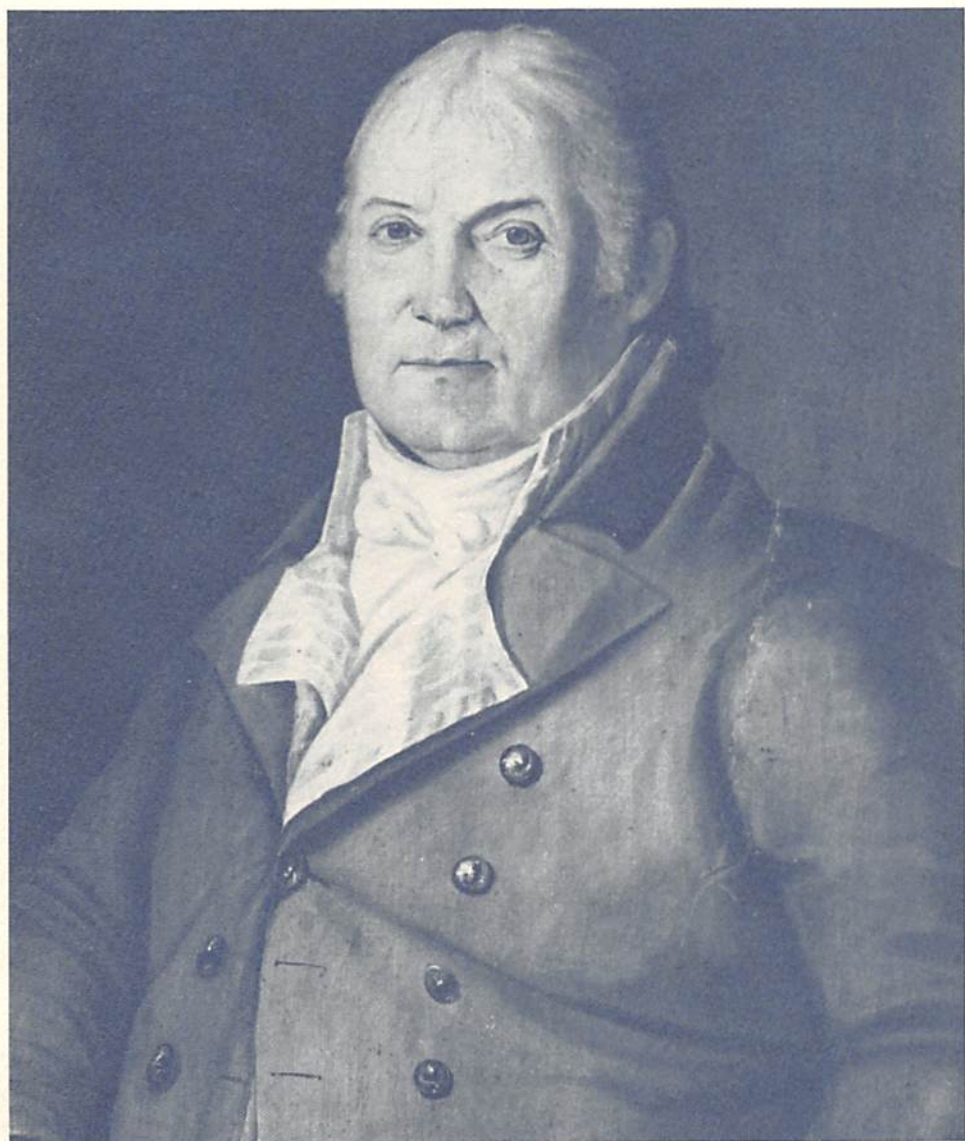


P23

Canadian Genealogist

VOL. 5, NO. 1 MARCH 1983



Index to CANADIAN GENEALOGIST Volume 4, Numbers 1-4, 1982

A

Adopted Children, help for 69
As others see it 194-197
Auger, Roland J 69

B

Benner, Maria 47
Buffalo connections 205-207
Bourland award winners 2

C

Canadian connections in Erie County
& Buffalo NY 205-207
Canadian Society for the Study of
names 130
Cassel, Daniel K 43, Mary Ruth 46,
Mary, Abraham, John, Yellis, 47, 48
Civil registration 217
Classified 64, 128, 192, 256
Conferences & Courses 2-3, 70-71

D

David, Helena Doris 45
Denison family 208-216
Denison, Capt John 208, Capt Thomas John,
Charles 209, Elizabeth 210, Elizabeth
Sophia 210, 213

E,F

Editorial 66
Fairbairn, Elizabeth 220
Family reunions & newsletters 6-7, 72,
133-134, 202-204
Fergus sesquicentennial 199
Fidlar, Anna Rittenhouse Joshua Elmer, 46

G

Genealogical calendar 132, 200-201
Genealogically speaking 2-8, 67-72,
130-134, 198-204
Grandmother's notebook 135-143
Grant, Catherine 238-246
Grieve Kin in Scotland 218-237
Grieve William Bell 218, George 222
Gunn, Donald 109

H,I,J,K

Haacke, Ewart Mark, Ewart Mortimer,
Harry Ross 45
Hendershott - A Palatine family 152-184
Hired Genealogist: an addendum with
some further pointers 54-55
Identifying two interrelated lines in
the Cassel & Rittenhouse families 43-50
Kennedy Heraldry 24-28

L

Lake Erie pioneers, and Red River Colonists
107-115
Lonely memorials cloaked in myths 149-151
Loyalists in Ontario plan for 1984 131
Loyalists on the move again in 1983 130
Loyalists of Sorel 73-84
Loyalist program at Halifax 130
Loyalist regiment gets new colours 68

M,Mc

Manuscripts, care of 40
Map library at University of Western
Ontario 144-148
Maps and plans, care of 40
Mennonite history filmed 68
Mennonite Odyssey 29-37
Metz, Elizabeth 46
Mulholland, Jean 136
My Grieve Kin in Scotland 218-237
McGivern, Rev James S 67

N

Names, Canadian Society for the study of
130
New Publications & Resources 5, 72-72,
132-133, 201-202
New Zealand, Why did my uncle have to go
to 247
Nova Scotia Genealogical Society 69, 198
Nova Scotia, passenger lists to 85-100

O,P,Q

Palatine ancestors 69
Palatine family - Hendershott 152-184
Passenger lists of "Foreign Protestants" to

Nova Scotia in 1751 85-100
Pictures and photos, care of 41
Potpourri 7
Purdy Loyalists 101-106
Quebec Archives 198

R

Red River colonists & Lake Erie Pioneers
107-115
Rittenhouse family, 44, Elizabeth Haldeman,
Joseph Metz, Abraham M, Joseph,
46, Matheas, Henry 47, Nicholas, Wilhelm
48

S

Sailing list of Sussex Emigrants to Canada c
1836 9-12
Scots-Canadian (Kennedy) Heraldry 24-28
Scottish studies 69
Selkirk, Lord 108
Selkirk settlers 238-246
Six PEI Letters 13-23
Small archives: organizing for the
future 38-42

Sorel, Loyalists of 73-84
Sources for genealogists: map library at the
University of Western Ontario 144-148
Strictly by the Book 56-60, 121-123,
185-188, 248-253
Sussex Emigrants to Canada, sailing list
of c1836 9-12
Sutherland: John & Catherine (Grant):
Selkirk Settlers 238-246

T,U,V,W,X,Y,Z

Taylor, John Fennings 208, George 209
Time travel in the past 115
Unknown clerk of the senate of Canada
208-216
US census
University of Western Ontario map
library 144-148
Wanted: Hired Genealogist II 51-53
What's In A Name 61-63, 124-127,
190-191, 254-255
Why did my uncle have to go to New
Zealand? 247
Wood, Susanna 48



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

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

What's In A Name inquiry section is open to subscribers and non-subscribers. Non-subscribers please include payment of \$4 per query each 60 words or less. Submissions must be typewritten or printed clearly, and addressed to: Editor, What's In A Name. Subscribers are entitled to one free query per issue from receipt of subscription.

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

©Generation Press 1983

Second Class Mail Registration No. 5778.

All rights reserved. Reproduction or use of the whole or any part of the contents without written permission is prohibited. ISSN 0707-3232

Editors

George Hancocks
Elizabeth Hancocks,
C.G.

Contributing Editors

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

Contents

Vol. 5, No. 1, 1983

Genealogically Speaking	<i>News & notes for genealogists</i>	2
One picture's worth a thousand queries		8
<i>Peter Johnson</i>		
The Cratloe O'Briens		
<i>P.I.D. O'Brien</i>		
Catherine MacDonald: Selkirk Settler		24
<i>Florence Maynes</i>		
Warm and bold hearts: the Montreal Platts		30
<i>John E. Ruch</i>		
Kent/Gray Family Bible Record		44
<i>Mrs. Joyce Mathews</i>		
Clan Sutherland Society Indexing & filing system		46
<i>John R. Sutherland</i>		
Strictly By The Book		57
<i>Reviews by the editors & contributors</i>		
What's In A Name		62
<i>Elizabeth Hancocks, C.G.</i>		

Coverline: Loyalist and secret agent John Platt of Montreal, father of George, in a magnificent photograph of an oil painting courtesy of the Notman Photographic Archives, McCord Museum of McGill University, Montreal, Quebec.

GENEALOGICALLY SPEAKING

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

IN MEMORIAM

Richard Lackey

Richard Lackey, one of America's best known genealogists, and author of *Cite Your Sources: A Manual for Documenting Family Histories and Genealogical Records* is dead at 41.

He collapsed in Washington, D.C., where he was attending meetings of the Executive Committee of the Board for Certification of Genealogists and the National Genealogical Society Council. He is survived by his wife Saralyn, his daughter Ellen, and his brother C.J. Lackey, Jr.

Mr. Lackey's main work was in Southern U.S. genealogy, but his outlook was both national and international in scope—clearly evident in the valuable little book *Cite Your Sources* which has become a standard handbook for genealogists throughout North America.

At the time of his death he was President of the Board for Certification of Genealogists, a C.G. himself, vice-president of the American Society of Genealogists (of which he had been elected a Fellow in 1976), a councillor of the NGS and a contributing editor of the *Genealogical Journal*.

He had previously been an officer, director or trustee of several other organizations, including the Mississippi Historical Society and the Mississippi Genealogical Society. He had been co-editor of the *Mississippi Genealogical Exchange* and was author of five volumes of Mississippi records and numerous genealogical articles.

Joan Nankivell

A long-time subscriber to this magazine, Joan Nankivell, 46, senior liaison officer of the secretariat of the Ontario Ministry of Labor and former award-winning journalist died recently of cancer.

Prior to joining the government in 1975, Mrs. Nankivell wrote extensively for *Chatelaine* and *Weekend Magazine* and won a National Business Writing Award for feature writing in 1973. She co-authored the book *Growing Up with*

Molly Anne Macdonald.

At the Ministry of Labor, Mrs. Nankivell developed equal opportunity programs for the Ontario Women's Bureau and later became manager of its affirmative action counselling service before moving to the ministry's secretariat in 1978.

Born in Winnipeg, she attended the University of Manitoba before studying journalism at the University of Western Ontario.

Mrs. Nankivell leaves her husband, Neville J. Nankivell, editor-in-chief of *The Financial Post*, her sons William and Jeffery, her mother, Mrs. C.B. Davidson of Winnipeg and her sister, Mrs. Jocelyn MacNeil of Vancouver.

The pen that saves

Our thanks to editor Wayne Wilson of the Twin Ports Genealogical Society newsletter *Branching Out* (in Duluth, Minnesota) for the following. It could be an epitaph for the two friends we've lost. It could equally well explain why genealogy has such a lasting appeal for many of us. We offer it in tribute here for all those who have gone before. It was written by an Anglo-Saxon poet, Master Wace, c1100-1175, in his *Rhymed Chronicles of the Norman Dukes*.

All things to nothingness descend,
Grow old and die and meet their end;
Man dies, iron rusts, wood goes
decayed,
Towers fall, walls crumble, roses fade...
Nor long will any name resound
Beyond the grave unless 't be found
In some clerk's book. It is the pen
Gives immortality to men.

Searching for Sesquicentennials? They're all in Fergus, Ont.

This is by way of reminding all of you to 'bide a wee' in Fergus, Ont., this summer if you've a mind for a good old-fashioned homecoming. It kept us laughing for a week, especially since we know Pat Mestern, and can just imagine it all happening this way. Pat, by way of explanation, is one of the sparkplugs of

the Fergus Sesquicentennial celebrations. We'll let her story speak for itself.

"The CanPar man delivered a parcel to the house one day recently for the Sesquicentennial Committee. The address had been typed wrong, and it read: 'Mrs. Sesquicentennial, 555 St. David St. N, Fergus, Ontario.'

"After several attempts to say the word 'sesquicentennial' the fellow threw up his hands and said 'What is that anyway, Indian?' I answered 'I don't know. It's all Greek to me.' He replied: 'It's one H of a name to be saddled with all your life. I feel sorry for you.' 'Oh, it's nothing like my maiden name,' I replied. 'I can't even pronounce it. I married Mr. Sesquicentennial to give me an easy name to say. 'You're kidding,' he replied. 'What does Ses . . . Sus . . . mean in English?' 'Jones,' I replied, while my son absolutely split his sides in the living room.

"One week after the first encounter, Mr. CanPar arrived at the door again with another parcel.

"'Parcel for Mrs. Jones,' he said in all honesty. 'See, I remembered. My wife's grandmother's name was Jones. She's wondering now if there's any Greek in her'."

By the way, you can meet the whole Sesquicentennial clan in Fergus the week of June 29 to July 5. For your information package write Mrs. Sesquicentennial, Box 367, Fergus, Ontario N1M 2W7, or telephone 519/843-2800.

UK genealogist offers

Harrison Research Prize

I.R. Harrison, a UK genealogist, is offering, by competition open to anyone who has not previously published, a genealogical research prize of £100.

The rules are simple.

1. The contest is open to anyone who has not previously been published.

2. Competitors must submit a paper upon any subject of their own choosing that could properly be said to fall within the category "Genealogical archives, sources or methods." An exposition of a specific pedigree, biography, or family history will not be acceptable.

3. Competitors may offer as many entries as desired, but every entry must not be less than 2,000 nor more than

5,000 words.

4. Entries must be typed, with double-line spacing, on one side of top-quality, size A4 paper. [Ed. note: *This is metric-sized paper and not available in Canada or the U.S. Any submissions from North America should note that fact in an accompanying letter. Standard 8 x 11 paper would, presumably, be acceptable.*]

5. The author of each entry must be identified only by a nom-de-plume. Each entry must be accompanied by a sealed envelope containing the name and address of the author and bearing, on the outside, the chosen nom-de-plume.

6. Entries must be sent to: Harrison, Box 113, Norwich, England, to arrive by 15 July 1983. Late entries will be disqualified.

7. The sponsor will have the right to reproduce and publish, free of charge, all or any part of the entries for a period of one year, commencing 1 September 1983.

8. Judging will be complete by 1 September 1983 and the winner will be notified immediately thereafter. Competitors who would like to be advised of the name of the winner should enclose a stamped envelope, or 2 International Reply Coupons as appropriate, with their submission.

9. The decision of the judges will be final and binding. The sponsor will not enter into correspondence upon the subject of the decision.

10. Submission of an entry signifies acceptance of these rules.

Game to try it anyone? If you enter, let us know. If you win, be sure to let us know.

Simcoe Museum reopens with expanded collection

The Eva Brook Donly Museum in Simcoe, Ontario, has doubled the size of the museum building, added a new research room, fire-resistant stacks, comfortable new facilities for the physically handicapped alongside much improved areas for display, storage, reception and office.

Best of all for genealogists, the museum has undertaken a huge archival purchase, made possible through a Wintario grant of \$2,500 to match a challenge \$2,500 donation from a private individual. It

purchased 155 microfilm reels of local newspapers, the 1881 Norfolk & Haldimand census, 19th century provincial business directories and local document collections.

The museum was always a mecca for genealogists, even those who did not specialize in Norfolk County, and has also obtained more than 30 volumes of early New York German Valley church records, c1700-1850 — the so-called 'Palatine Transcripts', with tens of thousands of indexed marriages, baptisms, and funerals.

It has also acquired a third microfilm reader, together with a group of 25 microfilm reels of special interest to Oxford County research. To its steadily growing Early American collection it's added a variety of volumes of early genealogical records for Pennsylvania, New York, and Connecticut, together with a hundred-year run of an important New York Genealogical magazine. The 1851, 1861, and 1871 Norfolk County census records have been transcribed and indexed by township, and work is under way to make a huge master card-index of two local newspapers containing births, marriages and deaths to 1900.

The museum is open Wednesday to Sunday afternoons, 1 to 5 p.m. during the winter, with expanded hours from May to September. For information call 519/426-1583.

OGS adds new branches

Simcoe County and Sault Ste. Marie are now officially recognized branches of the Ontario Genealogical Society.

Simcoe meets on the first Tuesday of every month in Barrie. It covers the Ontario townships of Adjala, Essa, Flos, Innisfil, Matchedash, Medonte, Nottawasaga, Orillia, Oro, Sunnidale, Tay, Tecumseth, Tiny, Tosorontio, Vespra and West Gwillimbury. For information write Box 301, Stroud, Ontario L0L 2M0.

We'll pass on the information for Sault Ste. Marie as soon as we get it.

1983 GENEALOGICAL CALENDAR

7-15 May: Scottish Heritage Festive, University of Guelph, Ontario. A week-long festival celebrating the Scottish experience in Canada. For more

information, contact Information Services, University of Guelph, Scottish Heritage Festival Committee, Guelph, Ontario N1G 2W1, or telephone 519/824-4210, ext. 8708.

13-16 May: Genealogy Congress 1983. A conference sponsored by the New Zealand Societys of Genealogists, Inc., which will be held at the University of Waikato, Hamilton, new Zealand. For more information write Box 169, Cambridge, New Zealand.

27-29 May: Ontario Genealogical Society Annual Seminar, Sudbury, Ontario. The theme is "Many Cultires — Many Heritages", and Laurentian University is the site. Presentations are 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.

June 29-July 5: Fergus Sesquicentennial Homecoming Program. Lots of camping sites are available at the Fergus & District Community Centre. For more information contact or visit the Sesquicentennial Headquarters, 170 Tower Street North, (519/843-2600), or the Fergus & District Community Centre, 550 Belysde Avenue (519/843-2800).

24-26 June: Le Festival Franco-Americain, Holyoke, Massachusetts. An annual affair, this year's festival will take place on the ground of Ingleside Mall in Holyoke, MA. For more information, write Mrs. Barbara (Gouin) Williamson, 195 Montgomery Street, Chicopee, Massachusetts 01020, USA.

13-16 July: Atlantic Canada Institute "The Loyalists in Atlantic Canada: 1783-1983" University of King's College, Halifax, Nova Scotia. Among the participants are Dr. Phyllis Blakeley on 'Who were the Loyalists?', Dr. Brian Cuthbertson on Sir John Wentworth, prominent Loyalist, A. Ross MacKay on Scots arrivals in Nova Scotia in the late 18th century, Sylvia Hamilton on Black Loyalists, and Terrence M. Punch on 'The Hessians as Humans'. 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.

13-16 July: Hartford '83 Conference, first national conference in the northeast for genealogists. Sponsored by the Association of professional Genealogists, the Connecticut Society of Genealogists, and the Federation of Genealogical Societies. The conference will include lectures, workshops and exhibits. Programs covered will include grants and foundations, library services, cemetery preservation, research in the northeast, professional in-depth lectures on research techniques, computers for genealogists, running a genealogical business, audio-visual techniques and more. For information and registration write: Hartford '83 Conference, Box 758, Glastonbury CT 06033, USA.

18-22 July: National Archives Genealogical Institute, Washington, D.C. Long recognized as a major training ground for leading genealogists in the U.S., the National Archives Institute covers a wide range of topics, and will familiarize students with sources available at the National Archives, as well as other important research centres in Washington, such as the Library of Congress. Co-directors of the Institute are Robert C. Anderson of Massachusetts and Winston De Ville of Louisiana. Both are Fellows of the American Society of Genealogists, and serve as trustees on the Board for Certification of Genealogists. Tuition for the week is \$200. For more information write Box 4970, Washington, D.C. 20008. Please include a SASE, or a self-addressed envelope with an international reply coupon.

Summer 1983: International Gathering of the Clans, Halifax, Nova Scotia. For more information, write International Gathering of the Clans, Box 1983, Halifax, Nova Scotia, B3J 2R5.

2-5 August: Family History and Genealogical Research Seminar, Conference Center, Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah. Sponsored by Brigham Young University and the Utah Genealogical Association, the seminar includes courses on basic, North American, British, Germanic, and Scandinavian genealogy. Registration before 30 June, \$37; after \$45. Housing is available for \$40 and food and housing

for \$64. More more information write Vicki Monical, 297 Conference Center, Brigham Young University, Provo, UT 84602, or telephone 801/378-4853.

30 September-1 October: Michigan Genealogical Council Seminar for 1983. The theme this year is Canadian Research, and it will take place in the Great Hall, Valley Plaza, 2914 W. Midland Road, Midland, Michigan. Canadians will find this a good opportunity to check on those 'went west' cousins — they nearly all went through Michigan. For more information write: Ruth Ann Casadonte, 5104 Nurmi Drive, Midland, MI 48640, USA, or telephone 517/835-5115.

1 October: Long Point Genealogy Fair, Simcoe, Ontario. Southwestern Ontario's best one-day genealogical fair. This year's fair has expanded again, with exhibits and displays in two large rooms at Trinity Church Hall, as well as at the newly expanded facilities of the Eva Brook Donly Museum. Transportation assistance will ease movement between the two sites. For more information write: Evan Brook Donly Museum, 109 Norfolk Street South, Simcoe, Ontario N3Y 2W3, or telephone 519/426-1583.

3-5 October: Researching in New York: a genealogical melting pot, Albany, New York. Sponsored by the Genealogical Conference of New York, the seminar will draw together, for the first time, genealogists from throughout the U.S. and Canada to share research problems and secrets of New York State, often considered to be one of the most difficult areas in the U.S. in which to research. Three days of intensive genealogical discussions on all phases of New York genealogical history, from the colonial period through the Revolution, the Yankee Invasion, and the modern ethnic movements after the 1880s. It will be hosted at the New York State Museum meeting facilities in the South Mall. For information, and to receive a conference registration packet, send your name and full mailing address to Genealogical Conference of New York, Albany Conference, Box 299, Interlaken, NY 14847-0299 USA.

14-17 October: Annual Fall Conference of the American-Canadian Genealogical Society. A special four-day conference

commemorating the society's 10th anniversary. For information write: American-Canadian Genealogical Society, Box 668, Manchester, NH 03105, USA.

PUBLICATIONS & RESOURCES

The Toronto Area Archivists Group announces that it has become the distributor for Society of American Archivists Manuals. The arrangement has been made to eliminate problems encountered at customs when orders are shipped from the SAA office in Chicago to Canada. Ten basic manuals are available through TAAG. They include Series I, *Appraisal and Accessioning; Arrangement and Description; Reference and Access; Security; Surveys*. Series II manuals include, *Exhibits; Introduction to Automated Access; Public Programs; Maps and Architectural Drawings; Reprography*. For information and ordering write Toronto Area Archivists Group, John L. Hardy, George Brown College Archives, Box 1015, Station B, Toronto, Ontario M5T 2T9.

Passenger and Immigrations Lists Index, 1982 Supplement, is now available from Gale Research Company. More than 200,000 citations cover passengers who arrived in the U.S., Canada, or the West Indies from the 16th through the early 20th century. It's priced at \$85 U.S. Get your local library to order it.

A reprint of **Durant & Pierce's History of St. Lawrence County, New York, 1749-1878**, is now available. Of general interest both to Canadian and American genealogists, the work is a joint venture of the St. Lawrence County Historical Association and Heart of the Lakes Publishing. Price of the volume is \$40 US, plus \$2 postage and handling. It is available either through St. Lawrence County Historical Association, Silas Wright House, Canton, NY 13617-0008, or Heart of the Lakes Publishing, 2989 Lodi Road, Interlaken, NY 14847-0299.

The Johnson Generations, by David E. Johnson is now available for the pre-publication price of \$38. It deals with the Johnson family of Peel County. Eight generations of the Johnson family, all the known descendants of Henry Johnson, 1780-1854, and his wife, Elizabeth Smith U.E., 1791-1854, constitute the genealogy.

