

Canadian Genealogist

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Coverline: Col. Arent Schuyler De Peyster, (1732-1822) as he appears in a portrait of the day. De Peyster is just one of the many Canadians of Dutch ancestry covered in author Joan Magee's new book *A Dutch Heritage: 200 Years of Dutch Presence in the Windsor-Detroit Border Region*.

GENEALOGICALLY SPEAKING

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

OOPS!

Gail Malcolm of the Oshawa-Whitby Branch of the Ontario Genealogical Society writes to inform us that "Mr. A.R. Yates, listed in Vol. 5, No. 1, March issue of CANADIAN GENEALOGIST is no longer living in Ottawa. In fact, I wrote to him c/o the Ottawa address and waited to hear — finally did. His address is: 30 Woodside, Wimbledon, London, SW19 7AW." Our thanks for bringing this to our attention.

Another timely comment, if not exactly an 'oops' came our ways from Reg B. Bowser of Moncton, New Brunswick, for which we thank him. He writes:

"Noted with interest your reply to Marla Hayes at page 196 of the December 1982 issue in which you referred to Burke's *General Armoury* as listing legitimate pedigrees. Sir Anthony Wagner has advised me recently that the one statement in my book *The Bowser Family* with which he could not agree was with reference to Burke's *General Armoury* which he considered 'a most unreliable and totally unofficial work' . . .

"The reference in my book which Sir Anthony Wagner had objected to was with regard to a statement by the Knights of Heraldry, Oakville, Ontario, that 'a record of all coats of arms was compiled by King of Arms, Sir Bernard Burke (in the 19th century) and it became known as Burke's *General Armoury*, probably the world's foremost authority today."

Mr. Bowser goes on to say that Sir Anthony Wagner is the world's leading authority in the science of heraldry, having formerly been Garter Principal King of Arms of the prestigious College of Arms and is certainly in a position to know what he is talking about. "Would appreciate your comments."

Sir Anthony is right — but so was our reasoning, even if our knowledge of references was faulty. We replied to Mr. Bowser that we had always believed Burke's was reliable until we recently participated in a seminar given by Mr. Colin Chapman, past president of the Family History Society

Federation. In our letter to Mr. Bowser we said:

"In his talk he stated that Burke's was unreliable. Later in the day I [*my wife wrote the letter*] had a chance to speak to a couple of people who had had experience with material in Burke's and they also had the same opinion of it. . . . Thanks for bringing this to our attention. In this way we help others learn from our mistakes."

Sorry for the reference to an unreliable work — the last thing I wanted to indicate in my reply to Marla. But the basic advice is still sound, perhaps even moreso following Sir Anthony's comments. The original gist of my remarks to Marla was that only research and proof can be accepted as evidence for a claim to arms, and that if I was in a position to believe I might be related to an armigerous family I would consult an expert who would probably be able to tell me whether or not that is the case. Certainly various general 'armories' are available for consultation by anyone, and many are usually found in our best reference libraries. However, it is easy to see from this particular case that even some of the armorial authorities are suspect.

Interestingly enough, Marla's enquiry was specifically about the bona fides of the so-called "Knights of Heraldry", an outfit which persists in dispensing information drawn from the pages of various armories which have absolutely no proven relation to the specific family name involved.

Simply put, there are 10 Smith families. One of them is armigerous. Does that mean all Smith families are, therefore, armigerous? Absolutely not. Moreover, even the descendants of the Smith family that is armigerous would have to document their connection to that clan before being able, justly, to claim that coat. Unfortunately, there are no laws in Canada to stop unethical heraldic pilfering, and no central heradic authority to which an appeal could be made for help. There is, however, an active Heraldry Society of Canada, and members of that society — as are members of many genealogical societies in Canada — stand ready to help with advice, or are

for hire for specific consultation.

Manitoba society opens new office

The Manitoba Genealogical Society has opened an office and library at 504 Main Street (Main & William), Room 311, Winnipeg, Manitoba. The telephone number is 204/944-1153. Hours are 12:30 to 4:30 p.m.

The society invites genealogists to visit the new office and see firsthand what resources it has for genealogical and family history research.

The society now has three branches, one and Brandon, one in Winnipeg and one in Dauphin, and its fall seminar has become an annual event for genealogists throughout Canada's western provinces.

The 1983 seminar took place 28-30 October at the University of Winnipeg. Anita Coderre of Ottawa, a well known genealogical researcher at the Public Archives of Canada, was the keynote speaker. Theme of the seminar was 'Tracing Trails', and sessions were available on Ukrainian, Mennonite, Polish, German, American and French settlement.

Bermuda/Canada Conference

If you want to get away from Canada's winter, yet indulge in some pleasant historical pursuits, enroll in the Bermuda/Canada 1609-1984 conference to be held in Bermuda 21-24 February 1984.

At least 16 papers will be presented, and among those of interest to genealogists ought to be "Bermuda and Newfoundland during the American Revolution" and "The Shared Cultural Heritage of Bermuda and British North America."

While the conference appears to be slanted much more to historical and sociological topics than to genealogy, it sounds interesting and it's away from our our February freezes.

For more information, write P.A. Buckner, Department of History, University of New Brunswick, Box 4400, Fredericton, N.B., E3B 5A3.

1984 GENEALOGICAL CALENDAR

21-25 February 1984: Bermuda/Canada 1609-1984. A conference on Bermuda-Canada relations, history, and connections since 1609. For more information write: P.A. Buckner, Department of History,

University of New Brunswick, Box 4400, Fredericton, N.B., E3B 5A3.

April: National Genealogical Society Conference, San Francisco, California. Dates and more information forthcoming.

18-20 May 1984: Ontario Genealogical Society Conference, Erindale College, Mississauga, Ontario. A highlight of the conference will be the inauguration of the J. Richard Houston Memorial Lecture series. Norman E. Wright, associate professor of history at Brigham Young University in the Family and Local History Studies Department will be the first speaker.

PUBLICATIONS & RESOURCES

Our French-Canadian Ancestors, is the name of a new volume just published by The LISI Press of Palm Harbor, Florida. Authored by Thomas J. Laforest, the book is one of a growing number being published on U.S./Quebec family connections.

DCB, Vol V is here! The long-awaited Volume 5 of the *Dictionary of Canadian Biography*, which covers the period 1801-1820, is off the press, and is everything readers hoped it would be. More about this volume in a book review in the next issue. For the moment it's sufficient to say that it's a blockbuster of a book, and that it's immediately available from Generation Press.

CALLING ALL FAMILIES

Calling all Bradshaws. The 47th reunion of the Bradshaw Family of the Bay of Quinte took place on 26 June 1983 at West Riverside Park, Belleville, Ontario. Highlight of the gathering was announcement of the publication of a family history and genealogy, *The Bradshaw Family of the Bay of Quinte* by the Loyalist Bradshaw Family Association. The book is available for \$44 through Mr. Bernard Fox, 148 Wilkins Street, Trenton, ON K8V 3N5.

Calling all Crowders. The 23rd annual reunion of the Crowder family was held at Ennismore, Ontario, 11 June 1983, and was attended by Crowder descendants from Ontario, New York and Michigan. In addition to social and recreational activities, there were displays of family trees, photographs and old documents. Next year's reunion is expected to be a major event during the 1984 Bicentennial of the arrival of the Loyalist families in Upper Canada. There were seven Loyalist Crowders on the British side in the American Revolution.

Crowder descendants who are not on the reunion mailing list and who would like to receive a notice of the 1984 reunion or who would like assistance in tracing their descent from the Loyalist Crowders are asked to send a SASE to N.K. Crowder, 22 Canter Blvd., Nepean, ON K2G 2M2.

Calling all Johnsons. The family held its 73rd Annual Reunion 17 July 1983 at Chippawa Park, Welland, Ontario. The Johnson family newsletter *The Johnson Reporter* continues to be an excellent one-name society journal, and we welcome its appearance periodically in our mailbox. If you think you are related to this widespread North American family write the family genealogist and historian Roy Johnson, 504 Kilman Road, R.R. 1, Ridgeville, ON L0S 1M0, 416/892-2390.

Calling all Junkins. The Junkin family reunion took place on August 6 and 7, 1983, at Fenelon Falls, Ontario. The family arrived more than 150 years ago in the Bobcaygeon area. William Junkin, eldest son of Launcelot Junkin and Elizabeth Campbell came with his wife Jane Gallagher and their two oldest sons John and James. They travelled with their first cousin James Junkin, who later married Mary Irwin, and Richard Atthill, who was a brother of Rev. Atthill, the rector of Magheraclumoney Parish which the Junkins attended in Fermanagh, Ireland.

William settled in Verulam Township, Victoria County, in the early 1830s. Over the next 20 years he was followed by his four sisters and two brothers, all of whom settled nearby, and one sister who emigrated to the United States.

James Junkin was also followed by many of his family, settling around the Fenelon Falls, Bobcaygeon area. Today, there are descendants throughout Ontario, the Prairie Provinces, and the United States.

Two other known branches of Junkins who immigrated to Canada from Ireland settled around Ottawa and St. Catharines, Ontario, respectively.

For more information on the Junkin Family Association contact: Mr. Ron Junkin, 81 Rameau Drive, Unit 2, Willowdale, ON, M2H 1T6, 416/499-1974.

Calling all McIntosh & Glenn families. The McIntosh and Glenn families have started a family newsletter to report on genealogical, historical, cultural, and current events in the family. Entitled the

McIntosh & Allied Families Gazette, the newsletter is a sister publication to the *Hammersky & Allied Families Newsletter*. The publication is 10 pages each issue, published bi-monthly, and costs \$6 a year. For more information write: Michael D. Hamersky, editor, Box 3939, Chula Vista, CA 92011, USA.

Calling all Pearsalls. Burt K. Persoll is editor of a new family publication called the *Pearsall, Pearsell, Pearsoll Canadian Family Newsletter*. It appears bi-annually, and is sent free of charge to members of the family and other interested parties. Burt is also the family historian in Canada, and is publishing the newsletter to keep family members abreast of current events and what progress is being made in researching the family, as well as to solicit their assistance. The issue he sent us for review began with a telegram of condolence to Ross Pearsoll (Burt's uncle) from W.L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada in 1948. Fascinating! For those of you with family connections write: Burt K. Pearsoll, 246 Lime Kiln Road, Ancaster, ON, L9G 3B1.

Calling all Taylors. In hand is *The Taylor Quarterly*, a very professional one-name society publication published from Falls Church, Virginia. It contains nine first-rate articles — including one entitled "Marriage Records of Northumberland County, New Brunswick, 1806-1864", queries, and book abstracts. If you're a member of this family, this publication is for you. Subscriptions are \$8.50 (U.S.) a year. Write: The Taylor Quarterly, 2139 Toronto Street, Falls Church, VA 22043, USA.

