

Canadian Genealogist

VOL. 5, NO. 2 JUNE 1983



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.

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

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

Contents

Vol. 5, No. 2, 1983

Genealogically Speaking	<i>News & notes for genealogists</i>	66
The ancestors of Edward Luther Johns, Red Deer, Alberta		68
<i>Edward Luther Johns</i>		
The McPherson-Sutherland Letters		71
<i>Leslie R. Gray</i>		
A Barnardo family history: Esther & Elizabeth Dawson		83
<i>Marg Aldridge</i>		
The forgotten veterans of 1812		102
<i>Albert M. Fortier, Jr.</i>		
William Croft was a soldier of the king		108
<i>Albert M. Fortier, Jr.</i>		
Walter Butler: a student at Moor's Indian Charity School		113
<i>Maryly B. Penrose, C.G.</i>		
Stricly By The Book		115
<i>Reviews by the editors & contributors</i>		
What's In A Name		125
<i>Elizabeth Hancocks, C.G.</i>		

Coverline: Esther and Elizabeth Dawson in one of the haunting 'admission photographs' taken by Dr. Barnardo's Homes at Stepney Causeway, England, at the turn of the century. Both were sent to Canada where they eventually married and raised large families.

GENEALOGICALLY SPEAKING

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

Sierra Leone student lived Roots in reverse

The search for his roots took Alex Haley to Gambia. The desire to learn more about her origins brought Violet Showers from Sierra Leone to Fredericton, N.B.

Miss Showers is a descendant of black Loyalists who settled in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, says a recent issue of *UNB Perspectives*, a university publication.

Many of these settlers found life in their new homeland intolerable. The combination of severe winters and racial discrimination — blacks were denied the franchise in the first New Brunswick elections — drove them to petition the British government for help. The government responded by arranging for about 2,000 of these settlers to emigrate to Freetown, now capital of Sierra Leone, where they established a colony.

Miss Showers grew up with an awareness of her Canadian roots, but the possibilities of visiting Canada seemed remote until two years ago. Then, as a teaching assistant at the University of Sierra Leone, she met Wallace Brown of the UNB history department. He had come to do research on those black Loyalists, her ancestors, who had emigrated to Sierra Leone from the Canadian Maritimes 200 years previously. She had a ready-made interest in Loyalist history and wanted a graduate degree. He persuaded her that UNB was the right place.

She arrived in 1981 to begin working toward her MA in history. For her thesis she chose the case of Benjamin Marston, a white Loyalist from Massachusetts who became chief surveyor to the Shelburne colony in Nova Scotia. Marston's sympathy for blacks got him into trouble with white settlers there, and after the race riots of 1784 he was forced to leave.

He came to New Brunswick, stopping first in Saint John and then moving on to Northumberland County where he was appointed sheriff. Later he went to England, remaining there until 1792 when he was appointed surveyor to the black colony at Bullom, an island off the coast

of Sierra Leone. Two weeks after arriving he died of malaria.

Miss Showers completed her degree recently and returned to Sierra Leone to resume her teaching duties at the university. Just before she left she remarked that she had come prepared to face the same difficulties her ancestors had, and last winter was colder than she had ever imagined possible.

"But the people here welcomed me so warmly, have been so friendly and good to me. I guess the most important thing I've learned is that people can live peacefully together," she says.

QFHS gets good press in Montreal

The *Montreal Gazette* recently devoted nearly a half-page in the newspaper to the Quebec Family History Society, a Pointe Claire-based group of family historians.

Among other things, the article notes that the group has recently invested nearly \$2,000 to obtain a copy of the International Genealogical Index (IGI), published by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (Mormons) in Salt Lake City. Go to it, Quebec!

NB Bicentennial opens

New Brunswick is celebrating its Bicentennial in 1984 (along with Ontario), and is asking people to send folklore, tall tales, myths, and legends to New Brunswick, or any item of information that would be of interest. Send your contribution to: New Brunswick Bicentennial Commission, Box 1984, Fredericton, N.B., E3B 5H1.

Ukrainians seek records

Do you have Canadian-Ukrainian ancestry? The Ukrainian Genealogical and Historical Society of Canada is encouraging its members and others to identify their ancestral lineage, and is willing to assist in the research and provide assistance in writing your own and your forefather's personal histories. For information contact Walter Rusel, 1530 23 Avenue, NW, Calgary, Alberta, T2M 1V1.

NEW FROM GENERATION PRESS
NEW BRUNSWICK LOYALISTS:
A BICENTENNIAL TRIBUTE
BY
SHARON DUBEAU

Biographies of more than 1200 Loyalists who fled the Thirteen Colonies following the American Revolution are contained in this entirely new work on early Canadian settlers. Author Sharon Dubeau makes use of a wide variety of source material in compiling these brief but detailed thumbnail sketches of some of Canada's earliest inhabitants, including land, military and church records of the period. There is much information on Loyalists never before published. Many of these "Loyalists of the Spring Fleet" settled permanently in New Brunswick, but many also later resettled in Upper Canada, now Ontario. *New Brunswick Loyalists: a Bicentennial Tribute* is a book you will want to have in your permanent reference library to aid in your family researching. To receive your copy at \$14.95 (284 pages, 6 x 9, alphabetic, cross indexed) just fill in the coupon below and send your cheque or money order to GENERATION PRESS, 172 King Henrys Boulevard, Agincourt, Ontario, M1T 2V6. Please include \$1 postage for the first book, 50¢ for each additional book in your order. U.S. residents please pay in U.S. funds.

-----
Name _____

Address _____

City _____

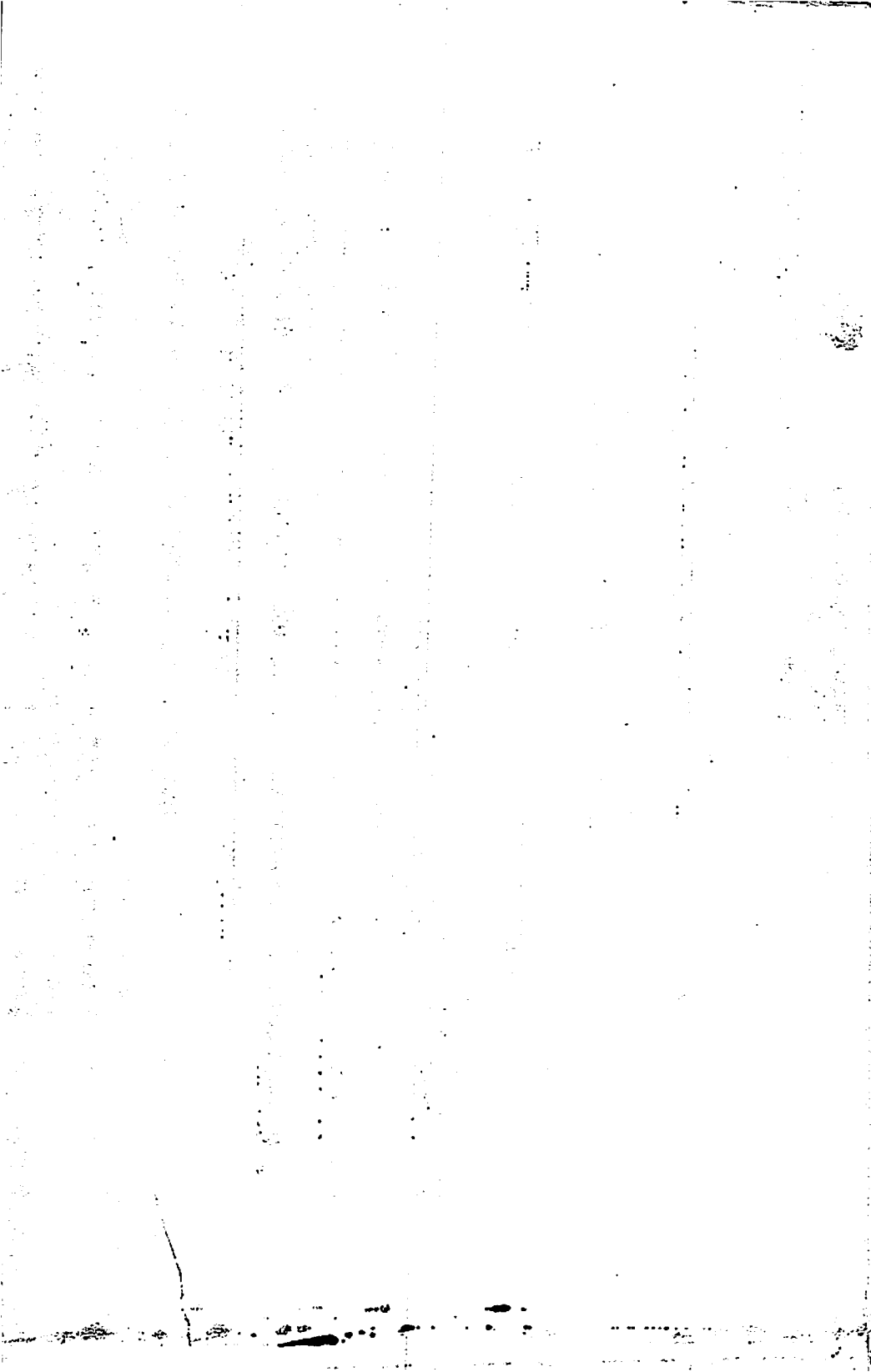
Province or state _____ Code _____

I enclose payment of \$ _____

Plus postage of \$ _____

TOTAL \$ _____

Please make cheques payable to GENERATION PRESS



New English index readied

For those of you looking for 17th century English ancestors, new help may be on the way. Robert David Dawson has been indexing the *London Gazette*, and has uncovered about 9,400 names reported in issues published between 1665 and 1690. His search fee is \$35 and he is asking \$3.65 per copy. For further information, write to Robert David Dawson, 327 Judge Avenue, Waukegan, IL 60085.

1983 GENEALOGICAL CALENDAR

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, genealog-

ists 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.

CALLING ALL FAMILIES

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.

CANADIAN GENEALOGIST

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

The ancestors of Edward Luther Johns of Red Deer, Alberta

By Edward Luther Johns

This is a very straightforward lineage which we particularly like because its author has clearly delineated the various lines he is tracing by using a very neat numbering system, and for the consistency of his family descriptions. Where he knows nothing, he says nothing, but in each entry he has endeavored to get information on birth, marriage, death, and burial places — and he has followed a consistent pattern in setting this information out. The numbering system he uses to chart his information might take a bit of understanding, but it's clear and precise once you appreciate how it works. His own ancestral number is one. His father's two, his grandfather's four, and so on. In each case, except his own, these are even numbers. His grandmother's ancestral number is the grandfather's ancestral number, plus one. His great grandmother's ancestral number is his great grandfather's, plus one. In each case, the initial number for a female is odd, so you know immediately when you see an odd number you are tracing down a maternal line. This system has the great advantage that if you get well into a major series of lineages and run across an odd number, you can subtract one from it, and immediately find which ancestor the line began with. This is not a new system, but it's one that has a lot to commend it if your ancestral lines are not tremendously long ones. Its major disadvantage, of course, is that each time you jump back a generation, the ancestral number doubles, and that can leave you with some pretty large numbers if your family is proven down many generations. Still, not many people can trace beyond ten generations, and the system doesn't get into quadruple digits until that point. The only nit we have to pick is that we wish the author had included documentation for his ancestral entries. Did the information come from census, vital records, church records, the IGI (International Genealogical Index)? If so, could we have reel numbers or library reference numbers, please. We don't doubt the accuracy of Mr. Johns' research, but put yourself in the place of a critical genealogist three generations from now. Suppose he or she wants to retrace hiser father's footsteps, perhaps seeking new material. Where does that genealogist start to look? References are what differentiate proven genealogical research from genealogical notes. In spite of which we commend Mr. Johns for his research, and hope to see more of the same (with references) from any one of you who would like hiser family documented in print. Mr. Johns is a member of the Alberta Genealogical Society (No. 1182), and lives at 6804 - 63 Avenue, Red Deer, Alberta, T4P 1K6, should anyone recognize a "cousin."

JOHNS

1. Edward Luther, b East York, York County, Ontario 23 November 1929, m 1st Mary Imogene Fougere, Halifax, N.S., 26 May 1950.
m 2nd Margaret Ann Louise Murphy, Newcastle, N.B., 17 August 1963.
2. Luther, b Collingwood, Ontario, 20 March 1904, d Oshawa, Ontario, 4

November 1980, cremated and b Toronto, Ontario, m Gracie *Butler*, Toronto, Ontario, 6 August 1927.

4. Thomas, b England 1862, d Collingwood, Ontario, 17 October 1918, b Methodist Cemetery, Collingwood, Ontario, m Deborah Maria *Wagg*, Thornbury, Grey Co., Ontario 1883.

8. Belholman

BUTLER

3. Gracie, b Toronto, Ontario, 20 June 1905, m Toronto, Ontario, 6 August 1927, Luther *Johns*.

6. William Thomas, b Brigus, Newfoundland, 14 August 1880, d Detroit, Michigan, 16 February 1935, b Prospect Cemetery, Toronto, Ontario, 19 February 1935, m Margaret *Walsh*, Toronto, Ontario 6 February 1901.

12. William Thomas Pickavant, b Gullies, Newfoundland, 28 September 1855, d Toronto, Ontario, 1 March 1931, b Prospect Cemetery, Toronto, Ontario, 4 March 1931, m Frances *Edwards*, Cupids, Newfoundland, 1 December 1877.

24. Thomas Batten, b Port-de-Grave, Newfoundland, bpt 3 November 1821, d St. John's, Newfoundland, 5 June 1914, b Methodist Church Cemetery, Brigus, Newfoundland, m Emma *Snow*, Brigus, Newfoundland, 30 November 1855.

48. Thomas, b Port-de-Grave, Newfoundland, 1789, d Brigus, Newfoundland, 21 May 1871, b Methodist Churchyard, Brigus, Newfoundland, 21 May 1871, m Mary.

96. Thomas, b Port-de-Grave, Newfoundland, 1789, m Honora *Efford*, Harbour Grace, Newfoundland, 5 January 1785.

192. Thomas, b Port-de-Grave, Newfoundland, 1729, d Port-de-Grave, Newfoundland, 1791, b Butler's Point, Port-de-Grave, Newfoundland.

384. John, d c1743.

768. Thomas, b Bristol, Gloucester, England, 1640, b Port-de-Grave, Newfoundland, 1703.

1536. Samuel

WAGG

5. Deborah Maris, b Goodwood, Ontario County, Ontario, 1861, d Collingwood, Ontario, 8 January 1907, b Methodist Cemetery, Collingwood, Simcoe County, Ontario, m Thomas *Johns*, Thornbury, Grey Co., Ontario, 1883.

10. Francis, b Holt Parish, Norfolk Co., England, 6 June 1830, d Collingwood, Simcoe County, Ontario, 5 May 1906, b Union Cemetery, Thornbury-Clarksburg, Grey County, Ontario, m Hannah *Neil*, 1853.

20. William, b Norfolk Co., England, c1790, b Goodwood, Ontario County, Ontario, m Lettice Violet *Neal*, Norfolk Co., England, 1813.

40. Thomas [WEIGE]

WALSH

7. Margaret, b Richmond Hills, Ontario, 8 April 1880, d Mt. Clements, Michigan, 16 April 1968, b White Chapel Cemetery, Troy, Michigan, m William Thomas *Butler*, Toronto, Ontario, 6 February 1901.

14. Francis Michael, b London, England, 1846, d Toronto, Ontario, 17 December 1908, b St. James Cemetery, Toronto, Ontario, 19 December 1908, m Ann

Love.

NEIL

11. Hannah, b Holt Parish, Norfolk Co., England 2 January 1824, d Collingwood, Simcoe County, Ontario, 14 January 1900, b Union Cemetery, Thornbury-Clarksburg, Grey Co., Ontario, m Francis Wagg, Norfolk Co., England, 1853.

THE SCOTTISH BARD
&
SCOTTISH LOVE OF GENEALOGY

In the old Scottish tradition, the chief's bard took second place only to the chief himself and the chief's closest associates. Even that very important worthy, the piper, gave precedence to the bard. John Prebble writes of the bard, he was:

" . . . a man with his own peculiar pride and honour, since on his skill and invention rested the chief's only hope for immortality. Bardship was hereditary and carried with it a grant of land. The Highlands had no written history, and a man's reputation and memory might mount or fall on the tongue of the Bard. The songster of the clan was rarely a warrior, the fellow could not have time for the broadsword and the epic poem at one moment. He sat on a hillock when the clan went into its charge, noting individual valour, and keeping a particular and critical eye on the chief and his family. He was also the clan's principal genealogist, and if set to it could outmatch the Book of Genesis. All clansmen had this taste for naming the begotten of those who were begat. 'They have a pride in their family,' said (Edward) Burt with wonder, 'almost everyone is a genealogist.'"

John Prebble, *Culloden*, p. 45.

The McPherson-Sutherland Letters

By Leslie R. Gray

Les Gray has been an indefatigable researcher in Ontario records, and publisher of fascinating genealogical information all his adult life. This manuscript, which was originally written in 1952 was, for editorial reasons, briefly set aside at that time, then somehow forgotten over the years and the pressures of other research.

A recent discussion with Mr. Gray about the Selkirk settlement revealed the existence of these letters. We thought they shed such a personal light on the beginnings of the Red River settlement and its aftermath that they should be published forthwith. There seems little in common between Lord Selkirk's early Settlement on the red River and that of Colonel Talbot's followers along Lake Erie, but letters, copies of which were made available for study in Ontario, reveal a contact between the two pioneer communities extending over a number of years. Scotland is the third link in the chain which bound together distant branches of the McPherson and Sutherland families of the early 1800's.

These letters were copied in 1938 by Miss Anne Matheson Henderson, a member of the Council of the Manitoba Historical Society, from the originals in the possession of the late R. Ross Sutherland of Victoria, B.C., son of Senator John Sutherland, the first Canadian Senator from Manitoba, and grandson of the Catherine (McPherson) Sutherland to whom most of the letters were directed. Miss Alice Wetherell of the Ontario Historical Society made the letters available to Leslie R. Gray in 1952 for study and research.

Full transcripts of the originals are available for study from the editors of this magazine.

Letters are sometimes like one end of a telephone conversation; the rest of the story must be pieced together. So it is with the letters of John McPherson, in the Talbot country, to his sister Catherine, married to Alex Sutherland at the Red River settlement, and the letters from the McPhersons and Sutherlands who remained at Kildonan in Scotland.

To get the picture we must recall that Lord Selkirk, attempting to locate a suitable spot to found a colony for Scottish crofters who were being forced off their lands in the Highlands to provide grazing land for sheep, received from the Hudson's Bay Company a grant of 116,000 square miles of virgin land in what is now the Province of Manitoba, extending even into the present states of North Dakota and Minnesota. In 1811 Selkirk gathered together the first group of Scotch and Irish settlers and in three boats of the Hudson's Bay Company they started for their new homes. Two months later they landed near York Factory on Hudson Bay, but could travel no further as winter was then setting in. Thirteen months and four days after their departure from Scotland they finally arrived at the Red River settlement (now in the city of Winnipeg).

The new land and its inhabitants proved unfriendly. The lateness of their arrival prevented the planting of crops that first year, while the traders of the North West Company greatly resented their presence, realizing that settlement in

any numbers would force them to go further afield for furs. The Métis, half-breeds of French and Indian blood, many of them employed by the North West Company, discouraged the newcomers in every way possible. They offered to sell them grain, but at prices the settlers could not afford, and for the first winter they had to move to the Pembina River where buffalo could be killed to provide food. Late in the year a second group arrived. This consisted of seventeen Irishmen, who had completed their journey in the one season.

Little was known in Scotland of the trials of the first group, when in 1813 Lord Selkirk personally visited Sutherlandshire, where his offer to assist settlers to reach the new colony met a ready response. The unhappy Highlanders, driven from their homes by their landlords, of later by soldiers, saw in the Red River the answer to their prayers. Many from the Kildonan district joined the group of 97 who sailed from their home port of Helmsdale, among them young John McPherson and his sister Catherine, with their friends the Sutherlands, McBeths, Bannermans, Mathesons and others.

Their journey to the Red River would in itself make a story as long and varied as the year's travel. Fever broke out on the "Prince of Wales" soon after they left the Hebrides and most of the passengers and crew were afflicted. It is said that Catherine McPherson was the "Angel" of the voyage, acting as assistant to the ship's surgeon, and after his death continuing to direct the care of the sick herself. Although York Factory was their destination the Captain put in at Churchill instead, and a long lonely winter was spent there before the Highlanders could continue their journey. In the spring the hundred or more miles overland to York Factory, and the five hundred miles by small boats had still to be endured before the first of the group arrived at their future home. These trials are not mentioned in the letters which have been preserved.

This third group to reach Red River consisted of excellent farmers, and as they arrived early in the summer of 1814 they were able to cultivate, with more or less primitive tools, a fair acreage, with promise of a satisfactory harvest. In the meantime, however, the antagonism of the Northwesters was aggravated by Governor Macdonell of the Colony, who proclaimed certain laws which worked a hardship on the traders of the North West Company. They naturally fought back, with dire consequences for the settlers. Through the winter of 1814 and spring of 1815 hostilities increased until the well-armed Métis were openly attacking the settlement.