It's more than 200 pages long, includes an abundance of family data, 43 old photographs of early family members and subjects connected with their lives. More than 3000 names comprise the index. Order from David E. Johnson, 181 Locke Street North, Hamilton, Ontario L8R 3B1.

The Hicks-Thurber Family History: Robert and Zoe, by Helen Hicks Kilfoy is a family history with Canadian connections. It covers Thurber-Hicks progenitors in America, and there is a chapter devoted to the Hicks family in Upper Canada before their move to Michigan. Available from Helen Kilfoy, 5000 N. Marine Drive, 8A, Chicago, IL 60640, USA, \$35.

Quaker records are the subject of a useful note in the Utah Genealogical Society Newsletter.

The repository for records of the Yearly Meeting of Friends for the New England states is the New England Yearly Meeting Archives at the Rhode Island Historical Society, 52 Power Street, Providence, RI 02906.

The repository for records of the Yearly Meeting of Friends for New York State is the New York Yearly Meeting Archives at the Haviland Records Room, 15 Rutherford Place, New York, NY 10003. Elizabeth Mogen, curator, will not do genealogical research, but will assist those who visit the Records Room.

The repositories for records of the Yearly Meeting of Friends for Pennsylvania are located at Haverford College Library, Quaker Collection — Orthodox, or Friends Historical Library at Swarthmore College — Hicksite. Records of Ohio are also located at Swarthmore. Virginia and Maryland records have been divided between the two colleges.

CALLING ALL FAMILIES

Calling all Casselmans. A picnic is planned on Sunday, 31 July at Crysler Park (near Upper Canada Village) to begin planning a Casselman reunion for 1984. For more information call any of the following: Edwin C. Casselman, Brockville, 613/345-5827; Hubert W. Casselman, Brockville, 613/342-6195; John M. Casselman, Aurora, 416/727-2201; Keith M. Casselman, Morrisburg, 613/543-2070; Lynne O'Brien, Morrisburg, 613/543-2045; Nina M.

Casselman, Williamsburg, 613/535-2252.

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, N.B., E0A 2H0.

Calling all Johnsons. The 73rd Johnson Reunion will be held 17 July 1983 at No. 1 Pavillion, Chippewa Park, First Avenue, Welland, Ontario. For more information, call Donald Disher, 416/659-1064, or Roy Johnson 416/892-2390 (504 Kilman Road, RR 1, Ridgeville, Ontario L0S 1M0). There is also a *Johnson Family Newsletter* printed quarterly. Subscriptions are \$8 Canadian per year, \$10 US, or \$2 per copy. Order from Roy Johnson.

Calling all Johnsons. The third reunion of the descendants of Henry Johnson 1780-1854 and Elizabeth Smith, U.E. 1791-1854 will take place Sunday, 26 June 1983 from 1-6 p.m. at Dundurn Park, Hamilton. For more information write David Johnson, 181 Locke Street North, Hamilton, Ontario L8R 3B1.

Calling all Junkins. The Junkin family will hold a family reunion on Saturday and Sunday, 6 and 7 August at Little Bob Park, Bobcaygeon, Ontario. Trailer parking, motel and family billeting will be available for visitors coming from a distance. For more information write Ronald Junkin, 81 Rameau Drive, Unit 2, Willowdale, Ontario, M2H 1T6, or telephone 416/499-1974. In a future issue we'll include a brief history of the Junkin family.

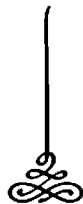
Calling all Livingstons/es. There will be a Livingston/Livingstone Family Reunion on Sunday afternoon, 5 June, at Spring Valley Community Hall, Highway 29, five miles north of Highway 401 at Brockville, Ontario. For information write Mrs. Irene Livingstone, 296 Oxford Avenue, Brockville, Ontario K6V 3E2.

Calling all Porters. In its third year, *Porter Settlements*, a newspaper just for Porters, is going strong and going public. It's a quarterly newspaper with free queries for subscribers, an information exchange, and completely indexed. It's \$6.50 a year, and sample copies are available for \$1 from Porter Publishing

Company, Box 134, Center City, MN 55012, USA.

Calling all Romboughs, and related families. A family tree of Jacob Rombough, U.E. (New Jersey, New York, Loyalists to Canada) is under preparation. If you have information or want to be included write: Mrs. Marie Baker Gordon, 3125 Radisson Avenue, Windsor, Ontario N9E 1Y4.

Calling all Standishes. The 8th annual Standish Family Reunion will take place on Sunday, 26 June 1983, at Millarville Hall, Millarville Race Track, Alberta. Bring food for a pot luck dinner and your own table setting. Copies of the family genealogy *Numbering The Survivors* will be available, and orders will be taken for additional copies. For more information call or write: Mrs. Ann Standish, RR 8, Calgary, Alberta T2J 2T9, 403/931-3173; Mrs. Dorothy Murray, 10 Butler Crescent, NW, Calgary, Alberta, T2L 1K3, 403/284-1826; Mrs. Kay Barnes, 1159 Renfrew Drive NE, Calgary, Alberta, T2E 5H9, 403/276-7440; Mrs. Pat Standish, 132 Parkwood Place SE, Calgary, Alberta, T2T 3X1, 403/278-3165.



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

One picture's worth a thousand queries, or, how coincidences do happen

By Peter Johnson

Sometimes the coincidences that occur in genealogical research are almost beyond belief. We think Peter Johnson's experience with a stray photograph printed not in a story in the magazine, but in an advertisement bears repetition for those of you who may think you'll never find that lost ancestor.

The last issue of CANADIAN GENEALOGIST (Volume 4, No. 3, November 1982) contained an advertisement for a brochure, "Tuning in The Past", placed by the Genealogical Research Library of London, Ontario. The brochure was adorned with a typical turn-of-the-century family photo, and the complete cover was shown in miniature. There was nothing unusual in that. We've all seen dozens of genealogical publications illustrated with anonymous old photos. This time, however, my first glance led to a swift second look. I knew the family! I had been trying to track down their descendants last summer.

The family name is Jarvis. They lived on a farm south of Black River, (or Black Creek), in South Marysburgh Twp., Prince Edward County. The last Jarvis to live at this pleasant location was William who died in 1941.

The family photo shows the parents, Samuel Jarvis and Valletta Blair, and eight of their eleven children. I'm not connected directly to the Jarvis family, but I have Blair ancestors. Valletta's younger sister, Emma (Blair) Orr 1863/64-1939 was my great-grandmother. Valletta and Emma were daughters of John Burriss Blair 1823-97 and Caroline Saylor 1827-90 of Trenton. John Blair was a cabinet maker who had moved into the district by 1850, and had married into the branch of the Saylor family residing in Sidney Twp, Hasting Co. Their other children included Ellen (Blair) Allan 1851-89, William Henry Blair 1857-1943, and Valletta's twin sister, Nettie (Blair) Crosby 1853/54-1900. To complicate my relationship to the Jarvis family, Samuel and Valletta's son William married Mayme (Orr) Collier, his first cousin.

My research last summer indicated there were few Jarvis descendants out of this large family. Three sons died young. Three remained single. As for the rest, William and Mayme had a daughter who remained single, Delbert has a few descendants in the Picton area, and Allan had one son, but my information about Allan is incomplete. The one daughter, Nellie, married Arthur Alyea, and their descendants live in the Belleville-Rossmore area. One son had disappeared. I could find no trace of Gilbert Jarvis.

It was with Gilbert Jarvis in mind that I wrote to the Genealogical Research Library about that photo. I was hoping that someone in the organization might be a Jarvis descendant. The other possibility was that the photo had been picked up at a flea market, and used because of its suitability.

My letter received a quick response from Mr. Noel Elliot, Director of Research for the firm. He turned out to be a direct descendant of Gilbert Jarvis, whom he

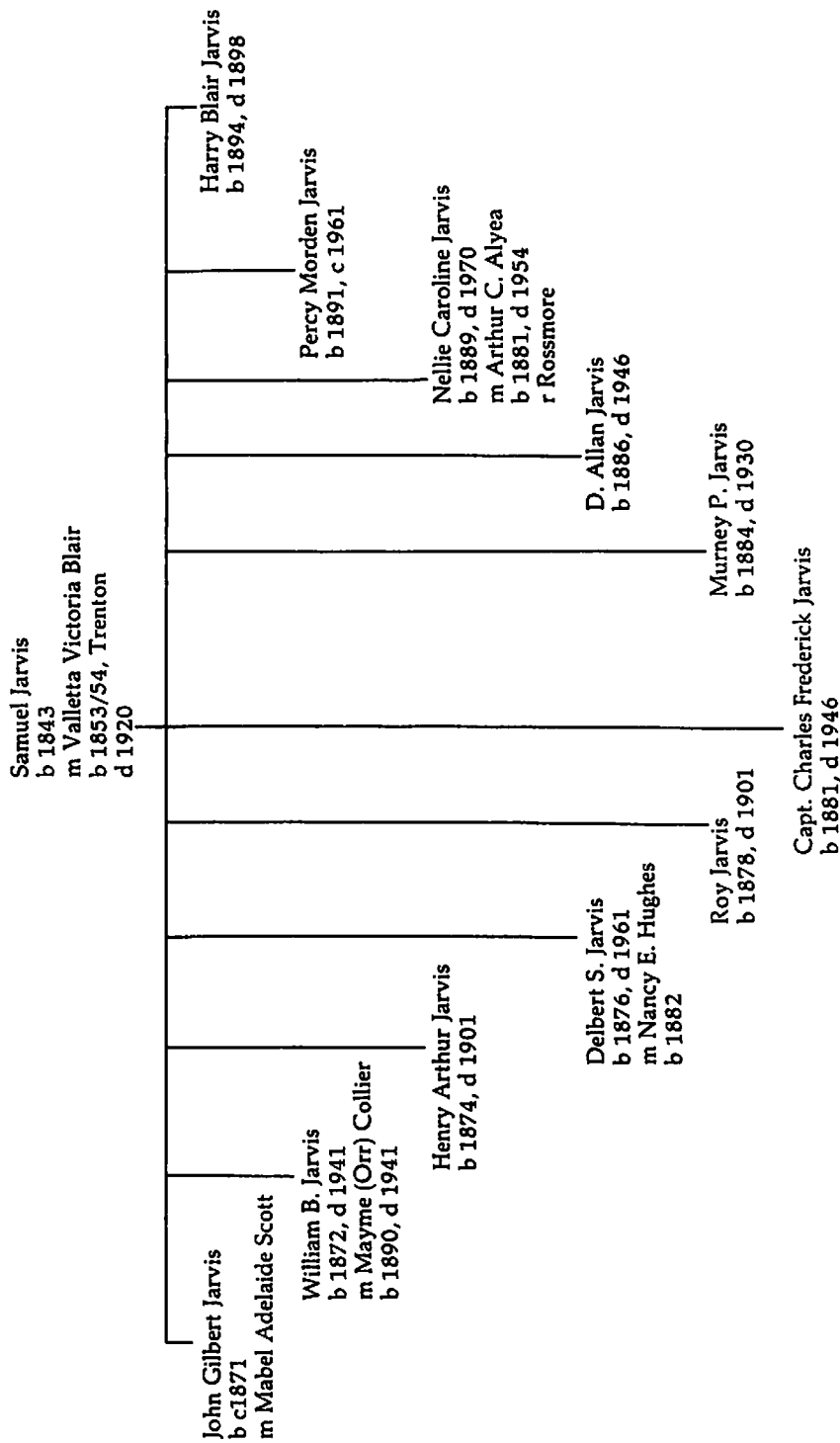


Above, the Jarvis Family. Front row (seated) left to right: Valletta (Blair) Jarvis, Murney Jarvis, Nellie (Jarvis) Alyea, Sam Jarvis. Middle, Gilbert, Allan and Roy Jarvis. Rear, Delbert, William and Percy Jarvis. Copied from an original photo by T.V. Hess, Picton, Ontario.

Below, Samuel Jarvis House, Lot 28, Con. 1, south of Black River, South Marysburgh Township, 6 August 1982.

Right, Jarvis family stone in Black Creek (River) Cemetery, South Marysburgh Township.





called "John Gilbert Jarvis". Shortly we will be exchanging more detailed information, and I expect to fill in that last blank in the Jarvis section of my Blair family tree. When someone tells you that old photos can be valuable genealogical tools, you should think about my experience. They help. It's true.

REID FAMILY BIBLE RECORD

This record is in the possession of Mrs. Winnifred Campbell, 5000 Dalhousie Drive, NW, No. 2, Calgary, Alberta, T3A 1B3.

William Reid and Jennet Smith Browning were united by me in Holy Matrimony, at Poland, on the 5th Jan. 1871. In the presence of George Atkman & Allen Blackburn. Signed, Mr. Douglas.

Births

Matthew H. Reid b 30 Mar 1872, united in holy matrimony with Margaret Leslie on 7th May 1894 at Clyde Forks in the presence of David Reid and Lizzie Reid by Rev. James McIlroy.

Their children

Florence Deline Reid 25 September 1895

Lillian May Reid 27 August 1898

Viola Reid 14 August 1910

Florence Reid and Arthur James Wilson were united in Holy Matrimony at Watsons Corners on 24th Sept 1919 in the presence of Lillian May Reid and Albert L. Scott, by Rev. R.J. Wilson

Deaths

Died at Watsons Corners 7 March 1905 Mr. William Reid, 67 years, 5 months, 13 days

Lillian May Reid d 18 Jan 1920, 21 years 5 months 1 day

Viola Reid d 16 Aug 1910, aged 2 days

Jessie Smith Browning, widow of William Reid died at Watsons Corners, Ontario, 20 July 1928, aged 78 years, 2 days

Matthew Henry Reid died at McDonalds Corners, Ont., 12 Dec. 1934 aged 62 years, 9 months, 18 days

Mrs. Arthur Wilson nee Florence D. Reid, d 24 May 1938, aged 43 years, 9 months



The Cratloe O'Briens

By P.I.D. O'Brien

Ivar O'Brien has "spent much of the last seven years writing a new history of the O'Brien family, covering the years 1530 to 1865 and intended to supplement and update the classic work on this subject by O'Donoghue 123 years ago." Unfortunately, he advises, none of the people mentioned in this article feature in the book, because they are mostly too recent and "I have had to limit my study to those who played a part in Irish history and were resident there, i.e. excluding emigrants after emigration." CANADIAN GENEALOGIST is pleased, therefore, to document this family and its Canadian connections here. For any reader who recognizes kin, Mr. O'Brien's new book is expected to be published in 1984, and will be entitled O'Brien of Thomond: The Role of the O'Briens in Irish History, 1530-1865. He writes: "If anyone would like to know more about the project or thinks they have any information on the subject not otherwise available, would they please write to Mr. O'Brien at Mas Regain, La Vallée Vertes, St. François, 06130 Grasse, France. In an amusing letter to this editor he also writes: "In what is left of my spare time I run a card index of Member's Interests for the Irish Genealogical Research Society. Members write to me saying that they are interested in, for example 'O'Brien of Cos. Clare and Limerick' or alternatively 'O'Brien — everywhere' if they do not know the county of origin. Connecting responses are sent where two expressed interests seem to co-incide. The index at present contains more than 1,000 different Irish names sent in by about 300 subscribers. Should any of your readers be interested, the charge is £1 to members of the I.G.R.S., and £5 to others, mainly to cover postage and stationery, as I do it on an honorary basis."

Introduction

The O'Brien family is well known both by its antiquity in its descent from Brian Broimhe, 'ard-ri' or monarch of Ireland, A.D. 1002-14, and by the extent and number of its branches and descendants still existing throughout the world. The four senior branches, those of the Earls of Thomond, the Viscounts Clare, Ennistymon O'Briens and the Earls and Marquesses of Inchiquin, are now extinct in the male line. The Cratloe/Canadian O'Briens are a sub-branch of the now senior group, the Dromoland O'Briens, so named from their residence until recent years at Dromoland Castle, Co. Clare. Although the castle itself, built in the early 19th century, is now a luxury hotel in convenient proximity to Shannon Airport, the present head of the O'Brien sept or clan, Conor, 18th Baron Inchiquin still owns much of the agricultural estate nearby, which he inherited in 1982. The Inchiquin title was created in 1543 by King Henry VIII for the ancestor of Lord Inchiquin (and consequentially of the Canadian O'Briens), Murrrough, called 'The Tanist', last titula- King of Thomond.

The Canadian family of O'Brien has produced several distinguished descendants, mentioned below, about whom further details can be found in W.S. Wallace, *Dictionary of Canadian Biography*, (1926), and Nicholas Flood Davin, *The Irishman in Canada*, (1877, pp. 294-9, reprinted 1969). Undoubtedly the best known

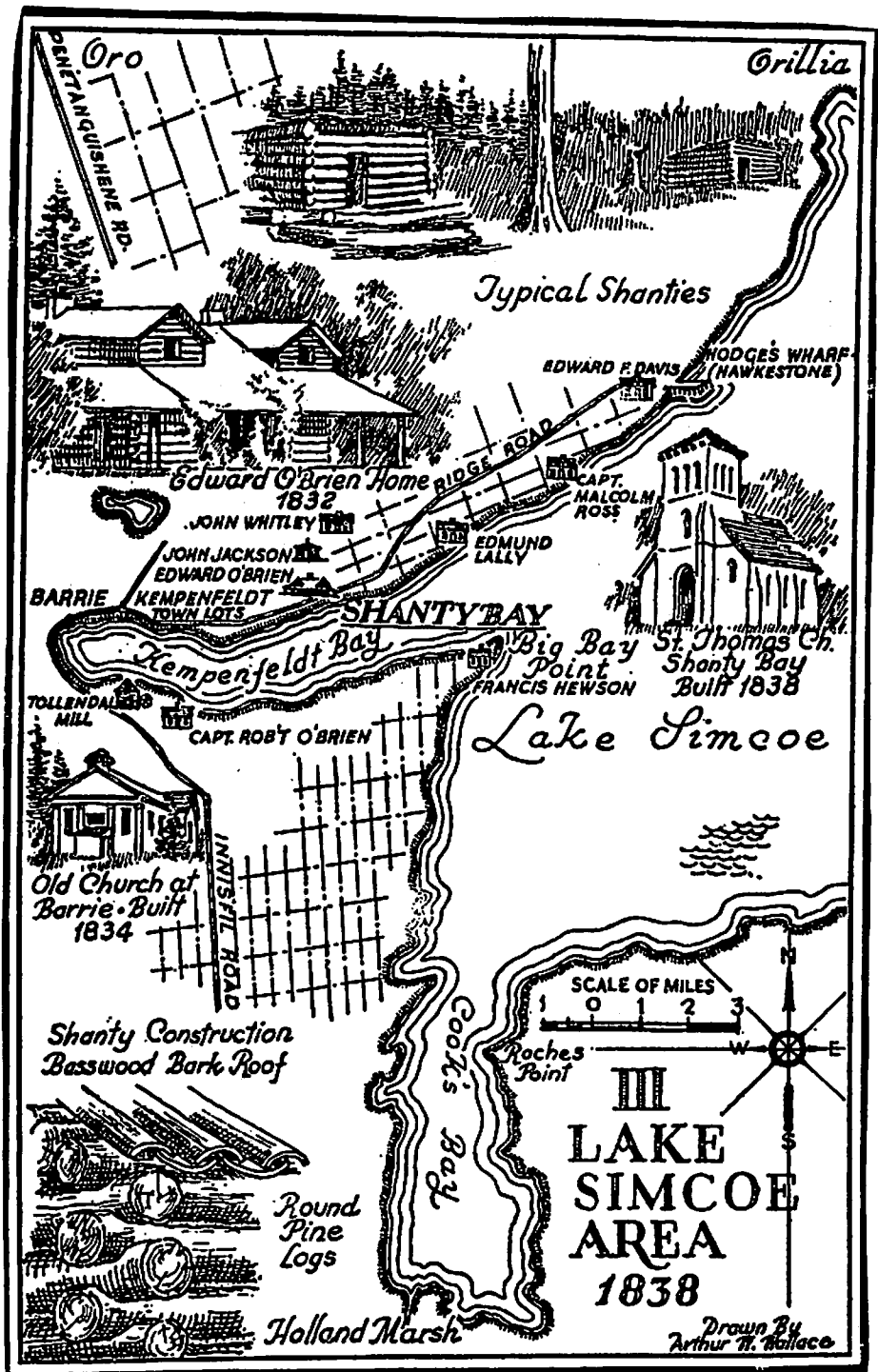


FIG. 1: MAP OF LAKE SIMCOE AREA, 1838

to fellow Canadians must be Lucius Richard O'Brien, first president of the Royal Canadian Academy of Arts. Canadians and philatelists will remember that in 1980 the Canada post office marked the centenary of the R.C.A.'s foundation by an issue of postage stamps, one of which was a reproduction of Lucius's Diploma painting, *Sunrise on the Saguenay*.

The first of the O'Brien brothers to settle in Upper Canada was Edward George, who arrived in 1829, to be joined by his elder brother, Lucius James, three years later; within a year Edward George had married another recent immigrant and neighbour in the Thornhill district, north of Toronto (then called York) whose maiden name was Mary Sophia Gapper. Mary O'Brien's *Journals*, describing her life as a settler, have survived and, edited by Audrey Saunders Miller, were published in book form in 1968 by Macmillan of Canada. The illustrated maps with this article are taken from this source. In 1832 Edward and Mary moved a little further north, settling at Shanty Bay, Lake Simcoe; there they built a log house which they named 'The Woods'. Their direct descendant, Mrs. Isabel Crooks, still lives at the same address (the original house having burnt down) and the editor extends his thanks to Mrs. Crooks for permitting the use of the photographs which accompany this article.

In Ireland in 1841 William O'Brien, younger brother to Edward and Lucius above and the writer's great-grandfather, married a daughter of Major-General Edward James O'Brien, a remote cousin from the Ennistymon branch; no doubt the two families had been long and in 1841 William O'Brien, younger brother to Edward and Lucius above and the writer's great-grandfather, married a daughter of Major-General Edward James O'Brien, a remote cousin from the Ennistymon branch; no doubt the two families had been long according to my grandfather's record book, Edward, whilst serving in the Detroit area had obtained (27 October 1796) 'a patent for 200 acres being Lot No. 7, 2nd Concession, Township of Chatham, Upper Canada. It appears to have been forgotten both on his part and that of the Government for no taxes, etc. were paid. In 1853 my uncle E.G. O'Brien of Toronto rediscovered the lot and eventually re-established the title . . . ' An attempt to dispose of the land in 1857 proved abortive and subsequently it was let on 'improving leases' and managed by Edward George's lawyer son, Henry. The land was finally sold in 1882 for 6510 dollars.

The writer would be most interested to hear from any Canadian descendants of the Cratloe family, particularly descendants of Lucius James and Henry O'Brien and also from anyone familiar with the development of the township of Chatham, Ontario, and its present-day circumstances.