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

The Cratloe O'Briens: correcting the record

By P.I.D. O'Brien

First, the bad news. Every once in a while the editor makes a boob so ghastly he wishes he could crawl under the nearest stone. Last time it was missing an entire section from a story (we reprinted the whole story). This time it was the unwitting garbling of an important paragraph in the story of the "Cratloe O'Briens" published on page 14 of the March 1983 (Vol. 5, No. 1) issue of CANADIAN GENEALOGIST. In taking me to task for this unfortunate error, Ivar O'Brien, author of the article writes: "The printers have completely wrecked the second paragraph on page 14 of my introduction written specially for your Canadian magazine. As printed it is rubbish . . . It should have read, as in my original submission: 'In Ireland in 1841 William O'Brien, younger brother to Edward and Lucius above and the writer's great-grandfather, married a daughter of Major-General Edward James O'Brien, a remote cousin from the Ennistymon branch; no doubt the two families had been long acquainted and it is just possible that there is here another reason for the choice of Canada as the future abode of the two elder brothers. It happened that Edward James had seen service in Canada as a young officer at the end of the 18th century. According to my grandfather's record book . . . ' The remainder of the paragraph is as you printed it." I thank Mr. O'Brien for thinking it was the printer who caused the trouble, but the editor takes full responsibility. I would also like to point out several other small errors in the article, and ask readers to annotate their editions.

On page 18, the birth date for Lucius Richard is given as 18323. It should be 1832. On page 21, Edward is inadvertently misspelled 'Edweard'.

Now for the good news. Since the publication of the article, Mr. O'Brien tells me he has discovered that, in addition to the daughters by his second wife listed on page 22, Captain E.J. O'Brien also had issue by his first, Canadian, wife, Charlotte Frobisher of Montreal:

- 1) Mary, d young.*
- 2) Edward James, b 7 April 1798, m 23 November 1824 Emily Nugent of Dublin, who d 13 December 1833. This second Edward James O'Brien d 27 August 1833 having had issue:
 - a. Mary, d young*
 - b. Emilia Josephine Nugent, b posthumously 2 December 1833, m Lt. Cressy, R.N.**

His letter continues: "The source of this information I give on a separate sheet; I find it interesting but you may not for Canadian readers, and so I leave the matter entirely to your discretion."

We think the information is worthwhile, and publish it here. Mr. O'Brien's title for it is "The Luck of a Genealogist". Hopefully, it will emerge in print ungarbled.

Many amateur genealogists suffer periods of despair when they feel they will never find what they are seeking; however, lucky breaks do occur sometimes.

In the spring of 1983 I received a letter for inclusion in the card index of members' interests that I conduct for the Irish Genealogical Research Society. It was from a Col. Anderson of Somerset, England and among his interests he listed the name Despard. Being aware that my great-grandmother, Katherine Lucy O'Brien's sister, Frances Elizabeth (CG, March 1983, p. 22) had married a Despard, I replied to Col. Anderson personally. Lo and behold, the colonel was a descendant of this lady and thus a cousin of mine!

Concurrently I had been searching for the present whereabouts of two similar but not identical portraits, painted c1799-1802 by the artist, John Opie, of my great-grandmother's mother, Frances Ann, née Willan (Ibid, p. 22). Their existence had been recorded up to 1902 in my grandfather's family record book and at that date one belonged to his son, William Donough O'Brien and the other to a Mrs. Stevenson, née Despard. Col. Anderson knew nothing of these pictures but he sent me the address, culled from *Burke's Family Records* of 1976 of a John Stevenson, grandson of this Mrs. Stevenson and living in Devonshire. Writing to this gentleman produced the reply that yes, he must also be a cousin and that also he had one of the two missing portraits hanging by his desk! A colour photograph that he sent me of it then enabled me to trace its non-identical twin amongst my closer O'Brien cousins; I finally ran it to earth in the possession of the eldest grandson of William Donough, Commander David M. O'Brien, R.N., in Wiltshire.

This happy introduction to John Stevenson induced him to lend me a fine parchment MS pedigree of the Ennistymon branch of the O'Briens and this document first drew my attention to the children of my great-great-grandfather, Edward James O'Brien by his first, Canadian wife, as set out above.

The pedigree is in itself of interest to both genealogists and amateur historians, such as myself. In its original version it had been drawn up in 1717 by Will^m. Hawkins, Ulster King of Arms; subsequently it had been updated to 1791 by order of my ancestor, Edward O'Brien of Ennistymon, who died c1792. (Ibid, p. 21) Edward's signature in certification of this document is one of its most interesting features and he had it witnessed by no less persons than the mayor of Limerick, the Spanish consul there, a John O'Brien, and by the bishops of Limerick and of Killaloe. The signature is simply "O'Brien" without any Christian name in the form used by peers. This was because, although the Ennistymon family held no English title, they were the senior branch in blood since the death of the 7th and last Viscount O'Brien of Clare, who died without issue in 1774. Therefore, from 1774, Edward was entitled to call himself "The O'Brien of Thomond" and sign himself "O'Brien" as head of the sept (clan). At this date the O'Brien Earls of Inchiquin (later Marquesses of Thomond) were still going strong but, coming from the junior branch, they could not be head of the family in blood.

The third and last Marquess of Thomond, 7th Earl and 12th Baron of Inchiquin, died without issue in 1855, when these titles, except that of Baron of Inchiquin, became extinct. The Marquess's distant cousin, Sir Lucius O'Brien of Dromoland, 5th Bt., was able to claim the Barony by the lengthy process of proving his unbroken male descent from a common ancestor, known in O'Brien history is "Murrough the Tanist", who had received his title from Henry VIII in 1543 and died in 1551, almost three centuries before. The claim took the form of a trial before the Committee of Privileges of the House of Lords and after due delibera-

tion, it was approved in 1862. Now luckily for the new 13th Baron Inchiquin, his even more distant kinsman, Christopher O'Brien of Ennistymon, last surviving grandson of the above Edward, had died a year earlier without children. As a consequence Sir Lucius became both Lord Inchiquin and The O'Brien of Thomond at nearly the same time. The present Lord Inchiquin, the 18th, continues in the same position today. The O'Brien of Thomond being the only title officially recognised, except in courtesy, in the Republic of Ireland. (Anyone interested in the *Irish Chieftainries* of today should read Edward MacLysaght's article on the subject contained in *Burke's Introduction to Irish Ancestry*).

OBITUARIES FROM THE WEEKLY GUIDE & NEWS, PORT HOPE, ONTARIO
30 November 1883

Mrs. Sophronia Gilchrist, relict of the late Mark Burnham, b Goffstown, New Hampshire 23 Oct 1801, married Mr. Burnham 14 July 1819, they immediately came to Canada and settled at Amherst, Hamilton twp, (Northumberland Co). They returned to NH where they resided till 1830 then they removed to Port Hope 53 years ago and have resided there since. She was mother of four sons and one daughter — only one survives her — H.H. Burnham. She has been a widow since 1864. She was sister of the late Doctors John, Samuel, James, and Hiram Gilchrist. She was a member of the first Presbyterian church organized in Port Hope. She died 27 November 1883 about 10 p.m.

Mrs. James Glidden died 28 November 1883. She was a native of Cornwall, England, born in 1820. She came to this country with her father's family in 1840, settled in Port Hope where she has lived ever since. She married in 1845 and leaves two sons and one daughter. Mrs. William Richardson of Port Hope is a sister. One brother lives in Darlington.

Charles Rutherford, born Scotland 1807, came to Canada over 60 years ago and settled in Clarke township where he resided until about five years ago when he moved to Port Hope. He leaves a widow, three daughters, five sons. He was buried in the Presbyterian cemetery in Newtonville.

Henry Vansittart died suddenly in Otterville. He came there about two months ago and started Hotel keeping. On the morning of the 10th November he had words and discharged his bar-tender, about whose attentions to his wife he was very jealous. In the afternoon, Vansittart died in great agony of cramps of the stomach. Deceased's relations with his wife had for some time been unpleasant on account of his jealous disposition.

OBITUARIES FROM THE WEEKLY GUIDE & NEWS, PORT HOPE, ONTARIO
18 January 1884

Robert Benjamin Marsh, a resident of Hope twp, was born in the Old Marsh Homestead in Port Britain in 1809, died 3 January 1884. He left the Province about 25 years ago and moved to Missouri, then to Montana, then moving to Washington territory near the Sound, where he died.

Mrs. Susan Oke, relict of Thomas of Welcome, died 16 January 1884 at the residence of her son-in-law John Curtis. Her maiden name was Honey. She was born in Cornwall, England, and came to this county in 1831. She was married to a former husband and had one son, Peter Heller, who lives in Albion, NY. She lived nearly all of her life at Welcome. She was a Bible Christian. She leaves two sons and two daughters — Mrs. John Runnals, Welcome; Mrs. John Curtis, Port Hope; Paul Oke, Welcome; John Oake, Port Hope; and a large family of grandchildren.

My first year in Canada: the diary of Miriam Real

By Gene Marie Aitkens

The following was copied from an account written by my great-grandmother, Miriam Real, of their first year in Canada. It does not seem complete, but is all I have been able to locate, so if she wrote more about the hardships and successes of early life in the backwoods of Ontario, it is, unfortunately, lost to posterity.

She was born Miriam Johns, in St. Ewe Parish, Cornwall, and was nurse-governess to the children of Squire Tremaine, remaining with that family until all were grown. Her talent for needlework, practised in the Squire's household on intialled linens and in teaching embroidery to the girls, helped bring in an income in Canada, as noted in her Diary. At age thirty she married William Real, and they emigrated in 1848. Although a tiny person, and used to a comfortable life, she worked very hard in their pioneer days, often carrying buckets of potash from burned trees in their clearing, which was one source of money for all settlers. They had three children, a daughter Anna Maria married a Kitto, son of another Cornish immigrant. Their connection with a United Empire Loyalist family is noted on the chart. A son William married Minnie Hamm and lived at Port Perry, Ontario. Joseph became a Methodist minister, and with him and his wife, Emma Dent, she spent her last years, dying in 1915 at the age of 97.

Miriam Johns was born in England in 1818, the daughter of James Johns, a carpenter of London, and Maria Best, according to the information she passed on to my mother and her other grandchildren. They were, no doubt, part of the Cornall Johns family, for it was to St. Ewe Parish that she went to be Nurse-Governess to the children of Squire Tremaine, of Heligan. She had been taught to do fine needlework, and her first task was to pick out the initials of the old Squire from all the household items after his death, and put in those of the new Squire. She stayed on with the family until all the children were grown, then at St. Ewe Church she married William Real and emigrated to Canada along with William's mother, Johanna Morcombe Real, brothers George and John, and a sister Kitty (Mary). The old Manor House at Heligan still stands, now made into flats, but retaining some of its original features, like the beautiful staircase. A friend of mine has visited it.