About that time William McPherson in a small parish near Kildonan in Sutherlandshire, was writing to John and Catherine:

Dear Brother and Sister it is our reason for not going this year, our mother layed badley all the winter and spring but she is recovered now . . . very frail and we could not venture to take her with us . . . but we intend to go next year if we will be spared . . . and another thing we did not sell our beasts unless we would sell them for half price because they are young beasts because we sold the best of them before we paid your own passage . . .

We want your advice whether is best to pay our passage here than to work anything after going over for it. Ye will mention every kind of tools that we need after going over that we cannot get there. Dear brother we received your two letters which gives us account concerning the place we know that ye can give us better account concerning the place in your next letter as we were getting good and bad reports concerning the place, but whatever account ye

will give us that is what we will believe and another thing we want to know what way do ye get kiln and mill we hear there is no mill and kiln in the place nor stones to put up a mill and kiln and we hope that you will inform us better than what we enquire. William and Hector is wishing very much to go there without trade and they are wanting your advice what to do stop till they would learn a trade than to go along with the rest of the family.

We sent five yards and a quarter . . . between yourself and your sister with Alexander Matheson Ouldbreachy of Pladain and your own name in the end of it and we sent two gray yarns for stockings and black ones for the same and a little of black and white sewing thread with widow Matison Ouldbreachy and another gray one that Kitty Bannerman Badfluch sent you with Christy Bannerman and three dozen of several kinds of forks with Angus Matison Ouldbreachy and we want that ye will mention in your first letter what will be needful there that we can bring in and will coper (copper or capper) for whiskey be useful there and I have no particular newses to inform you the situation of the place is as you left it . . . them that is going will tell you . . .

During the summer of 1815, while the Mathesons, Bannermans and others were sailing toward Hudson Bay with news and supplies for the colonists, the antagonism of the Northwesters and Métis reached a climax. By trickery, bribery and show of arms they forced 140 of the settlers to accept their terms and leave their homes for Canada. (The Red River settlement was not part of Canada for many years after.) Canoes of the North West Company carried them to Montreal, whence they would scatter to land allotted them in other parts of Canada.

Forty settlers refused to leave Colony Gardens and were forced to face the fury of the traders and half-breeds. Hector McLeod, one of the settlers who had been bribed by the North West Company to assist them, afterwards made a statement at York, Upper Canada, in Feb 1816, part of which reads:¹

The half-Indians had made prisoners of several of the settlers who were remaining peaceably in their own homes . . . saw several of them ride over the cultivated fields belonging to several of the said settlers in such a manner as to tread down and destroy their crops. The settlers brought away were Alexander Sutherland, Adam Sutherland, George Sutherland, Catherine Sutherland, Catherine McPherson, John Smith, his wife, four sons and two daughters . . . Two big houses, the horse mill and several other houses with the storehouses were burnt . . . saw the party assist in getting the goods out of the houses before they set them on fire and during the time they were burning . . . they were sold to the North West Co.

When the fourth group of Scottish settlers arrived, late in 1815, they found that many of their friends had already left for Canada. The forty who had taken refuge on the Jack River, north of Lake Winnipeg, had been persuaded to return and rebuild their colony, with the assistance of a band of voyageurs recruited by Colin Robertson, one of Selkirk's lieutenants. Now they were reclaiming the undamaged part of their crops, clearing away the burned cabins and building more substantial houses for better protection. A stockade was added, and the settlers prepared to fight for their homes from what they now called Fort Douglas.

On 19 June 1816 an attack was made on the settlement by a band of half-breeds dressed as Indians. Governor Semple and a number of settlers advanced to meet them in a peaceful manner, only to be shot down in a one-sided

fight which is now known as the Massacre of Seven Oaks. On the following day Fort Douglas surrendered to officials of the North West Company and once more the settlers were forced to take the Red River trail to a temporary refuge on the Jack River.

At the very moment of the massacre Lord Selkirk was on his way with substantial reinforcements of settlers recruited from regiments disbanded following the Treaty of Ghent which ended the war of 1812. The fascinating story of Selkirk's legal struggles will not be given here. We need only know that in 1821, after Lord Selkirk's death, an agreement was made amalgamating the two rival companies under the name of the Hudson's Bay Company, thus ending the most serious opposition to the settlers and making possible the eventual settlement of three of Canada's provinces.

This did not mean the end of all troubles for the settlers, however; nature continued to be hostile. Cold winters and short summers made securing a living a difficult matter at the best of times. In 1818 and again in 1819 plagues of grasshoppers destroyed the crops, and in 1826 the Red River overflowed its banks in a disastrous flood.

It is not certain just when John McPherson left the Red River for Upper Canada. From the fact that he is not mentioned in the party taken prisoner in 1815 we suspect that he may have come to Canada at that time, with the party escorted by the North West Company. It has been stated that he was subpoenaed as a witness for Lord Selkirk in his legal battles with the North West Company, but a search made of the extensive "Selkirk Papers" in the Public Archives of Canada at Ottawa has failed to reveal any mention of John McPherson in this connection. Once in Canada John had no desire to return to the Red River and was soon located along with a few of his fellow Scots near Port Talbot in the heart of Colonel Thomas Talbot's domain. From here he wrote on 18 Oct 1819 to his sister Catherine, now married to Alexander Sutherland.

After telling of his brother's hope to come to Canada the following year, and that William had bound himself for four years to learn the wright trade but will come after he serves his time, he writes:

Dear Sister

I am real happy that you hath one to take care of you (apparently referring to her marriage) although you parted with me you might depend I was in a hard case concerning you although I hope you will not blame me for it for I came to where I can live and you did not and besides that I know I would be served as Adam Sutherland was and how the goodness of the country I cannot express to you for it is a prosperous country and I do encourage you to come here if you would but how can you help yourself I do not know unless the Northwest or Government will pity you to fetch you from there . . . I am very well . . . hath lot of land . . . fine crops and cattle of all description . . . remain single indeed it hurt me very much that you did not come along fore we could both do better but fore all that if you was as well of I would be happy.

In 1823 William McPherson the brother who was learning the "wright trade" wrote from Scotland to his sister Catherine, addressing his letter to "Alexander Sutherland, Red River Settlement, North America or Else Where".

All the family went to Upper Canada three years ago this month except

Hector and me which I understand you never heard of it yet. Your mother departed this life in the course of twenty days after her arrival there . . . Hector had been in consumption since the latter end the next harvest they left the country . . . he departed this life on Monday last . . . Dear sister I recived a letter from Alex (McPherson) from Canada in April last which gives me a great pleasure to hear of their good health and their good way of living and desired me to tell you to make all endeavor to leave that wicked place to go after them because the country they are in is a plentiful country they could not get a letter to you because the passage is stopped between your place and theirs . . . I determine to go after them next year myself if I will be spared.

On the same date Elizabeth (Eppy) Sutherland wrote to her son Alexander:

Dear Son

I long much fore a word from you . . . your sisters have great desire for going to America that is to Upper Canada but the accounts we got from the Red River it terrified them from that but if you would go to that place and write them they would know what to do we are in as good circumstance as our neighbours and has as much land as those that came hardest on us . . . You will write soon as this comes to your hand and let us know whether your mind is for leaving that country.

Till death. Eppy Sutherland.

In Feb 1826 word reaching the Talbot settlement apparently indicated better conditions on the Red River, but this was before the terrible flood of that year. As he wrote on 13 Feb John McPherson was still trying to persuade his sister to join the rest of the family in Upper Canda:

Dear Brother and Sister

I embrace the opportunity of our informing you of our well being in health at present thanks be to God for his loving kindness to such sinners as we are, hoping and sincerely wishing that these lines may find you in the same manner.

Dear Sister I have to let you know that I recieved your last two letters which the bearers had delivered honestly to me which gave me great pleasure to hear of your comfortable situation there you had complain in your letters of me neglecting you so much but I had wrote to you several times and I understand you never received and you do not know how hard it is to get a letter form where I and brothers live for we live 200 miles from the rest of our neighbors and if it was not that I happened to be down visiting I could not write this time either but I am to drop these lines in case it will arrive there which would please me of it would you had blame me for not advising you and your husband here but how could I advise you when I could not get a letter to you but I am to drop this once more yet to let you know our situation all; your brother Donald is biding with me on my farm ever since he arrived; and Sandy lives five miles from me on farm on shares and your sister is married to an Englishman (William Smith) lives 60 miles from us and William has not come yet and we was looking for him last summer very much but we are disappointed nor either had not received any word from him . . . I am single yet and we are all doing very well and your beloved mother lived only two weeks after arriving at my house and died with a fever . . . she was sick a week before she arrived . . . we had reason to be thankful that there was so many of us at her latter end. Dear Sister I am surprised that you both would be so discouraged for to come here I had to risk it when I had no friend or neighbor and had nothing to help myself with, Blessed be God I live very comfortable now and my brothers likewise and on that account you have now a better

chance and if you will come we will divide with you till the last morsel till you provide for yourself and if you will come at all let you come with Angus Matheson for he determine to come this summer for you will be a help to one another on the passage and concentering the goodness of the country I need not mention you for it is healthy country for we do not know of any sickness except the feverinache (probably fever and ague is meant) and we never knew it to be a dieing disease but any person that is willing to bide this he will find many excuses but we are all well pleased here but you will not believe our letter and on that account there is no use for us to advise you from there but there is nothing we want but there is to be had convenient as in old England but any man that is lazy or inclined to drink he need not come here but if a man behaves himself as he ought he will have plenty to eat and drink and wear and Blessed be God we have all the true gossell of God preached to us too if we had but vessels to hold it and ears to hear it and hearts to understand it . . . I know you will do better here than there so act your own pleasure for some would not be content anywhere and let Angus Matheson have the pleasure of reading this poor hand . . . to let him know that this disorder I mention before is nothing to what it is in England . . . I add no more but to conclude with my blessing to you and your husband and all neighbors and friends, I have wrote this in John Matheson Angus' brother I remain your affectionate till death

John McPherson

Eppy Sutherland and her daughter Johanna write in 1828 to Alex Sutherland:

Dear Son

It is now a long time since we heard from you now about a year and a half . . . Margaret your sister is married to Neil Grant . . . William McPherson, your brother-in-law is married now more than a year and went a short time after his marriage away to Canada . . . we have a small piece of land but keeps us nearly in bread but not without much labour . . . Ann your sister is very anxious to go to America the next season if possible . . . we sent you two letters by Alex^r Matheson and this is the third now I hope that you will give your mother the pleasure to write as soon as this comes to hand. I need not be giving you news of this place as the bearers can tell you more than I can say at present.

On 8 Jan 1830 their next letter from Helmsdale reads:

Dear Son

I am in receipt of your letter . . . you were speaking about our coming to America we cannot come this season we are in such poor circumstances that we are not able to come until we can earn something that would enable us to come Cherstian thought of coming this year but Johan came home about that time and could not get ready Ann is got married lately and her husband and herself is going away to Upper Canada in course of a week hence she is married to George Mack, a son of George of Helmsdale(?) You can give us your opinion about our coming the next season as I understand there will from here a number of them the next season but we could not think of leaving our mother behind us.

Elizabeth Sutherland and Johan Catherine Sutherland.

Deep disappointment is expressed in the next letter written 14 June 1831 from Helmsdale:

Dear Son

I have received your welcome letter which gave me great satisfaction to hear of you well being and also of your circumstances with regard to the things of this life although we are much deprived in that — we are certainly obliged to you for settling with the Govenor for bringing Johan and Christian to that that place but we are sorry to say that the affair was not conducted so well as it ought for after Johan and Christian made ready for going the agent at Thurso would not take them without paying ten pounds ten shillings sterling for their passage which sum we had not the one third of in this world — now whether this is your fault or the Govenors we cannot tell but what you must do is to cause the Govenor to write the agent at Caithness, stating to him that the passage money is pledged in the Govenors hand and then of course they shall be admitted on board the packet the next season and they say that they will not part with me so that if you are able to bring us all three we are willing to go fore this place is gone to nothing altogether.

Elisabeth Sutherland

(A note is added): We hope that you will settle the thing in a manner that one letter may do the whole for it chiefly depends upon your making the Govenor to write to the agent in Stromness or Thurso what we can do. The agent in Stromness his name John Reag . . . three ships go this week from Cromarty for Pictou and Canada upon which theres a great number from this country and we conclude with blessings to you all.

Christina and John Sutherland

We assume that the "Govenor" did not write the all-necessary letter, for on 8 March 1842, ten years later, the last letter from Scotland reveals that Johana and Christy were still there and that their mother had passed away that January. Their personal letter concludes:

"When you will write tell me about your circumstances and if you would not take it as a great affront I would think it a great favour if you could send me a little help for I stand in need of it. All your friends send their compliments Both Johana and Christy Sutherland

Your sister
Johan Sutherland

LETTERS FROM PORT TALBOT

John McPherson passed away in 1829 but his brother Donald continued the correspondence with the Sutherlands on the Red River. His letter of 2 March 1840 is addressed to Alexander Sutherland, Point Douglas, Red River Settlement, Hudson's Bay. It is marked, "Paid 1/6 — Received at Lachine 22 March 1840".

Dear Brother and Sister

We received a letter from you apwards of three years ago and returned to you a letter immediately and after getting there was opened by a man of the same name and returned to us: being unable to get a letter to you we rested easy until we received a letter from you carried by Mr. McBeath but as he remained two hundred miles from where we live we were unable to get a proper direction from him until last July he moved to where we live and then it was too late to write for that year as all letters going from here there should start about the first of March as you in your first letter wished to know our situation in life my family is seven in number four boys and three girls Daniel Peter John and Hector Janet Nancy and Catherine the youngest that I called after you . . . William got married before he left Scotland to one Jane Monroe

of Rossshire they have four boys; . . . as to this country its good for cattle and crops, our chief productions are wheat, rye, Indian corn, pease, oats and barley, the farmer can get for all these ready money and a very good recompense indeed, the soil is of the very best quality in general, the country is but new but flourisheth fast, the price of land is from ten to fifteen shillings per acre that is wood land, cultivated land is from one pound to two generally if you are about to leave that place we beg of you not to go to the United States as my two oldest sons were through the most part of that country and do not like it at all, McBeath tells us that is a good country and could get a living there as easy as here, that is in regard to living but he tells us that the laws are not forcible enough there to defend from the attacks of savages, again he tells that the fuel is so far away from you and that your markets are so bad, our laws are very forcible, our country consists of wood, we have always good markets, if you leave that place for here you will probably come through Lake Superior and come down the lakes and rivers between that and Lake Erie and coming to Detroit the head of it you will enquire for Port Talbot where we live you will save two hundred miles from what all the rest that came from that country did I will not advise you to come here as you know the trouble of moving but if you come I am assured you can live very well here our climate resembles that of Scotland . . . Mr. George McBeath is living in our neighborhood at present and wishes to be remembered to all friends and enquirers he has bought a farm a few miles distant from here consisting of two hundred acres of first rate land forty acres improved and with good buildings paid for it all down.

Your with all affection
Donald McPherson

The George McBeath of these letters was actually George Macbeth (members of the Macbeth family in London, Ontario, say that McBeath may have been an early spelling of the name).

When George arrived at Port Talbot in 1838 he found a number of friends who had left the Red River years before, and some he had known in Ould Kildonan who had come directly to Upper Canada. His oldest son George, who was later to play an important part in Colonel Talbot's life, was then a young lad of twelve with three younger brothers and one sister, Donald, Alexander, John and Christina. Later Robert, Isabella and Catherine were added to the family.

As old acquaintances, fellow Scots and near neighbours, the Macbeths and McPhersons were drawn very closely together as the letters unmistakably show. There is no question that Alexander and Donald McPherson both thought very highly of George's opinions and valued his friendship. We also note that Christina Macbeth married one of the McPherson sons.

When his father left the Talbot settlement for Euphemia Township, young George Macbeth stayed on with Colonel Talbot, in fact was practically adopted by him. George's brother Donald also lived for some years in the Colonel's home at Port Talbot, but it was George who became secretary, companion, hired man and general assistant to Colonel Talbot in the varied phases of his later life, and who eventually became heir to the Talbot fortune.

George Macbeth moved to London about 1852 and lived on Bond Street (now Princess Avenue) in a spacious home known as "Bleak House". Here Colonel Talbot found a home until his death early in 1853.

The Macbeth family has been well and favourably known in London for almost a hundred years. George's son Talbot Macbeth was possibly the best

known of the family in his position as Judge of the Supreme Court. A number of George Macbeth's descendants still reside in London.

Alexander McPherson in 1841 adds his letter, postmarked "Tyrconnel U.C. April 8th, 1841". Of his family he writes:

I have eight in number five boys and three girls, Daniel Alexander James John and Samuel in rotation as you see their names here, the girls names are Janet Mary and Hannah, the oldest Daniel is 24 years old, the youngest Samuel is six years old, flourishing well in growth and learning . . . William is living forty miles distant from us . . . his children are Daniel David James and John.

Of the crops he says, in part:

Our average crop per acre for wheat is about 30 bushels, rye about the same, Indian corn 50 bushells to the acre, pease from 30 to 40 per acre this year we raised 60 bushells of barley from an acre and 70 bushells of oats from an acre our market for grain is fluctuating wheat is from 50 cents to \$1.50 and rye about 75 cents Indian corn about 75 cents pease about 50 cents oats about 25 cents Barley 50 cents and potatoes so numerous that there is hardly any market for them our market for cattle is as follows chiefly oxen by the pair \$70 cows \$20 horses \$50 to \$100 of various kinds sheep about \$2 our stock consists of 30 head of horned cattle 7 of which is milch cows two horses 30 sheep and 20 hogs . . . Georg McBeath is doing well and wishes to be remembered to you . . . respecting the country all I can say is that we are satisfied in it and were you to leave that place you certainly cannot come to a better country or a healthier country there is plenty of land to be got here very easy our climate is so moderate in winter that we never stable our cattle our snow seldom exceeds more than one foot and our summers are not excessively hot we are never subject to great droughts or excessive rains . . . We hear that there are three things which is likely to embitter your life that is the savages your lands overflowing of the flood your going so far for your firewood George McBeath tells me that he esteems that country not much better than the country you left compared with this.

In 1843 and again in 1844 Alex and then Donald wrote answering queries in regard to climate, crops, land, prices and family affairs. The letters are similar in detail with variations in prices, but stressing the superiority of the Talbot settlement. Even preaching comes in for a share of praise, "I regard of hearing the Gospel we are well situated we can go to hear a minister of the Church of Scotland every Sabbath . . ." and again, "As regarding ministers and preaching we have enough of them if we were to make good use of them Presbyterians Church of England Methodists Babtists several lots of them and other denominations too numerous to mention . . . A kirk within nine miles on our side and a man that preaches Gaelic and English stationed in one on the other side about 20 miles from us Church of England within four miles of us and a Scotsman stationed in it".

In 1846 Alex McPherson writes,

There has been a very abundant harvest last season and prices very good, wheat has been fetching \$1.50 per bushel, Barley 50 cents, Oats 30 cents, Indian corn 62 cents pork and beef in better demand than usual but the prospect at present for the Canadian farmer looks rather gloomy on account

of the tariff bill, American grain being proposed to go to Europe duty free leaving no protection for the colony but we are not yet positive of its going into force, the next packet from home will decide the matter. Land is getting more valueable every day near convenient place, a small capital would settle one very comfortable yet . . . in the interior land can be got on very easy terms full as easy as you have heard.

The last letter of this series, 20 April 1847, perhaps the very last from the McPhersons, again invites the Sutherlands to come to Port Talbot, with as much warmth as the other letters of the preceding 28 years, but with no more effect. It tells of the news from the homeland, particularly of the famine in Ireland and Scotland, due to the world-wide failure of the potato crop, adding that "although the potatoes have failed us here other crops are so abundant that we have plenty".

This last letter concludes in a tone of resignation,

You stated that disease was prevalent there when you wrote and you expected it daily let us know if any of our acquaintances was taken away by it all the people from home that is the Sutherland folks here are well and prospering well in worldly affairs But according to the course of nature we cannot have a great many interviews in this way but let us prepare and hope for an Interview where parting will be no more. I now conclude with respects to you and all who may inquire for us. I am

Dear Brother and Sister
Your affectionate Brother
Alex McPherson

Here the letters end, but the story of the McPhersons and Sutherlands is far from complete. For many years now the link between the two families has been broken but McPhersons now living recall that Senator Sutherland, rather than go all the way back to Winnipeg between sessions at Ottawa, would sometimes visit at the McPherson home in Fingal.

John McPherson, the Canadian pioneer of this family died in 1829, unmarried; his sister Betsy, who married William Smith, lived only a year after her marriage; but Donald, William and Alexander are well represented by descendants in Canada and United States, many of them living quite close to the original settlements.

