free	Heads
1	Philip Spanagel	36	Palatinate	Farmer	1	1	1	1	4
2	Johannes Baergeld	31	Palatinate	Farmer	1	1	1	2	5
3	Ferdinand Schultz	30	Palatinate	Farmer	1	1	1	1	4
4	Philip Greps	38	Palatinate	Farmer	1	1	2		4
5	Henderick Greps	16	Palatinate	Farmer	1				1
6	Johannes Vonnerich	35	Palatinate	Smith	1	1		1	3
7	Johan: Hen: Minich	38	Palatinate	Farmer	1	1	3	2	7
8	Johan: Hen: Minich	15	Palatinate	Farmer	1				1
9	Johan Frd. Heisson	42	Palatinate	Farmer	1	1	2	2	6
10	Johan Philip Winter	25	Palatinate	Farmer	1	1		1	3
11	Johan Wend. Weuyest	27	Darmstad	Smith	1	1	1	1	5
12	Johan George Ewald	24	Palatinate	Farmer	1				1
13	Abraham Retinger	24	Palatinate	Farmer	1				1
14	Ludowick Viller	24	Palatinate	Farmer	1				1
15	Adam Müller	25	Hess	Farmer	1				1
16	Johan Adam Leonhardt	38	Palatinate	Farmer	1	1	4	1	7
17	Johannes Hautz	30	Palatinate	Farmer	1	1			2
18	Henderick Rehn	40	Palatinate	Farmer	1	1			2
19	Conraed Graeff	24	Palatinate	Taylor	1	1			2
20	Jacob Berger	35	Palatinate	Joiner	2	1			3
21	Andries Vollmer	47	Palatinate	Baker	1	2	2		5
22	Dirick Clauter	20	Palatinate	Farmer	1				1
23	Uswalt Rengelspach	46	Palatinate	Farmer	1	1			2
24	Jacob Brand	25	Palatinate	Cooper	1	1			2
25	Nicholaas Wolliff	29	Durlach	Farmer	1	1		2	4
26	Johannes Wolff	26	Durlach	Farmer	1				1
27	Conrad Diell	30	Durlach	Farmer	1	1	1	2	5
28	Michael Merckell	50	Durlach	Farmer	1				1
29	Adam Fleck	33	Erbach	Farmer	1	1			2

No.	Peoples Names	Age	From whence	Professions	Men	Women	½ frts.	Free	Heads
30	Johannes Simon	37	Erbach	Cooper	1	1			2
31	Johannes Schink	38	Swiss	Gunpowder maker	1	1			2
32	Adam Schaffner	48	Palatinate	Farmer	1	1	1	2	5
33	Christopher Schaffner	32	Palatinate	Farmer	1	2	1		4
34	Andreas Walter	28	Erbach	Farmer	1	1		2	4
35	Leonard Walter	50	Erbach	Farmer	1	1			2
36	Petter Metzlar	21	Erbach	Farmer	1				1
37	Nicolas Metzlar	50	Erbach	Farmer	1				1
38	Johannes Metzlar	19	Erbach	Farmer	1				1
39	Johannes Schmid	30	Darmstad	Farmer	1	1	1		3
40	Johan Chris: Godhart	20	Eyselben	Taylor	1				1
41	Johann Paul Hartenbu	36	Darmstad	Sadler	1	1		1	3
42	Johan Frederick	26	Erbach	Farmer	1	1	1	2	5
43	Philip Wagner	44	Hanault	Farmer	1	1	2	1	5
44	Johannes Biller	19	Hanault	Farmer	1				1
45	William Wenzel	46	Darmstad	Farmer	1	1	2	2	6
46	Adolph Hinckell	44	Darmstad	Smith	1	1	4		6
47	Andries Volker	37	Stolberg	Joiner	1	1	3		5
48	Peter Meesser	36	Stolberg	Farmer	1	1	2		4
49	Nicholar Volcker	22	Stolberg	Mason	1				1
50	Casper Meysener	36	Stolberg	Farmer	1	2	3	2	8
51	Erasmus Volcker	48	Stolberg	Farmer	1	1	1	2	5
52	Johan H. Hilst	24	Stolberg	Baker	1	1	1	1	4
53	Johan Dan: Hilst	21	Stolberg	Baker	1				1
54	Johan Hen: Mertz	37	Weterau	Glaiser	1	1	1		3
55	Lauerence Gortter	40	Isenbourg	Joiner	1	2	2	1	6
56	Johan Lau: Rahn	30	Isenbourg	Joiner	1	1		2	4
57	George Philip Rahn	20	Isenbourg	Joiner	1	1			1
58	Johann Jacob Seilig	35	Palatinate	Farmer	1	1	1	1	4
59	Valentin Lanius	37	Isenbourg	Weaver	1	1			2
60	Philip Lanius	21	Isenbourg	Cooper	1				1
61	Johan Peter Craner	39	Isenbourg		1	1	2	1	5
62	Johan Hend: Lantz	40	Frankfurt	Farmer	1	1	2	2	6

No.	Peoples Names	Age	From whence	Professions	Men	Women	½ frts.	Free	Heads
63	William Kneller	32	Palatinate	Shoemaker	1	2	2	1	6
64	Cath: E. Haertman	34	Weilborn			1	4		5
65	Jacob Kensel	23	Aschs	Joiner	1				1
66	Michell Westhofer	33	Palatinate	Farmer	1	1			2
67	Johan: Seb. Nicola	56	Darmstad		1				1
68	Chris: Adam Nicolai	19	Darmstad	Surgeon	1				1
69	Johan Geo: Graul	34	Darmstad	Gardiner	1				1
70	Jacob Schmid	24	Darmstad	Farmer	1				1
71	Christian Schmid	30	Darmstad	Farmer	1				1
72	Lauerence Conraed	46	Heybach	Farmer	1	2	3	1	7
73	Johan Nicolas Conrad	18	Heybach	Farmer	1				1
74	Johan Geo: Haun	46	Heybach	Farmer	1	2	2	1	6
75	Johan M. Morash	23	Heybach	Farmer	1				1
76	Johannes Morash	18	Heybach	Farmer	1				1
77	Philip Rodenhauer	40	Heybach	Baker	1	2	2	1	6
78	Casper Zink	41	Heybach	Farmer	1	1	3		5
79	Johan Peter Zinck	14	Heybach	Farmer	1				1
80	Peter Gebhard	60	Heybach	Farmer	1	3	3		7
81	Balthazar Gebhard	23	Heybach	Farmer	1				1
82	Ludowick Schnar	40	Heybach	Farmer	1	1	3	1	6
83	Michael Schnar	23	Heybach	Farmer	1				1
84	Ludowyk Hirshman	36	Heybach	Farmer	1	1	1	2	5
85	Barthol: Haass	59	Heybach	Farmer	1	4	2		7
86	Simon Haass	20	Heybach	Farmer	1				1
87	Johannes Haass	18	Heybach	Farmer	1	1	3	1	6
88	Mathew Sawyer	48	Heybach	Farmer	1				1
89	Nicholas Schreek	36	Steinmark	Farmer	1	1	2		4
90	Johan And. Sawyer	21	Heybach	Farmer	1				1
91	John Green	42	England	Farmer	1				1
92	Windilinus Commcus	41	North Hoorn	Surgeon	1	2		1	4
93	--- Pernette	25	Alsace	Officer	1				1
94	Anothony Ostertag	17	Wurtemberg	Baker	1				1
95	Jacob Shloer	30	Wurtemberg	Smith	1				1

No.	Peoples Names	Age	From whence	Professions	Men	Women	½ frts.	Free	Heads
96	Johan Casper Dittrich	25	Wurtemberg	Farmer	1				1
97	Michael Rissch	42	Wurtemberg	Farmer	1				1
98	Andries Hasse	19	Wurtemberg	Joiner	1				1
99	Jacob Albert	30	Wurtemberg	Farmer	1				1
100	Johan Frek. Glässer	25	Wurtemberg	Cooper	1				1
									298

Rotterdam 25 June 1751 - John Dick

## PEARL - 1751

Return of 85 Families on board the Pearl, Thomas Francis Master,  
bound for a Voyage from hence to Halifax in Nova Scotia

No.	Peoples Names	Age	From Whence	Professions	Men	Wom.	½ Frt.	Free	Heads
1	Henderick Waldeck	40	Doesburg	Farmer	1	1	1		3
2	Wenzel Graed	39	Durlach	Farmer	1	2		1	4
3	Philip Jacob Heyseker	37	Durlach	Farmer	1				1
4	Ulrick Schmidt	24	Durlach	Farmer	1				1
5	Michael Peke	22	Durlach	Farmer	1				1
6	Martin Peke	17	Durlach	Farmer	1				1
7	Ulrick Ubley	32	Palatinate	Farmer	1	1	2	2	6
8	John Peter Gross	45	Württemberg	Farmer	1	1	1	1	4
9	John Henderick Gross	16	Württemberg	Farmer	1				1
10	George Dorwang	42	Heinsheim	Farmer	1	1	2	1	5
11	Jacob Hennerick	30	Württemberg	Farmer	1	1	1	1	4
12	Bernard Ditzell	37	Spiers	Farmer	1	1		1	3
13	Johan George Wenzall	36	Darmstad	Farmer	1	1			2
14	Michael Hirtle	50	Württemberg	Farmer	1	2	1	1	5
15	Jacob Hirtle	18	Württemberg	Farmer	1				1
16	Leonard Hirtle	17	Württemberg	Farmer	1				1
17	Johannes Hirtle	16	Württemberg	Farmer	1				1
18	Gerrett Boomgraed	48	Württemberg	Farmer	1				1
19	Hans George Heülle	34	Palatinate	Farmer	1	1	2	2	6
20	Martha Kermarine	25	Palatinate	Farmer	1	1			1
21	Casper Riedenger	36	Palatinate	Farmer	1	1			2
22	Jacob Spydell	30	Palatinate	Farmer	1	1			2
23	Jacob Heyberger	30	Palatinate	Farmer	1	1		2	4
24	Jacob Zeyburger	29	Palatinate	Farmer	1	1			2
25	Johan Andreas Rimpie	40	Zweebrucken	Farmer	1	2	2	1	6
26	George Graff	40	Palatinate	Farmer	2	1			3
27	Sophia Suabine	36	Palatinate			1	1		2
28	Hans George Mattern	40	Palatinate	Farmer	1	1			2
29	Thomas Richard	24	Palatinate	Farmer	1	1			2

No.	Peoples Names	Age	From Whence	Professions	Men	Wom.	½ Frt.	Free	Heads
30	Nicolaas Reynard	36	Palatinate	Farmer	1	1	2	1	5
31	Casper Reynard	18	Palatinate	Farmer	1				1
32	Peter Reynard	16	Palatinate	Farmer	1				1
33	Michael Kemplar	26	Dourlach	Farmer	1	1	1	2	5
34	Jean Jacques Michaud	42	Swiss	Mason	1	2	3	1	7
35	Petter Haertmann	32	Palatine	Farmer	1	1	1		3
36	Jean Allery Mailliard	25	Swiss	Farmer	1	2		1	4
37	Melchior Lipper	30	Palatinate	Baker	1				1
38	Hans George Beyer	24	Palatinate	Baker	1				1
39	Jacob Conraed	23	Oosthoven	Farmer	1				1
40	Jacob Haussenbentz	24	Altheim	Miller	1				1
41	Michael Geyler	25	Württemberg	Miller	1	1			2
42	Martin Keets	25	Palatinate	Farmer	1	1			2
43	Abraham Waker	46	Palatinate	Farmer	1	1	1		3
44	Conrad Kerber	33	Palatinate	Farmer	1	1	2		4
45	Anna Eliz. Kerberin	30	Palatinate			1	1		2
46	Hans George Roth	49	Palatinate	Farmer	1	3	1		5
47	Casper Hoffman	38	Palatinate	Farmer	1	1	2	1	5
48	John Henry Hoffman	16	Palatinate	Farmer	1				1
49	Mathew Bechlie	48	Württemberg	Mason	1	1			2
50	Hans George Roller	20	Württemberg	Baker	1	1			2
51	Carl Rykell	48	Palatinate	Farmer	1	1	4	1	7
52	Rudolph Pintz	38	Palatinate	Farmer	1	2	3	1	7
53	Michael Brayer	26	Palatinate	Farmer	1	2	1		4
54	Bernhard Brayer	29	Palatinate	Farmer	1				1
55	Johannes Vogelly	34	Hylsbach	Joiner	1	1		1	3
56	Philip Miller	42	Hylsbach	Farmer	1	1			2
57	Hans George Meyer	37	Durlach	Joiner	1	2	2	2	7
58	Andreas Krabert	27	Württemberg	Miller	1	1	1	1	4
59	Isaac Naaw	18	Württemberg	Farmer	1				1
60	Hans George Braun	21	Spiers	Butcher	1				1
61	Johannes Vyssell	40	Württemberg	Farmer	1	1	2	2	6
62	Debald Bruckhoff	48	Worms	Farmer	1	1	3		5

No.	Peoples Names	Age	From Whence	Professions	Men	Wom.	½ Frt.	Free	Heads
63	Jacob Haass	47	Durlach	Joiner	1	3	1	2	7
64	Johannes Leffler	32	Württemberg	Weaver	1	1	1	1	4
65	J: C: Volcker	36	Doesburg	Farmer	1	1	1		3
66	Michael Dorvang	36	Württemberg	Farmer	1	2	1	1	5
67	Christopher Killmeyer	38	Taurig	Farmer	1	1	1	1	4
68	--- Speat	26	Durlach	Farmer	1	1			2
69	George Michael Zirckle	21	Palatinate	Farmer	1	1		1	3
70	Johannes Seidle	48	Württemberg	Farmer	1	1	2		4
71	George Kuffer	38	Alsace	Farmer	1	2		1	4
72	Bernhard Keller	28	Palatinate	Farmer	1	1	2	2	6
73	Petter Joseph Wolff	27	Württemberg	Farmer	1	1	2	1	5
74	Johan Philip Treffian	20	Heydelberg	Farmer	1	1	2		4
75	Hans Adam Ysendhaa	33	Willemsfeld	Farmer	1	2	2	1	6
76	Johannes Ysendhaa	21	Willemsfeld	Farmer	1				1
77	Hans George Ysendaa	17	Willemsfeld	Farmer	1				1
78	Casper Heckman	39	Palatinate	Farmer	1	1	2	2	4
79	Orwanus Heyner	33	Palatinate	Farmer	1	2	1		6
80	Matheas Lessaertt	37	Burgermaster of Creyfeld		1	1			2
81	Hans George Hupsch	28	Palatinate	Butcher	1				1
82	David Prins	26	Amsterdam	Surgeon	1				1
83	Johan Berghard Ehrhard	56	Durlach	Surgeon	1	2		3	6
84	--- Rudolph	40	Durlach		1				1
85	--- Stuckrade	30		Officer	1				1