In Miriam's Diary of her first year in Canada, she did not give the name of the ship they sailed on, nor any of the details of the voyage, unfortunately, but the *Priscilla* from Plymouth to Quebec or the *Lady Peel*, Penzance to Quebec, both April 14, 1848, seem to match the dates most closely. I have yet to check this.

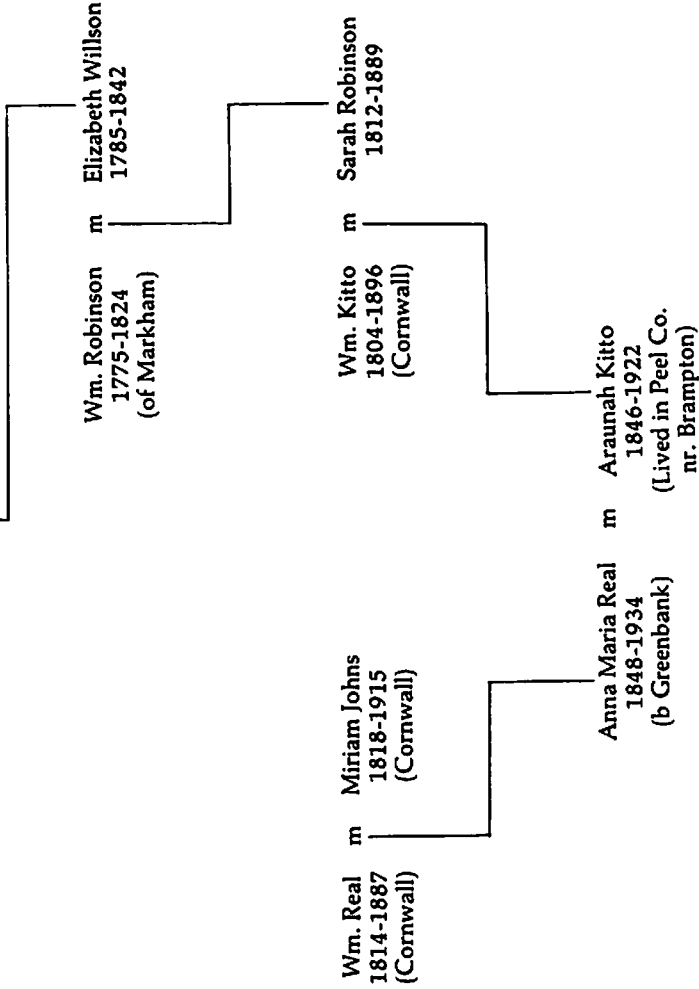
It is interesting to note that William and Miriam evidently came with more money than most of their contemporaries, as they paid their passage, bought 100 acres of land, and paid a man to clear it while he, William, bought a partnership in a saw-mill, and worked there. They still had all the hardships and work of the pioneer settler, however, and I remember my mother telling me of how little Miriam labored at carrying buckets of ashes from the clearing fires to be sold to



Miriam (Johns) Real (Mrs. William Real).

"IRISH" JOHN WILLSON U.E.

New Jersey to Niagara



make potash, one of the surest ways the early settlers had of making a little hard cash.

One of their few social events was attending Sunday church services, held like a picnic in the woods during the summer, and it was probably at this time they became Methodists. Of their three children, Joseph became a Methodist minister, serving in churches at Picton, Belleville and Toronto. His wife was Emma Dent. William married twice, first Annie Dobson, then Minnie Ham of Lake Skugog. They lived at Port Perry, Ontario, and descendants still live there. Anna Maria married Araunah Kitto, the son of William Kitto and Sarah Robinson (William was a Cornishman from Menagissey who emigrated about the same time as the Reals), a granddaughter of Irish John Willson, and from this line I am descended.

My interest in my great grandmother has always been very keen because my mother was named after her (Clara Miriam), and being a favorite granddaughter, had many of her possessions and letters. Mother spent her last eighteen years with me, and these treasures were all left in my care. I have the beautiful little walnut chest that she kept her sewing materials in, and some of her macramé tools. Its lock still works perfectly, and it was the "lock-box" that kept family documents safe during my childhood. I now use it for a jewellery box. I also proudly display two lovely little fine china mugs that came from Cornwall with her, her two shawls, one a white cashmere for her wedding, and a wool Paisley, worn doubled instead of a coat. There are other things, too: a black cape with braid trimming that would barely fit a twelve-year-old; black lace gloves; fine black wool mittens that she turned out, pair after pair, for all the girls of the family; and a patchwork quilt made as the pioneers made them, of bits and pieces left from their sewing.

Great grandmother had been well educated for the time, and she carried on a correspondence with her children and grandchildren as long as she lived. A letter in verse she wrote to my uncle Victor when he was a lad of 13 illustrates her talent. My mother inherited this gift, and penned a birthday poem for her, year after year.

The diary of Miriam Real's First Year in Canada was evidently written some years after the events which she describes took place, and whether she ever finished it or not, I don't know. She spent her widowhood chiefly with her son, the Reverend Joseph and daughter-in-law Emma Dent, who had no children to keep and treasure her mementos, so they were mostly sent to her other children for disposal. This portion of the diary is all that I know of still surviving.

MY FIRST YEAR IN CANADA

On April 3rd., 1848, I bid farewell to my home and friends in England and went on board a sailing vessel that was to convey us to America were we expected to make our future home.

On reaching Quebec we exchanged our vessel for a steamer to convey us up the Lake as far as Whitby, where we arrived after six weeks of what was considered a very favourable journey. Here we met with some friends who had been out from England for some time and who kindly offered to convey us in their wagon to the place we had fixed on going to which was about twenty miles North of Whitby, where we had friends prepared to receive us.

After we had remained there a few days and got rested from our long journey, my husband went to Toronto and bought and paid for a hundred acres of wild

Greenbush, July 5th / 83

Wm. A. Ritts
Brampton
Ont

Dear Vic

It was with pleasure I receiv^{ed}
your kind and welcome note
I thought it was a long, long, time
since you to me had wrote

But well I know you are quite young
and have enough to do,
to go to school and tend upon
Without your writing letters too

I think I see you eyes look
With wonder and surprise
Are turning round to see there stood
Grandpa before your eyes

And then dear Ma would judge the
Of my not sooner writing
For she could tell you all the news
Without the aid of my endorsing

And now I think you'd all be glad
To know He's home quite right
That you may all feel easy
He wishes me to write

But as my eyes are very weak
I can't bear the light
With sincerest love to one and all
I now must say good night

From your affectionate
Grandma Miriam Keel

land, and we preferred that to renting a place already cleared. On his return our next thought was to get a few trees chopped down so that we could fix up some kind of house to live in; and as he did not understand much about chopping and clearing we thought the best way would be for him to engage a man who was accustomed to the work, and during the time he would himself work in a sawmill. Accordingly a man was engaged to chop and clear fifteen acres. My husband was to provide him with a yoke of oxen, for which the man was to pay when he sold some salts that he would get from the burnt trees: the man also fixing up a shanty for himself, and we to provide his board.

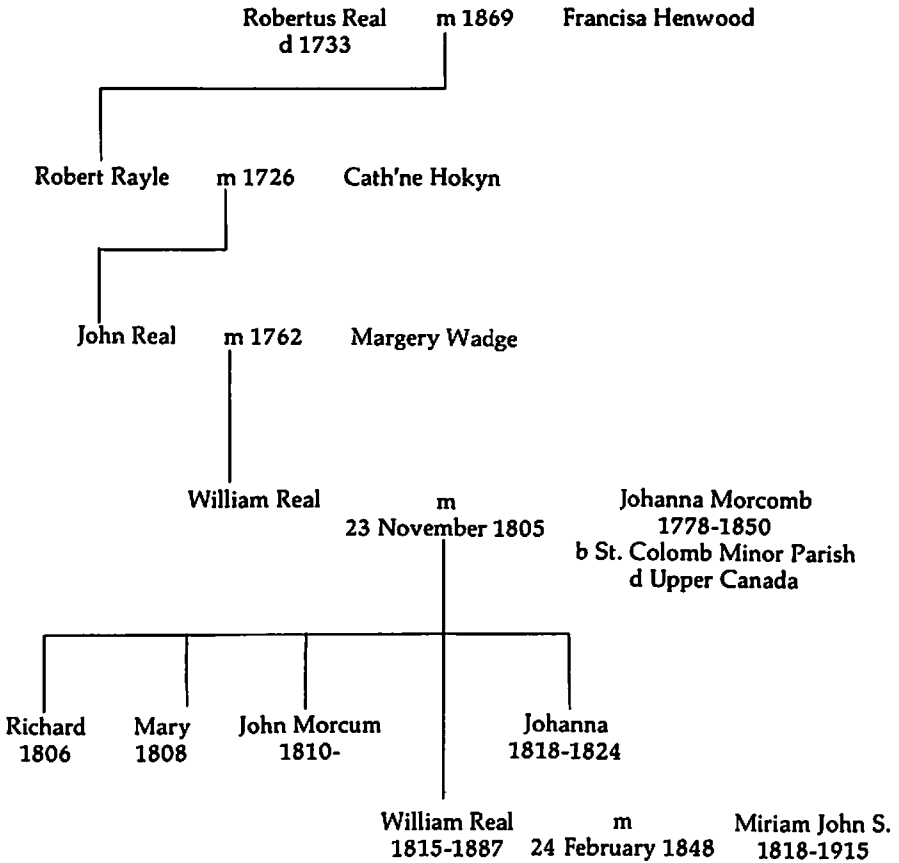
We then rented a log house near a sawmill and my husband took a share in the mill. Now I must give you a short account about our house and furniture. Possibly you may have seen a log house, but if not I would say it is a lot of logs placed one on the other with the ends cut so as to fit one another and keep them firm, and all vacant places filled with clay, and the roof formed with slabs from the sawmill. On the inside the bark would be cut off from the logs and made as smooth as they well could be: and if any one was fortunate enough to get a small piece of board from some sawmill they would put up a shelf, and also some nails for hanging things on.

The fireplace would mostly be a large open space at one end of the room, built up with stone, so as to keep the fire from the woodwork of the house. In this space were placed two pieces of iron called by some "fire dogs". They would be placed a little way from each other, and on these would be placed two logs about as large as a man could lift, and I have often seen two men obliged to lift them. On these would be placed one smaller log with a lot of chips piled around. This work was kept up as long as a fire was needed. In the stonework at the side would be placed a bar of iron, fixed so as to move in and out, called a crane. On this are hung all the pots and kettles for boiling.

