

# Canadian Genealogist

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VOL 4

#3





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George Hancocks  
Elizabeth Hancocks,  
C.G.

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Coverline: Not a forgotten place: shrouded in the mystery born of passing years, this cross, typical of many weather-beaten crosses that stand solemnly along CP Rail tracks throughout Canada, probably marks the last resting-place of a railwayman.

# GENEALOGICALLY SPEAKING

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

## OOPS!

"I had intended to drop you a note before now about your mention in Vol. 4, No. 1 of the winners of the 1981 Bourland Awards for genealogical publishing. Your statement that 'no Canadian books were among those selected for final judging' is, I am happy to say, incorrect," writes Bruce Elliott of Ottawa.

"Naomi Slater Heydon, author of *Looking Back*, lives in Australia, but she was an Ottawa girl who married an Australian diplomat, and her book is subtitled 'Pioneers of Bytown and March, Nicholas Sparks and Hamnett Kirkes Pinhey, their antecedents and their descendants'. This is an important book, providing much genealogical and biographical data on the Pinhey, Sparks, Stewart, and Greene families, who were among the Ottawa area's most important early families. Because the market for the book is in Canada, and postage costs from Australia are frightful, the book was also published in Canada."

We're happy that at least one Canadian made it onto the list for final judging, even if only by way of Australia! Let's hope more Canadians will see fit to enter books in the next awards competition.

## Michigan group checks for hyperthermia

The recently formed Pontiac Area Historical and Genealogical Society has been honored by the US government by being designated as the US National Repository for malignant hyperthermia genealogies. MH is an inherited muscle abnormality characterized by reactions to several kinds of drugs normally used during anesthesia and to extreme physical and emotional stress. The 'malignant' designation does not relate to cancer, but rather to the fact that the disease can be swift and deadly. The disease is prevalent in people of French Canadian, Central European, Italian, Norwegian and Welsh extraction, but is not limited to those groups. If you suspect you have the disease, the address of the society is: The Pontiac Area Historical and Genealogical Society, Box 3751, Pontiac, Michigan 48059-3571, USA.

## Interested in names?

Join the Canadian Society for the Study of Names. It was founded in 1966 as the Canadian Institute of Onomastic Sciences, and received its present name in 1977. Its principal objectives are to promote the study of names in Canada and abroad, as well as to exchange ideas in the fields involved.

Membership is open to anyone. Annual dues are \$10 Canadian or \$10 U.S. (for U.S. residents), and members receive two issues of *Onomastica* annually, as well as copies of the occasional newsletter *The Name Gleaner*. Want more information? Write Helen Kerfoot, Secretary-Treasurer, Canadian Society for the Study of Names, Box 6626, Station J, Ottawa, Ontario, K2A 3Y7.

## Loyalists on the move again in 1983

In 1983 the Maritime Provinces will celebrate the bi-centennial of the arrival of the Loyalists in the area. A highlight of the festivities will be Loyalist celebrations in Fredericton, N.B., June 25, 26, and 27.

There will be opportunity to visit the university and Provincial Archives, where there are extensive Loyalist records; a visit to Kings Landing, a replica of an original Loyalist settlement; visits to Christ Church Cathedral, Officer's Square, Soldier's Barracks, and the Old Arts Building at U.N.B., and other historical sites. Visitors may also attend a play on the Loyalists written by Esther Clark Wright, dean of Loyalist historians in the New Brunswick area. Want more information? Write Fred W. Hubbard, Chairman of the Bicentennial Committee, Fredericton Branch, U.E.L., 140 Riverview Drive, Fredericton, N.B., E3B 5Z1, or telephone 506/454-6338.

## Loyalist program at Halifax

The Atlantic Canada Institute, which gives individuals and families a chance for a cultural vacation in Atlantic Canada, plans its Summer 1983 program around Loyalist activities as well.

The institute will hold a week-long pro-

gram entitled "The Loyalists in Atlantic Canada: 1783-1983" from 17 through 22 July at the University of King's College, Halifax, which was founded by Loyalists in 1789. Held in conjunction with genealogical workshops conducted by the Genealogical Association of Nova Scotia, the program will cover Loyalist history, architecture, literature, genealogy, material culture, education, and costume, and will involve field trips, entertainments, and a special Loyalist banquet.

Other Atlantic Canada Institute locations in 1983 will include Newfoundland, July 10-15; Prince Edward Island, July 24-29; and New Brunswick, July 30-August 5. Want more information? Write: The Atlantic Canada Institute, 1647 Preston Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia, B3H 3V2, or telephone 902/429-7144.

#### **BCG secretary leaves**

Mrs. Donna R. Hotaling has resigned her post as Executive Secretary of the Board for Certification of Genealogists in Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Hotaling, better known as Donna, is a Certified Genealogical Record Searcher and a well known speaker on the subject of Irish research. She has been active in promoting interest in Irish research, and in organizing the first and second International Congresses on Genealogy in Ireland, as well as numerous Irish Genealogical and Historical Research Seminars.

For several years she has been leading a genealogical tour of Ireland, and in 1979 she was honored by British Airways for promoting group travel to Northern Ireland for genealogical and historical research. Since 1976 she has been the North American representative for the Ulster Historical Foundation. She has been a Councillor of the National Genealogical Society, and is presently the Agent for the American Society of Genealogists. Her cheerful personality as Executive Secretary of the BCG will be missed by the hundreds of CGs, CALs and CGRSs she has helped throughout the years.

Until a new Executive Secretary is appointed, the work of the Board will be handled by the president, John Frederick Dorman. Those wishing to contact the Board should address their letters to Box 19165, Washington, D.C. 20036, USA.

#### **Loyalists in Ontario plan for 1984**

During the summer of 1984, many communities in Prince Edward County, Ontario, will also celebrate the 200th anniversary of the original landings of the United Empire Loyalists in the area.

The South Marysburgh Committee has already begun to prepare for the July 21-22, 1984 celebrations, and would like to locate as many United Empire Loyalist and pioneer family descendants as possible to invite them to participate in the Bicentennial celebrations.

Emphasis is on families from North Marysburgh, South Marysburgh, and Athol townships, this area then being known as Fifth Town. It was there that a major segment of the stream of settlers entered the county, many of them landing at Prinyer's Cove.

The committee is "sincere about trying to spread contacts far and wide," to help people search out their family histories says Owen Hardendorf, committee member.

An information package is available for people who contact the committee asking for background on their families.

The two-day celebrations will be run like a reunion, and local representatives will be on hand to help people trace their roots, no matter where they're from. Activities on 21 July will center around Milford; those of 22 July at the Marine Museum and the United Church at South Bay. Events will include parades, street dancing, square dancing, bands, barbecues, marine events, fishing derbies and costume contests. For more information, contact Murray Head, Bicentennial Committee Chairman, R.R. 3, Picton, Ontario.

#### **1881 census available for purchase**

The Public Archives of Canada has announced that the 1881 census returns on microfilm are available for purchase at \$21 a reel. Your cheque or money order for the full amount payable should be made out to the Receiver-General of Canada, and must accompany your order. Address your requests to Photoduplication, Public Service Section, Public Archives of Canada, 395 Wellington Street, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0N3.

## GENEALOGICAL CALENDAR

1983

**20 January 1982: Course on Archives Management, 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: National Genealogical Society, 1921 Sunderland Place NW, Washington, DC 20036-1674, USA.

**May 1983: Ontario Genealogical Society Annual Seminar, Sudbury, Ontario.** Laurentian University, part of the centennial celebrations of the City of Sudbury. The Seminar will take into account the multi-cultural nature of the city, and will include speakers on local history, native ancestry, and maps. Presentations are being geared both for beginners and experienced researchers. For more information write: Gary Peck, Chairman, Sudbury Branch, Ontario Genealogical Society, 167 Shelley Drive, Sudbury, Ontario P3A 2S6.

**July 17-22: Atlantic Canada Institute "The Loyalists in Atlantic Canada: 1783-1983", University of King's College, Halifax, Nova Scotia.** Other institutes in Newfoundland, July 10-15; Prince Edward Island, July 24-29; New Brunswick, July 30-August 5. For more information write: The Atlantic Canada Institute, 1647 Preston Street, Halifax, N.S., B3H 3V2, or telephone 902/429-7144.

### NEW PUBLICATIONS & RESOURCES

The Ontario Museum Association has published the 1982 *Directory of Ontario Museums, Art Galleries, Archives and Related Institutions*. It's the most up-to-date listing of these institutions available — an alphabetical listing of more than 600 institutions with the mailing address, location, phone number, contact person, description of collection and governing authority. It's cross-indexed by county or district, and by type of collection. If you're looking for an authoritative guide to Ontario's cultural resources, this guide is for you.

**Abstracts of Probate Court Wills:**

**Kingston and Vicinity, 1790-1858**, is the title of a new book just published by Kingston Branch, Ontario Genealogical Society. It was compiled by long-time members Mildred and Loral Wannamaker, with an index by Barbara Aitken, author of *Local Histories of Ontario Municipalities*.

**Nova Scotia 1770 Census**, is the title of this 49-page reprint of a 1975 work by the Chicago Genealogical Society. It contains the 1770 census for Amherst, Annapolis, Barrington, Cumberland, Falmouth, Granville, Hillsborough, Horton, Londonderry, New Dublin, Onslow, Donegall, Sackville and Truro. The 1773 census for Yarmouth, 1775 census for Conway and Harbour of St. John's River, and the 1787 census for Queens Co., N.S., are also listed. It's available from the Chicago Genealogical Society, Box 1160, Chicago, IL 60690, USA.

**New Brunswick Vital Statistics from Newspapers, 1784-1815**, has just been published by the Vital Statistics Committee of the New Brunswick Genealogical Society. The society describes it as "extracts of obituaries, melancholy occurrences, executions, marriages, etc." from early New Brunswick newspapers. The edition is limited, so if you want a copy you'd better act soon. It's 140 pages, indexed by name, place, regiment, and available at \$12 plus \$1 postage from Generation Press, 172 King Henrys Boulevard, Agincourt, Ontario M1T 2V6.

The **John Alexander Cooper papers**, have just been made available to researchers by the Canadian Department of the North York Public Library, Toronto, Ontario. Col. John Cooper (1868-1956) was editor of the *Canadian Magazine* (1896-1906) and the *Canadian Courier* (1906-1915), Colonel of the 198th Battalion (Bufs) from 1915-1917, Canadian Government Representative in the New York Bureau of Information 1919-1921, and influential in the Motion Picture Distributors' Association until 1945. He was also active in the Association of Canadian Clubs, the Canadian League, the Musical Protective Society, the Canadian Press Association and the Canadian National Exhibition, and served on the Ontario Board of Commissioners in 1906 to inquire into textbook prices. He wrote

extensively on imperial relations, trade relations with the United States, and a wide range of Canadian topics. The papers held by the Canadiana Department consist primarily of letters, manuscripts, business and military papers and newspaper clippings. A finding aid is available. Address inquiries to: Canadiana Department, North York Public Library, 35 Fairview Mall Drive, Willowdale, Ontario M2J 4S4, 416/494-6838.

**Procedures for Salvage of Water-Damaged Library Materials**, by Peter Waters, is available from the Toronto Area Archivists Group, Nancy Hurn, Treasurer, TAAG, Box 97, Station F, Toronto M4Y 2L4, for \$4.50. It represents another effort by the Toronto group to help archivists in the area of disaster preparedness.

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

**Calling all Bakers.** Mr. Warren L. Baker, Jr., 10230 Lincoln Trail, Fairview Heights, IL 62208, USA, has more than 78,000 Baker entries on file. Send your Baker information and a SASE and he is willing to check your information with his file.

**Calling all Blaisdells.** The Blaisdell National Family Association is in the process of publishing a new genealogy outline and the Blaisdell/Blasdell of Canada are to be included. Those interested are encouraged to writ Blaisdell Papers, Clifton L. Blaisdell, RFD 1, Box 1560, Sabattus, ME 04280, USA.

**Calling all Colpitts.** There will be a Colpitts Family Bicentennial celebration in 1983 for all descendants of Robert and Margaret Colpitts who settled in Little River, N.B., in 1783. The reunion is planned for the weekend of 1 July 1983 in Salisbury, N.B. For more information write: Colpitts Reunion 1983, Box 456, Petitcodiac, New Brunswick, E0A 2H0.

**Calling all Mc/Mackintoshes.** Volume 3 of the *McIntoshMackintosh Families of Scotland and America* has just been published by Walter H. McIntosh. It adds to two previous volumes of McIntosh family data and gives information on McIntosh families throughout Canada and USA.

Information is included on McIntosh descendants in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Canada East, Lower Canada, Ontario, and British Columbia. Cost of the volume is \$20. For more information write: Walter

H. McIntosh, Box 214, Topsfield, MA 01983, USA.

**Calling all MacQuarries:** There is a Clan MacQuarrie Association in Nova Scotia, and its annual dues are \$10. There is a good newsletter. Its most recent issue contains a genealogy of the descendants of John Lauchlin MacQuarrie who left the Isle of Rum for Pictou, N.S., in 1814. For more information write: Clan MacQuarrie Association, Box 842, Westville, N.S., B0K 2A0.

**Calling all Purdys.** Says Mr. Clayton C. Purdy of Syosset, N.Y.: "During the past several years I have had many inquiries about copies of the Purdy genealogy, in particular the section on the descendants of Gabriel Purdy of Westchester, N.S., and Westchester, N.Y. If there is sufficient response to this letter, I will publish a book of about 496 pages concerning the descendants of Gabriel Purdy. The book would include an index of Purdys by their given names and relatives by surname as well as by given name, over 4000 names in all — Gabriel was prolific. If there is not sufficient interest, your money will be returned. Please allow at least six months for me to make the decision. Please send cheque or money order for \$21, Canadians send \$Can, Americans send \$US." Write: Clayton C. Purdy, 30 Meadowbrook Road, Syosset, NY 11791, USA.

**Calling all Roses.** Starting in 1983, there will be a newsletter for anyone researching the surname 'Rose' in Canada. The idea is to publish genealogical source material in all forms relating to Canadian Roses, and to unite and aid genealogists working on the same Rose lineages. Subscription will be \$12. Canadians remit \$Can. Americans remit \$US. Please make cheques payable to Shawn R. Mooney. For detailed information write: Shawn R. Mooney, Box 3, Plenty, Saskatchewan, S0L 2R0.

**Calling all Wades.** Mrs. Evelyln Wade, Route 7, Llano, TX 78643, USA, is editor and publisher of the *Wade Genealogical Quarterly*, subscription \$8.25 per year, \$US. Free queries to subscribers, and limited paid queries for non-subscribers. The editor has a master file on Wade, and is acting as a 'Wade Family Lineage Clearing House'. She will put you in touch with others working on the same Wade family. Unless renewals and new subscriptions increase, Volume 9 (1982) may be the last year of publication.

Calling all Wenzels and Zimmermanns. Descendants of Matthias Wenzel and Regina Zimmermann will hold a family reunion 1, 2, and 3 July 1983 at Leader, Saskatchewan. The family also publishes a newsletter. For more information write: Mrs. Dale (Wenzel) Potter, 7010 Beamish Drive, Regina, Saskatchewan, S4X 2J2.

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



## ARMORIAL HERITAGE IN CANADA

PUBLISHER  
Hans D. Birk, FHSC  
48 Merklely Square  
Scarborough, Ontario  
MIG 2Y6 Canada

von DEHN - (22)  
London, Ontario.

Origin: Estonia (Baltic), Reval

Arms: Argent a chevron divided per pale Gules and Vert. Crest: between a vol Sable the chevron Gules and Vert. Mantling: dexter Argent and Gules, sinister Argent and Vert.

History: Arnoldus Deene, Rostock to Dorpat 1635. d. Reval 1657. German Nobility 6.XII.1788, Vienna. Matriculated with Estonian Knights 10.III. 1809.

Otto Karl von Dehn, b.Reval 19.X.1909, ∞ Offenbach 26.VI.1954 Ingeborg Schmelz b.2.IV.1922. Son: Otto Boris v.D. b. 27.II.1958.

Source of Information: Gotha genealogisches Taschenbuch B 1914 (genealogy) to 1942. Genealogisches Handbuch der baltischen Ritterschaften, Estland III, 1930. Kilngspor Wappenbuch der baltischen Ritterschaften. Siebmachers Wappenbuhh Baltische Ostseeprovinzen page 274 Genealogisches Handbuch der adeligen Häuser B Band III (1958) page 130. Armorial General de Rletstap, page 519, PL CLXXXV.



Example of an entry in this Historic Reference Book which contains over 500 Ethnic Coats-of-Arms in black and white. Publication planned for Spring 1983. Subscriptions invited at pre-publication-price of \$ 55.-



# Grandmother's notebook

By Sharon M. Dubeau

*This article, quite simply, is one of the most delightful and moving it has ever been our privilege to publish in CANADIAN GENEALOGIST. Occasionally, very occasionally, genealogists stumble over pure gold in their search for historical identity, and we believe it is these incredible discoveries that motivate many of us to continue . . . . Certainly, the editors of this magazine would rather have discovered such a notebook than all the documents of Christendom, and if, in our hearts, we truly covet anything it is those fortunate families who possess such treasures. They speak directly from the past—in the ancestor's own words—of the poetic and practical, the stuff of which our everyday lives are moulded. If genealogy, in part, is a journey to discovery, to understanding our own identities, then discovering a notebook of the quality of Jean Mulholland's is like discovering the mother lode. Putting it successfully in a historical context today—so that it is possible to see the links from present to past and, perhaps, future—that is what the search is all about. There are many reasons to pursue genealogy, but surely discoveries such as this one go right to the heart of the matter. Our thanks to Sharon Dubeau for sharing it with us.*

In our search into the past, our forebears are often merely names, dates and places. Frequently, they mean nothing more to us than a link with the preceding generation, in our attempt to 'get back' as far as we can in our family history quest. However, they could, and should mean more to us.

I was fortunate enough to discover an old notebook which had belonged to my grandmother. It showed her changes from a romantic young girl in Scotland in the 'Teens' to a housewife in Toronto concerned with running a household in the 'Thirties'.

It shocked me to discover that there was one aspect of her which I hadn't known about. As a young child, I had spent plenty of time living with her, while my mother was ill. To me, she seemed a rather stern woman, who made us eat things we didn't like, because they were good for us, and who punished us for being bad, which we probably deserved. The thing which frightened me the most was her harsh Scottish brogue. She was very religious, very meticulous and very thrifty. To me, there was no warmth or love emanating from her heart. Even in my teen years, up until the time of her death, these same impressions held through. It is only now that I can begin to understand her.

Discovering her notebook, years after her death, was a rather rude awakening, and I found out that I hadn't known her at all. It astonished me to learn that my grandmother was actually once twenty-one and writing poetry such as this:

I dream of the rose you gave me,  
I think of our last farewell,  
I dream of the silent longing,  
That only the heart can tell.  
Alas! I have lost my star,

In a world of glaring light,  
And only a few poor ashes remain,  
Of my rose tonight.  
But I dream of my rose, my star, and you,  
And whether we part or meet,  
I shall love you the same for ever,  
As long as my heart shall beat.

May 6th, 1919      J.M.M.

She had also copied out her favorite romantic pieces from poets such as Robert Burns and Sir Walter Scott.

Born near Glasgow, Scotland in 1895, she was the eldest daughter in a family of six children, so she must have been well versed in household matters. In her teens, she worked in a grocery shop in Glasgow, but wanting something more than merely a job, she soon apprenticed to become a ladies' tailor. She was a well-loved member of her choir, and I found this send-off notice in her church magazine: "On the evening of 10th November [1919], the Senior Choir met in a social capacity to do honour to one of their number, Miss Jean Mulholland, who had resolved to emigrate to Canada."

She had such determination to emigrate to a new life, that it was arranged that she be lodged with her father's cousin's family in Toronto. Early in 1920 she set out, the first of her family to do so. Her sisters and parents followed in later years. In Toronto, she secured a position with Eaton's, in order to carry out her trade of tailoring.