Rotterdam the 2 July 1751, John Dick

# Purdy Loyalists

By Clay Purdy

*"The Purdy House still exists in White Plains, New York," writes Clay Purdy of his Purdy Loyalist ancestral home. "It is being restored by the Committee of the Battle of White Plains. It is designated as George Washington's Headquarters on Erskine's maps. Daughters of the six daughters are alive and in their late 80s." Here is a Loyalist lineage that may set other Purdy relatives scurrying to check their charts. CANADIAN GENEALOGIST welcomes other family researchers to contribute similar Loyalist lineages for publication between now and 1983-1984, the years of the Loyalist Bicentennial celebrations in Canada.*

**Francis<sup>1</sup> Purdy** was born in England and was living in Fairfield, Connecticut in 1635. He married Mary, daughter of John Brundage of Ipswich, Suffolk, England, and Rachael Hubbard who has the daughter of Hames Hubgard and Naomi Cook of Mendelsham, Suffolk, England. William Frost took up his home lot of 2½ acres on the southwest side of the church and school land in Fairfield. Adjoining William's lot on the west, Francis took up 3¾ acres running through the square from southeast to southwest. Elizabeth goody Lockwood, and Mary goodwife Purdy, visited goodwife Knapp in prison and urged her to confess if she knew of any other witches in town. The town of Fairfield "... ordered and appointed . . . Francis Purdy . . . should treat with the Poquanuch Indians concerning upon ye treaty . . ." Francis Purdy was also a witness to the will of William Frost.

Francis Purdy died about 1658. An inventory of his estate taken 14 October 1658 was presented to the court 20 October 1658. In it, the widow Purdy made oath that the inventory by Nathan Gold and Anthony Wilson was a true inventory of the effects of Francis Purdy. Issue were John<sup>2</sup>, Francis<sup>2</sup>, Joseph<sup>2</sup>, Mary<sup>2</sup>, dau(?), and Daniel<sup>2</sup>. John<sup>2</sup> received twice as much land as the other sons so he is clearly the oldest son. Daniel<sup>2</sup> died young; the other two sons received single portions. The daughters also were to receive single portions except they marry. After the death of Francis<sup>1</sup>, Mary married John Hoit and the family moved a few miles to Rye, Connecticut. Rye was not included in New York until about 1699.

**John<sup>2</sup> Purdy** married Elizabeth Brown, daughter of Peter and Elizabeth Brown. John<sup>2</sup> was killed, presumably in an Indian war. He left two sons, Daniel<sup>3</sup> and Thomas<sup>3</sup>. Amy<sup>3</sup> Purdy, the granddaughter of Daniel<sup>3</sup> married Thomas Merritt about 1758 and both went to New Brunswick as Loyalists. They had Thomas<sup>6</sup>, Shubael<sup>6</sup>, David<sup>6</sup> (or Daniel), John<sup>6</sup>, Nehemiah<sup>6</sup>, Phoebe<sup>6</sup>, and William<sup>6</sup> Merritt.

Three grandsons of Thomas<sup>3</sup>, sons of Thomas<sup>4</sup>, were Loyalists. They were Stephen<sup>5</sup> and Gilbert<sup>5</sup> who went to New Brunswick, and Jesse<sup>5</sup> who went to Elizabethtown, now called Brockville, Ontario. Gilbert<sup>5</sup> married Elizabeth Ogden of Long Island land had Thomas<sup>6</sup>, Wilmoth<sup>6</sup>, Jonathan<sup>6</sup>, Joseph<sup>6</sup>, and Obediah<sup>6</sup>. Sephen<sup>5</sup> married Catherine and had Robert<sup>6</sup>, Gilbert<sup>6</sup>, Deborah<sup>6</sup>, Elizabeth<sup>6</sup>, and Susannah<sup>6</sup>. Jesse<sup>5</sup> married Ruth Kennicott and had William<sup>6</sup>, Thomas<sup>6</sup>, Susannah<sup>6</sup>, Hannah<sup>6</sup>, and Hulda<sup>6</sup>.



**Francis<sup>2</sup> Purdy** had at least five sons and two daughters. One of the sons, **Joseph<sup>3</sup>** had a granddaughter, **Jemima<sup>5</sup> Purdy** (daughter of **Moses<sup>4</sup>**) who married **James Albert Bulyea** (1775-1840). They went to Washamadamack Lake, N.B.

**Joseph<sup>2</sup> Purdy** was the most prolific by far, and most if not all of the remainder of the Purdy Loyalists come from **Joseph<sup>2</sup>**. He was born about 1652 in Fairfield, Conn., and died in Rye, N.Y., 1709. His will was proved 26 October 1710 and is in Queens College, Flushing, N.Y. He married Elizabeth. She is thought to be Elizabeth Ogden, but **Joseph's** will is witnessed by Elizabeth Ogden. If she was **Joseph's** wife, why did she sign Ogden? **Joseph<sup>2</sup>** and Elizabeth had seven sons and four daughters.

The records of **Joseph** and his son **Samuel<sup>3</sup>** make an essay by themselves. **Joseph<sup>2</sup>** was among those who petitioned and bartered with the Indians for land such as the Harrison Purchase, Wills Purchase, and the White Plains Purchase. These lands are now prime real estate in the State of New York. **Joseph<sup>2</sup>** surveyed properties for his neighbors, was town supervisor 1707-08, justice of the peace 1702 and representative of the county for several years. He bought an acre of land from **John Budd** for a family cemetery. This plot is still in existence in Rye, the brass plate giving the date as 1680. Most of the stones are broken, but it is believed to be the oldest existing cemetery in Westchester County. **Joseph<sup>2</sup>** "lived on the road that goeth to the Mill." The house stood on a knoll, just south of the road to Milton. The Milton cemetery is just across the brook from the **Joseph Purdy** cemetery, and Milton is still the name of the street.

**John<sup>3</sup> Purdy**, the sixth son of **Joseph<sup>2</sup>**, was called Still John. From this line came the grandsons **Joseph<sup>5</sup>** and **Nathaniel<sup>5</sup>** who were Loyalist settlers in Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.

Another **Joseph Purdy** with 37 children and grandchildren came as Loyalists to the District of New Castle, Township of Hamilton, in 1797 at age 66. So far his connection to **Francis<sup>1</sup> Purdy** is not known. This **Joseph** had sons **Joseph**, **Gilbert** and **Daniel**. The 1828 militia return for Northumberland County lists 14 male Purdys believed to be grandsons of this **Joseph Purdy**. They are **Nathaniel**, **Joh**, **Elijah**, **Moses**, **Benjamin**, **Hercules**, **Henry**, **James**, **William**, **Benjamin**, **James**, **Jacob**, **Joseph**, and **Joseph**. Only the descendents of **Nathaniel** are known to this writer.

A **John Purdy** purchased a large tract of land at Sable River, Nova Scotia. This **John Purdy** has not been traced to **Francis<sup>1</sup> Purdy**.

**David<sup>3</sup> Purdy**, the fourth son of **Joseph<sup>2</sup>**, had **Gilbert<sup>4</sup>** and others. This **Gilbert<sup>4</sup> Purdy** was killed on his way to Philadelphia with the British. **Gilbert<sup>4</sup>** had four sons and four daughters. All except **Mary<sup>5</sup>** came to the Kingston, Ontario, area as Loyalists. The mother remained on the farm in Newburgh, New York, and prevented confiscation of the property. As the children grew to maturity, they left, one by one, for Kingston. Their names are **David<sup>5</sup>**, **Mercy<sup>5</sup>**, **Gilbert<sup>5</sup>**, **Micajah<sup>5</sup>**, **Rhoda<sup>5</sup>**, **Catherine<sup>5</sup>**, and **Samuel<sup>5</sup>**. **Micajah** had five wives and 23 children. As you can see by now, there were quite a few **Gilbert Purdys**. **Harriet Purdy** of Balcarres, Saskatchewan, deserves the credit for sorting them out. **Louis E. Bieringer** (his mother is a Purdy) compiled most of the history of the early Purdys.

**David<sup>5</sup> Purdy** came to Canada in 1783. He wintered at Sorel. His mother didn't petition for land until about 1800. David was on Lot 42, Township of Ernestown, and built a store on his land near Collins Bay. He married (1) Jane Everitt and (2) Abigail Ostrum. Mary<sup>5</sup> remained in the U.S. and married Daniel Holmes. Gilbert<sup>5</sup> married (1) Ann Elizabeth Jennings and (2) Martha Geldney. Micajah<sup>5</sup> married Elizabeth and Mersey Sands, Ann Detlor, Mary Embree and Hester Holmes. Rhoda<sup>5</sup> married John Wartman and Barnabus Day. Catherine married Joseph Ferris; Charlotte married Nicholas Herchmer. Numerous descendents are in the Kingston area and scattered across Canada and the U.S.

**Samuel<sup>3</sup> Purdy** was the third son of Joseph<sup>2</sup>. Samuel<sup>3</sup> inherited half of his father's farm and lands in Budd's Neck by the will of 1709. Samuel<sup>3</sup> was one of four appointed to take care of the management of surveying the boundaries of Rye. He taught school from 1733 to 1749. In 1739 he taught 41 pupils, of which "20 belonged to the church, 19 were heathen, one was black and one was Jewish." In 1733 he and two others were appointed to renew the bounds of the Wills Purchase. In 1753 his home lot of five acres was conveyed to his sons Samuel<sup>4</sup> and Caleb<sup>4</sup>. This was the rectory grounds. The burying ground was also conveyed to Samuel<sup>4</sup> and Caleb<sup>4</sup>. In 1744-45 Samuel was a judge. At various times he was town supervisor, town clerk, overseer and farmer of excise. His first wife was Clorinda Strang, an anglicized version of the French name Le Strange. She was the daughter of Daniel Strang and Charlotte Lemestre. Clorinda was sometimes called Penelope. The will of Charlotte Strang, dated 20 October 1722 and proved 31 January 1723 names Samuel Purdy her son-in-law, and also names three daughters, one of which was Clorinda, the wife of Samuel. Samuel<sup>3</sup> married (2) Sarah, the widow of Jacob Budd, 10 October 1798.

**Samuel<sup>4</sup> Purdy** was the eldest son of Samuel<sup>3</sup>. He lived in White Plains on a farm purchased in 1731 from Samuel Horton. He was born 23 March 1710 and died 5 September 1796. He married Winnifred Griffin 17 December 1735. She was the daughter of Jacob Griffin. The will of Samuel<sup>4</sup> was proved in 1796, and mentions Jacob, Henry, Gilbert and Gabriel. He also had Lavinia and Samuel<sup>5</sup>. After the battle of White Plains, the village of White Plains was burned by a major of a Massachusetts regiment. The only house not touched was that of Samuel<sup>4</sup> Purdy because it was just outside the village and hidden by trees. George Washington is reported to have used the house as headquarters for at least one day. The house is shown on Erskine's maps as Washington's headquarters. It is now being restored by the Committee for the Battle of White Plains.

**Lavinia<sup>5</sup>** married Eleazer Gedney. Jacob<sup>5</sup> married Abigail Smith and served in Col. Thomas Thomas's 2nd Westchester Company as private, later lieutenant under Captain Horton. Samuel<sup>5</sup> married Hannah (?) and was 2nd lieutenant in Captain Jonathan Pauling Horton's Company of Foot in the South Battalion of the Westchester Regiment. Henry<sup>5</sup> married Tamer Kniffen (or Sniffen) 16 February 1773 and served as captain of a company of light infantry under Col. James Delancey. He received 150 acres at Fort Lawrence, N.S., in 1785. Henry<sup>5</sup> had Lewis Kniffen<sup>6</sup> Purdy who married Elizabeth, Susanna<sup>6</sup>, James<sup>6</sup> who married Mary Ann Boltenhouse, Samuel<sup>6</sup> who married Sarah Copp,

Elijah<sup>6</sup> who married Margaret Etter, Gilbert<sup>6</sup> who married Clementine Bent, Mary<sup>6</sup> who married Joseph Morse, and Amelia<sup>6</sup>.

Gilbert<sup>5</sup> Purdy married Bethia Miller 26 March 1781. He was a Captain in the Guides and Pioneers under Major Samuel Holland. He kept a diary during the revolution, a copy of which is now in the Public Archives of Canada. The dates are given as day, month, year, and time of day. The date he gives for being at Valley Forge agrees with the Black Watch log. He participated in the raid on Danbury, Conn., and lists the barrels of beef, pork and gunpowder carried away or destroyed. Later, on entering Philadelphia, he reports they were met "by bands playing musik and people gave three cheers." His farm in Malagash, N.S., was on the tip of the point, which he called the "pint". The children of Gilbert<sup>5</sup> Purdy were Gilbert<sup>6</sup> who married Christine Canfield, Samuel<sup>6</sup>, Elizabeth<sup>6</sup> who married William Betts, Winifred who married Rev. John Betts, Gabriel<sup>6</sup>, Henry<sup>6</sup> who married Catherine Treen, Griffin<sup>6</sup>, Bethia<sup>6</sup> (red hair) who married Abner Smith Jr.; Lavinia<sup>6</sup> who married Jacob Betts, and Elijah<sup>6</sup> who married Anne Henderson. Gilbert<sup>5</sup> recorded the time of day for the birth of each child, as well as the child's date of birth.