For baking we had what is called a baking kettle. It is different in shape from those used for boiling. You can bake only one load of bread or one pie at time. If small biscuits you could bake about a good sized plateful. The same would be used for anything else you wished to bake. After fixing what you wanted to bake in the kettle, you would put on a cover belonging to it, and then place it in a bed of hot coals and cover it all over with the same. Of course there would always be a large amount of coals when you consider the amount of wood that was burnt, and in those days wood was of no account whatever, only to burn all we could, so that the land might be cleared.

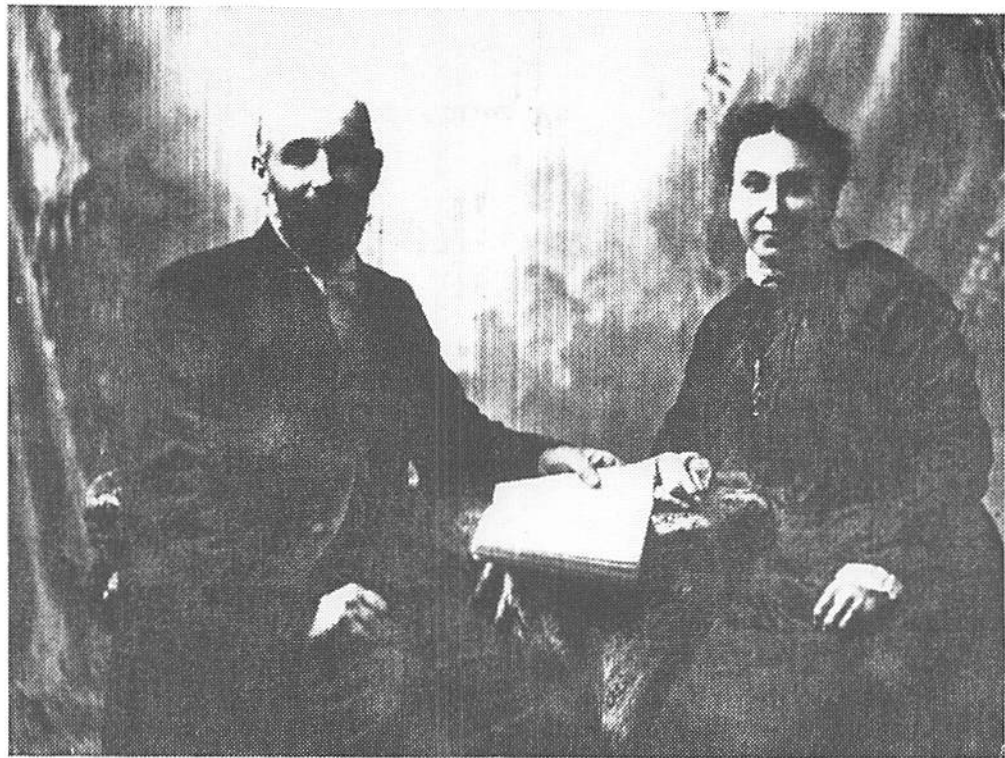
But now I must return to our house furnishing, and I fancy I see you smiling as you read it. But while you do so I want you to think over the way in which we were placed and I feel inclined to think you would have done much the same under the circumstances. After paying our passage out, for the land, the men we engaged and a few other things we could not possibly do without, it took all we had, and up to this time nothing had been coming in, and going into debt was out of the question! So we concluded to use one of our packing cases for a table, and another one for a cupboard. By placing a piece of board through the centre and a curtain in front, I had what answered my purpose quite nicely. We bought three chairs, and for any other seat that was needed, we used the small logs that were sawn off for firewood, and by covering them with some of the material I had brought from England they also did well. For our bedstead my husband got some

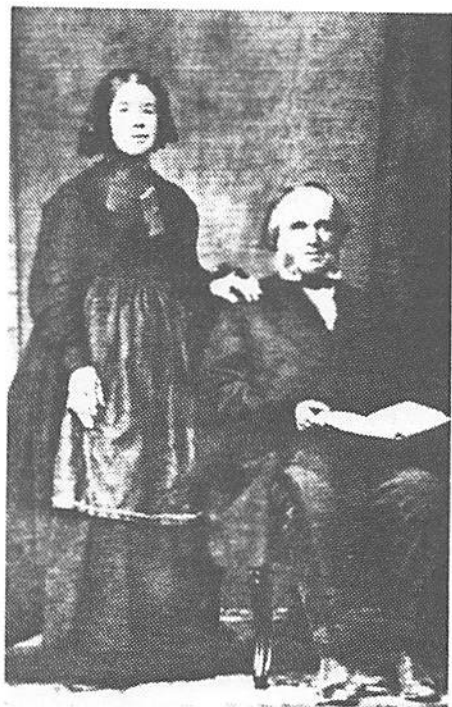
REAL FAMILY TREE



Gravestone in St. Ewe Churchyard

In Memory of William Real of this Parish who died September 5, 1826 aged 45. Also of Johanna his wife who died in Upper Canada April 8, 1850, aged 71.





Left top, Araunah Kitto and his wife Anna Maria (Real).

Left bottom, left to right, Miriam (Johns) Real, her son William Real, daughter, Anna Maria (Kitto), and son Rev. Joseph Real.



Above right, Miriam and husband William Real.

Above center, William Real and his second wife, Minnie Ham.

Below, left to right: Miriam's grandson Frank Kitto, Emma Dent, wife of Rev. Joseph Real, Rev. Joseph, Agnes (Reid) Kitto, Frank's wife, and Miriam.



scantling and a board or two, and nailed them together, and I can assure you we rested on it as well as we have done since on much finer ones. Having brought a good supply of bedding and clothing from England we were well off in that respect, and for keeping them in I used the boxes they came in.

For all washing purposes I had a small log hollowed out. Occasionally I would borrow a wash tub from some neighbour, but neighbours did not live very near one another in those days, and borrowing was not as common then as it has been since. The things we had for table use were nearly all odd things but they answered well until we were able to get better.

By this time I had got acquainted with a few neighbours and among them two or three who were glad to learn I would sew for them, as they were greatly in want of some person who could do so, and sewing machines had not yet made their appearance. So I got all I could possibly do, and as money was scarce I took anything they had to spare. By this means I got many things that came very useful but which I would not have bought then. I also learned how to make up my own soap and candles, and was satisfied then with the first light they gave.

And now about the winter that was fast passing away. The deep snow was a great surprise to us. I had seen heavy snow in England, but it was not to be compared to what I saw here! And then in England it was all gone again in a few days, and sometimes in a few hours. Still I did not mind it, for we could generally make a patch through it on foot; and when the women could not do so the men would get the oxen and a wood sleigh and then a track would soon be opened up. And I learned that the Winter was a great time for visiting, for everyone seemed delighted to wrap up and go for a ride even if it was in the wood sleigh. That would be one used for drawing fire-wood and many other rough things. There were some who had a better kind called a market sleigh and who owned a span of horses, but they were few and far between. Instead of a buffalo robe we were glad to get a good warm quilt or two, and thus equipped we would drive away to visit some neighbour, who would in a short time return the visit in the same kind of way.

There was no stated place of worship near us, but very often some one would be invited to come and hold Sunday service in the log school house or in the wood near by. In those days field meetings were quite common, but cleared fields were not very plentiful, so we used the woods instead, and many, many happy Sundays have been spent in these. Sometimes persons coming from a distance would bring their dinner with them, and remain in the wood for the afternoon service.

Thus far things had been working favourably towards our soon being able to have a home, but now a change is about to take place. The man that had been engaged to do the chopping and clearing (a Mr. Ireland) had got into debt to a storekeeper who on learning that he owned a yoke of oxen came and seized them for the debt, thus depriving the man of his chief help in clearing the land, and as my husband would not be responsible for another yoke, he had to give up the work and leave. As there was no one near to be got on the same terms we had to give up the sawmill and the log-house and go and live in a log shanty that the man had put up for himself. My husband then engaged two young men to come and work by the day and he undertook to do the clearing.

Col. Arent Schuyler De Peyster (1736-1822): a Dutchman on Canada's frontier

By Joan Magee

This month, a new book will appear from Dundurn Press, Canada's burgeoning local history publisher, entitled A Dutch Heritage: 200 Years of Dutch Presence in the Windsor-Detroit Border Region. It traces the history of Dutch influence in Essex county from its beginnings to the present day with heavy emphasis, in earlier chapters, on material of interest to genealogists. For more information on the book itself, see the review in this issue.

Thanks to author Joan Magee and Dundurn Press, CANADIAN GENEALOGIST here presents an expanded version of De Peyster's family background — one genealogists will find fascinating, especially since the name is still present in Ontario and the U.S. De Peyster was a man who profoundly influenced the course of British settlement in what was then one of Britain's westernmost frontier outposts — today the city of Windsor, Ontario.

Strictly speaking, it is not accurate to characterize De Peyster as Dutch, because he was a native-born American. But his family lineage stretches into the antiquity of the Southern Netherlands, and he was raised in what was a de facto 'Dutch' environment in New York.

Joan Magee, born and living in Riverside (now part of Windsor), herself has British and European Loyalist ancestors which date to the original settlers of Nova Scotia's Annapolis Valley. Co-founder in 1971 of the Windsor chapter of the Canadian Association for the Advancement of Netherlandic Studies, and national secretary 1978-82, she is currently the association's Windsor representative. She has taught Scandinavian Studies at the University of Windsor, where she is now a reference librarian.

Arent Schuyler De Peyster arrived in the Detroit River area in 1779, not to settle but to serve as the British commandant of Detroit, then an important outpost of British North America. Of Dutch descent, this American-born British citizen was to have a lasting influence on the settlement, and his service with the British army saw him rise to colonel of his regiment — the Eighth Regiment of Foot (King's Liverpool Regiment), with headquarters in Liverpool, England.

De Peyster was raised in New York City when some still lived who could remember it as New Amsterdam, capital of the Dutch colony of New Netherland. Born on 27 June 1736, he was the son of Pierre Guillaume De Peyster (Peter De Peyster) and Cornelia Schuyler, daughter of Arent Schuyler and his second wife, Swantje Dyckhuysse. The Christian names "Pierre Guillaume" may be traced for generations in the De Peyster family to their city of origin, Ghent, in what is now Belgium, but was then the Southern Netherlands.

The family was prominent in the country areas around Ghent and by the late Middle Ages its members were included in the lesser nobility. "De Peyster" means "the countryman," and it was as powerful landowners rather than traders that members of the family made their fortune. By the thirteenth century they owned



Col. Arent Schuyler De Peyster, from a portrait in the Burton Historical Collection, Detroit. Photograph courtesy of the Burton Historical Collection of the Detroit Public Library.

many manors and large stretches of farmland in twelve parishes around Ghent. During the following three hundred years they became connected by marriage with the most prominent families of eastern Flanders, among them the Zwyn-aerde, Laethem, Crombrugge, Saint Armand, and Ghentbrugge families.