As I turned the pages of her notebook, they became more indicative of the woman I had known as my grandmother. Her poetry writing had stopped when she had emigrated to Toronto. She had married one of her cousins in 1923. He was certainly enough of a romanticist to touch her fancy, and the wedding was complete with the traditional honeymoon in Niagara Falls. Then, perhaps the honeymoon was over and there was no more time or sentiment for romantic poetry such as:

#### Love's Hour

Which is love's hour?  
When the first stars rise in a soft grey mist,  
And they beckon to you and me,  
While the moon doth shine like an amethyst,  
O'er the silvery wave of the sea,  
When the birds are hushed and gone to rest,  
And the light wind kisses each flower.  
T'is the mystic time that the heart knows best.  
It is love's hour.

Which is love's hour?  
When the twilight goes and the night's dark bars  
Are lit by the moon's tender beams,  
And you take my hand and follow the stars  
To the lover's land of sweet dreams.  
When the world is hushed in a silence deep  
And the red rose clings to the bower



Top, The grocery store in Glasgow, c1915. Jean Mulholland is second from right. Bottom left, Jean Mulholland, c1920. The photo-postcard is stamped John Doig, 330 Dumbarton Road, Partick, N.B. Bottom right, Jean Mulholland with son Bruce, 1926.



When its petals close in a perfumed sleep,  
That is love's hour.

29th Oct., 1918 J.M.M.

Her penmanship, too, had changed over the years from that of a young woman with time to dream, to that of a woman in a hurry to jot down things of vital importance to her family's welfare. After the pages of poetry had ended, her book was filled with home recipes such as:

#### **A Good Body Builder**

½ dozen white eggs

1½ dozen lemons

Put eggs whole in bottom of sealer, then add juice of lemons and a few skins. Let stand for 10 days. Put contents of sealer in large bowl. Add 1 lb. brown sugar and beat until sugar is dissolved. Strain into bottle. Add 2 eight ounce glasses of Jamaican rum. Take one wine glass every day.

#### **Furniture Cream**

3 oz. Beeswax, 1 oz. white wax, 1 oz. Castille soap, 1 pt. turpentine, ½ pt. water. Shred wax and soap. Add other ingredients and shake in bottle till white like cream.

#### **Spring Tonic**

1 lb. prunes, figs, dried peaches, apricots and apples, 10 cherries, 4 or 5 tablespoons of lemon juice. Cook together and thicken with tapioca.

#### **Jams**

To test if it will jelly. After boiling fruit and water, take a teaspoon of fruit and a teaspoon of alcohol and if it thickens, add sugar cup for cup.

#### **Virol**

4 oz. marrow, 1 pint of malt, 10 oz. demerara sugar, 2 eggs, 1 or 2 lemons.

Grandmother was interested, as we are today, in price comparisons and changes over the years, and recorded in minute detail how much it had cost her to prepare Christmas Cake during the years 1934-41. Even though prices were rising, she had managed to keep her costs even by merely decreasing the amount of cake which she prepared. In 1936, she had made ten pounds for \$1.34 and in 1940, she had made seven pounds for \$1.32.

#### **Price Comparison Chart of Major Ingredients of Grandmother's Cake**

Ingredient	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1941
Eggs - doz.	.24	.28	.28	.24	.39	.25	.30
Butter - lb.	.20	.19	.25	.30	-	.23	.25
Raisins - lb.	.10	.11	.11	.10	.10	.15	.25
Sugar - lb.	.05	.07	.05	.06	.06	.10	.06
Flour - lb.	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.08	.05
Peel - lb.	.23	.23	.14	.14	.10	.21	.31

November 15<sup>th</sup> 1913.

I have one heart to divide,  
How can I break it in two,  
Take it and call it your own,  
For it never loved any but you.

I wish I were a china cup,  
From which you take your tea,  
That every time you take a sup,  
It might mean a kiss for me.

Your eyes are blue, your heart is true,  
Your smile makes all things bright;  
But oh! it takes your presence dear,  
To make my heart feel light.  
Fond Greetings.

I send you love and kisses  
For in my thoughts you dwell,  
So take this simple token,  
From one who loves you well.

Within this awful volumes lies  
The mystery of mystic  
Happiest they of human race:  
To whom their God has given grace,  
To read, to fear, to hope, to pray,  
To lift the wick, to force the way,  
And better had they ne'er been born  
Than read to doubt, or read to scorn.

Sir Walter Scott.

A bit of white Heather from the Highlands  
To wish you good luck today  
So say old acquaintance shall not be forgot  
Though parted and far away.

Friend greetings.

I send you love and kisses  
For in my thoughts you dwell  
So take this simple token  
From one who loves you well.

## Preserves

### Pineapple

Boil for 20 minutes covered with Water  
then add cup for cup.

### Blueberries

For every lb Blueberries I put  $\frac{3}{4}$  lb  
Sugar and boiled 7 minutes.

### Peaches

Scald Peaches + take off Skins  $\frac{1}{2}$  them  
+ Weigh them add  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb of Sugar for  
each lb Fruit Boil them in just  
enough water to keep Sugar from sticking  
until you can pierce them about 10 minutes  
Pick them out and place them in jars  
neatly then boil down Syrup until just  
enough to fill jars, if any left boil  
a little while longer for Peach Marmalade  
Syrup for peaches 1 cup sugar to 1 cup Water  
Syrup for Pears 1 cup Sugar to  $\frac{1}{2}$  cups Water

## Preserves.

7 large Boxes of Strawberries 6 cups Sugar,  
Wash + H all let stand overnight in Sugar  
Strain + boil Syrup in the morning for 5 minutes  
then put in Straws + boil slowly for 15 minutes.  
Miss Gibson's way,

## Black currant Preserve.

Almost cover with water boil for 10 minutes  
then add cup for cup of Sugar and Boil  
5 minutes.

## Cherries

Almost cover with water and to every lb  
of fruit add  $\frac{3}{4}$  lb of Sugar.

Boil for 5 minutes add sugar and boil  
until they wrinkle.

## Raspberries Canned.

Steam in boiler then pour Syrup over  
2 cups sugar to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cups of Water.

Steam in Boiler 7 minutes at the most.

## Preserved Rasps

1 large box Rasps 1 cup Sugar to  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup Water



In reading grandmother's notebook, I find her recipes and accounts of another era fascinating, but an intriguing question still comes to mind. Why did she stop writing poetry? What made her change? Was she disillusioned with her life in Canada? Was her married life not what she had dreamed it would be? These things I can only speculate upon, and make up my own stories.

A precious piece of the past, such as my grandmother's notebook, unfolded for me some of what she really had been, rather than what I had seen in her as a child. Behind that stern facade was a soft, romantic woman, whom I had never known.

*Tuning In The Past*



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# *Sources for genealogists: a look at the map library of the University of Western Ontario*

By Dr. N.L. Nicholson,

*Our thanks to the Alumni Gazette of the University of Western Ontario, for permission to reprint the following article, originally entitled "A La Carte—A Look at Western's Map Library," which appeared in the Spring 1981 issue of the magazine. Maps are one of the most valuable of all genealogical working tools. Frequently, it is possible not only to locate an ancestral homestead on early maps—but also to find the ancestor named. In Canada, both the Cummins Directory Maps, and the early county atlases (many of which have been reprinted), are invaluable for research. Other, more specific map documents—often maps about which little is known by genealogists—are frequently available in map repositories. Any genealogist who has not paid at least one visit to a map library to trace down or better understand an ancestor, is missing a good opportunity to add to his store of family knowledge. Maps were made for many purposes—and the information contained on them is instantly available because they are visual documents. This editor well recalls the surprise and delight of a seasoned genealogist who, in the course of a casual visit to the map section of the Public Archives of Ontario, solved a genealogical problem that had baffled her for a decade—simply by telling the map archivist what the problem was, and asking if any maps on the area were available. Not only was a map available, it dealt specifically with the kind of problem she was experiencing, and the solution to her 'relationship' difficulties was spelled out on the document. The map library at U.W.O. has become an internationally recognized source of information, and genealogists within striking distance of it would find a visit most informative. Western is noted for the attention it pays to 'regional' history, and the map library is no exception.*

One of the most attractive rooms on the campus is located on the ground floor of the Social Science Centre. To many, the contents of the room are even more attractive—it is full of maps, atlases, charts, globes and air photographs which make up Western's map library.

The small collection of teaching maps held by the Department of Geography twenty years ago has now developed into what the *World Directory of Map Collections*, described in 1977 as "the major regional centre for cartographic material," and "the largest university map collection in Canada." But the simple statistics that the sheet maps total 175,000, that the number of atlases exceeds 1300 and that there are 20,000 special items such as relief maps, models and globes disguise the fact that they include several special collections.

There is a complete set of some 10,000 Canadian topographical maps of all scales—a set held only by a few dozen libraries in Canada, and is the largest single group of maps in the library made up of the 40,000 topographic maps of the United States Geological Survey. One of only five complete sets of navigational charts for Canada and the U.S.A. is here, and also the only complete collection in Canada of three-dimensional maps. The weather maps form one of the most extensive collections of such material in Canada and by no means

least, and perhaps not so surprising, the library has probably the most complete collection of maps of London, Ontario. A special effort has been made, and is continuing, to develop "time series" for Canadian maps. These are the different editions of standard map sheets which have been published over time such as the successive editions of the "3 mile" map series of the Canadian West, and the "1 mile" maps series of topographic maps of Ontario.

Yet over ninety percent of these items are obtained without direct cost to the university. The better the reputation of an institution, the more likely it is for such a library to be approved as a "depository". Large producers of maps such as Energy, Mines and Resources, Canada, agree to deliver and deposit their products free of charge, provided they are assured the maps and charts will be properly housed and made available to all users. In addition, the map library has formal arrangements with other university libraries and archives in Canada and abroad for the exchange of duplicate and surplus materials. Finally, there is a constant stream of gifts from students, faculty, alumni and the general public. These often include valuable and rare maps and atlases.

As a result, although the Map Library is primarily concerned with contemporary maps, some old maps are also obtained. Among the oldest is a woodcut of the city of Cuzco, Peru, dated 1574. There are fairly numerous examples of 18th and 19th century maps which illustrate changes in cartographic style and the development of geographical concepts over time. Adding to the diversity of the holdings is the expansion of topics covered by modern maps. In addition to traditional subjects such as topographic features, maps today may show subterranean waters, seasonal movements of caribou herds, ethnic origins of the population of an urban area, or the geological features of a planet resulting from exploration by a space satellite. The list of such items, called "thematic maps" is almost endless. Their proliferation, especially since World War II, makes the map collection useful to many disciplines besides geography.

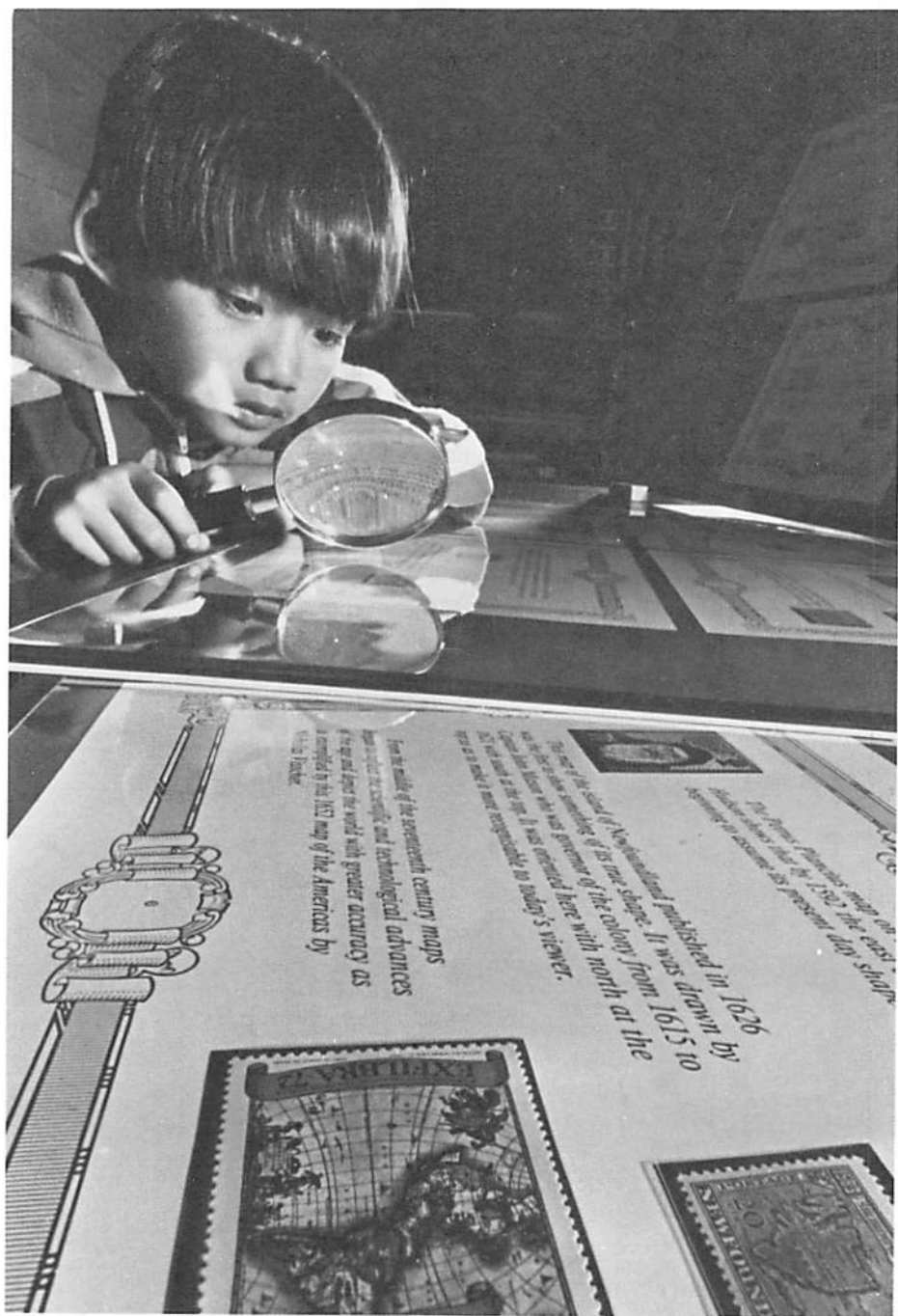
Thus, Western's map collection is an ideal cartological laboratory and instructional unit, which has also become a research unit as well as a regional reference centre. Twenty percent of the users are from outside the university, and include businessmen, government officials, and other researchers. The general public makes use of the map library for a variety of reasons. The vacationer consults maps of far away places, sailing charts, maps of ski trails or canoe routes, or maps of fishing and hunting. For businessmen maps graphically present information about population or economic situations. Increasingly, individuals searching for their roots find maps a useful source of genealogical information in tracing their family histories.

Elementary and secondary school teachers wishing to see new cartographical resources are constant visitors to the map library. Their students use map library materials for assignments, and their schools also benefit from the duplicate and superseded maps which the library donates to school boards in the area of distribution. A total of 26,000 such maps have been given to local schools since 1976.

None of these achievements could have come about were it not for the skills and diplomacy of the map curator, Serge Sauer, and his devoted staff. During the winter term they deal with some 4,000 people a month. They also



Section of H.A. Chatelain's Map of New France (1719). Courtesy Association of Canadian Map Libraries.



Maps, stamps, and genealogy—three richly rewarding pursuits that always seem to go together. One of the displays produced by the U.W.O. Department of Geography Map Library shows the evolution of Canada and the United States of America on map stamps. This photo is reproduced with thanks to the *Hamilton Spectator*, whose photographer took it while the exhibit was at McMaster University in Hamilton, Ont.

set up special exhibitions, the loan of which is frequently requested by other universities. The display cases which line the corridor leading to the library are constantly updated with current world events, whether it be the war zone between Iraq and Iran or skiing events in Austria. The map library staff has produced *University Map Libraries in Canada*, and *Federal, Provincial and Municipal Map Libraries in Canada*, the only such publications in the world of map librarianship. The staff are also at the heart of a project sponsored by the Canadian Association of Map Libraries aimed at preserving and popularizing Canadian by reproducing relatively rare historic Canadian maps. Some 70 such maps have already appeared, making it the largest series of reproductions of Canadian maps ever produced. As a result, it is now relatively easy for everyone in Canada to own copies of the maps drawn by explorers such as Samuel Hearne or Alexander Mackenzie, or to see the route maps produced to guide prospectors to the gold fields of the Yukon.

The reputation of the library has long outgrown the confines of the campus. Its visitors and correspondents literally come from all quarters of the globe, and its advice has even been sought by one of the most venerable and well endowed institutions in the U.S.A. when considering alterations to its map collection and the arrangement of its space.

The Map Library is located in Room 1051 of the Social Sciences Centre and is open Monday to Thursday, 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.; Friday 8 a.m. to 6 p.m., and Saturday from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.



A view of the U.W.O. Department of Geography Map Library located in the Social Science Centre on the campus of the university in London, Ontario. This library houses a most impressive collection of maps, and is one of the best regional map resource centres in Canada.

# Lonely memorials cloaked in myths

By Nicholas Morant

*This article comes to us via Betty O'Donnell of Toronto, whose husband works for Canadian Pacific, Nicholas Morant, a retired Canadian Pacific photographer, and Timothy Humphreys, editor of CP Rail News. Nicholas Morant is well known throughout CP for his perceptive photographs of railwaymen, and worked in the public relations department of the company for nearly 50 years. He was born in Kamloops, B.C., and sold his first photo at the age of 15. In 1971, Mr. Morant and his wife settled in Banff as their permanent home. We thank both he and the magazine for permission to use the story in CANADIAN GENEALOGIST, and hope those of you who know of similar lonely and out-of-the-way graveyards will not hesitate to record and report them to us.*

At the western end of Lake Wapta, a few miles east of Field, B.C., stand two crosses surrounded by a small chain fence. For many years these graves have been maintained by track personnel, often in their own time. These are typical of numbers of such resting places along CP Rail lines across Canada. Most of them are shrouded in the mystery born of passing years.

The Wapta site, nestled in a grove of trees beside Cathedral Mountain, has the appearance of containing two graves, but proof could only come by exhumation. It was quite common during the early days in old world countries to mark the site of a fatal accident with a cross.

On it would appear the name and age of the deceased, often giving the name of the hometown. (As recently as ten years ago, such a cross was erected near Keremeos, B.C., beside the highway following a fatal automobile accident. It has since been removed).

One of the Wapta crosses carries a partly decipherable inscription done with a penknife. It reads: "IGOR GROZENIA", then a damaged word, followed by, "KOWENA AUSTRIA 1912." It ends with two letters 'BU'. The other cross has no lettering. The *National Geographic Atlas* does not list a town by the name of Kowena.

The late Edward Feuz, the famous CPR Swiss guide who lived in nearby Golden, B.C., distinctly recalls "a man was killed near the water tank at Hector when I was a young man in my early twenties." Since Edward was at the time of the interview in his late nineties, the 1912 date isn't too far out of line.

Hector station stood some five hundred yards from the gravesite. Whether or not Grozenia was the victim of this accident is not known.

Until quite recently, there was a very simple marker at the west end of Redgrave yard, some miles east of Golden. It literally escaped the rising tide of progress when the Mica Dam site created a 90-mile lake requiring the railway to relocate trackage.

Dave Williams of Revelstoke recalls that the grave was vandalized some years ago, and that he took the time to put it back in shape.

The inscription, faded over the years and defaced by the vandals, read: 'J.



Mystery surrounds this stone, which suddenly appeared, then disappeared.



McIVER 1886." There was, Mr. Williams says, another grave—possibly two—behind a white picket fence at Beavermouth. Today, Beavermouth is under 30 or 40 feet of water, as a result of the Mica Dam backup.