Donald McPherson and his wife Grace bought lot ten in the eighth concession of Dunwich, near Wallacetown, in 1832. His son Hector took over this property in 1847. John lived at Wallacetown until his death in 1852. Donald's oldest son Daniel (frequently called Donald), a carpenter by trade, married Jane Cattanach and settled at Wallacetown after a period of three years in which he kept an inn about three miles south of the town. Their daughter Annie married James Fulton and one of the Fulton daughters, Margaret, was the mother of Hon. Mitchell F. Hepburn, Premier of Ontario 1934 to 1942. Daniel died at Wallacetown in 1881.

Donald's daughters, Nancy, who married John Matheson, and Catherine, Mrs. William Cattanach, resided at Fingal but Janet moved with her husband, Alex Cameron, to Oklahoma.

Hector, son of Donald, died 10 November 1918 leaving his farmer sons, John and Peter, on the old homestead a mile west of Wallacetown, where a fine old white brick house stands in a grove of tall pines. John is now 84 and his brother Daniel B. who lives near Port Stanley is 78. Other children were Roy, Christina

(Mrs. Herb Rastall), Alma, who died young and Archie, killed by a bull in 1917.

William McPherson, the third of the brother settlers, lived at Morpeth (40 miles away was the only clue in the letters). His children were Daniel, David, James and John. A grandson, Robert McPherson of Woodstock, at one time operated the Crown Lumber Company. His son Clare was also associated with this business.

In a lovely old home near Lake Erie's shore and near the Southwold/Dunwich border live (1952) two sisters, descendants of Alexander McPherson, the fourth brother, Misses Mary and Lillie Macpherson (they prefer this spelling). Lillie was for a number of years registrar of deeds at Goderich. Alexander first settled just west of Port Talbot but in 1832 bought rights in the present property from William Crane who was settling in under Colonel Talbot. The original receipts signed by Thomas Talbot, Richard Airey and finally J.B. Askin were in 1952 all in the possession of the McPherson sisters. The crown patent was issued in 1854 when payments at the rate of 12/6 per acre were completed, with interest which exceeded the original price.

When Alexander McPherson died in 1877 his lands were divided between his sons John and James with the unmarried daughters Janet and Mary given fifty acres near the lake shore. The entire farm was eventually acquired by John and is now (1952) in the possession of his two daughters. This valuable estate has now been in the one family for one hundred and twenty years. During the 1870's it was the scene of great activity while the "west hundred" was being cleared of timber. The logs were cut into bolts, three foot chunks with the trunk split in half, and taken by schooner to Detroit. A dock was built out into the lake for the loading operations and a chute carried the bolts to the ships.

John had three sons; Edward, accidentally killed at seven years of age while watching logging operations on the farm; Herbert, for some years with the Citizens Savings and Trust Company of Cleveland, and later of Pittsburg; James, who ran the farm after his father's death and gained a wide reputation for his prize-winning Jersey cattle. John was an inventor as well as a farmer and held a patent for a portable "cold jug" the forerunner of the "thermos bottle". He may have acquired his inventive genius through his grandmother, Isabelle McKay, whose brother flew some kind of flying-machine in Scotland before the family came to Canada. It is said that there is a memorial to him at Helmsdale, Scotland.

Other children mentioned in Alexander's will were: Daniel, manufacturer of threshing machines and other farm equipment at Fingal; Alexander, a school-teacher at various places including Birr and later a manufacturer at Stratford; Samuel, also a schoolteacher; Hannah, who taught school until her marriage to Henry Sharon. Janet and Mary never married; Janet later moved to California, but Mary remained on the farm.

James led an eventful life. After selling his share of the farm to his brother John he was associated with his machinist brother Daniel in Fingal. In 1860 he sold his interest and spent part of the proceeds in furthering his education at Hiram College, Hiram, Ohio, where James Garfield, later President of the United States, was one of his teachers. In 1866 James wrote an interesting letter to John, which has been preserved by his nieces, telling of his schoolteaching experience in Kiddville, Kentucky. The pupils paid him only 8 cents per day for their tuition, yet James reported that he and his wife had a very comfortable boarding house.

The only available wagon roads in his district were the rock bottoms of dry creeks for many miles. In one of these spots a horse team was met by a torrent from a violent storm farther up in the hills. Like a tide it picked up horses and wagon and flung them along, only to cast them up safely on an island in the stream. Eventually James and his wife (Lizzie Rose) moved to California where he had considerable success with his farm and orange grove.

Daniel McPherson, manufacturer, of Fingal, died in 1895 leaving his estate to be divided equally among his eight sons and one daughter: Alexander D., Duncan Ferguson, Edward D., John K., Daniel L., William A., Charles H., James and Mary E. Several of the sons, with their father's financial assistance, had already started businesses of their own and were filling an important place in the manufacture of farm implements in various parts of Ontario.

Today, particularly in Elgin County, the McPherson name (in various spellings) is as well and favourably known as when the four pioneer brothers were making their mark on the forests and fields of a new settlement. Some of the early traditions, suggested by the letters, are recalled by the old members of the present generation, but nowhere can be found any of the letters which must have come from the Red River Settlement in reply to those from Port Talbot.

NOTES

1. Halkett: Lord Selkirk's Settlement in North America, London, 1817.

A Barnardo family history: Esther & Elizabeth Dawson

By Marg Aldridge

Many Canadians, by now, are familiar with the story of Barnardo child immigration to this country in the early years of the century. If they are not, two excellent books are available to tell the story. The Little Immigrants by Ken Bagnell, and Barnardo Children in Canada by Gail H. Corbett. Not many of us, however, are familiar with the intimate details of this migration, and the story of the Barnardo children, often told by descendants or by the immigrants themselves, is still beginning to emerge.

This family history is the result of a great deal of tracking and research. The lineage is backed by solid evidence, including documented birth, marriage, death, and military records — a tribute to Marg Aldridge's genealogical determination.

ENGLAND

This story has its beginning in London, England, a long time ago. The area is known as Bethnal Green, a rather poor area of the City of London, and the families' names are Dawson and Ackred. The head of the Dawson family is George Dawson, a mariner, residing at 19 Collingwood Street, while further down at 41 Collingood is a cooper, William, head of the Ackred family. I find it rather ironic that 100 years later most of their descendants live across the ocean in a new country and still the name Collingwood is associated with where they live.

In the year 1888, William Lees Dawson, son of George, and Elizabeth Jane Ackred, daughter of William, were married at St. Bath(?) Church in the Parish of Bethnal Green in the County of Middlesex. They were married according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the Established Church after Banns by Alfred R. Clemens, Vicar, in the presence of John Coleman and Jane Dawsons. They were both aged 20 (quite old for the time), stated their condition as Bachelor and Spinster, and their profession as Scavenger and Bootmaker. While William was able to sign his name, Elizabeth was illiterate and could only make her mark (X).

Since little is known about their short life together (less than 11 years), I thought it would help to quote some short paragraphs from *Maggie*, by Lena Kennedy, a book based on the life of a young girl living in Stepney (part of Bethnal Green) during the same period.¹

The back streets of Stepney was where it all began. Maggie could still see her own mean little street, Witton Street, with its houses along each side of the road without a space in between. 'Up-and-downers' they called these dwellings in Stepney, with their two rooms up and two rooms down. There was a pub on each corner at one end of the street and the overpowering spire of the Roman Catholic church at the other. The whole of Maggie's youth had been spent in that dim street where the rough stones that made up the road cut into your bare feet and a tumble made a nasty cut or graze, often ending with a trip to the hospital when the dirt infected it. But still the kids played there. The street teemed with them for there was no room to play in the up-and-downers,

especially since there was often ten to a family.

* * *

Home was a little up-and-downer three doors from the pub. There was an old brass bed in the corner where Dah, as she called him, slept, with its four ugly brass knobs. If you looked in them, your face seemed alternately long and then fat, and kept changing as you moved. This was a favorite game of Maggie's on the long days alone. She faintly remembered someone who slept with Dah in that bed; must have been her mother, but it all seemed so vague and in the distance.

Because another family lived upstairs, Maggie slept in the same room on an old horse-hair sofa which had arms that wobbled and squeaked. Whenever she turned over the horse hair came out and pricked her legs. In summer, there was the 'red army' but Dah had a cure for them: he drowned everything in paraffin which smelled even worse than the bugs. This was Maggie's bed — the only one she had ever known and she was quite content in it as long as Dah was near.

Dah rose early every morning. Even on Sunday, he would bring her a mug of weak tea and say, "Here ye are, gel, just a wet." On Sundays they never had a proper breakfast until after Mass.

* * *

After Mass, home to eggs and bacon cooked by Dah — that was luxurious living in those hard days. Then off to the Barley Mow and Maggie to her seat on the doorstep.

* * *

On Sunday morning the street was teeming with kids, most with their backsides out of their trousers. They played, boys and girls together with a thick rope stretched right across the road. They did skipping and sometimes a game called Tibby Cat which they played with pieces of wood for bats as the two players tried to hit the ball into each other's chalked-up square on the ground. The windows often got broken and there were many rows.

* * *

Little Maggie on the doorstep would listen but never move until Dah put his hard-working hand in hers and they went home to Sunday lunch of boiled bacon and spuds in their jackets.

In comparison with the rest of the kids in the street, Maggie had as good life, so Dah said, as he put huge lumps of fat from the bacon on her plate. A newspaper was their tablecloth in the sparse kitchen which was furnished with only the table and two chairs.

"Tis not many sees a good Sunday dinner like this, girlie," Dah would say. "Half starved, them poor bloody kids out there. All on the bunghouse they are. Me, never had a day's charity in me loife — not while I got a pair of hands to work with."

So there sat little Maggie, trying to swallow the fatty food, and learning the philosophy of working-class life in Stepney from the lips of her Dah.

* * *

In an old navy blue skirt and faded blouse, Maggie went back and forth six days a week — finishing at four on Saturdays. At first, the factory was a nightmare experience for Maggie; the long line of pale-faced girls who sweated over sewing machines and the stale odor of rats that overran the factory sickened her. But soon she made friends and they taught her the machine which she grew used to. For this she received the princely sum of eight shillings a week.

Elizabeth Jane was born on 20 September 1888 at the home of her parents, 6 Eltham Place, Mile End Old Town in the County of Middlesex. It's possible that

CERTIFIED COPY OF AN ENTRY OF BIRTH

The stamping fee for this certificate is \$1.64.
 A stamp is inserted, if necessary, to find the entry,
 a search fee is payable in addition.



GIVEN AT THE GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE,
 SOMERSET HOUSE, LONDON.

Application Number *PA 2 19228/52*

This margin contains
 the date and time
 which appear in
 the margin of the
 original entry.

REGISTRATION DISTRICT *Witle Sand, Old Sarum*

BIRTH in the Sub-District of *Witle Sand, Old Sarum, Wiltshire* in the County of *Wiltshire*

(1) No.	(2) When and Where Born.	(3) Name, if any.	(4) Sex.	(5) Name and Surname of Father.	(6) Name and Maiden Surname of Mother.	(7) Rank or Profession of Father.	(8) Signature, Description and Residence of Informant.	(9) When Registered.	(10) Signature of Registrar.	(11) Regional Home if subject was born in a region of a foreign country.
<i>281</i>	<i>Twentieth September 1888</i> <i>6 Eltham Place</i>	<i>Elizabeth Jane</i>	<i>Girl</i>	<i>William Lees Dawson</i>	<i>Elizabeth Dawson formerly Keever</i>	<i>City Sewersman</i>	<i>The mother of Elizabeth Dawson Mother of William Lees Dawson 6 Eltham Place Witle Sand</i>	<i>1888</i>	<i>Witle Sand, Wiltshire</i>	

CERTIFIED to be a true copy of an entry in the certified copy of a Register of Births in the District above mentioned.
 Given at the GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, SOMERSET HOUSE, LONDON, under the Seal of the said Office, the *15* day of *February* 19*52*.



BA 932780

This certificate is issued in pursuance of the Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1886 (49 & 50 Vict. IV., c. 61), sec. 37 & 54.
 Section 36 provides that "All certified copies of entries, purporting to be sealed or stamped with the seal of the General Register Office, shall be received as evidence of the birth, death or marriage of the person named therein, without any further or other proof of their entry; and no certified copy purporting to be given in the said cases shall be of any force or effect unless it is so sealed or stamped as aforesaid."
CAUTION.—Any person who (1) falsifies any of the particulars on this certificate, or (2) uses a falsified certificate as true, knowing it to be false, is liable to prosecution.

Birth certificate of Elizabeth Jane Dawson, born in 1888 at Eltham Place, London.

Jan 12 1952

51320 0110007200 10000 721 20-02-00

two boys were born to William and Elizabeth (George Albert and Albert Edward) during the time between Elizabeth and the birth of their second daughter Esther Etta on 5 October 1896. Only a few glimpses exist into the lives of these people as a family unit. Elizabeth (and to those who know and love her, Mrs. McDonald, Aunt, Liz, Grandma and Mom) remembers a few moments:

"My mother wasn't exactly a bootmaker, they used to send her the leather already cut and shaped and she would sew it up by hand. She would put the sole in and so would her father. I would sit beside her and keep her needles threaded. She might get about 24 pence for this.

"I remember hanging up my stocking once and all I got was a chunk of coal and an old shoe and my mom told me I was lucky for having clothes on my back and a roof over my head."

On 3 January 1899, Elizabeth Dawson died from TB at the age of thirty. William tried to look after the two girls for almost three years but fell on hard times — losing his job, being evicted and drinking. Elizabeth remembers again:

"I remember my dad did take a woman in for a little while to look after us but when I went out to look for my dad she took the whole contents of the room and beat it."

After moving a number of times and living with several relatives, William realized he could not look after the two girls, and brought them to Barnardo's at Stepney Causeway and asked if they could look after them. It must be stated here that while the story of Maggie and her life in Stepney was fictitious, it aroused strong memories in my Aunt. Upon reading the part about the rough stones, she hitched up her dress just above her knee and revealed a deep scar on her right leg.

"Didn't I tell you about how I received that scar? Well, we played a game when we were kids by laying a string across the road and taking turns jumping across it. We kept raising it higher and higher and trying to make it over. Well, I slipped and fell on the stones and my garter was forced into the side of my leg from the fall. They had to take me to the hospital to have it removed and I've had that scar ever since."

As for the rest of the story, her only comment was: "Maggie — she could have been the girl on the next block."

BARNARDO'S

Dr. Barnardo's
Tanners Lane, Barkingside, Ilford, Essex. 1G6 1QG
ENGLAND

16th March, 1980

Dear Mrs. Aldridge,

Your grandmother, Esther Dawson, and her sister Elizabeth, were admitted to our care on the 7th November, 1901. It was stated that your grandmother was then aged four years, that she was born in Stepney, but the date of birth was not recorded. Elizabeth was also said to have been born in Stepney on the



Above, Elizabeth Dawson, age 13, just a day after she and her sister were admitted to Dr. Barnardo's Home in Stepney Causeway. Barnardo used photography extensively to help him in his charity work, and photos from his 50,000-picture library are still available to descendants today. *Below*, Elizabeth (Dawson/Clement) McDonald, c1978, about the same time as the family portrait was taken.

20th September, 1889. Their mother, Elizabeth Dawson, had died from T.B. on the 3rd of January, 1899, at the age of thirty. Following her death, their father, William Dawson, a navy and general labourer, aged 31 in 1901, began to drink heavily and neglected his work and children. Eventually, he was evicted from his accomodation and a maternal aunt, Mrs. May, took the two children for a time. They later returned to their father and with him moved from place to place. All the relatives were in poor circumstances and were unable to help and their father brought your grandmother and her sister to our offices, which were then at Stepney Causeway, asking if we could look after them.

There appear to have been no brothers and sisters, and other relatives mentioned, apart from Mrs. May, who lived at Digby Walk, Bethnal Green, in East London, with her husband and four children, and another maternal aunt, Mrs. Gadd, who with her husband and three children lived in Stepney, also in East London, and a paternal uncle, Samuel Dawson, aged 28, who was living in an institution in Mile End, not far from Stepney.

Elizabeth sailed for Canada with one of our emigration parties on the 17th July, 1902 on the s.s. New England, which arrived in Boston on the 25th July. Esther sailed on the s.s. Dominion on the 12th September, 1907 and arrived in Quebec on September 22nd. Their early years must have been very distressing for them and we hope that they both found happiness and security in Canada.

...

I am asking our studio if there are any photographs available of your grandmother and her sister and will write again about this, but must get this letter off in the meantime.

With our best wishes to you and all your grandmother's family.

Yours sincerely,

A. Legg (Miss)
After Care Section²

While some people are aware of the existence of pictures from Dr. Barnardo's Homes, most people are not aware of how many and how early Dr. Barnardo started to take pictures. In fact, Thomas John Barnardo was the first person to use photography in a social crusade as outlined below from a book entitled *Camera, Victorian Eyewitness, A History of Photography 1826-1913* by Gus Macdonald, pages 110-113:

"In those days an estimated 30,000 children also slept rough in the streets of London. Thomas John Barnardo was the first to enlist photography in a social crusade, but his zeal caused problems. Barnardo had dramatized the problem of the 'street arabs' by leading the great reformer Lord Shaftesbury and his guests from the dinner table to an alley in Billingsgate where a tarpaulin was pulled back to reveal 73 homeless boys. With his showman's flair for fund raising, Barnardo set up a photographic unit in 1874 and sold 'before' and 'after' pictures of urchins reclaimed in his Homes. This aroused the indignation of a rival evangelist who alleged, 'Barnardo's method is to take the children as they are supposed to enter the Home, and then after they have

been in the Home for some time. He is not satisfied with taking them as they really are, but he tears their clothes so as to make them appear worse than they really are. They are also taken in purely fictional positions.'

"In a preview of a debate still alive today, Barnardo went to court and defended his methods as an honest representation of the past plight of children so dirty and verminous when taken off the street that they had to be cleaned up immediately. But the court judged him guilty of 'artistic fiction', public faith in his probity was shaken, and from then on Barnardo's studio stuck to stark mug shots for the records. More than 50,000 were taken, and today this desolating catalogue of staring children has a power to move which the 'artistic fictions' cannot match."

Like my grandmother and her sister, if your ancestor came from Barnardo's Homes then there is a good chance that record portraits exist for them. A very happy discovery for me during my genealogical research.

It would be possible to write with feeling about the home in which the two girls found themselves, but my grandmother's words speak eloquently for themselves when she remembers that time.³

When we were in the home, Esther wouldn't eat her porridge so I would eat it so she wouldn't get a lickin'.

* * *

Esther wet the bed once and another girl Edie Smart reported her to the matron — the way she was treated was that she was stood in a bathtub of cold water and they poured it over her from the shoulders — thought they could cure her.

* * *

We lived 25 to a room, cottage style like a little village.

* * *

I remember one girl Nancy, wee little hands and a very large head.

* * *

Had to work in the homes everyone had their chores and we all went to school. I had to clean half of the boots. If your work was done you could darn clothes or make your bed and two others. They were pretty fussy but I think I learned from the home.

* * *

Part of my job was looking after my sister while I was in the home, about a year.

* * *

One thing we couldn't do was drink water before going to bed and it seemed like every night that's when Esther would always get thirsty, so I would get out of bed and get the pitcher beside the bed, put it to her mouth and let her take a little drink. Someone squealed on me and I was punished by standing in the corner with an apron over my head.

* * *

Two slices of bread with jam might be supper. Breakfast was usually porridge with syrup, treacle as they called it. If you found a bone in your soup you put it aside for the next meal.

* * *

Before we went to school the Matron would come out and we would all have to curtsy and then off to school After we came back from school we couldn't get out again once you were in, you were in. There were a lot of railroad tracks out behind and we would go down and look out between the bars. We

thought we could take the train back to our Dad but we couldn't get out of the iron gates. Stayed home from school one day to see him (Dad), had word he was coming, but didn't see him.

* * *

I was shipped out to Canada without my permission. Esther was supposed to come but she got ringworm in her head and had to have her hair shaved off. She wore a little white cap.

* * *

It was seven years before I was in a position to write and look after things from my end to bring her over.

* * *

Sometimes it was so cold in the morning I could reach up and scrape ice off the walls with my fingernails.

* * *

I'm not sorry, I learned a lot by them.³

THE LITTLE IMMIGRANTS

The following are mainly excerpts from *The Little Immigrants* by Kenneth Bagnell,⁴ a very interesting book dealing with the subject of child immigration into Canada at the turn of the century. Barnardo's Homes was only one of many organizations that provided for the passage of children across the ocean. I would highly recommend this book to anyone who would like a better appreciation for the problems that they had to overcome in dealing with so many young children.

Below is a list of principles that Barnardo outlined to guide his work in Canada:

First: That no child shall be sent out manifesting criminal or vicious taint.

Second: That no child is to be sent out who is not at the time in excellent health, and without tendency to disease.

Third: That all such children (excepting, of course, the very young ones who go out for 'adoption') must have been passed through a period of the most careful training not only in industrial pursuits, but also of a moral and religious character.

Fourth: That as regards all children who come up to the standard of the three previous conditions, only the flower of our flock are to be sent to Canada.