Gabriel<sup>5</sup> Purdy, the fifth son of Samuel<sup>4</sup> was born April or May 18, 1755, and died 8 May 1842. He is buried in Rose Cemetery at Westchester, N.S. His stone give an age of 92, but is in error by five years. He served with Major Holland in the Guides and Pioneers and after in Col. Delancey's Regiment as Sergeant. He carried a silver plate in his skull. He was married five times, first on 28 March 1775 to his second cousin Charity<sup>5</sup> Purdy, daughter of Joseph<sup>4</sup>. This marriage is recorded in Rivingston's New York newspaper. There were 47 guests, of whom 37 were Purdys and not a Whig amongst them. His second marriage was in 1782 to Esther Angevine, daughter of Louis and Phoebe Angevine of North Castle, New York. They were married in Morrisania, N.Y., by Squire Kipp. This third marriage was 7 September 1804 to Elizabeth (Wilkinson) Richardson, a widow. They were married in Sackville, N.B., by Jonathan Burnham, J.P., plus quorum. His fourth marriage was after 1812 to Esther Knight and the fifth 5 August 1830 to Ann Aitkins, the widow of John Aitkins. They were married by Rev. John Brown. There is no known issue from wives four and five. A total of 17 children are reported, but I have knowledge only of 14 from the first three wives.

Gabriel's land was in the grant of 20,300 acres on the Remsheg. In the 1791 return he was head of family, with one of-age female, two under-age males, and two under-age females. His house was destroyed by fire as reported in the *Halifax Herald* of 8 April 1909. At that time it was more than 100 years old. Edgar Newson, a great-great grandson was the owner, and his daughter Ula remembers the event. In 1785 Gabriel<sup>5</sup> sold two parcels of land in North Castle, N.Y., to Jacob Mott. At the time of his death in 1841 he had at least 239 living descendents. He was a lieutenant in the Provincial Militia of Nova Scotia. In 1809 he was Justice of the Peace. He was road commissioner for 20 years.

Gabriel<sup>5</sup> Purdy and Charity had Mary<sup>6</sup> who is mentioned in her maternal grandfather's will, Joseph<sup>4</sup> Purdy. Gabriel and Esther had Peter Angevine<sup>6</sup>, Charity<sup>6</sup>, Jacob Griffin<sup>6</sup>, Henry<sup>6</sup>, Gabriel<sup>6</sup>, David<sup>6</sup>, Phoebe<sup>6</sup>, Gilbert<sup>6</sup>, Melissa<sup>6</sup>, and Esther<sup>6</sup>. Gabriel and Elizabeth had John Richardson<sup>6</sup>, Samuel Flintiff<sup>6</sup>, and Lavinia<sup>6</sup>. Middle names were given to the sixth generation. In the second

generation one of them, the son of Gilbert<sup>6</sup> was given two middle names—John Richardson Steele<sup>7</sup> Purdy—my great grandfather. In turn, John's son was Charles Adam Brown<sup>8</sup> Purdy, my grandfather. He was known as CAB. Heroes were given recognition, Horatio Nelso Purdy and Winston Churchill Purdy. Charity<sup>6</sup> married William H. Crawford, Jacob Griffin<sup>6</sup> married his first cousin Sarah<sup>6</sup> Purdy from White Plains, Henry<sup>6</sup> married Frances Embree, Gabriel<sup>6</sup> married Sarah Embree, David<sup>6</sup> married Mary Griffin, Phoebe<sup>6</sup> married Thomas Black, Gilbert<sup>6</sup> married Sarah Knight, Melissa<sup>6</sup> married Peter Dunn, Esther<sup>6</sup> married John Carter, John<sup>6</sup> married Susannah Knight, Samuel<sup>6</sup> married (1) Margaret Knight and (2) Mary Elizabeth Knight. Lavinia<sup>6</sup> married William Ralston. More descendants of Gabriel<sup>5</sup> are known than of any other branch. I started with 22 pages in 1973 and seven years later the collection has grown to more than 550 pages, not counting references.

**Gabriel<sup>4</sup> Purdy** was the sixth child of Samuel<sup>3</sup>. Gabriel owned and operated the Black Horse Tavern in Philipsburg, N.Y. at the Van Cortlandt ferry crossing of the Hudson River. He was born in 1721 and married Bethia Miller, the aunt of Bethia Fisher who married Gabriel's nephew Gilbert<sup>6</sup> Purdy of Malagash. At age of about 60, Gabriel<sup>4</sup>, his wife and all his sons and daughters and their wives and husbands and all the grandchildren moved to Digby, N.S. as Loyalists. Gabriel's children were Glorianna who married Azor Betts, James<sup>6</sup>, Anthony<sup>6</sup> who married Frances Russell, Gabriel<sup>6</sup>, Samuel<sup>6</sup>, Gabriel<sup>6</sup> again, Lewis<sup>6</sup> who married Sarah Robinson, Bethia<sup>6</sup> who married (1) Benjamin Stearns and (2) Frederick Davone, Josiah<sup>6</sup> who married Hannah Witt, another Samuel<sup>6</sup> who married Sarah Ditmars, and Elijah<sup>6</sup> who married Mary Elizabeth Henrietta (Schenek).

The Loyalists left working farms in New York; the land was cleared, houses and barns built, roads and trails were well used. The Purdy family had been there for five generations, expanding upstate from Rye. The land in Nova Scotia was uncleared. There were no roads and few trails near their land. Houses and barns had to be built. Thomas<sup>6</sup> Purdy, oldest son of Gilbert<sup>5</sup> died of exposure during the winter of 1783-84 in St. John, N.B. The family was living in a tent.

**Jacob Griffin<sup>6</sup> Purdy** married his first cousin Sarah<sup>6</sup> Purdy of White Plains, N.Y. How did the two meet? There must have been more travel in those early days than we are aware of. There were several other first-cousin marriages. Gabriel Smith<sup>6</sup> Purdy, oldest son of Jacob<sup>6</sup> above, and son of a first-cousin marriage, married his first cousin Susannah<sup>6</sup> Purdy. The resulting family was healthy, and all but one lived to old age.

**C4Margery<sup>7</sup> Purdy**, daughter of Henry<sup>6</sup>, married Daniel McKim 3 October 1838. From this line came Col. L.H. McKim RCAMC WW2, consultant surgeon for Eastern Canada, Directorate of Medical Service, Department of National Defense. Lavinia<sup>6</sup> Purdy, the youngest daughter of Gabriel<sup>5</sup>, married William Ralston and had son Thomas Ralston. Thomas was killed in a logging accident, leaving a young family. His wife married a widower who had a large family. Other children were born, making a total of 22. There wasn't room for all, so Burnett Ralston was brought up by his uncle, James Delancey<sup>7</sup> Purdy (Henry<sup>6</sup>). Burnett Ralston married Bessie Layton and had son James Layton Ralston who became Minister of National Defense for Canada in WW2. If I

had known at the time that I was related to McKim and Ralston, I might have been higher than lieutenant in the RCEME!

There are many examples of four male generations alive at the same time. The 1881 census of the household of John R.S.<sup>7</sup> Purdy age 58 shows his father Gilbert<sup>6</sup> age 84, his son Charles<sup>8</sup> age 28, and grandson John<sup>9</sup> age seven months. In this line it happened four successive times. The 1881 census also enabled me to find Adam<sup>7</sup> Purdy, the brother of the above John R.S., who moved west at age 30. Adam Purdy and his wife Phebe Griffin are on microfilm C-13275, house 66, family 66, Greenoch Township, Bruce County, Ontario. I was alerted to this possibility after reading a newspaper article dated 9 April 1966 concerning Purdys from Glamis, Ontario.

Related genealogies involved the families of Copp, Stevens, and Fillmore. *The Valley of the Remsheg* is about four other families in Nova Scotia, but there are many pages of Purdy descendants. During several years of collecting, the genealogy has grown from 22 to 3000 pages. It is my intention to publish the descendants of Gabriel<sup>5</sup> Purdy, about 500 pages, in 1982. If the remainder is not published, a full copy will be left with the Public Archives of Nova Scotia, and in addition, a copy of the descendants of Gilbert<sup>4</sup> Purdy will be left in the Kingston, Ontario area.

#### NOTES

If any Purdy or other descendants spot themselves in this genealogy, the author's address is: Clayton Charles Purdy, 30 Meadowbrook Road, Syosset, NY 11791, USA.

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### GIVE THE WELSH A NAME

The last word on Welsh surnames was said by a sixteenth century Bishop of Lichfield, who wrote:

Take ten, he said, and call them RICE—  
Another ten and call them PRICE—  
Take fifty others, call them PUGH—  
A hundred more, I'll dub them HUGHES—  
Now ROBERTS name a hundred score,  
And WILLIAMS name a legion more,  
And call, he moaned in languid tones,  
Call all the other thousand JONES.

*Shropshire Family History Journal*, September 1981

# Red River colonists and Lake Erie pioneers

By Robert A. Jones

In an early issue of CANADIAN GENEALOGIST we referred briefly to the 'Selkirk Settlers' and brought forth this interesting response from reader Robert A. Jones. He writes: "In this connection you may be interested in the enclosed transcript of a manuscript entitled 'Red River Colonists and Lake Erie Pioneers.' The original manuscript is held in the historical section of the St. Thomas and Elgin County Public Library in St. Thomas, Ont. The call number is: Anonymous/971.334/R246, Red River Colonists and West Elgin (sic) Pioneers/c. 1930/Blue Shelf. The manuscript is handwritten legibly on 18 foolscap pages with no indication of authorship. The transcription was made by Edna B. Jones from a Xerox copy of the original . . . .

"I am intrigued by your 'after walking from what is now Winnipeg to Toronto . . . .' In the historical Atlas of Elgin County (1877) on page XI appears the following: 'In 1817, five or six families of Scotch Highlanders left Lord Selkirk's Settlement, at the Red River, and located on 50-acre lots, donated by Col. Thomas Talbot, along the Talbot Road in the west of the township [Dunwich-RA]]. Two of those veterans are now living; W. Bannerman, aged 89, and Angus Gunn, aged 91 years. Their hardships in reaching Canada were not slight. At the beginning of the winter of 1814 they were left at Fort Churchill, and during that winter in a climate so cold that 'even the teardrops freeze', they and all who crossed the Atlantic with them, had to subsist chiefly on quails caught by nets in holes cleared by great labour out of the snow which covered the earth to a depth of four feet. From Fort Churchill they travelled on snow-shoes to Hudson's Bay, from thence by the river in boats to the place on Red River which they called Killdonan, (the name of the parish in Sutherlandshire of which they were all natives), and from there on snow-shoes the most of the way to Little York (Toronto) and from thence to Dunwich.'

"The italicized portion of the above agrees with your remarks about the journey. However, the enclosed typescript states that the trip, at least from Fort William to Holland's Landing, was made by 'small boats'. My theory to account for the discrepancy is that the author of the above extract from the historical atlas misunderstood his informant (probably Bannerman or Gunn). I suggest that when his informant described the harrowing journey by snow-shoe from Fort Churchill to Fort York/York Factory the atlas author either misunderstood or kept poor notes so that Fort York became York (Toronto) and the earlier journey became the later one to Upper Canada.

"In One Canada (the memoirs of John Diefenbaker) Volume 1, "The Crusading Years", pp. 2-4, there is an account of the Selkirk settlers in which it is stated that the trip from the Red River to Upper Canada was 'in canoe brigades'. Diefenbaker's great-grandfather was George Bannerman, very likely a brother of W. Bannerman of the atlas article.

"My interest in all of this comes about because I am reasonably certain that 'B. Mannerman' was my great-great grandfather William Bannerman."

We welcome this interesting contribution, and hope it stimulates further discussion of one of the most fascinating stories of Canadian history.

After the silence of nearly a century it would seem about time that the revolting colonists who broke up the Selkirk Red River Settlement in May, 1815, had their innings, and a chance to incorporate their own side of the story into Western History. So this is the tale of the Red River as told before the blazing logs of Lake Erie pioneer fire-places. For these Lake Erie pioneers were first Red River colonists and they knew better than do Western Historians, the adventures of three years 1813 to 1815 inclusive in the founding of Kildonan, the beginning of Winnipeg. When in the spring of 1815, the rebels, one hundred and thirty strong, broke from the suzerainty of the Hudson Bay Company and in the canoes of the Nor-Westers were 'o'er the border and awa' for Upper Canada: it was a small minority of the settlers who were left behind to keep alive tradition, while the majority found new homes around Lake Simcoe, but many of them ultimately in what is now Elgin County on the shores of Lake Erie in the townships of Aldborough and Dunwich.

There in the gloaming when the day's work was done fathers handed down to sons the scenes of those adventurous three years, from old Kildonan, Scotland to the Hudson Bay, thence to New Kildonan by the Red River and on to Erie shores. As far as the West was concerned, o'er the fugitives had fallen the silence of the dead. Only a small minority of the colonists were left but more came that very year, and the settlement grew apace. Years passed and the old servants of the Hudson Bay Company got busy writing history, not agreeing very well but rather muddled in the details of the earliest years. But away in Upper Canada tales were being told of the years 1813 to 1815—at variance with those of Western historians and often more complete and in more vivid detail.

The narrators were the actors themselves, those who formed and broke up the colony—the makers of history. Now after the silence of nearly a century it would seem about time that those traditions had their place in Western history.

The earliest trace at present to be gotten of the adventures of the Selkirk Settlers being taken down in writing is the dictation, in his last illness, of his life history by Angus Mackay of Aldborough, one of the leading actors, the account being written down by his son-in-law Rev. Alexander Ross. These and facts by his son, the lake John Mackay of Aldborough, are one of the main sources of Erie tradition. Another is the tales of the late Donald Gunn of Wallace town, son of Angus Gunn, a ringleader among the deserters. From time to time sketches have appeared in the local papers from the pen of Frank Hunt Esq., St. Thomas, and Archie McColl, West Lorne. It was the writer's pleasure to transcribe the stories of Donald Gunn three years ago. This paper is a gathering of all available tradition and writings of the Red River colonists in Elgin.