There is also a large and well known graveyard at Donald, B.C., near the Columbia River Bridge. It serves as the resting place for a good many early rail pioneers and is reputed to contain a number of plots devoted to Chinese workers, many of whom died, it is said, from an outbreak of smallpox.

Throughout history, the finality of death has been the subject of grim humor of incorrigible pranksters. Some years ago, a cast cement gravestone suddenly appeared at the west portal of the Upper Spiral Tunnel. There was a bold inscription, topped by two bones (distinctly of the deer family) which read "ANDRO, the HOBBO KING 1908-1962."

As quickly as it appeared it vanished again. The fact that an extra gang was spotted on the sidetrack at nearby Yoho and that they were engaged in pouring concrete footings had to be purely coincidental! It was Andy Montalbetti, roadmaster at that time, who pointed this out. He suggested it was a joke of some kind with "family implications" originating in their crew cars.

An interesting case, in connection with graves, appeared in the files of the superintendent's offices in Calgary a few years ago. Within the town limits of Chancellor, Alberta, beside CP Rail tracks, a final resting place was officially disturbed. Research revealed that the simple cross marked the remains of one Mytro Borys and that he died in 1913. A CPR laborer, he was crushed to death in a fall of rails from a flatcar.

Since the town of Chancellor was expanding, the remains were exhumed officially and reburied. But for all those years, the little cross with his name on it was carefully maintained by several generations of laborers who followed in his steps.

Tony Silvene, of Victoria, B.C., was locomotive engineer for many years on the Esquimault and Nanaimo Railway and, like so many of his fellow travelers who have climbed the Malahat grade, passed through the summit tunnel and admired the magnificent view. Following his death, a last wish was fulfilled when his ashes were scattered along the tracks at the viewpoint. Bert McNeil, retired chief clerk with the E & N, was a witness to the ceremony. Later, he said, a siding was named in honor of "Engineman Silvene."

One wonders how many graves and markers there are along Canadian Pacific lines, and how many of those who died in the early days rest in forgotten railway places.



# *A name in a hundred Hinneschied/Hendershot: a Palatine family of the great "Auswanderung"*

By John E. Ruch

## THE PALATINATE & ONE GERMAN FAMILY

The ancestors of the Hendershot family left Germany in 1709 in the great Palatine *Auswanderung* (emigration). Descendants of the thousands of Germans who emigrated then are innumerable now. So genealogies of 'Palatines' are found frequently in North American publications on ancestry and local history. However, such writings are usually sketchy in two areas: in detailed history of the Palatinate, and in background information on the immigrants. The aim of the present article is to help researchers understand the situation in Germany just prior to the huge exodus. Fortunately, a good deal has recently been discovered about the Palatine origin of the Hendershots which can serve as an example of a particular family and its progress.

At the outset, it must be stressed that in the 18th century the term 'Palatine' was very loosely used. Any Germanic refugee or migrant from 1709 on could be called by that name. The first group of them which received much publicity actually were Palatines, and this created the impression that all Germanic travellers were also Palatines. Studies of the immediate origins of the 1709 migrants reveal that they came from well over a dozen different provinces and states—including Switzerland and Alsace. Further, it should be noted that many of those who did emigrate from the Palatinate descended from families which had earlier migrated into that province from elsewhere in Germany. Such was the case of the Hendershots.<sup>1</sup>

### The Palatinate and its history

The history of the Palatinate is eventful, and especially rich in incidents in mediaeval and modern times. Most hunters of Palatine ancestors are, however, particularly interested in the quarter century 1685-1710, the period which saw their forebears come of age, marry and depart for America. But a knowledge of the preceding years of the 17th century helps to give one a better perspective and a fuller picture of life there. Marguerite Dow has already given a good brief outline of German history in the *Canadian Genealogist*.<sup>2</sup> Let us now take a closer view of what was happening to this province and its inhabitants in the 1600s.

The Palatinate (die Pfalz) was an accumulation of lands under the sovereignty of the Hereditary Count Palatine (der Erbpfalzgraf). It consisted of two main parts: the Lower or Rhenish Palatinate (Rheinpfalz) overlapping both banks of the Rhine River and focused on Speyer for the west bank, on Heidelberg for the east; and secondly the Upper Palatinate (Oberpfalz) north of the Danube near Regensburg. In the early 17th century the Duke of Bavaria seized the latter part, and retained most of it thereafter. So by the early 18th

century the 'Palatinate' was reduced considerably in size, and nearly all 'real' Palatines were emigrants from the Rhine area.<sup>3</sup> The problem of a state religion had supposedly been settled by an agreement of 1555 which specified "cujus regno, ejus religio", i.e., the state must adopt the religion of its sovereign. More than one faith could survive in that state only if the ruler were tolerant. The intolerant were oppressive and caused great hardships for subjects who clung to a non-official faith.

The basic absurdity of this ruling became clear in many states during the next half-century. In the Palatinate there were four successive changes of state religion as four different rulers held sway 1559-1610, alternatively Calvinist (Reformed) and Lutheran (Evangelical). Court cliques surrounding these various rulers were mutually hostile.

### **Thirty Years War 1613-1648 and its consequences**

No part of Germany suffered more in the 17th century than the Palatinate. There was seldom a decade without warfare. This began in 1618 when the already explosive rivalries and dynastic squabbles among German states were detonated by an act of Count Palatine Friedrich V. The largely Protestant state of Bohemia elected this Friedrich as their own king. He accepted the office. The Holy Roman Emperor considered this kingdom to be the prerogative of his family. Catholic states rallied behind him, but most Protestant states remained neutral. The Palatine prince's army was defeated almost at once, and the vengeance of the victor was visited upon Friedrich, his country, and his people. His own family, Wittelsbachs of the senior line, was degraded and exiled. The Palatinate was invaded, ravaged, and its people were treated as hostages.

The war did not stop there. State after state joined in a general mêlée. For the next three decades a succession of armies passed through the Palatinate. All were in some degree oppressive, even the 'friendly' liberating forces. After the Spaniards came the English, then the Swedes, then the French, and later still, the Germans. Its darkest hour was in 1635-1636 when wandering bands of ruthless, leaderless troops rampaged blindly through the province terrorizing, looting and destroying senselessly. Three years later, in a brief four-month period the Palatinate changed hands three times: von Weimar's army occupied it, was chased out by the Bavarian army, which in turn was expelled when Weimar returned accompanied by French troops. Such incidents represent the unsettled conditions of the time at their worst.

The province experienced a bright period when the war ended. Karl Ludwig, son of the deposed Elector Palatine Friedrich V., returned to rule from 1648 to 1680.<sup>5</sup> If any one Palatine living in that troubled century deserves to be remembered, it is he. Even before his return he began to gather foreign support and aid for his ravaged territory. Single-mindedly throughout his life he promoted the restoration of its devastated areas, encouraging immigration, reconstruction and new development. All nationalities and religions were welcomed and tolerated—an unique circumstance in contemporary Germany. His lands made a remarkable recovery in many areas. However, some parts of it were still held by foreign powers, other lords, and some prince-bishops—these were much less well off.

Karl Ludwig tried to preserve peace valiantly, but he was brought into conflict by his strenuous efforts with regard to neighboring powers such as Franconia, Swabia and Worms. In 1665 Mainz and Lorraine united to attack him. He beat Lorraine but the contest with the former was a long-protracted one. In 1676 the Emperor intervened and the problem was submitted to arbitration, a process that lasted forty years. In its central location between France and other German states, the Palatinate was too important strategically to be left alone, even when its ruler declared it neutral. Most armies had extorted "protection" money from Palatine settlements, but when the French invaded in 1672 they had orders from Louis XIV to "burn the Palatinate". It was done under the pretext of punishment for maintaining neutrality, but it was designed to leave the area as a worthless objective for other armies. In quick succession three dozen communities were set to the torch, including the cathedral and city of Speyer. Again in 1678 the whole Rhine valley along both sides from Trier on the Mosel, south to the Ortenau in Baden was treated to the same sort of destruction.

At this point there are two important observations to be made for the genealogist. First, 1618 to 1648 saw many foreign and non-Palatine German armies quartered in the Palatinate for varying lengths of time. On retreating these multitudes left many of their members behind, men who had deserted or simply decided to settle here. They helped to fill the gap caused by tens of thousands of missing local people—natives who had been killed, died of plague, or simply fled to more peaceful states. Estimates of this loss range from 98% to 30%.<sup>6</sup> The truth seems to lie about half-way between these two—around 60%. It may seem contradictory, but a number of Palatine Protestants from the Upper Palatinate had already sought refuge in the Rhenish province from a zealous Bavarian Catholic regime in 1623.

Secondly, from 1648 on during the reconstruction period, Karl Ludwig persuaded many groups to immigrate from nearby states. These included Walloons from the northwest, exiled English Puritans who had settled in Holland, some Dutch Reformits, Mennonites from Switzerland, and Huguenots from France. As implied above, the Palatinate was in a central position which made it a "cross-roads" or "buffer zone" between more powerful states. The Count Palatine revived an ancient imperial law which gave him the right to claim all homeless and illegitimate persons as Palatine subjects. This was the *Wildfangrecht* which now permitted him to seize such people on the ill-defined border areas of his state. Thus, using every means in his power to repopulate the land, did Karl Ludwig bring more 'foreign' settlers in.

#### Late 17th century—the ruling dynasty

The Wittelsbach family ruled here as Counts Palatine from 1214 on, although their junior branch had already been Dukes of Bavaria since 1180. The senior branch later acquired also the influential rank of Imperial Elector (Kurfürst) and besides enjoyed vice-regal status in the Holy Roman Empire, in precedence being second only to the emperor himself. As descendant lines multiplied, problems of inheritance and succession became ever more complicated. Counts Palatine 1559 to 1685 were of the "Simmern" line, which tended to be of the Reformed religion. Upon extinction of this branch, the

succession should have gone, by an old agreement, to one of the "Zweibrücken" lines. The latter disputed among themselves, and the problem was resolved by the Imperial council which chose the Catholic branch of "Neuburg-Sulzbach" by a majority decision. This had unhappy consequences for the Palatinate. The new rulers were already long in possession of the Catholic duchies of Jülich and Berg, which they much preferred to the less fortunate Pfalz. They remained in the north, and governed the latter by regents—four in ten years scarcely made for continuity of administration.

There did, however, begin a strong Catholic influence with the succession of Philip Wilhelm (1685-1690). His son Johann Wilhelm (1690-1716) left most of the direction of affairs in the hands of his Jesuit advisers. Militant religious orders were encouraged to immigrate. French invaders supported the zealots and gave them the military force they needed to oppose the large Protestant majority of the Palatinate. The effect was slowly to squeeze the Protestants out of their religious buildings and properties, out of all official posts, and out of their other civil rights. It is ironic that in the early 1690s, the Palatine Catholic leaders took the side of the French enemy to enforce religious conversion in their province, and that the strongest opposition to such fanatics came from the French Intendant (governor of the occupied territory) La Groupillière.

After eight years of occupation from 1688, the Treaty of Ryswick and other enactments brought into effect new forms of oppression in devious ways. An example of this was the regulation which forced Reformed Protestants to share their churches and church incomes with Lutherans and with Catholics where the latter had not enough parishioners to support a church of their own. This forced religions together most unfairly—but it was not reciprocal. Catholics were under no obligation to share anything with Protestants in places where circumstances were reversed.

So ominous did the repressive measure appear that Palatine Protestants sent representatives to plead with foreign princes for help. In 1705 Prussia issued an ultimatum: she threatened to confiscate Catholic property in her own territories unless the situation changed. Strong pressure from such foreign powers, as well as concerned Catholics, forced the Palatine zealots to compromise, but ingenious jesuitical bargainers still managed to obtain terms which could be later manipulated in favor of Catholicism. A full appreciation of the innumerable repressive devices which they used then and throughout the 18th century can be got only by reading a detailed history of the period.<sup>7</sup>

### **History's raw material: a Palatine family Hinneschied of Naumberger Hof**

We have now reached the period in history which the Palatine emigrants of 1709 experienced personally. Our attention can be more narrowly focussed on the locality in which the Hinneschieds lived, their farm and its own history. We know of two related families of this surname which settled in the Nahe River area of the western Rhenish Palatinate south-southwest of Bingen. Both leased large, neglected farms—one the Naumberger Hof in 1673, the other the Bremricher Hof about 1690. The emigrant of 1709, Michael Henneschiedt, left the former which continued to be held by his family for three more gener-

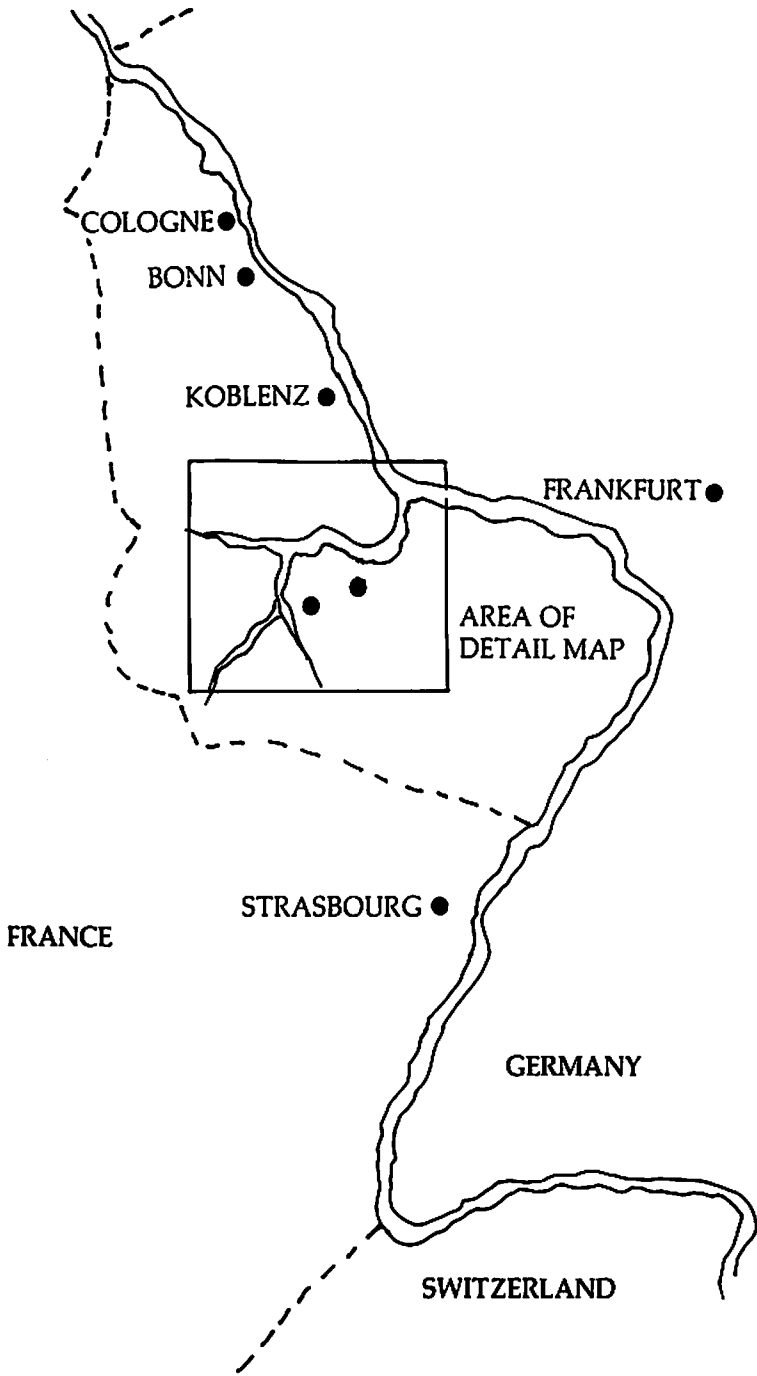


FIG. 1: RHINE VALLEY

ations. (Some of his relatives from the latter Hof may have also emigrated later.) There are extensive dossiers of both farms in the Landesarchiv, Speyer, which give an illuminating view of the families and their progress. Here we shall mainly confine our remarks to the emigrant's family Hof.<sup>8</sup>

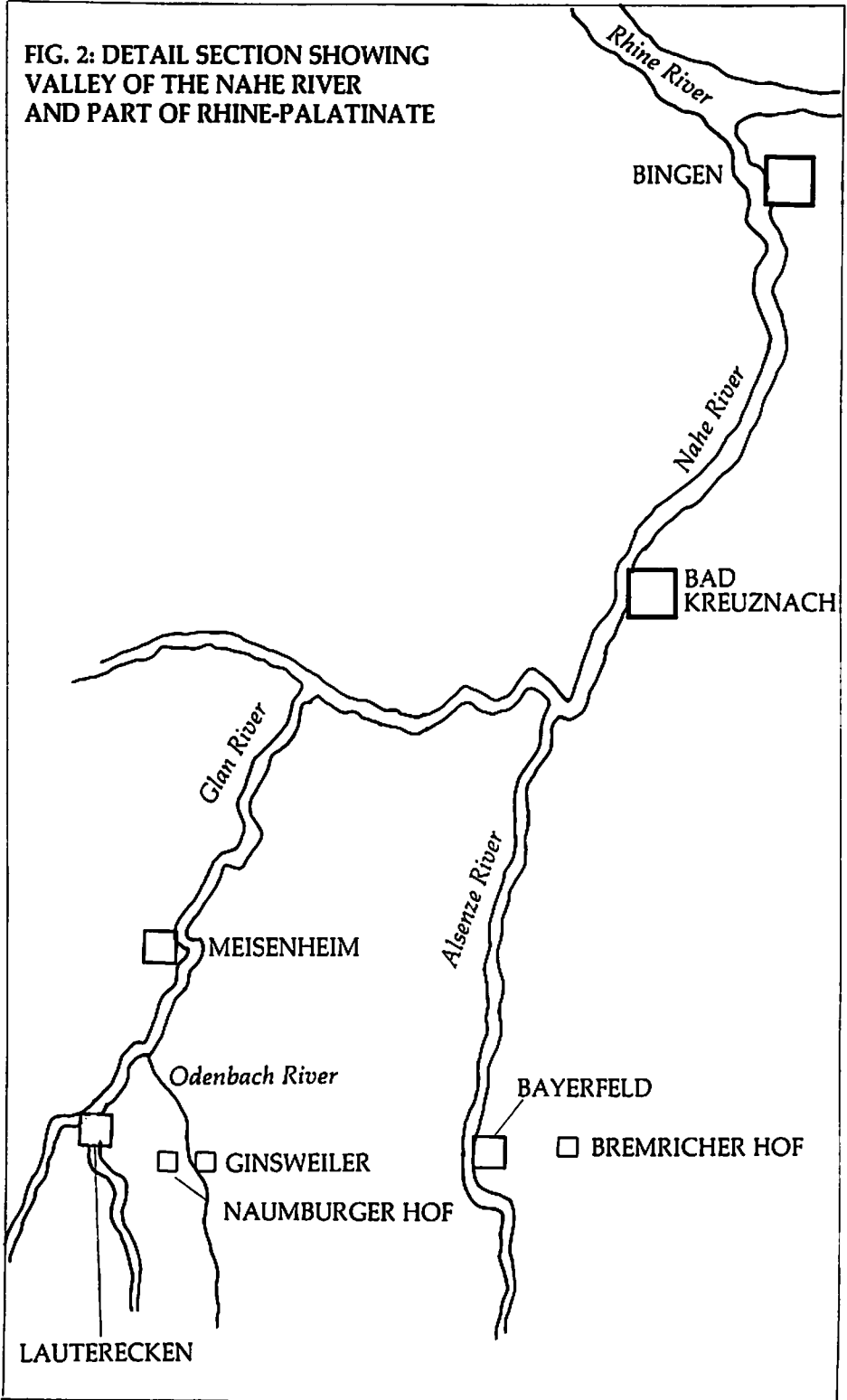
The Naumberger Hof farm existed long before the arrival of the Hinneschied family. A study of its past reveals much about the life of common farmers, and illustrates in stark reality how they fared through the tempests of nature and the blasts of war. We can see the various events of political, religious, social and economic history directly affecting the Palatine folk (die Pfälzer).