Fifth: That upon reaching Canada all children are to come under the care of properly qualified persons connected with our institutions on the Canadian side, by whom they are to be distributed carefully into well-selected homes; and that even then our work is not to be considered complete, but that regular communication shall be maintained with these children for years by personal visitation of experienced assistants, and by a system of written reports from the child and its employer. That careful statistics shall be kept showing frequent reports of their whereabouts, progress, and general welfare, until they have reached an age when they no longer require our supervising care.

Sixth: That if, in spite of all these tests, precautions and safeguards, it is found by experience that some particular child, after having been placed out in Canada, becomes definitely immoral or criminal, then every legitimate means is to be adopted to recover possession of that child, and to return him or her at the earliest opportunity to the old country.

While everything sounded fine on paper, there were too many unanswered questions that led to problems for the homes:

- how would decisions be made as to the selection of "well-selected" homes

- how often would the children be visited in the homes
- who would set the standards for the "written reports"
- what about the child's rights if the "home" didn't work out rather than the child
- etc. etc. etc.

Not all of the children who came over with Barnardo's were orphans or lacking in the loving care of foster parents back in England. Consider the following:

She had never been anxious to come to Canada, for, after entering Dr. Barnardo's Homes as a very small child, she had been placed by the staff in a foster home, with a man and woman who owned a small fruit farm in the countryside of Britain. They loved her and regarded her as their own. She would remain with them from the time she was five until she reached the age of twelve, coming to love them and to call them, as she would all of her life, 'dear Ma and Dad'. She was never sure why, when she reached twelve, she was taken back to Dr. Barnardo's Homes and sent to Canada . . .

Twelve or thirteen appear to be very typical ages that girls were sent to Canada to work on the farms. While they were promised further education and pay at the end of their stay on the farm, this was often the end of their formal education, chores were never done and pay had a way of dwindling away.

He stayed there six years, working so hard and losing so much weight that even when they sent him to school — a few months here and there in 1908 and 1909 and 1910 — he was so sickly and sad that his teachers came to regard him as a small creature overwhelmed by his fears.

In all his years on the farm in Manitoba, he was never visited by anyone from the home that had placed him in such uncertain and painful circumstances. Each year, he knew, the inspector came, but John was never there — he was in the fields or in the barns, and the man did not wait to see him.

* * *

In some places conditions had been so bad that she would go to her room in tears and write a note to the Barnardo Home — she had learned to write in England before she came to Canada — telling them she could stand it no longer.

* * *

For her work it was agreed that she eight dollars a month, four dollars of which would be put in the bank until she was on her own and could claim it, three dollars sent to the home as its share, and one dollar given to Annie as her spending money. In the end, however, when she was leaving the farm and asked for the money that was hers, she received nothing, for the woman blamed her for breaking dishes, cracking lamp chimneys, and wasting food; she even blamed her for wasting a cord of wood by leaving the drafts open too long.

The Barnardo children were not exactly looked upon favourably. Labour insisted they were taking jobs away from the work force; petty crimes were blamed on them, and they were often the brunt of jokes.

A good many of our people have the impression that every Barnardo boy is a bad boy and even worse than this, that ever bad boy is necessarily a Barnardo boy.

* * *

In almost every (town) in those years, particularly in Ontario and on the prairies, there was a child who was different from the rest — dressed differently — facing not only the struggle to understand farming, but a road to learning made painful by loneliness and the slur of inferiority cast upon him by teachers and children alike. The boys almost always would be wearing the same clothes they came out in, the short pants, the short jacket, the thin socks, and, until they wore out, a pair of high black boots.

It is perhaps unfortunate that these children were sent to Canada at this time in history. Most view their stay in the homes in England as a turning point in their lives, and usually not for the better. It was the treatment and loneliness in Canada that often marred their lives.

The suffering of orphan children in the early years of this century, in Britain as well as in Canada, was due not just to poverty and neglect, but to a strong conviction that punishment — beatings, whippings and humiliations that broke the spirit of a child — had a high moral justification. These punishments, though not encouraged by the leaders of child immigration . . . were commonplace in their time and carried out by people who were acting, they were certain, in the best interests of the children in their care.

These children grew up during different times. Maybe we should all stop and think about the lifestyle we have today.

CANADA

After arriving in Boston on 25 July 1902, Elizabeth found herself working for a family by the name of Brewster. Their farm was located near Sunderland, Ontario, and her chores included milking the cows and feeding the calves. In addition to herself, there were two hired men and the Brewster family itself — eight boys and four girls. She worked for the family for a number of years and when they sold out she went to live with Maggie Knight, a sister of Brewster, in Stouffville. Elizabeth wasn't in Stouffville very long before deciding to head out to Macleod, Alberta with Charlie Brewster. It was while she was working there that she first met John Clement who was later to become her husband.

Elizabeth Jane Dawson married Edward John Clement on 21 December 1910 at St. Andrews Presbyterian Manse, Macleod. John lists his place of birth as Ontario, his occupation as farmer, and his age as 24. He was the son of John Clement and Joanna Gillis, and was a bachelor at the time of the wedding. The officiating clergyman was Robert Boyle and the witnesses were Sora and Helena Boyle.

A daughter and a son were born to Elizabeth and John during their stay in Medicine Hat. Edna Mae was born 24 November 1911 and John Edward 26 April 1913. A brother of John's, Willie Clement, was killed out west, as he was kicked by a horse.

(I believe that during this time Esther had been working for a family by the name of Earl. They lived in Zephyr Township, near Peterborough. Not much is known about her situation during her stay on their farm.)

Dates are not clear about when each move occurred, but around 1914-1915 the couple moved back from Alberta to Collingwood, to the Clement farm on the hill. They lived there for about a year until about 1916 they moved into a little house of their own on Cedar Street in the town of Collingwood. Most people



HE whom this scroll commemorates
was numbered among those who,
at the call of King and Country, left all
that was dear to them, endured hardness,
faced danger, and finally passed out of
the sight of men by the path of duty
and self-sacrifice, giving up their own
lives that others might live in freedom.
Let those who come after see to it
that his name be not forgotten.

*Pte. Edward John Clement
Canadian Infantry Bn.*

Memorial scroll to Private Edward John Clement of the Canadian Infantry Battalion, killed in Flanders, France, in 1918. He was the first husband of Elizabeth Dawson.

know the house today as "Benny Howard's" house.

It was during their stay there that several important changes occurred in their lives. A third child, Margaret Jane, was born on 16 February 1917. Then Elizabeth decided to visit Esther and bring her back to live with them. The family she was living with, however, at first wouldn't let her leave — it was during harvest time and they were afraid she wouldn't return. After promising she would be back within a week, however, the two left for Collingwood. When the week was up Elizabeth simply made up her mind that Esther would remain with them, and after many years of separation the sisters were finally reunited.

Edward John Clement was killed in action in Flanders, France, in May 1918. He served overseas with the 157th Battalion of the Simcoe Foresters and the 19th Canadian Regiment, and is buried in France. Elizabeth, a Silver Cross wife, has placed the wreath at the foot of the cenotaph in Collingwood on several Remembrance Day services.

It was during this period that Esther met Alex Smith, a carpenter who had built a number of cottages at Wasage Beach. They married on 6 June 1917. Alex was a soldier and native of the area. The son of Alex Smith and Margaret Waits, he had been born in Nottawasaga, and lived in Collingwood prior to the wedding.

In 1918, Elizabeth bought the house across the street where her daughter, Mrs. Margaret Turner still resides. The price was 600 dollars, mortgaged over 25 years, and paid off with the help of her army pension.

A girl, Etta Christine, was born to Esther and Alex on 18 April 1919 in the front bedroom of the Cedar Street house. There may also have been another child (perhaps a girl who lived only a couple of weeks) between Etta and the second child who survived — Edward Victor, b 8 August 1924.

Eventually another house on Cedar Street became available. It was rather run down, but with a lot of repair work, it eventually became home. They rented for a while, and then a job eventually became available for Alex in Waterloo. It was a job with a rubber plant and Alex became very black and blue working there. Perhaps inhaling the rubber eventually led to his illness and death? After a time they appear to have moved back to Collingwood, and then off to Toronto for two years where they lived on St. Clair Avenue near the cattle yards. Alex may have had a job at Swifts.

The move to Toronto consisted of loading all the furniture in "Roy Allen's" Truck and driving down to the city, Elizabeth remembers. She also remembers going to visit and walking through empty lots very late at night after getting lost.

Once again Esther and Alex moved back to Collingwood, but couldn't return to their house on Cedar Street because they had leased it. They lived first on Main Street across from the current Loblaws Store for about four years, and then on Hickory Street before returning to 331 Cedar Street.

Again, there may have been another child before Frank Alfred was born on 23 August 1930. A third son, Mervin William was born 20 September 1932.

It was in 1937 that Alex went to Port Dover at the request of his sister, Sarah, and died there on 18 April of pneumonia. He apparently wrote twice that he was in the hospital, but never recovered. He is buried in the Presbyterian Cemetery in Collingwood. Esther continued to live on Cedar Street and raise her family — no easy task. Ed was quite illiterate (like his father), but rather than not having the chance to learn, he simply did not want to go to school. (Alex did know his name,



Above, Alexander and Esther (Dawson) Smith at the time of their wedding in June, 1917. Smith was a member of the Canadian Forestry Corps, and was in No. 2 Special Service Company at the end of the war when he received his discharge at Toronto. He was 35 when he married Esther, she was 20.

Below, Esther Dawson at the age of five just after being admitted to Barnardo's.





A modern family portrait. Back row, left to right: Doug Robinson, Jim Dance, Orville Riseborough, Jack Robinson, Dennis Robinson, Ron Robinson, John (Sonny) Robinson, Don Robinson.

Centre, left to right: Sharon (Sibert) Robinson, Kathy (Smith) Robinson, Marie (Robinson) Riseborough, Edna (Clement) Robinson, Elizabeth Jane (Dawson/Clement) McDonald, Lynda (Patterson) Robinson, Marlene (Forbes) Robinson.

Front, left to right: Lisa Robinson, Linda Dance, Laura Riseborough, Daryl Robinson, Frank Dance, Greg Riseborough, Tom Dance, Doug Riseborough, Jim Dance.



Wedding photo of John Philip Aldridge and Margaret Esther Smith, taken 15 December 1973. Margaret Aldridge is the author of this history.



but his schooling is completely unknown, if any). A school picture does exist of Etta from 1923 and Frank from about 1946-47.

Esther died from cancer on 8 February 1948 after a lengthy illness. Frank and Jean Smith still reside at 331 Cedar Street, the home of Alex and Esther, his parents.

ENGLAND AGAIN (THOSE WHO STAYED)

Margaret Clement (Mrs. Turner) remembers the excitement of going down to her Aunt Esther's home when a letter had arrived from England. A John Ackred had remembered that the two girls went to Canada, but it was his nephew Henry and his wife Flos who contacted Elizabeth in Canada. After writing for a number of years, Henry and Flos, together with their daughter Denise and her husband Brian, came to Canada for a visit. Several additional visits followed in the 1970s, as well as some exchange visits back to England by Margaret Turner. Flos died on 11 June 1979. It was because of these visits that the following information became available, and we were able to trace the Ackred connection. Henry's mother was Emma Ackred, and it is through this connection that we are related. Emma is a sister of Elizabeth Jane Ackred, the mother of Elizabeth and Esther.

DESCENDANTS OF EMMA ACKRED

Emma Ackred (1866-1930)

b 1866, d 25 Feb 1930, bur Manor Park Cemetery

m 21 Nov 1897, St. Stephans Parish Church, Haggerston, London

Albert Richard (Dick) Weston (d 15 May 1933)

1. Henry Edward (Charlie) Weston, b 17 Dec 1903, m 20 Apr 1930 Flos Harwood, b 27 Mar 1908, d 11 June 1979, and had issue: Denise Elizabeth, b 24 Dec 1940, m 3 Sept 1960 Brian Joseph Lawlor, b 18 Mar 1936.

2. Albert Richard More (Moe) Weston, went to sea, had chilblains and had toe removed(?), m Ann Richards, and had issue: boy, d Dec 1930, 21 months; boy, d Dec 1930, 11 months; Vera Weston, b 1937.

3. Jane (Sissy) Weston, d c1956-1957, bur Manor Park Cemetery, m Harry Worthy, and had issue: Florence (Flossie) Worthy, m 1956-57, St. John's Church, Bethnal Green, Edward (?); Annie Worthy, unkm.

4. Emma Weston, b 15 Apr 1911, d 8 Jan 1937, motorcycle accident, bur Manor Park Cemetery, unkm.

In addition to Emma and Elizabeth, Henry provided fragmentary information on two other family members about which we had previously known nothing at all. The following are the genealogical tables of the descendants of Elizabeth and Esther Dawson.

DESCENDANTS OF ELIZABETH JANE DAWSON

Elizabeth Jane Dawson (1888)

b 20 Sept 1888, London, England m (1st) 21 Dec 1910, Macleod, AB Edward John Clement (5 May 1885(?), d May 1918, Flanders, France)

m (2nd) Peter McDonald

1. Edna Mae Clement, b 24 Nov 1911, Medicine Hat, m 11 Mar 1930 John Elder Robinson, b 15 Dec 1910, Barrie, d 16 Feb 1969, and had issue: Margaret Marie, b 10 Mar 1931, m 6 Sept 1951 Orville Riseborough, b 10 May 1930, and has issue (see entry 4); Kathleen May, b 23 Apr 1932, m 23 May 1952 James Dance, b 10 June 1925, and has

issue (see entry 5); Clarence Edward John (Sonny), b 5 Feb 1934, m 20 Sept 1962 Marlene Forbes, b 6 Feb 1943, and has issue (see entry 6); Douglas, b 3 Mar 1937, m 11 June 1960, Sharon Sibert, b 25 Feb 194(?), and has issue (see entry 7); Donny, b 9 Nov 1940, m 1968 Cathy Smith, b 26 Dec 1945, and has issue (see entry 8); Dennis, b 23 June 1943; Ronnie, b 11 June 1945, m 5 Feb 1966 Lynda Patterson, b 4 Sept 19(??), and has issue (see entry 9).

2. **John Edward Clement**, b 26 Apr 1913, Medicine Hat, AB, d 31 May 1967, Collingwood, m 9 Oct 1936 Loretta Bonus, b 26 May 1917, Manitoulin Island, and had issue: Geraldine Francis, b 27 Apr 1938, Collingwood, m 1 June 1963, Collingwood, Ben Andrews (Vandeweerdhof), b 19 Mar 1937, div Mar 1977, and has issue (see entry 10); Patricia Elizabeth, b 9 Nov 1939, Collingwood, m 14 Nov 1959, Collingwood, Edward Andrew Nebb, b 1 Feb 1939, d 21 Nov 1976 (airplane accident), and has issue (see entry 11); John Edward, b 16 Jan 1941, Collingwood, m 9 Feb 1963, Collingwood, Diane Webber, b 11 Feb 1941, and has issue (see entry 12); Wayne Thomas, b 14 May 1943, Collingwood, m 27 June 1964, Collingwood, Patricia Elaine Horne, b 11 July 1946, and has issue (see entry 13).

3. **Margaret Jane Clement**, b 16 Feb 1917, Collingwood, m 6 July 1940, Collingwood John Turner, b 22 Jan 1915, Scotland, and has issue: Margaret Anne, b 13 Jan 1945, Collingwood, m 11 Oct 1967 Dennis George Draper, b 24 Oct 1943, and has issue (see entry 14); Joan Marie, b 3 Jan 1952, Collingwood.

4. **Margaret Marie Robinson (1931)**
m Orville Riseborough (1930)

1. Douglas John, b 3 Mar 1954.
2. Laura, b 8 June 1955.
3. Gregory, b 22 Nov 1958.
- 4 & 5. Rhonda & Ronald (twins), b 12 May 1961.
6. Kelley, b 21 Dec 1971.

5. **Kathleen May Robinson (1932)**
m James Dance (1925)

1. Tommy, b 17 June 1954.
2. Jimmy, b 9 Nov 1956.
3. Linda, b 6 Dec 1958.
4. Frank, b 9 Oct 1963.

6. **Clarence Edward John (Sonny) (1934)**
m Marlene Forbes (1943)

1. Daryl Edward, b 12 Apr 1964.
2. Joanna, b 1 June 1973.

7. **Douglas Robinson (1937)**
m Sharon Sibert (194?)

1. Lisa, b 23 May 1963.
2. Joy Lynda, b 13 Feb 1968.

8. **Donny Robinson (1940)**
m Cathy Smith (1945)

1. Craig, b 5 Nov 1971.
2. Michael Jordan, b 31 Mar 1974.

9. **Ronnie Robinson (1945)**
m Lynda Pattterson (1966)

1. John Allen, b 21 Feb 1969.
2. Peter Robinson, b 31 May 1972.

10. Geraldine Francis Clement (1938)
m Ben Andrews (Vandeweerdhof) (1969)
Div 1977
1. Jodi Lynne, 1 June 1969, adopted.

11. Patricia Elizabeth Clement (1939)
m Edward Andrew Nebb (1939-1976)
1. Lorraine Anne, b 21 May 1960.
2. Pamela Lee, b 10 July 1962.
3. Andrea Jill, b 14 Jan 1969.

12. Edward John Clement (1941)
m Diane Webber (1941)
1. John Edward, b 30 July 1963.
2. Carrie Lynne, b 18 May 1971.

13. Clement Wayne Thomas (1943)
m Patricia Elaine Horne (1946)
1. Brandi Lee, b 24 Nov 1972.

14. Margaret Anne Turner (1945)
m George Dennis Draper
1. Lisa Ann, b 12 June 1974.
2. Rebecca (Becky), b (?)

DESCENDANTS OF ESTHER ETTA DAWSON

Ether Etta Dawson, (1896-1948)
b 5 Oct 1896, London, d 8 Feb 1948, Collingwood
m 6 Jun 1917

Alexander Smith (b 18 Oct 1882, d 18 Apr 1937)
1. Etta Christine Smith, b 18 Apr 1919, m 18 Apr 1938 Melville Weldon, b Sept 1914, d 11 Apr 1979, and has issue: Robert Claire, b 10 July 1938 (adopted), m 3 Sept 1966 Lois Bernice Robinson, b 21 Mar 1940, and has issue (see entry 5); Robert Mellville, b 1939, d 26 Mar 1940(?); Etta Jean, b 8 Oct 1944, m 5 Nov 1965 Douglas Hare, b July 1938, and has issue (see entry 6); Audrey, b 1946, d 7 Dec 1946(?); Roger, b 1958, d young.

2. Edward Victor Smith, b 8 Aug 1924, d 14 Aug 1967, m 2 Jan 1954 Gertie Hammond, and had issue: Michael, b 19 Feb 1957; Wayne, b 19 Feb 1958.

3. Frank Alfred Smith, b 23 Aug 1930, Collingwood, m 11 July 1953 Jean Ethel Maguire, b 27 Oct 1934, Stayner, and had issue: Margaret Esther, b 21 Nov 1953, Collingwood, m 15 Dec 1973, Collingwood, John Philip Aldridge, b 18 Feb 1952; Kevin Alexander, b 1 Nov 1956, m 7 Nov 1980 Rosemary Anne Wilkes, b 18 Feb 1961; Anna Kathleen, b 7 Feb 1960; Jean Marlene, b 29 Jan 1962; Bradley Alan Francis, b 4 Nov 1966.

4. Mervin William Smith, b 20 Sept 1932, Collingwood, d 11 May 1980, Ottawa, m 25 July 1953 Elizabeth Norma Maxine Sparling, b 23 Mar 1937, and had issue: Elizabeth Colleen, b 31 Dec 1953, Collingwood, m 11 Oct 1975 Kevin Pickett, b 22 Feb 1953, and has issue (see entry 7); Maxine Cynthia, b 4 Mar 1955, Collingwood, m 7 July 1973, Collingwood, Paul Wayne Rolling, b 16 July 1952, div 9 May 1980, and has issue (see entry 8); Christopher Darryl Mervin, b 12 Sept 1957; Geoffrey Steward, b 18 Apr 1962; Angela Lorraine, b 31 Mar 1969.

5. Robert Claire Weldon (1938)
m Lois Bernice Robinson (1940)
1. Kevin Robert, b 30 June 1969 (adopted).
2. Shawn David, b 8 Jan 1976 (adopted).

6. Etta Jean Weldon (1944
m Douglas Hare (1938
1. Jennifer, b 30 June 1966.

7. Elizabeth Colleen Smith (1953
m Kevin Pickett (1953
1. Kevin, b 13 Apr 1976.
2. Devin Stuart, b 13 Aug 1978.

8. Cynthia Maxine Smith (1955
m Paul Wayne Rolling (1952
Div 1980 1. Sheila, b 25 Oct 1975.

NOTES

1. *Maggie*, Lena Kennedy, 1979. Distributed in Canada by PaperJacks Ltd. 330 Steelcase Road, Markham, ON. 2. Letter from Barnardo's Home, 16 March 1980.

3. *The Little Immigrants, The Orphans Who Came To Canada*, Kenneth Bagnell. Macmillan of Canadas, Division of Gage Publishing Limited, Toronto, Ontario, 1980.