"Every man's word as good as his bond. Never a law court needed among them. No nor for forty years after they reached Erie's shores." So the late Donald Gunn described the quiet crofter Presbyterian people, his grandfather and his neighbors, as they lived in opening years of the nineteenth century in the parish of Kildonan, Sutherlandshire, Scotland. "But the Dukes of Sutherland were never well-bred gentlemen," he continued, "always absentee landlords and seeing Scotland only on hunting trips." Here the narrator was inter-

upted by the suggestion that it was stated in Western history that the Highland clearances reached Kildonan in 1813 and drove the Kildonan people into being Selkirk emigrants.

"No," said Donald Gunn emphatically, "it was not until the year 1814 when the crofters' dwellings were burned and they were driven to the shores of Caithness, and the English shepherds came and turned the whole country into a sheep run."

It was a later emigration of the Kildonan people who were driven out by the clearances, that of 1815. Some of these came to Upper Canada in 1817, after the second break-up of the colony, among them George McBeth, a different race from the Macbeths of 1873. Just here it may be remarked that the Kildonan people probably saw the time coming when in their own parish "one hundred smokes would go up one chimney", for the clearances were likely begun even in Sutherlandshire before that date.

A story of the Gunn family will show other causes for emigration. At their head was Donald Gunn, grandfather of the narrator. His eldest son William had been drafted as a soldier but had refused to go notwithstanding the alternative being given of the whole family being put off the estate, saying "perhaps the sooner they went the better". To save the family the youngest son Alex volunteered, so the lad of seventeen went off to the wars and was afterwards present at the taking of the Cape of Good Hope.

Lord Selkirk has been given all shades of character by Western historians. He has been lauded as a far-seeing philanthropist, showed up as a visionary enthusiast, drawn as a businessman with a legitimate love of gain, or marked as a selfish monopolist. We deal with him only from the viewpoint of the settlers who broke from under his sway, there and elsewhere drawing only from Western historians only when it is necessary for light and the continuity of the stories of Erie pioneers.

History says that Lord Selkirk had won the business secrets of the North-West Company while being entertained at their Beaver Club in Montreal. He then proceeded to buy up the controlling stock of their great rival the Hudson Bay Company, obtained possession of a grant of land, largely what is now Manitoba, and then scattered broadcast throughout the Highlands of Scotland and its Isles a prospectus for emigration. The least that can be said about this prospectus is that it was 'glowing'. The result was that in 1811 and 1812 there went out for Red River, by the way of Hudson Bay, two as ill-fated bodies of emigrants as ever set their faces towards a promised land. Then Lord Selkirk turned his attention to the Kildonan people of Sutherland. He found them ready to listen.

Western historians say the Kildonan folk set out from the Orkneys. This remark to Donald Gunn brought forth the somewhat impatient reply, "Now what would they be doing away off at the Orkneys. They sailed from their own seaport Dornoch". "Ninety-three is the number given", was the next suggestion. "They could not have all been from Kildonan," was the reply, "for it was but a parish. I know there were Irish and Argyle men on board." So they embarked, the Mathesons, the McBeths, Sutherlands, Gunns, Mackays and others. There was Donald Gunn, aged seventy-six and his seven sons (one other as we know was already off to the wars). Another, Benjamin, had



engaged as an employee to the Hudson Bay Company, so went in their boat, the Eddystone: the Prince of Wales, a rotten old hulk being the colonists' ship. The Eddystone arrived first at Fort Churchill and Benjamin Gunn passed on to his post and his family never saw him again for fourteen years. Another son, Angus Gunn, became of note among the colonists. He was twenty-four years old and married when he left Scotland. Our narrator, Donald Gunn was his son. There was also Angus Mackay married to Miss Sutherland of the same race as Hon. Senator Sutherland of Manitoba. Western history says they paid £10 each on embarkation and were promised twelve months provisions. Elgin tradition is not definite in the promises made except that they were many and all broken. With them went a convoy ship, a British man-of-war which the emigrants said kept darting hither and thither for the sea was infested. The War of 1812 was on so the pirates were the Americans. The Kildonan people set sail from Dornoch on June 5th according to their own traditions, but Western historians say that on June 28th the three vessels and a brig for the Moravian mission on the Labrador coast left the Orkneys behind.

There is little in Elgin stories about the voyage excepting that a deadly fever broke out on board the Prince of Wales. Western history says during the voyage, but Donald Gunn of Wallacetown declared that there was no fever until the ship became ice-bound about Hudson Bay. There Eskimos came aboard with oil for shipment back to Scotland. The oil smelled badly and soon after the colonists went down with the fever.

The ship was stalled at Fort Churchill some time in August. One evening the emigrants and sailors were landed, weary, sick and dying. Baggage was to follow the next day. Now comes a strange story, told only by the Erie pioneers, and unrelated in Western history. In the night the Prince of Wales disappeared, perhaps sunk by a storm, tradition has it in Elgin, but the relators shake their heads dubiously.

Here the tales told by Erie fire-sides grow very gloomy. On the rocks, uncared for, the sailors died, the flies swarming around, the fierce sun blazing down. There were deaths among the colonists but how many is unknown to either Eastern or Western history. One was Catherine Gunn. C.R. Tuttle of the government survey of 1884 speaks of finding two graves near old Fort Prince of Wales. One was marked C.B. and the other John Sutherland 1813. Among those who had a bad attack of the fever was Angus Mackay and it marked the date of his Christian conversion.

We must now fall back on the Western historian Hon. Donald Gunn for a few facts. Of the same name as our Elgin narrator between them there is apparently no relation. The future historian was a Caithness man, and was a lad of sixteen when he came out in 1813 in the Eddystone as an employee of the Hudson Bay Company. He passed on to his post before the arrival of the Prince of Wales, so his information must have been gathered later. He says the colonists were landed or rather thrown on the rock at [Slirp?]Cave with some provisions from the ship. More were doled out by the company, from Fort Churchill. They had been promised a year's provision but were told that all such promises held good only at Red River. With the coming of autumn they had to move fifteen miles up the river to Cirling Creek in order to pro-

cure firewood. Unaccustomed as they were to the use of the axe they made a few shanties. They had been told to take fire arms so every man had a musket. Quail was plentiful so they began to kill and eat. Here Superintendent Auld interfered and ordered every man to give up his weapon or rations would be stopped.

Now we return to Elgin stories. Provisions were scarce at Fort Churchill so the young men had to go on snow-shoes to a Fort eighty miles distant for pemican and frozen chicken. Then came the order for all able-bodied of the party to march on to Fort York, two hundred miles distant where food was more plentiful. All had to practice on snow-shoes to prepare for the journey. It was been stated by Western historians that they did not leave Fort Churchill until April. Donald Gunn of Elgin says they went as soon as there was snow enough and all Erie tradition points to an early winter start, the chances are as early as November.

So they went forth, men, women, and children. All baggage not really necessary was left behind, the Hudson Bay Company promising to send it afterward, but nothing ever came. Their fire-arms were, however, restored. It would seem from the beginning that weapons of war and the chase were considered the most important thing. The reason for this may appear later. They always made a point of resting for the night in a ravine where there was timber. Holes were scooped in the snow for a bed and a windbreak made of branches of evergreens. They had never been accustomed to such bitterly cold weather and were not clad for it, so suffered severely. Angus Mackay was still very weak from the fever but with the help of others managed to keep up the slow pace at which they were going. The journey took six weeks.

On the way Mrs. Mackay was confined and gave birth to a still-born child. Fearing starvation the party dared not wait till she was able to go forward. Now it is chronicled that these stern Scotch men and women broke down and cried. A shelter of boughs and evergreens was built. More clothing and provisions than they could spare were laid around the sick woman and the party went on their way. When daylight began to fade Mr. Mackay put fresh wood on the fires that encircled the camp to keep the wolves at bay, and though they fought and tore all night long they did not enter the fire circle. This marks the date of the Mackays' consecration for there they vowed that if the Lord would spare their lives they would devote themselves to his service. It is said that they were befriended by hospitable Indians and were soon able to go on their way and join their friends at Fort York.

As for the infirm and aged of the party left behind at Fort Churchill there is nothing definite in Elgin tradition, but Hon. Donald Gunn says they were taken to Fort York in the spring. He then tells a pitiful story of an aged couple at Fort York in the month of July 1814. The father had been a well-to-do farmer but had deposited all he had with Lord Selkirk after paying passage money for himself and his family. The shelter of the aged couple was a few boat poles with a ragged sail overstretched. Two of their children had been buried in that land of frost and the other two had gone on to the Red River. However, tradition in Elgin points to the fact that all reached the Red River in the end.

Western history seems to be muddled and contradictory on the story of the

journey from Fort Churchill to Fort York and Fort York to Red River. Erie sketches are clearer and the different sources tell consistent stories. It is stated in Western history that they went to the Red River in two parties, one going in April. The quick reply of Donald Gunn to this was, "Now what would they be doing going before the snow was off? They all went together when the snow was gone."

So the colonists say they left York Factory in the middle of June or July. There were portages to be made, many of them three miles long. Over these the bateaux had to be taken on skids and rollers, and the merchandise which the company traded to Indians for furs was carried on the men's backs. So the colonists were made the slaves and burden-bearers of Selkirk's Great Company.

For a full description of the fate awaiting them in the Promised Land we must fall back again in Western history. The settlers found themselves the shuttlecock of two great monopolies. At the confluence of the Red and Assiniboine stands old Fort Gibraltar, the stronghold of the Nor-Westers. A mile further down the Red, Governor Macdonnell had built Fort Douglas for the Hudson Bay Company. Along the river, under the protecting guns of Fort Douglas and the warring guns of both citadels were the homes of the settlers.

Weary had been the fate of the two expeditions who had come before our Kildonan friends. They had found in the summer of 1812 no preparations for their arrival. Food being scarce on the Red River they had been forced to winter on the buffalo plains of Pembina in what is now Dakota territory. Returning to Red River in the spring they resumed agricultural labors with neither seed to sow, nor fit implements to till the soil. Then their supposed enemies, the Nor-Westers came to the rescue with potatoes, seeds, cattle and pigs. Then came another winter at Pembina, another summer by Fort Douglas, and the coming of the Kildonan contingent to make matters worse. But there had been some harvest, and the winter of 1814 they were not compelled to go to Pembina but remained by the Red and Assiniboine.

"Lord Selkirk broke every promise he ever made to them." As a chorus the bitter refrain broke from the lips of Donald Gunn of Elgin when near on to a century later he told the writer of this sketch the story of the Kildonan people. "He broke every promise he ever made to them." The tones of his voice said more than the words, for in them was the memory of the concentrated suffering of that awful journey handed down through the successive decades. Western historians say that every family was placed in possession of one hundred acres of land, but Donald Gunn of Elgin said he did not think there was that much. They were all narrow lots running back from the river, ten chains wide. There was nothing but poverty and misery on every hand. Their food that winter was cat-fish without salt and a little pemmican. The children said at last it was like eating wool. Scarce as seed and agricultural implements were, Lord Selkirk had provided munitions of war in plenty (according to Western History) and they had military drill. Small wonder that all the way through muskets had been more important than any other baggage.

"One night," said Donald Gunn, "the settlers sat brooding over their troubles and ready for rebelling. But Governor Macdonnell pointed to the cold moon as it shone over the lonely prairie and said, 'You might as well try to get

to yonder moon as out of this." It was a dare to Highlanders. Like Laud in the days of Jennie Geddes, Macdonnell did not know his people. The Kildonan colonists were Presbyterians, Scotch Presbyterians and they bided their time. There is little doubt that this speech and its kind, and the broken promises to people whose own word was as good as a bond caused the breaking up of the colony in 1815.

On the twenty third of August 1814 a child was born to Mr. and Mrs. Angus Mackay, (the late Angus Mackay of Aldborough). Mrs. Mackay was given nothing to eat but cat-fish. She craved salt but this was denied her by the Hudson Bay factor. The sequel of this story is told by Erie's shores. John Mackay was one of the first white children born by the Red River. There had been no Presbyterian minister sent out as promised but an elder named Sutherland with a license for a year to baptize and marry. He baptized John Mackay after the license had expired, Mrs. Mackay refusing to allow the ceremony to be performed by the English Church minister. The English church by the Red River then and afterwards were very kind to the forlorn Presbyterians. Mr. Mackay being very tolerant fell in and worshipped with them. Not so Mrs. Mackay for she was a very determined woman.

Before and during all this, Western history says events were moving between the Nor-Westers and the Hudson Bay Company. On January 8, 1814, George Macdonnell of the Hudson Bay Company had issued a manifesto forbidding the carrying of any provisions out of the country without a governor's license. This was aimed at the annihilation of the Nor-Westers. It was a command to them to come under the sway of their rivals. This, to the Nor-Westers, the lords of the north, the successors of the old French voyageurs, the heirs of Alexander McKenzie, Simon Frazer and David Thompson, the heralds of the empire and the pioneers of the West, the men who had invariably opened the way for the Hudson Bay Company to follow! The execution of this manifesto may have been within the legal rights of the Hudson Bay Company's charter, but according to the eternal laws of justice it was an arbitrary measure.

Behind locked doors the heads of the Nor-Westers met at Fort William in June 1814. It is said that Duncan Cameron and Alexander Macdonnell were chosen to go to the Red River and break up the colony of the Hudson Bay Company. Cameron, it is stated, proceeded to win the hearts of the people by talking Gaelic with them, and coaxed them to leave by promising them two hundred acres of land apiece in Upper Canada, and the canoes of the Nor-Westers to transport them thither.