A Hof was roughly equivalent to an English manor owned by an absentee landlord. Essentially a Hof was an estate, sometimes one of many, which belonged to a nobleman who rented it to common farmers. There were a great many of these in Germany, and many places and people took their names from them, hence Nordhoff and Hofmann. The head man of the farm, whether the lord's steward or a peasant tenant, was called a *Hofmann* and his family members were known as the *Hofleute* (lit. court folk).<sup>9</sup> Naumberger Hof (lit. New-castle Court) was the home farm of a small castle which when rebuilt was dubbed the New Castle. It, in turn, was destroyed five centuries previously, and its stones were used by local people for building their own houses and barns.

Landlords of this estate by the mid-13th century, were the Counts von Veldenz. This family failed several times in the male line, and title and properties then passed through the female lines into other families. From the mid-15th century on this meant a branch of the Palatine Wittelsbachs, the lords of Zweibrücken. By the 17th century the Zweibrückens had three divisions: the dukes of Zweibrücken, the counts of Veldenz, and the counts of Neuburg-Sulzbach. The presence of the Swedish army in the Palatinate during the Thirty Years War had more far-reaching effects than is sometimes realized. One of the Zweibrückens, through his military associations with them, married a Swedish princess. By the quirks of fate, as one family after another failed of male heirs, this particular division became in turn kings of Sweden, and counts of Veldenz, as well as dukes of Zweibrücken. This remarkable combination of lordships existed for one generation only in the very period with which we are principally concerned. Thus, in 1695-1716, when the farmers of Naumberger Hof addressed their landlord, the salutation was to the King of Sweden, although their petition travelled no farther than the local county seat at Meisenheim.

The Veldenz property overlapped both sides of the Glan River, a tributary of the Nahe. It was approximately 15 miles broad by eight miles in depth, but of a very irregular form. In outline it vaguely resembled the head of a roaring lion turned to the left and tilted downward, the eye being formed by Meisenheim. (Coincidentally, the count's coat of arms was a blue lion rampant on a silver shield.) Naumberger Hof is about five miles south of the county seat on the Odenbach stream. Its buildings are perched high up on the closely-grouped hills of its 450-acre lands. There are several descriptions of the Hof in the record preserved at Speyer, which begin in 1540. A detailed account from forty-five years later gives very clear references to the bounds and boundary

FIG. 2: DETAIL SECTION SHOWING VALLEY OF THE NAHE RIVER AND PART OF RHINE-PALATINATE





markers along the entire circumference of the farm. Not until 1706, however, was an accurately-measured survey made. This map, together with a descriptive notebook, shows every field and pond, names the tenants holding each plot, and tells something about each field, its use and soil.<sup>10</sup>

In less troubled areas of Germany it was common for one family of Hofleute to be rooted in possession of Hof lands for centuries. Although no one family held Naumburger Hof throughout its centuries of existence, we can gather a very clear impression of the vicissitudes of a Palatine farmer's life. The conditions of the 16th century contrasted sharply with the following era of wars. From the 1585 inventory we get the impression of fruitfulness and prosperity which continued until about 1620. Fertile fields under cultivation, barns filled with harvests, woods and ponds stocked with game and fish, wine-making in progress, and all buildings sound and in good repair: this was Naumburger Hof.<sup>11</sup> Even in a bad year the tenant could break even. His rent could be raised from 13 bushels each to 15 bushels each of oats and rye per year without hardship to the tenant. There was running water piped down from a spring higher up the hill. Leases were for 15 or 21 years.

This golden period ended with the coming of the Thirty Years War. Disaster followed closely upon disaster. In 1622 Spanish troops plundered the Hof, stole the cattle, damaged the buildings, and thus drove out the Fischer family. Abandoned for four years, the farm was subsequently taken up by a squatter, Saltpetersieder, who later took formal possession. In 1632 Swedish cavalry completely pillaged the farm. From a contemporary statement we learn of everything they took, right down to the number of eggs, cheeses and pounds of butter. Grief-stricken, the tenant succumbed to the plague. His son carried on, but in 1642 soldiers robbed him of his oat harvest. He relinquished the farm to one Shuhmacher in 1644. Three years later troops looted all moveables and destroyed his crops. In 1648 the war ended but the crops failed. From then on, several partnerships of farmers worked the field, which were now infertile and poor. This condition persisted for decades thereafter. The natural cycle of agriculture had been broken, and the trend had become that of a vicious downward vortex. Diminishing input led to diminishing returns and so on, the resources continually declining: scarcity of workers, animal stock, and fertilizer, infertility of soil, poor harvests, shortage of food, fodder, seed.

Disastrous as the war had been, and as harsh as its consequences were in general, some conditions improved. The landowners, suffering from a very sharply reduced income, were burdened with problems of repopulation, estate management and reconstruction. Neglected or derelict farms with ruined buildings had to be made liveable and productive. Although the labor fell onto the shoulders of the farmers, the very scarcity of tenants meant that owners had to offer easy terms and low rents to attract them. Long-term, and permanent leases were offered instead of the old shorter contracts. This gave peasants greater security, and the motivation to invest in improvements which they and their heirs could enjoy. Feudal obligations were relaxed or ignored. The tenants became more independent, challenging the lord's rights and exploiting his weakness whenever that could be done with impunity. Many of the peasants had survived the invasions by their wits, and were canny farmers, not mere passive serfs.<sup>13</sup>

Sumarischer Cate tract.		1767	1771	1775	1779	1783	1787
1	A Naumburger Hof	67	57 1/2	67 1/2	134 1/2	147 1/2	31
20	B W. Schepels Kinden	11		21		79	
20	C W. A. E. Hof am Schepels Hof	22					
10	D Vacant	12		110 1/2		20	
24	E J. Kellbach			15 1/2			
25	F Selbstjung am Firsweiler			5 1/2			
26	G Frans Georg Gravend in Co			2			
26	H H. Adam Hof am Honellen			16			
28	I Lorenz Hoff am Cronenberg			7			
27	K Ch. Dörner am Cronenberg			22 1/2			
	L Nicol. Bernd am Cronenberg			6			
	M Deller Schlicher am Cronenberg			4 1/2			
29	N M. Hoff Hof am adelich Schickel Hof am adelich Matth. Hoff Hof am adelich	1				2	
30	O Nic. Hol. Herzenscheid			16			
30	P Hof am adelich						
31	Q St. Georg Hof am Honellen			2			
31	R Joh. Sebastian Pöcher			3			
31	S Joh. Sebastian jung am Honellen			2			
32	T Hof am adelich			1			
32	U Hans Adam Evert Hof Lorenz Hof am adelich am adelich	1 1/2	15	7			
33	V Cronenburger gemeine Hof	1 1/2					
Sumar		67	54 1/2	263 3/4	412 1/2	446 1/2	31

FIG. 3: LIST OF LANDHOLDERS ON NAUMBURGERHOF

The leases of Naumburger Hof and Bremricher Hof were converted to permanent hereditary contracts (Erbpacht) renewable on the death of either lessor or lessee. The former Hof was in somewhat better condition than the other, and soon found a lessee, Wilhelm Hinneschied. Bremricher Hof had not been inhabited within living memory, and (it was said) oak trees had grown up in the fields with trunks "as thick as hogshead barrels". It lay waste another twelve years. Eventually Wilhelm's relative, Johann Peter Hinneschied, settled here with his family. At Naumburger Hof Wilhelm and his brother-in-law Mathias Krebs, a trained carpenter, rebuilt house, stables and barns. Wilhelm died in 1688, but his family continued in possession until 1776.

We find more and more records of the Palatine farmers as the generation of the emigrants approaches. However, they must be evaluated with caution for these are documents from their landlord's offices—accounts of stewards, estate managers and rent collectors. There are many new and renewed leases, plus numerous petitions from the tenants for reassessment, remission or reduction of rents. No doubt many of the hardships claimed by the farmers were exaggerated, but when the landlord accepted all the Naumburger Hof cattle in 1689 to make up for arrears in rent, we can only conclude that the Hofmann was in dire straits indeed.

In general, the experience of Wilhelm's young family toward the end of the 17th century was likely typical for Palatines in the Rheinpfalz. Here the population was rapidly replenishing itself, perhaps too quickly for its resources in view of the frequent demands of the military which constantly drained them. Troops raided the Hof in 1675, 1679, and 1688. Palatine soldiers were billeted there in 1702-03. Crops were consumed by a plague of snails in 1679 and 1694. Harvests were destroyed by hailstorms in 1681-82, and 1696. Yet we hear of no mass starvation in spite of these conditions.

The really critical period came with the black years of 1707-1709. A foreign invasion was followed by crop failure, and then by the coldest winter in living memory, and finally famine. At this very time, colonizing agents passed through the Rhine Valley singing the praises of pioneering in Pennsylvania, and of the generous protection of England's Queen Anne. Naturally, the Palatines and others were quick to respond to this appealing alternative. One is surprised to find that so many remained behind at home in what looked like permanent depression.

The winter of 1708-09 must have seen a good deal of discussion of emigration plans. By spring many attempts had already been made to dispose of leases and other properties as quietly as possible before embarking on the great adventure.

At Naumburger Hof the succession to the Hof lease was the subject of a long-standing dispute. Wilhelm had died in 1688 leaving his wife in charge with the assistance of a son-in-law. As Wilhelm's sons reached legal age they expected to inherit the tenancy, but a contest developed with their sister's husband. Several appeals were made by their mother to the landlord, and one of these significantly was dated in early 1709.<sup>14</sup> She petitioned that her fourth and youngest son be confirmed in possession. This was in accord with a common principle of *Jungenrecht* (junior right) in contrast to primogeniture, the

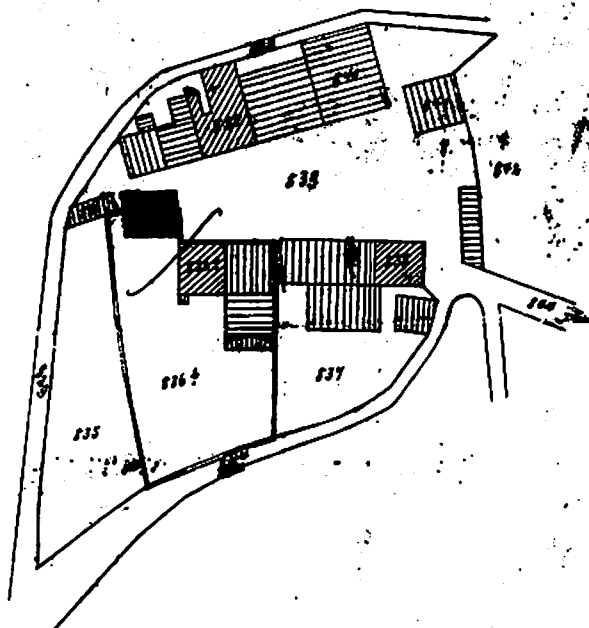
Lageplan

Skizze  
NW: 83654 für Häcker farm of Naumburgerhof

Top: Sauerweiser

No. 1: 1000 M.

North = NW



Lankereken, im Januar 1908



Engl. Mapping & Surveying

Burkard

R. Topographischer

FIG. 4: PLAN OF NAUMBURGERHOF FARM BUILDINGS LAYOUT, 1908

right of the eldest to inherit the whole. Since in large families elder sons tended to marry and move away, while the youngest was the last to remain on the farm, he was allowed to inherit on the condition that he compensated his brothers and sisters for their equal shares in the inheritance. We do not know the exact decision of the lord, but we are not surprised that the eldest son emigrated shortly afterwards.

Michael (1674-1749) emigrated and was probably not sorry to leave behind him the continuing family disputes. His parents Wilhelm Hineschied and Anna Maria *geboren* (born) Balter had had eight children. The great family misfortune was the early death of Wilhelm in the very year of the French invasion. He was a lapsed Catholic, his wife a Lutheran, who brought up her children in her faith. With the support of the French and a degree of reason, Franciscan monks claimed half of the family for conversion to Catholicism, taking the four younger children away from their mother. After a period of indoctrination they were returned to the farm. At least three married within that faith and brought their spouses home. The consequences were very troublesome. First, the Hof was soon overcrowded with the adult children and their offspring. Secondly, religious differences became a constant source of bickering and quarrels.<sup>15</sup>

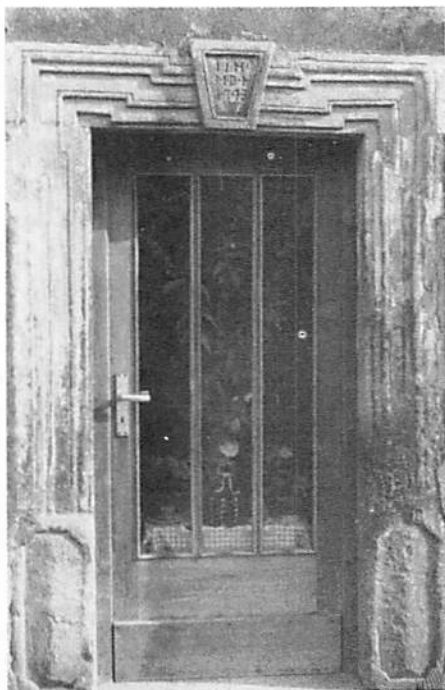
#### HINNESCHIED OF NAUMBURGER HOF

Wilhelm Hineschied (Hennenschiedt, Hünershut, Hinderschied, etc.) b 1640? Duchy of Berg, d 1688 Naumburger Hof, Palatinate Hofmann (chief tenant) of Naumburger Hof 1673-1688, m 1663? Anna Maria Balter, sister of Peter Balter, a carpenter of Medard; she b 1640?, d 1724 after a 2nd marriage of seven years; Hofffrau (chief tenant 1680-1720).

#### Children

1. Anna Maria, b 1670?  
m Theobald Hart (Haack) 1689, Feilbingert (R.C.)
2. Anna Magdalena, b 1672?  
m Daniel Lamine (Lamereck, Lammenech) 1690, N. Hof (Prot.)
3. Johann Michael (Henneschiedt, Hindtershit, Hinterschied, etc.)  
b 1674, d 1749 Hunterdon Co., N.J.  
m Anna Catharine (Schneider?), 1698? (Prot.)  
emigrated 1709, arrived New York 1710, Hunterdon Co. 1712-13
4. Johann Peter, b 1678?  
m Maria Cohnss [sic], 1698? (Prot.?)
5. Maria Catharina, b 1680, bapt. Heimkirchen  
m Adoph Schuhmacher, 1700? (R.C.)
6. Johann Christoph (Hünescheidt, etc.) b 1682, N. Hof  
m Maria Margaretha (Prot.?)
7. Johann Anton, b 1684, N. Hof  
m Anna Elisabetha Weigand, 1708, Meisenheim (Prot.)
8. Maria Elisabetha, b 1686, N. Hof  
m Meinrad Köhlmeier, 1704? (R.C.)

The later progress of the Hof exemplifies one aspect of the progress of Pala-



*Top left*, the Hineschied House, oldest building in the Naumberger Hof complex, is one of the few houses still occupied there. Others are either derelict or under reconstruction. Retired schoolmaster Karl Greilach (left) explains the details to author John Ruch.

*Top right*, doorway of the house is elaborate for a farmhouse of that period. The inscribed keystone bears the legend: (M?) H./M.D.H./1743. These people were members of the Henneschiedt family which leased the Hof in perpetuity.

*Bottom left*, Gelbes Haus in the town of Meisenheim, about five miles from Naumberger Hof on the River Glan. Built about the year 1504, it is believed to be the oldest half-timber house in the whole region of the Nahe River. It served first as the offices of the local Commander of the Order of St. John, and later after the Reformation, as the county offices for the Dukes of Zeibrücken, lords of the land. Here the tenant farmers, including the Hennescheidts, paid their rents, bargained for their leases, and pleaded their legal problems.



tine history. Gradually the lot of the farmers improved as wars and invasions became less frequent. They could reap the benefits of their own, or their father's labor. Anna Maria was succeeded by her second son Johann Christoph in 1720. The landlord was able to raise his rent because productivity had increased. When Joh. Christoph turned over the Hof to his children Joh. Sebastian and Joh. Jacob in 1747, the value of the hereditary lease was estimated at 3,000 gulden—a far cry from 1673 when it had gone begging, the fields overgrown, the buildings a heap of blackened stones.<sup>16</sup>

Curiously, bad luck dogged the Hof families both here and at Bremricher. In each of them matters followed a similar course: the surname Hinnenschied disappeared from leases in the later 18th century, although their descendants by other surnames remained as tenants and workers. Their traditional farming methods were losing out to the more efficient and organized ways of Swiss Mennonites who moved into the area gradually replacing them. The last Hofman, Joh. Jacob's son George Wilhelm, was bankrupted by the failure of a stock-breeding project. In 1776, one hundred and three years after his great-grandfather Wilhelm had moved in, this broken man left Naumberger Hof.

The vicissitudes of the Hof economy are reflected in the existing buildings. The old court yard lies halfway up the hill from the village of Ginsweiler. It is a long, narrow area enclosed on three sides by alternate houses and barns, of stone or half-timber construction (Fachwerk). The small house at the near corner is the oldest of the group and was inhabited by the Hinneschieds. It has a stucco facade which hides a stone-walled ground floor, and a half-timber upper story. The doorway keystone is inscribed 1747 indicating the time at which the prosperous Hofmann either rebuilt or renovated the dilapidated original home. Most of the remaining buildings were constructed much later by new tenants—Swiss style houses and huge barns. These clearly indicated changed circumstances, increased productivity and profitability. But today they are chiefly in bad repair, some derelict. Machinery has replaced many of the farm workers, and fewer farmers need fewer houses. The wife of the present resident, Herr Karl Greilach who guided us around the Hof, was born Beutler. She is descended from one of the Swiss immigrants, and is the last resident who was actually born on the Hof to a family of the old Hofleute.

## THE EMIGRANT HENNENSCHIEDT FAMILY

### Traditions and facts

The emigrant family brought certain tales to America which have confused their descendants for generations. In the 1890s, some wishful thinking was added to the mixture, and a completely erroneous 'tradition' was produced. This oft-repeated fabrication has been embroidered since then in various ways. Essentially, the family was supposed to have descended from minor nobility which was exiled on grounds of religion and lost its estates.<sup>17</sup> The seed of this story was a misinterpretation of words like *Hof* and *Hofmann*, and misunderstanding the hereditary leasing system. Certainly, news of the Hof settlement of 1747 upon their cousins who remained at home must have given rise to envy, and in later years to legends of the family having been dispossessed of a rich property in the old country. The documents discovered sinc

1974, and mentioned above, make it clear that Wilhelm, his wife and children, were unlettered country folk. The closest they actually came to court circles was through the third son of Michael's *Hofmann* brother, Joh. Christoph. This Joh. Ludwig was fortunate enough to be trained as a cooper, and marrying a brewer's daughter, became a citizen and court cooper (Bürger und Hofküfer) to the ducal household at Meisenheim.<sup>18</sup>

Confusion arose not only from the foregoing misinterpretations, but also from a mingling of diverse and irreconcilable traditions. Lack of reliable documentation led numerous American families to claim descent from Michael as the earliest known immigrant of their name. They grafted their own oral history onto Michael's branch. Such genealogies are usually betrayed by a large time-gap between the details of Michael's immediate family and those of their own in the late 19th century, different naming patterns of children, and different places of origin. These families are usually unaware that many other Germans of their surname immigrated in the 18th to 20th centuries. Some of these later comers gave their origins as Baden, Bavaria or Prussia. Yet they seem to have come from not far apart in the general area of the Rhine Palatinate, which in the 19th century was divided among those three powers.