Much of this article is based on the conversations and remembrances of people, as well as on birth marriage and death records, and certificates of military service. Sections 1 (England), 3 (Remembering the Home), 5 (Canada), were all based on interviews with Mrs. E.J. McDonald, the Elizabeth Jane Dawson of the story.

The section dealing with the Ackred family was based on conversations with Mrs. J. Turner, and Henry and Flos Weston.

The forgotten veterans of 1812

By Albert M. Fortier, Jr.

To this brief history of the Tenth Royal Veterans Battalion, genealogist Fortier appends the full list of those soldiers and their dependants who chose to remain in Canada. He writes: "I have considerable information about this Battalion, but I have been unable to locate the Soldier's Documents for my ancestor, Corporal William Croft. . . . Perhaps some of your readers have been able to trace a Royal Veteran to his previous regiment, or have located his Soldier's Documents." It goes without saying Mr. Fortier would like to hear from anyone with such information. His address is listed in the introduction to the previous article, as well as in the two Croft queries published in this issue.

"A draft of 205 men for the 10th Royal Veterans Battalion has arrived here without greatcoats. The Regiment, so far from being able to supply them, are themselves totally destitute. This is a matter of very serious difficulty in this country, . . . the major part of the Regiment being in the Upper Country." ¹ So wrote the Commanding Officer at Quebec on the occasion of my great-great-grandfather's arrival, 3 October 1810.

The 10th Royal Veterans served in Canada from 1806 to 1817, leaving behind over two hundred disabled and worn-out men who brought forth numerous families upon this continent. The Battalion has genealogical importance, yet comparatively little has been written about it.

After a mutinous plot in 1803, Sir Isaac Brock recommended the formation of a Veterans Battalion of "Meritorious Soldiers, who by Wounds, Infirmary, or Age, are become unequal to the more active Duties of the Line, but who retain sufficient Strength for the less laborious Duties of a Garrison. . . ." ² Brock proposed that the veterans be promised 200 acres of land upon discharge as a further inducement to stable conduct. They would be volunteers from existing veterans' battalions, men discharged from other regiments but fit for garrison duty, and men whose time had expired but wished to re-enlist. All of them would be Regular Army, not militia. ³

Pursuant to Brock's request, the 10th Royal Veterans Battalion was established at the end of 1806. The additional troops that landed at Quebec in October, 1810, brought the Battalion up to ten companies strung out along the whole length of the American border. Detachments of the 10th Royal Veterans were at Quebec, Montreal, Halifax, Kingston, William Henry (Sorel) the island of St. Joseph near Mackinac, Île-aux-noir, St. Jean sur Richelieu, Frenchtown, Miami, Côteau-du-lac, Cape Breton and Prince Edward Island. ⁴

Combat was not the mission of the Royal Veterans, but some of them engaged in battle, especially in Upper Canada at the beginning of the War. The stunning attack on Michilimackinac led by Captain Charles Roberts, commander of the 4th Company of the 10th Royal Veterans, gave Britain the first land victory of the war. ⁵

Other aspects of the Veterans' multifarious mission can be found at the Public Archives of Canada. For example, my ancestor, Corporal William Croft, served

as assistant to the Deputy Provost Martiál [sic] during the winter of 1813-1814, when the British were holding American prisoners of war in Quebec as hostages for British soldiers being tried in the U.S.

In summer, a detachment was "employed at the Telegraphs below Quebec as crew for the Quartermaster General's Department". Telegraphs of 1810 were not, of course, electric telegraphs but rather were towers with moveable arms like semaphores. There were 13 stations along the shore of the lower St. Lawrence from Quebec to Rivière du Loup, forming part of the summer communication link between Halifax and Quebec⁶

A newspaper report shortly before the 1810 draft gives us a glimpse of the severity of military life. Deserters from the Veterans and from another regiment were caught. In the other regiment, the deserter was shot; the Veteran, Joseph Leahy, "received 450 lashes out of 500 to which he was sentenced. He was afterward sent to the hospital till he is able to undergo the remainder of his punishment, when he is to be drummed out as unworthy of serving in the Veterans."⁷

Peace brought demobilization in 1815. The 10th was renamed the 4th Royal Veterans; on 24 Septmeber 1816, it was disbanded. General Sherbrooke, then the British Commander at Quebec, sent London a return "specifying the numbers to proceed to England and those remaining in this country. . . . The former will be embarked as soon as a conveyance can be provided, the latter, being nearly all recommended for the Outpension of Chelsea Hospital in consequence of Length of Service, wounds, or Disabilities contracted in the service, have been formed into a Detachment under Lt. Col. McPherson and will continue to receive pay and allowances as soldiers until the decision upon their claim is received."⁸ The men who had settled on the line of communication to New Brunswick⁹ as well as those who intended to settle at Drummondville were authorized to proceed to those places, and the men in the public employ at Montreal and Kingston were permitted to return to their respective situations.¹⁰

Three hundred Veterans and over 100 women and children set sail for England on the troop ship *Harpooner*; 19 officers, 208 other ranks, and 376 women and children stayed. They did not realize how fortunate they were until word came that the *Harpooner* had been wrecked on the night of November 10 and 11 off the coast of Newfoundland with great loss of life¹¹

Genealogical significance of the Royal Veterans

Many wounded officers and men were assigned to the 10th Royal Veterans for a short time while awaiting passage back to England. This fact makes the Battalion's muster role a resource for any genealogist who loses track of a British soldier in Canada during the War of 1812. However, the history of the Battalion is most valuable in tracing a Royal Veteran discharged to pension in Canada on the 5th of June, 1817. Nearly 200 such pensioners are listed in Appendix A.

According to the guides to British military genealogy, the key to the ancestry of an enlisted man is the name of his regiment. If he was discharged to pension, there is a good chance of finding his personnel file.¹² Once we knew Croft was in the 10th Royal Veterans and had the date of his pension, we thought we would soon find his parents, but it was not so easy. Perhaps our experience will be instructive to others.

Soon after learning of the existence of William Croft, we wrote to the PAC requesting a search of their excellent card file. The result was spectacular. They sent us several references to Croft's military service, his pension, advertisements of his postwar business, and a letter in his own handwriting. They even furnished numbers of microfilms they would send to our local library in Brookline, Massachusetts, through Interlibrary Loan.

Next we wrote to the Public Record Office (PRO) in London, England. There, too, the staff was obliging, but neither the staff nor a record agent they recommended could find a clue as to Corporal William Croft's origins.¹³ At that point, we began our search for general information about the 10th Royal Veterans. We believed, and still believe, that certain peculiarities pertaining to this Battalion caused its records to be filed in a special place.

Until 1815, the law required pension applicants to appear in London for examination before the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital, who administered all "Out Pensions". In April of that year, General Sir Gordon Drummond wrote London on behalf of "Soldiers, Natives of Canada and British North America" who being unfit for service and entitled to pensions are desirous of receiving their discharges in that Country.¹⁴

By an Act of Parliament on 4 July 1815, the Commissioners were "empowered and required to make Arrangements for the Purpose of enabling Outpensioners who may be permitted to reside out of the United Kingdom, but within His Majesty's Dominions, to receive the Amount of their Pensions abroad, either by means of Bills of Exchange, to be drawn by such Out Pensioners upon the Agent of Chelsea Hospital or otherwise, as the said Commissioners may deem most expedient."¹⁵ The pensions to the Royal Veterans remaining in Canada depended upon, and were to be administered in accordance with, that Act of Parliament.

Our hypothesis is that the records of the 10th Royal Veterans were kept separate from the regular files because the pensions were not to be administered by the Chelsea Commissioners. If we are right, other researchers of Canadian ancestors would have confronted, and possibly solved, the same problem.¹⁶

Perhaps this article will stimulate an exchange of information among descendants of the 10th Royal Veterans. In any event, Appendix A may be useful to researchers of surnames appearing therein.¹⁷ At the very least, the Meritorious Soldiers of the Tenth Royal Veterans Battalion have been remembered.

APPENDIX A

Samuel Broozier, Serjt Major
John Bignell, School Mr.Serjt
John Parker, Drum Major

Serjeants

John Ashby
James Fraser
Simon Grey
John O'Hara
Fred Wade
James Durrie
David Baird
Bernard Kelly Jos. Jones
Robert Murray

James Watt
John McKergow
John Lamb
Thomas Powell
William Saxton
William Twigg
Richard Jones
James Brian
Peter Mullen

John Wistaff
William Dangerfield
John Huff, Color Serjt
Fred Charriotte, Lance Serjt
John Coote, Corpl
William Croft, Lance Serjt
Joseph Nelson, Corpl
Morgan Williams, Corpl

Privates

John Adair
Henry Aylmer
Thomas Burgess
John Burton
Thomas Cook
Thomas Coughlan
Edward Connolly
Philip Cusick
Charles Dobson
Patrick Dowlan
John Finherty
John Grace
Joseph Heazley
Robert Henry
George Hicks
Chris. Hill
Nicholas Jure
Richard Moice
John Mour
Nicholas Mahon
Patrick McCarthy
Patrick McIllyou
Ch. Perry
David Smith
Samuel Prosser
John Ray
William Simpson
James Smitherman
William Thornton
William Warrington
Charles Ruff
George Ward
Peter George
John Pearson
Lewis Stripman
John Peters
John Allen
Micheal Gillaway
William Clifford
John Lughrea
John Dall
Hugh Hogg
John Vanderdistrin
James Henry
Richard Totton
Richard Slight
David Gardner

George Cartwright, Lance Serjt
John Dunbar, Corporal
John Norris, Lance Serjt
Daniel Youds, Corporal
Chris. Holland, Lance Serjt
Thomas Scott, Corporal
Fred McDonald, Lance Serjt

Joseph Bannon
Thomas McLeod
Samuel Payne
Patrick Conlan
Samuel Gates
John Buchanan
Joseph Farnell
Thomas Backhouse
John Gorman
John Lilley
Allan McDonald
William Meredith
William Mills
Joseph Beeston
William Hilliard
Thomas Burns
Peter Wells
Samuel Marman
Patrick Lewis
James Cutts
Terence Goldrick
William Frayer
Joseph Winslow
George Eddy
Thomass Hannoffie
John Mulcahy
Henry Seinverson
John Bernard Kelly
Miles Connors
Jacques Burton
Samuel Chatwin
Thomas Dillon
James Dougherty
Michael Findley
Thomas Wand
Joseph Weatherall
Joseph Strachem
Peter Winnce (Winrice?)
Bernard Daly
James Arkis
William Boxer
Andrew Evans
John Stentz
Fred. McKery
John Horsell
James Price
John Kitson

James Noble
 Den Porter
 Richard Hott
 Thomas Smith
 William Goodenough
 William Wells
 James Hook
 John Savage
 Robert Dowell
 Daniel Fisher
 George Frankland
 Thomas Goff
 James Gouch
 William Holland
 George Hunter
 Gilbert Hunter
 Gilbert Kennedy

? McCarter
 James Mitchell
 Patrick Murphy
 John Pierce
 Richard Roberts
 Hugh Rowe
 Edward Ryan
 John Smith
 Thomas Shufflebottom
 John Skuse
 Thomas Speckman
 William Stephens
 Isac Walters
 Thomas Healey
 George Jones
 Thomas Jones
 John Murphy
 Lyman Whitehead

NOTES

1. *Monthly Return of Service for Command at Quebec*, 25 Oct. 1810, W.O.17/1515, Public Record Office, London (PRO), copied at Public Archives of Canada (PAC) microfilm B1569. The *Quebec Gazette* of Thursday, the 4th of October, reported "Arrived: Oct. 3, Ship Welton, W. Smith, 47 days from Portsmouth with troops and baggage — Royal Veterans."
2. Quoted in Katcher, *The American War of 1812-1814*, Men-at-Arms Series, Osprey Publishing Ltd., p. 24.
3. Fortescue, *History of the British Army*, Vol. VIII, p. 515. Hitsman, *The Incredible War of 1812*, (Toronto, 1965), p. 14.
4. Hitsman, supra; Lucas, *The Canadian War of 1812*, (Oxford, 1906); Irving, *Officers of the British Forces in Canada*, (Welland, 1908; Stewart, *The Service of British Regiments in Canada and North America*, (Ottawa, 1962); Suthren, "The Battle of Chateauguay" in *Canadian Historic Sites* No. 11. *Monthly Return*, Jan. 1815, PAC reel B1571, shows 167 Royal Veterans "On Command" at Halifax, Cape Breton, and Prince Edward Island, areas under the jurisdiction of Nova Scotia; Upper and Lower Canada were commanded from Quebec.
5. See, for example, Hitsman, supra. A colorful account appears in Berton, *The Invasion of Canada*, (Boston, 1980). Roberts said: "The men I have here, tho' always ready to obey my orders, are so debilitated and worn down by unconquerable drunkenness that neither the fear of punishment, the love of fame or the honor of their country can animate them to extraordinary exertions." Hitsman, supra, p. 69.
6. PAC, RG81, vol. 1170, p. 166, and vol. 1202 1/2], p. 356, reels C-3502 & 3521. The telegraphs are described in Bouchette, *Topographical Description of the Province of Lower Canada*, (London, 1815; Canada East Reprints, 1973). At page 481, Bouchette refers to the chain from Quebec to Green Island. There were stations at Île d'Orléans, St. Michel, St. Valier, Cap St. Ignace, L'Islet, St. Roch, Rivière Ouelle, St. Denis, Kamouraska, and N.D. du Portage. We infer that William Croft was stationed near Rivière Ouelle from the fact that he married a young lady from that area in September, 1811.
7. *Quebec Gazette*, 20 September 1810. In another pre-war incident, a letter from Captain Hector McLean of the 10th appears in the 1807 State Papers of Lower Canada (reprinted in the Report of the Archivist for 1892). Three Indians, friends of the Duke of Kent, went to London to present a petition and ran out of money; McLean wrote from England urging that they be given 30 pounds.
8. W.O.17/1520. PAC reel B1571.
9. Every week, a mail courier travelled along the St. Lawrence to Rivière du Loup, thence via Lake Temiscouata to Fredericton and Saint John, New Brunswick, and on to Halifax. In 1814, several of the Royal Veterans, with their families, were settled along the route, including Clifford and Gardner on the River St. François and Serjeant Smith and Simpson at Birch River near the entrance of the Madawaska. Bouchette, supra, pp. 473 and 539-541.
10. General Orders, 24 September 1816.
11. Sherbrooke to Adjutant General of the Forces, 15 January 1817. 12. Hamilton-Edwards, *In Search of Army Ancestry*, (London, 1977) or, *In Search of British Ancestry*; PRO Leaflet 9, "British

Military Records as Sources for Biography and Genealogy"; Watts, "In Search of a Soldier Ancestor" in *Genealogists Magazine*, December 1977; Jonasson, "Introduction to Military Research" in *Families*, 1981; Christie, "Military Sources at the Public Archives" in *Families*, vol. 16, p. 224; Smith and Gordon, *Genealogical Research in England and Wales*, (Utah, 1959).

13. Later we learned that microfilms of certain Soldier's Documents are available from the LDS Genealogical Library in Salt Lake City. Requests, containing the name of the regiment, should be addressed to the British Correspondent.

14. PAC, MG11, Q132, vol. 187, pp. 42-44, reel C-2780.

15. 55th GEO. III, Cap. CXXXIII. The regulation implementing the new Act was contained in the Prince Regent's Warrant dated 25 March 1816. PACI, RG8, vol. 790, p. 81. A special report, in the form set forth in an appendix to the regulation, was required. Presumably the special report contained the soldier's dates and places of birth. Pursuant to the new law, a special report on the pension applicants was sent by Sherbrooke to the Adjutant General of the Forces. That report, if extant, might have valuable information.

16. Military historians could provide further help. The 1810 shipload of Royal Veterans were from the "Army Depot". Regiments of foot had their own depots, but the reference implies there was a general Army Depot for miscellaneous units such as Veterans Battalions. Perhaps records of the Army Depot, if they exist, could lead us back to the previous regiments of the 1810 draftees.

17. Officers are not listed in Appendix A, but information about them is readily available from other sources, including Army Lists. Henry Zouch was the actual commander of the Battalion until 1814 when he was succeeded by Donald McPherson. The "Colonel" was in fact a General who remained in London; the command was just a convenient device for giving him a paycheck.

WILSON FAMILY BIBLE RECORD

This record is in the possession of Mrs. Winnifred Campbell, 500 Dalhousie Drive NW, No. 2, Calgary, Alberta, T3A 1B3.

Daniel Wilson and Mary Reid were solemnly united in the Holy Bonds of Matrimony at Middleville 8 April 1874 conformably to the Ordinance of God, and the Laws of the Province of Ontario in the presence of Daniel Munro and Robert Barr, by Robert Brown, Congregational Minister.

Daniel Wilson b Lanark, Ont 11 Feb 1849, d 13 Aug 1934, m 8 Apr 1874 Mary Reid b Bathurst, Ont 1 Nov 1843, 3 28 Dec 1913

Children

Albert Edmon b Lanark Village 20 Sept 1874, d 5 June 1940, unmarried

Mary Colquoun b Lanark Village 2 June 1876, d 12 May 1944 Fillmore, Sask., m 2 May 1900 Winnipeg, Man.

Margaret B.I. b Lanark twp 10 Feb 1878, m 27 Jan 1897 James Bernard Tucker b Peterborough, Ont., 22 June 1879, d 3 June 1937

David H. b Muskoka, Ont., 18 July 1884, d 23 March 1886

Reginald Tucker b Kearney twp, Parry Sound, 14 July 1897, m 7 Dec 1922

Isabella Tucker b Burnside 5 Apr 1899, d 21 Mar 1935, m 1 Nov 1922

William Croft was a soldier of the king

By William Fortier, Jr.

This article and the one that follows represent two fascinating pieces of research into an area that is too little probed by genealogists—the War of 1812. Says Mr. Fortier of his research on William Croft: "The information for this biographical note was obtained entirely from documentary sources; no one in the family even knew the identity of William. The Public Archives of Canada was the principal source, and the assistance of Ms. Roy and Ms. St. Louis was invaluable.

"Croft's name was indexed in four different areas at the PAC: (1) general military orders concerning his employment at the telegraphs and with the Provost Marshal; (2) pension records covering both his discharge and his subsequent request for payment without personal appearance; (3) the advertisements for his inn; and (4) his letter to the editor of the Gazette in his own handwriting, the original of which is preserved in the Neilson collections.

"The vital statistics were obtained from the Archives Nationales at Quebec. William's marriage and burial, and Sarah's baptism, were located in the Protestant supplement to the Loisel marriage index; the Catholic baptisms are available either at the Archives Nationales or on microfilm by mail order from Salt Lake City through nearly any LDS (Mormon) church. A mail inquiry to the Public Record Office at Kew Gardens, London, brought forth the approximate date of William's arrival in Quebec.

"Having established when he arrived and when he died, it was easy to get further details from the Gazette and the military records at the PAC (both of which are available on interlibrary loan in Canada and the U.S.). General background reading put many of the details into context."

Mr. Fortier, like any good genealogist, is still seeking further information on his Croft ancestry (for details see the CROFT enquiries in the What's In A Name section of this issue). If any readers recognize familiar names, or have any further data concerning the name Croft, Mr. Fortier invites you to correspond with him at 90 Craftsman Road, Chestnut Hill, MA 02167, USA.

William Croft, a soldier of the king, was a corporal in the Tenth Royal Veterans Battalion when he arrived at Quebec, 3 October 1810.

William was one of more than 200 Royal Veterans who made the 47-day crossing from Portsmouth, England, with 27 women, 20 children, and baggage on the troopship *Welton*, (W. Smith, captain). Any celebration of the arrival of the badly-needed reinforcements must have been tempered by their sorry appearance; the garrison commander wrote "A draft of 205 men for the 10th Royal Veterans Battalion has arrived here without greatcoats. The Regiment, so far from being able to supply them, are themselves totally destitute. This is a matter of very serious difficulty in this country . . . the major part of the Regiment being in the Upper Country."

Britain was fighting for its survival against Napoleon in Europe, and was on the

brink of war with the U.S. The Canadians, with good reason to fear an American invasion, desperately sought troops to defend their very long border and the fortress of Quebec, but Wellington demanded every able-bodied man for his Peninsular Campaign. Finally, London managed to find a few hundred invalid soldiers, unfit for combat but able to do garrison duty, and shipped them off to North America to double the strength of the Royal Veterans Battalion, organized four years earlier.

Army life was hard, and the discipline severe. A few weeks before William's arrival, the Quebec Gazette reported that two soldiers in the local infantry regiment were shot for desertion. The Royal Veterans were only a bit more merciful: on September 20, a deserter was given 450 lashes out of 500 to which he was sentenced; he was afterward sent to the hospital until he could undergo the remainder of his punishment, then to be drummed out as unworthy of serving in the Veterans.

Croft did manage to survive the winter, and was sent off in the spring to Kamouraska, on the south shore of the St. Lawrence River about 80 miles north-east of Quebec. His detachment was to man the "telegraphs" on the line of communication between Halifax and Quebec. (The telegraphs in those days did not use wires; they consisted of a series of towers in view of one another, and would send visual signals similar to semaphores).