PART I

The Cratloe O'Briens

including P.I.D. O'Brien, a member of this branch of the O'Brien family of which two brothers emigrated to Canada and settled in the Lake Simcoe area in the 1830s

The immediate forebear of both the Cratloe branch and of the main Dromoland line was Sir Edward O'Brien of Dromoland, 2nd Bt. (1705-65). His eldest son, *Sir Lucius O'Brien*, inherited Dromoland Castle, Co. Clare (as it was, not the present edifice) and was a distinguished member of the Irish House of Commons. He died in 1795 and so missed the union of the British and Irish parliaments in

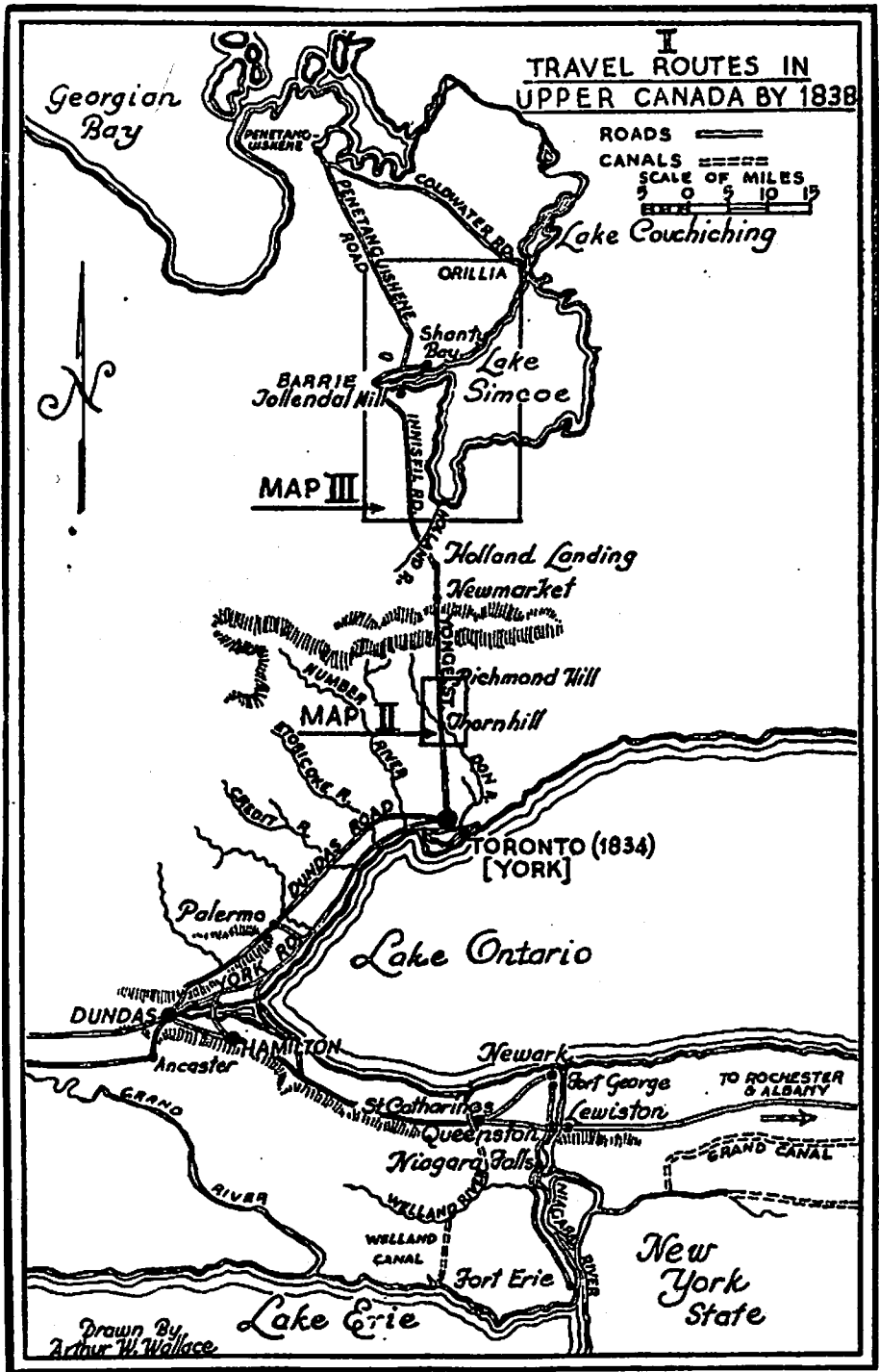


FIG. 2: TRAVEL ROUTES IN UPPER CANADA BY 1838

1800 which, like his own son Sir Edward 4th Bt., he would have undoubtedly opposed.

At his death in 1765 Sir Edward left two other sons besides Sir Lucius; these were Donough, the progenitor of the family whose account now follows and Edward, who became a soldier but whose male posterity is apparently extinct.

The second son, **Donough O'Brien** was born at the former Dromoland Castle in 1732; in 1759¹ his father set him up as a farmer at Cratloe, which lies towards Limerick from Dromoland. In the previous generation the Dromoland O'Briens had enjoyed an interesting connection with the Stuart royal family. This came about because Sir Edward's mother Catherine had been first cousin to Queens Mary II and Anne. Catherine was the only child of the Rt. Hon. Thomas Keightley P.C., sometime Vice-Treasurer² and later a Lord Justice of Ireland, by Lady Frances, 2nd daughter of Edward Hyde, 1st Earl of Clarendon. Hyde had been one of King Charles II's principal advisers during his years in exile and his Chancellor from the Restoration until 1667. Hyde's elder daughter Anne had been the first wife of Charles II's brother James, Duke of York (later King James II). At the opening of the 18th century young Catherine Keightley was the leading Dublin belle, her uncle, the Earl of Rochester (Clarendon's younger son) being at the time, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Her marriage to **Lucius O'Brien** of **Dromoland** in 1701 must have been the chief social event of the year. (Lucius was Sir Edward's father and was himself the son of Sir Donat O'Brien, 1st Bart. of Leamaneh and Dromoland; Lucius did not inherit the baronetcy because in 1717 he predeceased his father by a few months).

Sir Edward married Mary Hickman of the prominent Co. Clare family, the Hickmans of Fenloe and so, Mary was Donough of Cratloe's mother. Little enough is known about his life beyond that he was sheriff³ of Clare in 1786, a long-time magistrate and in 1762 1st Captain⁴ of the militia dragoon regiment of which his father was the colonel. He married Mary,⁵ daughter of Richard Henn of Paradise, Co. Clare by whom at his death in 1797 he left four sons, **Lucius**, *Donough*, *Edward* and *William*.⁶ Of these last three Edward died young, Donough married Margaret/Maria⁷ Macnamara of Rossmanagher near Cratloe and d.s.p. and William married⁸ Sarah, daughter of Major Corbet by whom he left a son Charles Donatus Corbet O'Brien⁹ and three daughters. William was an army officer reaching the rank of colonel in the 26th Foot; he died c1840.

The eldest son **Lucius O'Brien** of Cratloe b 1765, m 19 October 1795 Mary Jane (b 3 February 1769, d 3 March 1858) daughter of Sir James Callender of Craigforth and Ardkinglas by his wife Christian, daughter of George Forbes of Drumalchie. They had issue (of whom the first two formed the Canadian branch).

1. *Lucius James*, b at Woolwich 26 July 1797; m 1st 1 October 1822 Rosalie, daughter of C. Roche. (She died in Jamaica in 1825). They had issue a) *Lucius Simon*, b 1823¹⁰ at Clifton, Bristol, who married the widow of the Hudson Bay Company's Chief Factor — Ross, founder of Port Victoria. Lucius Simon d 1866 at Vancouver Island having had issue a son, *Lucius*. Any surviving descendant in the male line of this Lucius would now be head of the Cratloe family. Lucius James married 2nd in 1830 January, Eliza (d February 1884), daughter of A.A. da Lindo of Greenock Park and Constant Spring, Jamaica. Who this Mr. da Lindo was, we do not know, but my grandfather disapproved of the second marriage and some of its issue, as being tainted 'by the black blood (which) has told against

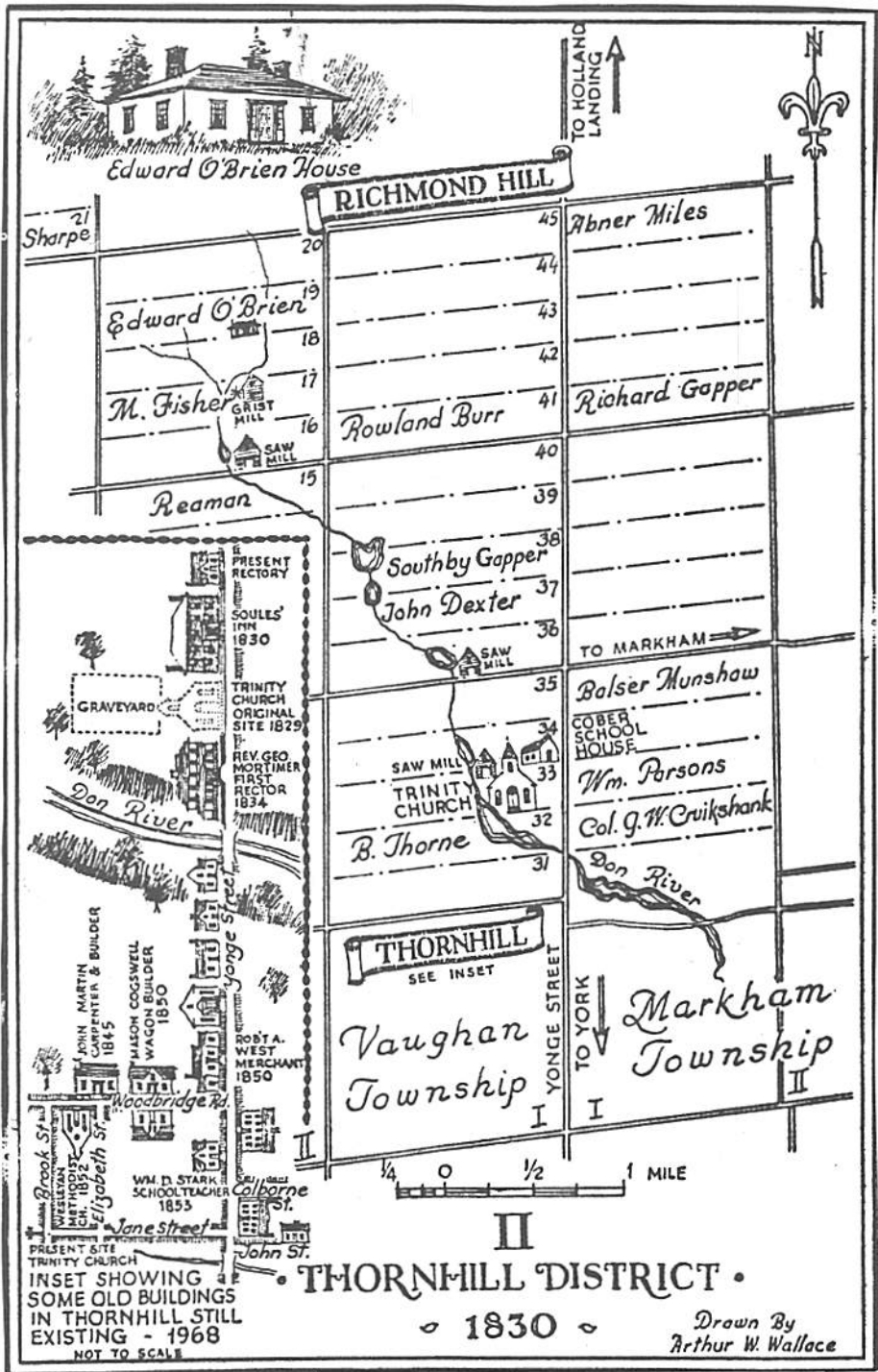


FIG. 3: THORNHILL DISTRICT IN 1830

his children'.

Lucius James had been a surgeon in the British army but in 1832 he retired and settled at Thornhill, Upper Canada. There he became Chief Military Surgeon at Toronto 1837-8, Professor of Medical Jurisprudence at King's College, Toronto University 1845-53. He then entered journalism as the editor of 'The Patriot' newspaper (1848-56) but its financial losses caused him to become secretary to the Hon. William Cayley M.P., a prominent politician. Lucius James died 14 August 1870, leaving further issue by his second wife.

b) *Edward Lucius Roby*, b 6 February 1831 ('a hard working good fellow', in my grandfather's opinion), m Mary Jane Finkle of Canada West and had issue a son, *Roby*.

c) *Richard Lucius James*, b 6 February 1834 (called 'Black Dick' by my grandfather, who considered him a worthless man).

d) *Donough Lucius Alexander*, 'a most charming fellow', b 11 August 1835, d 13 May 1869.

e) *Samuel Godfrey Lucius*, b 13 August 1842, who also incurred my grandfather's acute displeasure.

f) *Lucia Eliza Mary*, b 13 February 1845, m 20 April 1870 Thomas Waters, son of Judge Waters of St. John's, New Brunswick. Lucia 'was much improved by her marriage' to Waters who 'was a right good fellow'. She died in the spring of 1896.

2. *Edward George*, b 8 January 1799 at Woolwich. Midshipman in R.N. but soon transferred into the army (2 May 1816).¹¹ After eight years' service he retired and then six years later he emigrated, settling at Shanty Bay on Lake Simcoe, Upper Canada.¹² There he became a J.P. and, as a lieutenant-colonel of militia, he was active in suppressing the rebellion of 1837. He married Mary Sophia, daughter of the Rev. Edmund Gapper,¹³ rector of Charlton, Somerset. Edward George d 8 September 1875, followed a year later by his wife; they left issue,

a) *William Edward*, b 10 March 1831. He became a soldier and then a farmer and a Canadian M.P. living at 'The Woods', Shanty Bay. As lieutenant-colonel 35th Simcoe Foresters, he opposed the Fenian raid of 1866; subsequently he commanded the York and Simcoe Regt. during the rebellion of 1885. In 1864 he married Elizabeth, daughter of Col. R.R. Loring of Englefield, Toronto, and widow of J.F. Harris of London, Ontario. W.E. O'Brien died 22 December 1914, leaving issue an only surviving daughter Elizabeth, b 1865.

b) *Lucius Richard*, b 15 August 18323 at Shanty Bay. He became a civil engineer and then an artist specialising in water colour landscapes. He was President of the Royal Canadian Academy of Arts 1880-90 and some of his works, commissioned by Queen Victoria, still remain in Buckingham Palace.^{13a} He married 1st in 1870 Margaret, daughter of Capt. Andrew St. John of Orillia, Upper Canada; after her death in 1886 he m 2nd Katherine Jane, daughter of the Ven. C.C. Brough, Archdeacon of London, Ontario. Lucius Richard d.s.p. December 1899.

c) *Henry*, b 1 August 1836 at Shanty Bay. He became a barrister and a skilful oarsman; called to the Canadian bar 1861, a Q.C. 1899, editor of Canadian Law Journal, founder of Toronto Argonaut Rowing Club, 1st president of Canadian Association of Amateur Oarsmen. He married 1st 1859 Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. Samuel Brown Ardagh, rector Barrie and Shanty Bay, by whom he had issue

i. *Arthur Henry*, b 1865, barrister-at-law and captain in the 35th Simcoe Foresters; m *Miriam*, dau of *F.J. Knowlton* of *St. John, New Brunswick* and had issue a son *Murrough*, b 1918; ii *Kathleen Mary*, b 1860; iii *Mildred Constance*, b 1872, m 7 June 1897 *H.A. Prince* of *New York*. *Henry* m 2nd *Jessie*, dau of *Rev. R.D. Mackay*, but d 1931 without further issue.

d) *Mary Anna* ('*Moy*'), b October 1834, m January 1867 *George Bolster* of *Orillia, Co. Simcoe*.

e) *Lucy*, b 1838.

f) *Frances Maria* ('*Fanny*'), b 1840, m 1860 *George Moberly*, a barrister of *Mourina, Collingwood, Co. Simcoe*, son of *Admiral Moberly*.

3. *Henry Higgins Donatus* b 18 April 1801, a soldier ending up as a major¹⁴ in the *R.A.* He m 1840 *Mary*, dau of *Col. Dansey*. He d.s.p. 1 March 1868; she d 21 July 1853.

4. *Donatus*, b 24 April 1804. Also an army officer,¹⁵ mostly in the *Royal Staff Corps*. After retiring in 1844, he served on several public bodies, one being concerned with railway development, another being the *Board of Directors of Convict Prisons*, from which he finally retired in January 1865. (The writer still has the silver salver presented to him on this occasion). He m 12 November 1835 *Elizabeth* (b 18 March 1807, d 11 November) daughter of *Sir Robert McCleverty*. *Donatus* d.s.p. 19 May 1879.

5. *William*, of whom hereafter.

6. *Arthur*, b 5 August 1810. Yet another regular officer¹⁶ who died unmarried in the service 18 June 1838.

7. *Mary Anne*, b 22 July 1797, m 23 March 1819 at *St. Ann Shandon, Cork, Henry Bastable* and had issue.¹⁷ She died 16 January 1881.

Lucius O'Brien of Cratloe, the lives of whose children have just been noted above, started the family trend to become soldiers (still, with the *Navy* and the *Church*, the only careers open to a gentleman lacking a substantial landed inheritance). He joined the *Royal Artillery* in 1782 and in 1795 was promoted *Captain-Lieutenant* (a rank peculiar to the artillery). He was stationed variously in the *West Indies*, at *Woolwich* (where his two elder sons were born) and at *Cork*; he retired in 1803.¹⁸ During his time at *Cork* and after his retirement, *Lucius* became a skilled sailor, having his own wherry said to be the swiftest in the area. One of his *Canadian* sons later recounted that his father's amusement was to obtain casks of wine from newly arrived merchant vessels and to smuggle them ashore to friends' houses. He always managed to outsail the customs officers and was never caught with contraband on board. Thus his son *Edward George* acquired a taste for sailing and after he had settled in *Canada* near *Lake Simcoe*, this hobby caused him to form the first *Toronto Yacht Club*.

According to the summary of a conveyance in the *Register of Deeds* in *Dublin*, *Lucius* and his brother *Col. William O'Brien* (v. above) disposed over the years 1834-7 of their property and farming interest at *Cratloe* and nearby *Laugh Park* to their sister-in-law *Maria/Margaret* (née *Macnamara*) the wife of their only surviving brother *Donough*. This disposal marked the end of the *Cratloe* family's territorial connection with *Ireland* because by then all *Lucius's* sons had gone either into the *British army* or to *Canada* and he and both his brothers died during the years 1840-5. *Lucius's* 5th son and 6th child was the writer's great-grandfather (5. above).

William O'Brien of Cratloe, b 15 February 1808, was also initially an army officer.¹⁹ His main interest to his descendants is that he married 21 January 1841 his distant cousin Katherine Lucy, 3rd daughter of Major-General Edward James O'Brien (v. part 2) a scion of the Ennistymon O'Briens. (This branch, now extinct in the male line, descended from the second marriage of Conor, last but one King of Thomond, whereas the Dromoland O'Briens, now the senior line, are descended from his brother Murrough (called 'the Tanist'), last King of Thomond, who gave up his title to King Henry VIII in 1543 in exchange for the earldom of Thomond).

William retired from the army in 1840 to go into the then booming railway industry. He lived at Darlington and became secretary and later general manager of the North-Eastern Railway Company. William was twice married. His first wife was the above-mentioned Katherine Lucy O'Brien who died 29 April 1857. They had issue.

1. **Donatus**, of whom hereafter.

2. Kate, b 7 January 1848, m 3 October 1874 Douglas Methuen Forsyth, son of Rev. John Hamilton Forsyth by Mary Catherine O'Brien,²⁰ niece of the 2nd and 3rd Marquesses of Thomond.

3. Constance, b 22 July 1840, d 1924(?).

4. Frances Elizabeth, b 1 September 1853, m 3 October 1871 Frederick George Innes Lillingston R.N., son of J.W. Lillingston of Elmdon, Warwickshire, and had issue.²¹

William O'Brien (now of Darlington rather than Cratloe) m 2nd 4 September 1858 Margaretta (b 19 March 1818, d 4 March 1890) daughter of Captain Frederick Willilam Burgoyne R.N.²² William died 6 September 1872 leaving issue by his 2nd wife, an only daughter Florence, b 24 February 1860, d 5 November 1945.

William's only son, **Donatus O'Brien**, b 27 June 1844, was yet another soldier and was also the writer of the holograph notebook on which much of this record depends. After holding various staff appointments in England, he was from 1880 to 1886 Deputy Surveyor-General of Jamaica. The government of that island sent him to Panama in 1885 to investigate the bad conditions that Jamaican labourers, working on the construction of the Canal, were having to endure. These conditions and the adverse climate had resulted in a revolt which had culminated in the burying of Colon, the Panamanian capital. Unfortunately my grandfather made no comment in his notebook on what he saw; he confined himself to saying that 'the Govt. had expressed its entire satisfaction in the way the duty had been fulfilled.' Returning to England in 1886 he was promoted Lt. Col. in 1889 and retired the following April. Donatus m 3 May 1876 Annie Catherine, (b 6 May 1852, d 28 October 1924) daughter of William Rigden of Faversham, Kent, a successful entrepreneur in brewing and banking. He died 28 May 1898, leaving issue.

1. **William Donough O'Brien**, of whom hereafter.

2. **Arthur Lucius**, b 22 March 1884, a Commander R.N., navigation officer of the battleship H.M.S. St. Vincent at the Battle of Jutland, 1916. Married on 3 May 1922 (the anniversary of both his wife's birth and his father's own wedding), Marjorie Enid, ('Molly'), b 3 May 1897, d 4 June 1968, daughter of Peter George Stanhope Payne, son of Sir Salusbury Payne of Blunham, Beds. Arthur Lucius d 2 July 1962, leaving an only son *Peter Ivar Douglas O'Brien*, the writer.

William Donough O'Brien, b 5 September 1880 at Eltham, Kent, (subsequently he had a house near Faversham in the same county which he named 'Cratloe'). He was educated at Wellington College and then served in the army²³ until his death in action in France, 7 June 1916. Most of his service was with the Connaught Rangers, but a year after the outbreak of the 1914 war he was posted 2nd in command of the Manchester regiment and sent to France. He m 29 September 1908 Inez Rose, daughter of Judge Parnis of Malta and by her left three sons and a daughter whose descendants have multiplied and prospered.

PART II

The connection

between the Cratloe and the Ennistymon O'Briens

As mentioned in Part I, in 1841 **Willilam O'Brien of Cratloe** married Katherine Lucy O'Brien, a member of the ancient Ennistymon branch, which was to become extinct in the male line only 20 years later with the death of her cousin Christopher in 1861, the third eldest son to have that name. Her ancestry is here set out. The first of the name had been Christopher O'Brien²⁴ of Dough/Duagh and Ennistymon, (d 1743) who was the 5th generation in descent from Sir Donald O'Brien of Dough, (d 1579) who himself was a younger son of Conor, the last king of Thomond to die regnant. Sir Donald had lived at Dough Castle, one wall of which still stands as a hazard on Liscannor golf course; his successors had moved a little further inland to Ennistymon, up-river from Dough. The house built by Christopher's son Edward in 1764 still survives as an hotel.

Christopher married as his 2nd wife, Mary, daughter of Sir Randal MacDonnell of Co. Antrim; by her he had two sons, the elder being the above-mentioned Edward, the younger was James O'Brien, sometime M.P. for Ennis. James, who died 1787, also married twice. By his first wife, Mary Patterson, he left a family known as the O'Briens of Sandfield; by his second wife, (m 1769) Mary, daughter of Richard Patrick England of Lifford he had issue two sons and four daughters.²⁵ The sons were:

1. Patrick Richard of Doolick (Doolin?, a village 7 miles north of Ennistymon). He is thought to have d.s.p. after 1824.

2. Edward James, b 16 May 1772, became eventually a major-general in the British army. He joined the 24th (2nd Warwickshire) regiment as an Ensign 1788-9, the regiment being stationed in Ireland and commanded by his brother-in-law, Lt. Col. Richard England, the husband of Edward James's half-sister Ann.²⁶ In April 1789 the regiment was posted to Canada on garrison duties and to protect the settlers in the Detroit district from Indian attack.²⁷ In 1795 it was recognised the Detroit was part of the United States and so its defense became an American responsibility, the regiment being withdrawn to Quebec the following year. Here Captain O'Brien m 1 April 1797 Charlotte, daughter of Joseph Frobisher of Montreal.

Three years later his regiment returned to England before being posted to Egypt to help expel the French army of occupation there. However, Capt. O'Brien did not accompany it, having been left behind in Canada 'for regimental reasons.'²⁸ Having completed his 'Rear Party' duties, O'Brien and his wife returned to England early in 1801 and my grandfather records that Charlotte was unfortunate enough to be burnt to death at Exeter in the same year. In August 1804 Edward

James, now a Major, married Frances Ann, daughter of Canon Willan of Norwich and widow of Sir Archibald Dickson. O'Brien soon retired to Ireland on half-pay whilst continuing to serve as a recruiting officer. Amazingly he remained on half-pay for over 50 years being promoted steadily in the reserve of officers but never being recalled to active service. He died on 28 March 1855, by which time he was the second most senior major-general in the army.

By his second wife he left three daughters only:

1. Frances Ann Elizabeth, b 29 October 1807, m 2 February 1837 Capt. Philip Despard, 36th Regt., who d 26 June 1870. She d 12 December 1890, leaving issue two sons and four daughters.

2. Mary Henrietta, b 9 January 1812, m in December 1836 Capt. Robert Fitzroy, captain of the 'Beagle' during Darwin's voyage. She d 5 April 1852 leaving a son, Capt. Robert O'Brien Fitzroy R.N., who d 7 May 1896.