All along the line of Western Historians this story has been told. The statement was repeated to Donald Gunn of Wallacetown. "I never heard tell of Duncan Cameron," was the quiet reply, "and we had known of the Talbot Settlement of Lake Erie away back in Scotland." Governor Macdonnell had been arrested in October and sent East, but the Kildonan people had all that long winter of 1814 and 1815 to brood over his dare to get out of that place. So it came about, says Erie tradition, that in May, 1815, a fleet of Nor-Westers' canoes piled up with the settlers' effects lay in the Red River. But in order to get away they had to pass under the forbidding guns of Fort Douglas. Led by Angus Gunn, the young men among the colonists entered the fort. A half-

breed followed the latter with intent to shoot. Gunn snatched his weapon from his hand and threw him out the window. They then proceeded to dump the guns of Fort Douglas into the Red River and the path being clear, the colonists were away. One hundred and thirty-four is the number given in Western history, but Donald Gunn did not think there were that many. The small minority that were left fled to Norway House. But that very year came a second contingent from Kildonan, and then Lord Selkirk himself for the first time appeared on the scene.

The Nor-Westerners saw the fugitives out of danger and French traders accompanied them part of the way but no further than Fort William which was reached in six weeks. They depended for what they ate on game and fish secured by the way. They stopped for two or three days at Fort William and Angus Gunn made some money cutting hay for a half-pay officer.

Leaving Fort William they followed the north shore of Lake Superior to Sault St. Marie, then along Georgian Bay to the Nottawasaga River. By the Georgian Bay a kind-hearted farmer's wife gave one of the children a piece of bread and butter. Never before having seen the bread the child did not know enough to eat it but placed it on a stump.

In the History of Simcoe County by Hunter is the following account of their journey.

"After traversing the five hundred miles of rocky wilderness between the Red River and Fort William the fugitives reached the latter place. Here the Northwest Company in order to promote their removal from the country fitted out a fleet of small boats to transport them down the Lakes. In this small fleet they arrived at the outlet of the Nottawasaga River, which they ascended, as well as its tributary Willow Creek, then crossed the Nine-Mile portage to the head of Kempenfeldt Bay. Passing across Lake Simcoe they reached the settlement on Yonge St. (Holland's Landing). About three years later they went up the Holland River as far as the third concession, landed and made a settlement in the peninsula portion of West Gwillimbury."

Then follows the list of seventeen men who settled there, some of whom had wives and families.

So much for Simcoe history. Elgin tradition says all did not linger at West Gwillimbury but from Holland's Landing followed the Yonge Street Military Road to Little York. Arriving at York they came up before the authorities for high-handed doings on the Red River. A military officer who was present from the scene of the conflict was asked what kind of people they were and he replied that they were honest, brave people and you could trust your life with them. Among those arrested was the ring-leader, Angus Gunn. The story of their arrest is told in Dr. Scadding's *Toronto of Old*, a book which has not come under my hand.

In 1817, after working around Markham for two years, the Gunns came to the shores of Lake Erie. The next year Angus Mackay came from Gwillimbury. Others followed, among them the Bannermans, Mathesons and John McPherson.

Probably about the year 18267 Benjamin Gunn came from Red River to Elgin. We have spoken of him as an employee of the Hudson Bay Company.

The late B.B. Gunn, Conservative M.P. for Seaforth, was his grandson.

Years after the Mackays were settled in their new home there came to the door one evening a man begging his supper. The children were old enough to get the meal for him, but Mrs. Mackay sat studying his face. When he was gone she said, "That was the Hudson Bay factor who refused me the salt." The family laughed at what they thought her delusion, but afterwards they heard he had been enquiring of the neighbors if those people had not been Selkirk settlers.

At first in Elgin there was no church for the Presbyterian settlers but the Baptist. In order to be able to sit with them at the Lord's Table, Mr. Mackay submitted to immersion. Not so Mrs. Mackay. She would fall in with the Baptists no more than she would with the English church at Red River. When New Glasgow Presbyterian Church was organized, Mr. Mackay was made the first ruling elder. Nobly he had kept the vow of consecration made amid the frosts of Hudson Bay. "A finer Christian gentlemen never walked Talbot Street," said the late Donald Gunn as he finished the story of the Selkirk Settlers in Elgin.

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### TIME TRAVEL IN THE PAST

The well known British author Anthony Powell spent much of his off-duty time during World War II researching the life of John Aubrey, the 17th century antiquary, in preparation for writing a book on him. In his autobiography, Powell remarks of this labour:

"A long standing interest in genealogical investigation had made me fairly familiar with consulting documents like wills, lawsuits, ratebooks, records of that kind. People who have never undertaken this sort of first-hand research perhaps miss something in life, a peculiar magic which makes time-travelling practicable. As one becomes increasingly steeped in a period like Aubrey's one acquires for the moment a strangely intimate acquaintance with a crowd of deceased persons. After such burrowings into the past come to an end, so equally does the sense of existing in another century; the names of Aubrey's friends hard to remember like those of some wartime colleagues.<sup>1</sup>

Powell writes interestingly of his own ancestry in the first pages of the initial volume of the same series. There he probes into the antiquity of his Welsh heritage which had some effect upon his own novels.<sup>2</sup>

1. Anthony Powell, *Faces in My Time*, Vol. III of the series "To Keep the Ball Rolling", London, 1980, p. 194.

2. *Ibid.*, Vol. I, "Infants of the Spring."

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## 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.

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**Author and Editor and Work: Making a Better Book**, Elsie Myers Stainton. ISBN 0-8020-6449-3. University of Toronto Press, 1982. Softbound, x + 85 pages, \$5.00.\*

Anyone who is thinking of writing his or her first book should buy this short, useful guide. Any author who has already written a book and wonders whether he or she dares repeat the process should read this book. Any editor who has ever dealt with writers, anyone who is publishing a book for the first time—yea, even publishers who have been in business lo unto the third and fourth generation—should pay their hard \$5 in cash and read, mark, learn and inwardly digest—then put into practice the recommendations Elsie Stainton makes in this guide. Short of the greatest guide of them all—the University of Chicago Press's *Manual of Style*, this is the most useful work on readying a book for the press this editor has ever read.

Ms. Stainton was for many years managing editor of Cornell University Press. The present book is an outgrowth and adaptation of articles the originally appeared in *Scholarly Publishing*.

As Ms. Stainton herself suggests in the dedication of the work, her own writing style owes a great deal to William Strunk, Jr. With this work, and Strunk and White's *Elements of Style* (probably the greatest, simplest, clearest guide to style ever written) any author/editor/publisher is well prepared to meet the dawning of a new book.

The book has five crisp and concisely written sections: For Authors; For Editors; On Author-Editor Relations; The Bookshelf: The Uses of Dictionaries; and More Books: Some Pointers On Style. For authors, the book offers some excellent pointers on style, and copes with such difficult topics as tables and charts, subheads, and—the editor (he's not such a bad fellow after all); the publisher (he's only trying to do his best for you).

For editors, the book offers a number of equally precise observations, including one I have set in large type and put up on the wall. In a section entitled "Dogged Judgement and Sweet Talk" Ms. Stainton gives this lovely example of an editor trying to be diplomatic:

Please [for God's sake] review [throw away] the present Foreword [now labelled Forward] and devise [or ask a friend to write] an opening to describe [if possible] the idea [if there is one] behind your book [so-called].

The book is equally good on author-editor relations, and includes a useful section on indexes—a vexed topic if ever there was one. The final two sections, one on dictionaries, and one on other reference works, give a magnificent comparison of these basic writer's tools, and encapsulate, in a few brief pages, ideas I have spent hours explaining to others. While I expect I shall continue to answer such questions when they are put to me, I know I shall now be able to say with perfect confidence: "Have you a copy of *Author and Editor at Work* by Elsie Myers Stainton? There is an excellent discussion of these very points in that book—plus lots of other information I think you'll find useful." GH

**In Search of Your British and Irish Roots**, by Angus Baxter. Macmillan of Canada, Division of Gage Publishing, Toronto, Ontario, 1982. xiv + 304 pp., indexed, \$17.95.\*

As one of the thousands who enjoyed and appreciated Col. Baxter's *In Search of Your Roots*, I expected great things again, and was not dissatisfied. Baxter combines thoroughness with a deft personal touch which sustains reader interest. Topics include starting a family tree, searching abroad, adoptions, Jewish and Mormon records, five chapters on English and Welsh records, one each on Scotland, Ireland, and the lesser islands, and concluding sections about preparing the family history and the endless nature of the genealogical quest.

Necessarily, much of what Baxter has to say has been said before. He writes for the family historian who may have no prior experience at genealogy. Many will read only one book, so an author is constrained to ensure that if that one be his book, it shall give as much help as possible.

Apart from the general information, Baxter takes each English county and tells its societies, which parish registers are held in the county record office, marriage licences, wills, census returns, etc. The other parts of the British Island are handled entire: Ireland, Ulster, Scotland, Isle of Man, Channel Islands.

When facts have been checked and evidence weighed, the genealogist should feel the wonder and exhilaration Baxter did when he found a beam with "JB and IB 1539" carved around a heart pierced by Cupid's arrow. Even if your ancestry in Britain does not trace back four and a half centuries, your attempts to reach that goal will be assisted if you read and digest this book. Both for the family historian who will go to Britain to conduct his own search, and for the amateur who wants to direct intelligent questions to hired researchers in Britain, this book throws out a lifeline. Grasp it!

Terrence M. Punch

[Ed's note: Mr. Punch is author of *Genealogical Research in Nova Scotia*.]

**Stockdale Cemetery, an annotated transcription**, compiled by Peter W. Johnson, 100 Midland Avenue, Scarborough, Ontario M1N 4A2. Softbound, 874 entries, indexed, photos, available from the compiler, \$20 plus \$3 postage and handling.

No sooner had I reviewed the books on the Fredericton Cemetery (Vol. 4, No. 1, 1982, pp. 56) than I received another such transcription, and I sincerely hope it is the beginning of many more.

Stockdale Cemetery is located in Murray township, Northumberland County, Ontario, in the village of Stockdale. It is one of the oldest cemeteries in the area and is filled with many Loyalists and their descendants, as well as many other settlers. The ground is still in use today.

Mr. Johnson began his transcription in 1976, and it grew from a simple transcription to the valuable genealogical source reviewed here. On one side of the page you will find the transcription. Beside it, on the other half of the page, are Mr. Johnson's comments, and as much information about the people who are buried in that plot as he has been able to discover in his years of researching the area.

Much information comes, of course, from his own research—but much was also given by older people in the area who remember those buried there in days gone by. Many of the older cemetery stones are missing—but many of the gaps have been filled in this way with a living memorial.

There is a map of the cemetery giving the numbers of the stones so you will have no difficulty in locating the one you want. Many photos of the older stones are included—and, praise be, the transcription is completely indexed. Among the families found here are those of Anderson, Babcock, Bates, Bird, Bull, Chase, Demorest, Curry, Dorland, Fox, German, Gunter, Johnson, Lott, Maybee, Osterhout, Rogers, Walt, and Wessels, to name only a few.

For people with ancestors in this area, Peter Johnson's Stockdale transcription will be of primary interest and help. For other genealogists contemplating cemetery publications the volume (as with the two-volume Fredericton transcription previously reviewed) is a good model. It demonstrates how careful research and publication can add a dimension to transcriptions far beyond bare words on stone. EH



**Three Sisters: A Genealogical History of the Hunter, Dickey & Lathrop Families**, by O. Clyde Donaldson. Available from the author at 7 Interlachen Road, Hopkins, MN 55343, USA. Hardbound, 209 pages, indexed, photos, bibliography, charts, US \$20, plus \$1.50 postage and handling.

This genealogy is of special interest to Canadians, even though it mainly deals with the three sisters of the title—Elizabeth, Nettie, and Ella, daughters of John and Mary Cole Weaver, and wives of John Hunter, Lee Dickey, and T.A. Lathrop. The Weavers were born in Kentucky of Virginian backgrounds and had settled in Minnesota by the 1860s, with some of the younger generations moving even further west.

John Hunter, however, was a native of Peel County, Ontario, where his ancestors had settled in the 1830s. Lee Dickey, son of Miles, was also a Canadian whose family had settled in Nova Scotia. T.A. Lathrop was a native of New York State who migrated to Minneapolis in 1854.

This is a well prepared and well published family history including many details of the three families, and of John Hunter's nine brothers and sisters, American and Canadian. Ancestral family records, Clark pedigree and Hunter relationship tables are included. EH

**An 'Ordinary' of Arms from Heraldry in Canada, Vols. 1-10, 1966-1976**, compiled by D.E. Kennedy. ISBN 0-9690517-0-0. D.E. Kennedy, Guelph, 1977. Softbound, 6 x 9, 113 pages, illustrated, \$5.25 postage included.

This is a book I have been intending to review for some time, but which somehow got removed from the stack of books that constantly surrounds the editorial desk—probably because the editor has been constantly referring to it, off and on, since it was sent. It is a book that, for Canadians, breaks new ground. There has never before, to this editor's knowledge, been an 'Ordinary' published of Canadian arms. What is an 'ordinary'? The dictionary defines it as "a charge or bearing of simple form and in constant use" or something "in actual and constant service." I prefer to think of it as a directory of blazons—armorial bearings of armigerous Canadian institutions and individuals. In fact, "Darrel's Directory" (as I have come to think of it) is a listing of 624 Canadian blazons which have been published in the pages of *Heraldry in Canada*, the publication of the Heraldry Society of Canada. As such, it is a valuable reference work for those genealogists whose families may contain arms-bearing branches, or who are simply interested in the 'genealogy of heraldry'. Where information is available, the directory describes the grant, lists the motto, and specifies the granting authority. Every entry contains a volume-issue-page reference to *Heraldry in Canada*, and there are helpful sections to explain the heraldic language used.