Here, far from the horrors of war and the severity of regular army life, in a picturesque area which was to become a fashionable summer resort, William's life was changed. When he returned to garrison that autumn, he married 18-year-old Marie Anne Dubé, a native of Rivière Quelle, County of Kamouraska. She was a daughter of Jean Dubé, who at the time of her birth was already 59, having survived two wives who bore him many children. Marie Anne was the first of ten children by the third wife, Marie Anne St. Jorre (alias Sergerie, St. George); the tenth child, who was born one month after Jean died at the age of 73, was more than 50 years younger than his oldest sibling!

Shortly after the war began in 1812, a few companies of the 10th Royal Veterans Battalion engaged in combat, but not William's, as far as we know. On 4 April 1813, William and Anne had a daughter, Sarah, baptised in Quebec on 15 April, just as William's company was ordered out of the city to man the telegraphs for the summer.

That winter, William was appointed assistant to the Deputy Provost Marshall, and probably was involved with guarding American prisoners who had been moved to Quebec. The next summer he returned to the telegraphs, probably taking Marie Anne and baby Sarah with him.

By the time Jerome was born in May, 1815, William was a sergeant, and although he was not present at the baptism, the church record says he was residing in Rivière Quelle. In August, he signed the church records there as a witness to the second marriage of his mother-in-law to Pierre Gagnon.

Most of the time from then until 1817, Army duty was simply waiting for discharge on a pension. In September of 1815, the Tenth was renamed the 4th Royal Veterans Battalion, and in September of 1816, the unit was officially disbanded, those who wished to return to England waited for a ship, and those prospective pensioners who wished to stay in North America continued on the payroll. But for his Canadian marriage, William's story might have ended here;

the ship on which the Battalion sailed, the *Harpooner*, was wrecked off the coast of Newfoundland on the night of 10 November 1816, with great loss of life.

Meanwhile, William Croft, Jr., was born at Rivière Quelle in October 1816.

After his discharge, William kept an inn at Kamouraska, which was becoming a fashionable summer resort. From 1821 to 1823, the following advertisement ran once each spring in the *Quebec Gazette*:

KAMOURASKA SALT WATER BATHS, AND COFFEE HOUSE, - The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the Public, that he as usual will keep the Coffee House at Kamouraska, where Ladies and Gentlemen can be accommodated with Board and Lodging, as the AIR & BATHS of Kamouraska have been greatly recommended by Medical Gentlemen. The subscriber will also accomodate Ladies and Gentlemen with Warm, Cold and Shower Baths in his House. W. CROFT.

N.B. He will always be provided with the best quality of Wines.

Winters, it appears, were spent in the city, as William is listed in the Quebec censuses of 1818 and 1825. The city house stood on the site of the present Hilton Hotel.

My great-great grandfather, John James, was baptised 1 May 1819, at the church of St. Louis de Kamouraska. Thomas came along in 1821, Patrick Henry in 1824, Edward George in 1825, and George Cyprien in 1827. In 1828, 15-year-old Sarah married and soon produced a son, George Lebel, who became a lawyer.

About this time, William gave up the Quebec residence and lived in Kamouraska year round. In 1829 he requested that he be excused from making an annual appearance in Quebec to verify his pension eligibility, because the expense of travelling down from Kamouraska was disproportionate to size of his pension (sixpence per day); his request was denied. In 1833, he wrote the editor of the *Gazette*: "i have taken a house in Kamouraska as a Hotel. if you would have the goodness to send me your english Gazette by post. . . . i have been out of business since I left Quebec last summer. if you will have the goodness to tell our friends that i have taking the House, formerly belonging to Misses Perrault." While his punctuation was weak, at least he could write — not too common for someone born in 1787.

Even after 20 years of marriage, children kept coming: M. Caroline in 1830, Charles Octave in 1832, and Jos. Alfred in 1835. Starting with John James in 1819, each child seems to have had prominent godparents; a good innkeeper would need to be a convivial companion, and William apparently made friends with the leaders of the community.

The 1830s were years of social unrest and change in Canada, culminating in an attempted rebellion in 1837, and the Industrial Revolution was spreading. Molson was extending his empire from brewing to transportation, trying to dominate the Montreal-Quebec passenger business with ever larger and faster steamboats. A competitor, John Torrance, owned one of the fastest boats, the *British America*, and in 1838 William, now age 51, was working as a steward on that vessel. On Friday, 12 October 1838, the *Quebec Gazette* contained this notice:

Harrouar the 7th May 1833

Gentlemen, As i have to inform you
that i have taken a House in Harrou-
ar as an Hotel, if you will have the
goodness, to send me your english Gazette
by post, i hope i shall be able to send
you some money very soon, i am very
sorry, i cannot send you any at present
So i have been out of business, since i
left Quebec, last summer, if you will have
the goodness to tell your friends that i
have taken the House, formerly belonging
to Miss Perault. by so doing
you will be obliged your humble
servant

1833

William Croft

DIED

Drowned - on Saturday last, the 6th inst., William Croft, formerly of Kamouraska, and lately Steward on board the steamer British America. This honest and respected citizen has left a widow and numerous children to deplore his untimely loss.



Walter Butler: a student at Moor's Indian Charity School

By Maryly B. Penrose, C.G.

In 1755, Reverend Eleazar Wheelock (founder and first President of Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire) opened Moor's Indian Charity School near Lebanon, Connecticut to Indian and white students for an academic education as well as for training in missionary work. Upon completion of their schooling, these missionaries were then sent among the Six Nations to be schoolmasters and to give religious instruction.

Walter Butler, son of Catherine and John Butler (formed Butler's Corps of Rangers in 1777, of which he was Lieutenant Colonel), grew up in Butlersbury, Tryon County, New York and as a young adult studied law in Albany. In 1776 Walter, with his father and other Loyalist leaders, left the Mohawk Valley and went to Canada. He served in the Corps of Rangers and in October 1781 Captain Walter Butler was killed in a military action at West Canada Creek In Tryon County.

Prior to Walter Butler's enrollment in the school, two young men who became influential leaders among the Six Nations in the Revolution had studied under Reverend Wheelock. They were Joseph Brant (b 1741/42; d 24/11/1807, Wellington Square, Ontario; interpreter in the Indian Department; 1774, appointed Secretary to the Superintendent of Indian Affairs; Captain in the Indian Department at Niagara), and Samuel Kirkland (b 1/12/1741, Norwich, Conn.; d 28/2/1808, Clinton, N.Y.; m Jerusha Bingham, niece of Rev. Wheelock, 19/9/1769; missionary to the Oneidas; interpreter for Northern Department of Indian Affairs; 1793, founded Hamilton Oneida Academy for Indians, now Hamilton College, Clinton, N.Y.).

The following account of Walter Butler's attendance at Moor's Indian Charity School was recorded in a ledger kept by Reverend Wheelock from 1760 to 1769.

John Butler Esqr. of Butlersbury

1765		
	Novr. 27	To cash deld. Revd. Mr. Titus Smith
1766		
	April	To mending his Son's shoes To cash sent his son
	April 24	To his Son's Board from Octor. 5th. 1765 to this day deducting about a Week's absence To 27 Weeks Tuition
	Decr. 10th	To Boarding Washing & Lodging his Son from April 21st to this day deducting 6 Weeks Absence

To 26 Weeks Tuition

1767

June 8th Goods disposed of for which the School is creditable
Davidson's Virgil Lat. & Engl. 2 Vol. sold Walter Butler

Reverend Wheelock maintained his "School Daybook, 1765-1767" in which there is an additional record of Walter Butler.

Since December 1765 to the beginning of May 1766
Charity School
To Use of Walter Butler's Horse to New Haven

1767

April 23 To Use of Walter Butler's Horse by Moses
to Kanajohare, & Saml. Johnson from Fort
Hunter hither, in pay for his keeping.

The reference is Moor's Indian Charity School Records (Ledge B & School Daybook, 1765-1767). Archives Vault, Dartmouth College Library, Hanover, New Hampshire.



The Walter Butler House, Switzer Hill, Near Fonda, N.Y. Erected 1743.

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.

TWO FROM DUNDURN

Loyalist Literature, an annotated bibliographic guide to the writings on the Loyalists of the American Revolution, compiled by Robert S. Allen. Dundurn Press Canadian Historical Document Series Publication No. 2, 64 pages, softcover, 6 x 9, \$9.50 plus \$1 postage.*

Eleven Exiles, Accounts of Loyalists of the American Revolution, edited by Phyllis R. Blakeley & John N. Grant. ISBN 0-919670-63-6. Dundurn Press, 336 pages, softcover, 6 x 9, \$15.00, plus \$1 postage.*

The Loyalist bicentennial offers genealogists a unique opportunity to get an appreciation of the influence of historical circumstances on the people caught up in momentous events. One often preaches this lesson in vain to the amateur. Robert Allen's concise guide affords a grasp of the complex historiographical considerations involved.

Allen traces the causes and events of the American Revolution, then follows the Loyalist diaspora to the West Indies, England and Canada, concluding with the Loyalist legacy, which is one of the factors that helps distinguish Canadians from Americans. The guide itself is good reading and will serve to introduce the subject.

The most recent item in Allen's bibliography is another book from the same publisher titled *Eleven Exiles*, the story of two female and nine male Loyalists. It would be difficult to select a more fascinating and diversified group to write about. Co-editor John Grant's introductory chapter, "... those in general called Loyalists", is among the very best summaries I have encountered in much reading about the subject. Grant's talented pen also gives us the tale of John Howe, while Phyllis Blakeley adds lustre to her literary laurels with accounts of the black Loyalist, Boston King, and of Francis Green. Mary Archibald contributes first-rate accounts of Joseph Durfee of Shelburne, N.S., and of Sir John Johnson, whose Mohawk step-mother, Molly Brant, is sketched by Helen Caistor Robinson. New Brunswick's Ward Chipman (by Darrel Butler), PEI's William Schurman (by Donald Wetmore), and Cape Breton's Rev. Ranna Cossit (by Dr. Bob Morgan), join William Jarvis of York (by Robert Allen) to give a wide geographic distribution. I was pleased to read that Mary B. Fryer had subtitled her account of Sarah Sherwood, "wife and mother, an 'invisible' Loyalist."

The biographers and biographers of the Loyalist bicentennial are truly making heroic efforts to avoid the narrow self-congratulation and myth-making of 1833 and 1933. Canadian historical biography, which means much to genealogists and 'just folks' is coming of age.

The Loyalist phenomenon and the Revolution are more complex than people think. Allen's book charts a course for the general reader, while Blakeley and Grant and their associates display some of the colorful features of the era. Dundurn Press wins our praise for offering these timely publications. Terrence M. Punch

The People's Clearance, 1770-1815, by J.M. Bumsted. ISBN 0-88755-127-0. University of Toronto Press, hardbound, 306 pages, maps, \$25 plus \$1 postage.*

This is the work of a prominent scholar, Dr. Jack Bumsted of the University of Manitoba. The book reflects his expertise, the sound judgement of the publishers, and the growth in our knowledge about immigration history in the past dozen years. The

old stereotypes of poverty-stricken Highlanders and starving Irish had some truth in them, but such generalizations do not hold up very well under the critical examination of historians such as Bumsted. The older notions stemmed partly from the hysterical fear of "first settlers" that poor immigrants would take their jobs or overrun their land, and also from the myth-making in which the immigrants indulged for the benefit of their young. Such tales, being repeated, lost little in the telling, and soon began to bear slight resemblance to the actual events they purported to depict.

Bumsted makes the point that the earlier phases of Highland Scots emigration did not carry the poverty-stricken peasantry away from the shores to which they had been driven by heartless improving landlords. Instead, we learn that many of the first wave of Scots Highland emigration were among the less impoverished of their kind. Their departure was a movement towards an opportunity to continue a lifestyle and culture they knew, and not a precipitate rush to employment in urban industrializing America. Hence, we find them settling in Prince Edward Island, northeastern Nova Scotia, the Red River Valley, areas where isolation from factories and alien society permitted the development of characteristically Highland Scots communities. These are important considerations, and we await eagerly the promised companion volume by Bumsted, who hopes to produce a separate study on the Highland settlements in British North America for the same period.

For genealogical historians the book is a splendid addition to the library of immigration history that is becoming available. For the one-family researcher, appendix B will be the first order of business, because in its 58 pages, we are offered 19 passenger lists for the period 1773-1815. Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island are substantially represented among these lists, though without a surname index to these, a search takes longer than a skim of the index. Here, the family researcher stands in debt to the academic scholar. May Dr. Bumsted long continue to deserve your gratitude! TMP

LeDoux: A Pioneer Franco-American Family, by LaVergne Thomas III. Polyanthos, New Orleans, 1982. Hardbound, 6 x 9, 1000 pages, US \$32.50/\$40.50 Can plus \$1.50 postage.*

If you're a Ledoux, or related to any of the 114 or so families, largely of French-Canadian origin, who are connected with the Ledoux family, this volume will fascinate you. To call it a mammoth study is perhaps an understatement. It is the result of 20 years of research and writing in France, Canada and the United States, and the volume chronicles the descendants of Louis LeDoux, the 17th century American progenitor, his cousins in France, and his descendants in Canada and the U.S. There is a useful preface by Winston De Ville, F.A.S.G., which describes the history of Pointe Coupee, the area in Louisiana where the families settled.

The family is well known in Louisiana, where it has played a leading role in the state's history from very early times. But its roots are in and around the French city of Le Mans, France, via the St. Lawrence Valley in Canada. The name actually means 'the sweet one', or 'the gentle one', and the connotation, in English, would be the same as if we said: 'Here's a real gentleman, or gentlewoman.' The author has traced branches of the French and Canadian lines for several generations.

Although the work concentrates on the Louisiana branch of the LeDoux family, it follows many other lines, including the Valiquet and Richaume families of Canada, as well as the New York LeDoux branch. There is an exhaustive bibliography, a small gazetteer, an index which contains more than 5,000 entries, and perhaps most interesting of all, a photo section which includes facsimile signatures of many of the early pioneers who are described in the work. GH

Roots of the Canadian Army: Montreal District 1846-1870, by Elinor Kyte Senior. ISBN 0-9690951-1-2. The Montreal Military and Maritime Museum, Box 1024, Station A, Montreal, Quebec H3C 2W9. 125 pages, bibliographic note, indexed, sourced, illustrated. Soft cover, \$9.95 plus postage; hard cover \$18.50 plus postage.

The Canadian Army officially traces its origins to 1859 when the first of the present-day militia infantry corps were organized into battalions and given their regimental numbers.

Voluntary rifle companies, cavalry troops and batteries of garrison artillery existed from time to time throughout the early 19th century, and militia groups existed much earlier.

Some Quebec units can trace their roots to French Colonial times, but this book traces the more immediate roots of the militia corps of the Montreal District which emerged after the militia reorganization.

It's not surprising that the roots of the army can be traced to immediate pre and post-Confederation days. British Imperial Army garrisons had been reduced, and there was considerable discussion, in view of impending Confederation, on just who was actually responsible for the defence of the country — Britain, or the colonials themselves. Into this uncertain space came the almost certain invasion of Canada by the Fenians, and it quickly became apparent that if Canada was to survive at all, it needed an organized army to protect it from would-be 'liberators'.

As we have come to expect from Elinor Senior, her study is interesting, well-written, beautifully sourced, and very well paced. It deals mainly with the development of militia policy and practice between 1846-1870, especially with regard to the relations between the British regulars and the Militia, and between the English and French military communities.

While not of immediate value to genealogists seeking family connections, the book nevertheless covers a period which has long been a blank spot in Canadian military history. Genealogists, perhaps more than other researchers, are aware of the links between this country's survival and military service, and of the difficulty of 'picking your way through the minefield' of a confused, uncertain, and relatively unresearched period of Canadian history. Muster rolls and other such military lists have become a prime genealogical source for anyone tracking an ancestor with a militia or military background. While this book does not provide such genealogical material, it does give excellent background for genealogists whose families participated in the events outlined, and can serve as a guide to a period of history when events were moving rapidly towards uncertain nationhood. EH

Township of Proton 1857-1982: A Historical Sketch, prepared by the Historical Committee for the 125th Anniversary of the Township of Proton. Available from: Historical Committee, General Delivery, Dundalk, Ontario N0C 1B0. 190 pages, hardbound, illustrated, no index. Price unknown.

Land sales in Proton township, Grey County, Ontario, did not begin until 1861. Even so, there were some settlers in the township by 1855. This book traces who came, who stayed, and who passed through the township, through all the years of its development.

It is crammed with family names and pictures, lists of cemeteries (although no transcriptions), lists of ministers, school teachers, class pictures in which all the students are named, postmasters, hotels, societies, and many more. Included, for instance, is the complete Farmer's Directory of 1887. The number of names is staggering, and if your family was ever in Proton, this book is a must for you.

Tragically, the book is not indexed — which means a lot of digging to learn what, if anything, is included about your ancestor. Genealogists frequently clench their teeth to keep from muttering imprecations against those who fail to index such books — while at the same time sympathizing with the enormous amount of time, effort, and eventually money such a task consumes. Perhaps the local Ontario Genealogical Society branch, or a genealogist with an indexing turn of mind will eventually take on the task and publish one separately. No matter what happens, however, the *Township of Proton* is a valuable resource book for an area about which little has been published. EH

1842 and 1851 census of Refrew County, Ontario: Volume 1, Horton township, compiled and edited by Bruce Elliott. Ottawa Branch, OGS, Box 8346, Ottawa, Ontario K1G 3H8. 46 pages, 8½ x 11, indexed, \$4.50, postage included.

Members of the Ottawa Branch of the Ontario Genealogical Society have transcribed the census records for Renfrew County, and Volume 1 is the first of a series to be published. Horton township is of particular interest not only because it includes the village of Refrew, but also because its enumerator has included much more information in his census than actually asked for. He gives the name of the township of birth in Canada, the county of

birth overseas, as well as the month of birth in many cases — a decided help for genealogical research.

Also included in this volume are the enumerators' accounts of early settlement, physical conditions, the current state of the township, and other personal comments. Such comments are occasionally found in the census records of other townships, and always add interest to the usually dull census itself.

The 1842 census is printed on sheets made for the purpose, exactly as the original is found, but is of somewhat less value than that for 1851, since only the head of the family is named. However, the 1842 record gives the number of years the family has been in the province, and in most cases this is the only place where such information can be found.

Like many areas in Ontario, there is very little genealogical material in print for Renfrew, and Ottawa Branch is to be congratulated for its work. I, for one, hope the publication of the remaining volumes will not long be delayed EH

The Bartlett Story: From 14th Century England to 20th Century Canada and United States, by Ross G. Babion. ISBN 0-919303-70-6. Mika Publishing Company, 200 Stanley Street, Box 536, Belleville, Ontario K8N 5B2. Available from Mika, or Mr. Arthur Bartlett, 364 Renda Street, Kingston, Ontario K7M 5Y1. 315 pages, hardbound, 6 x 9, indexed, illustrated, \$30, plus postage.

This family history traces the fortunes and misfortunes of the Bartlett clan from the 14th century in the Cotswold Hills, London, and the small towns north of it to Hastings County, Ontario, and ultimately into the United States. Each instance of the English name is traced, with more and better connections (as might be expected) made as the research proceeds to the 17th century.

When the family reaches Canada, there is a wealth of information about its development and spread, carefully and thoughtfully presented. This is a very well-researched and readable family history. Its author, Ross G. Babion, has done a first class piece of family research, and has produced a book that anyone connected with the Bartlett family will be proud to call his or her own. EH

History of Saratoga County, New York, 1609-1878, by Nathaniel Bartlett Sylvester. ISBN 0-932334-22-9. Heart of The Lakes Publishing, Interlaken, NY. 514 pages, hardbound, every-name index, \$45 postage included.*

A reprint of a history first published in 1878, including maps of battlefields and many illustrations, this is one of a series of New York State county histories reprinted by Heart of The Lakes, and which are of great interest to Canadians whose North American ancestors first settled there. Best of all, the book now has an index! Better yet, if you are fortunate enough to own an original copy of the history, the index is also available as a separate volume (\$13 postage included, and available from Generation Press).

This book (and others in the series) is crammed with odd pieces of information you would probably never find in any other single source. Included are such items as biographical sketches of inhabitants, village histories, early land grants, military rolls, county societies, tales of the early French and Indian Wars, the Revolution, the War of 1812, the Civil War of 1861, and, of course, many other subjects.

County histories are also available for Cayuga, Dutchess, Montgomery & Fulton, Orange, St. Lawrence and Warren counties — all of interest to Canadians. Others in production include those for Schoharie, Ulster, Washington, Oneida, Columbia, and Cortland counties. EH

An Island Refuge: Island of Saint John, edited by Orlo Jones and Doris Haslam. ISBN 0-9691389-0-3. Published by the Abegweit Branch of the United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada, 1983. 374 pages, softbound, \$18 postage paid.*

This collection of biographies of loyalists, disbanded troops and family histories was prepared and published by the Abegweit Branch of the UEL Association in Prince Edward Island as a bicentennial tribute to their loyalist ancestors.