3. Katherine Lucy, b 24 September 1814, m 21 January 1841 Capt. William O'Brien of Cratloe (v. Part I). She died 29 April 1857, leaving issue as described above in Part I.

NOTES

1. *Inchiquin MSS*, ed. Sir John Ainsworth, 1960. *IM* 1468 & 1916.

2. *IM* 1209-10.

3. MacDonnell Papers, M.S.A.3.55 at R.I.A.

4. *IM* 1915.

5. B.1733. Her father was sheriff of Co. Clare in 1738.

6. *IM* 1513 & my grandfather's holograph history notebook at page 0.6 (henceforth referred to as *H.H.* page no.).

7. V. holograph genealogy book in possession of Mrs. Nicolette Shephard (née Macnamara). M/M d 1845 May, *H.H.*0.6. She was the only daughter and heiress of Capt. John Macnamara.

8. 1797 September at Exeter.

9. An army officer 63rd & 94th Regts. D.1816. *H.H.*0.18.

10. *H.H.*0.8.

11. Ensign 58th Foot (Rutlandshire Regt.) 1816 August 22nd. Lieutenant 1819, retired on half-pay 1824 January 1. *A.L.* 1817-25.

12. One possible reason for his choice of Canada may have been that his cousin Edward James O'Brien had seen military service in that part of Canada and had even bought land there (at Chatham, near Detroit but inside the Canadian border, *H.H.C.*2). As will be seen later in my text, one of E.J. O'Brien's daughters later married E.G. O'Brien's younger brother William, so probably the cousins were already well acquainted.

13a. Since going to press I have discovered that to celebrate the Centenary of the Royal Canadian Academy of Arts, 1880-1980, the Canadian Post Office has recently issued a 35-cent stamp which reproduces a watercolour by Lucius O'Brien, its President 1880-90.

14. 2nd Lt. 1818, 1st Lt. 1827, Capt. 1838, Major 1854 November 28. Retired on full pay 1846 April 16 on which he remained until his death.

15. *Army Lists* 1825-44.

16. *Army Lists* 1828-39.

17. The issue are give by my grandfather under *H.H.B.*2. Unfortunately the males

'all went to the bad'.

18. 2nd Lt. 1782 July 1st (The A.L. prints his name as 'Lucas'). 1st Lt. 128 May 1790. Capt.-Lt. 1795 March 6 and Adjutant April 1. Captain but no longer adjutant, 1802.

19. *Army Lists* 1828-40.

20. *H.H.F.* 3 and 0.10.

21. *H.H.F.* 0.10.

22. She was one of the seven children of Capt. Burgoyne, who was descended from the elder brother of the unlucky General John Burgoyne, defeated by the Americans at Saratoga. My grandfather records a curious little rhyme about this family which must have tickled his humour. An earlier Burgoyne named Rogers had received a grant of land in Lancaster from John of Gaunt. The deed said,

'I, John of Gaunt, do give and do grant
Unto Roger Burgoyne, and the heirs of his loin,
Both Sutton and Potten, until the world's rotten.'

23. 3rd Btn. West Kent Militia, 1899. Posted to Malta 1900 (where he met his wife). He transferred to Connaught Rangers, 1901 and was stationed in Ireland until 1911 when he retired and was placed on the special reserve of officers. In 1914 he was recalled and stationed at Crosshaven, Co. Cork with the rank of Captain. Promoted temporary Major and sent to France 1915.

24. Christopher will be found in any pedigree of the Ennistymon O'Briens, e.g. John O'Donoghue, *Historical Memoir of the O'Briens*, 1860, p. 549, and the Hon. Donough O'Brien, *Histoiry of the O'Briens*, 1949, p. 103.

25. *H.H.* 0.3.

26. Daughter of James O'Brien by his first wife Mary Patterson. Marriage licence 8 January 1787 'Lt. Col. Richard England and Anne O'Brien of Ennis' is found in Testamentary Index, Dublin P.R.O. and in Killaloe Court Register.

27. Stationed Quebec to December 1791, Montreal to May 1792, Detroit to autumn 1796, *Historical Records of 24th Regiment*, 1892 ed. Paton, Glennie & Symons, p. 76-7. Lt. 13 November 1793, Captain 23 October 1795, Major 3 June 1802, Lt. Col. 25 July 1810, Col. 12 August 1819, Major-General 22 July 1830.

28. Paton, Glennie & Symons, op. cit, p. 82.



Catherine MacDonald: Selkirk Settler, Ontario pioneer

By Florence Maynes

Robert A. Jones' article "Red River colonists and Lake Erie pioneers" (CG, Vol. 4, No. 2, 1982, pp. 107-115), has elicited more response than any article in CG's history. Moreover, the response has come in the form of additional data — more information for genealogists related to descendants of that ill-fated colony. The following article by Florence Maynes of Peterborough, Ontario, adds a dimension to the story that is truly fascinating. It would seem as if memories of the Selkirk Red River Settlement are burned into the collective consciousness of the families who descend from those tough pioneers, and that — surprisingly, there seems to be a great deal more information available. CANADIAN GENEALOGIST urges any reader of this publication who also has family data about Selkirk settlers to consider publishing it here. The story continues to fascinate generations of Canadians, and well it may, for it contains the qualities of elemental drama in which the participants did not all perish. That many remained to tell the tale might well be one of the reasons it continues to capture our imaginations as a story of courage and stamina in the face of almost overwhelming odds. Perhaps one of the reasons Canadians respond to its telling and retelling is that it concerns a small group of people caught in the grip of opposing, implacable commercial, political, and social forces. That they survived to create legends around it is not merely a tribute to their determination, but also to the fact that at some point during their suffering, at least one of the gigantic companies involved in the fur trade developed a conscience. Thus, the situation is not unlike those many of us face today. Although the battleground has changed from settlement and the raw challenge of nature, the stakes are just as high — survival when you have become just a pawn in someone else's game. If that seems exaggerated, read the story of the settlement again, and think about it. That's why we'd like to see more genealogical information on the Selkirk settlers published in this magazine.

I found extremely interesting the article by Robert A. Jones reporting the recollections of descendants of Red River Settlement 'deserters' (as they are referred to by the descendants of those who stayed in the west) for I, too, trace my ancestry to one of the Selkirk families.

My great-great-grandmother was Catherine MacDonald who married John Puterbaugh in 1820 in Vaughan Township, York County. They settled then on Lot 31, Concession 6, Vaughan Township, the land that Catherine had purchased for \$50 the year before. A few days prior to her wedding her father took out a marriage bond in which he is described as "Angus Macdonnell, late of the Red River." Our searches of the Selkirk lists have produced only one Angus MacDonald family. It was part of the group who sailed from Sligo, in Northern Ireland, in 1812, and, unlike the group who preceded them in 1811, and the Kildonan Sutherlanders who followed them in 1813, made the complete journey to York Factory and up the rivers and Lake Winnipeg to the forks of the Red River all in

one year.

Catherine, or Katie as she was called, is almost certainly the Catta McDonnell whose name appears among "young unmarried women" on the list prepared by the North West Fur Company of those settlers who were brought by the company to Upper Canada in 1815. This list also includes "Angus McDonnell, wife and two children"; it is likely this is Katie's family.

Legends of Katie's adventures were part of my childhood. No doubt they were more significant for us for by then our family of descendants were westerners again. My grandmother, Margaret (Beasley) Ruston, who was Katie's granddaughter, and her husband and children went to Saskatchewan in 1910, almost exactly 100 years after Katie had left the west. The stories I heard, like the ones Mr. Jones reports, favored the North-West Company and opposed Selkirk and the Hudson's Bay Company. When they arrived in the fall of 1812 the earlier party of men, who had left the previous year to prepare things for the families to follow, had themselves been there only a few weeks because they had been delayed over the winter at York Factory. Little preparation had been possible. They would have starved, Katie was remembered to have said, if the North-West Company had not provided them with pemmican. Finally, in 1815 this company, generously in her perception, took them away and brought them in the fur traders' canoes down through the lakes to Holland Landing near the foot of Lake Simcoe. Land grants had been offered them, she said; she "could have had land where Toronto now is but who wanted that — just cedar swamp!" So she settled in Vaughan.

Our stories were all so closely linked to Katie that I grew up believing she had come alone as a young single woman. This added greatly to the drama of the legend for me, and I saw her always as a romantic figure. I would study the map, tracing her journey in a crowded sailing ship across the width of blue ocean, then through the ice floes in the Straits, more blue inches of Hudson's Bay and up the rivers to Lake Winnipeg. Since she was almost fully grown — 15 that year, I now know — she likely was asked to carry her share of the bundles across the dreary portages. Lake Winnipeg would be easy for the boats, unless there was wind, and a prairie girl like myself knows the wind blows often there. The terrible waves on shallow Lake Winnipeg can send much bigger vessels scurrying for shore. Then finally the Forks of the Red, their destination, and the beautiful land might that day have seemed worth it all. But there was little rest just then, for on they went to Pembina, 60 miles further south, to be close to the buffalo they needed desperately for their winter food. Perhaps that at least was a pleasant journey, up the gentle winding Red River with a few autumn leaves still golden in the woods along its edge — although some accounts say they walked the distance. Then, three years later, they faced it all again: more rivers, more portages, and more lakes, these as vast as oceans themselves. Bustling For William at their head would be a break, very likely striking these exiles from the lonely land in the west the way the city strikes us when we return from summer at the cottage.

A few years ago my own two daughters and I followed by road as closely as we could the waterways of that second journey. Sometimes we played a game. When, after some miles out of sight of the water we glimpsed it again, one of us might cry: "There's the brigade! There are the voyageurs with their bright scarves. And there she is, right in the middle of the third canoe!" And in our minds we'd build an image of this girl, 18 now, but still just a girl, breath caught, lips tight,

but a gleam in her eye just the same, perched on a bale of furs and clinging to the gunwales while the big canoe surged light as a cork through a race of rapids. Or sometimes at night when we camped we thought of Katie and the others, asleep fully clothed and wrapped in their blankets while the wild rice cooked in huge pots on the smoldering campfire. At dawn the pots would be snatched into the canoes and only many miles later would they stop to eat their contents. Then on they would go again, day after day. The journey took three months.

The legends are important, for as Mr. Jones' article notes, they tell us the history as it was perceived by the people who lived it. As family historians we treasure these legends and the vivid images they carry. Margaret Lawrence featured the legends of the Kildonan Sutherlanders (the 1813-14 party) and their walk from Churchill to York Factory in her novel *The Diviners*. There is a book called *Women of Red River* by W.J. Healy, first published by Peguis Publishers of Winnipeg in 1923 and "written from the recollections of women surviving from the Red River era" as it says on the jacket. But these are stories of the people who stayed in the west. Mr. Jones' transcript reveals the bitterness in the recollections of those who perceived themselves betrayed and came to Upper Canada to start over one more time.

But family historians want the facts to help us understand how the stories took on their shape. Why, for example, is it Katie and not her parents who dominates the stories I heard as a child when the marriage bond her father took makes it certain she was with her family? There is a gravestone also in Scotland Presbyterian Cemetery at Maple, in Vaughan Township, for an Angus and Mary MacDonald of Argyleshire who died in 1827 and 1834 respectively. Katie came from Mull, which is in Argyle; the farm in Vaughan, still worked by descendants over 160 years after she bought it, is called Mulldonnell after her birthplace and her family name. So far at least we have found no petition for land in her name. An Angus made one, though, in which he is described as from Mull in Argyleshire. It was approved, but there is no record so far as we can learn that he actually took up a grant. Scrip could be taken instead and used to purchase a property. Just a few days after Angus's petition has approved, in June, 1819, Katie bought her farm for £50. The conclusion seems inescapable that the land was bought in her name, not his, with the scrip he had been granted. No doubt the reason lies in Angus's age. The 1815 list of settlers to Upper Canada from the Red River includes Angus in a category of 'old men' and the age on his gravestone shows he would be, when the farm was bought, around 55, which is indeed an advanced time of life to begin clearing a farm in the bush of Upper Canada. Young Katie, favored within the year with a young husband, my great-great-grandfather John Puterbaugh, took over this task. No doubt Angus and Mary lived with them and helped as best they could for the few years they had left, but Mulldonnell and the stories that came down the generations bore Katie's and John's stamp, not Angus's and Mary's. What became of Angus and Mary's other children we do not yet know.

Red River Settler descendants are fortunate among genealogists. We have the legends; we also have original sources in much greater supply than most. The Hudson's Bay Company papers, including the logbooks of the ships that brought the settlers, and passenger lists with their names, are now in the Archives in Manitoba with copies in the Public Archives of Canada. There are also extensive

Selkirk papers; including several journals, in the P.A.C. With the detail in these resources we can almost recapitulate the settlers' lives as they must have been from day to day throughout their journey and the early days of the settlement.

There are other accounts written at the same time. Cole's has reprinted a *Statement Respecting the Earl of Selkirk's Settlement upon the Red River in North America* which was published in London in 1817 to counteract statements against the settlement that were circulating there. It includes a number of sworn statements and letters about some of the desperate events that occurred in the Colony in its struggles with the fur traders. Also illuminating is another Cole's reprint that reproduces the journal of Lieut. Edward Chapple, R.N. His trip aboard a naval vessel escorting the HBC ships in 1814 — the escort was necessary since Britain was at war with France as well as the U.S. — is the same trip our forebears made. In fact, some settlers went out that year as well. Lt. Chapple gives much detail about manoeuvring through the ice floes and trading with the natives en route.

There are early histories. One, *The Romantic Settlement of Lord Selkirk's Colonists*, which contains lists of names from the papers in the P.A.C., was written by Doctor George Bryce and published by Musson's in 1909. Even earlier, in 1856, Alexander Ross wrote *The Red River Settlement, its Rise, Progress and Present State*, and Hurtig Publishers reprinted it in 1972.

Marjorie Wilikins Campbell's *The North West Company*, published by Macmillan in 1947, sees the Earl of Selkirk through the eyes of the Nor'Westers, very likely as our ancestors who left the colony for Upper Canada had come to see him.

A Memoir of Chief Peguis and His Descendants by a great-great-grandson, Chief Albert Edward Thompson, was published in 1973 by Peguis Publishers Limited. Peguis was chief of the band nearby who interacted amicably with the settlers.

There are several quite recent books based on thorough research of the original sources, each giving a slightly different flavor and emphasis. Grant MacEwan has written *Cornerstone Colony*, published by Western Producer Prairie Books in Saskatoon in 1977, that is perhaps most detailed with respect to the agricultural history. The very interesting *Exile in the Wilderness*, by Jean Murray Cole, Burns & MacEachern Ltd., 1979, tells in its early chapters the story of the Kildonan settlers, the sickness on the ship, the abandonment at Churchill, and the walk of the young and healthy from Churchill to York Factory so as to be ready to lose not one minute on the river inland when the ice went out. Mrs. Cole's great-great-grandfather was Archibald McDonald (no relation to my Katie), hired by Selkirk to recruit the group who went out in 1812, and then, after certain studies and training in London, to accompany and help supervise the 1813 group. He kept a journal, available in the Archives, and Mrs. Cole has recapitulated its highlights in a highly readable style. When the settlement fell on hard times and Selkirk, his patron, died, Archie joined the Hudson's Bay Company and spent the rest of his life as a factor at trading posts in the mountains of B.C. and northern Washington State. Journals and letters survive from those years as well so the remainder of the book is equally interesting.

John Morgan Gray, in his *Lord Selkirk of Red River*, published by Macmillan in 1964, presents a biography of the Earl that includes the story of the settlement

from its genesis as an idea in Selkirk's mind to its status at the time of his death. Selkirk was an unusual man, and one who is hard to know even by the end of a book devoted to his life. Certainly his motivation was, in part at least, altruistic and he genuinely wanted to help his countrymen. Nor did he in the least neglect his colony, but rather devoted extreme amounts of time, energy and money to its fortunes. But the enormity of the challenge he undertook, the difficulties that faced his settlers and their leaders, and the quality of the opposition he met not only from the North-West Company but from his own HBC people on the Bay as well, were frustrating and distracting in the extreme. Perhaps his fault, as Mr. Gray suggests, was an inability to see the forest for the trees. He gave much attention to planning the details but failed to predict and forestall the almost certain opposition of the North West Company to colonists astride its routes to the west.

There is a fascinating book by Eric Ross, published by the University of Toronto Press in 1970 called *Beyond the River and the Bay*. For this book the author reviewed all the journals and letters of explorers, Hudson's Bay Company people and others respecting the Canadian Northwest that were in existence in 1811, when the very first Selkirk Settlers were preparing to leave for the Red River, and collated what he found into a description of the land, its people, and the way they lived. It is written as if it were a resource guide prepared for the colonists who would need the information. We can read it as if we were our own ancestors about to start on this incredible adventure and know from its pages something of what it is we are going to see and experience.

There are, of course, many books about the fur trade to add additional background to our understanding of the settlement, and the great book by John Prebble, *The Highland Clearances*, to tell us why our ancestors were desperate enough to snatch the chance to go to it. Perhaps there are more that I haven't yet found.

We family historians value such books because they enlarge our understanding of our ancestors' experiences. But we like the personal stories best, and sometimes a small document can tell more than a long book. Selkirk believed the settlers should be independent from the first, therefore the provisions in his stores were to be purchased, at least under some circumstance, with money they were able to earn working on behalf of the settlement. But many, when they left for the east in 1815, had a negative balance. Young Archibald MacDonald, the hero of *Exile in the Wilderness*, who was always meticulous in his patron's interest, prepared detailed statements of these, and copies are among the Selkirk papers in the archives.

My eye was caught by an account with a Jannet MacDonald because I thought at the time she might be my Katie's mother. However, Jannet's husband was George, and I now know that Katie's father was Angus, therefore Jannet is not my great-great-grandmother. But she is someone's, no doubt, and certainly her account is interesting. Jannet Macdonnell is listed among "widows" in the 1815 list to Upper Canada. Jane, Elizabeth Mary, probably her daughters, are also listed.

Jannet was 57, according to the passenger lists, when she embarked for the settlement in 1813 with her husband and possibly two daughters (the record is not clear about the relationship). The ship finally sailed from the Orkneys on 27 June. By 25 July the log notes it is getting into the ice floes of Hudon's Straits. On

23 July Jannet purchased a greatcoat for herself, and hoods, leggings, mittens and petticoats for Jean and Betty, the two presumed daughters. Was it that as they approached the ice floes it was suddenly cold enough to require extra clothing? Then came the typhus epidemic on the ship and George died, his death noted in the ship's log on 2 September 1813. Aging though she was, Jannet stayed with the others in their winter camp at Churchill on the Bay — what else could she do? Several times during the winter in Churchill "unmade Indian shoes," as well as sewing twine, were purchased for the three of them. In February and March, in particular, Betty, who was preparing for the walk to York Factory, purchased "Indian shoes" both made and unmade and another blanket. In September 1814, when Jannet herself finally reached the settlement at the Forks of the Red we see her purchasing a small tin pan, a one-pint tin pot, and a 2½-pound copper kettle. Is she at last setting up housekeeping on the Red River?

Several times it is recorded that she purchased pemmican or cat fish. But the touching entry is in January, 1815, when she bought "three yards of red plain cloth" for £1.15.6 and "½ oz. colored thread" for 2¾ pence. What special occasion, one wonders, called for this apparent frivolity? And who arranged that such supplies would be available? Did they come from the regular trade goods used in the barter for furs? Or did Selkirk in the detail of his wisdom realize that along with greatcoats, mittens and leggings there would be times in the middle of the long prairie winter when the women settlers would need a new red dress sewed with colored thread?



Warm and bold hearts: the Montreal Platts

By John E. Ruch

John Platt of Montreal was a remarkable man, and his exploits as a spy for the British government during the American Revolution never fully understood or appreciated. John Ruch gives us a portrait not only of the man, but a genealogical outline of the family, a remarkable Loyalist family if ever there was one.

In the 19th century the John Platt family was prominent in Montreal life.¹ They were related to many other families well known in their time. The founders of the family in Canada were John Platt and his wife Ann née Wragg who arrived as Loyalists during the Revolution. John had served as a spy and a soldier, and performed some extraordinary services which resulted in many scars and a life-long pension.² Their son George, a talented and energetic man, had an astonishing though brief career. With his wife Elizabeth, née Mittelberger, he rose to be among the foremost leaders of the community in many endeavours. Their descendants are now widely scattered through North America, although some few still reside in the Montreal area

Platt's civilian life can be outlined briefly. Documents are scarce about that. He was born 1745-50 in Derbyshire, England, trained as a blacksmith and emigrated to America. In 1768 he settled at Queensbury, a dozen miles from Saratoga, where he purchased a 900-acre farm with sawmill and other buildings.³ About the same time he married Ann Wragg. He continued to work at his craft with time out for espionage and secret missions during the early stages of the Revolution. After Burgoyne's disastrous defeat Platt fled to Canada with his wife, their two children, and his mother.⁴ Not until 1780 did he become a volunteer officer, at first under Major Rogers, later under Jessup. His service career forms the greater part of the following pages. After the war was over he returned to the workaday world, and putting the experience of his craft, and his business ability to use, became a prosperous hardware merchant in Montreal.

Like so many other secret service operatives in the 18th century, John Platt was self-appointed. He was working at his business in Saratoga in the summer of 1775 when rumours began to circulate about a forthcoming invasion of Canada. The rebels had already been in possession of local forts and strong points since May. The rumours and preparations spurred him into action. It appears to have been sometime in July when he dropped his tools and set out determined to spy upon the rebel forces.

His principal aim was to discover the routes planned for the rebel armies' invasion.⁴ On a pretext he journeyed northward to Fort Edward where he lingered to observe a gathering force of soldiers. He then crossed the land divide between the Hudson and Lake George, and continued north to Ticonderoga where General Montgomery's army was collecting for the drive north. Using time-honoured methods of loosening tongues he spent freely of his time and money, no doubt in taverns. He picked up much information in the company of rebel officers. At Crown Point he won the confidence of a certain Maj. Elemore,

who gave him a pass for a local trip. Platt hired a boatman, at exorbitant rates, and made his way north to the British fort at St. John.

Platt's intelligence was of considerable important to the defenders of Canada. He reported to the commandant at St. John, Maj. Preston. Thanks to Platt, Preston had an up-to-date account of rebel preparations three weeks before the invaders arrived to lay seige to his post. It was Preston's determined defence here for two weeks which delayed the occupation of Montreal, and thus, in the long run, was responsible for the defeat of the rebels in the Province of Quebec. However, while invasion was still in the offing, Preston planned to make further use of Platt, who had already shown his ability in espionage. Platt was instructed to pose as a rebel "prisoner" and was confined with other rebels. The urgency of the military situation brought Gov. Carleton to Montreal in haste. Platt was taken to deliver his report to the Governor in person. Carleton thanked him "for the services he had done his Majesty's Arms by his speedy and faithfull Intelligence". Promises of reimbursement for Platt's expenses and a suitable reward were made, but in the confusion of the ensuing events, these were neglected.

After the fall of St. John and Montreal, Platt made his way back to Albany County protected by his having been imprisoned. However, as he neared his own locality he encountered those who suspected him. His unexplained absence of three months between July and October had roused rebel sympathizers against his family. His family had been terrorized, his house pillaged completely by looters. Platt chanced upon Philip Lansing and a number of enemy soldiers at the home of one Mr. Jones.

"Said Lansing with an oath, God damn me if there is not Platt. Where the devil have you been all this time? I replied, I had been taken prisoner by the Indians and carried into Canada. He replied, he knew better and I had been about that, that was not good for Congress, which I hope will be found out very soon, which has not been in their power to prove."⁶

Platt's activity from then on for many moths is obscure. We can assume that he sought refuge along with his family among other loyalists. A blacksmith's work was constantly in demand, especially in time of war. He must have worked at his craft, possibly at Fort Miller, biding his time. A smithy was an ideal place for collecting intelligence being much patronized by soldiers and civilians, local and travelling people — a favorite haunt of those in search of gossip and news. The next we hear of him is in 1776. He was approached by a Sgt. McFall, 26th Regt., who was carrying dispatches destined for Gov. Carleton and was accompanied by some loyalists. Platt provided two horses and guided them through to beyond Saratoga where they were to rendez-vous with another 'pilot'. It seems this much was achieved, Platt supplying the escapers with necessary provisions. The rebels had somehow found out about this adventure and sent men after him. Abandoning his house, he fled into Albany where he hid for a relatively long time. How and where he existed for many months are not explained.