### A name in a hundred

Linguistic experts are generally agreed that the surname Hinneschied/Hendershot is literally based on *Hund*, the ancient word for a 'hundred, or the chief of a hundred'.<sup>19</sup> The first forms in which Wilhelm's name occur are dated after his emigration from Berg to the Palatinate. The first vowel caused writers so much difficulty to render that it must have been a diphthong, either ä, ö, or ü. Thus, it must have derived from either *Hönscheid* or *Hänscheid*, hamlets close together near Blankenberg, in Berg. Freely translated these mean the 'township meeting place,' a community clearing (Scheid) in the primeval forest which covered much of Germany during the early Middle Ages. So Hinneschied/Hendershot would mean a person from the one particular place of this name. The first syllable of the place-name evolved from *Hund*, a word used both in Old German and Old English. A 'hundred' was in both countries a small local jurisdiction of roughly the area of a Canadian township. used of a person *Hund* meant the chief man of the area. In English a 'hundreder' was either an inhabitant or the chief of the hundred.

In America about 1750 the New Jersey families began using an anglicized form *Hendershot* more or less regularly. But in Pennsylvania in the next few decades the German form evolved into *Hinershitz*. The 19th century immigrants who usually settled farther west, in German-speaking communities, continued to use German forms of the surname, and not being in contact with the earlier families, were unaware that the Hendershots were their relatives.<sup>20</sup> One very unusual change was made in the 1920s by a veteran of the German army. When he immigrated, Heinrich 'Heinz' Hinneschiedt changed his name to Hennessy, which he said sounded like his surname—but could be spelled more easily by Americans.<sup>21</sup>

### The Hendershot family in North America<sup>22</sup>

The remainder of this study is devoted to the first branch of the family to



emigrate to America. After dealing with Michael and his children, the line of the Loyalist branch will be followed to Canada after the American Revolution. Michael's other descendants are too numerous and widespread to cover in so short a space.

Michael Henneschied and his family left Germany with a group of friends, neighbors and relatives from the area of Meisenheim in early 1709. They joined the mass migration to America, reaching London in late July, but not arriving in New York until the following June. A year later Michael went up the Hudson to work on the government's naval stores project, possibly as a foreman.<sup>22</sup> When this scheme failed in late 1712 his group of Palatines moved south the settle in the Raritan Valley of New Jersey. Michael and his wife Anna Catharina (born Schneider?) had three children already, and four more were born in their new home. Of the seven, the four boys were Casper, Peter, Michael Jr., and John; their sisters were Maria Rosina Catharina (sometimes called Sophia), Elizabetha and Eva.

#### MICHAEL HENNESCHIEDT OF HUNTERDON COUNTY, N.J.

Michael Henneschiedt (Hünneschied, Hunershut, Hindtershit, Hinterschid, etc.) b Palatinate 1674, d Rockaway, N.J., 1749 m 1698?, Anna Catharina (Schneider?), b 1680, Germany, d 1757, emigrated July 1709 Rotterdam to London, arrived New York June 1710, subsisted there until September 1712, settled shortly thereafter in New Jersey.

#### Children

1. Casper, b 1799 Palatinate, d 1768 or later in N.J., m Catharina (Shipman?)
2. Johann Peter Hünnescheidt, etc., b 1702 Hohenöllen, m (Ann Melick?)
3. Maria Rosina Catharina Hinnescheit, etc., b 1704 Hohenöllen, m (Samuel Swickhammer?)
4. Johann Heinrich Hindscheit, etc., b 1706 Palatinate, d probably as an infant
5. Michael, b (1713 Raritan Vallye, N.J.?), m Elizabeth Schermerhorn
6. Elizabetha Hinshutt, etc., b 1716 Raritan Valley, N.J.
7. Eva Hunschutt, etc., b 1717 Raritan Valley, N.J., m (William Pippenger?)
8. Johannes Hunneschutt, etc., b 1720 Raritan Valley, N.J., d 1798 Greenwich Co., N.J., m 1st Ann Schooley, c1744; 2nd Catherine Bodine c1755. The tradition that he also m c1750 Johanna von der Lindt probably should refer to the John George Hindershit who immigrated in 1749.

#### Sinners, preachers and others

Much of our knowledge about this group of families comes from church records. Michael was very closely involved with the local Lutheran congregations in Hunterdon County, and for many years was "des älteste in Rochaway", leading elder in the Rockaway Congregation, i.e. around Potterstown. He was not a placid or docile creature, but had a fiery temper like his father Wilhelm who had once threatened to burn down his *Hof* rather than submit to the tax collector's unreasonable demands. The three principal disputes of his tenure involved the pastors Falckner, Wolff and Weygand. The first came to a

head because he dismissed the aged and feeble Daniel Falckner whom he found going home from Sunday service inebriated and singing in 1731. This caused a furore in the church. Secondly, both he and his son Casper were among church representatives sued by the notorious Johann August Wolff in suits lasting from 1737-1747. The expenses were heavy because this difficult parson, who married a local farm girl, actually won in an arbitration the back-payment of his salary, although he had consistently neglected his pastoral duties. In the late 1740s Michael belonged to the faction which opposed calling Johann Albert Weygand to their church. The latter in his *Diary* gave Michael a hypocritical character when describing the dying old man.

This man had stained his soul with many sins of unrighteousness as I learned from people who had known him from his youth up . . . but he made himself out so pious, that I had almost never met a man so pious as he appeared to be.

Even if his description is true, we can still detect a certain amount of "one-upmanship" or pious gloating in Weygand's account of an old reprobate brought to repentance. Weygand persisted in visiting and preaching and performed a miracle. At the end of two more weeks, after singing a hymn with the pastor, Michael died—apparently full of grace. The greatest of the immigrant Lutheran ministers in the 18th century, Henry Melchior Mühlberg, often rode a circuit through from Pennsylvania. He, too, had chats with Michael in his last and lengthy illness, and made veiled references to him in his *Journal*. Perhaps this saintly man had more effect upon Michael than the local preacher.<sup>23</sup>

The church was indeed the centre of pioneer life in this area of New Jersey, although it was difficult to find good pastors. There were four congregations not far apart here, and three of them united to build Zion Lutheran Church in 1749—shortly after Michael died. He had lived near Whitehouse, Reading-(ton) Township. The new church was built about a mile north of there in Tewksbury Township at a place where the village of New Germantown quickly grew.

Michael's family continued to take an active role in church affairs in the next generation. Casper, of Amwell, served many years as trustee and elder. Michael, the younger, built a two-story stone house directly opposite the new church. Although there have been changes made to both buildings, they survive today. The centre line of the old main church door is on the same centre line as Michael's front door.<sup>24</sup> Since the house was taller than the cabins around it, it was long known as *Hohenhaus*, the high house. There is evidence that young Michael was a tavern keeper. John, on the other hand, was a farmer about ten miles farther north, in German Valley. Mühlberg used his barn as a church when he preached in that neighborhood.<sup>25</sup>

### From Cushetunc to Ozenbrig: old names, old places

Mention of the locations of the Hendershots in New Jersey can be mystifying because boundaries as well as place names have changed. For example, in 1917, in a fit of patriotism, German Valley and New Germantown were disguised as Long Valley and Oldwick, and still retain these names. However,

geographic bounds are quite another matter. When the land was new and little explored, vast tracts were laid out and named often by men with only vague ideas of the character of the countryside. As settlers multiplied many times over, ever newer and smaller political divisions had to be created. Thus Hunterdon County (established 1714) was eventually sub-divided into six counties. Of the original four "towns" in it, only one remains in the shrunken Hunterdon. This is Amwell Township, but in itself had been divided into fifteen parts already in the late 19th century. In the period of this article, about 1750, it had had only five townships; in clockwise order from the north, Lebanon, Reading(ton), Amwell, Kingwood and Bethlehem. The boundaries radiated from a small area near Cushetunc (Pickle's) Mountain. The early Hendershot families were distributed fairly close around this same centre.

A future genealogist who wants to understand this family's history clearly will have to study local history with great care. There are numerous tantalizing references to the family which will only make sense to someone who knows the political, economic, legal and social background. In court records both of county court and the supreme court there are indications of many legal actions in which they were involved. The proprietors of West Jersey lands tried to evict them (Michael, Casper and 'Henne') and their neighbors from land which the Society had leased to them.<sup>26</sup> Between 1737 and 1767 the following Hendershots were involved in suits: Michael Sr. and Jr., Casper, Christopher, Jacob, Jeremiah and Peter.<sup>27</sup> Some of these actions were over unpaid debts.

More incidental light is thrown on their everyday life by the records of shopkeepers, e.g. Janeway, and Nitzer. The family from around Oldwick were customers in 1736-47 of Jacob Janeway who had a general store twenty miles southeast near Bound Brook, an important cross-roads by the Queen's Bridge—the earliest village in Somerset County. Jacob, Jeremiah and Peter were from Long Valley and had accounts at Nitzer's store in that area in the 1760s. Cash purchases were not recorded, but fortunately credit accounts were, and bills were settled at intervals in kind with bushels of wheat, buckwheat or flax seed, or even occasionally a whole hog. These purchased supplies of all sorts. For the house and food-preserving were quantities of rum, molasses, sugar and spice. For use in the fields and hunting were straw hats, hobnails, powder and shot. But a substantial number of items were for making clothing: ribbons, thread and various kinds of yardgoods for linings and light clothes—shaloons, romals, kerseys and ozenbrigs (Osnaburgs).<sup>28</sup>

The third generation of Michael's family, i.e. his grandchildren, was numerous—some estimate there were three dozen of them. Because certain names were popular (Michael, Peter, John and Casper) and records are scarce, there is much confusion concerning which person was which. Casper (1699-1768 or later) was a farmer in Amwell Township near modern Ringoes, but from early 1735 was also Hunterdon County commissioner of highways. His wife Catharina (born Shipman?) gave him several children of whom one is known to have been Peter born 7 January 1733 (N.S.). In the church register the surname is mistakenly entered as "Henrich Schutse".<sup>29</sup> There seems little doubt that he was the Peter who became a Loyalist soldier, and that an Isaac Hendershot who did likewise was his brother. Yet another brother was prob-

ably Christina or Christopher, who came to Canada late.

### **New Jersey and the Revolution**

The Revolution divided a great many families into rebel and loyalist factions. It was the deciding element which greatly increased the dispersal of branches of established families from the localities of their birth. The Dutch and German groups had a tendency to remain loyal to the British Crown which had given them a new land, assistance, religious tolerance and protection in a hostile environment.

Of all the American Colonies, New Jersey contributed the greatest number of soldiers to a single Loyalist regiment. The colony itself has been called the arena of the Revolution for it was the scene of much military activity and fighting. While the British army occupied Philadelphia 1777-78, New Jersey was an overwhelmingly loyal area. However, General Howe's incredible bungling of the whole campaign allowed New Jersey and Pennsylvania to be converted into rebel camps.

Beginning in July 1776, Cortlandt Skinner raised a loyal regiment called the New Jersey Volunteers. Officers such as Isaac Skinner, and several Bartons recruited large numbers of local men. After the war the veterans spoke of their units often as "Skinner's Greens" or "Barton's Corps," etc., rather than as the Volunteers.<sup>30</sup> Muster rolls of both the loyal and rebel forces show how many of the families were split. Several Hendershots were on the rebel side eventually. In the Volunteers' ranks were Peter, Isaac and Peter's son-in-law Michael Henn. The latter appears to have served without incident, but Peter was captured by rebels in 1778. Their principal camp was on Statten Island, just off the Jersey coast, and Peter had slipped through the enemy lines to recruit when apprehended and jailed. Isaac was sent on the expedition to Carolina, became ill, and disappeared from the rolls without explanation.

### **THE LOYALIST LINES**

The Hendershots who had remained loyal to the British government joined the exodus of persecuted refugees to Canada. The families of Peter and his son-in-law Michael Henn reached the Niagara district about 1785-86. There were many such Germanic families settling in the area, which continued to attract Mennonites from Pennsylvania, and direct German and Alsatian immigrants in the 19th century.<sup>31</sup> In 1850, Christopher Hendershot brought his family in from New Jersey to the Hamilton-Toronto area. The "loyalty" of some early members of his clan is questionable, although two of his sons deserved inclusion in the roll of honor for the 1812 War.

### **The Principal Peter**

Since the 17th century Peter has been a favoured name in the Hendershot family. This constitutes one of the principal problems for a genealogist in the U.S. and Canada. We think that the following details all relate to one, the Loyalist Peter, but identification is still uncertain in some cases. Peter married Priscilla, daughter of William Philipps, in the mid or late 1750s. She was received into the Lutheran church by Pastor Mühlenberg in 1758. They had two children baptized when they were living in Lebanon Township; Johannes in

1770, and Priscilla in 1773.<sup>32</sup> However, Peter the Loyalist must have had at least two, possibly three, more children: Sarah born about 1760, Peter born 1775-76, and perhaps a William. The younger Peter claimed to have been born in "York State". Sarah was many years older than he was, and was beginning to have her own children in the late 1770s or early 1780s.

In Canada no land was ever claimed for Peter Hendershot Sr. Thus his "U.E. Right" went unused until Peter Jr. petitioned for a land grant in 1795. Although he had been a child at the time of the Revolution, Peter the younger was accorded U.E. status. This was fortunate for his family, since he had eleven children of his own, each one of whom consequently was entitled to a land grant as a son or daughter of an U.E. Loyalist. About the time he petitioned, Peter had married Anna Jane Crow (1776-1842), daughter of Johannes Groh, a Dunker—better known as "John Crow"; the latter did not qualify as a "U.E. Loyalist". Nevertheless, he did obtain a grant in Pelham Township where Peter and his children were Resident. The Crows and Hendershots were much intermarried with other local families such as Comfort, Disher, Johnson, Moore, and Moote. Another local family was related through the marriage of William Hendershot to Christine Bowman, daughter of Abraham. William is a mystery. He claimed no land, although he would have been of the same generation as Peter Sr.'s children. After at least five years of marriage he went to the U.S. following the 1812-1814 War and never returned. Christine remarried between 1816 and 1828, her second husband being Moses March.<sup>33</sup>

The early generations of immigrant families give some striking examples of their growth in prosperity once the pioneering stage was over. Somewhat similar patterns are observable in the Palatinate c1730, in New Jersey c1750, and in Niagara after 1800. In each case, one or two Hendershot families had already immigrated to territory that had to be reclaimed from ruin or pioneered from scratch. The parents were either illiterate or too busy and poor to provide book-learning for their first children, but the youngest in large families usually benefitted from the labours of their elders—being as it were borne upon their shoulders to reach a higher rung on the ladder of advancement from youth on. This is particularly noticeable in the family of Peter Jr. Some of the older sons and all of the daughters could not write their names. Younger sons signed with a little effort, but the youngest, William, wrote easily.

#### **Peter's Legacy<sup>34a</sup>**

Peter Hender (1775?-1819) and his wife Anna Crow (1776-1842) had eleven children who reached maturity.

Elizabeth (c1797-1881) m David Moore.

Mary (c1800-1871) m Henry Johnson of Pelham, 1818?

Abraham (1801-1861) m Hannah Thomas.

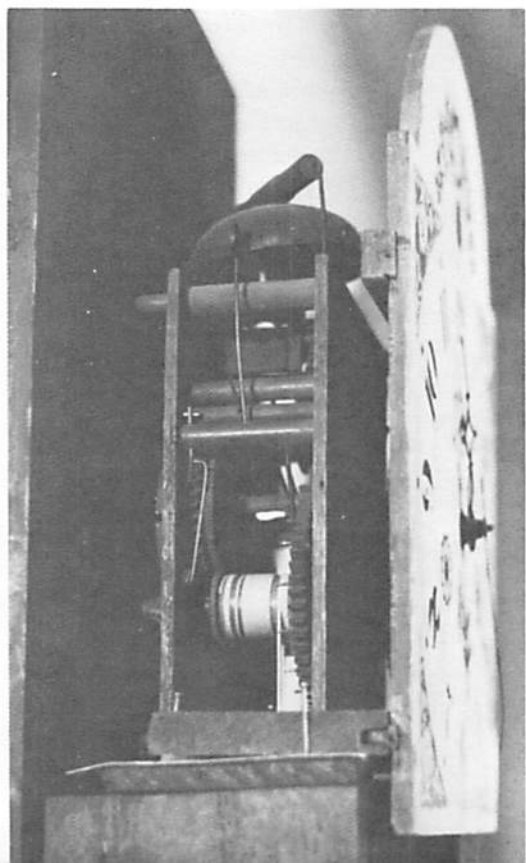
John (c1802-after 1845).

Jacob (1803-1855) m Jemima Stewart.

David (c1805—between 1861 and 1871) m Rebecca Smock (Smoke).

Anna (1809-1886) m 1st Jesse Thomas (d by 1834); 2nd Nathan Johnson.

Sarah (1811-fl. 1847) m 1st Benjamin Owens; 2nd John McNutt, 1837; 3rd



ERECTED BY FRIENDS

ABRAHAM HENDERSHOT

WAS FIRST MAYOR OF THE TOWN OF WELLAND, WAS ELECTED CHIEF MAGISTRATE OF THE TOWN FOR THE YEARS 1876, 1877, AND 1878, AND REPRESENTED THE TOWN IN THE COUNTY COUNCIL FOR TWO TERMS. HE WAS ALSO ELECTED MEMBER OF TOWN COUNCIL, HIGH AND PUBLIC SCHOOL BOARDS FOR TWELVE YEARS AND ACTED AS POLICE MAGISTRATE FOR THREE YEARS. HE WAS CHOSEN PRESIDENT OF THE FIRST YOUNG MENS CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION IN WELLAND FOR THREE YEARS, WAS A PROMINENT MERCHANT OF THE TOWN FOR SEVERAL YEARS, AND SHIPPED THE FIRST CARGO OF GRAIN TO A FOREIGN MARKET.

HIS GRAND FATHER PETER HENDERSHOT, A U. E. LOYALIST WAS ONE OF THE FIRST SETTLERS IN THIS TOWNSHIP. HIS HOMESTEAD STILL REMAINS IN THE FAMILY. HE LEFT ELEVEN CHILDREN AND SIXTY GRAND CHILDREN ALL OF WHOM BECAME GOOD CITIZENS AND NOT ONE OF THEM HAD EVER BEEN A SUBJECT OF CHARITY OR ACCUSED OF A SERIOUS OFFENCE. HIS SON W. B. HENDERSHOT WAS FOR MANY YEARS THE MERCHANT PRINCE OF THE NIAGARA DISTRICT AND LEFT A FORTUNE OF TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS WHICH WAS THE LARGEST AMOUNT ANY MERCHANT EVER ACCUMULATED UP TO THAT TIME. FIFTEEN OF HIS NEPHEWS BECAME PROMINENT MERCHANTS EIGHT OF THEM BECAME MEMBERS OF THE COUNTY COUNCIL AND MAGISTRATES OF THE COUNTY OF WELLAND.

HENDERSHOT

Top left, Hendershot family plot at Fonthill, Ontario.

Bottom left, stone of Peter Hendershot, U.E.

Top right, descriptive memorial to Abraham Hendershot, first mayor of Welland, Ontario.

Bottom centre and far left, two views of a grandfather clock, said to have been brought from New Jersey by Peter Hendershot, U.E. The clock is in good condition, and its works (made of pear and apple woods) still function. Our thanks to Frank Hendershot for the photos of the Hendershot memorials, and to Gordon W. Hendershot of Hamilton, Ontario, for the photographs of the grandfather clock.



John Fulmer.

Henry Miley (c1812-after 1861) m (Mary Pratton of Mersea, Gosfield Twp. 1841)?

Peter (1813-1882) Wainfleet Twp, m (Mariah?) Catherine Evans (1821-1889).

William Bradley (1815?-1873) Thorold, m Abbie McPherson, 1841?

The family tended to lose contact with its members who moved far afield, such as Henry. Thus, in the present century it was known of them only that, say, two Johnsons moved to Montana, and that one of William's grandchildren moved to Utah. So statistics are incomplete. (Peter and Anna had at least 223 great-grandchildren from among 56 adult grandchildren—not including families of perhaps eight or ten whose whereabouts were unknown.)