In 1566, during the Netherlands' great struggle for independence from Spain, the De Peysters became Protestants, and the long family migrations began. At first, the De Peyster family, together with other Protestants from Ghent, fled to Haarlem, in the Northern Netherlands¹ where their names are found on the registers of Flemish Protestant churches after 1570. However, after 1579, then had to return to Ghent and pay fines for not having obtained permission from the magistrates to leave that city. Some left once again, but Arent De Peyster's branch stayed in Ghent for some years. One of his ancestors was born there in 1595, but eventually made his way to Haarlem, where he died in 1648. It was his son, Jean De Peyster, born in Haarlem in 1626 who, about the year 1645, emigrated to New Amsterdam with other Flemish Protestants, Huguenots, and Walloons.

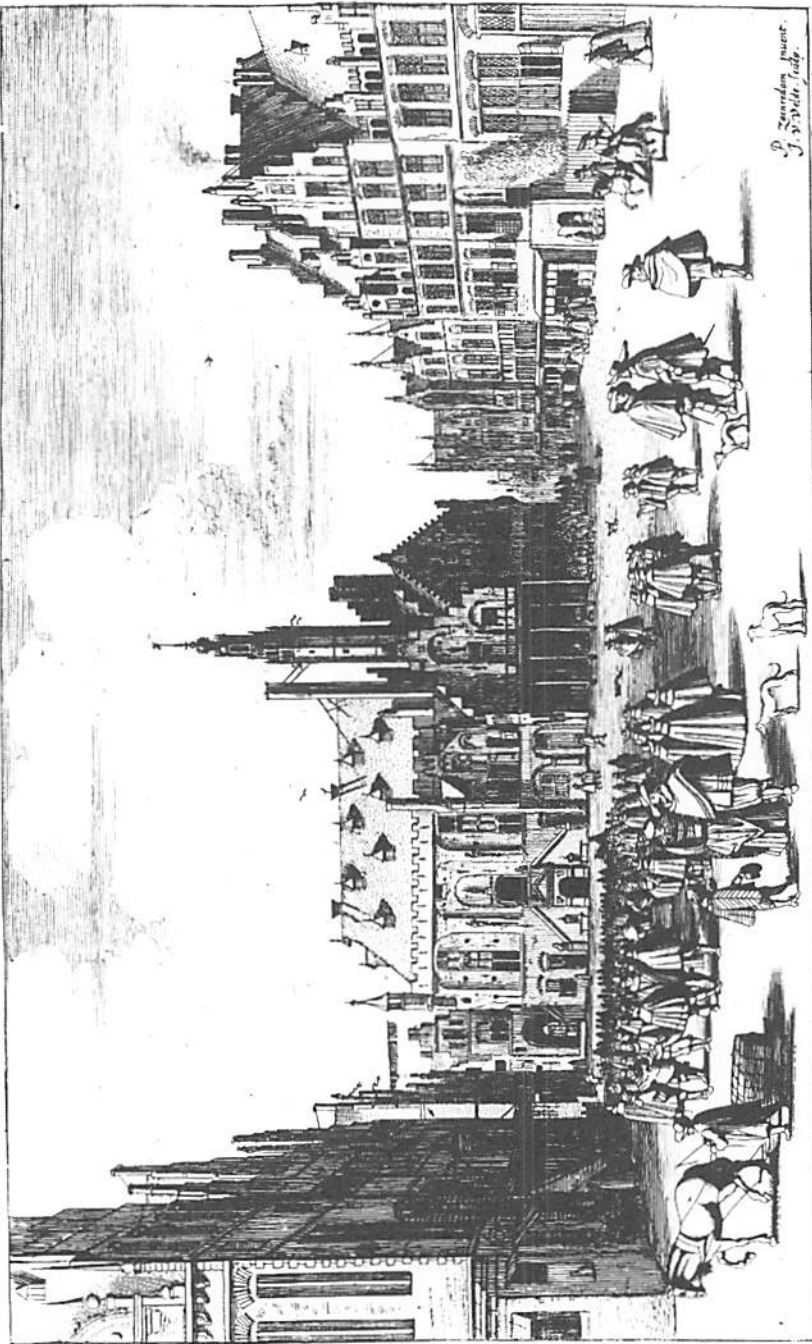
Such religious refugees made up a considerable portion of the number of immigrants who went to New Netherland, for they were already uprooted and looking for economic opportunity in the New World. Though considered nobility in the Netherlands, the De Peysters were also refugees, and had to resort to trade to earn a living.

Once in New Amsterdam, the De Peysters became one of the prominent families of the colony, with connections by marriage to many of the *patroon* families, the great landowners of New Netherland. One of these was the Schuyler family, founded by Philip Pietersen Schuyler of Amsterdam, of which Arent Schuyler De Peyster's mother was a member. In the military tradition of the Schuyler family, her brother was a colonel in the British army.

At the time of the capitulation of New Netherland to the British, the total white population has been estimated at between eight and ten thousand, about two-thirds of whom were Dutch. The majority, including the De Peysters, stayed after the English took over the colony. As a result, not only did Dutch culture survive in New York and New Jersey — it blossomed — and it is recognized that the greatest strides in the development of Dutch cultural life occurred not before, but after the English came to power.² The De Peysters, like other former Dutch colonists, had little difficulty adjusting to English rule. In fact, the family became ardent supporters of the English, and several members, including Arent De Peyster's father, had distinguished careers in the British army.

When Arent was born in 1736, the Dutch language was still in daily use in New York among those of Dutch background. The Reformed Church, to which the family by now had belonged for generations, held its services in Dutch, and continued to be responsible to the *classis*³ of Amsterdam. An agreement had been made, more than thirty years after the English had taken the colony, that the Dutch Reformed Church (later to become the Reformed Church of America) could continue to work and to hold services without interference. The church also maintained schools in which the language of instruction was Dutch.

While there is no evidence that Arent made use of his mother tongue during his years of service in Detroit, it is quite possible that he did so, since it is known that he spoke it. He would have found his knowledge of the language useful in dealing



P. Saenredam pinxit.
J. Wille. sculp.

Hier ziet gy dat Palers dat *William Graef en koning*
 heeft tot ym Hof gesticht en koninklyke woning
 Gelyckes voor als na het Graeflyke Hof
 Te Haarlem is gemaect totouder eer en lof.
 Na is het *Pged-huyr* hier daer van *der Vede* wegen
Doel aen heig sijn om goeden van te plagen
 Daer is *reclat* gescreuen neer *vanne* dat *twist* ontlaet.
 Ende *der* vromde *gestraft* *was* siech te *huyt* en gaet.
Uyger kan een *land* bestaen, al *waer* de *ge*oede *com*
Al *uyger* der *nycten*, *tucht* met *veeren* *preet* *getre*
Gelyker *wyse* de *siel* het *lyf* *u* *sleuens* *sand*!
So is *ge*oede *bly* *heyt* bet *leven* *van* een *land*.

The Grote Markt, the market place of Haarlem in 1627 or 1628 would have been familiar to Jean de Peyster. He was born in Haarlem and emigrated to New Netherland (New Amsterdam) around 1645. This etching, made by Jan van de Velde after a painting by P. Saenredam, was used as an illustration in the seventeenth-century book *Beschrijvinge by S. Ampzing. Courtesy Rijksarchief in Noord-Holland, Haarlem.*

with the Moravians and their Indian converts, who spoke a form of Low German not unlike Dutch, and with Dutch-speaking settlers among the Loyalist refugees from the states of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. However, English was his main language throughout his life, though he could speak and write French with great fluency, an ability very important in Detroit. His father, perhaps influenced by his career in the British army, had left the Dutch Reformed Church, becoming an Anglican by the time of his marriage to Swantje Dyckhuysse. They were married as Anglicans and Arent De Peyster was brought up in that church. It is not surprising, therefore, that his Dutch origins were seldom mentioned. In fact, he is frequently incorrectly said to have been of Huguenot ancestry. This error is perhaps due to the French Christian names traditional in the family.

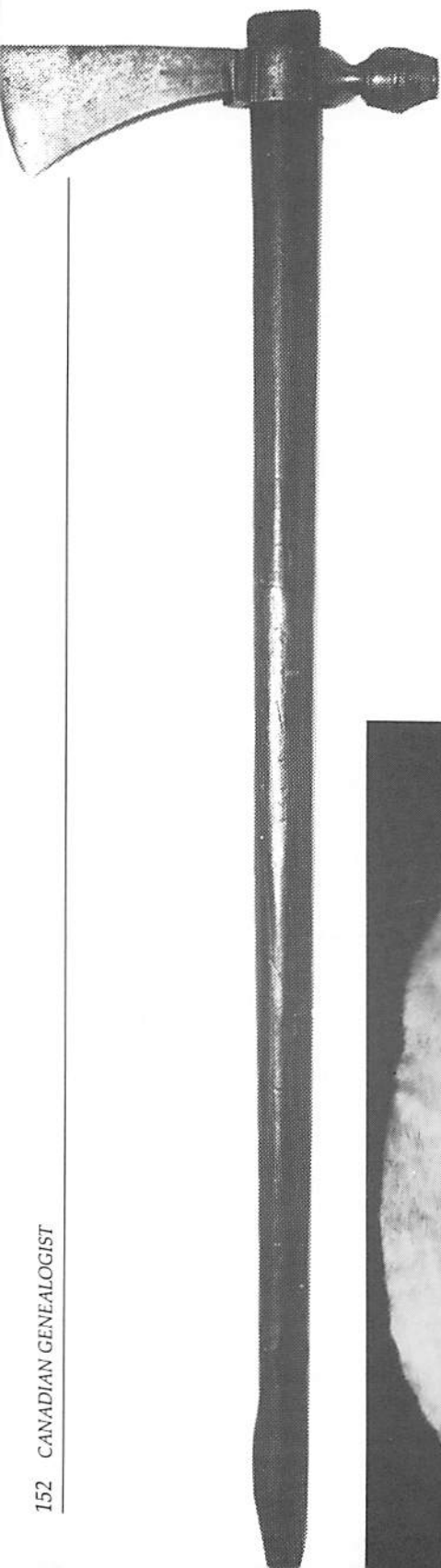
Arent De Peyster followed his father's example in choosing a military career, and in 1755 he was commissioned third lieutenant in the Independent Company of Grenadiers of the City of New York. Later, he served with the Eighth Regiment of Foot (King's Liverpool Regiment), being stationed in Ireland and Germany before leaving for service in North America in 1768. With the threat of revolution hanging over the English colonies, six years later his regiment was sent to garrison the strategic forts at Niagara, Detroit, and Michilimackinac. The regimental headquarters were actually in Montreal, but about one hundred men were assigned to each of these vitally important frontier outposts.