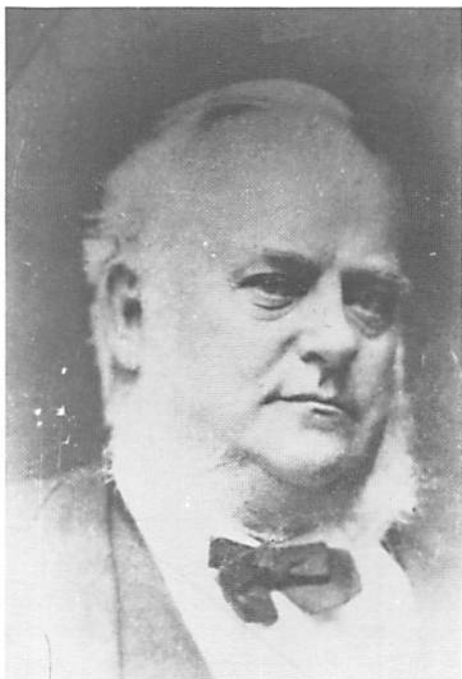
Some incidents are mentioned in his Losses Claim which demonstrate the kind of treatment which Loyalists, real or only suspected, were subjected to. Platt was jailed on three separate occasions. Each time he was delivered for judgement to a different committee of rebels, and was subsequently released. They charged him for the expenses they incurred by imprisoning him. Loyalist spirits were high in



Top left, John Platt, Loyalist secret agent, born c1745, died 1811. Married Ann Wragg.

Bottom left, Portrait of a young George Platt, M.P., son of John. He was a member of the 8th Canadian parliament. Born c1774, died 1818, married Elizabeth Mittleberger.

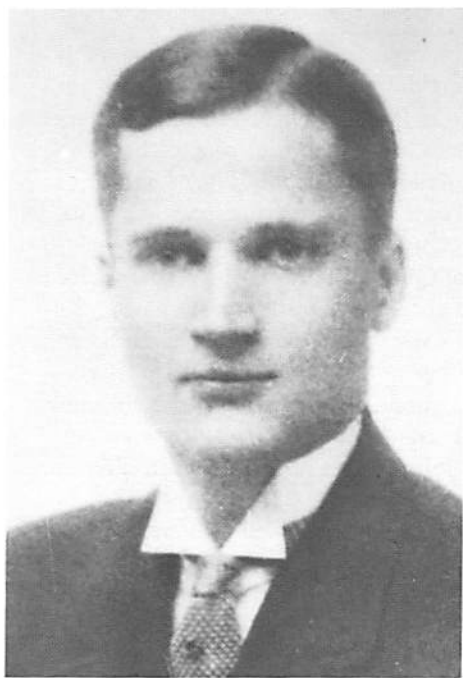
Bottom right, John Platt, II, 1806-1876, married Elizabeth Eleanor Charlotte Augusta Bowes Cavendish Lyon.



Top right, John Colquhoun Morgan Platt, born 1827-1855. He married Elizabeth Sarah Sawyer, 1833-1927.

Bottom right, Elizabeth Mary Morgan Platt, 1853-1943, married Rev. George Ashwell Schram in 1877.

Bottom left, William George Platt Schram, 1884-1940, married Edith Emeline Van der Veer in 1912.



the summer of 1777 when Gen. Burgoyne's invasion force entered the Lake Champlain valley. Platt went to Fort Edward and joined the British forces there on 4 August. When the general failed in his mission, Platt was among those captured at Saratoga. The rebel Col. Morgan bullied, beat and robbed him. Platt fell after being clubbed over the head repeatedly, and while he was on the ground, Morgan kicked in three ribs. Ten years later he could show the scars to commissioners who investigated his claim. In spite of the ill-treatment he managed to escape, but minus the two negro slaves who had accompanied him to the war. Quickly he gathered his family and fled with them to the British fort at Ticonderoga.

Next, the Platt family turned up in St. John. Here on a provision list John is mentioned as a 'sutler', which he probably was at the time.⁷

He gave no reason in his statements of service for subsequent actions, but he must have found civilian life boring, and soon presented himself as a volunteer to Sir John Johnson during the latter's venture into the Mohawk Valley in May 1780. Johnson passed him on to Maj. Rogers who commissioned him as a temporary captain with an order permitting him to recruit a company in the colonies. It was not easy to find sufficient loyalists to fill out the ranks. In fact he lingered at Saratoga in the attempt until September, at which time news reached him of important messages which were held up in Albany for want of a courier. He sent three of his men separately to try to get through the enemy lines to fetch the waiting dispatches. One succeeded, Platt's brother-in-law John Greaves. There was much more to take north than a single message. The local head of the intelligence network, Dr. Smyth of Albany, induced Platt to guide James Quin to Canada bringing information from the rebel inner circles.

There were pressing reasons for immediate action. So, abandoning his recruiting, Platt and Quin set off at once for Canada. Haldimand, who had been Governor at Quebec since 1778, now became well aware of Platt's ability. The latter gave a lengthy report of his mission and arrangements for the courier service between New York and Canada.⁸ Quin, on the other hand, had actually been present at the most recent meeting of Congress, and was sent to report in person to Haldimand.

The governor reacted quickly to the news of Quin and that in the dispatch. He sent Platt out on another mission, this time to carry a secret message for Sir Henry Clinton, Commander in Chief at New York.⁹ The courier must have been determined to make a good showing for his superiors. In a month he had delivered the "artfully concealed" message to Albany, made plans for the future with his contact man, "abducted" John Greaves with the help of his sole companion, returned and reported his success at Fort St. John. This was recorded in a letter from his commander, Barry St. Leger, to the governor, 29th November 1780.¹⁰

The whole of this was not easily accomplished. Platt himself was not feeling well. Near panic had gripped the rebels, and persons with the slightest suspicion were seized and jailed. Even the legendary "Hudibras", (the code name for Dr. George Smyth) had been imprisoned on a charge of treason, although his undercover role seems to have been unsuspected by his captors. From his cell in Albany Prison he continued to direct intelligence operations in this sector of the colony. His wife, perhaps as competent as he was at the business, received and sent out messengers with intelligence, partly under her husband's direction. The link bet-

ween inside and outside the jail was a 'neutral' Quaker named Wing who had free run of the place, and who could smuggle messages through the gates.¹¹

John Platt and Abraham Wing discussed the problems presented by the round-up of loyalists, some of them couriers. A reliable man was needed to help Platt return to St. John and to serve as runner between Wing and the border. They selected one of Platt's recruits, who had already worked with success in fetching Quin and the dispatch for Platt. This was Greaves, who had already shown loyalist sympathy during Burgoyne's campaign. As a cover for his leaving, to allay suspicion, Greaves was supposedly carried off by force at dead of night. The plan was for the "prisoner" to escape later from Chambly in company of some declared rebel, who could give him a good alibi on return to the colony, where an apprehended person, who could produce no suitable explanation of his presence, was liable to be summarily executed by his captors. Plans for Greaves employment as a "constant courier" could not be put into effect for some time, because of the advent of winter which suspended many operations. However, a suitable dropping-point for messages, in modern jargon a 'dead-letter box', was fixed upon "to be on the hunting ground of Wing, to avoid jealousy or suspicion from frequent visits".¹² This appears to have been "in a safe and obscure corner of a mountain between Fort George and Fort Edward".¹³ Messages were to be left unattended, so that only one courier at a time ran the risk of arrest. Platt and Wing were confident that this was the "straightest and less intricate mode they can adopt" with safety to themselves.

For many troops the winter was a period of enforced idleness. Snow not only impeded travel over long distances, but also retained the tell-tale footprints of secret travellers and raiding parties. Platt was retained by St. Leger for possible news-gathering missions to the south in advance of British scouts.¹⁴ In the spring he was sent to Saratoga with a rebel deserter to get as much information as possible.^{15a} They travelled over dangerous stretches in a load of hay. On return they also brought in the details of the 'Articles of Union' proposed between Vermont and New York.

The secret service was not yet centrally organized and strictly controlled, being largely composed of volunteers or men chosen for specific missions. Thus a young officer reviewing the pension list early in 1781, having no indication that Platt's case was 'special', advised that his allowance be stopped, for he appeared to be a mere parasite.^{15b} Lt. Col. (later brigadier) Bary St. Leger recommended that the pension be continued:

"... for his steady adherence to the Government from the commencement of the Rebellion, and in that time for many essential Services rendered by him and for which he has never received the smallest pecuniary or other reward."^{15c}

So at least official secrecy was maintained by this remarkably vague statement. Platt's disguise as a 'suttler' at St. John was not yet penetrated.

The expenses of Platt's largely voluntary services were now beginning to be felt. On 6 June 1781, St. Leger wrote to the governor:

"Mr. Platt having exhibited to me the deplorable state of his finances and the impossibility of subsisting himself and his family without assistance, has obtained by leave to prefer his suit and explain his circumstances in person to His Excellency to whom both he and his services are known."¹⁶



Mrs. Elizabeth Mittleburger Platt, wife of George Platt, M.P., from a portrait copied in 1903. This photograph and the one on the cover are courtesy of the Notman Photographic Archives, McCord Museum of McGill University, Montreal.

Platt presented his memorial of service personally to Haldimand.¹⁷ Many of its details have already been mentioned above. After listing his missions, Platt wrote that he had held himself

“in readiness for any secret service, has remained in this capacity . . . at his own expense at St. Leger’s command, St. John’s. He would not apply for relief until necessary which it now is.”

Next day Haldimand ordered an increase in his allowance.¹⁸
To this St. Leger replied:

“ . . . his pension in my opinion is proportional to his talents — time and some well authenticated circumstances have discovered to me that although he has a warm heart to Government and a bold one to attempt said service, he wants two essential ingredients that to gain implicit confidence — his tongue is too loosely hung — and too often runs ahead of secrecy and discretion necessary in delicate and perilous enterprises, however there are uses to be made of him and his fee is sufficiently detaining.”¹⁹

Platt was not destitute by any means. St. Leger had allotted him a house at St. John. Later, more was to be heard of his finances and later still, more of the house.

It was said that every loyalist wanted to be an officer.²⁰ There is enough truth in that statement to justify a remark or two in its qualification. Certainly, many beating orders were issued to loyalists who were over-confident of their abilities to raise the numbers of recruits sufficient for an official commission in the rank of captain. Platt had obtained his warrant from Rogers, and had begun recruiting in the colony. However, it was a case of “too many chiefs and not enough Indians”. He succeeded in collecting only six men before a mission took him away from the task. These men were not long afterward taken prisoner by the rebels.²¹ He appears to have recruited a further five young men by June 1781.²² However, being sent on missions again he was unable to gather more. During his absence on such a mission, he was demoted from “captain-lieutenant” to lieutenant on the ground that he had not achieved his goal of recruiting a full company of men.²³ Platt had already passed the high-point of his army career, and this is borne out by the records of the next two years.

Dr. “Hudibras” Smythe had by now escaped to Canada, and with his subsequent instatement, jointly with Capt. Justus Sherwood as a director, a new phase in the operation of British intelligence began. The new system was completely antipathetic to the tempereament of men like John Platt and John Walden Myers (alias Hans Waltermeyer)²⁴ who were hardy independents used to exercising a great deal of freedom on their secret errands. A much more formal organization was now established with its headquarters secluded on an island in the north of Lake Champlain at the “Loyal Blockhouse”. Here were also housed many of the secret service men, and here other secret agents were required to report as they departed or returned from missions. Considerable efforts were made to shroud their activities in secrecy. Although it may have been a healthy warning to indiscrete couriers like Platt, it must have irked them to be saddled with a “bureaucracy,” which required them to sign oaths of absolute secrecy.²⁵ The desirability of general planning, of coordinating, of increasing the efficiency of intelligence operations is unquestionable. Yet there are many times when freelancing is neces-

sary, though perhaps not so many as the spies themselves would have wished.

The decline in Platt's fortunes began before Smyth's arrival, but it was Smyth who completed his eclipse and nearly ruined him. Smyth sent him on a mission into the colony to the south from which he returned to report on rebel troop movements, supply depots, suttlers, and the state of morale and loyalism.²⁶ In addition he had sad news of the capture of the dashing reckless loyalist Lt. Bettie. Thereafter Platt seems to have been kept in idleness, possibly deliberately. In June he pleaded to be sent out alone on a mission.²⁷ When he did receive orders, he believed they were designed to shut him up and keep him out of the way.²⁸

Hostility between Platt and Smyth reached its climax in late 1782 and early 1783. For some time Smyth had been trying to induce Platt to vacate the house St. Leger had allowed him to use. Messengers, letters and personal meetings were intended by the spy-master to make plain to his underling that he must move out. Platt obtained St. Leger's certificate that he had been granted the house,²⁹ and he told Smyth bluntly that only a direct order from the brigadier would be obeyed. However, he would move if paid the sum of 100 guineas, a sum which he later claimed to be the value of repairs he had carried out to it. Smyth threatened to have the house confiscated. The animosity between them exploded into a heated argument in public on Christmas Day when they chanced to meet at the house of Lt. Johns. Next day an anonymous, insulting notice was pasted onto Smyth's house.

The rage and vindictiveness of Dr. Smyth had now been brought to the point of charging Platt with libel, and requesting that the military authorities courtmartial him.

General Riedesel, a devoted professional soldier, recommended that a court martial take place, for the reason that Platt was a military man and had committed a serious offence.³⁰ He may well have favoured Smyth's side, as the doctor was in a post of much importance, and besides was more of a gentleman than Platt. However, Haldimand — cautious and loathe to condemn any loyalist prematurely — ordered that an enquiry be held to determine whether more drastic measures were called for.³¹

The court met on 23 January 1783 under Capt. Dixon of the 29th Regt. and clearly established, without making a judgement, the two essential points.³² There was a continuing hostility between the two parties which resulted in a liberal exchange of insults on Christmas Day. Secondly, it could not be proven that Platt was the author of an anonymous libel pasted onto Smyth's house on the next day, although the paper bore language Platt had used previously. The incident on the 25th was largely composed of the use of heated words and Smyth's challenging Platt to step outside for a fist-fight. Platt is reported to have called the other "a rebel doctor, and a rebel rascal." A second witness inserted the abusive adjective "yankee" into these expressions when testifying. A third claimed that the angry agent had said, that Smyth:

"because he was at present employed upon the secret service that he thought himself a great man and was above everybody else, or something to that purpose."

On the other hand, Platt's witnesses testified the doctor had used much the same sort of expressions about Platt:

"... a damned rascal, a damned villain, a damned scoundrel and a damned liar, and goddamned him."

It was also said,

"That as Dr. Smyth was going away he said that he (Platt) was a damned bound slave and that he (Smyth) would have his sweet pension cut off."

Sending the governor the court report, Riedesel suggested that Platt be removed from St. John for the good of the service.³³ He foresaw that the personal hatred between the two could easily turn into a division of sympathies within the settlement and hence become a public cause detrimental to the secrecy and morale of the intelligence agents. Smyth had his partisans, and Platt his own. Haldimand saw the reasoning of Riedesel was sound, but did not believe Platt should suffer dismissal, another trial, or public disgrace. He therefore ordered that Platt be transferred to Montreal, and that his privileges be gradually reduced or removed.³⁴ Previously, the man had been arrested. This was now changed to what was in effect "open" arrest. The house at St. John had been taken away from him, and it was given to another loyalist.³⁵

In Montreal, Platt was placed under the command of Col. Abraham Cuyler, recently appointed as director of the loyalists. Platt was ordered to report to him daily, thus turning Cuyler into a sort of parole officer.³⁶ His commander wrote on the 30th April to Haldimand, that his charge was reporting daily, and seemed to be quite chastened.³⁷ It is not unlikely that, given a few more months of punitive idleness, he would have reinstated himself in the governor's grace. This was not to be. Platt was continually requesting new assignments, but he does not seem to have received any. The war was virtually over, and little was to be gained from missions of the sort he had excelled in.

Dr. Smyth, in contrast, continued to be unpopular in St. John. In his own letters and complaints to Haldimand, Smyth was always on the side of the angels. After charges against Platt had been dropped, he denied all of Platt's allegations.³⁸ He also warned that unless strong action was taken against Platt, other people would carry on such behaviour. He was not mistaken in this latter. Before long a petition against Smyth and his co-director Sherwood was in circulation. In August an enquiry into their activities was begun.³⁹ However, with the removal of John Platt from St. John, there is little more that need be said about Dr. Smyth.

The Platt family led an unsettled life for many months during the final year of the war and the first period of peace. Having no house, they appear to have been separated for a while. Platt was on the strength of Capt. Drummond's Company.⁴⁰ Later Mrs. Platt and her young son were at Lachine.⁴¹ Shortly after arriving in Montreal, Platt petitioned the governor for a trial.⁴² He was aggrieved that he had suffered various penalties without having had any chance to know why this had happened, and no opportunity to defend himself against unspecified charges. He suspected that his "inveterate Enemy Doctor Smith Agent" had secretly accused him of "something criminal". Platt had paid dearly already: he was not paid for house repairs, he had still not received promised rewards for earlier service, and he had domestic difficulties. While confined in Montreal, he had been unable to attend the burial of his mother elsewhere. In order to support himself and his family he had to sell another house at St. John. Platt had not been paid by Smyth

and Sherwood for a mission he had carried out for them. At least some of these claims were legitimate, and called for redress.

The Platt name occurs a few more times in the Haldimand Papers after this. Members of the family appear on various muster rolls and land records. In 1784 we find "Mr. John Platt" at St. John with his wife and son, who had recently had his tenth birthday.⁴³ John "can not go on the King's Lands on account of his dis(rese)d circumstances". In later years he received several land grants which helped to rectify the situation and soothe his feelings.⁴⁴

Platt's daring missions, his days of military glory, were over, but as we shall see they did not fade from family memory at once. He was a resourceful and independent person with much ambition and self-confidence. Army rank had bolstered his opinion of himself. In one letter he wrote that he had sold his house at St. John to keep himself and his family in a manner "appropriate to his rank".⁴⁵ In peace as in war a blacksmith could find ready employment. Before long Platt and his son George were in the hardware business with their own shop on Montreal's chief commercial street, Rue Saint Paul. The boy was trained to take over more than a smithy, for he was learning to handle business transactions and keep up on the latest trends and technical developments. Financial success brought the family to the level of society in which it was considered no extravagance to have their portraits painted. John and his wife were portrayed by a competent but un-named artist. Although now untraced, these pictures are known through old photographs. The Platts sit in dignity with sober and composed expressions, dressed in the current fashions of about 1800.⁴⁶ They bought a comfortable house at 70 Sherbrooke Street West, which after passing through descendants in the Geddes, Skaife and Rolland families was sold in 1908. It was demolished to make way for a new technical school The short avenue leading south from it, which was called "Platt St.", was renamed in 1942 and serves as a continuation of "Rue Sainte Famille".⁴⁷

John Platt deserves a place in the history of the intelligence service during the Revolution. Long after his most important work was done, the governor's secretary considered that Platt had helped "tho' not materially".⁴⁸ Yet the next governor, Sir Guy Carleton (now Lord Dorchester), had a longer memory. He re-instated Platt on the pension list.⁴⁹ It was that first mission in 1775, hastening before the rebels to Canada, which marked him out as a useful man. Admittedly, he was occasionally indiscreet about the age of 30 when "his tongue is too loosely hung". Yet under control that same tongue was most persuasive, as is proven by his personal interviews with Carleton and Haldimand. His information about the invasion aided the commanders to make crucial decisions, and so he played a part in retaining the Province of Quebec for the Crown. Platt died aged over 60 on 1 August 1811, and was buried in the English Cemetery (Old Protestant Burying Ground) now levelled under Dominion Square.⁵⁰

Wraggs and Riches

At a time when pioneering in all spheres of Canadian life was necessary, George Platt was a leader in many different activities. From his father, and his mother's relatives the Wraggs, he learned the secrets of the blacksmiths' shops. When his father died the new hardware business was already well established. George built it into an ever larger firm, taking in his Wragg cousins as members.

Advertisements in newspapers spread notice of his wares far and wide. On 20 August 1816 George Platt & Co. announced in the *Montreal Herald* "The greatest assortment of Hardware Goods ever imported into Montreal by one House".⁵¹ Most, if not all, of this stock came from Great Britain. Metal in various forms and sizes, metal utensils for the house, hardware for the stable and the workshop and the fields were included. There were also instruments, textiles, crockery and hardwoods, not to mention salt and wine.

Instruments for sale in Montreal at Platt's store are significant. George had set up one of the earliest machine-shops in the town.⁵² A few years earlier he had provided many worked metal parts for the first steamboat built in the Canadas, John Molson's *Accommodation* which was launched in 1809. It is believed by some that he was also associated with the foundry which was operating near Molson's Brewery at St. Mary's Current.⁵³ When George drew up his will in 1815, his children were still well under age. He therefore provided that John and Thomas Busby Wragg carry on his business paying a fixed percentage of its income to his family.⁵⁵

Tales of his father's exploits during the Revolution stimulated George's sense of patriotism and public service. During the unquiet years preceding the 1812 War he had formed some idea of what must be done in a national emergency. Together with a few other young men he organized a volunteer cavalry company. These light dragoons are now recognized to have been the nucleus from which developed similar militia units which served later in Montreal and its district.⁵⁵ George led the originals as their captain. The stout support he had given during the ensuing operations was acknowledged when he was chosen as a candidate for the East Ward of Montreal, and elected to the Legislative Assembly of the province in 1814.

Most of Montreal's merchants and businessmen were closely inter-related both by commercial and familial links. The English-speaking community in the first decades of the 19th century was not large, nor was the commercial and educated section of the French-speaking citizenry. Inter-marriage between the two groups was not the rule but not uncommon, and members of both groups associated in business and social life. One of the three most prominent men in the province, the Scottish Loyalist John Richardson, was a longtime proponent of a project to found a Canadian bank. George Platt was on his organizing committee, and became one of the founding directors of the new Bank of Montreal in 1817.⁵⁶ Here he was in close contact with the country's leading financiers, as at Quebec he was with its men of affairs in politics. However, he was not a well man. He died in his mid-forties in 1818.

George's widow, Elizabeth Mittelberger, took an active part in Montreal's cultural and social life. She was one of the founders of the Female Benevolent Society which was formed in the 1810s to care for single mothers and orphans.⁵⁷ As a result of their work the Montreal General Hospital was built in 1821. For by now there were hundreds of poor and destitute immigrants arriving fresh from Europe who reminded the local people of their own sufferings and impoverishment during the American Revolution. She was also interested in the arts, and is known to have supported the Theatre Royal. When Molson built this in 1825, she purchased 10% of the two hundred shares.⁵⁸

The Platts were related to many families by marriage. John's marriage to Ann

Wragg formed an alliance with that family which included Richard, John and Thomas Wragg.⁵⁹ Their offspring married into the Busby, Pennent and Shankel families. Through George Platt's marriage to a Mittelberger, he became related to the Day, Hogel and Oaks families. John and Ann (Wragg) Platt must not be confused with members of a Quebec City family. The latter sprang from Richard Platt (1753?-1832) a millwright, who married Jane Wagstaff in 1785, and had Mary (b 1789) and Phoebe (b 1791) as daughters. A second Platt in the capital was another John, a merchant, who married Ann Crow in 1788.⁶⁰

A partial genealogy of the Montreal Platts follows.

- I. John Platt (1745-46 to 1811) m Ann Wragg c1768
- II. George (1774?-1818) s/o John and Ann, m Elizabeth Mittelberger 19 Decem-ber 1805. Their children:
 - John (1806-1818 m Elizabeth Eleanor Charlotte Augusta Bowes-Cavendish-Lyon 1826
 - Joseph (18?-18?) m Caroline Bostwick 182?George also had a natural daughter, Mary Ann Platt, mother unknown
- III. John (2nd) (1806-1876) m Elizabeth E.C.A. Bowes-Cavendish-Lyon 1826. Their son:
 - John Colquhoun Morgan Platt (1825-1979?) m Elizabeth Sarah Sawyer (1833-1927) in 1851.

Our informant William G.P. Schram (1884-1979?) was the grandson of the last named couple through their daughter Elizabeth Mary Morgan Platt (1853-1943) who married Rev. George Ashwell Schram in 1877.