This book does not, by any means, contain every Canadian institution or family which ever held or does hold arms, but it certainly contains those in common use throughout our land. It is an excellent reference tool in itself, a valuable index to a valuable publication, and a useful guide for genealogical and heraldic researchers. GH

**Some Welstead Roots**, by W. Gordon Welstead. W. Gordon Welstead, St. Catharines, 1981. Available from the author at 7 Old Mill Road, St. Catharines, Ontario L2N 6X1. Hardbound, 6 x 9, 133 pages, illustrated, price unknown.

This is that rarest of lights in the genealogical firmament—a truly readable family history. Most genealogists soon realize that though they may be authors, they are not writers, and settle for straightforward family descriptions, plus carefully worked up pedigree charts. Gordon Welstead has writing ability—and it shows in this nicely crafted, well illustrated family history.

I found myself thoroughly entranced by the saga of the family as told by Welstead, from the early days of Alfred and the East India Company to the family in Australia, throughout Canada and the United States. There is a refreshing directness in the way in which the family history is told, and I laughed with delight at the section which described John MacArthur, son of bible-thumping preacher William Telfer MacArthur, as a 'bottom pincher' who, in his old age, is quite frank on the topic of sex. John Ma-

cArthur, incidentally, is related to General Douglas, and the whole family tied into the Welstead clan through Georgianna, long-suffering daughter of Alfred.

I cannot possibly relate the other family connections outlined in this readable family history, but I was more than struck by the similarity of the story to the 'soaps'. In fact, if I was a writer looking for a subject, I would spend a fascinating evening with the Welstead book, and come up with the outline for a new Canadian soap opera. And, it has just struck me, possibly that is one of the charms of this book—it's really a subject looking for a playwright. There is the stuff of drama about the Welsteads.

Apart from that, the book is beautifully illustrated and well laid out. The author makes good use of family letters and correspondence, and there is even a chapter entitled "The Family Heirloom"—deservedly so, because it is a magnificent sterling silver epergne today valued at better than \$50,000. Welstead even includes the letter of valuation as proof—the genealogist nailing his colors to the mast! All in all, a most enjoyable book, and a family history to be proud of. GH

**Family History in Prince Edward Island: A Genealogical Research Guide**, compiled by Orlo Jones. Prince Edward Island Heritage Foundation, 1981. Self-cover, 8½ x 11, 41 pages, punched for three-ring binder, price unknown.

This is a basic guide to genealogical research in P.E.I., and designed to assist all researchers new to the Island's facilities. It contains much that is standard to any basic guide, but of particular value is the information it gives about P.E.I.'s special sources, including use of the Heritage Foundation's resource centre. It describes the Foundation's Master Name Index, census records available, and lists Island newspapers which have been indexed. There is a good early settlement map, a chapter on local histories, one on other basic P.E.I. histories, and a listing of genealogical holdings in Island museums. Best of all, there is a page listing people available to do private research under contract for anyone not able to make the trip to this smallest, but in many ways most delightful of Canada's provinces. GH

### GEORGE'S CHOICE

Every so often, excellent books come my way that aren't particularly genealogically oriented, yet which I am sure genealogists would enjoy—particularly if they pertain to their area, or their country, or their ethnic origins. I often hold back from reviewing these (because so many really valuable genealogical books are being published for Canadians these days), yet I regret doing so—because they are *good* books—books that *deserve* to become better known. So I have decided to take four of the best of these arrivals, and present them to you, hoping that you'll agree with my choice. All of them are available from Generation Press through our book service, should you decide to invest in some fascinating, often moving, frequently humorous reading.

The first of these, *Ferry Yarns* (Robert Douglas, 48 pages, soft cover, \$3, plus 50¢ postage) came our way from a subscriber, Mrs. Isobel Halupka, who writes:

I enclose "Ferry Yarns" by Robert Douglas, a rather unusual booklet which I hope will interest you.

Robert Douglas, a retired Scottish schoolmaster (92 next month), is my father, and the yarns are a collection of the stories he used to tell us of his boyhood days in North Queensferry [Scotland] in the 1890s. The tales are light-hearted, funny, and very entertaining, as three generations of adults and kids can attest!

There's really not much to say but 'Amen' to that. The yarns are little gems. My favorites are "The New Boy," (we've all had the experience) and "Floors Don't Grow on Beaches," (ever get stopped and questioned by a cop with something incriminating in your hand . . . you'll love this one). North Queensferry, incidentally, is right beneath the Forth Bridge which spans the Firth of Forth, so that will give you some idea of the unique quality of these tales. In all, the book took me about two hours to read, and kept me laughing for days. Try it to lighten the Trudeau/MacEichen Budget Blues

Then there's **The Group of One: Joseph Bradshaw Thorne**, by Mark Cumming (Cumming Publishers, 1981, limited edition of 1,000 numbered copies, 9 x 11, 56 pages, 15 full-color plates, \$15 plus \$1 postage).

With this I could appeal to your acquisitive instincts. The book is unique. It's sure to become a collector's item. At \$15 plus postage it's a steal, as anyone who's followed the prices of Canadian books about artists can affirm. The color plates are fabulous, and there's no question about the fact that Joseph Bradshaw Thorne is an undiscovered Canadian primitive artist whose work strikes closer (and more friendly) to the bone than, say, Norman Rockwell's. But don't get me wrong—he's no Rockwell. Just a man who truly painted what he actually saw—something quite rare.

Or, I could appeal to your genealogical instincts. If anyone ever writes me a memorial, I would like one like this. The book is a labor of love, and it's dedicated by Mark Cumming (son of Ross Cumming of Cumming Atlas Reprints fame) to Joseph Bradshaw Thorne and his family. The first paragraph of the text grabbed me so hard I read the whole book right through—let me quote it for you:

My Great-grandfather Thorne was born in 1869 in working-class England. It was the age of steam and rail. Dickens had died. Victoria was Queen. Tennyson was completing the *Idylls of the King*.

My Great-grandfather Thorne died in 1963 in working-class Toronto. It was the age of air travel and space exploration. Kennedy had been shot. Elizabeth was Queen. The Beatles were singing "I Want To Hold Your Hand".

Or, I can just say that this is a unique book, about a unique man, for a unique price, that will make you feel good. That's why I have no problem quoting from the little flyer Cumming Publishers sent out with the book.

"We know the Group of Seven. Joseph Bradshaw Thorne was truly the Group of One. You haven't heard of him? Not likely. Unless you worked with him at the turn of the century at the Chubb Safe Works in Old London. Or at the Russell Motor Company, Toronto, making munitions in World War I. Or at the Construction of Casa Loma. Thorne was at all of those places, and if you had met him you wouldn't forget him.

"Joseph Bradshaw Thorne was, truly a group of one: an eccentric, eager, stubborn, special individual. His art is in a class of its own. He never had a painting lesson. Yet his paintings have a lively primitive quality with a charm of their own."

So . . . for investment, for education, for genealogy, and just for fun—treat yourself to *The Group of One* . . .

For a complete change of page, try a short little picture book by another talented member of the Cumming family: **Tell it on the Mountain: a Canadian Nativity**, by Mildred Cumming (Cumming Publishers, Stratford, 1981, 8½ x 11, 44 pages, full color, price unknown). It's not so much a book as a visual carol of the nativity. It consists of 44 pages of full-color pictures of children reenacting the Christmas story in the outdoor environment of the Canadian Rockies, near Hazelton, B.C. The photos, idea, and the text are by Mildred Cumming, daughter of Ross Cumming. Mildred was born, raised, and educated in Ontario, and is active in church life, particularly in music of the church. In 1974 she graduated in medicine from the University of Western Ontario, where she also took training in family medicine, and in 1976 joined the staff of a United Church Hospital, Wrinch Memorial, in Hazelton, B.C. This book is one outcome of her efforts. It, too, involves a desire to share a personal vision of life, and is delightful as much for what it tells us about Mildred Cumming, as for the story itself, which is ever young.

Finally, there's Margaret MacDonell's **The Emigrant Experience: Songs of Highland Emigrants in North America**, (Toronto, 1982, softbound, 6 x 9, 232 pages, \$11 plus \$1 postage).

My wife and I often joke that if you scratch a genealogist you'll find a poet. In the case of the Scots side of our ancestry that's devastatingly true. Margaret MacDonell's book is a thoroughgoing collection of Scottish poetry in the bardic tradition from The

Carolinas, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Ontario, Manitoba and the North West Territories. Some of it moved me to tears. You wonder why the Scots left their glens and came to the great dark forests of the Unknown Land. Listen to this:

Landlords are enslaving  
their people at this time,  
evicting and forcing them  
to a land of prosperity for their children.  
Praise be eternally  
to Him of highest glory  
who opened a way out there  
and prepared a livelihood for them.

There was always a melancholy yearning for the beautiful land left behind, the memory of lost friends and places, but the choice was foregone. Listen to this from the bard Hugh MacCorkindale, in Sullivan township, Grey County. It's called "Song of an Islayman":

It is now more than twenty years  
since I left my ancestral glens;  
it was useless to remain there  
for employment was scarce in the land.  
I took a trip to the Lowlands  
where I had promise of small earnings;  
I didn't like things at all,  
and prospects were not attractive. . . .

Then I came over to Canada,  
a place twice as good for me.  
I was employed there without discrimination,  
and my pay was not the worst;  
from that day to this  
there was no obstacle to my progress.

There is more. It's hard, says the bard, out there in the new land of Canada, but you get used to it and . . .

They are free from the summons of agents  
and from the landlord's arrogance;  
from every factor and bailie  
who used to harass them  
and bring the roof down over their heads  
even though their hair might freeze off.  
Neither servile labour nor contempt  
will ever dishearten them [here].

The poems in this book won't make you laugh—but they will make you *feel* the awful conditions that must have forced the emigrations. They will make you understand better than any history or treatise—because these songs come from the heart. They have the pent-up emotion of a century's agony, and they explode on your consciousness like a lament from the battlement of some crumbling castle. Margaret MacDonell has done genealogists of Scottish descent, and all Canadians, whatever their ancestry, a great service by publishing these songs, translated from the Gaelic, in English for the first time.

**Swedish-American Newspapers: a guide to the microfilms held by Swenson Swedish Immigration Research Center, Augustana College, Illinois**, compiled by Lilly Setterdahl. Pamphlet, 5½ x 8½, 36 pages, US \$3.

If you have Swedish ancestry, you're sure to find this a valuable little guide. Surprisingly, to this reviewer, there have been a number of Swedish newspapers in Canada, the earliest dating from Winnipeg, *Den Skandinaviske Canadiensaren*, which began publication on 30 September 1887, and continued for a decade. The guide lists other Swedish papers for Winnipeg, Calgary and Vancouver, ranging from very early, and presumably now-vanished publications, to current ones such as *Svensak Pressen*, out of Vancouver, which continues today. All the papers listed, as well as dozens of American publications, are on microfilm at the Swenson Swedish Immigration Research Center in Augustana College, Illinois. The guide lists the state and film numbers, the name of the publication and the period for which it is on film, the place and years of publication, as well as other data. To date, the total number of microfilm rolls held in the college's collection is 1,539, of which 1,482 are of papers published in the U.S., and 57 are of papers published in Canada. If you're looking for that one place in North America to research your Swedish ancestors, or to fill those gaps in your family charts, it certainly seems as if the Swenson Swedish Center is the place to go. GH

**Places in Ontario: Their Name Origins and History, Part 2 - F to M**, compiled by Nick and Helma Mika. Mika Publishing Company, Belleville, Ontario, 1981. ISBN 0-919303-48-X. Hardbound, 6 x 9, 716 pages, illustrated, \$25 plus \$1 postage.\*

This long-awaited volume is the second of a three-part reference work containing capsule histories of thousands of Ontario communities, hamlets, villages, towns, cities, townships and counties, from the early days to the present. Volume III, N-Z, is now in preparation, and is expected to be available in early 1983.

For years, this editor watched with envy as first one province, then another, made available books with titles such as *Place Names of Alberta*, or *Places of Nova Scotia*, or *Place Names of British Columbia*. Where oh where was Ontario?

With this and the previous volume the Mikas have certainly remedied the deficiency and left, as well, a lasting heritage to their adopted province and country. *Places in Ontario* is really the first comprehensive reference work on *Places* in the province, and not only is it a valuable source for historians, it contains references of great value to genealogists. The Mikas have always been conscious of the fact that 'names make news', and have always sought to include in their books what so many academic historians often fight to exclude—personal names. History is, after all, best understood through genealogy, and the *Places* series is full of genealogical information.

The book is arranged (as was Volume 1) in encyclopedia-style. It lists the origin of place names, and relates events that contributed to the progress or decline of a community. Wherever possible, names of founders and early settlers, businessmen, ministers and teachers have been included. To cap it all off, there is a good name index—a useful tool for genealogists. *Places* has already become a standard reference work for researchers in Ontario, and a valuable tool for researchers from afar. This editor ranks its value as at least as great as that of the county atlases of old, which themselves have been lovingly reprinted by Mika, and which are of such great value to genealogical research. GH

**Our Village of Morriston**, by Marjorie Clark. Marjorie Clark, Hamilton, 1982. Available from the author at Morriston, Ontario, N0B 2C0. Hardbound, 8½ x 11, 260 pages, \$25 plus \$1.50 postage.

There is a small feeling of paternal pride in seeing this book off the press and available for researchers. I remember several years ago a very intense young woman coming up to me at a genealogical seminar clutching the beginnings of a handwritten manuscript and asking me "How do you go about writing a family history and publishing it?" The question is so vast it boggles the mind, but I did then what I have done so often before, and suggested we have a chat, the theme of which was "Start at the beginning, and work at it step by step." I have said this so many times to so many people

without results that I thought that was the end of it. But I had reckoned without Marjorie Clark. Periodically, in the ensuing months, and at unexpected times, the phone would ring, and Marjorie would be there saying: "I've done what you asked me to do, and it seemed to work OK. Where do I go now?" I'd tell her—sometimes in phone conversations lasting an hour or more—and the process would repeat. The last time she called was to ask about binding the book—and I knew then that her history of the Village of Morriston would really see the light of day.