For five years, 1774-1779, De Peyster, by now a Captain, was in command of the troops at Michilimackinac, a centre of the fur trade. To it came great numbers of Indians to trade furs for weapons, clothing, and other goods. De Peyster's role was to keep the goodwill of the Indian allies, strengthen the fort, and increase British prestige. He was an ideal choice for the position. A loyal colonial, he understood the needs and problems of the Indians, traders, and settlers, and had the advantage as well of an upbringing in a prominent military family with English sympathies.

It was while De Peyster was at Michilimackinac, in fact, that one of the most memorable incidents of his long and colorful career occurred. An Indian was caught lurking about the Fort in a suspicious manner. When he was taken in for questioning he admitted he had intended to kill the commandant, Captain De Peyster. Further interrogation made him admit he was following the orders of a powerful evil spirit which had taken the form of a large white beaver. The Indian agreed that it was wrong to seek De Peyster's life, but insisted he must obey the spirit's command. After much effort, he was persuaded to kill the spirit instead of the commandant. Armed with weapons supplied by the garrison, the Indian set out to hunt. Some time later, he returned with the pelt of a pure white beaver. De Peyster kept the skin as a souvenir of the incident, and it eventually wound up in his home in England.⁴

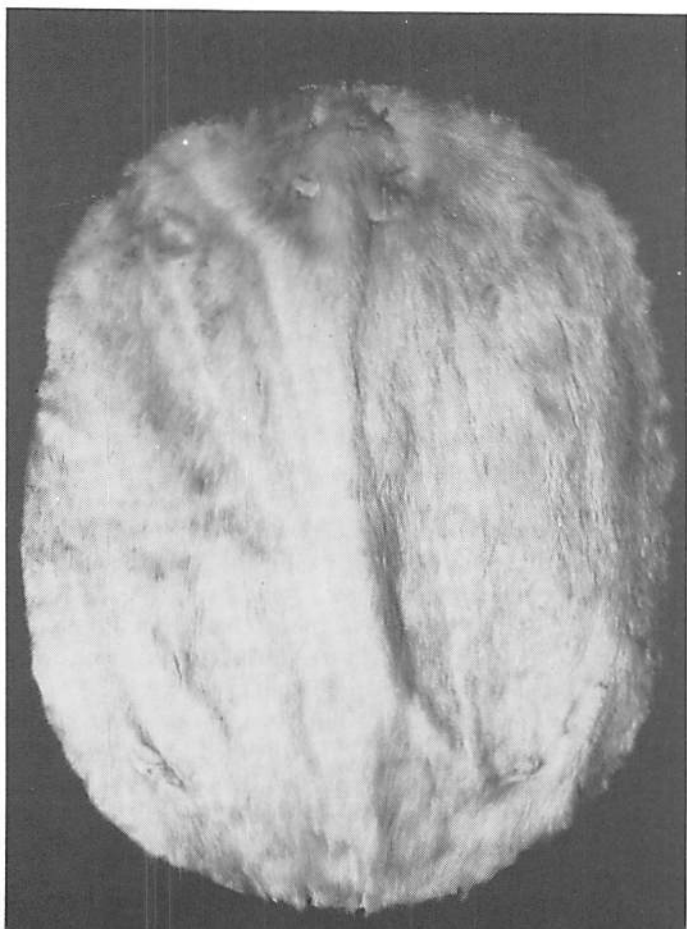
After five years in Michilimackinac, De Peyster was promoted to major and made commandant of Detroit. In 1779 he came down from the north by boat to replace the former commandant.⁵

Soon after his arrival, he set teams of men to work setting up a more modern British fort to replace the old French fortifications. The new one, known as Fort Lernoult (eventually renamed Fort Shelby when Detroit passed to the United States in 1796), was to be on higher ground back of the old palisaded French village which had been founded by Cadillac in 1701, and populated with disban-



Left, tomahawk from Col. de Peyster's collection of Indian artifacts.

Below, white beaver pelt of the evil spirit that nearly caused De Peyster's death at the hand of a "possessed" Indian brave at Michilimackinac. Both articles are now in the collection of the King's Museum of Liverpool, England. Photos courtesy King's Gallery, Liverpool, England.



ded French soldiers and their families.

Though De Peyster remained in Detroit for only five years, his influence on the border regions was of lasting importance. He was a close friend of fur-trader John Askin, who himself was a writer of many letters important for the understanding of the early history of the region — papers which have been collected and published under the title *The John Askin Papers*.⁶

Of the many orders, documents, and letters written by De Peyster, a large number have been preserved, including some exchanged by Askin and De Peyster and found in the *Papers*. De Peyster had known Askin at Michilimackinac where Askin had worked in the British military post as well as traded in furs and Indian goods. Askin arrived in Detroit in 1780 and spent twenty-two years there, at a time when it was in U.S. territory. When its citizens were given a choice between British and American citizenship, Askin chose to remain British, though he stayed in Detroit for some years longer. He then moved across the river to Sandwich. Throughout the period he continued to correspond with De Peyster, who remained a close friend, and never forgot the ties he made in Detroit.

In his English country home near Dumfries, De Peyster kept a collection of souvenirs of his military career in America, many of them Indian items, including snowshoes, mocassins, four peace pipes, legties, wrist and head bands, a tomahawk, a wampum "belt of alliance", and a Sioux skin pouch, all from the Michilimackinac and Detroit River region. These items have been carefully preserved and are now in the collection of the Liverpool Museum.

De Peyster's friendship with the Indians and real concern about their problems led to one important development in local history. As commandant of Detroit, he ordered a group of Moravians to leave their settlement near Pittsburg and move to Detroit.

This orderly, peaceful colony of Delaware Indian converts, established by the Moravians, lived in a district made dangerous by roving bands of warlike Indians as well as white settlers bent on revenge for Indian raids. The Moravian missionaries had become caught up in the war through unfortunate circumstances. They had issued a note of warning to the Americans, solely as a benevolent act. This act had actually managed, however, to anger the British, who tried to break up the missions and remove the missionaries from their converts. Orders thus came from De Peyster that the missionaries should appear in Detroit to answer to charges of "meddling with Public Matters".⁷ Virtual prisoners, the Moravian group, led by David Zeisberger, travelled to judgement. Their trip led through the wilderness to Detroit, passing Wyandotte settlements and French Canadian "ribbon farms" whose houses, facing the water, Zeisberger described as sitting close together "like a village along the river".⁸ The historian, Elma Gray, in her book about the Moravian mission to the Delaware Indians, has provided a vivid description of the Detroit waterfront as it must have appeared in Zeisberger and his companions:

Between the two banks, one-half mile apart, flowed "the strait" Detroit, conveying to Lake Erie all the waters of the Upper Lakes. Borne on its current, with all the beauty of white sails, were the navy sloops and the merchant vessels.

From the loading dock and landing place below the fort, two-wheeled carts, drawn by small French horses, or ponies, brought the cargoes to the top,

handled by noisy, jovial Frenchmen . . . Such was Detroit in 1781, population two thousand, a French settlement from 1701, when Cadillac landed, until 1760, when it became the seat of British western authority . . . The [Moravian] travelers, halted at the drawbridge, had time to say a short prayer and square their shoulders before they were led through the gate, across narrow streets to the eastern edge of the fort, to the home of Major De Peyster.⁹

Once in Detroit, De Peyster questioned the Moravians closely regarding the reasons for their behaviour. Convinced they had been acting in charity rather than "meddling with Public Matters", he publicly declared them free to return to their camping grounds at Sandusky. From that point on, De Peyster and the Moravians were friends. The commandant supplied them with clothes for themselves and their families and gave them fresh horses, for theirs had been stolen in Detroit. He gave them supplies, for they were dangerously close to starvation and, most important of all, a passport permitting them to "perform the functions of [their] office among the Christian Indians without molestation."¹⁰ At first, the group camped in a temporary location on the Clinton River north of Detroit, but later, with the help of De Peyster, they were given land closer to the fort.

Although by 1784 De Peyster had already left Detroit, he had become a close friend of David Zeisberger and his Indian followers, and continued to take a strong interest in their welfare, obtaining news through his correspondence with his many friends in the Detroit area. He wrote to Askin:

Dumfries 11th March 1804

My dear Askin: Your friendly letter from near Sandwich opposite Hog Island,¹¹ without a date, is truly flattering as it convinces both Mrs. D and myself that you are that steady friend I always supposed you would prove, for it is time alone which is the true touchstone of friendship . . . My old Indian friends, the Chiefs I mean, I hear are mostly dead, Particularly Quiouigoushquin and Moneso¹² Bennet's fr[i]end Matchiquis. If Wawayachterin the Pottawatomie is living and you see him, tell him that I have not forgot him nor any of my Huron friends.¹³

After leaving Detroit for England, De Peyster had risen in rank to colonel of his regiment, and corresponded with John Askin from Portsmouth where he was stationed. In 1795, after forty years of service, he retired from the British army and went to Dumfries to live in Mavis Hall, the county seat which had belonged to his wife's family for many years. Soon, however, he was recalled to service because of Napoleon's threatened invasion of England. He was placed in charge of the Gentlemen Volunteers of Dumfries, who numbered the famous poet, Robert Burns, as one of their company.¹⁴ The two men exchanged poems, for De Peyster was an amateur poet of some talent. A poem De Peyster wrote while commandant at Detroit illustrates his gift:

RED RIVER

*A song, descriptive of the diversion of carioling
or staying upon the Ice at the Post of Detroit,
in North America*

Tune — The Banks of the Dee

In winter, when rivers and lakes do cease flowing,
The Limnades (Lake Nymphs) to warm shelter all fled;
When ships are unrigged, and their boats do cease rowing,
'Tis then we drive up and down sweet River Red.
Freeze River Red, sweet serpentine river,
Where swift carioling¹ is dear to me ever;
While frost-bound, the *Dunmore*, the *Gage*, and *Endeavour*,²
Your ice bears me on to a *croupe en grillade*.³

Our bodies wrapped up in a robe lined with sable,
A mask o'er the face, and fur cap on the head,
We drive out to dinner — where there is no table,
No chairs we can sit on, or stools in their stead.
Freeze River Red, sweet serpentine river,
Where sweet carioling is dear to me ever;
To woods, where on bear skins, we sit down so clever,
While served by the *Marquis*⁴ with *croupe en grillade*.

"*Une Verre de Madeir*," with his aspect so pleasing,
He serves to each lady (who takes it in turn)
And says, *Chere Madame, dis will keep you* from freezing,
Was warm you within where the fire it would burn.
Freeze River Red, sweet serpentine river,
For your carioling is dear to me ever;
Where served by the *Marquis* so polite and clever,
With smiles, and *Madeir*, and a *croupe en grillade*.