NOTES

- 1. Part of the research for this Loyalist family had been done by members of the Heritage (Montreal) Branch of the United Empire Loyalists Association before the award of a New Horizons grant from the federal Department of Health and Welfare to assist with the branch's bicentennial Project 1893. The author had begun to unravel the mystery of Platt's wartime activity when branch genealogist Joyce Bradford (now of Toronto) received a membership application from Platt's descendant, the late Mr. William George Platt Schram of Armonk, Westchester Co., N.Y. Sadly, his documentation had not been completed when Schram, who would have been the branch's oldest member, died in his mid-nineties. Nevertheless his contribution of information has proved very useful in the New Horizons project, and as project manager I want to acknowledge it here. Thanks are also due to Mr. Stanley G. Triggs and his staff in the Notman Archive, McCord Museum for invaluable assistance in locating the Platt pictures.
- 2. The principal sources for Platt's service career are in the Public Archives of Canada, Ottawa: *Haldimand Papers* in transcript and on microfilm; references here indicate page numbers in the transcript as "p."; while "f." indicates a reading from the microfilm of the original which is in the British Library, London, Eng. Correct number of the latter manuscript can be obtained by adding the "B" volume number to the base number 21,660, e.g. B.161 = Add. ms. 21,821 [i.e. 161 plus 21,660].
- 3. Platt's Losses Claim, PAC: Audit Office, A.O. 12, vol. 26, pp. 157-165. His age was given variously as 35 of 24 Feb. 1781, *Haldimand papers* hereafter abbrev. as *H.P.* [B.167, f.228, and as 61 on his gravestone, PAC Report 1889.
- 4. *H.P.*, B.215, f.216 her death is mentioned, 1783?
- 5. *H.P.*, B.214, f.211-212, Memorial 17 June 1781.
- 6. *H.P.*, B.27, f.238, Platt's statement regarding his suspicion of Lansing's recent conversion to loyalism (1780?)
- 7. *H.P.*, B.166, f.10, provision list, St. John 1 July 1779.
- 8. Capt. Monsell at St. John to Haldimand, 22 Oct. 1780, *H.P.*, B.133, f.340r; enclosing Platt's report, same date, *ibid.* B.161, f.152.
- 9. St. Leger at St. John to Haldimand, 1780, *ibid.* f.340v.
- 10. Same to the same, 29 Nov. 1780, *ibid.* f.314-315.

11. Wing's name appears a number of times in the Haldimand Papers. He remained loyal in spite of the destruction of his property by Maj. Carleton's raiders earlier, op.cit. B.133, f.375. He is also mentioned on the Old U.E.L. List.
12. *H.P.*, f.378, 9 Dec. 1780.
13. *Ibid.*, f.375.
14. *H.P.*, B.134, f.9 24 Jan. 1781.
- 15a. B.214, f.211.
- 15b. B.166, f.126.
- 15c. B.167, f.228, 24 Feb. 1781.
16. B.134, f.58.
17. B.214, f.211-212, 17 June 1781.
18. B.135, f.221.
19. B.134, f.66, 22 June 1781.
20. *Ibid.*
21. B.133, f.340, 22 Oct. 1780. 22. Memorial, B.214, f.212.
23. His complaint, B.161, f.303?, 1 Aug. 1781.
24. On Myers' secret service see Mary Beacock Fryer, *Loyalist Spy*, Brockville, 1974.
25. *H.P.*, Platt's oath, B.137, f.34, 12 March 1782.
26. B.177, f.168, 3 April 1782.
27. B.161, f.441, 29 June 1782.
28. Platt's petition, B.215, f.216, undated, but after his removal to Montreal.
29. B.134, f.227, 15 Jan. 1783.
30. B.138, f.4v., 9 Jan. 1783.
31. B.139, f.270, 13 Jan. 1783.
32. B.134, f.234-237, St. John.
33. B.138, f.35, 30 Jan. 1783.
34. B.139, f.279?, 3 March 1783.
35. B.215, f.216 Platt's petition; f.260 petition of Samuel Hindman, who received Platt's house.
36. B.165, f.36, 3 Feb. 1783.
37. B.165, f.71, 30 April 1783.
38. B.178, f.53, 2 Feb. 1783.
39. B.178, August *passim*, and corresponding volumes.
40. B.167, f.330.
41. B.166, f.84, 24 July 1783.
42. B.215, f.216, n.d.
43. B.168, f.52?
44. Check index of both Lower and Upper Canada Land Papers, PAC: RG 1, L3L and L resp.
45. As for note 42.
46. An article illustrated Platt's portrait and his house at the time of the property's disposal, *Montreal Daily Express*, 4 May 1908.
47. "Platt" file in the civic archives, *Hotel de Ville*, Montreal 48. Maj. Mathews to (Cuyler?), 3 Feb. 1783, *H.P.*, B.165, f.36.
49. Persons recommended for Reward, Aug. 1786 included John Platt, to receive an allowance equal to a lieutenant's half-pay, PAC: CO.42, vol.51, f.158.
50. It was at the corner of Dorchester and St. Urban streets. Some inscriptions are given in *PAC Report 1889*.
51. John Wragg was taken in as partner at this time. His advertisement is published in Lawrence M. Wilson ed. *This Was Montreal in 1814-1817*. Montreal, 1960, pp.125-126.
52. Merrill Denison, *The Barley and the Stream*. Toronto, 1955, pp. 63-64.
53. George H. Wilson, *The Application of Steam to St. Lawrence Valley Navigation 1809-1840*. Master's thesis, McGill University, 1961, pp. 9, 13, 26. George also supplied metal for the next steamboat, *Swiftsure* in 1812.
54. *Will*, 11 Oct. 1815; codicil 8 Sept. 1818, Archives Nationales, Montreal, Test. ver. no.86.
55. Elinor Kyte Senior, "The Provincial Cavalry in Lower Canada 1837-1850", *Canadian Historical Review*. vol. LVII, 1976, pp. 1-3.
56. Merrill Denison, *Canada's First Bank*. vol. 1, Toronto, 1965, pp. 119, 426. Denison did not know Platt's origin, p. 43.
57. On the Hospital and the ladies' committee see the forthcoming bicentennial history to be published by Project 1983, Heritage (Montreal) Branch, U.E.L. Association.
58. Denison, *Barley*. p. 151.
59. *Old United Empire Loyalists List*. Toronto, 1885, p. 278, Platt is on p. 237.
60. Platt (Montreal) registrations are in both Anglican and Presbyterian registers, George had a pew in the latter church, Robert Campbell, *History of St. Gabriel Street Church*. Montreal, 1887, p.234. Quebec entries are in the Anglican records there.

KENT/GRAY FAMILY BIBLE RECORD

This record is in the possession of Mrs. Joyce (Kent) Mathews, Box 71, Bloomfield, Ontario, K0K 1G0. The bible, which measures 13 x 10 x 3 inches, was originally published in Glasgow in 1859 and is, says Mrs. Mathews, of brown tooled leather 'time-worn and water-stained. The first part of the record is written in an unidentified hand. The latter by Mrs. Mathews' grandmother, whom she remembers. The author of the record has traced the Kents back to c1740, and says she has tracked down every Kent in her particular line with the exception of Sarah, sister of George, whom she suspects died as a young child.

George Kent, born May 21st 1828 at Walton-le-dale, Cty of Lancashire

Jane Gray born Mch 1st 1829 at Pilling, Cty of Lancashire married April 17th 1856 at the Parish church Bolton-le-Moors.

Samuel Mason born at Rathkeale Irin February 8th 1857

James Malcolm born at Brittas, nr. Wicklow Sept 5, 1858

George born at Brittas, nr. Wicklow 24 June 1860, died at same place Mch 1st 1861, buried Dunganstown

Sarah Eunice born at same place Sept 22nd 1861

Robert John born at same place April 20th, 1863

Jane Mary born at same place Dec 17th, 1864

Died Dec 17, 1864 at same place "Jane" mother of above children and buried at Dunganstown. Sarah Eunice died at Tulkith Place, Ashton-on-Ribble on the 8th of November 1870 and buried at Walton-le-dale.

Jane Bradshaw Macdonald married above George Kent at St. Stephens Church Dublin on 7th August 1867.

Above George Kent died at Friars Hill, Wicklow, on 24th April 1889 and was buried at Dunganstown on 27th April 1889.

Samuel Mason Kent married January 22, 1884, at St. Peters Church, Dublin

Beatrice M.V.E.G. Courtenay born at Dover Sept 14th 1858

George Kent born at Abbey Street Wicklow, October 26, 1884.

Mary Eliza Beatrice born same place November 28, 1885

Mason Samuel born same place January 19th, 1887

Anthony Lawrence Courtenay born same place April 26, 1889

Kathleen Christabel born same place Christmas Day 1890

Richard Courtenay born same place March 27th, 1893

Robert Malcolm born May 12th 1896 same place

Undine Mabel born July 3rd 1896 same place

Additional information about this family not in record

Samuel 'Mason' Kent d 11 Mar 1908 in his sleep. (According to his death certificate an inquest was held). He is buried at Dunganstown, Co Wicklow, Eire.

James Malcolm Kent d 13 Feb 1903. He was a bachelor and is buried in his parents' grave at Dunganstown.

Sarah Eunice d 8 Nov 1870, 9y 1m 17d, and is buried in Walton-le-Dale, Lancashire, England.

Robert John d 15 Nov 1932 and is buried at Dunganstown. He married and had six children.

Jane Mary d 17 April 1937 and is buried in Southport, Lancashire, England. She was a spinster.

Jane Bradshaw MacDonald, the second wife of George Kent, d 31 Aug 1894 and is buried in Mount Jerome Cemetery, Dublin, Ireland.

Samuel Mason Kent's wife & children

Beatrice Mary Victoria Emma Guy Courtenay d 16 April 1952 at Aldershot, Hants,

England. She was cremated and her ashes are buried with her husband at Dunganstown.

George d September 1970 and is buried at Levin, New Zealand. He married but had no children. He lived in New Zealand 55 years.

Mary 'Eileen' Beatrice d 29 September 1969 and is buried in Bath, England. She married and had two sons.

Mason 'Samuel' d 17 October 1966 and is buried in Dublin, Ireland. He married and had one daughter.

Anthony 'Tone' Lawrence Courtenay d 7 December 1933 and is buried in an unmarked grave in Unionville, Ontario. He was a bachelor.

'Kathleen' Christabel d 27 November 1943 and is buried in Derby, England. She married and had a son and a daughter.

Richard 'Dick' Courtenay d 11 July 1975 and is buried in St. George's Anglican Church Cemetery, Trenton, Ontario. He married and had one daughter (Mrs. Joyce Mathews).

Robert 'Bob' Malcolm d 3 April 1916 and is buried in Saskatoon, Sask. He was a bachelor.

'Undine' Mabel d 24 September 1981. She married and had two sons. She lived all her married life in Santiago, Chile. She was cremated and her ashes are buried in her parents' grave in Dunganstown, Eire.

Places mentioned in this record

Bolton-le-Moors is in Lancashire County, England, and is now known simply as Bolton.

Rathkeale is a small town in Co. Limerick, Ireland.

Brittas nr. Wicklow is a small seaside resort area on the Irish sea, a few miles from Wicklow town, Co. Wicklow, Ireland.

Dunganstown is a charming stone church and graveyard nestled in a valley near the town of Wicklow. All the above, my ancestors, rest in the back of the church in what is now the defunct part of the graveyard.

Ashton-on-Ribble is a small town in Lancashire.

Abbey Street is a street in Wicklow town.



The Clan Sutherland Society indexing & filing system

By John R. Sutherland

This interesting discussion of a family indexing system first appeared in Genealogical Computing, a U.S. publication of great interest to genealogists beginning to use computers in their work. We thank both John And Sara Andreck of Genealogical Computing for permission to reprint it here. We thought it not only interesting in itself, but especially applicable to any clan or family that does not yet, as the Sutherlands do not, have computer equipment, but which might be considering such an acquisition. John Sutherland, who signs himself 'John an sennacaidh, Clan Genealogist' advises us that "the society does have Canadian contacts, about a dozen of our membership being Canadian citizens, and more have their roots in the provinces — and the notorious Red River Settlement (now Winnipeg). Our sister organization is the Atlantic Association Clan Sutherland Society in Nova Scotia, many of them of the Pictou settlement descent." Here is a 'Canadian Connection' we think many of you will find both interesting and useful. The article was originally prepared as a report to his own society, and it asks many of the questions those of you in other surname societies are probably asking your own memberships. One thing is clear, however. Whatever the future holds for the Clan Sutherland Society of North America, the determined effort to get the society's genealogical records organized and made available to the members at large is a remarkable endeavor, and the effort that has been brought to bear on the organization of the material is a tribute to rationality and clarity of genealogical thought.

The genealogy records of the society are maintained on Family Group Sheets. The form selected was the horizontal 8½" x 11" Everton F2, which fits standard typewriter carriages, notebooks, and filing cabinets. These forms are intended to contain vital statistics for one set of parents and their children. Since there is space for 14 siblings, continuation sheets are seldom necessary.

The data base for our files are printed genealogies of Sutherland families, and the first of these which was at hand was *Sutherland Records*, by Henry Clay Sutherland Jr. Henry had published a separate paper indicating the manner in which he believed the early Sutherland families of southeast Virginia were related, and proposing that many of these were descended from Alexander Southerland, who was transported to what was later York County, Virginia, in 1654.

At about the same time *We Cousins*, by Florence Sutherland Hudson, became available. Since the speculations of Mrs. Hudson and Henry C. were quite similar, it was decided to include her records in the same system which Henry had utilized. In other words, we adopted his identification numbering system so that each person appearing in the records would have an individual identification number which would indicate his known relationship or non-relationship to all others on file.

This system of ID numbering is not unique, but functions more clearly than

most other systems that have been encountered. The earliest known ancestor of a particular branch of 'Sutherlands' is known as a 'progenitor', and is given an identifying symbol, by means of which all his descendants can be found. Since, in our culture, surnames are generally transmitted through the male line, and ours is a surname society, the person known as the 'head of the household' is the male parent. This is the exact equivalent of the Gaelic expression 'fear an tigh' (man of the house).

A 'cadet' line of the Scottish gentry is established when a dependent 'man of the house' acquires property in his own right (freehold) and that property is maintained independently for a period of 81 years, which has been established in law as the equivalent of the ancient 'three generations'. An emigrant from Scotland to the Colonies thus became the equivalent of a cadet of his family branch, and this progenitor I have called a 'ceann-tigh' or 'head of the house'. If the immigrant ancestor is unknown, we simply call the earliest-known ancestor a 'progenitor'. This is just 'too much' for some of us, so, commonly, the identified person is simply called a 'progenitor'.

Based on the foregoing, Alexander Southerland of York County, Virginia, was given the identifying symbol 1. Alexander's land was on Pamunkey Neck in Virginia. It is not known who his wife was, nor how many children they had, but there are records of a probate of the property of one George Southerland, which benefitted three orphans in 1699. Their names were Joseph, Philip and George Sutherland. The probated property was on Pamunkey Neck, so it is presumed that these three orphans were grandsons of Alexander.

From other records, it is presumed that Alexander had four sons in all; the first being George; the second John; the third, William; and the fourth Daniel. To identify these persons as belonging to Alexander, each ID would begin with the number 1. Thus, George would be identified as 11, while number 12 would be John, 13 would apply to William, and Daniel 14. The orphan children of George have these IDs: 111 Joseph; 112 Philip; 113 George.

It can readily be seen that the number of digits in the ID is equivalent to the generation to which the individual belongs, and is a rough indicator of how long the family line has been in this country.

What happens to this merry scheme where there are more than nine children in the household? The simplest device is to use the equivalent letter of the alphabet. The tenth child is identified by J (the tenth letter of the alphabet), the eleventh by K (the eleventh letter), the twelfth by L (the twelfth letter), and so on.

After a hundred years or so the numbers become unwieldy, so they are simply broken down to three-digit groups. All descendants of George, son of George, son of Alexander, start their IDs with 113, and there are a great number of them in Florence Hudson's book. Anyone studying *that* genealogy would certainly have appreciated such an ID system to indicate relationships.

The transcription of *We Cousins* to Family Group Sheets produced quite a stack of paper and since Scots have a proclivity for naming the children for relatives, there were a great number of Georges, Philips, Josephs, Johns, Daniels, and Williams. If one knew that his ancestor was named Willilam Sutherland, it would be a waste of time sorting through all of the sheets in numerical order. "Just let me see the Williams, please," would be his first request. So all the sheets were put together by the first *given* name of the head-of-the-household, and the

ID number individualizes each William Sutherland from every other one, tells you to which branch he belongs, and the family group sheet shows his father's name, and where to search for *his* records. The same applies to his children. Within the set of given names, the sheets are arranged in ID number sequence.

The searcher now has a problem. What if the object of the search is Will Sutherland? Was his name William or Willis, or just plain Will? If he was known as Bill, does one search under the B, or under the W? What if Will was really his middle name? The file is constructed with no presumptions; if the record from which the Family Group Sheet is transcribed said Bill, then William is found under B, and Thomas William is found under T, not under W as all of his descendants might suppose.

There is one line which persisted in naming their offspring Rolly, Rollie, Rawley, Raleigh, and even Roland; whatever sounded alike. You are on your own here, as you are with Irvin and Ervin; they are filed as the records gave them. The same person often has the name spelled differently on each list of taxables and census returns; and Sutherland has many, many variations. Some errors are produced from careless penmanship and others from those who try to read it. There was also a high percentage of illiteracy in those log cabins, and not much better in the county offices; differing dialects between the speaker and writer; and a lot of 'sounds-like' spelling. You need both experience and imagination to crack some of these puzzles. Sometimes the only way is to see the original writing to eliminate spelling and transcription errors. Spencerian script is often a puzzle in itself, but at least those writers were educated. In working with genealogies which represent years of research by the author, evidence of his skills, acquired as time passed, are apparent, and he is far less dogmatic after several of his mistakes have become embarrassingly clear.

The next set of records which came to our attention were those compiled by Thomas Sutherland Tucker of Kernersville, North Carolina. Tommie became fascinated by the stories of a remote North Carolina valley, largely populated by a branch of Sutherlands who descended from an Alexander Sutherland who deserted the British Army at Yorktown in 1781 when it became obvious that he was fighting in a lost cause. In a long-standing Scots tradition, Alex took to the hills and did not stop until he crossed the Blue Ridge. Alex and his descendants are identified by the ID symbol 2.

A set of records, compiled by Elijah T. Sutherlin over a period of time, were published as the 1941 annual report of the Clan Southerland Association under the title "The Sutherland Family in America". This booklet was widely distributed to repositories throughout the country and is often quoted by searchers seeking roots.

An ID was assigned for each progenitor identified in that booklet. There are not as many IDs assigned as there are families identified, since inter-relationships have been discovered since its publication some forty years ago, or have been assumed on the basis of Henry C. Sutherland's hypothesis. These assumptions will be continued until the hypothesis on which they are based is documented as being incorrect. Contemporary originals are considered as *proof* in professional genealogy.

Dr. W. Dallas Herring, historian of the Clan Southerland Association, living at Rose Hill, North Carolina, has a duplicate set of our Family Group Records.

Several other members of the association, descendants of 1, are also members of this society.

Following transcription of the *Sutherland Family in America*, the publication *Sutherland Records*, by Douglas Merritt of Rhinebeck, New York, done in 1918, was put on Family Group Records. Merritt collected data on families originating in the lower Hudson Valley of New York State which tantalizingly appear to be related, and descended from a member of the Duke of Perth's colony at Perth Amboy, New Jersey, 1684, but the connections have not been established. By the time that transcription of Merritt's records began, numerical digits for progenitors had been exhausted, so alphabetical symbols were adopted; the letters 'I' and 'O' are omitted because they resemble one and zero respectively.

Some Descendants of John Counts of Glade Hollow provided many Family Group Sheets while using up only one symbol, and *The Uriah Sutherland Family*, by James Logan Sutherland fits into Henry C. Sutherland's hypothesis, although Logan Sutherland rejects it and continues the search for Uriah's antecedents.

This disputation occurs many times throughout our records; individuals do not accept certain evidence as conclusive, and this spurs more research. Henry himself has found no proof that his ancestor, David Sutherland of Charles County, Maryland, descends from Alexander of York, but fits him into the hypothesis until proved one way or the other.

Does finding an earlier ancestor for a progenitor require a change of identifying symbol? Not at all, if sufficient notation is made on the Family Group Sheet of the former progenitor that his antecedents will be found under another symbol so the searcher may note the transition.

Does proof of a different order of births of the children require a change of IDs? No, use of the way the order was originally established prevents the reassignment and correction of perhaps hundreds of records.

What if I am searching for a person for whom there is no record of his adult life, i.e., he is not on file as a head-of-household? The answer to this question is the same as to the question, "How do I find female Sutherlands who married outside the surname?" For these individuals an 'offspring file' of 3 x 5 cards has been made which refers one back to the father's name and ID number. When possible, the date of birth and location of residence is also on the card with the name of the spouse and the date of the marriage. If the person sought is, say, Mary Sutherland, and a date and place associated with her life are known, all 'Mary' cards are pulled, and each is compared with the known facts until a few 'possibles' are found. These few can usually be researched to determine to which parents they belong.

Members pedigree charts and lineage charts are being used to supplement the files. A member's earliest known ancestor is sometimes located in the files, and continuity is established. A 'progenitor list' has been established to account for each symbol assigned and to serve as an active research list. Occasionally a listing is made of members and their progenitors, to alert other searchers not to omit unrelated Sutherlands from their searches.

Each piece of genealogical data acquired by 'an sennacaidh' is examined to determine where it fits into the system, and if an earlier ancestor is found for a member other than the progenitor, the member is informed. He may decide for himself whether to accept or reject the new information.

With three-digit identifiers, about 17,000 progenitors can be designated, hence the B series has been assigned to the Duffus Sept, C to the Grays, D to the Oliphants, and E to the Mowat tribe. That should take care of things until we have some Cheynes or Federiths.

It should be apparent to all that data on families must be submitted to keep the research system viable. Members should prepare a Family Group Sheet for each head-of-household shown on their lineage charts, and they should not be loathe to include all their known relatives bearing clan surnames. Nor should they omit records of their children and grandchildren, who may in time be objects of research themselves.

Computerization of the records would permit searches for families by locality. A person resident of Missouri, known to be born in Indiana, could perhaps be found from a list of 'possibles'. Or, all persons born in a certain time-period could be extracted for examination. All females marrying a Johnson could be 'dumped' (printed out) at one time. The capabilities are interesting, but the equipment, or time-sharing is more expensive than we can afford at our present membership level. The entry of our data onto computer memory discs or tapes would also require a great deal of effort. However, compared to the fees one must pay for professional research, and the effort expended in do-it-yourself research, such amounts, in total, would seem miniscule.

A policy of 'no research for non-members' has been adopted because it is membership dues which make our effort possible by paying for supplies, equipment and postage. Any non-member who enquires about a specific person is only told whether or not that person is contained in the file, and an application for membership is included with the response. The LDS (Mormons) will microfilm our records for permanent preservation, and make a copy for our use. Catch-22 is that those records then become available to any searcher at the Salt Lake City Library, or any of its branches. Should our records be preserved for posterity in this manner? Besides the set of duplicate records held by Dr. Herring, another set is being sent to the Historian of the Clan Sutherland Society in Scotland, and there is a third set to be deposited in some selected place to prevent loss by fire or flood, insects or mischief.

Members may request copies of any record on file; they will be furnished at cost. Such a request means that our genealogist must select the proper document from the file, travel to the copier and return, paying the copying fee, provide packaging and postage, and travel to the post office. This is an awkward arrangement which could be solved with an office-copier and a postal scale, but can we afford it? Is there enough demand for the service?

Research for the antecedents for known progenitors proposes several more questions. Presently, 'an sennacaidh' searches his personal library to discover sources to recommend to the inquirer for the conduct of his own research. Should an effort be made by the society to aid the individual? Should an effort be made to obtain general information which may include Sutherland data? Should we pay for surname print-outs from computer-indexed research services? Our present data-bank is very weak in Tennessee, Alabama, South Carolina and Georgia, as well as New Jersey and the New England states. Should we promote an effort by the Council of Scottish Clan Associations to conduct or sponsor the publication of Scottish emigrant records?

What is the point of all this genealogical effort? The American Bicentennial doubtless spurred many persons to a consciousness of their ancestry, especially among some of us smug enough to brag about ancestors who were here 150 years before that. Alex Haley, with his book and TV program 'Roots', no doubt popularized the search, but a surname society, in and of itself, denotes an interest in one's heritage. Many wish to know more about their family trees, but either do not know how to go about it, or cannot, or will not expend the effort necessary to the search; only the wealthy can commission a genealogist to prepare a family history.