The estate of Peter and Anna was not large consisting of 200 acres of their original Crown grant, which was sold in two parts, and 200 acres of more promising land purchased in the same township. It is said that Peter supplied large quantities of beef cattle to the British Army and served as a teamster during the 1812 War. He was not a healthy man in his later years, and he died prematurely in 1819, aged 44. Few items were specified in his will by name: a bed, a bedstead, one cow, one sheep, and a spinning wheel—all to go to his wife. The rest of his property and the land were to be held by her for her life. However, according to his wishes that the land eventually be shared equally by the children, she soon began to give them their "undivided elevenths". Between 1841 and 1855 their youngest son William bought in eight of the eleven shares, and a son-in-law Henry Johnson purchased the other two.<sup>34b</sup>

The hurricane of 1792 affected some of the Pelham farms, among them that of Michael and Sarah (Hendershot) Henn/Hand.<sup>35</sup> Michael was known as "Honest, Sober, Industrious, and inoffensive". Sarah, whether deliberately dishonest or merely confused, was at one time in danger of prosecution by the Crown for "having sworn to a falsehood" in claiming lands. Their three daughters married Pelham men in the first years of the 19th century. Ann married Henry Thomas and Sarah married John Overholt. Elizabeth Married John Disher.

The Hendershot family plot in Hillside (formerly Dawdy's) Cemetery, Fonthill, contains few stones beside that of Peter and Anna. Nevertheless, a large pink granite memorial (erected c1900) to three generations of the family testifies to their changing fortunes. The principal accomplishments of three men are inscribed on it. Peter (1775?-1819) left eleven children and six grandchildren of upright and unblemished character. His son William Bradley (1815?-1873) among other things left the largest fortune yet accumulated by a merchant in the Niagara Peninsula. Peter's grandson, Abraham, son of Abraham, was a chief magistrate and first town mayor of Welland. It was important for the family to publicize these facts, for another Hendershot in western Ontario was then notorious. He had been brought to justice by the *Great Detective* (Inspector Murray) and was hanged for the murder of a nephew in 1895.<sup>36</sup>

### **The merchant prince**

The most ambitious, gifted and successful of Peter's seven sons was the



seventh, William Bradley. While his reputation was still bright in the memory of local people, the Welland County historian wrote of him:

Mr. Hendershot was one of the earliest merchants of Thorold having begun business there in a small grocery store, when the village was very small. As Thorold grew, his business expanded to very large dimensions, embracing not only one of the most extensive general stores in the Niagara District, but also large milling interests. At the time of his death in 1873, he had amassed a large fortune, after having been identified with the rise and progress of Thorold for nearly half a century.<sup>37</sup>

His keen business sense was allied to a strong feeling of public responsibility. In elected office he served two terms in the old Niagara District Council 1848-49, and was at first also a Thorold Township Councillor. In the decade 1851-61 he served five terms as reeve of the newly incorporated town of Thorold.<sup>38</sup> He is said to have been a handsome and impressive two-hundred pounder. His 2nd great-grandfather Michael had established the family involvement in American church affairs; his grandfather Peter had begun the family tradition of military service in wartime. It was William himself who set the pattern for commercial and political activity, and achieved a standard which none of his relatives has attained since.

While William was in his teens the Pelham neighborhood was bustling with preparations for, and then the building of, the first Welland Canal. From the mid-1820s on through mid-century it was an exciting period for young and adventurous men. Construction of the Canal, in two successive projects, brought in masses of people not only as workers, but also craftsmen, merchants, and officials.

Local commerce increased enormously both then, and again later when the Canal was finished. Shipping and local industry thrived. "Boom" settlements blossomed along the waterway: Allanburg, Merriton, Thorold, Welland, Wellandport. Port Robinson came to rival Chippawa as the important centre of communications for the Niagara area. Numerous firms such as the "Hendershot Brothers" located along the Chippawa Creek (Welland River) which was the original southern outlet of the Canal system. Many of these business involved wood industries and ship building.<sup>39</sup>

William B. Hendershot acquired a great deal of land and many businesses. No complete and detailed list of either of these possessions is known, but such would be very long. His will shows that he had land in nine townships of five counties, and in ten towns and villages. Most of this (in Haldimand, Lincoln and Welland counties, not to mention another two properties in Chicago, Ill. valued at \$150,000), was to be sold by his executor to provide a regular income in interest for his children, with the principal eventually destined for his grandchildren. In addition to the money, he left each child several farm lots or parts of lots. None of his business interests was mentioned in the will. However, the "Smith Farm", Niagara Township, which he left to his son William Merritt Hendershot, must have contained the well known Queenston Quarry. High quality limestone from it was used in the mid-19th century for Brock's Monument, for the Welland Canal, and for two Niagara River bridges. The son sold the Quarry in 1878.<sup>40</sup> His father had also a sawmill and

large interests in the Keefer flour mills at Thorold—then the largest in Canada, operating around the clock.

### William Bradley's patronage

Up to the early 19th century the Hendershots had been mostly farmers. There are records of some coopers, weavers and tavern keepers—and in Germany a few tailors. Now in the Fonthill inscription we find stated:

"Fifteen of his (William B's) nephews became prominent merchants, eight of them became members of the county council, and magistrates of the County of Welland."

This is a startling contrast. To explain it in vague historical generalizations—the expansion of education, industry, and the rise of the middle class—is unsatisfactory for the genealogist concerned with individuals. An earlier family historian discovered the key to this sudden flourishing of the Hendershots in the combined generosity and business genius of William Bradley.

"In his kindness and heart he set nephews in business and opened for them a prosperous future."<sup>41</sup>

Thus numerous members of the family are to be found listed as "merchants" in the 19th and 20th century directories.

A good example of the effect of William's assistance to his relatives is the activity of his brother Abraham and his family. After having been a tavern keeper near Wellandport (on what is now called "Hendershot Road"), Abraham moved his family to Stevensville in Bertie Township about 1848. Under his direction his sons learned the business of general merchandising in a store which they built up to become one of the largest in Welland County. Peter (1830?-1917) continued here for many years after his father's death, which must have been hastened by the shock of two disastrous fires in early 1860. Peter, evidently in association with William B., had commercial links with George Stephen's business in Montreal. Purchasing trips were made to this city semi-annually, and Stephen (later Lord Mountstephen, President of the Bank of Montreal and the C.P.R.) expressed a high regard for Peter's integrity.

About 1860, two other sons, Abraham (1835-1920) and Paul Horton (1837-1923), set up in business in Fort Erie as "Hendershot Brothers", but did not stay long. They moved to Welland in late 1861, and Paul opened a branch in Dunnville in the late 1860s as "P.H. Hendershot". Abraham became heavily involved in local politics and public affairs such as the school board. As well as being first town mayor, he was chief magistrate 1876-78. It looks as if Paul returned to "mind the shop", but both moved to Dunnville in 1890. Paul retired some time afterward to a prosperous fruit farm near Stevensville where he grew large quantities of grapes, etc.<sup>42</sup>

All four of Abraham Sr.'s sons were prominent in the county. The second of them, John (1833-1914), was trained as a land conveyancer by Dexter D'Ev-rardo, later county registrar and a leading man of affairs. John also attended

an American college and received a degree in education. He became a justice of the peace, postmaster, county councillor, reeve and schoolboard chairman of Stevensville. Abraham Jr. had also been involved with schoolboards in Welland. All four brothers were long-lived and thus had a more durable effect upon their associates than some of their shorter-lived relatives. John's literary interests were reflected in the next generation by the establishment of a printing works, which continued in family possession until fairly recent years. Involvement in this craft led other of Abraham Sr.'s descendants and relatives to establish firms that produced the raw materials for the printer—paper products, and inks. Some of these firms still exist, e.g. in Hamilton, and Montreal.<sup>43</sup>

The patronage of William B. was of unknown extent. We are aware that he bought patrimonial land from his brothers and sisters. On occasion he assisted them by taking mortgages on their other land: his brother Peter accumulated 125 acres in Wainfleet in 1848-53, 46 of which he mortgaged five years later to William B.<sup>44</sup> Although the latter's influence lingered, all such dealing of course stopped with his death.

The children of Peter (1813-82), all born during the 1840s and 50s, mostly remained in the Wainfleet area, where there is now a Hendershot Road. They rejoiced in some resounding given names: William Henry, Sarah Elizabeth, Anna (Jane?), Peter Hamilton, Henrietta Lafayette and Harriet. William Henry's only surviving son was named Peter Harcourt (1881-1966) after the highly respected local M.L.A. and Minister of Education, the Hon. Richard Harcourt. In turn, his son Frank Harcourt Hendershot still carries in his middle name the memory of the man with "the golden voice". Peter Harcourt was for some years in the 1920s owner of the Niagara Ice Company in Niagara Falls, but later farmed in Willoughby Township. His second son William Peter operated Hendershot Hardware in Chippawa after serving in the army during World War II.<sup>45</sup>

The families of Peter Jr.'s descendants are widespread, although many have remained in Lincoln and Welland counties. It is in the area between Hamilton and London that there is much confusion in the lines. Gordon Wesley Hendershot, veteran of World War I, and his Hamilton family are descended from Abraham Sr. However, in Wentworth County and farther west we begin to encounter the descendants of Christopher.

### **The line of Christopher the Cooper**

This family by itself deserves a great deal of research. When it is borne in mind that he is said to have had twenty-three children, seventeen of whom came with him to Canada in 1805, it is reasonable to assume that the number of his descendants is immense. Christopher (also called Christian; 1734?-1812) was a cooper who resided near Wise's Mill in German Valley, N.J. Twice he fell afoul of creditors, in 1766 and again in 1799. On the second occasion he was jailed ten months before any charge was laid against him. All his goods were seized, as was his family's clothing—save for what they were wearing.<sup>46</sup> They migrated to Ancaster in 1805, probably with the large group of people from New Jersey who soon filled the area northwest of Hamilton, and built Jerseyville. Christopher and his second wife Christina survived the journey



*Poole*  
#

St. Catharines.



All the photos on this page are from the original collection of W.B. Hendershot who died in 1873, and are now in the collection of G.W. Hendershot of Hamilton. *Left*, believed to be the family of W.B. Hendershot of Thorold, photographed about 1860 by W.F. Stuart of Jarvis, Ontario. The children would be, left to right Henry Herbert, William Merritt, Anna Maria, and Louise Minerva. This group is the only one identified by a later pencil notation in the album.

*Bottom left.* The small tintype, which actually measures only  $2\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$  inches, is thought to picture the sons of Abraham Hendershot of Stevensville. It may have been taken in the early 1850s.



*Centre left*, believed to be the daughters of Peter Hendershot of Wainfleet, Ontario, photographed by E. Poole of St. Catharines, Ontario about 1880. If identifications are correct, these girls would be, left to right, Libbie, Zylpha Ann, Harriet (standing), and Henrietta. There is no notation in the album, but G.W. Hendershot has the information on hearsay.



*Centre right*, possibly John, Paul and Peter Hendershot. Order unknown.  
*Right*, possibly the sons of Abraham and Sarah (nee Dunn) Hendershot, William, Paul and Charles, but the order is unknown. This Abraham was the first mayor of Welland.

seven years. They are commemorated by the oldest gravestone in Spring Creek Cemetery, Peel Township near Mississauga.

Two of their children deserve special mention for a particular reason. While Peter Jr.'s (1775?-1819) children were too young to fight in the 1812 War, Christopher's boys John and Daniel both served in the Lincoln militia, 5th Company. John (sometimes called Jacob) was the first casualty of the Queenston campaign, being killed while on sentry duty by an enemy sniper's bullet.<sup>47</sup> He left a wife who died herself shortly afterward, and three children: Christopher, Margaret (m Cornelius Degraw, Mosa Twp.), and Madeline. The orphans appear to have been brought up by the family of Christian Almas. They later moved west, and young Christopher was captured during the Rebellion of 1837-38 as a rebel. Pardoned, he settled down to farming in Mosa Township, Middlesex County. He died aged about 52 years c1860, and his widow Elizabeth kept an inn to support her five youngsters Margaret, Hannah, John, James and another boy.<sup>48</sup>

Many of Christopher Sr.'s descendants must be in southern Ontario. In 19th century directories one finds them following various occupations: merchants, pump-makers, wagon-makers, businessmen, postmen, etc. Late in the century many Hendershots migrated west into the U.S.<sup>49</sup> These extensive families must await another genealogist.

This article is intended to inform the genealogist about the background of the Palatine emigration, and show the sort of documentation that can be found in archives if one is diligent and lucky. Some may not regard the Hendershot family as typical Palatines, yet they shared the sufferings of their contemporaries and followed the long path so many of them were to cover from the Rhine to the Thames, the Hudson, the Raritan, and finally the Niagara. Many members of these families will resemble what we regard as the 'typical' Hendershot: long-headed with dark hair and prominent nose, and a sturdy body. And who can not recognize in the person of some of his own relatives a reflection of the irascible old Hofmann Wilhelm whose farm "would have been much better arranged if he didn't go fishing so often" as the duke's Rent Collector complained? How much more information on the Palatines lies undiscovered in the vaults of various overseas archives—details of importance, of interest, or amusement to the searcher? This the individual has to find out for himself. It is a tedious, but often rewarding quest.

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

It would require another article to list all the kind people who helped in this research and to show the importance of their contributions. I want to thank the Montreal staff of the Consulate General, Federal Republic of Germany, and of the Goethe Institute who were most co-operative. In Germany, those who discovered the essential clues which unlocked various mysteries: Dr. Else Emrich of Munich; Rev. A.H. Kuby of Enkenbach Pf.; Herr Oskar Poller of Ludwigshafen a.R.; and Herren Werner Beitsch and Norbert Heine both of Speyer. In North America the expertise of Henry Z. Jones of Universal City, California, Norman C. Wittwer of Oldwick, N.J., and John Mezaks of Toronto was invaluable. On the other hand, a number of correspondents provided masses of pertinent family information, notably William E. Hendershott of La Jolla, California, Alfred E. Hendershot of Mountain Home, Arkansas, Mrs. Roy Summers of Fonthill, Ontario, and Mrs. Carl Bernatovech of Levittown, Pennsylvania. My close relatives have been particularly helpful, but to mention only those who lent me photographs, I must thank Gordon W. Hendershot of Hamilton, Ontario, and Frank and Gary Hendershot, as well as my mother Winifred (Hendershot) Ruch, all of Niagara Falls. My wife Elizabeth photographed the Naumburger Hof and decyphered the handwriting of many German documents. Others receive credit in the

following notes for particular reasons.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

Historical and geographical works will be mentioned first, followed by references to some genealogical material. The standard study of the Palatines for over a generation now has been W.A. Knittle, *Early Eighteenth Century Palatine Emigration*, 1937, reprint Baltimore 1965. A much older history of those who settled south and west of New York City is T.F. Chambers, *Early Germans of New Jersey*, 1895, reprint Baltimore 1969. Knittle has an extensive bibliography of earlier literature, and Chambers has many early genealogies. A recent and well researched article on another Canadian Palatine family is Marguerite R. Dow, "The Markells and Merkleys in Upper Canada", *Canadian Genealogist*, Vol. 2, No. 2, pp. 87-105. For German histories of the Palatinate see note 3 below.

Researching in Germany by correspondence can be made a good deal easier by using the recently published Lary D. Jensen, *A Genealogical Handbook of German Research*, Pleasant Grove, Utah, 1978. Guide books in either English or German have little to say about the majority of small towns and villages from which Palatines came, especially the poorer and less picturesque settlements off the tourist-beaten track. A German paperback which covers the Palatinate in some detail is *Pfalz, Saarland und Rheinhessen*, in the Grieben "Deutschland" series no. 138, rev. ed. 1975. Hof's such as Naumburger and Bremricher usually are shown only on the smaller scale maps, such as 2" to a mile. Useful for touring are two maps readily available in German bookshops: the Shell sheet no. 15 (1:200,000 or about 1" to 3 miles, pub. Mair), and the Ravenstein sheet no. 202 "Mittelrhein" (1:250,000). The *Grosse Shell* handbook covers the whole of Germany.

The only book devoted to the Hendershot family is a collection of numerous family group lists preceded by a short introduction, Alfred E. Hendershot, *Genealogy of the Hendershot Family in America 1710-1960*, privately printed in Akron, Ohio, 1961. He based his historical account of the family's German origin upon the writings of Cleveland B. Hendershot. Two manuscripts of the latter's composition are in the Newberry Library, Chicago. The smaller and shorter of these mostly repeats material from the larger manuscript. Unfortunately, Cleveland was an incurable romantic and exaggerated the nobility of his ancestry and the importance of his relatives. So his work must be used with a great deal of caution, and it has in the past misled a great many genealogical searchers. These included Chauncey B. Reece of Fenwick, Ontario, who about 1936 published a leaflet genealogy of the Canadian Hendershots *The Hayder Family of Bavaria . . . Hendershot Family of Canada*. A number of such productions have been made by various branches of the family, marred by the mythical history, but otherwise quite valuable for the information given about immediate relatives of the respective authors. Cleveland's father had been actually the legendary "Drummer Boy of the Rappahannock" of Civil War fame. A rare magazine commemorated his exploits, with illustrations, H.E. Gerry, *Camp Fire Entertainer and the True History of Robert Henry Hendershot, the Drummer Boy of the Rappahannock*, Chicago (Hack & Anderson) 1899.

From the dozens of variants of the surname I have used three as standard forms: Henneschiedt, Henneschiedt, and Hendershot. This first follows F. Arnold's usage for the German ancestors in 'Naumburger Hof', *Nordpfälzer Geschichtsverein*, Rockenhausen, nos. 7 and 8, July-Aug., 1930, pp. 49-52 and 57-62. Henneschiedt is the form used by Knittle for the emigrant Michael as found in documents of Colonial New York. Some families, especially in the U.S. use the spelling IHendershott, although a single 't' ending is more common.

## NOTES

1. Knittle, chap. 1.
2. Dow, pp. 87-89.
3. The old standard histories of the Palatinate, both in German, have been reprinted by Verlag Johan Richter, 678 Pirmasens, West Germany. Michael Frey, *Geographisch-historisch-statistische Beschreibung des königlichen bayerischen Rheinkreises*, 1836-37 (reprint 1975, 4 vols. in 3) is a well-organized, more analytic treatment of the subject by a Catholic priest. Ludwig Häusser, son of a Protestant pastor, wrote an information-packed narrative history in his *Geschichte der Rheinischen Pfalz nach ihren politischen kirchlichen und literarischen Verhältnissen*, 2nd 3d., 1859 (reprint 1970, in 3 vols.).
4. There are numerous histories of the Thirty Years War, e.g. by G. Pages, J.V. Polisensky, S. Steinberg, and C.V. Wedgewood.
5. Karl Ludwig's mother, called the "Winter Queen" because of her husband's brief reign, was a daughter of England's James I. His brother was the dashing, legendary Prince Rupert of the Rhine, who took part in the English Civil War.
6. Häusser cites a figure of 98% loss of population, vol. III, p. 583. A figure of about 60% is given by C. Veronica Wedgewood, *The Thirty Years War*, London, 1938, in an interesting account of the exaggerated claims originally made by survivors pp. 510-516.
7. Häusser, vol. III, chap. VI, on Karl Ludwig; vol. IV, chaps. I-II on his successors.