The history of loyalist settlement in P.E.I. is a story fraught with land squabbles that began even before the loyalists arrived. One can only speculate on how the loyalists

coming to the island must have felt when the legal title to the land they had been granted was not settled until 1793 — ten years after the Revolution. In fact, the whole P.E.I. land question had bedevilled the island's settlement since the time when, as, Robert Rankin notes in his historical introduction to the volume, "... the fatal 'lottery' of 1767, by which the country was divided into sixty-seven township lots and casually granted away to notorious friends of the Crown."

In spite of it all, however, many loyalists did receive clear title to their land, and their descendants lived to populate the island. About 315 of them received grants immediately following the war. Nearly half of these, discouraged with the title problem, had left by 1790. In 1784, loyalists represented 60 per cent of the island's population. By 1798, even with considerable out-migration, they still represented a quarter of the total population.

This excellent loyalist study begins with a brief history of the island, which is as succinct and clear as any this editor has ever read. The following 315 pages are packed with studies of the loyalist families themselves.

Each family history starts with a full biography of the loyalist himself, be he soldier or settler. Then follows data on his children and, in turn, their children. The accounts vary in completeness and the evenness of their presentation — but all in all, the book provides a remarkably intimate look at the families of those who still populate the island today. Some of the families named include: Bovyer, Brecken, Coffin, Cousins, Davison, Fischer, Fox, Grosvenor, Hooper, Jetson, Ladner, Muttart, Musick, Pollard, Rix, Robinson, Schurman, Sencabaugh, Smallwood, Stewart, Van Buskirk, Waugh, Wetherell.

A third section lists the regiments who settled on the Island. Section four reprints muster rolls, and the 1841 Claimants List.

As Dominion Genealogist of the United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada I would like to compliment the Abegweit Branch for this excellent publication. Anyone interested in the details of loyalist family history should find a place for it in their library. EH

Connecticut Researcher's Handbook, compiled and edited by Thomas Jay Kemp. ISBN 0-8103-1488-6. Gale Research Co., Detroit, 1982. (Volume 12 in the Gale Genealogy and Local History Series). 755 pages, hardbound, 6 x 9, \$52, plus \$1 postage.*

This book might just as easily be entitled *Everything You Ever Wanted To Know About Connecticut But Didn't Know Where To Look Or Ask*. It is an enormous compendium of research information about Connecticut that has been compiled by a librarian with meticulous standards, and who obviously has a remarkable feeling for the things genealogists and local historians want, nay need to know.

The more we see of the Gale Genealogy and Local History Series, the more we realize what a vast amount of work has gone into it, and what invaluable research aids the books in the series are. The *Connecticut Researcher's Handbook* is no exception.

Connecticut is an area of loyalist migration, and Canadians have roots in the state. This handbook contains an extensive bibliography of articles, books, dissertations, microfilmed and original records that pertain to Connecticut in general and its specific counties in particular. It is, as its compiler notes, "not a 'how to', but a 'where to'," and lists every cemetery, historical society, library, newspaper, probate court and town clerk in the state, as well as providing a comprehensive directory of names, addresses, and telephone numbers for every genealogical society there.

The handbook is arranged in two major sections. The first covers works about the state in general, under 32 subject headings. The second treats each of Connecticut's eight counties and 150 plus towns and cities. One can only wish wistfully for something of similar nature on, say, Nova Scotia, or Ontario, and then admit ruefully that it would be nearly a lifetime's undertaking.

The information in this handbook is current to 1980, but much of it, especially the genealogical sources, would not change with time. Unless your specific interests are in Connecticut, however, this is probably not a book you would purchase for your personal library. If, however, you are researching *anything* in Connecticut, this is a book you should be bugging your local library to buy. It will save you hours of fruitless searching (and if you are planning any travel to Connecticut for research purposes) endless frustra-

tion at tracking down unfamiliar local places and sources.

Compiler Thomas Jay Kemp is certainly following in the footsteps of Connecticut's internationally outstanding archivists and librarians, among whom is numbered Donald Lines Jacobus. He is recognized as the father of modern American genealogy, and was one of the first to turn the craft from sentimental unproven reminiscences about family origins to meticulous documentation of original research, and proof, proof, proof . . . GH

Early Canadian Marriages in Erie County, New York, 1879-1880, and 1850 Census of the City of Buffalo, Erie County, New York (Canadian Extracts), compiled and edited by Allen E. Jewett Sr. Available from Allen E. Jewett Sr., 4011 Munroe Avenue, Hamburg, New York, 14075. Write to the compiler for prices.

Do you remember the story "Canadian Connections in Erie County and Buffalo, New York" in Volume 4, Issue 4, CG? Well, Allen Jewett has produced yet another volume of Canadian marriages in Erie County. These records give the names of bride and groom, places of residence, places of birth, ages, date of marriage, names of minister and witnesses. Unfortunately, parents' names were not required in the records from which these entries are taken.

Mr. Jewett has also transcribed the Canadian entries from the 1850 census of Buffalo — of which only the records for five wards exist. Interestingly enough, even though only one person in the family may have been born in Canada, the whole family is listed. There is also a listing of the Canadians who died the year ending 1 June 1850 which includes the cause of death (as we have on our refilming of the 1871 Ontario census). There is also a surname index.

If you have lost an ancestor and believe he may have gone to Buffalo, these records are a must. I have already have found them of great value in my research, and have located two families there so far who would otherwise simply be listed as 'missing, presumed went west.' Nearly every Canadian has someone in his or her family who crossed the border either just to marry, or to stay. As far as Canadian research is concerned, their record is considered 'lost' at that point. That's why Mr. Jewett's work is so important to Canadian genealogists. Now, if only we could get someone in Detroit, Port Huron, and Ogdensburg to do the same for their records . . . EH

Twelve Families, An American Experience: A Family History of O'Dell-Baer and Related Lines, by William O'Dell. Gateway Press Inc., 1981. Available from the author at 5707 Junonia, Shell Point Village, Fort Meyers, FL 33908. 520 pages, hardbound, indexed, illustrated, photos, maps, \$27.50 US.

This is an exciting history of 12 immigrant families who came from Western Europe to America and Canada. Among those of interest to Canadian researchers are the Aikman, Ghent, Horning, Springer, Davis, Showers, Wilson and Carroll families.

Author O'Dell has produced an extremely interesting and very readable book about his various families, describing in detail their everyday experiences, and blending them into the framework of the history of their times. This book is not just an endless repetition of genealogical detail, but a proper family history based on thorough genealogical and historical research. Though its title says 'An American Experience', the word 'American' should be read in its widest context as 'North American'. For the families in this book truly reflect the complex interconnections of U.S.-Canadian history.

One ingenious device Mr. O'Dell uses with great effect, is a chart at the beginning of each chapter of the book. This shows where the family dealt with in that chapter originated, and points the way to the connections revealed in the following chapter. In this manner the thread of family connection is made easy for non-family members to follow, and the charts greatly assist readers to follow the lines through the unfolding history of the times. In fact, so well put together is this work, that it is easy to imagine it becoming the plot outline for a novel series such as the *Forsythe Saga* or *Jalna*.

Moreover, it's clear the writer has got his history straight. He does not play down or discount the reasons so many Americans became Loyalists, nor attribute to events peculiarly 'U.S.' interpretations. His accounts of victories and defeats on both sides in the several conflicts his families have been involved in are both accurate, complete, carefully

told, and exciting inasmuch as he weaves his families' concerns through the fabric of events.

His use of photographs, line drawings, and documents to flesh out the family history is very good, and I particularly like the way he has used poetic and literary quotations. These often catch the flavor of a period better than any photo can. When matched with illustrations of equal strength, however, they combine to give the 'emotional content' of an era in a way no straightforward listing of events can ever do.

Most important, it's obvious Mr. O'Dell has 'covered the ground'. His work has taken a long time, and his research has been meticulous. He has obviously visited the places he writes about, and his first-hand impressions come vividly through his writing in the most surprising places.

The book has several useful appendices, including genealogical tables of the families and an amusing diary of a genealogical information-gathering trip. If you're looking for a model to work from to create your own family history, you will find this a very worthwhile book to own. If you are related in any way to these families, owning a copy is a must. EH

Salisbury, Connecticut, Records, by Donna Valley Russell, C.G. (Volume One: Vital Records 1730-1800, Gravestone Inscriptions; Volume two: Deeds 1739-1763, Taxpayers). Catoctin Press, 1983, 709 East Main Street, Middleton, MD 21769. Vol. 1, 131 pages, Vol. 2, 140 pages, softbound, 8½ x 11, indexed, illustrated, \$25 US plus postage.

These records are exactly what the title implies — vital and land records for a specific town in Connecticut. Some of this material is reprinted from earlier publications, some is new.

Many of the names in these records are familiar ones in Ontario — Buell, Landon, Vandusen, Lamb, Evarts and Chipman — to name but a few. As we have mentioned elsewhere, many Ontarians, particularly if they have Loyalist ancestry, have Connecticut roots, and if your family came from this area you might find some new and useful information about them in these sourcebooks.

It's always a pleasure to review work done by Donna Valley Russell. It's no surprise, therefore, that once again she has produced source material of great help to the family researcher, and which, because it is all indexed, is instantly accessible. EH

Passenger & Immigration Lists Index, 1982 Supplement, edited by P. William Filby and Mary K. Meyer. ISBN 0-8103-1197-6. Gale Research Company, Detroit, MI. 950 pages, hardbound, \$85 US.

Remember the three-volume *Passenger & Immigration List Index* published almost two years ago in which many of us found the arrival dates of our ancestors? Then came the *Bibliography* listing all the books in which arrival material could be found.

Now we welcome the first of what is planned to be a series of *Supplements* to the original work. The 1982 *Supplement* has many more Canadian lists, including: Huling, "Rhode Island immigration to Nova Scotia"; Brymer, "Loyalists for Cape Breton"; MacKay, "Passengers on the Hector"; Milner, "Records of Chignecto"; Whyte, "Scottish Emmigrants to Pictou 1803"; Calnek, "History of Annapolis"; "List of Persons coming to Nova Scotia From England since 1774"; and others.

This set is a must for research. It may be too costly for individual purchase, but should certainly be in every local library, archive, or genealogical society reference collection where genealogical research is being done. Standards for the series are consistently high, and editors Filby and Meyer continue to maintain them.

Do you know of any passenger lists that should be included? The rules are simple. They must be published sources, and a source where they are available for research must be given. If you know of such material, try to get it included in the next supplement by advising the authors. EH

Canadian Papers in Rural History, Volume II, edited by Donald H. Akenson. ISBN 0-9690772-2-X. Langdale Press, Gananoque, Ontario, 1982. 256 pages, 6 x 9, hardbound, \$20 plus \$1 postage.

Any genealogist doing research on his Irish forebears in Ontario is likely to wind up, at some point or other, tearing his hair out in frustration because, when he comes to do the obvious historically-oriented searches for his ancestors he comes up with virtually nothing. Where is the literature, the books, the histories left behind by this enormous ethnic group? And where are the current historical studies? As Professor Akenson notes: "Once one has referred to Nicholas Flood Davin's *The Irishman in Canada* (1878) and to John J. Mannion's *Irish Settlements in Eastern Canada. A Study of Cultural Transfer and Adaptation* (1974), one has mentioned all of the books and monographs which deal directly with the Irish in Ontario as an ethnic group."

That is exactly the theme of Donald H. Akenson's paper "Ontario: Whatever Happened to the Irish?" It deserves to be read and marked in red ink by anyone doing research on his Irish roots.

Not that it contains any of the lists so beloved of genealogical researchers. It contains something much more useful — an entirely new way of thinking about the Irish in Ontario who, during the 19th century, formed the largest ethnic group in the province.

Professor Akenson explodes myths and stereotypes right and left as he argues that there were three major Irish migrations to British North America: the first from 1815-45 inclusive; the second from 1846-54 inclusive (stemming from the Great Famine); and a third migration from 1855 onward at a reduced, but still substantial rate.

The first group was relatively well off. The second (commonly thought of as starving peasants), was still better off than the real Irish poor, who were too poor to escape. The third group had recovered from the Famine, and again, could not be made to fit the stereotype of the urban-ghettoized, landless, poverty-stricken, shiftless peasant.

Moreover, it's clear from Professor Akenson's work that by far the majority of the Irish in Ontario were in rural areas — a fact that has completely escaped other historians. Once again, Ontario does not fit the American mould.

Point by point, with the precision of a surgeon, Dr. Akenson takes on the mistakes. Not only do we actually know very little about the Irish in Upper Canada, but most of what we think we know is wrong, he says. Historians who see the Irish as shiftless, lazy, urban buffoons are guilty of racism. Inexact terminology — failing to make clear *which* Irish we are talking about, i.e. Irish Protestant or Irish Catholic, poverty-stricken or well off, clouds virtually every discussion. What work has been done is often on 'atypical' groups (such as urbanized Irish), when, in fact, it is possible to demonstrate by reference to the 1851 census that only 14.0 percent lived in cities, and those principally Hamilton, London, Toronto, Kingston, and Ottawa. The Irish were not ignorant and technologically backward. "Physically, the Irish migrant to Ontario arrived in terrible condition, but his bodily emaciation should not be equated with cultural impoverishment or with technological ignorance . . . [he] had been scuttled, not by his own ineptitude, but by a natural disaster of overwhelming magnitude."

There is much, much more in this admirable essay — only one of a number that will interest historically minded genealogists in this third volume of an ongoing series.

Genealogists, particularly, should take note of Dr. Akenson's revisionist advice (and who but genealogists might be in a better position to appreciate it?). "The antidote to our remarkable ignorance concerning the Irish in the nineteenth century is equally simple to formulate: we should start doing micro-studies, chiefly (but not entirely) of farming areas and small towns, where most of the Irish actually were."

Are there any genealogists out there champing at the bit? Are you getting tired of nothing but family histories? Read this essay. If you've a drop of Irish blood in you, you can hardly fail to respond to such a challenge — even if it means you might wind up working on families not immediately your own. GH

The Canadian Prairie West and the Ranching Frontier 1874-1924, by David H. Breen. ISBN 0-8202-5548-6. University of Toronto Press, 1983. 302 pages, 6 x 9, hardbound, \$30 plus \$1 postage.*

To anyone interested in the Canadian West, especially in the differences between it and

the American west of legend, this book will be fascinating. It shows conclusively that the ranching frontier and community in Canada had a quality and character all its own, one that was totally different from that of the American frontier.

The book is divided chronologically into three parts: the era of the open range (1874-1896); the period of government-sponsored mass settlement (1896-1911); and an evaluation of the cattlemen's effectiveness as a political lobby after prolonged drought drove the farmers from the region (1911-1924).

Out of the tale emerges the picture of a capital-intensive, aristocratic society quite different from the agrarian grain-growing society alongside which it lived. It also clearly paints a picture of the hostility between the two types of farming communities as they struggled for control of the land.

The business certainly drew its share of titled Englishmen and well-heeled easterners. Says author Breen: "The Canadian range was never in the hands of 'wild and woolly' westerners, either American or Canadian. The ranch country was instead under the supervision of middle and upper middle class easterners, who were often educated and professional men. Power in the Canadian west was exercised not by men carrying six-shooters and wearing chaps but rather by men in well-tailored waistcoats who often knew the comfortable chairs in the St. James and Rideau clubs."

While this is not a book for family historians, it does reveal the incredible interconnections between wealthy men of influence, and politicians. As such, it can almost be considered a 'business genealogy'. It certainly makes for interesting reading about a little known part of our history in an area where, almost three decades before the 'grain farmers' arrived a major investment had been made in an isolated frontier, lasting communities established, and a key Canadian trade staple developed. GH

Beyond the Family Tree, the Pictou Genealogy Seminar, 10 November 1979. Available from the Federation of Nova Scotian Heritage, Suite 305, 5516 Spring Garden Road, Halifax, N.S., B3J 1G6, 46 pages.

Although it has taken three years to appear, this booklet contains the papers given at a major genealogical seminar held at Pictou through the joint efforts of the Federation, the Royal Nova Scotia Historical Society and the Pictou Genealogical Society. The two themes which emerged at that important conference were the need to find, preserve and arrange source material for ready retrieval, and the importance of fleshing out the bare statistical facts about lineages.

The first theme was addressed by Hugh Taylor in "Paper Archeology - Unearthing More Records", and by the conference chairman, Terrence M. Punch, in "Towards a New Genealogy". The second theme was outlined and well represented by Dr. James Morrison in "Family History: The Spoken Word", Dr. Rae MacLean in "Research in Oral History", and Sister M. MacDonnell in "St. Francis Xavier Celtic Studies Project". Instances of oral history were provided by a panel consisting of Kaye MacLeod, Alvin Foote, Irene Gordon, and John MacQuarrie. Allan Dunlop offered "Papers, Pleas and Petitions: the Interaction of the Individual and the Community". Dr. Allan Marble summarized the day in the conclusion. If you care about genealogical thought and activity, this collected seminar is worth your attention. TMP

The Surnames of Ireland, by Edward MacLysaght, 5th edition. Irish Academic Press. 314 pages, softbound, \$8 plus \$1 postage.

By any standards, Dr. MacLysaght must be regarded as the outstanding authority about Irish family names. No one, even Father Woulfe, has offered us so much information upon the subject. MacLysaght, a former Chief Herald of Ireland and Chairman of the Irish Manuscripts Commission, is a first-class scholar. His works on Irish family names will be read and sought after so long as an Irishman breathes and takes an interest in his people's past.

The fifth edition is shorter than its two predecessors, as the lengthy bibliography of Irish family histories has been printed elsewhere. This leaves us with the basic work, to which Dr. MacLysaght has appended useful notes on technical terms, the location of ancient territories and population groups, as well as lists of English and Scottish names in Ireland.

The somewhat enlarged physical dimensions of the book permit a welcome increase in type size which makes for easier reading.

The major function of the book is that of being an epitome and index to MacLysaght's major series of three books on Irish surnames. It is a welcome new addition of a classic book. TMP

American & British Genealogy & Heraldry: A Selected List of Books, by P. William Filby. ISBN 0-88082-004-7. New England Historic Genealogical Society, Boston, 1983. Third edition, hardbound, xix plus 736 pages, 6 x 9, \$50 US, \$60 Can, plus \$1 postage.*

Filby's classic *American & British Genealogy & Heraldry* has emerged in a new, vastly enlarged, third edition. It provides the most up-to-date information available about books on American and British genealogy and heraldry and, thankfully, about a growing list of Canadian books which are being brought to Filby's attention by a handful of interested genealogists and librarians in Canada, among them this editor, as well as Terrence M. Punch and Eric Jonasson (both contributing editors to *Canadian Genealogist*). Thus, the Canadian entries have grown from a mere 114 titles in the second edition, to 561 in the current edition. And it can be said that the publication of Canadian work has picked up much momentum even since this book has been published.

As a former librarian of a major genealogical collection, Filby knows exactly what genealogists need — and more importantly, what librarians need to help researchers. This volume is useful for the average researcher, but it is especially valuable for librarians.

The volume, as in previous editions, is divided geographically for works on regional and ethnic groups in the U.S., and notable works for Latin America, Canada, and Great Britain. Family histories and general country histories are not included. Heraldic listings have their own separate section.

In his introduction, Filby notes that the book is meant to be: "(1) a reference manual to help the librarian show the reader the sources available, (2) a selection aid and acquisitions list, with publisher given in the listing for every book in print, and (3) a source list for the novice family researcher as well as the experienced genealogist and local historian." It is certainly that, and more — because it also contains a comprehensive index that Filby himself says attempts to be exhaustive. Librarians will love using it, and the general researcher, once he gets the plan of the book in mind, will find it an incredible godsend.

Genealogists and librarians alike have cause to be extremely grateful to Bill Filby and his colleagues not only for this, but for his bibliographical works which are helping to fill what formerly were vast gaps in our genealogical knowledge. But the best news is still to come.

Previously, because of the constraints of the publisher, Filby has been unable to update the work more than every seven years. The present publisher hopes it will be possible to compile an annual or biennial supplement. Filby estimates there could be as many as one thousand changes and additions annually, and this editor would certainly agree with that if the pace of genealogical publishing in Canada remains what it has been. GH

WHAT'S IN A NAME

A Queries Section by Elizabeth Hancocks, C.G.

BUNTS - SOMERVILLE: Mrs Florence Denning, Box 505, Turner Valley, ALTA T0L 2A0. John H Bunts, b c1842 (where, prts), d 1907 Dawn twp, Lambton Co, ONT; m 1867 Aldborough twp, Essex Co, Amelia Somerville, b 1841 Rodney, Kent Co, d 1940 Detroit, MI. Children: Sarah Catherine b 1869 Nevada, USA, m Andrew Little 1887 ONT; Robert John b 1870 Nevada, d 1877 Rodney; Duncan Osborne b 1885 Dawn twp, d 1960 Detroit. John Henry Bunts was witness to land transaction of W H Bunts in Rodney in 1859 - were they related? A W H Bunts found in 1841 census Wainfleet twp, Lincoln Co, b US, with wife and children. In 1861 Aldborough there is William Bunts, 56, wife Sarah 54, with children Charles and Franklin. Will exchange info.