It is a good local history. It is logical, coherent, readable, very well illustrated, and if it doesn't actually catapult Morriston to fame (it's a small village on Highway 6 between Hamilton and Guelph, Ontario), it should make its inhabitants, and all who know it, including residents of the County of Wellington, Ontario, very grateful to the young woman who had the determination and dedication to work at the subject and create a significant milestone in the village's history.

Genealogists will find much to interest them in the book. The early settlers of the village were predominantly German farmers—Winers, Wyses, and Stahls. Most of them were from the village of Baiersbronn in the Province of Württemberg in southwest Germany. Other German families immigrated via New York State, and through the years anglicized their names. Family names such as Bieber became Beaver; Braun, Brown; Bauman, Bowman. In the historical introduction to the book, there is a beautiful little memory aid, entitled 'Early Settlers Rhyme'. If you want to remember your own roots, you might try building one for yourself. This one goes:

Calfas', Morlocks, Winers, Shittlers, Siebers,  
Barney Mast and Beavers.  
Big Bob and Old Bob and Bob the Weaver.  
Gideon Ochs, Alex Ochs, Old Moatz,  
And Huether.

Now I ask you . . . just try to find a rhyme for Huether! About a third of the book is devoted to genealogies of families. The rest covers businesses, culture and recreation, service organizations, school, churches, cemeteries, and a fascinating genealogical chart unmasking the complex of relationships among the Mast, Heuther, Clark and Telfer families. There is a massive pictorial section, with excellent coverage of the village from the earliest days to the present. About the only thing that's missing is a picture of Marjorie Clark. After all, any editor who is godfather to such a work likes to see his progeny in print! GH

# WHAT'S IN A NAME

A Queries Section by Elizabeth Hancocks, C.G.

**ARMSTRONG:** Mrs Jean Armstrong, Box 435, Stittsville, ONT K0H 3G0. Would like any info on children of David Armstrong and Fanny Rutherford, all b Cumberland, ENG c1810-20?; to Wentworth and Wellington Cos, ONT, 1840s. Nelly m Mr Wells (3rd s/o William; then m Thomas Foster c1862. Nancy m an Italian, resided Newcastle, ONT, 1865. David owned a tavern (where); Adam; William; James; John in Lambton Co 1850.

**AYERS - BRICKNELL - BRITNELL:** Mrs Doris E Ayers, 120 Widdicombe Hill Blvd, No. 315, Weston, ONT M9R 4A6. Francis George Ayers b 1798 ENG (where) m Ann Bricknell/Britnell ENG (where, when); to Canada (where). Seeking desc in Canada, anc in ENG, possibly Kent or Sussex Co. Settled Whitchurch and Markham twps, York Co, ONT c1840-50s.

**BLACK - BROWN - CALLAHAN:** Mary Lou Collins, 4729 Fulton, No. 2, Montreal, QUE H3W 1V1. Walter Albert Black 1880-1961, s/o Lorenzo S Black 1851-1936 and Elizabeth Jane Cowie 1845-1934, m Mary Helena Brown 1876-1946, d/o Henderson Brown 1850-1916 and Alice Callahan (need dates). Lorenzo had a bro Alonzo and they were s/o M and M Black. All from Belleville area. Any info would be appreciated especially on Alice Callahan.

**BUCHANAN:** Mrs Ben J Lamb Jr, 129 N Kingston Ave, Rockwood, TN 37654 USA. The Buchanan fam settled Point Prim area c1806. Where did they come from in SCOT? She m George Wheeler c1820 and had 4 children. Need contact with Buchanans and Wheelers.

**BUCK - LAGRANGE:** Thomas H Tudor, 4401 Valley View Rd, Edina, MN 55424 USA. Robert Buck 1801-1853 m Edit LaGrange 1804-1871. Both bd St. James Churchyard, Farnham, QUE. Their son Richard Melville Bukc 1824-1905 m Martha Welch 1816-1906. Would like anc of Robert and Edith.

**BURGESS - ROACH:** John Henry, 34 Longbow Square, Agincourt, ONT M1W 2W7. Lieutenant John Burgess d Apohaqui, Sussex, New Brunswick 1789. Where was he from? What was his military service? His widow Jane, m John Roach, bringing four Burgess children with her. What were their names?

**CASLER - GREEN - DAWSON - CURRENT:** Mrs Nancy Hastie, 4804 Morgan Rd, Gaylord, MI 49735 USA. John Casler d 1836 in hunting accident, m Susanne Shell 1822, lived Markham, ONT. Need his birth date and prts names. Charles Green, loyalist from New Jersey, lived in Welland Co, ONT. Dau Catherine m Henry Buchner. George Dawson b 1790s SCOT, bookbinder, lived in York (Toronto) 1818-1824 m Mary Chapman in SCOT. Joseph Current b 1775 m Mary ?, from New

Jersey. Some children b Crowland twp, Welland Co, ONT. Need all data.

**CORCORAN:** Mrs David Moyer, 2205 Dilloway Dr, Midland, MI 48640 USA. Daniel Corcoran b 1815 Co Cork, IRE, ma was Jan Duncan Corcoran; bro Denis Duncan b 1799. Dan m Lucy Simmonds, Avon, Ohio, 19 Nov 1834; then m Letitia Risk, Cleveland (her ma ? McAdoo). Dan in York state 1835 and Canada by 1844; owned land in Caradoc twp, Middlesex Co 1847 until c1867. Where, when did he die? Children: Esther Jane 1836 m William Cornelius Waters; Elizabeth Ann m Lewis Rowland; Caroline L m Pearson Thompson Clark; James A m Nellie ?; adopted son David V m Mary Large. Baptist. Need any info re Daniel, his fam and prts.

**CORSON:** Mrs Lily Corson, Box 41, Plenty, SASK S0L 2R0. William Henry Corson b 20 Feb 1824 Gainsboro twp, Lincoln Co, ONT, m 13 Dec 1842 Cordelia Comfort b 16 May 1826 same place. Children: William Adolphus 1843; John 1847; Robert Millar 1849 (all b Grimsby); Louise 1851; Adelaide 1854; Mary Jane 1856; Francis Henry 1858; Victoria A 1860; Benjamin 1862 (all b Halton Co); Joseph Wild 1864; Georgina 1867 (b Clinton twp, Lincoln Co).

**CUNNINGHAM - IRISH:** Mrs Joanne Peterson, 8113 - 96 Street, Peace River, ALTA T0H 2X0. Ruth Amelia Irish b 28 Apr 1777, Nova Scotia, d/o Levi and Hannah (Church), d 13 Mar 1857, bd Antigonish, NS; m 8 Sept 1799 John (known as Major) Cunningham, s/o Richard and Elizabeth (Day). Levi Irish b when, where, d 18 Nov 1784, bd where. Hannah b where in Wales, d 2 Nov 1782, bd where. Need info re fam and anc.

**DALBEC:** Lois Spiter, 1900 Horseshoe Dr, Highland, MI 48031 USA. Godfrey Dalbec b 10 May 1836 Joliette, QUE, m Marie Ste Jean (when) b d1842. Her sis Dinas (Linias) Ste Jean b c1833 m (when) Edouard Jolicoeur b c1828. Any info appreciated.

**DEMPSTER - MONCK - SMITH:** Catherine St John, 966 Inverhouse Dr, No. 401, Mississauga, ONT L5J 4B6. Robert Dempster b c1845 ONT (where) left the home of his Scots emigrant prts in Oshawa c1867 to work in Markham. George Monck b IRE 1844, m 1870 Oshawa, Sarah Dempster b ONT 1850. Known children: Lillian 1872; Agnes 1876; William 1880, all b Oshawa. John Smith b IRE 1856, d Oshawa, ONT 1937, millwright, m Lily Dempster b ONT 1860, d Oshawa 1934. Son Thomas b 1880 Oshawa (other children?). Seek desc to share info.

**DENVER - MAHER - MCGARRY - ENRIGHT - DONOHUE:** Patricia Belier, 24 Sturton Rd, Weston, ONT M9P 2C6. Seek info on these Irish RC Montreal-Toronto fams. Richard Denver d Montreal 1871, 67 years, and wife

Kate ? d pre 1871. Children Elizabeth Hane m Thomas Hugh Maher (GTR Don Stn Agent, Toronto); Catherine m Michael McGarry (children: Catherine; Mary; Elizabeth m Joseph Enright); Richard m Mary Donohue (children: Hanna m Michael Logan; Joseph; Frederick Michael, godson of John Enright); others? Origins of Denvirs? Will exchange.

**DOCHSTEDER/DOCHSTADER/DOCHSTATER/ - HODGES:** Mrs Winnifred Hunter, 916 Madsen Lane, North Salt Lake, UT 84054 USA. Seeking info re Edmund Hodges of Caistor twp, Lincoln Co, ONT. Did he marry Catharine or Mary Dochstader and have son Edmund Jr who inherited land from his grandpa Heinrich Dochsteder in early 1800s?

**DOW - BURNS - KEITH- MURRAY:** Mrs R E Bowley, 374 Hunter St W, Peterborough, ONT K9H 2M5. William Dow m Margaret Lumsden, were of Glen Dhu, Whitby twp, Ontario Co, ONT. Son William 1807-1843 m Elizabeth Strathearn b1810-1867 (their dau Margaret Lumsden Down b c1838 m 1860 John Burns; dau Agnes b c1831 m ? Keith). Dau Margaret Dow 1809-1848 m James Murray of Banffshire 1829 (their son James b 1830 may have farmed Lot 3 Con 2 Reach twp, m Jane and had Margaret, Jane, John, William, Isabella). Seek desc, will exchange.

**DREW:** Kathleen D Fenton, 9459 Sargossa Place, Columbia, MD 21045 USA. Sarah Drew b 10 Dec 1825-27 in Elizabethtown, Leeds Co, ONT d/o James Drew and Sarah Elliott. James supposed to have been a minister. Need siblings, prts birth and marriage dates, places. When did they leave Leeds Co and where did they go?

**DUMAS - SMITH:** Mrs Joanne Peterson, 8113 - 96 Street, Peace River, ALTA T0H 2X0. Require fam and anc info for Isadore Dumas b c1855 (where), d 13 Aug 1928, possibly bd Batoche, SASK. Need prts, dates, places. He m Piligie Smith b c1854 (where), d 1 Aug 1906, bd Batoche, SASK. Ma Margeurite Dumont. Need date of marriage, place, pa's name, dates. Isadore fought for the Metis in the 1885 Riel Rebellion at Duck Lake/Batoche.

**DUNN - BOURKE:** Sandra Dobbie, 15 Ballymana Court, Don Mills, Ont M3C 2B8. John Bourke b 1817 Grandon, Dublin, m Ellen Dunn b 11 June 1825-28 Oxmar, IRE. Lived 134 East Ave North from 1856 to Ellen's death in 1907. Raised seven daus: Isabella Lessard; Eliza Boswell; Susan; Nellie; Sarah May Van Malder b 25 Dec 1860 Brooklyn, NY; Hannah; Miriam Gertrude Goodwin. Need dates and places.

**DUNN:** Douglas R Kinsman, 18 Queensline Dr, Nepean, ONT K2H 7H9. William Dunn, J.P., b c1806, m Susanna c1827, lived on Forks Road, Wainfleet twp, Welland Co, ONT. Would like info on William's anc, Susanna's maiden name and anc.

**EAMAN/EHEMANN/AMAN/AMEN/EAMON - WEART/WERT:** Mrs Marie Baker Gordon, 3125 Radisson Ave, Windsor, ONT N9E 1Y4. Marie Dorothea Eaman m Johannis (John) Weart, Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Caughnawaga, New York, 23 May 1774, Loyalist KRRNY, settled in Osnabruck twp, Stor-

mont Co, ONT. Dau Mary m John Rombough; grandau Adeline Rombough m James Morgan. Need Dorothea's birth date and place, death date and burial place, all data on prts.

**HAGEN - BOYLE:** Lou M Hagen, 39 Selkirk Dr SW, Calgary, ALTA T2W 0M3. Thomas Hagen (b where), d 1920, m Olive Maude Boyle 1908, both bd Union, ONT. Children: William Francis Bruce; Harriet Loveen; Edwin. Lived Southampton, Hepworth, Port Stanley, ONT. Richard Edwin Boyle 1865-1944 m Harriet Stephenson 1889 Alma, ONT. Any info most appreciated.

**HURLEY:** Virginia Moran Hurley, 11 Queensberry St, Boston, MA 02215 USA. Thomas Bell b 1852 Rawdon, Hants Co, Nova Scotia, d 1907 Halifax, NS; m Annie Grace b St. John's, NFLD c1876 (where). She d 1949 Halifax. Children: John; Mary; Richard; Anna; Francis; Emily; Kathleen (Hanrahan); Thomas; William; Edward/Nedder. John Hurley b 1877 Halifax, NS, m who, when, where? Son John - any other children? D Halifax 1952. Any desc? Dennis Hurley b c1797 IRE m Joanna b c1808 IRE, in Nova Scotia 1871 census Rawdon, Hants Co, with Michael b 1838, Thomas b 1852, Edward b 1854, all Nova Scotia. Where they children or grandchildren? Need all data on them. Cyril Hanrahan m Kathleen Hurley 1917 Halifax, NS. Children: Edward; Terrance; Patricia (Coady); William. Will exchange.

**JAMES:** Mrs Doreen Baker, Box 515, Briscoe, TX 79011 USA. Looking for info on anyone related to Ida James b 18 Aug 1874 Port Hope, ONT; Harriet Bones b 11 May 1853 Newcastle, ONT, who m Nathaniel James b 6 Nov 1844 in Lindsay, ONT. Nathaniel's prts were William James and Betsy Pauley who came from ENG. Need info on James and Betsy. Is there anyone related to Harriet Bones, my g dma? Please let me hear.

**JOHNSON:** Sharon M Dubeau, 96 Ranstone Gardens, Scarborough, ONT M1K 2V1. John; James m Catherine; Robert; Richard Johnson, all b c1790s, natives of Urney, Co Tyrone, IRE, to Albion twp, Peel Co, ONT 1820s. Were they brothers? Who were their prts?