The Clan Sutherland Society in Scotland is not conducting the same kind of effort we are. Their sometimes-spoken opinion of us is that we are intent on preserving a non-existent slice of Scottish life that has long gone by. They speak thus of our Highland Games and our folk-dress in out-of-date styles; *their* Games and garb are more of an on-going culture. Their genealogies are more a history of nobility and gentry and land-transfers than a search for common ancestors. If they could be persuaded to collect and organize their own family trees, the opportunities for divulging relationships would be greatly enhanced. Hob-nobbing with the gentry seems to be the aim for more than a few members, both here and there.

The search for important members in our families often obscures the fact that there are also a number of rascals and unfortunates in our family trees. Sutherlands *do* commit social errors; there are several female heads-of-households, duly entered in alphabetical order; there are patricides, shootists, bigamists, thieves and victims, as well as doctors, ministers, attorneys, farmers, dog-trainers, feed-merchants and livestock dealers. There are those who struck it rich in the goldfields, and those who died in their efforts, but it is all a wonderful story of self-reliance and endurance in taming a wild New World.

Albonico May	11-311#	Philemon, Pr. Edw. Co., VA b c1758
Anderson Carole	AT	James in Golspie, b 1825
	FJ	Anne in Clyne, b 1781
Anderson Harriet	AT	James in Golspie, b 1825
	FJ	Anne in Clyne, b 1781
Black Donald	G	James in Golspie, b 1797
Bolding Bonnie	1 321	Davie, Charles Co, MD d 1748
Boothe Edward	1 134#	Joseph, Albemarle Co, VA d 1801
Bratten Betty	2	Alexander, Montgomery Co, VA li 1781
Brittner Erna	L	John in Dornoch b 1751
Burke William	HC	James, Laurel Co, KY b 1849
Burt Mary	2#	Alexander, Montgomery Co, VA li 1781
Carpenter Carole	*	16824 Melbourne Dr., Laurel, MD
Carpenter Laura	*	16824 Melbourne Dr., Laurel, MD
Chambers Thornton	FB	William in Aberdeen, li 1822
Chaney William	*#	206 Riggs Pl., Belen, NM
Chayne Robert	*#	4519 Raymar Dr., Orlando, FL
Cheney Arthur		23911 Jamestown Court, Farmington, MI
Cheney Charles		3611 Kelway Avenue, Charlotte, NC

Chivers Grace	*#	333 Middlesworth Avenue, N. Canton, OH
Christensen Betty	B	William, Dutchess Co, NY, m 1720
	B	William, Columbia Co, NH, b1741
Colley Jasper	R	Jamie, Bedford Co, VA, li 1781
Colton Yuvetta	HP#	John, York Co, N.B., d 1822, Black Watch
Cornell Thomas	FL	Angus in Dornoch, m 1846
Crawford Hadley	11 212	William, Burke Co, NC, li 1790
Curtiss Dorothy	2	Alexander, Montgomery Co, VA, li 1787
Davenport Fred	11 212	William, Burke Co, NC, li 1790
Davenport Lou Ann	AY	George W, SC, b 1813
Davis, Mrs. John R	*	109 Royal Road, Oxford, NC
Doty Sandra	R	Jamie, Bedford Co, VA, li 1781
Duffus Gordon	BA	Alexander Duffus in Elgin b 1778
Duffus James	BB	William Duffus in Banffshire, b 1842
Duffus Roy	BB	William Duffus in Banffshire, b 1842
Duffus W.H.	*	20 Brower Avenue, Woodmere, NY
Duffus, William C.	BC	Peter Duffus in Dundee, b 1852
Duffus, Willilam C., Jr.	BC	Peter Duffus in Dundee, b 1852
Dye Sylvia	R	Jamie, Bedford Co, VA, li 1781
Elliott, Emogene	*#	R.D. 1, Box 248, Fayette City, PA
Ely Emma	B	William, Dutchess Co, NY, m 1720
Erdman Donald	*	P.O. Box 394, Kodiak, AK
Fabri Violet	*	4315 Grace Street, Schiller Park, IL
Ford Agnes	R	Jamie, Bedford Co, VA, li 1781
Foster Stephen	*	nee Southerland, Richmond, VA, b 1943
Fox Elizabeth	*#	150 Woodbridge Drive, Palm Beach, FL
Freeman Sue	FK	Louisa, TN, b 1826
Gale Brad	2	Alexander, Montgomery Co, VA, li 1787
Gamewell, Joanne	G	James in Golspie, b 1797
Gray Davis	CA	Thomas Gray in Lanark, b 1772
Gray Frederick	CH	Alexander Gray, Mecklenburg Co, NC, b 1750
Gray James	CG	James Gray, Kenton Co, KY, b 1891
Gray John	CB	George Gray, Eloika Lake, WA, li 1904
Gray Malcolm	CF	John Gray, Renfrewshire, li 1773
Griswold Ruth	V	William in Kildonan, b 1761
Guyton James	*	8956 Hickory Hill Lane, Knoxville, TN
Hack Jessie	EA	James Mowat in Stirlingshire, b 1840
Hawes Mrs. C.F.	1342	Capt. Robert, Richmond, VA, b 1722
Helmick Cozette	*#	6126 Edgewood Terrace, Alexandria, VA
Herring Dallas	1342	Capt. Robert, Richmond, VA, b 1742
Hinks Harvey	AL	Robert in Golspie, b 1847
Holcomb Brent	HB	Philip, Pittsylvania Co, VA, li 1775
Hosmer Patricia	HK	Margaret, Franklin Co, VA, b 1731
Howard Marjorie	1 321	David, Charles Co, MD, d 1748
Hukel Dorothy	BD	James Duffus in Oyne, b 1796
Hunter Diane	AX	Isabella in Golspie, m 1867
Hurayt Sarah	Z	John, Columbia Co, GA, b 1754

Husted Susan	*	Aramco, Box 5868, Dhahran, Saudi Arabia
Hutchings Patricia	AV	Mordecai, Orange Co, NC, b c1740
Jasso Judith	*	14906 Maywood, Chino, CA
Johnson Forrest	A	William, Orange Co, NY, b 1690
Jones Carol	U	John in Findochty, li 1840
Jones James	1132#	George, Pittsylvania Co, VA, b 1729
Jones Mary	FH	William, Dodge Co, GA, li c1850
Kidd Glennis	*#	3653 Ship Chandlers Whf, Virginia Beach, VA
Kimball Laura	V#	William in Kildonan, b 1758
Kirkham Elaine,	AW	Alexander, Lanark Co, Ont., b 1829
Klute Robert	HF#	Robert, Colchester Co, N.S., b 1802
Lange Elizabeth	FF	John in Wick, b 1859
Leel Woodruff	EA	Christian Mowat in Pitsligo, b 1804
Mahoney Margaret	CC	Alexander Gray, Portsmouth, Hants, b 1919
Martin Mildred	M2	John in Clyne, b 1742
McGinness Nancy	*	17708 Shady Mill Road, Derwood, MD
Melville Andy	S	Donald in Golspie, m c1792
Melville Dorothy	S	Donald in Golspie, m c1792
Michel James	2	Alexander, Montgomery Co, VA, li 1787
Miller Evelyn	ED	John Mowatt, St. Andrews, N.B., d 1821
Moffatt Jerrie	2#	Alexander, Montgomery Co, VA, li 1787
Mowat Harris	EB	Donald Mowat in Aberdeen, b 1894
Mowat James	*	2410 South Blvd, Port Richey, FL
Mowat James	EC	Benjamin Mowat in E. Watten, b 1838
Mucciante Iverne	UU	George, Frederick Co, VA, li 1795
Munsey Frances	*	812 Highland Avenue, Bluefield, WV
Munsey Jack	*	P.O., Box 28012, Washington, D.C.
Nichols Nina	BE	John Duffus in Aberdeen, li 1842
Olson Anita	AC	Elizabeth, Hartford Co, MD, b 1783
Olmstead Sally	*	RFD 1, Box 198, Brattleboro, CT
Osborne Henry	AR	Christina in Sutherlandshire, m 1781
Pagenhardt Lucy		Jamie, Bedford Co, VA l8 1781
Pahnke Judith	9	John in Kildonan, b 1783
	MI	John in Clyne, b 1742
	V	William in Balvaliach, b 1758
Papadinas Rowena	EA	Christian Mowat in Pitsligo, b 1804
Perkins Carmel	HR	William, TN, b 1817
Pfister Nina	DC	William Oliphant in Alloway, b 1751
Poole Marjorie	AC	Elizabeth, Harford Co, MD, b 1783
Pratt Helen	RR	Daniel, New Hanover Co, NC, b 1753
Saville Frank	AY	Margaret, Derby, Eng, b 1879
Sawyer Joan	HR#	William, TV, b 1817
Schetky Gerald	DA	Eliza Oliphant, Burlington Co, NJ, m 1865
Scholz Theresa	R	Jamie, Bedford Co, VA li 1781
Schremp Janice	M1	George in Clyne, b 1741
Semann, Michael	1 321#	David, Charles Co, MD, d 1748
Sergent Janice	R	Jamie, Bedford Co, VA li 1781
Sessi Grace	*#	Route 1, Box 174, Hamilton, VA

Shoude Roger	*	8256 Penrod, Detroit MI
Shoun Frances	*#	RFD 3, Box 131, Mountain City, TN
Simpson Emily	11 312 12m#	Margaret, Fanin Co, TX, m 1859
Smith Jane Grant	Y	Robert 'Lubec' in Clyne, b 1805
Smith Audrey	RR	Daniel, New Hanover Co, NC, b 1753
Smith Leonard	*	1426 Glengarry Road, Pasadena, CA
Sorrows Lucille	AJ	Daniel in Wick, b c1804
Southerland George	*	6305 Forest Drive, Signal Mtn., TN
Southerland Henry	1 342	Capt. Robert, Richmond VA, b 1722
Southerland John	1 342	Capt. Robert, Richmond VA, b 1722
Southerland Ray	1 321	David, Charles Co, MD, d 1748
Southerland Robert	11 312	Jesse, Stokes Co, NC, li 1790
Southerland Sallie	13 433	Alexander, Duplin Co, NC, b c1790
Southerland William	RR	Daniel, New Hanover Co, NC, b 1753
Spraggins Beverly	DD	John Oliphant in Pencaitland, b c1635
Spencer Barbara	V#	William in Balvaliach, b 1758
Stangl Dorothy	FR	William in Inverness, li 1870
Stone Susan	AV	William, NS, li 1845
Srathnaver Lord	AAA#	Tanist, Clan Sutherland
Stratigo, Dorothy	*	4646 Gatewood Avenue, Columbus, GA
Stuart Elsie	HG	John in Lothbeg, b 1764
Sunderland Edward	*	15 Strong Road, S. Windsor, CT
Sutherlin William	HL	James, Northumberland, Eng., li 1836
Sutherland Angus	*	3114 Mary St., Coconut Grove, FL
Sutherland Angus W.	HN#	James in Reay, b 1852
Sutherland Arthur	GW	Alexander, Washington Co, PA, li 1850
Sutherland Bernie	R	Jamie, Bedford Co, VA, li 1781
Sutherland Betty	HS#	John, Prince William Co, VA, b 1770
Sutherland C. Bruce	AA	James in Latheron, b 1777
Sutherland C. Bruce	YY	Janet in Noddingham, b 1777
Sutherland Cam	*	250 Garr, Flemingsburg, KY
Sutherland Carl	XX	James, Culpeper Co, VA, b 1764
Sutherland Carl Jr.	XX	James, Culpeper Co, VA, b 1764
Sutherland Chas. Mm	HE	Robert in Alford, b c1840
Sutherland Chas. V.	VV#	Uriah, Frederick Co, VA, li 1787
Sutherland David A.	S#	Donald in Golspie, m c1792
Sutherland David E	HD*	John Tate Sutherland m 1880, Cottonplant, FL
Sutherland David S.	GW	Alexander, Washington Co, PA, li 1850
Sutherland Don E	*#	P.O. Box 3101, Saratoga, CA
Sutherland Don G.	*	4160 Segren, Lakewood, CA
Sutherland Don R.	T	Donald in Ragag, b 1790
Sutherland Edward	*	One Mount Airy Drive, Paris, KY
Sutherland Countess Elizabeth		Chief, Clan Sutherland
Sutherland Elizabeth	1 134	Joseph, Albemarle Co, VA, d 1801
Sutherland Fred	2#	Alexander, Montgomery Co, VA, li 1787
Sutherland George	M1	George in Clyne, b 1740
Sutherland Gertrude	AG	Donald in Lairg, b 1782
Sutherland Harry	ZZ	Robert, Colchester Co, NS, b 1859

	GZ	John from Clyne, 1825
Sutherland Henry	1 321	David, Charles Co, MD, d 1748
Sutherland Howard	HQ	Thomas, Wythe Co, VA, li 1895
Sutherland Hugh	*	130 E, Blue Mtn. Way, Claremont, CA
Sutherland Jack	AK	Alexander in Orphir, b 1850
Sutherland James	*	501 Valley Road, Fayetteville, NC
Sutherland Jas. C.	FP	John, Floyd Co, IN, m 1818
Sutherland James E.	FS	John, Pope Co, IL, li 1818
Sutherland James M.	RR	Daniel, New Hanover Co, NC, b 1753
Sutherland Janice	HJ	Alexander in Edinburgh, b 1817
Sutherland Jean W.	9	John in Kildonan, b 1763
	M2	John in Clyne, b 1742
	V	William in Balvaliach, b 1758
Sutherland Jean L.	*	1449 Revere Avenue, San Jose, CA
Sutherland Jerry	M2	John in Clyne, b 1742
Sutherland John A.	*	6971 Brookford Ave, SW, Waynesburg, OH
Sutherland John C.	A	William, Orange Co, NY, b 1690
Sutherland John D.	B	William, Dutchess Co, NY, m 1720
Sutherland John H	*	230 Chapman Drive, Corte Madera, CA
Sutherland J. Herb	XX	James, Culpeper Co, VA, b 1764
Sutherland John M.	*	P.O. Box 474, Wytheville, VA
Sutherland John R.	B	William, Dutchess Co, NY, m 1720
Sutherland Jock	G	James in Golspie, b 1797
Sutherland John Jr.	G	James in Golspie, b 1797
Sutherland John W.		David, Frederick Co, VA, 1787
Sutherland Kathy	R	Jamie, Bedford Co, VA, li 1781
Sutherland Lawrence	M2	John in Clyne, b 1740
Sutherland Lewis	FU	James in Glasgow, b c1840
Sutherland Linda	M2	John in Clyne, b 1740
Sutherland Lloyd	*	1426 Barker Dr., Columbia, SC
Sutherland Mary	M2	John in Clyne, b 1740
Sutherland Michael	2	Alexander, Montgomery Co, VA, li 1787
Sutherland Milne	JJ	William in Dundee, b 1892
Sutherland Muriel	R	Jamie, Bedford Co, VA, li 1781
Sutherland Paul	GW	Alexander, Washington Co, PA, li 1850
Sutherland Peter	*	2055 N. Rodney Drive, Los Angeles, CA
Sutherland Robt. D.	11 313	Philemon, Prince Edward Co, VA, b c1758
Sutherland Robt. L.	*	308 N. Chester Rd., Swarthmore, PA
Sutherland Robt. W.	HU	James I, Henrico Co, VA, b 1789
Sutherland Ronald	M2	John in Clyne, b 1740
Sutherland Roy	RR	Daniel, New Hanover Co, NC, b 1753
Sutherland Scott	M2	John in Clyne, b 1740
Sutherland Susan	*	240 Mercer Street, New York City
Sutherland Thos. J.	*	19 Viejo, Irvine, CA
Sutherland Thos. P.		Box 1, Rte. 3, R.R. 1, Calgary, Alberta
Sutherland Vernon G.		Alexander, Washington Co, PA, li 1850
Sutherland Vernon H.	2	Alexander, Montgomery Co, VA, li 1787
Sutherland Wm. Alan	AN	William in Lybster, b 1827

Sutherland Wm. Anderson	Z	John, Columbia Co, GA, b 1754
Sutherland Wm. F.	*	R.D. 5, Box 195, Apollo, PA
Sutherland Willie C.	1 114	Joseph, King William Co, VA, li 1776
Sutherlin Eric	FM	James, Putnam Co, IN, b 1849
	FY	Lewis, Kentucky, b 1818
Sutherlin George	L 132	George, Pittsylvania Co, VA, b 1729
Sutherlin James	11 212#	William, Stokes Co, NC, li 1790
Sutherlin Robert	FM	James, Putnam Co, IN b 1849
Thrasher Billie	FG	Thomas, Early Co, GA, m 1840
Tiller Bertha	R	Jamie, Bedford Co, VA, li 1871
Toney Josephine	FE	David in Queensferry, li 1800
Topp Howard	FD	Alexander in Elgin
Townsend Elizabeth	HR#	William, Tennessee, b 1817
Tucker Hazel	2	Alexander, Montgomery Co, VA, li 1787
Tucker Patsy	HR	William, Tennessee, b 1817
Tucker Thomas	2	Alexander, Montgomery Co, VA, li 1787
Van Dorn George	M2	John in Clyne, b 1740
Weeks Jane	MM	James, Nova Scotia, li 1894
Weitzen Roxie	R#	Jamie, Bedford Co, VA, li 1781
Westphal Katherine	DB	Barbara Oliphant, Carlisle, Eng., m 1796
Whipple Laura	1 132	George, Pittsylvania Co, VA, b 1729
White Barbara	HT#	Gilbert in Rassay, li 1805
White Elizabeth	1 132	George, Pittsylvania Co, VA, b 1729
White E. Ken	FH	William, Dodge Co, VA, li 1850
Williams Ginger		
Windham James	*	4610 Guilford Road, College Park, MD
Windham James	*	4610 Guilford Road, College Park, MD
Zook Donald	AZ	Donald in Lairg, b 1767

*indicates that the lineage of this member is not known to the Sennachaidh. Names dates and places for grandparents are sought. #indicates a lineage reported since 15 August 1882.

b indicates year of birth.

m indicates year of marriage.

d indicates year of death.

li indicates evidence the person was living at that place and time.

in is a Scottish expression indicating residence but not ownership. Locations can be found in *A Genealogical Gazetteer of Scotland* by Frank Smith, F.S.G.

c indicates 'about'. Constructive evidence gives an approximate date.

Numerical symbols commencing with digit 1 indicate a theoretical link to Alexander Southerland, transported to Virginia in 1654.

The 234 people listed descend from 103 different progenitors: 80 Sutherlands, 5 Duffus; 7 Grays, 4 Oliphants, and 7 Mowats.

If you find any errors, or new material, you are invited to report it to 1509 21st Avenue, Rock Island IL, 61201, USA.

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.

Mayors of Toronto, Volume 1, 1834-1899, by Victor L. Russell. ISBN 0-919822-77-0. The Boston Mills Press, Erin, Ontario. 158 pages, 6 x 9, \$14.95, plus \$1 postage.*

Some 29 men graced the chair of Mayor of Toronto in the 65-year period between 1834 and 1899, beginning with William Lyon Mackenzie, by all odds one of the most important men in the history of Canada. Few others ever attained his fame, but the names of many of the incumbents deserve to be better known than they are.

Victor Russell has produced a cleanly written, interesting record of these men, and their brief biographies should at least help to set their records straight before the bar of history.

The city is a far cry today from what it was then, but the job of mayor was no less difficult then than it is now. Mackenzie, says Russell "was Mayor of an isolated colonial outpost with a population of less than 10,000, whose streets were unpaved, whose buildings were predominantly wooden and that was, for all intents and purposes, void of municipal services . . . by 1899, John Shaw was presiding over a City Council that represented a population of 193,246, boasted of many services such as a full-scale professional police force of some 300 men and nearly 200 miles of sewers; in all the City Council for 1899 administered an annual budget of more than \$8,000,000."

People make a country, and a history. That's why we're delighted to see this new volume on Toronto's mayors, and why we can recommend it to anyone interested in the history of one of the most dynamic cities in North America.

Family History in Prince Edward Island: A Genealogical Research Guide, compiled by Orlo Jones. The Prince Edward Island Heritage Foundation, 1981. 42 pages, softbound, 8½ x 11, \$3.50, plus \$1 postage.*

Prince Edward Island's records, simply because they're relatively limited in scope, are so much better organized than those of any other province in Canada that genealogical research is a real delight. This little guide, published by the Prince Edward Island Heritage Foundation is really the key to the records.

In fact, when you check in the door of the Heritage Foundation building in Charlottetown, you sign in, read this guide, and then start researching the Master Name Index. We won't attempt to describe here what the Index contains, but suggest that if you're planning a P.E.I. vacation you get a copy of this guide in advance, call or write ahead for the time you're planning to be there (because space is sometimes limited), and then just go ahead with your search. Everything you need to know has been thoughtfully provided in this excellent guide — even to a list of people available to do private research if you can't go yourself. GH

An Index of Family Tree Climbers: New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Maine, by Leatha Boudreau Sisson. ISBN 0-9690355-1-9. Sisson Genealogical Publications, 1982. 38 pages, softbound, 8½ x 11, \$9, plus \$1 postage.*

This useful work gives the names and addresses of people known to be interested in genealogical research in the area indicated by its title. It doesn't cover everyone, of course, but was compiled by Leatha Sisson because, as she says: "While living in Maine my work took me into many rural areas and I often met people with surnames I had known in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Many of us are related, back and forth across the border, and I often met people in Maine with old family records and pictures of early New Brunswick

families, and people from Maine and Nova Scotia travelling to New Brunswick to search for their family records.

"I wanted to find the records that are miles and miles from our Provincial and State archives and thereby help many people to compile their family trees."

We can't think of a better way of going about it. So if you think you have lost ancestors in this area of the country you might begin your search (or add to your knowledge) by getting a copy of this unique little index and trying a few 'cold-call' letters on families with the names you're searching. GH

Nearby History, by David E. Kyvig & Myron A. Marty. ISBN 0-910050-59-7. American Association for State and Local History, 1982. 300 pages, hard bound, 6 x 9, \$18.75 plus \$1 postage.*

If you ever need a book to convince (a) yourself, and (b) others of the value of local history and/or genealogy, you should read and absorb the arguments in this volume. For this is really a guide for those of us, in school or out, who seek guidance in investigating the complete history of their immediate environment — their communities, families, institutions, and cultural artifacts.

This book was written, in the words of the authors "to bring together historians of all kinds, professionally trained or self-taught, focused on an individual topic or more universal study, in order to develop a more comprehensive, balanced view of the past." It begins with a poem by Bertolt Brecht.

Who built the seven towers of Thebes?
The books are filled with names of kings.
Was it kings who hauled the craggy blocks of stone?
And Babylon, so many times destroyed,
Who built the city up each time?

...

So many particulars.
So many questions.

There is more of the same — the message being that curiosity is the beginning of wisdom. The authors' theme is that while many people believe with Henry Ford that "history is bunk", nearby history — even for Ford, is the stuff of life, and as such deserves a fairly careful and methodical examination.

The whole idea is to approach 'nearby history' as a whole — not to limit it to a concept of place, or relationship (family history), or objects. This book is, as the authors insist "intended as a guide to help the interested person, with many resources or with few, explore elements of nearby history: families, houses, farms, neighborhoods, churches, schools, businesses, civic organizations, public buildings, and communities. In fact, if the editors of CANADIAN GENEALOGIST were to espouse a 'creed' it might well be within the context of the arguments laid out here. Because the authors of this book insist that things be seen in relation to each other; that *every* aspect of 'nearby history' be examined in the quest for the accuracy of the collective memory.

The result is that in twelve chapters, Kyvig and Marty explore in detail various aspects of nearby history. The chapter on "Why Nearby History" should be required reading for every local historical and genealogical association, both in Canada and the United States. Other chapters deal with focusing on possibilities; traces and storytelling; researching various public documents; finding and using unpublished material; using oral history effectively; using photos and other visual documents; analyzing and locating artifacts; surveying and understanding the cultural landscape; historical preservation; research, writing, taking notes, and leaving a record; and finally linking the particular (your story) to the universal (everyone's story).

I found this book stimulating, informative and practical. While many of its appendices apply particularly to the U.S. scene, the advice is universal, and can be applied anywhere, in any culture, at any time.