8. The Naumburger Hof documents are in Bestand B 2 (Zweibrücken Akten), nos. 903/2 and 904; those for Bremricher Hof no. 907/12 all in the Landesarchiv, Speyer.
9. *Hof* means 'court', and carries with it most of the same meanings as the English word. A courtier or nobleman is a *Höfling*. Estates similar to the *Hof* would be called a *Bauernhof* if owned by a farmer, a *Landgut* or *Gut* if owned by a non-noble Patrician.
10. The folio notebook containing the map is in Bestand B 2, no. 903/2, p. 460, Speyer. For a century and a half until 1694, Meisenheim was a principal seat of the counts of Veldenz, especially after the French destroyed their great castle Veldenz near Lauterecken. Meisenheim is reputed to be the only town in the Palatinate which escaped destruction during the Thirty Years War. Of the town palace (Schloss) only two wings now stand: the royal chapel, a jewel of late Gothic architecture now used as parish church, and a residential building which serves as a Lutheran hostel.
11. Arnold, pp. 49-52.
12. *ibid.*
13. Peasants would now agree to only a few of the old feudal obligations, such as carting the lord's supplies once or twice a year. Some of the old compulsory work has been commuted to payment of a tax, *ibid.*
14. H.Z. Jones sent me a copy of Anna's 1709 petition, B 2, no. 904, f. 85, Speyer.
15. It is often difficult to distinguish which religion people belonged to, for it was necessary that Protestants be registered in Catholic books which were becoming the only legally recognized religious records. So Protestants were frequently double-registered, being baptized, etc., twice in difference ceremonies. An ancestor who was twice registered for the same type of rite was certainly a Protestant. This is the case with Christoph's son Johann Ludwig, whose marriage can be found in both the Protestant Meisenheim church records, and in Catholic Feilbingert church register in 1744. These were discovered, respectively, by G.F. Anthes, and O. Poller.
16. The 3,000 florins (= 2,000 Reichstaler) could probably have bought about 200 good milch cows, or 160 hefty oxen.
17. For the explanation of the mistaken claim to nobility see John E. Ruch, "Doubtful, Erroneous and Spurious Claims," *Heraldry in Canada*, vol XIII, no. 3 (Sept. 1979), Ottawa, pp. 27-34.
18. Many details on Joh. Ludwig's family were supplied by G.F. Anthes.
19. Opinions from Dr. H.W. Friedrichs, Frankfurt a. M. and Prof. R.M. Kully, University of Montreal.
20. W.E. Hendershott found nearly a dozen families in the 1880 Census Soundex records, and worked backward through Censuses to 1850, locating families in Missouri, Minnesota, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania along the way. Family heads with approximate dates of arrival in the U.S.: Martin Hintershield, Ohio 1858; John Hintershied, Ohio 1864; Peter Hinterschitt, Ohio 1862; Crishoph Henershit, Penn. 1871; Jacob Hinderschid, Missouri 1869; Nicholas Henterscheid, New York 1879; John Henderschaet, Minn. 1872; Henry Henderscheidt, Minn. 1873; Jacob Henderschaet, Minn. 1880.
21. Alex. F. Schwartz kindly procured copies of many documents tracing Heinz's origin to Jakob Hineschiedt, a tailor of Wöllstein in 1772. This indicates that he was almost certainly a descendant of the Bremricher Hof family not far away. Heinz's statement about name change was made in a letter to his old school the Ratsgymnasium, Hannover, written 12 December 1956.
22. N.C. Wittwer pointed out that Michael received a higher and longer allowance than the others in his group, but cannot account for this difference. Records of government subsistence are C.O. 5/1231 in the Public Record Office, London, Eng. See Knittle, p. 282.
23. The passage from Weygand's *Diary* is quoted in T.F. Chambers, pp. 70-71. Numerous references to his own work with the local congregations are contained in Henry Melchior Mühlberg's *Journals*, 3 vols, 1942-58 Philadelphia, e.g. visiting the sick in Racheway (Rockaway = Potterstown) late July 1748, vol. 1, p. 200. The trouble between Michael and Falckner is dealt with in the Wilhelm C. Berkenmeyer, *The Albany Protocol 1731-1750*, ed. J.P. Dern, Ann Arbor, Mich., 1971, pp. 10, 18-19. A letter written for Michael to church authorities is in Simon Hart and H.J. Kreider, *Protocol of the Lutheran Church in New York City 1702-1750*, New York, 1958. Also numerous refs. in their *Lutheran Church in New York and New Jersey 1722-1760*, Ann Arbor, Mich., 1962, see index under "Hunerschutt".
24. The original lease of Hohenhaus property for 110 years is in possession of the present owner. For a map of the original lots see Chambers, p. facing 194, also pp. 195-196. Wittwer explained the original form of the church to us, and provided the reference to the approval of a tavern licence for one Michael Hendershot dated 1 May 1761.
25. Mühlberg, *Journals*, vol. I, p. 397.
26. Supreme Court *Docet* 1742-1745, 9 November 1745. This gives the surname as "Hennezeit". "Henne" is either Johann Hinrich, illegitimate son of Michael Sr.'s daughter (Elizabeth?) bapt. 2 August 1719, or John the youngest son of Michael Sr. (The illegitimate birth was registered by Rev. Justus Falckner, see records of Lutheran Church of New York City, pub. in *New York Genealogical and Biographical Record*, also on LDS microfilm reel no. 4005.) In 1743 the first survey of the



boundary between the East and West Jersey Proprietors' lands showed that many properties already leased out by one or other of them were actually in the other's jurisdiction. This resulted in a number of legal actions being taken to recover or exchange land.

27. Writs of Hunterdon County Court, Hall of Records, Flemington, N.J. Surname spelled variously, Endershett, Hendershatt, etc.

28. K. Stryker-Rodda, "The Janeway Account Books", *Genealogical Magazine of New Jersey*, vols. 33-35 (1948-1960). Names of John Peter Nitzer's customers are in Chambers, pp. 636-7.

29. Identified by Philip Nordell, information from N.C. Wittwer.

30. Muster rolls of the Volunteers are in the Military 'C' ser., vols. 1855, and 1856, Public Archives of Canada, Ottawa (microfilm reels C.3874 and 4216). Transcripts are in the State Archives, Trenton, N.J. At least 36 veterans of the regiment settled in the Home (Niagara) District according to the *Old United Empire Loyalists List*, Toronto, 1885. Boyle, Hazen, Hendershot, Henn, Slighter, Thomas, Whitsell, and two Wilsons called it "Barton's" corps, regiment, or volunteers. Peter Hendershute was imprisoned in Essex County, according to notes supplied to me by Thomas B. Wilson from *Minutes of the Committee of Safety*, Jersey City, 1872.

31. On Alsations see John E. Ruch, "The German-French of Willoughby Township," *Families*, Toronto, vol. 17, no. 1 (1978), pp. 25-38.

32. Baptisms of Priscilla and John are on LDS microfiche (New Jersey, p. 1,055), note from W.E. Hendershott. Their mother was baptized as an adult by Mühlenberg, see his *Journals*, vol. I, for 17 June 1758. The Phillips family was numerous in Amwell Township.

33. On intermarriages of the first Canadian-born generation see Elinor Mawson, *Uncle Abraham*, St. Catharines, Ont., 1979. For Christina and William see her land petitions in the PAC ref. H 9/82 and H 11/18 (in 1810 and 1817 resp.). Her second husband is mentioned by Maryly B. Penrose, "The Ontario Branch of the Bauman/Bowman Family," *Families*, vol. 16, no. 2 (1977) p. 62.

34a. The principal sources for Peter are in land papers: land Petition, PAC; Pelham Township papers (microfilm in Ontario Archives); his will also exists, being filed in Lincoln County Probate Court. W.D. Reid, *Loyalists in Ontario*, Lambertville, N.J., 1973, p. 146 lists the family incorrectly, confusing Peter the soldier (whose daughter was Sarah Henn) with Peter Jr., who had the eleven other children shown, including the third Peter. Information on the Johnson children was supplied by Roy Johnson, Ridgeville, Ont.; on Sarah Jr.'s children by Mrs. Jean Wagner, Orchard Lake, Mich.; on William B.'s children by the late A.R. Petrie, St. Catharines, Ont. Data on the rest comes mainly from Census 1851 to 1871. The 1795 certificate for Peter's petition was brought to my attention by John Mezaks, Ontario Archives.

34b. Peter's original land grant was for Lots 10 in Concessions 6 and 7. They were sold in 1814. Peter had already in 1811 bought Lots 19 and 20 in Concession 3 of Pelham.

35. Their own land records were lost in the tornado, according to the land petition H.2/130, PAC. The survey's replacement certificate was written on the reverse of a playing-card, a Jack of Hearts f.130a. Although his name seems to have been Henn (another German New Jersey family) he specifically requested that it be changed in land registration to 'Hand' in 1810, H 9/63. Samuel Street, J.P. gave the character reference in the same f.63a. The suggested prosecution was noted in Land Book F, p. 95, 4 August 1804, PAC. See Reid, *Loyalists*, p. 174 for the daughter's husbands.

36. John Hendershott, and Willam D. Welter, were hanged for the murder of John's nephew William Henry Hendershott 18 June 1895, see John Wilson Murray, chap. 25, "The Middlemarch Mystery", in *Memoirs of a Great Canadian Detective*, Toronto, 1977, pp. 177-181. See also Edwin C. Guillet, *Great Canadian Trials*, vol. IV, Toronto, 194.

37. Welland Tribune, *History of Welland County*, 1887, p. 364.

38. William's will was proved in the Surrogate Court of Welland County, 8 May 1873. His link with church work is indicated in Auldham R. Petrie, *The History of the Parish of Thorold 1801-1953*, St. John the Evangelist, Thorold, pp. 13, 14. His public offices (district) pp. 124-5, (village) pp. 15-17, in Thorold and Beaver Dams Historical Society *Jubilee History of Thorold Township and Town*, Thorold, 1897-8.

39. Betti Michael, *Township of Thorold 1793-1967*, Thorold, 1967, p. 195.

40. Sale date mentioned in Niagara Falls Review, "Progress Edition", Spring 1978, p. 11. For William M. Hendershot references see above parish history (group photo) p. 16, Michael p. 104 (1886 voters list), also *Thorold, Its Past and Present*, Thorold, 1968?, p. 21 (1897 board of trade photo). His father's sawmill is mentioned in an unpublished study by Brock University geography department students, *The New City of Thorold*, 1978, Thorold, Appendix 18, p. xxxviii (twice).

41. C.B. Hendershot, large ms. in Newberry Library, Chjicago, p. 32.

42. Page's *Atlas of Lincoln and Welland Counties*, 1876.

43. Winfield S. Baughn took over the Hendershot Press in Stevensville (now Bertie Printers) and received some miscellaneous family papers including several newspaper clippings mostly undated and untitled, (but some dateable, such as obituaries of John and Peter), from which much of this information comes. John and Paul both wrote occasional items for the *Welland Tribune*.

Hendershot Paper Products is in Hamilton, Hendershot Inks, in Montreal. Both were founded by descendants of Abraham Sr.

44. Wainfleet Township Papers, microfilm in Ontario Archives. Peter bought four parts of Lot 39 Concession 5 for £201.

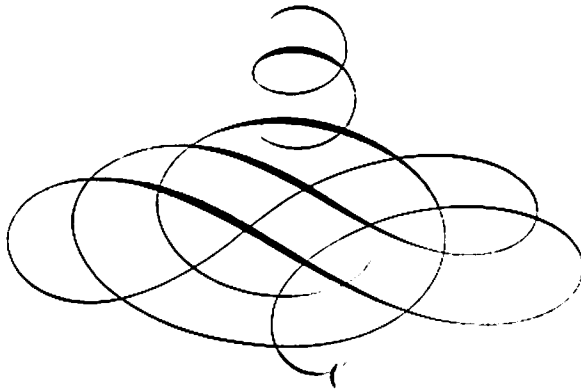
45. William Henry married in 1854 Sarah Jane, daughter of a Scottish immigrant in Gainsborough Twp., Robert Anderson. She was thus a 2nd great-granddaughter of William Anderson of the Howe o'Mearns, Kincardineshire who was pardoned for his part in the Rebellion of 1745 by the famous and eccentric judge, Lord Monboddoo, into whose service he then entered. The family later moved to Old Balbithan, Aberdeenshire. See William Temple, *The Thanage of Fermartyn*, Aberdeen, 1894, pp. 204-4.

46. Writs in Hunterdon County Court records, Flemington. Christopher's first wife was a Margrith (Margaret?) by whom he had at least one daughter, Eva Catharine, born 12 June 1774 in Lebanon, note from W.E. Hendershott who found this in LDS microfiche. The gravestone is illustrated in the periodical *Mississauga*, 1977, p. 22. According to his petition for land (H 8/37, PAC) Christopher had in 1806 a wife and ten children, but in the petition of his fourth son, John, (H. Misc. 1810/42, PAC) "Christian" had had twenty-three children, seventeen of whom came with him.

47. Daniel claimed service, with certification from Capt. David Kribs, in his land petition of 1824 (H 14/41, PAC). John's death was reported as occurring on 19 September 1812 at the Limekilns, about Queenston—a narrow part of the river. E.A. Cruickshank in "The Lincoln Militia", from *Selected Papers of the Canadian Military Institute*, no. 13, (19??), p. 21 mentions the fatality. Alan T. Holden St. Catharines sent this reference.

48. The rebel is listed in E.C. Guillet, *The Patriots*, Toronto, 1938, p. 255. John's children are identified in the younger Christopher's claim in papers of the Heir and Devisee Commission, RG 40, Ser. 5, 1861, parcel 109 (Ontario Archives). Christopher's family is to be found in the Censes for 1861 and 1871, Mosa Twp., Middlesex Co.

49. Some of the earlier members of this family are cited in Ancaster Historical Society *Ancaster's Heritage*, Ancaster, 1972, pp. 66, 113, 115, 118, 128, 161, 193, 222-3, and 261. I am indebted to Mrs. Pat Clark, Naughton, On., for details of the descent from Philip Hendershott (b. 1826?) of his grandson Harry Alfred, now of Binbrook. W.E. Hendershott noted over 30 Canadian-born Hendershots mainly in Michigan in the 1900 Census Soundex records.



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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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**Hopeful Travellers**, by David Gagen. (Toronto, 1981). ISBN 8020 2435-1. 197 pages, indexed, hard cover, bibliography. \$20 plus \$1 postage.

A history of the families, land, and social change in mid-Victorian Peel County, Ontario.

This book is about the people in an Upper Canadian community in the years immediately before and after Confederation. It is not a local history. It is an analysis which tries to resolve two questions in particular — how ordinary families furthered themselves in this period of rapid change, and what forces determined these changes. It looks at how they made a living, how they lived, domestic arrangements, families and households in which they lived, and problems that changed their expectations.

Professor Gagen employs the techniques of historical demography to reconstruct these families — and gives percentages of any given position.

While this book is not exactly genealogical in that it does not have to do with specific families, many readers will find it of interest because it will give them an insight into how their family might have managed at this time and place.

**Philadelphia Naturalization Records**, edited by P William Philby. ISBN 0-8103-1116-x. (Gale Research Co., Detroit, MI, 1982). 716 pages, bibliography, \$145 US.

This volume is an index to records of aliens' declarations of Intention and/or Oaths of Allegiance 1789-1888

More precisely, it is an alphabetical index of the names of more than 113,000 aliens from better than 40 countries who applied for US citizenship through the Philadelphia court(s) system between 1789-1880. It is a single volume edition of the original 11-volume work of which only a few carbon copies exist today. Many errors and omissions found in the original are corrected in this volume. Information in this index includes name of applicant, country of former allegiance, current residence, court of record, date of court action. By writing to the court of record, for which the present address is included, the researcher could obtain a copy of the actual court record which contains place and possibly date of birth, date and place of arrival in US, place of embarkation, last foreign address, country of former allegiance, current residence and a physical description.

Mr. Filby has given us yet another wonderful source in our never ending search for ancestors. EH

**Michigan censuses 1710-1830 under the French, British and Americans**, edited by Donna Valley Russell. Published by the Detroit Society for the Research Inc., c/o Burton Historical Collection, Detroit, MI, 48202 USA. 300 pages, hard cover, indexed, \$17 US postpaid.

This book gathers in one place full transcriptions of all censuses taken in Michigan before statehood in 1837. These consist of 18 enumerations taken over 150 years. The original records are scattered, partial, and often limited by region, but are here gathered in one place and offer a complete picture of Michigan residents during this period.

The censuses were taken under three governments — the French from 1710-1760, the British to 1796, and the Americans from 1796 to the present.

Mrs. Russell has, in nearly every instance, located a copy of the original census, and these were used in this compilation. Many errors of previous transcribers have been corrected. The originals were found in the Archives of France in Paris, the Public Archives of Canada in

Ottawa, in Washington, DC, and in private papers in manuscript collections in Quebec, Michigan and Ohio. Also included is the 1802 census Wayne Co and the 1805/6 census of Detroit taken after the Great Fire. There is an enumeration of Sandwich (now Windsor, Ontario) and Potier's 1743 census of Amherstburg (Ontario), both considered part of Detroit until 1796. Parts of Wisconsin are also included in the 1820 and 1830 territorial census since it was part of Michigan Territory at the time.

With this volume Donna Valley Russell has provided us with a very important source for an area long known for its lack of material. She has not only compiled the census but has added a wealth of additional genealogical information from her vast store of knowledge of this area. She has included additional sources which could be checked for many of the people. Many early maps from the Burton Historical Collection enable the reader to see what areas were covered in the various census. I have found this a really exciting addition to the one or two slim volumes of authoritative material which cover this area. Mrs. Russell is to be commended for this excellent resource.

**The Voyage of the Naparima**, by James J. Mangan, F.S.C. Carraig Books, Quebec, 1982. ISBN 0-9690805-0-8. 154 pages, soft cover, illustrated, \$7 plus \$1 postage.

Gerald Keegan was a young Irish teacher who joined the ranks of emigrants from Ireland to Canada in 1847. He kept a journal from 18 February to 29 June 1847 in which he detailed conditions in Ireland, the ocean voyage, and the holocaust at Grosse Isle where he and thousands of others died of the fever. The journal was originally published in 1895 under the name *Summer of Sorrow* but it was banned by the government as being too explicit an account of the injustices that were at the root of the emigration movement. No known copy could be found in Canada when this present book was begun.

The present work is a fictionalized account of the journal drawn from a photostatic copy of the original. But its fiction of a different kind, and in some respects the term scarcely applies. Father Mangan has used the original journal, with historically accurate interpolations, to give a graphic account of the horrors of that forced immigration and the ensuing plague that took the lives of thousands of Irishmen. Some material from the original is quoted but most is used as a background to give a broader picture of more of the emigrants. It was found that many of the records of Grosse Isle have been destroyed. Even today very few people are allowed to visit the island. Father Mangan obtained permission to visit c1972 and his graphic description is included. To the book, a list of orphans in Montreal in 1847 is appended.

This is a truly horrifying story, yet, to those of us with Irish background it is virtually must reading to enable us to better understand what motivated our ancestors to come to this country. Once begun it is a book you will find impossible to put down.

**St Patrick's, Quebec**, by Marianna O'Gallagher S.C.H. Carraig Books, 1981. 124 pages, indexed, bibliography, \$10.00 plus postage \$1.00. ISBN 0-9690805-0-6.

The building of a church and of a parish 1827-1833. St Patrick's Church, Quebec City, was dedicated 7 July 1833. It was one of the first "ethnic parishes" in Canada. It was built by immigrant Irish Catholics who decided they needed their own church, distinct from the French Catholics, since they both had different needs, languages and cultures.

The material for this history was gathered from many sources, but the Minute Book of the Committee of Management 1831-1854 provides the core. It reveals not only an insight into the history of the church but, also into the relationship between the Irish and the French, both outspoken groups, who have managed to live in harmony. Sister Marianna originally wrote the history as her master's thesis. It was first published in French when an interest by the French community in the Irish presence in the city's history, manifested itself. It is now presented in English as well.

Sister Marianna is well known for her expertise and knowledge of the Irish in Quebec and this book gives ample evidence of it.

**Floodtides of Fortune**, by Adelaide Leitch. Published by the Corporation of the City of Stratford 1982. ISBN 0-9690047-0-2. 310 pages, hard cover, indexed, bibliography, illustrated, \$18.00 plus postage \$1.00.