**JOHNSON:** Mrs John D. Bacon, 216 E Reid Rd, Grand Blanc, MI 48439 USA. Peter Johnson b 27 Mar 1784 (where, prts) m Sarah Graham?, b PA 1791, bd Boyles Cem, near Stoffville, ONT. Children: Amy m Thomas Sly (to San. Co 1848); Cornelius m Margaret Clending; Frederick m Mary A Conner and Jane Van Zant; George; Sarah m Samuel Fockler; Martin m Margaret Williamson; John; Hannah m Samuel Capin?; possibly William. Need info on desc. proof Sarah was d/o Robert and Rachel (Mills) Graham.

**JONES:** Anne M Baines, 1023 Lakeway Blvd, Lethbridge, ALTA T1K 3E3. Thomas Jones m Mary Ann Herrington and lived Peel twp, Wellington Co, ONT in 1851 and 1861 census. In 1871 they were in Maryborough twp, Wellington Co. Children: Robert; John; Thomas; Prudence?; Elizabeth; Maria; Frances; Jane. Where in IRE were prts born? Need birthdates of children. Frances m a Parker and lived in Michigan.

**KERR:** Eugene P Amos, 5925 Bluejack-



et, Shawnee, KS 66203 USA. John Kerr, age 50, and wife Jannet, 37, in 1861 census Southwold twp, Elgin Co, ONT. In same census Colin Kerr, 40, and fam; Archibald, 48, and fam; Alexander, 40, and fam. All farmers living in same area, all b SCOT, except Alex b ONT. Are they bros? Need anc. of John Kerr.

**LAMBIER - SMITH:** Mrs Joyce Cribbie, 87 Upper Canada Dr, Willowdale, ONT M2P 1S6. Akin Lambier b 1812 (was he s/o Francis and Mary Ann (Alair) Lambier), m Malinda Smith 1841, d/o Ezra 1796-1864 and Eliza Durham? 1800-1867. All living Haldimand Co 1851 census. Have info on Smith and Lambier desc. Will exchange. Need dates, places, anc. Did Lambiers come from QUE or France?

**LYNN:** Mark W Gallop, 563 Grosvenor Ave, Westmount, QUE H3Y 2S6. Seek info on James Lynn and his wife Gertrude ?. Fam tradition says he was sergeant-at-arms, New Brunswick legislature. Prts of Estelle Gertrude Lynne b 1888 Fredericton, NB.

**MARLATT:** Mrs Gene Marie Aitkens, 1825 Quamichan Ave, Victoria, BC V8S 2B4. John Marlatt, s/o Joseph, bro/o Samuel and Lydia, Loyalists from New Jersey or Virginia. John m Susan Jones by Magistrate in the open square in the village of Muddy York, took up 400-acre grant of Crown Grant where Toronto now stands, later moving to Dundas, ONT, where he owned and operated a flour mill, had 11 children. Need wedding date, Susan's prts, location of land grant.

**MORRISON -DAVIDSON:** Mary Bole, 1032 Lakeway Blvd, Lethbridge, ALTA T1K 3E5. Daniel Morrison m Mary Ann Davidson. Children: Eliz (Margaret) m John Bole 12 Nov 1860; Jane m David Brown 23 Feb 1861; possibly Martha m Joseph Terrio 25 Oct 1859. Lived on Morrison Island, Allumettes, Pontiac Co, QUE, and Pembroke, Renfrew Co, ONT. Need info on this fam.

**MCDERMOND/MCDERMED:** Mrs M Lyons, 5 Shady Golfway, No. 1219, Don Mills, ONT M3C 3A5. Robert McDermond b Nova Scotia c1786, to ONT 1835-39. Lived Lambton and Kent Cos. Married (1) Rebecca, (2) Jane. Dau Prudence m John Bell 1839. Where did they come from in Nova Scotia? Any info welcome.

**MCDONALD;** Mrs Isabel MacKenzie, 53 Auckland Lane, R R 4, King City, ONT L0G 1K0. Donald McDonald m (1) Anne Fraser ? Greenwood, Pictou, NS, c1800, had 11 children. M (2) Jessie ?, had 6 children. Son Evan b 1806 m Ellen McDonald, lived at McLellan's Mountain, Pictou Co, NS. Need any info on Donald and Anne Fraser McDonald.

**MCKENZIE:** Glen W McKenzie, Box 1727, Swan River, MAN R0L 1Z0. William Kenneth McKenzie b 15 Dec 1815 Isle of Skye, SCOT, d 19 Apr 1865 Vankleek Hill, ONT. Said to have been from Bytown, Bathurst District in 1845 land transfer. Did he have any desc? Any info appreciated.

**MCVEAN:** Mrs Beatrice Neering, 2113 Midland Rd, Bay City, MI 48706 USA. Angus McVean b 4 Aug 1845 E Hawkesbury, ONT, s/o Donald and Kitty (McLeod). Angus had niece Alice Green with son Allen, who lived Ottawa in 1931. Angus d 1934 Alpena, MI, m

1890 in Alpena, Martha Atkinson Brand, d/o Robert Atkinson and Louisa Howes of Vankleek Hill, ONT.

**RAWLEY/ROWLEY/ROLEY/ROWLEY/HAWLEY/RALEIGH:** Mrs Christina Gemmell, 11 Plaisance Rd, Unit 44, Richmond Hill, ONT L4C 5H1. William John Rawley b c1861 Wellington?, d 1919 Frontenac Co, ONT, m Eliza R D Brown b 1868 Detroit, USA, d Kingston, ONT. William and Eliza lived McLean, Olden twp, Frontenac Co, 1884-1919. Children: Sarah Anne; Martha Grace; Samuel Jacob; Sophia Rachel. Ma of William John was Sarah Crawford. They lived with her bro on Wolfe Island in 1881. Who was William John's pa? He d before 1881. Any info appreciated.

**READE/READE/REID:** Ernest C Reid, PH-#, 1425 Ghent Ave, Burlington, ONT L7S 1X5. Stephen and Elizabeth Read are shown in Trinity Parish Register, Newfoundland, having six children baptised 22 July 1834: Elizabeth; George; John; Susan; Stephen; Jasper. Any info especially on country of origin of Stephen and Elizabeth would be appreciated.

**RICE:** Velma Rice, 7016 - 122nd Ave SE, Renton, WA 98056 USA. Moses Rice b 1 Sept 1780 Virginia. His prts moved to Upper Canada c1784 where he grew up and served in British Army in War of 1812. By 1800 he was married in Charlotteville twp, Norfolk Co, ONT, with sister Elizabeth Smith. He m Margaret ? by 1803 and had five children before moving to Ohio 1816. Any info appreciated.

**RYAN:** Patrick J Ryan, 10946 - 158 St, Edmonton, ALTA T5P 2Y9. Thomas Ryan and wife Honora Brennan arrived Quebec City shortly before 1848 from Tipperary Co, IRE. Son Lawrence m Mary Purcel, Quebec City, 1848. Any info on the fam and their original hometown in IRE would be appreciated.

**SCHAEFER - THOMPSON:** Lewster J Wilker, 4353 Pettit Ave, Niagara Falls, ONT L2E 6K9. Henry Schaefer 1835-1920 from Eudorf, Germany, s/o John Jost Schaefer 1815-1920 from Eudorf and Catharine Eisenach 1815-1867 from Reimenrod, Germany. Need anc and fam. John Thomson 1818-1900 b Perthshire (Catmareve and Balchrochan area) to Canada 1842/3, farmed North Easthope twp, Pert Co, ONT m Elspeth Easson. Need anc.

**SHILDON:** Mrs Joan Hardy, 4654 Burke St, Burnaby, BC V5H 1C3. George Shilson (Shelton) b ENG c1823 m Charlotte Abernethy, Grafton, ONT, 1850. Was widower in 1851-2 census Haldimand twp, Northumberland Co. M Phoebe Jane ? by 1852, said to be of Hamilton twp. Still in Haldimand twp 1861 census. George d Durham, Grey Co, ONT 1873. Widow Phoebe Jane in Paisley, Huron Co, 1881. Children: A M (female) 1853; J (son) 1855; Matthew 1859; Hiram 1862; Ellie 1866; George 1868; Herbert 1871. Would like any info on fam and desc esp<sup>z</sup>cially maiden name of Phoebe Jane.

**SIMMONS/SIMMONDS/SIMONDS/SEAMANS:** Byron Simmons, 16W163 - 67th Place, Willowbrook, IL 60521 USA. John Simmons b c1762 or 1776 near Poughkeepsie, NY, m Jane Gordonier 21 Apr 1797 Ernestown, ONT. Settled 16 Feb 1807 Lot 6

Con 12 Huntingdon twp, Hastings Co, ONT. Children: Henry; David; Peter m Lany Sills 22 Sept 1815 Fredericksburgh; Jacob; Samuel m Sophia McCarty/McCarthy 5 Jan 1832; Betsy; Lavina. Samuel settled Lot 12 Con 3 Sidney twp, Hastings Co. Want info on fams of children, will also exchange on Samuel's fam.

**SINCLAIR - RIDGERS:** L Mrs H Foskett, 3106 Esson Rd, Victoria, BC V8Z 4P4. John K Sinclair b 1809 PEI m 1837 Anne Rogers of Northesk, NB; farmed Douglasfield, NB; d 28 Sept 1885. Eldest son Edward built Sinclair Mill, Newcastle; Rachel m James O Fish; John m Maggie Hendell; Edward m Jane Willard; Sara Jane m Rev Ernest Purdy Flewelling, Church of England. Need info on prts of John and Anne.

**SMITH:** Suzanne A Taylor, 199 Taylor Ave, Glen Ellyn, IL 60137 USA. I have copy of "The Desc of Elias Smith of Hope Twp, and Catherine Miller" compiled c1900 by Joseph Shuter Smith. Some lines carried down later. Unpublished. A few of the many names: Sculthorpe; Low; Fox; Dudbridge; Lott; Wilkins; Bellenger; Cumming; Chisholm; Burnham; Wragg; Keller; Hall; Smart; West; Sutherland; many others. I will check the index for SASE.

**STAFFORD:** Richard C Smith, 13414 Lost Lake Rd, Snohomish, WA 98290 USA. Would like to correspond with anyone working on the following lines: Caleb Stafford, son Abel b 1807 Oxford; son William b 1850 Shedden, ONT. George Stone, son Spencer E d 1879 London, ONT. John Orchard b 1811 ENG, dau Dora b 1853 Shedden, ONT.

**SPARKS:** Mrs Meda Patterson, 1840 18 A Street, 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 1 May 1806 ENG, d 8 July 1884. Both bd Grace Anglican Church Cem, Waterdown. To Canada c1834 with eight children to Hamilton area, Biddulph and Waterdown areas. Children: William; Amy; Mary; Reuben; Susanna; Elizabeth; John; George Southwood (sender's line) and three more children b Canada; Francis; Jane; Robert.

**STEWART:** Robert W Reed, 72 Ridge Road, Nashua, NH 03062 USA. Charles Stewart probably b ENG c1822 and d Lachute, QUE area c1891. Possibly s/o and bro/o Andrew Stewart. 2nd wife Harriet Paquette b c1840. 1st wife probably Susanna Ware. Children known from 1st wife: Charles; Andrew; Ann; Emma. From 2nd wife: Jesse; Mary; Melinda. Want any info on this fam.

**SUMMERS:** Jessie E Jones, Box 1811, Gardnerville, NV 19410-1811 USA. Searching for prts and fam of Francis Harvey Summers b 18 Sept 1842 near London, ONT, or someplace in QUE. To California via New York, New Orleans, Texas, by wagon train as young man. M Elizabeth (Cook) Swain in CA by 1872 and had seven children. Left wife and fam c1900, nothing more hear until I found he d 1924. Supposed to have made several fortunes in gold but died pauper. Claimed to have bros and sis in Canada, prts said to be 2nd generation Canadian. Would

like to locate anc and correspond.

**VAN MALDER (VAN ALDER, VAN MADDER, VOLMADER, VOLMOLDER, VON MALDER):** Sandra Dobbie, 15 Ballymena Ct, Don Mills, ONT M3C 2B8. Nicholas Dominick Joseph Van Malder, mechanic, City of Halifax, Nova Scotia, m Margaret ? by 1821; was widower 1823; m Clarissa Ann, d/o John Keatty (Kite-ly) and Margaret Ryan, July 1826, St Peter's Catholic Church, Halifax. Seek records of Dominick's birth, prts, marriage to Margaret. Seek any Van Malders anywhere in North America. Name presumably Belgian.

**WALKER:** Ursula Walker Lewis, 216 Haysboro Cr SW, Calgary, ALTA T2V 3G3. Robert and Jane Walker sailed from Sligo Co, IRE, 1830. Settled near Smiths Falls, ONT. Religion - Methodist. Had 12 children. Son Rev John Walker b 22 June 1825, m Elizabeth Taylor. Need info re prts of Robert and Jane and sailing ship.

**WARDELL:** C A Morton, Box 310 Beamsville, ONT L0R 1B0. Wish to contact any desc of this fam who settled Clinton twp, Lincoln Co, ONT 1784, particularly in the Lake Erie areas of ONT, also Michigan or wherever. Also would like to contact desc of High (Hoch) fam settled Clinton and Louth twps 1800 from PA.

**WILSON - HAMILTON:** Cecil Hamilton, RR 3, Pustinch, ONT N0B 2J0. Stewart B Wilson, s/o James and Jennet, b SCOT c1843, m Rebecca Hamilton, d/o James and Rebecca, b IRE c1842. Married 21 Feb 1866 Kilbride, Halton Co, ONT. Seek info on desc.

#### **CORRECTIONS**

Issue 4 volume 3 Geddis query. Mrs Landers' zip should be 95111. Same issue - McRuden query. Marriage date of Mary Ann McRuden should be 1831, not 1861.

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