BLACKWOOD - MONROE: Anne Laurie Smith, RR 2, Box 144, North Webster, IN 46555 USA. Mary Munroe 1792-1880 m 1. John Blackwood in Glasgow, SCOT. Came to Canada alone with three children: Robert; Alexander 1811-d 1884 Franklin, QUE; Barbara. She m 2. Robert Gibson and lived Rockburn, QUE. Alexander m Agnes Craik. Children: Agnes Martin; Barbara Campbell; John; Mary; William; Christina Caldwell; Isabella Burton; Martha Lyon; Elizabeth Welch; Robert; Maggie Abbott; Alexander. Fam lived Franklin, QUE. Will share.

BLAIR: Peter Johnson, 259 Chine Dr, Scarborough, ONT M1M 2L6. John Burris Blair b 1823 Prescott, ONT, d 1897 Trenton, ONT; m Caroline Saylor. Children: Ellen Allan 1851-1889; Valletta Jarvis 1853-1920; Nettie Crosby 1853-1900; William Henry 1857-1943; Emma Orr 1863-1939. Need prts of John Blair.

BOWYER - ACKER: Brent Bowyer, 781 Kember Ave, Sarnia, ONT N7S 2T3. Have traced the Bowyer fam of south-west Suffolk, ENG, back to William Bowyer b c1490. Would like to correspond with anyone descended from a Bowyer line in Suffolk. James Adam Acker b Nov 1867 either at or near Orangeville, ONT. Would like info re his prts or on any Acker fam in ONT.

BRANIGAN - CONNOLLY: Mrs D H Waldroff, 9628 Alcott Rd SE, Calgary, ALTA T2J 0T8. William Branigan m Elizabeth Connolly in IRE, and immigrated to Canada (where?). Dau Mary Ann m David Willis Jan 1883 in Grey Co, ONT. Children: George m Catherine Watt; William m Annie Chittick; Clara m William Switzer; David m Hazel Magood. Need any info.

CALDWELL - BLANEY: Need info on Caldwell fam who m Blaney fam 1860-70. Children of Henry and Frances Robinson Caldwell; children of Oliver and Lucy Loveless Blaney. Nancy Caldwell m Oliver Blaney; Jane Caldwell m Caldwell; Henry Caldwell m Frances Blaney.

COOK - HILL: Barbara Bowles, 535 South Selkirk St, Thunder Bay, ONT P7E 1T7. John Cook 1784-1854 and wife Sarah Hill 1787-1863, and all children b ENG (poss Yorkshire). William 1806-1806; Thomas 1807-1811; Betsy 1810 m Underwood; Mary 1813-1835; Hannah 1815-1859 m Lansdale; Sarah 1817-1863 m Pierson; Ann 1819 m Lansdale; John 1821-1895 m Alexander; Godfrey 1823; Thomas 1825; Fanny 1827; William 1829; Rebecca 1832 m Russell.

Fam came to Whitby, Ontario Co, ONT, c1840s. Am gathering all desc as well as English anc.

COREY: Robert A Corey, Box 22, Lawrencetown, NS B0S 1M0. Am seeking desc of Gideon Corey and Abigail Clark, principally of Gardner Corey and Elizabeth Humphreys whose children are: Mary; Mahetable; James Gardner; Jacob; Susan; Abraham; Margaret; Rev William Thomas; Rev Charles Henry. Other branches are welcome. Fam home in New Canaan, New Brunswick.

CROFT: A M Fortier, Jr., 90 Craftsland Road, Chestnut Hill, MA 02167, USA. Need birthplace and parents of William Croft, corporal Royal Veterans Battalion, arrived Quebec 3 Oct 1810, m 28 Oct 1811 M. Anne Dube, Anglican Church Quebec.

CROFT: A M Fortier, Jr., 90 Craftsland Road, Chestnut Hill, MA 02167, USA. Need marriage c1836 of John James Croft, law student, b 1819 Kamouraska, Quebec, to Mary Smith. Also need her parents and birthplace.

CROWDER: N K Crowder, 22 Canter Blvd, Nepean, ONT K2G 2M2. William Crowder Sr UEL, b Virginia USA c1723, settled Charlottenburgh and Osnabruck twps, ONT, 1784. Need data on marriage to Hannah Rouse in NY c1745 and data on deaths. William Crowder Jr b New York c1767, s/o William Sr, m Magdalena (who) c1790. Need info on Magdalena and their deaths. Anthony Crowder UEL b New York c1751, s/o William Sr, m Mary (who). Son John b 15 July 1808, d 1890, s/o William UEL (probably William Jr, but poss a third William according to John Cryser); m Susannah Walliser or Wallace 16 Aug 1818; d 15 Nov 1873. Need data on prts and birthplace.

DOW - WALLACE: Mrs R E Bowley, 374 Hunter St W, Peterborough, ONT K9H 2M5. Elspet Dow b 25 Nov 1814 Marroch parish, Banffshire SCOT; to Whitby twp, Ontario Co, ONT, with prts William Dow and Margaret Lumsden in 1833; m 9 July 1840 James Wallace 1846-1937; James, who was secretary to general manager Chicago and Northwestern Railway and Acheson, Topeka, Santa Fe Railway, appointed to same post in Burlington Railway 1882. Seek more info on these sons and desc. Will exchange info.

DOYLE - GEOGH: Pat Ahrens, 1846 Bishop St, Chehalis, WA 98532 USA. Thomas Joseph Doyle b 25 Nov 1866 ONT; d 30 Apr 1915 Kelso, Cowlitz Co, Washington USA; m 1 May 1899 Aberdeen, Chehalis Co, WA, to Blanche Generva Hepler, b 24 July 1880 Tionesta, PA. Thomas' prts were Michael and Mary (Geogh) Doyle who possibly lived near Lindsay, ONT. He had bro Bartholomew and sis Mary. Any info on this fam needed.

EMPEY: Mrs Marion Wilson, 910 Kalmar Rd, Campbell River, BC V9W 2A2. William Empey Sr of Cornwall, ONT, m Eve Von Hildebrandt. Their dau Catharine b 1790 m Christopher Hanes, s/o Joseph. All info on other children of William sought; also any info on associated Empey fams of Cornwall.

FOX: Mrs Catherine McKay, 1570 Cottage Grove, San Mateo, CA 94401 USA. Need any info regarding Patrick Fox fam in Victoria Co, ONT. Patrick's pa also Patrick. Wife Rose Roache. Children: William b 1878 in Victoria Road; Joseph; Edward; Anna; Nellie; Harry;

Margaret. Is Patrick Fox Sr bd in Victoria Co? When b and d, wife's name.

GROAT - WASHINGTON - MOORE - CHURCH: Robert J Laviolette, 297 Muriel Ave, Oshawa, ONT L1J 2W8. James C Groat b 1841 and wife Caroline Washington were farming at Orangeville 1888. Dau Maria b c1880, wd where? His prts were Orin Groat and Mary Ann Moore. Orin d Con 9, Reach twp, Ontario Co, ONT (where bd)? James' bro Ira b c1838, known in Memphis, MI, area as bootmaker, m Elizabeth (who). Four of five children living in 1900. Dau Gertrude b 1879 m Frank Church b MI 1868. Who were other four children? Desc?

HAIHLE (HATCHEL) - LELLAND: Mrs Florence Denning, Box 505, Turner Valley, ALTA T0L 2A0. Robert Haighle (Hatchel) and wife Janet Lelland 1803-1876 moved from SCOT to Dummer twp, Peterborough Co, ONT, 1835. Robert d c1841. Daus: Margaret 1827 m Henry Espler 20 Jan 1853 Peterborough; Helen; Elizabeth 1837 m Joseph Schraeder 1865 Arran twp, Bruce Co; Mary 1842 m Malcolm McLean c1863. Fam all moved to Arran twp in 1853. Would like to learn whereabouts of Schraeder and McLean fams and what happened to Helen, only mention of whom was in gdpa's will 1842. Will exchange. Have Haighle info back to 1700s.

HANEY - BROWN: Mrs E Cain, 26 Northwood Dr, Willowdale, ONT M2M 2J8. Seek Haneys of Irish desc. Gggdma Ellen Haney b Dublin 1780-1800, m (prob Dublin) to London born Robert Brown (when). Five children b Co Wexford. Ellen d before fam emigrated to Weston, York Co, ONT. Son John custodian at St Philip's Anglican Church in Weston for 50 years. Son William moved to North Toronto. Any info on Haneys or Browns appreciated - will share.

FULTON - ROSE: Shawn R Mooney, Box 3, Plenty, SASK SOL 2R0. Thomas Fulton b 1799 Co Tyrone, IRE, came with prts to Waddington, St Lawrence Co, NY; m Elizabeth Rose, d/o Alexander and Phebe (Forrester) of Williamsburgh twp, Dundas Co, ONT. Children b Waddington: Isaac 1831; Robert Derry 1833; James Harvey 1839. Moved to Chesterville, ONT, where rest of children b: Sarah 1844; Phebe 1844; Harriet 1846; George 1850; Helen; Amoret Jeanette 1854; Ann H 1856; Thomas 1866. Elizabeth d 1895, both bd Chesterville. Was Elanes, s/o Elizabeth (mentioned in gdpa Alex Rose's will 1835) also s/o Thomas, or poss illegitimate? Any help appreciated, all letters answered.

GEE: Maurice E Comfort, RR 2, Thorndale, ONT N0M 2P0. Frederick Gee b Westchester Co, NY, c1735; to Gainsborough twp, Lincoln Co, ONT, 1786. Have info on fam of son Johnathan. Need same for sons Joseph; David, b US; Henry, b US; and daus Mary m William Brewer; Rebecca b Canada.

GRIER: Sharon Dubeau, 96 Ranstone Gardens, Scarborough, ONT M1K 2V1. Samuel John Grier, b 1869, m c1895 Ephrasia twp, Grey Co, ONT, to Margaret, d/o Philip and Matilda Walter; d 1944 Broderick, SASK. Children: Malcolm Bruce, bpt 1897, lived Northlands, BC; Lillian Jean 1907-1913; Walter Henry, lived Amarillo, Texas; William Gordon, lived Amarillo, TX; Florence, lived Northlands, BC.

HOUGH - PETERS: Mrs E J Twiss, 502 W Pierce Ave, Harlingen, TX 78550 USA. Solomon Hough b Ernestown, ONT, 2 Oct 1829, m Lucinda Peters at Ernestown 21 Feb 1858. Solomon was s/o John. Desire ma and gdprts of Solomon.

IRWIN: Mrs Cora Jutra, Box 77, Morris, MAN R0G 1K0. Christopher Irwin b c1821 IRE (where), m Jane Ann Watson, b c1824 IRE (where), and emigrated to Hope twp, Ontario Co, ONT, c1850. Trade, cooper;

religion, Presbyterian. Children: John; Robert; Margaret; Christopher; William; Alexander; Mary Ann; Rebecca; Sarah; Stewart Jackson; Ann Jane; b 1841-1865. The last three b Proton twp, Grey Co, ONT. Need prts of Christopher Sr and Jane Ann, and location in IRE.

JOHNSON - BROWN - CARROL: Mrs Lauren Foster-MacLeod, 526 Gladstone Ave, Apt 3, Ottawa, ONT K1R 5P1. Seek info re desc of Phoebe Brown 1747-1826 of USA, and Jeremiah Johnson c1745-c1782 PA; had nine children - eldest son Henry, eldest dau Rachel m Jonas Carrol. After death of Jeremiah, Phoebe and children moved, staying briefly in Scranton, PA, then settling in Niagara area, ONT. Phoebe m John Wrong, UEL, in 1788. Would also like to contact any relation or desc of Dr Carson Johnson, late of St Thomas, ONT. **JOHNSON:** Roy Johnson, RR 1, Ridgeville, ONT L0S 1M0. Seeking any info re anc and desc of: Henry Johnson c1744-1808 m 1. Mary Morgan? Children: Rebecca 1763-1808 m 1785 Joseph Brown 1755-1821; Mary c1765-1815 m 1795 Andrew Templeton 1766-1834. Henry m 2. Naomi Taylor, a widow (need maiden name) who had a son Edward Taylor 1769-1836 m 1801 Hannah Collard 1785-1853. Children of Henry and Naomi: Jeremiah 1772-1851 m 1792 Elizabeth Durham 1766-1852; Nathan 1772-1851 m 1798 Mary Dennis 1776-1860; John 1773-1857 m Susannah Stewart; George m Ann; Henry Jr 1780-1854 m Elizabeth Smith 1793-1854. Henry Sr m 3. Naomi (Corwin) Hixon 1753-1825 and they had Joseph b 1795 m Elizabeth Petrie?

LAYTON: Jack F Layton, Box 95, Innisfail, ALTA T0M 1A0. William Layton b c1775 Nova Scotia, m Frances Day, and lived in Great Village, NS; d 1856. Decs may have settled in Hopewell, New Brunswick. Any info appreciated.

McALISTER - HARRINGTON - STONE: Mrs Joan Mackie, 69 Emmeline Cres, Agincourt, ONT M1S 1L1. Thomas McAlister b c1887 Lurgan, N IRE, s/o James and Mary (McAllister) McAlister; m c1920 Lillian May Kathleen Harrington, d/o Thomas and Kathleen (Stone) Harrington. Thomas Harrington was a coachman, drowned in Thames River (when). Any info greatly appreciated.

McFARLAND - LAUGHLIN - CRAWFORD: Audrey McFarland, Box 2298, Bracebridge, ONT P0B 1C0. Andrew McFarland b 1834 IRE, s/o William and Margaret; a blacksmith in Chinguacousy twp, Peel Co, ONT; m 1. Mary Ann Laughlin 1856; m 2. Jane Crawford 1882. Children: Margaret m Laughlin; William m Christina (who); Mary Ann m Sinclair; Sinclair; James m Delane; Eliza m 1. Ireland, 2. Murphy; Isabella; Daniel m Dodge; Alice m Howard. Any info appreciated.

McKAY - ROBERTSON - TAYLOR: Dr M F Amos, 352 Blythwood Rd, Burlington, ONT L7L 2G8. George and Margaret (Robertson) McKay emigrated from SCOT to South Nelson, New Brunswick, in 1837. Where in SCOT had they lived? Nathan Stiles m Margaret Taylor 9 Oct 1838 in parish of Moncton, NB. Who were her prts? Would like to correspond with desc.

McNEILL: Catherine McKay, 1573 Cottage Grove, San Mateo, CA 94401 USA. Laughlin McNeill and wife Ann and fam resided in Napanee, ONT, area in 1840s. Children: Alexander; Allen; Robert; John; Daniel. Need wife's maiden name, date and place of marriage, any records of births of children.

MARSHALL - HAMILTON: Mrs E Pera, 9219 - 208th, RR 5, Langley, BC V3A 4P8. Alexander Marshall b 1796 Carluke, Lanark, SCOT, d 28 Dec 1878 Cambusnethan, Lanark, SCOT, s/o Robert and Janet (Hamil-

ton); m c1829 Carluke to Margaret Russell, b 1802 Shotts, Lanark, SCOT, d 9 June 1869 Cambusnethan, d/o David and Barbara (Hamilton). Children: Robert 1829; Elizabeth 1831; Janet 1832; David 1834; all b Carluke; Alexander 1840 b Cambusnethan; Barbara and Margaret. Alexander 1796-1878 ran the Kingshill Farm, Cambusnethan from 1839 thru to late 1870s, when Robert took it over. Will exchange info with anyone researching these fams.

MONO TWP: John Henry, 34 Longbow Square, Agincourt, ONT M1W 2W7. Would like to correspond with desc of early Mono twp, Dufferin Co, ONT, pioneers, particularly those who were adherants of the Presbyterian Church. Have some info - would gladly exchange.

MORLEY - JARRET - CRISWELL: Ms Lori Kay Harris, RR2, Oil Springs, ONT N0N 1P0. Charles Morley, s/o Joseph of ENG, m Rebecca Jarret, and lived Etobicoke twp, York Co, ONT, 1880. Henry Spicer m Eliza Criswell in ENG and lived in Etobicoke twp, 1862. Richard and Arabella (Bone) Dawson, and William and Ann (Johnston) Harris, lived Euphemia twp, Lambton Co, ONT, 1870. Am looking for info and desc of these couples.

MORRISON: Mrs I A McGeachan, 629 Durie St, Toronto, ONT M6S 3H2. John Morrison b c1885 in Greenock, SCOT, s/o James and Margaret (Drew); emigrated from SCOT in 1918 to Michigan; worked as a baker in hospital. Children: Drucilla; Betty Jean. Contact sought with desc. All info appreciated.

MOWAT: Lois Long, Box 3271, RR 3, Nepean, ONT K2C 3H2. Descs of William Mowat and Ann Long of Nepean; Alexander Mowat and Isabella Ross of Glengarry; John Mowat and Elizabeth Moore of Campbellton, NB; and all other Mowats, are invited to attend a reunion at Mowat Park in Nepean 30 July 1983. For more info write Lois Long.

MURRAY: Mrs R E Bowley, 374 Hunter St W, Peterborough, ONT K9H 2M5. James Murray b 1830 Banffshire, SCOT, to Whitby twp, Ontario Co, ONT, 1832; listed in 1851 census with gdprts William and Margaret Dow. No record 1861 census. Possibly same James Murray listed 1871 census Reach twp, Ontario Co, and 1881 census Uxbridge twp, on lot 10 Con 9. Wife Jane. Children: Margaret 1858; Jane **MURRAY:** Mrs R E Bowley, 374 Hunter St W, Peterborough, ONT K9H 2M5. James Murray b 1830 Banffshire, SCOT, to Whitby twp, Ontario Co, ONT, 1832; listed in 1851 census with gdprts William and Margaret Dow. No record 1861 census. Possibly same James Murray listed 1871 census Reach twp, Ontario Co, and 1881 census Uxbridge twp, on lot 10 Con 9. Wife Jane. Children: Margaret 1858; Jane 1860; John 1864; William and Isabella 1868; Joseph 1874. Seeking desc of James Murray and link with Uxbridge Murray fam.

NOTT - WILSON: Joan MacDougall, 323 Sawyer Rd, Oakville, ONT L6L 3N6. Martha Nott b Cornwall, ENG, 1847, d/o William and Rachael; m 25 May 1868, Thomas Wilson, b June 1833 IRE, s/o Robert and Mary. Thomas bd in Port Perry, ONT. Did Robert and Mary come to ONT with Thomas? Any additional info appreciated.

ROXBY - COLE - HUBBARD: Donald A Roxby, 4525 Annette Ct, Merritt Island, FL 32952 USA. Need info on the following people. Roxby - John b c1821 Canada or ENG; son Arthur b 1845 Patterson, NJ; Frank b 1863 NY; Herbert b 1874 NY; William H b 1876 NY. Cole - Isaac l b 1825 NY, d 1880 NJ, in 133 NY Volunteers Civil War; John b 1815, d 1880 NJ; Eva (Lizzie) b 1880 NJ, d 1949 NJ. Hubbard - S N b c1822; Isabella b 1846; William b 1807 ENG, was

British Sea Captain, d c1885 NJ.

WISE: Everett Heard, Box 11, Charlton Station, ONT P0J 1B0. Would like to hear from desc of Alice Wise who lived in Minden twp, Haliburton Co, ONT, then New Liskeard, ONT. She may have had some connection with Salvation Army or Dr Barnardo Homes. Probable birthdate is 1890. She worked for the William Heard fam.

WILLIS AND CO: Mark WGallop, 563 Grosvenor Ave, Westmount, QUE H3Y 2S6. Am researching the history of Willis and Co, piano manufacturers and sellers, founded by my ggdp A P Willis in Montreal in 1875. Am looking for any info and/or memorabilia.

WILSON: Mrs Eleanor Pittenger, 1010 Sagamore Way, Sacramento, CA 95822 USA. James Wilson, b before 1775 (NJ?), arrived in ONT 1789 and founded first mills in Ancaster twp, Wentworth Co, known as Wilson's Mills, now Ancaster. He m the d/o a UEL (who); settled lot 45, Con 2 (was Thomas Wilson who settled lot 45, Con 3, a bro?). He had at least three children: Margaret 1775-c1805, m Thomas Barry, first merchant in Toronto; John who m d/o John Aikman; Thomas. Any others? Wish to contact desc of John and Thomas.

WRINKLE: Catherine McKay, 1573 Cotttage Grove, San Mateo, CA 94401 USA. Nicholas Wrinkle resided in Montague twp, Lanark Co, ONT, 1861, with wife Bridget and children: Catherine; John; Mary; Margaret; Jane. One dau m James Kehoe. Fam was Catholic. The name is German but Nicholas was b c1791 IRE. Need any info on this fam.

CORRECTION: Issue 4 (December), Vol 4, p 254. Filby query, John Filby was b 1838 in Snailwell, Cambridgeshire, ENG, not Snailwood.

Give a friend
a subscription to
CANADIAN GENEALOGIST.
Only \$20 annually for
four issues & index
plus
THE GENERATION PRESS
BOOK CATALOGUE.

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, Peers, Ralston, Ryan, Smith, Stewart, Sultherland, 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.