Stratford was the third town laid out by the Canada Company. It was first called "Little

Thames", then Muddy Stratford in the 1850s, then the Classic City in 1885, now the Festival City thanks to the annual Shakespearean Festival which brings a flood of people from all over the world into the city of 27,000. The year 1982 was the 150th anniversary of the founding of Stratford and to this event we owe the publication of this excellent history. We are there at the birth, we meet the first train (that arrived 6 weeks before the official opening of the depot), we see the building of the City Hall, its fire and rebuilding, the churches, the schools, the businesses, and the people. Moreover, we are there for the building of the building of the Festival Theatre, an event which made the city a household word throughout the world. The festival began in 1953 in a tent (on which it invariably rained — right through the performance — whenever George and I attended). This is a most worthwhile, interesting and excellent history of a town. EH

**History of the Counties of Argenteuil, Quebec, and Prescott, Ontario**, by C. Thomas. ISBN 0-919302-55-2. (Montreal, 1896, reprinted 1981, Mika Publishing Company, Belleville, Ontario). 694 pages, hard cover, indexed, \$35 plus \$1 postage.

This is a comparative study of a Quebec and an Ontario County. These two counties stand opposite each other — Prescott at the eastern edge of Ontario and Argenteuil on the western edge of Quebec — their boundary the Ottawa River. It includes histories of the areas, churches, places and events. It contains biographical sketches of the important and not so important settlers, (of varying length depending on their status, or on how much each paid to be included). It contains a wealth of material about an area of which there is a scarcity of information. Mr. Thoms lived in the area for most of his life and so wrote from experience about much of what is recorded in this work.

**Laura, a Portrait of Laura Secord**, by Helen Caister Robinson. ISBN 0-919670-53-9. Dundurn Press, Toronto, 1981. Softbound, 240 pp., \$7.75.\*

This is not a novel, nor is it a straight biography. It is an amalgam of the two. In this book is told the poignant and heroic story of an authentic early Canadian heroine. To thousands for whom the name Laura Secord brews up no more than the image of a fine quality of candy, this book will fill in the picture of a woman who was "only a housewife", yet made a journey whose consequences were at least as momentous in the local context as was the ride of Paul Revere.

Laura Secord's warning of the Irishman Fitzgibbon may indeed have saved the day on the Niagara frontier during the War of 1812. Yet, this book paints in the picture of the long years, almost ninety, of a woman's life as daughter, wife, mother and friend. If the story verges at times on the dramatic or makes one feel uncomfortably emotional, it is due to the nature of the woman and the events rather than to art or artifice.

Although not a work of genealogy, it is good reading, and sheds some light on life in Upper Canada in the early nineteenth century. TMP

**As She Began, an illustrated introduction to Loyalist Ontario**, by Bruce Wilson. ISBN 0-919670-54-7. Dundurn Press, Toronto, 1981. Paperback, 8½ x 11, 128 pp., illus., maps, \$12.50\*

Before the Revolutionary War of 1775-83, Ontario was the sparsely-settled western hinterland of Canada, which was the valley of the St. Lawrence. The Revolution, a civil war among American Englishmen, changed all that, and cast thousands of Loyalists and others into the area that is now southern Ontario. This book uses portraits, old documents and town sketches to appeal to the general reader. The academic qualifications and literary expertise of Dr. Wilson assure an accurate as well as a lively reconstitution of Loyalist Ontario in its first generation of existence.

Wilson concentrates on the personal and social aspects of the period, an approach which recommends itself well to the family historian whose interests flow in the same channels. The genealogist ignores the work of the historian at his peril. Thus, the chapter "Who Were the Loyalists?" should be compulsory reading for genealogists and for the multitude who intend in 1983-84 to celebrate the bicentennial of the "Loyalists". Will those "Loyalists" be the product of their own romantic imaginations, or the flesh-and-blood people who survived a difficult transition? Our more cynical age cannot sustain the vast outpourings of nostalgia of 1983-84 and 1933-34.

The content of the book includes a chapter on the war waged by the Northern Department

out of Canada, two chapters about the Loyalist settlement in Ontario, and one concerning the early growth of the colony. As a human portrait of an age, the book will attract a wide readership. The reviewer hopes that genealogists and students in schools will be among the beneficiaries of this work. TMP

**Along the Shore**, Marine Highway Historical Society. Available from the society, c/o Mrs. Grace Forsythe, R.R. 2, Head of Jeddore, Halifax County, N.S., B0J 1P0, \$5 postpaid.

It is not long since this active society published its two volumes entitled *Around the Harbours*, and here we are with another book. It is proof of what cooperation among a good group of people can produce. It covers the area from about Petpeswick to Tangier, and supplies a wealth of anecdote and plain old good browsing material that all who take much interest in the eastern shore will want a copy.

Cemeteries contained in this book include Riverside and the new community cemeteries at Musquodoboit Harbour; Bayers Settlement; two for West and one for East Petpeswick; two Catholic cemeteries at Ship Harbour; and the Anglican cemetery at Tangier; a total of nine in all. In 1974 when I was copying Riverside Cemetery there was still visible the toppled stone to George W. Gaetz, who died 1860 age 25, in the 9th row between MacLeod and Parker. Evidently that stone has vanished. Good evidence of how our memorials of the dead tend to disappear!

Families treated in this book include Meyers/Meyers (briefly), Hopkins (apparently a Mayflower descent here), Stoddard (at length), Webber (somewhat; I reserve the right to doubt the first Webber was a grandson of William the Silent of Orange).

This interesting book is another bargain from this blue-ribbon group of volunteers. I'd recommend buying it soon if you want one. I hear that *Around the Harbours* is nearly all sold . . . in a year, is it? I hope these folks will produce more books about the people of the eastern shore. It has been an area needing such work. TMP

**Genealogy to Enrich the Curricula**, by Frances Holloway Wynne and C.J. Stevens. Available from Oracle Press, 5323 Heatherstone Drive, Baton Rouge, LA 70808, USA, \$12.

Genealogy has been having a hard time to gain the type of academic respectability that it plainly deserves. 'Genealogy', like 'History', has many definitions and operates on several levels. One of the great selling points of good genealogy is its usefulness as a research method for social sciences. A person who is adept at finding, reading and interpreting a wide variety of records (good genealogists are among the rare few who possess this skill) operates at a distinct advantage in most fields of learning which are concerned with humanities and human societies.

How better to teach young people the skills of research than through a quest for ancestors and/or local history. This book shows teachers of the primary and intermediate child both the value and the method of doing so. It shows how to integrate genealogy into English, Art, Music, History and other subject areas, introduces the project method, discusses record sources (private and public, vital statistics, churches, cemeteries and newspapers), and offers models for forms to be used.

There is little literature in the area of educational genealogy, which makes the present book even more significant than its merits would make it anyway. Teachers below grade ten will benefit from this book in their work. Because the book is ring-bound, 8½ x 11, it can be kept open for ready reference while a class is actually in progress. I really recommend it. TMP



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# WHAT'S IN A NAME

A Queries Section by Elizabeth Hancocks, C.G.

**BALLER-HESSSE:** Sandra Dobbie, 15 Ballymena Ct. Don Mills, ONT, M3C 2B8. Lewis Baller, pork butcher, m Barbara Hesse, d/o Frederic(?); raised nine children in Quebec City. Eldest was Wilhelmina, b 5 Sept 1870. Also Leslie, Lottie, Etta, Margaret or Matilda, Hessie. Origin USA or Germany. Some connection with Plymouth Brethren. Would like any info.

**BRASS-WIANCKO-STITT/STITT:** Mrs Meda Paterson, 1840 18 A St, SW, Calgary, ALTA T2T 4V9. Bathsbeba Ann Brass b 1850, d 1904, m Wilhelm Wiancko 18 Dec 1867, lived Orilla, Sparrow Lake area, ONT. She was d/o Robert and Caroline Brass. Married second time to Steele or Sheets. She had bro W B Brass who lived in Hamilton area. Elizabeth Slit (or Slitt) b 1831, d c1872, m George Cudberson- Hutchinson c1855, lived in Burford, Brantford area.

**BRISBIN:** Perry Bribin, RR 1, Gowanstown, ONT N0G 1Y0. Orrin Brisbin b 1831, m Elizabeth Jane Johnson 9 April 1895, d 11 Nov 1916, bd St James Catholic cem, Eganville, ONT. Seek desc, any info.

**CHARETTE:** Mrs Joanne Peterson, 8113 96 St, Peace River ALTA T0H 2X0. Moise Charette b c1867, Winnipeg/Fort Garry area, d 14 Feb 1951, bd Leoville, SASK, s/o Joseph & Rosalie (Collin). Need dates and places. Elise (Arcand) Charette b c1872 possibly Winnipeg/Fort Garry area, d 9 July 1953, bd Leoville, SASK, d/o Joseph & Susette (MacKay) Arcand. Need dates & places. Moise and Elise m c1892 at or near Duck Lake (NWT) SASK. Need info on fam and anc.

**COOPER-ANDERSON-ROGERS-ELLISON-ORR:** Gary Cooper, 32 Ridgewood Place, Cambridge, ONT N1S 4B4. David Cooper b c1803 UC, d1890 lot 158 Niagara twp, Lincoln Co, ONT (need prts); m Susan Anderson (dates), b c1807 NS (possibly d/o Gilbert & Elizabeth), d 1870s Niagara twp (where bd). Children: William D b c1829 UC, d c1897 lot 165 Niagara twp (where bd); Gilbert b c1830 (where m, d); Amanda b c1832, m at Four Mile Creek Baptist Church (now Virgil, ONT) 9 July 1863 by Rev Benjamin Rogers to James W Rogers, b Sanwich, ENG, s/o John & Sarah, lived Auburn, NY, when married (any children); Mary Jane b c1836, d 18 Oct 1912 (where bd), m William Sherrin, lived lot 119 Niagara twp; child b c1836, d 1851, possible twin of Mary Jane; John and Ann, twins, b c1838 (need all info); Bethsheba b c1840 (need all info); Georgina b 25 May 1848, bpt 24 Jan 1872 by Rev McMurray, St Mark's Anglican Church, Niagara-on-the-Lake, ONT, m George Ellison 4 Nov 1868, d 9 Nov 1920; child b c1848, possible twin of Georgina (all info); Gage b 28 July 1851 lot 158 Niagara twp, m Helen Elizabeth (Ella) Walsh, d/o John & Ann (Kennedy) of Grantham twp, on 13 Jan 1884 at St Vincent de Paul, Niagara-on-the-Lake, d 4 June 1926 Detroit, MI, bd Grand Lawn cem, Detroit, had 1 children. Seek all info.

**DOW-MILNE-PERCY-EASTWOOD:** Mrs R E Bowley, 374 Hunter St W, Peterborough, ONT K9H 2M5. Catherine Dow 1811-1901, d/o William and Margaret (Lumsden) of Goen Dhu, Whitby twp, Ontario Co, ONT; m George Milne 1813-1871. Children: James b c1838, farmed Manitoba; William MD 1839-1882; Robert 1841-1921 m Euphemia Brown; Margaret 1843-1927 m Archibald Percy (Pursej) 1838-1883; John b c1845, farmed

Manitoba/Saskatchewan; Robin 1849-1923; Thomas A 1851-1920; Jean 1853-1935 m William Franklin Eastwood MD 1860-1906. Seek desc to exchange info. **JACQUES/JAQUES/JOCK:** Clifford H Watt, 1824 - 54 St, Edmonton, ALTA T6L 1L4. Exard Jock b c1822 Cubane County, Canada, s/o Nicholas and Areonch (Ayotte). Would appreciate any info.

**JARVIS:** Mrs D M Stevens, 97 Woodside Rd, Amersham, Bucks, ENGLAND HP6 6AL. Jesse White Jarvis b 1868 Bridgwater, Somerset, s/o Edward and Harriet, emigrated to Canada and had a son who served in WW1 in Canadian Forces Europe. English cousins would like to contact desc. Definite info otherwise would be rewarded.

**JOHNSON:** Mrs John Bacon, 216 E Reid Rd, Gland Blanc, MI 48439 USA. Jacob Johnson, b 1805, s/o James & ?, m Zillah Ann Conner, d/o John & Mary, b 20 Sept 1809 NY, bd Bloomington cem, Whitchurch twp, York Co, ONT. Children: Rachel b 1832 m Joel Baker; Henrietta b 1834 m Jonathan Baker. Need names of other children and desc.

**KECK (KOECH, KOCH, KOECK, VonKECK):** Margaret Smith Stead, 510 ave de l'Eglise, Dorval, QUE H9S 1P9. Lucy Ann Keck b 27 Nov 1849 m 20 Oct 1869 Peter Dell of Strathroy, ONT. Children b Michigan, first at Traverse City in 1870. Where was Lucy b, possibly Ottawa Valley or Matilda twp, Dundas Co, ONT. Washer pa Henry (Hank) Keck?

**LANCASTER:** Helengrace Lancaster Brown, 2741 Wolfe St SW, Calgary, ALTA T2T 3R8. William and John Lancaster emigrated from England 1835, were farmers in Otonabee twp, Peterborough Co, ONT, John in 1844; after 1856 John L had stone house in the Indiantown of Hiawatha (later district of Newcastle, ONT). Same John? Was William (or son) connected with William from England, 7 weeks on a sailing vessel to Canada, date unknown, came to Calgary and environs from Goble's Corner, ONT?

**LOYST:** John D Blackwell, 612-204 Queen Mary Rd, Kingston, ONT K7M 2A9. Nancy Loyst b 1830 Richmond twp, Lennox & Addington Co, ONT, m c1849 George Miller, Sheffield twp, Lenn & Add Co, d 1908 Kennebec twp, Frontenac Co. Probably d/o Joseph Loyst, UE, and Electra Pringle, Sheffield; and grand d/o Andrew Loyst, UE (KRRNY) and Elizabeth Bartley, UE, Fredericksburgh twp, Lenn & Add Co.

**MURRAY:** Mark W Gallop, 563 Grosvenor Ave, Westmount, QUE H3Y 2S6. I am searching for the parentage of Janet Murray b 1755, Rogart, Sutherlandshire, SCOT; m in 1790 to James Fitzpatrick, and had three sons and three daus. She d 1841 in Scotburn, Pictou Co, Nova Scotia.

**MCLEOD:** Mrs Isabel MacKenzie, 53 Aukland Lane, RR 4, King City, ONT L0G 1K0. Jessie McLeod b 1810 Middleriver, Pictou Co, Nova Scotia, m William Meikle, Meiklefield, Pictou Co, NS; d 6 Nov 1886. Parents George & Jessie McLeod, Middleriver, Pictou Co. Siblings: William; Barbara; George; Thomas. Need info on McLeods.

**McQUARRIE:** Anne M Baines, 1023 Lakeway Blvd, Lethbridge, ALTA T1K 3E3. Elizabeth McQuarrie b c1822, m Angus Davies and lived at Mt Thom, Pictou, Nova Scotia. Christie McQuarrie b c1817, m John



Campbell and lived at Mt Thom, Pictou Co. Were these McQuarrie girls sisters? Need marriage dates, parents names.

**PRICE:** Mrs K M Love, R R 3, Conc 8E, Port Perry, ONT L0B 1N0. A M Price published Price Genealogy in 1917, Cleveland, Ohio. Wish to hear from his desc. Need proof anc John Price 1869-1848 was UEL. Will reply and exchange.

**ROMBOUGH/RAMBOUGH:** Mrs Marie Baker Gordon, 3125 Radisson Ave, Windsor, ONT N9E 1Y4. Jacob Rambough and sons Amos, William and John, Loyalists in KRRNY, from Tryon Co, NY; John settled in Osnabruck twp; William in Fredericksburgh twp, Lenn & Add Co; Amos m Elizabeth Bunn, settled Fredericksburgh then later in Osnabruck twp. Need anc and desc of Rombough and Bunn, date of Amos' marriage.

**VICKERY-CANNON:** Mrs Odelite Juvelis, 3 Williams Terrace, Galloupes Point, Swampscott, MA 01907 USA. Amelia "Jane" Vickery m James Edward Cannon 11 May 1820, Parrsboro, Cumberland Co, Nova Scotia. Children: Elizabeth; Amelia; John William; George Albert; Caroline; Stephen Colby; Elisha H; Thomas Edward. Any info on Amelia "Jane" Vickery appreciated.

**WALLACE:** Stuart Wallace, 304 Jackson Blvd, Savannah, GA 31405 USA. Alexander Wallace b c1819 Dalkeith, SCOT, m Agness Morrison; immigrated via Hamilton, ONT, c1847; lived Beachville, ONT, where he was station master for the Great Western Railway; lived 30 years Detroit, MI; d 1902 Ingersoll, ONT. Children: Alexander and Morrison, both b Canada and lived Saginaw, MI; James b SCOT, lived Yale, MI; Russell b Canada, lived Cicero, IL. Seek contact with desc.

**WALTER:** Sharon M Dubeau, 96 Ranstone Gdns, Scarborough, ONT M1K 2V1. Am compiling a family history of the desc of John Walter and Elizabeth Payne, both b 1804 Somerset, ENG; emigrated to Smith's Falls, ONT, c1835, then to Holland twp, Grey Co, ONT, c1850. Desc include: Baxter; Boyle; Currie; Ferris; Grier; Marshall; Mower; Prior; Reid; Quinton; Shepardson; Speck; Stahl; Taylor; Williams.

**WEST-THOMS:** Mrs Jean MacDougall, 30 Idaho Dr, Sault Ste Marie, ONT P6A 4X7. Stephen West b 1815 Kent Co, ENG, emigrated to Kingston, ONT, area b1834, where he worked as a carpenter at ship building; m Mary Ann Thomas c1835; moved to Plympton twp, Lambton Co, c1850; d 1889 Forest, ONT. Where married? Children: b Falls Corners, ONT. Where is that located?

**WETTLAUFER-WILKER:** Lester J Wilker, 4353 Pettit Ave, Niagara Falls, ONT L2E 6K9. Anna Maria Wettlaufer 1814-1883 m Andreas Wilker 1811-1883 from Wallersdorf, Germany, and farmed at Sebastopol in SEasthope twp, Perth Co, ONT. Family? Anna Eva Wettlaufer 1838-1906, d/o Frederick of Alsfield, Germany 1805-1883, and Elizabeth 1807-1883 of Alsace and Lorraine area. Desc? Johann Jost Wilker 1782-1834 m Anna Christina Hoffmeyer 1782-1868 from Grebenau, Hessen, Germany, settled in SEasthope twp, Tavistock area c1842. Need anc.

**WHITE-HESTER-RUSSELL-LINCE:** Lois Wedge, 1619 Pennsylvania Ave, Marysville, MI 48040 USA. Would like any info on the following families. Marvel White b 1780 Mass, m Mary (Jamima) ? b 1790 NY, lived Burford and London, ONT, area. William Hester b 1858 m Eliza, of Thedford, ONT. Leonard Russell b 1842 ONT, m Mary Lince b 1848 ONT. Leonard Russell b 1806 ENG, m Mary ?, b 1815 ENG, lived Perth and Muskoka areas, lived with dau Mary and her husband Alexander Lawson.

**WOOD:** Herman C Wood, MD, 1224 South Boulevard, Box 548, New Port Richey, FL 33552 USA. Samuel Wood b NH c1791, m 1811 Charlotte ?, b c1794 NJ. Settled Beverly twp, Wentworth Co, ONT. Samuel d 3

Nov 1864 and in his will named wife Chartotte, sons Lewis Edmund B (Chief Justice of Manitoba 1874-82), Robert, Samuel, Peter, John, and daug Ellen Biggs and Amanda Ecklen. Would like to contact desc. My Great gdpa was son Peter.

**YORK:** Mrs Marie Baker Gordon, 3125 Radison Ave, Windsor, ONT N9E 1Y4. Jacob York b c1791 Coleraine, Londonderry, IRE, m Rebecca McFarlane. Children b IRE: Rebecca; Jacob; John L; Elizabeth; Mary; Jane. Fam emigrated after 1846 to Dundee, Huntingdon Co, QUE. Need all info on York and McFarmane fams in IRE & Dundee, QUE.



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

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