The goblet goes round, while sweet echo's repeating
The words which have passed through each fair lady's lips;
Wild deer (with projected long ears) leave off eating,
And bears sit attentive, erect on their hips.
Freeze River Red, sweet serpentine river,
Your fine wooded banks shall be dear to me ever,
Where echo repeats *Madame's Chançon* so clever,
Distinctly you hear it say *croupe-en-grillade*.

The fort gun proclaims when 'tis time for returning,
Our pacers all eager at home to be fed;
We leave all the fragments, and wood clove for burning,
For those who may next drive up sweet River Red.
Freeze River Red, sweet serpentine river,
On you, carioling, be dear to me ever,
Where wit and good humor were ne'er known to sever,
While drinking a glass to a *croupe en grillade*.

1. The cariole is generally drawn by a fast pacing horse.

2. Three ships-of-war upon the lakes.

3. A French name for a *barbacued* rump of venison.

4. The Marquis was the most obliging man living. He was a captain in the Indian department, and had all the French old-school in his manners. His name was La Motte, and he spoke a peculiar sort of English.¹⁵

With a common interest in poetry, De Peyster and Burns became close friends. Tragically, however, Burns became very ill while serving in the Volunteers in the spring of 1796, and in April he wrote:

Almost ever since I wrote you last, I have only known Existence by the

pressure of the heavy hand of Sickness; & have counted time by the repercussion of PAIN! Rheumantism, Cold, & Fever have formed, to me, a terrible Trinity in Unity, which makes me close my eyes in misery, & open them without hope.¹⁶

Although deathly ill, Burns wrote a poem at this time, the last which he was to write, for he died later that same year. He addressed this poem to his friend, Colonel De Peyster, thanking him for his kindness to him in his illness:

POEM ON LIFE

Addressed to Colonel De Peyster, Dumfries, 1796

My honored colonel, deep I feel
Your interest in the Poet's weal; Ah! now sma' heart hae I to spleat
The steep Parnassus,
Surrounded thus by bolus pill,
And potion glasses.

O what a canty world were it,
Would pain and care, and sickness spare it;
And fortune favor worth and merit,
As they deserve:
(And aye a rowth, roast beef and claret;
Syne wha would starve?)

Dame life, tho' fiction out may trick her,
And in paste gems and frippery deck her;
Oh! flickering, feeble, and unsicker
I've found her still,
Ay wavering like the willow wicker,
'Tween good and ill.

Then that crust carmagnole, auld Satan,
Watches, like bawd'rons by a rattan,
Our sinfu' saul to get a claute on
Wi' felon ire;
Syne, whip! his tail ye'll ne'er cast saut on,
He's off like fire.

Ah! Nick, ah Nick it is na fair,
First shewing us the tempting ware,
Bright wines and bonnie lasses rare,
To put us daft;
Syne weave, unseen, thy spider snare
O' hell's damned waft.

Poor man the flie, aft bizzes bye,
And aft as chance he comes thee nigh,
Thy auld damned elbow yeuks wi' joy,
And hellish pleasure;
Already in thy fancy's eye,
Thy sicker treasure.

Soon heels o'er gowdie! in he gangs,
And like a sheep-head on a tangs,
Thy girning laugh enjoys his pangs

And murdering wrestle,
As dangling in the wind he hangs
A gibbet's tassel.

But lest you think I am uncivil,
To plague you with this draunting drivel,
Abjuring a' intentions evil,
I quat my pen:
The Lord Preserve us frae the devil!
Amen! Amen!¹⁷

Arent De Peyster outlived his friend Robert Burns for many years, reaching the age of 86 before he died on 26 November 1822. By that time, he had held the royal commission for more than sixty years. He was buried next to Burns, in the cemetery of St. Michael's Church in Dumfries, on 2 December 1822, with full military honours. An obituary printed in the local paper at the time of his death summed up his long and eventful career in the following words:

The deceased also served in various other parts of North America under his uncle, Colonel Schuyler, and after being promoted to the rank of Colonel, and commanding for many years the 8th Regiment, he retired to Dumfries, the native town of Mrs. De Peyster, the faithful follower of his fortunes in every situation — in camp and in quarters — amidst savage tribes and polished communities — in the most distant stations of Upper Canada, as well as in walled and garrisoned cities. Indeed, we may here state, without the slightest qualification, that there never was a more venerable and tenderly attached pair. For more than fifty years, they shared the same bed, without having been separated in any one instance; and altogether the gallant old Colonel's bearing to his faithful and long-cherished spouse, resembled more what we ween of the age of chivalry, than the altered, and, as we suspect, not improved manners of the present times.

In his person Colonel De Peyster was tall, soldier-like, and commanding; in his manners, easy, affable and open; in his affections, warm, generous, and sincere; in his principles, and particularly his political principles, firm even to inflexibility. No man, we believe, ever possessed more of the principle of vitality. Old age, which had silvered his hair, and furrowed his cheeks, appeared to make no impression on his inner man, and those who knew him best declare that, up to the period of his last illness, his mind appeared as active, and his intellect as vigorous as they were fifty years ago. When the weather permitted, he still took his accustomed exercise, and walked round the billiard table, or bestrode his gigantic charger, apparently with as little difficulty as a man of middle age. When so mounted, we have often fancied we beheld in him the last connecting link betwixt the old and new schools of military men.¹⁸

NOTES

1. The name "Northern Netherlands" refers to the seven northern provinces — Holland, Zeeland, Utrecht, Gronigen, Overijssel, Gelderland, and Friesland — which concluded the Union of Utrecht in 1579. Two years later they declared themselves independent of Spain. The Southern Netherlands, which was approximately the same area as modern Belgium, remained under Spanish domination for many more years. Spain and Austria alternately ruled the Southern Netherlands until 1795, when all of the Netherlands came under the power of the French Republic. All the provinces of Holland and Belgium were united in 1814 to form the United Kingdom of the Netherlands. This arrangement lasted until 1830, when the southern provinces broke away and formed the Kingdom of Belgium.
2. Gerald De Jong, *The Dutch in America, 1609-1974* (Boston: Twayne, 1975) p. 46.
3. This is the name given in certain Reformed churches to the governing body of a certain area, made up of church officials and selected elders representing various districts; it can also refer to the area governed by the classis.

4. It is now in the collection of the King's Museum of Liverpool, England, where it is one of a number of displays related to the military career of Colonel Arent Schuyler De Peyster, whose regimental headquarters were in Liverpool.
5. The former commandant, Lieutenant Governor Henry Hamilton, had taken a small force to fight rebel colonials in the border country between what are now Indiana and Illinois. There he had been taken a prisoner, and his fate was unknown. When De Peyster arrived in Detroit in 1779 the American Revolution was well under way, and there was fear of an attack on the fort, which had been in British control since the capitulation of the French in 1760.
6. The original John Askin Papers are held in the Burton Historical Collection of the Detroit Public Library. A selected number were edited by M.M. Quaife, and published in two volumes in Detroit in 1928 and 1931.
7. *Michigan Pioneer Collection*, X, 1888, p.540.8. David Zeisberger, *Diary of David Zeisberger* trans. and ed. Eugene F. Bliss (Cincinnati: Robert Clarke, 1885) I p. 33.
9. Elma E. Gray, *Wilderness Christians* (Toronto: Macmillan, 1956) pp. 70-71.
10. *Ibid.*
11. Hog Island was later renamed Belle Isle, the name by which this American island in the Detroit River is known today.
12. The name "Moneso" is probably a misinterpretation of De Peyster's handwriting, with the word being correctly read as "Monsieur".
13. John Askin, *The John Askin Papers*, ed. M.M. Quaife (Detroit: Detroit Library Commission, 1931) II, p. 407.
14. William Will, *Robert Burns as a Volunteer* (Aberdeen: Bon-Accord, 1927).
15. Arent Schuyler De Peyster, *Miscellanies by an Officer* (Dumfries: C. Munro, 1813) pp. 35-36. The explanatory notes appended to the poem were written by De Peyster for the 1813 edition of this book. The Red River is now known as River Rouge.
16. Letter 693, in *The Letters of Robert Burns* (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1931) II, p. 319.
17. Robert Burns, *The Poems and Songs of Robert Burns*, ed. James Kinsley (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1968) II, pp. 809-810.
18. *Dumfries Courier*, Dec. 1822.

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The Young Family of Hibbert Township

By Stephen C. Young

Stephen Young is currently working on his undergraduate degree in Family and Local History at Brigham Young University in Provo, Utah. He writes: "Being born and raised in London, Ontario, I have an interest in the local history of that area and plan to return there after I finish school. I am an avid genealogist and have researched my own ancestry in Southwestern Ontario with great success. This manuscript is the product of some of that research." It is Stephen's first attempt to compose a local history, he says. We certainly hope it will not be his last. This portrait of his ancestors is clearly drawn, and gives us a strong sense of the shift from rural family life at the end of the century, to our modern technologically oriented lifestyle. We particularly like the way he has drawn the picture of his ancestors in words, so that we are able to form a mental picture of the people themselves.

If ever a genealogical article can be said to span two different 'eras' this one does, and it should give genealogists some food for thought. So many of us are engaged in trying to pursue our ancestors back to the year 'Adam was a pup' we forget there are exciting stories to be told in the last few generations. Those of you especially who have not had much luck with tracing ancestry to 'place of origin overseas' should consider the first Canadian pioneer, no matter how late his arrival, your 'founder' and attempt to tell that story as fully as possible before it is lost forever. We hope to hear a lot more from Stephen Young in future issues.

Growing up in the backwoods of Perth County

In the 1840s and 50s, an influx of immigrants swept into the western part of Perth County, Ontario. Within a decade, new settlers, mostly English and Irish, began to take up homesteads in Hibbert, a new township owned by the Canada Company. Through determination, perseverance, and hard work, these pioneers transformed a wild bushland into a community of productive farms.

Among the first generation to be born to these hearty homesteaders were Charles and Clara Young, the writer's grand-grandparents. Their lives, like those of their contemporaries, spanned the days of the horse and buggy to today's world of unprecedented technology.

Charles, who spent his entire life farming in Hibbert Township, was a quiet and unassuming man, being content to toil for the benefit of his family without getting involved in local affairs. He was the seventh child of John and Harriet Young who, although natives of England, had married in Toronto and settled in Hibbert in 1851. With his six brothers he laboured with his father to clear the land of trees and rocks in order to put as much ground under the plough as possible. The land was good and well drained — Concession Seven, Lot Twelve was the highest point in the entire township, which was also the site for the headwaters of the Aux Sables River.