Occasionally, even seasoned editors and historians can find themselves at a loss for words when confronted with naked cynicism and the 'Doubting Thomas' syndrome. This book is a good antidote if you've recently suffered through such an experience.

Moreover, it's a first-rate teaching aid. If you're preparing a course, or are thinking about taking a family or an organization through the 'let's publish a local history' experience, read this book first. It will help clarify your thinking, and organize your research efforts. GH

The Young Vincent Massey, by Claude Bissell. ISBN 0-8020-2398-3. University of Toronto Press, 1981. 270 pages, hard bound, illustrated, indexed, \$22.50 plus \$1 postage.*

This is a fascinating biography of the early years of a man who was to gain lasting fame by becoming the country's first Canadian-born Governor-General. Scion of a wealthy family with Methodist and American ties, Massey was to emerge in later life as what we now like to think of as the quintessential Canadian, a man interested in the arts, an innovator, politician, and diplomat.

The period in Massey's life described as the youthful years stretches from 1906, when he entered the University of Toronto, to 1935, when he left Canada to take up his appointment as high commissioner to the United Kingdom — the years from 19 to 45. It may seem strange to most of us to picture this period as a time of protest against his inheritance, but that is exactly what these years symbolized for Massey, and Bissell draws them skillfully in chapters dealing with the family's inheritance, his undergraduate years, and the establishment of Hart House. Massey emerges from these pages not as a rebel, but as a thinker who is systematically examining his inheritance to determine what better can be done with it.

There is so much here that gives a portrait of a remarkable man, it's difficult to pick and choose. Did you know, for instance, that Massey was only an 'indifferent' student — largely because of his heavy involvement in extra-curricular affairs at U of T. Did you realize he wrote poetry? He did, and some remarkable verse, too. He had a heavy involvement in the planning, and ultimately the direction of Hart House, a cultural centre which has left its mark on generations of Canadians.

He went to Washington as Canada's first minister there; was prominent in educational circles; helped reorganize the Liberal party; flirted with the idea of replacing Mackenzie King; married Alice Parkin and built Batterwood, near Port Hope; was a leading collector of modern Canadian art. The list seems endless.

If there is a Canadian aristocracy, Vincent and his colleagues certainly belonged to it. This book gives a clear impression not only of Vincent Massey as a young man, but also of a way of life virtually unknown to most Canadians. For that reason, and because it reveals so much of a man known and respected throughout the country it is a book well worth reading. GH

George-Etienne Cartier: Montreal Bourgeois, by Brian Young. ISBN 0-7735-0371-4 pa. McGill-Queen's University Press, 1981. 181 pages, softbound, 6 x 9, illustrated, indexed, \$11.95 plus \$1 postage.*

Another biography of a fascinating Canadian is that of George Etienne Cartier. Cartier has long been thought of, together with Macdonald, as one of *the* fathers of Confederation, and a French-Canadian politician truly representative of his era.

In this study, Brian Young shows him in a different role — that of spokesman for the Montreal Bourgeoisie, and as a key figure in the transformation of Quebec's landholding, legal, business and educational institutions. The work also pays considerable attention to details of Cartier's life as a family man.

Cartier was a fascinating and tragic man in many ways. He was always a political power to be reckoned with, but following Confederation ill-health and alienation from his working-class constituency resulted in his defeat at the polls. His marriage disintegrated, and his last portraits reveal an exhausted and embattled victim of Bright's disease no longer able to cope with the trials being visited upon him. He died in London on 20 May 1873, and received a state funeral in Montreal on 13 June.

In tracing Cartier's family and life, author Young has utilized an interesting chrono-

logical table method showing not only his descent, but important events both in his life and those of his ancestors. The tables, on facing pages, compare events and dates in his personal and professional lives under the headings of family, residence, law practice, investments, politics, awards & offices, and historical events. The result is a remarkable and graphic picture of the life of a unique man and an example family researchers might well choose to emulate in their own work. GH.

A Bibliography of Canadian Folklore in English, compiled by Edith Fowke and Carole Henderson Carpenter. ISBN 3020-2394-0. University of Toronto Press, 1981. 272 pages, hard bound, 6 x 9, \$25 plus \$1 postage.*

The Fowke and Henderson bibliography has marginal interest for genealogists, but is another of those research tools you might not immediately think of turning to in your search for lost ancestors. There are several chapters, however, which will be of specific interest to genealogists.

One deals with folk speech and naming (chapter 6), and includes useful references to published provincial and local 'books of names'. Another deals with folklife and customs (chapter 9). In the case of the latter, the chapter is subdivided into sections which deal with Anglophone, Celtic, Francophone, Indian and Inuit customs. There is, as well, a 'general' section, and one on 'other cultural groups.'

This is a bibliography that will help you 'put some flesh on the bones'. It may also lead you into looking at additional material that might not, at first, have occurred to you to research. GH

The Rising in Western Upper Canada, 1837-8: The Duncombe Revolt and After, by Colin Read. ISBN 0-8020-6495-7 pa. University of Toronto Press, 1982. 327 pages, softbound, 6 x 9, maps, index, \$14.95, plus \$1 postage.*

The more I learn of Canadian history, the more I realize just how badly it was taught during my school years, and the more I suspect that not much better attention is being paid to it today. Did you ever hear of a Rebellion of 1837 known as The Duncombe Revolt? If you answer yes, chances are you're from the area in which it occurred. If no, then join the rest of us. To me, the Rebellion of 1837 was Mackenzie. Period.

I am now enlightened. The Duncombe Revolt may, in its way, have been as important as Mackenzie's much better publicized rebellion, and when the two are viewed as part of a general pattern of discontent and uprising, it is no wonder the British authorities feared for their colony.

The Duncombe Revolt was led by Dr. Charles Duncombe of Burford in southwestern Upper Canada, gathering 500 men near Brantford. However you feel about the teaching of Canadian history, or the 1837 Rebellion, as a genealogist you will find this book a goldmine of information.

For Colin Read has appended to his book nine large appendices, and an enormous bibliography on the Rebellion. But it's the appendices genealogists will drool over. They actually *list* the men that took part in the Revolt — by name, and the charges that were brought against them.

Appendix 1 lists the rebels. Many are the familiar family names you'll find in this list: Beamer, Carman, Case, Doan, Duncombe, Fisher, Hagerman, Lancaster, Malcolm, Nicholls, Poole, Snider, Steele, Tidey, Van Arnam, and so on. Appendix 2 lists those who aided the rebels. Appendix 3 lists suspected traitors. These were men who were named as having been in arms, or aiding the rebels, but were not apprehended.

Appendix 4 list Bayham Loyalists, and there are many well known family names in this list as well. Appendix 5 lists Bayham rebels. Appendix 6 lists those bound over in the rebel area in December 1837 for reasons unknown. Appendix 7 lists those charged with offences unconnected with the Duncombe Rising. One of these was Philip Beamer; another James Dace. Both aided William Lount's attempt to escape. Appendix 8 lists those bailed or imprisoned suspected of being implicated in the Duncombe Rising on evidence that now seems insufficient or contradictory. A final Appendix 9 lists simply 'Norwich Men.'

The bibliography is a first-rate compilation of known and unknown sources on the Revolt, and includes a list of many unpublished primary sources. Throughout the book

there is a remarkable series of maps showing when the area was settled; by whom; where the settlement concentrations were; where various religious groups were clustered. There is one truly fascinating map which shows in which areas the rebels were clustered, and a specific map of Bayham township showing concentrations of rebels and loyalists. All in all, this is a truly revealing book, and one which genealogists will find fascinating. If you had an ancestor in either group your chances of locating him in this revolt are excellent. GH

The Beginning of Things in Wellington and Waterloo Counties: with particular reference to Guelph, Galt and Kitchener, by A.E. Byerly. Guelph Publishing Company, 1935; reprinted by Pat Mestern, 1982 to celebrate the 150th anniversary of the Town of Fergus, 1833-1983. 106 pages, softbound, illustrations, \$7.95 plus \$1 postage.*

A.E. Byerly was a local historian of Ontario's Wellington and Waterloo County areas whose family dates to 1783 in Pennsylvania. His great-great-grandfather, of Rhine Palatinate stock, purchased the first lot in Lancasterborough, Pennsylvania. More than a century later, a member of the family founded Byerly Station near Pittsburgh, and another family member became an Iowa pioneer. A.E. came to Wellington County from Iowa in 1921, and until his death in 1960 was an outstanding local historian.

The value of this particular reprint is that it contains a very comprehensive early history of Wellington and Waterloo Counties. It is a must for anyone doing early genealogical research on those two counties, and is certainly an excellent complement to the *Gazetteer and Directory of the County of Wellington for 1871-72*, also a primary research tool for the area.

In a series of well written chapters (originally published in the *Guelph Mercury*) Byerly cleanly sets out the creation of the counties, their early and later development. The record is studded with names of early pioneers and settlers, all kinds of information about the establishment of early towns and hamlets, and more names. As a record of 'the beginning of things' in the Guelph, Galt and Kitchener areas of interest to genealogists, it is probably without peer.



WHAT'S IN A NAME

A Queries Section by Elizabeth Hancocks, C.G.

ABEL - CARR: Mrs Pearl Wahlberg, 225 West 13th, Port Angeles, WA 98362, USA. William Abel, blacksmith, of Kincardine or Owen Sound, ONT, m c1842 Mary Ann Carr. Children: John b July 1843; Robert b Sept 1844; David Alexander b Oct 1850; William Francis b Apr 1854. Need prts, place and date of birth of William and Mary Ann

BANGAY - MARTIN: Mrs Ethel Bangay, 88 Prairie Dr, Scarborough, ONT M1L 1L5. Robert and John Bangay came to ONT from Norfolk Co, ENG 1870s. Robert b 29 Feb 1856, d 2 Oct 1928, m Elizabeth Martin, Wexford, ONT, b 24 May 1856, d 2 Apr 1916. John m Matilda ? Lived Buttonville. Son William lived Peterborough. Any info appreciated, especially address of home in ENG.

BINGHAM: John Henry, 34 Longbow Square, Agincourt, ONT M1W 2W7. Robert Henry and his wife Sarah Bingham migrated from Drumachose parish, Londonderry, IRE, to Mono twp, Dufferin Co, ONT, in 1824. Did others of the Bingham fam migrate?

BOYD - SPARLING - BLANCHARD: Mrs Joanne Peterson, 8113-96 St, Peace River, ALTA T0H 2X0. Thomas George Boyd b 16 May 1867 Goderich, ONT; d 9 June 1937, bd Ninga, MAN; s/o Thomas and Eliza Jane (Sparling). Need dates and places. Thomas G. m 14 Dec 1898 (where) Henrietta Blanchard, d/o John Jesse and Melissa Arvilla (Shaver) b 2 Aug 1878 St. Thomas ONT; d 2 Aug 1959, bd Ninga, MAN. Need fam and anc info.

BROWN - FICK: Shawn R Mooney, Box 3, Plenty, SASK S0L 2R0. Samuel Brown b 1759, possibly came from Maritimes or US to Walsingham twp, Norfolk Co, ONT 1797; m first wife (who) and had two children; m second wife (who) and had nine children; m third wife 1806 Phebe Burdick-Hoy. He d 1829, bd St Williams, ONT. Son from second marriage Tyler Brown b c1804 Walsingham, m Sarah A. Fick, d Walsingham, my anc. All letters answered.

BURGESS GREGG - MCDOWALL - WATT - SPALDING - RAMAGE: Jean Coat, 49 East 33rd St, Hamilton, ONT L8V 3S9. Five Burgess brothers and two sisters migrated from SCOT and WALES 1826-1846. First bro ut was John Burgess with wife Jean McDowall and children: William b 1809; Gordon b 1811; Jean; John; James; Mary; Georgina. The children married into Watt, Ramage, Ivy, Lawson, Jebb families in the Toronto twp, Peel Co, ONT area. William m Elizabeth Ann Watt 1833. They spread into the Oxford and Bruce Co area and into Muskoka. Want to contact desc.

CHEP: Margaret M Frazier, 44 Toyon Terrace, Danville, CA 94525 USA. James Chep b c1802 SCOT, d 1888 Ancaster, ONT, m Charlotte Reynolds, d/o Caleb, UE, of Barton. children all b in In Ancaster 1839-1846. Want to contact anyone working on this fam.

CROWDER - ELBARE: Mr N K Crowder, 22 Canter Blvd, Nepean, ONT K2G 2M2. Joseph Crowder b c1829 Matilda twp, Dundas Co, ONT, probably s/o Charles; m Mary Jane Elbare or Elbert c1848; d 1 June 1906. Need data of prts, birthdate, marriage. Mary Jane Elbare b c1829 probably Edwardsburgh twp, Grenville Co, ONT, d/o John and Mary. Need

data on prts and anc.

CUNNINGHAM - TAYLOR: Mrs Joanne Peterson, 8113-96 St, Peace River, ALTA T0H 2X0. Marian Taylor b 18 Feb 1874 Clydesdale, Nova Scotia; d 15 Mar 1970, bd Waterhole cem, near Fairview, ALTA. Need prts names, dates and places. She m 4 Dec 1895, probably in Antigonish, NS, John McLean Cunningham, b 30 June 1861 (where), d 26 DFec 1927, bd Antigonish, NS. Need all info re fam and anc.

DALE: Brent Bowyer, 781 Kember Ave, Sarnia, ONT N7S 2T3. Have traced anc of Peter Lamb Dale and Maria Green back to mid 1700s in Border area of SCOT. Peter's Father Alexander b 1814 at Aberlady, SCOT, d 1894 at Oldhamstocks (both near Edinburgh). Would like to exchange info with anyone who knows of any other desc of Alexander Dale or anyone who has any interest in the Dale fam.

DAYTON: Mrs Nancy Hastie, 4804 Morgan Rd, Gaylord, MI 49735 USA. Seek info re Nathan Drayton said to be a loyalist b 1749 Connecticut, settled in Ontario. Any info appreciated.

DOW - WALLACE: Mrs R E Bowley, 374 Hunter ST W, Peterborough, ONT K9H 2M4. Elspet Dow 1814-1913, d/o William and Margaret (Lumsden) of Glene Dhu, Whitby twp, Ontario Co, ONT, m James Wallace 1814-1882. Children: Mary b c1841; Margaret b c1843; William 1846-1937; James b c1851; Annie F 1853-1905. James Wallace, a merchant, builder, moved to Chicago after being Mayor of Whitby in 1856. Seek desc to exchange info.

FLOWERS - MARTON - MORTON: Need desc of the following residents of Halifax, Nova Scotia c1820-1830. George Flowers and Rachel; Edward Marton and Margaret; William Blackadar Morton and Sarah; Robert Robertson and Catherine; William Knox and Elizabeth; William Goodfellow and Barbara; John, Robert and Archibald Morton. Also looking for any Polegreen of Halifax. (Ed's note: No name was included with these queries. Would the person who sent them please let me know).

HILTS - MUELLER - PRICE - CLARK: Shirley O'Neil, 1909 Yacht Puritan, Newport Beach, CA 92660 USA. Godfrey Hilts went from Mohawk Valley, NY, to York Co, ONT, in 1801. His nine children and mother-in-law accompanied him, and they settled in Whitchurch twp, York Co, then in Markham twp. Need prts of Godfrey. Edward Price settled in Gaspe, QUE, in 1820, b c1782 Devonshire, ENG, m Elizabeth Clark b ENG c1782. Children: Edward; John; Frederick; Nicholas; Hilts; Henry; Anthony; Robert. Need Birthplace and prts.

HUGGINS - RUTLEDGE: Mrs D H Waldroff, 9628 Alcott Rd SE, Calgary, ALTA T2J 0T8. Require info on Edward Huggins and wife Bessie Rutledge. Son William m Margaret Josephine Ross 5 Feb 1867 Embro, ONT. Children: Bessie m Longmore; John m Amelia Stocks; Jessie m James Hough; Edward m Miriam Keene; William m Olive M Hacking; Josephine m John R Vant; Ralena m James Rinn; David m Margaret Hossack.

HUFF - LEATHERS - SANDERSON - FORD: Diane Mitchell, 124 Divadale Dr, Toronto, ONT M4G 2P4.

Waller Huff b c1835 ENG, m Harriet Winnifred Butler b c1837 ENG; lived Stratford, ONT, then Toronto. Children: Elizabeth m Leathers; Janet m Sanderson; Louisa m Ford; Annie m Banks; Francis; Samuel m Phillips; Edward; Willie. Any info appreciated.

HUNTLEY - THORNTON: Virgil W Huntley, 27 Pearl St, Mystic CT 06355 USA. Need death date of Theodore Huntley, Quaker, who lived East Gwillimbury twp, York Co, ONT, 1871. Need prts of Nathan Huntley b 1827, and wife Lucy Thornton b 1833 near Ingersoll, ONT; moved to Lapeer Co, MI, by 1862. Wish to contact desc of Abner Huntley d Ernestown, ONT, 1837, aged 91 years, soldier in the American Revolution.

JOHNSON - HANES: Roy Johnson, RR 1, Ridgeville, ONT L0S 1M0. Jeremiah Johnson c1720-1749 m Rebecca Hanes 1729-1798, had son Henry c1744-1808. Did he m 1st Mary Morgan and have children Rebecca m Joseph Brown; Mary m Templeton? Henry m 2nd Naomi Taylor, a widow. Her son Edward Taylor 1769-1836 m Hannah Collard. Children of Henry and Naomi: Jeremiah 1771-1849 m Elizabeth Durham; Nathan 1772-1857 m Mary Dennis; John 1773-1857 m Susannah Stewart; George 1775; Henry Jr 1780-1854 m Elizabeth Smith. Henry Sr m 3rd Naomi (Corwin) Hixon 1853-1925 and had Joseph 1795 who m Elizabeth Patric? and who inherited his pa's property in Niagara twp.

MCCONNELL - CLARKE: Rev J G Vanslyke, Box 262, Seaforth, ONT N0K 1W0. Marenus (or Merinus) McConnell b New York state c1800, m Sophia Clarke and came to Hillier twp, Prince Edward Co, ONT, by 1824; took Oath of Allegiance 1831; was living at Jamestown, Elgin Co, ONT, in 1857. Believe he d Michigan. Would appreciate any info to fill in gaps.

CMASHINTER - HALE: Dave Johnson, 181 Locke St N, Hamilton, ONT L8R 3B1. Richard Mashinter b c1829 ENG, m 1853 at Toronto Rachel Hale b c1835. They lived in Etobicoke twp, York Co, ONT in 1881, perhaps in area of Thistletown. Children: George, John; William; Mary; Margaret m Linton; Richard; Lawrence; Ivy; Thomas; Rachel m George Hillis; Ellen; James. Need date and place of death and burial of Richard Sr.

NISBET: Mrs Rogert Dewar, 739 Crystal Court, North Vancouver, BC V7R 2B6. Would like to contact desc of Myrna and St Clair Nisbet, children of Alexander and Diantha D of Deluth, MI area. Also desc of Emma; Mary; Daniel; Charlotte; Charles Nisbet, children of George, formerly of Kiltson Co, MN.

RAMBACH/RAMBOUGH/ROMBAUGH: Mrs Marie Baker Gordon, 3125 Radisson Ave, Windsor, ONT N9E 1Y4. James Rambough and sons: Amos; William; John; of Tryon Co, NY, Loyalists KRRNY. Jacob and dau Elizabeth settled in Cornwall twp, Stormont Co, ONT. William settled Fredericksburgh twp, Lennox and Addington Co, ONT. John settled Osnabruck Co, Stormont Co. Amos m Elizabeth Bunn and settled in Fredericksburgh twp, later moved to Osnabruck. Am interested in all Rombough desc. Also related by marriage fams.

SARGENT: Anna H Hayes, 512 Canonberry Court, 217, Oshawa, ONT L1G 2Z5. Warren Sargent, b 13 Apr 1855 Suffolk, ENG, s/o Henry and Fanny (Warren), applied for land near Foam Lake, SASK c1908; also sons Robert, Arthur, Percy and George. Warren's nephew Robert Sargent settled in Oshawa in 1914. Would like info on Warren's fam and desc.

VOGT - SCHNURR: Shirley Reinhart, 6207 Lacombe Way SW, Calgary, ALTA T3E 5T4. Am tracing relatives with the following names. Vogt and Schnurr in Water-

loo twp, Waterloo Co, ONT; Reinhard and Schenk in Bruce Co; Welsh or Walsh in Woolwich twp, Waterloo Co. Would like any info.

CANADIAN GENEALOGIST

invites you to send us
notice of your family
outing or picnic
for publication in our
Calling All Families
news column.



CLASSIFIED

A.R. YATES - Experienced, professional person available to research family trees in England. All enquiries will be happily dealt with. A.R. Yates, Ph.D., Box 4945, Station E, Ottawa, Ontario, K1S 5J1.

PURDY LOYALISTS - Purdy, Gabriel, Loyalist, Westchester, NY, N.S., 470 pages, 900 Purdys, 900 family names, Cumberland County, N.S. Must be presold, delivery six months after receipt of check or m/o US \$21/\$28 Can. Also Angevine, Barnes, Bentley, Betts, Black, Brown, Carter, Crawford, Dickinson, Fillmore, Forshner, Giles, Henderson, Johnson, Langille, McKim, Moore, Mooring, Pears, Ralston, Ryan, Smith, Stewart, Sutherland, Thompson, Webb, Wood. Clay Purdy, 30 Meadowbrook Road, Syosset, NY 11791, USA.

ULSTER FAMILY HISTORY RESEARCHES - Family research undertaken relating to Northern Ireland. Specialists in British Army and Naval records and in Irish land registration which commenced in 1708. Prompt attention: reasonable fees. Free estimates. Enquirers are requested to enclose international reply coupons to cover postage. John T. McCabe, Ulster Family History Researches, 12F South Link, Belfast BT11 8GX, NORTHERN IRELAND.

MAPS - We specialize in affordable maps of Canada and North America for the Genealogist, collector, or investor. Searches and full research into cartographic sources also available. Send us your requirements and for a free list write: North by West/One, Box 11538, Main P.O., Edmonton, Alberta, T5J 3K7.

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.

ANCESTRAL RESEARCH SERVICE - Will trace your ancestry throughout England, Wales and Scotland. Contact Mr. Harker BA, IGCO, for a free consultation and brochure, containing details of other genealogical services including probate work; 68 Wolverhampton Road, Stafford, ST17 4AW, England. Telephone 0785-41253.

FAMILY HISTORY SUPPLIES - The Bloomfield Line of Genealogical Forms are practical, inexpensive, and easy to understand. They are designed by an experienced genealogist and produced by expert printers in Bloomfield, Ontario. Amateur and seasoned researchers find this loose-leaf system the answer to accurate record keeping. Send SASE for brochure and price list. Gordon Crouse, Box 212, Bloomfield, Ontario, K0K 1G0.

IRISH GENEALOGICAL SERVICES - Experienced researcher, reasonable fees. Enclose two (2) International Reply Coupons or \$1 for reply. David McElroy, 60 Ivanhoe Avenue, Carryduff, Belfast, BT8, NORTHERN IRELAND.

EARLY CANADIAN MARRIAGES IN ERIE COUNTY, NEW YORK, 1840-1890 - A compilation of persons claiming Canada as a place of residence or birth and who married in Erie County, New York, between 1840 and 1890. For information send SASE to author: Allen E. Jewitt, Sr., 4011 Monroe Avenue, Hamburg, New York, 14075, USA.

MRS. BRENDA MERRIMAN - Experienced genealogical and historical researcher in Southern Ontario (Upper Canada) records, at Archives of Ontario and other Toronto area sources. Mrs. Brenda Merriman, R.R. 1, Puslinch, Ontario, N0B 2J0.

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

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

LUNENBURG COUNTY, N.S. - Wanted: precise European or North American origins of any settler in Lunenburg Co. (Lunenburg, Chester, New Dublin) between 1750 and 1810. Please contact T.M. Punch, 30 Melwood Avenue, Halifax, N.S., B3N 1E3.

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

THE JOHNSON GENERATIONS - Now available at a prepublication price of \$38. Eight generations of the Johnson family, being all known descendants of Henry Johnson, 1780-1854, and his wife, Elizabeth Smith, U.E., 1791-1854, constitute this genealogy. More than 200 pages in length, the record includes family data, 43 photographs of early family members and subjects connected with their lives, and notes concerning the beginnings of this extensive family. More than 3000 names comprise the index. Order from David E. Johnson, 181 Locke Street North, Hamilton, Ontario L8R 3B1.