This was a time in Ontario's rural history when families depended only on themselves, their closest neighbours, and the land they cultivated. All thirteen

J. McFiggart 100 (1)	J. Davis 50 (1)	M. Keef 100 (1)	R. Masters 100 (1)	J. McDonald 100 (1)	W. Leach 100 (1)	J. Garry 100 (1)	
J. Rydman 100 (1)	J. Brewer 100 (1)	W. Wren 100 (1)	J. Stenman 100 (1)	J. Paylor 100 (1)	W. Norris 100 (1)	H. Eberhart 100 (1)	
R. McGigan 100 (1)	F. Wren 100 (1)	G. Wren 100 (1)	J. Nichols 100 (1)	J. Moore 100 (1)	G. Sillery 100 (1)	G. Caldwell 100 (1)	
A. Hesketh 100 (1)	F. Morrison 100 (1)	W. Shillinglaw 100 (1)	J. Chambers 100 (1)	D.H. Leach 100 (1)	W. Beale 100 (1)	D. Hill 100 (1)	
		J. Brindley 100 (1)	T. Oliver 100 (1)	J. Taylor 100 (1)	A. Patrick 100 (1)	J. Hill 100 (1)	
S. Horton 100 (1)	M.A. Crawford 100 (1)	H. Maudson 100 (1)	F. Fleming 100 (1)	R. Taylor 100 (1)	G. Norlake 100 (1)	W. Davis 100 (1)	
F. Glenn 100 (1)	Jno Glenn 100 (1)	W. Wren 100 (1)	R. Heggarth 100 (1)	J. Heggarth 100 (1)	D. Davis 100 (1)	T. Fell 100 (1)	
M. Miller 100 (1)	R.G. Merrill 100 (1)		Mrs J. Heggarth 100 (1)	B. Heggarth 100 (1)	W. Smale 100 (1)	Canada Co 100 (1)	
	J. Colach 100 (1)	J. Hamerton 100 (1)	Jas Allen 100 (1)	P. Campbell 100 (1)	J. Lavery 100 (1)	J.E. Drake 100 (1)	
J. Simons 100 (1)	Jno Summ 100 (1)		J. Dunlop 100 (1)	A. Campbell 100 (1)	W. Jeffery 100 (1)	W. Smale 100 (1)	
W. Horton 100 (1)	J. Purdon 100 (1)	F.M. Naughton 100 (1)	T. Heggarth 100 (1)	D.M. Lachlan 100 (1)	J. Lavery 100 (1)	Jos Norris 100 (1)	
J. Thompson 100 (1)	A. McLaren 100 (1)		A. Allen 100 (1)	G. Uphall 100 (1)	J. Barber 100 (1)	Jos Norris 100 (1)	
J. Norton 100 (1)		Jno Henry 100 (1)		J. Uphall 100 (1)		W. Warden 100 (1)	
J. McDougall Sr 100 (1)		J. Whyte 100 (1)		J. Gillespie 100 (1)	J. Drake 100 (1)		
H. Davis 100 (1)	D. McLaren 100 (1)		D. McKellar 100 (1)	J. Robertson 100 (1)		R. Hetham 100 (1)	
Jno Fulton 100 (1)				W. Wilson 100 (1)			
W. Towers 100 (1)	J. McTavish 100 (1)	A. Venn 100 (1)	W. Speare 100 (1)	Jno Whyte 100 (1)	A. Boyle 100 (1)	C. Puffin 100 (1)	
	A. Bruce 100 (1)	D. McKeay 100 (1)	J. Miller 100 (1)	J. Miller 100 (1)		R. Webb Sr 100 (1)	
J. Mackay 100 (1)	G. Leary 100 (1)	R. Wood 100 (1)	J. Laing 100 (1)			M. Feeny 100 (1)	
W. Mackay 100 (1)	W. Butler 100 (1)	Mrs C. Harris 100 (1)	R. Livingston 100 (1)	O. Walker 100 (1)	Jno Norris 100 (1)	D.M. Dougall 100 (1)	
W. Allison 100 (1)	S. Mitchell 100 (1)	J. Campbell 100 (1)	J. Park 100 (1)	B. Norris 100 (1)	R. Norris 100 (1)	G. Miller 100 (1)	
R. Gardiner 100 (1)	As. Harburn 100 (1)		R. Norris 100 (1)	Mrs C. Gorie 100 (1)	J. Muller 100 (1)	Jno Kemp 100 (1)	
W. Gardiner 100 (1)	T. Chapel 100 (1)	N. McKellar 100 (1)		H. Norris 100 (1)	M. Feeny 100 (1)	H. Kennedy 100 (1)	
Canada Co 100 (1)	E. Waghorn 100 (1)	J. Scott 100 (1)	H. Currie 100 (1)	W. Hamilton 100 (1)	J. Moore 100 (1)	D. Mitchell 100 (1)	
	J. McLean 100 (1)	T. Scott 100 (1)	J. Currie 100 (1)	W.E. Hocking 100 (1)	R. Kennedy 100 (1)	J. McCormack 100 (1)	
	M. Lamond 100 (1)	J. Worden 100 (1)	M. Park 100 (1)	J. Watson 100 (1)	J. Miller Jr 100 (1)	F. Oliver 100 (1)	
	A. McDougall 100 (1)				J. Miller Sr 100 (1)		
		M. Ewen 100 (1)	R. Barr 100 (1)	J. Barr 100 (1)	A. Colquhoun 100 (1)	F. Colquhoun 100 (1)	
		F. Murray 100 (1)	W. Dow Sr 100 (1)	I. Brewster 100 (1)	M. Miller 100 (1)	W. Dow 100 (1)	
		D. Christie 100 (1)		W. Hocking 100 (1)	A. Colquhoun 100 (1)	F. Colquhoun 100 (1)	
		S. Williams 100 (1)	Jno Morgan 100 (1)	A. Graham 100 (1)	J. Colquhoun 100 (1)	T. Muir Sr 100 (1)	
		W. Williams 100 (1)		Jno Dow 100 (1)	A. Dow 100 (1)	F. Muir Jr 100 (1)	
		D. Balfour 100 (1)			J. Dow 100 (1)	J. Holden 100 (1)	

POST OFFICE
 J. DUBUJ
 5 STAFF
 2 CHAMBER
 7 LUMLEY
 8 BRUSSELE
 5 MITCHELL
 6 PARQUAN
 7 LUMLEY
 8 BRUSSELE

Connell 50 (1)	J. Waters 50 J. Atkinson Sr 50	Canada Co 50	J. Devereux 100 (1)	J. Mc Cann 100 (1)	P. Mc Carthy 50 Can Co	F. Murphy 50 T. Mc Cann 50 P. Mc Cann 50
M. O'Brien 100 (1)	M. O'Brien 50 J. Hendry 50 L. Johnson 50 W. Ward 50	Canada Co 50	J. Mc Cann 50 Canada Co 50 E. Mulcahey 50 J. O'Connor 50 W. Wall 50	J. Mc Cann 50 Canada Co 50 E. Mulcahey 50 J. O'Connor 50 W. Wall 50	B. Hart 50 J. Moore J. Cronin 100 (1)	M. Mc Cann H. McLaughlan J. McLaughlan T. Nash 50 P. O'Sullivan 50
Hastings 100 (1)	M. Dillon 50 J. W. Scott 50	A. Caldwell J. Atkinson Sr	J. Montgomery W. Maughan 100 (1)	P. O'Connor M. O'Connor 50 (1)	A. Mc Cann 100 (1)	F. Carlin 95 (1)
Stacey 100 (1)	J. Dunlop Mrs. D. Barry 50	J. Dunlop Mrs. D. Barry 50	T. Murphy J. Barry 50 (1)	R. Barry 100 Can Co	D. Cronin 50 T. Murphy 50	J. Mc Cann 98 (1)
Young Sr 100 (1)	J. O'Connell E. Mathews 50 W. Hastings	J. O'Connell E. Mathews 50 W. Hastings	M. Barry 50 (1) P. Barry 50 (1) D. Barry 50 (1) T. Molady 50 (1) T. Maloney 50 (1)	M. Jordan 100 (1)	J. Murphy E. Forphy 50 R. Mathews 50	P. Carlin 98 (1) M. Grobden 98 (1)
Young Sr 100 (1)	J. Cairns 100 (1)	J. Cairns 100 (1)	T. Maloney 50 (1)	J. Hickey 100 (1)	A. McGill 100 100 (1)	M. Donsey 98 (1)
Young Sr 100 (1)	M. A. Lee 100 (1)	P. Hergin 100 (1)	E. Reach P. Roach J. Shea	J. Shea 100 (1)	J. Waish 100 (1)	Can Co 98
Young Sr 100 (1)	J. Dillon 50 G. Pearl 50	M. Mc Ateer P. Maloney 50	A. Mc Lellan 100 (1)	J. Callon 100 (1)	J. Waish 100 (1)	Can Co 98
Young Sr 100 (1)	M. O'Brien 100 (1)	M. O'Brien 100 (1)	R. Dalton 100 (1)	Jno Kidd 100 (1)	Jno Crowe 50 W. Jordan Sr W. Jordan Jr 50 (1) J. Mott 50 (1)	J. Dewsey 98 (1) J. Cantillon 98 Can Co 98 J. Carpenter 98 (1)
Young Sr 100 (1)	W. Oliver 100 (1)	Jno Friel 100 (1)	A. Mc Lellan 100 (1)	R. Green 100 (1)	J. Mott 50 (1)	J. Carpenter 98 (1)
Young Sr 100 (1)	G. Hutchison 100 (1)	M. Kelly 100 100 (1)	Mrs. B. O'Dea E. O'Dea J. Carpenter W. M. Waters M. Sadler	W. M. Waters M. Sadler	Jos Kidd 100 (1)	Jno Kidd 100 (1)
Young Sr 100 (1)	T. Murphy 50 J. Young Jr 50	D. Gallagher 100 (1)	Gallagher J. J. Delaney Sr 100 (1)	J. Delaney Sr 100 (1)	E. Lyons 50 E. Carpenter 50	Jos Kidd 100 (1)
Young Sr 100 (1)	J. Donnelly 50 J. Feeny 50 J. Donnelly 50 M. Donnelly 50	J. Donnelly 50 M. Donnelly 50	C. Judge 50 (1) M. Garbut 50 (1) A. Linton 100 (1)	Jno Keough 100 (1) J & W Delaney 100 (1)	C. Carpenter 50 E. Baker 50 (1) J. Moore 50 (1) H. Roberts 50 (1) W. Roberts W. Aikens	E. King 100 (1) E. Baker 50 (1) T. Forbe 50 (1) R. Forbe 50 (1) T. Mc Donnell 100 (1)
Young Sr 100 (1)	J. Burns 100 (1)	Jno Rose 100 (1)	W. Faucett 100 (1)	W. Cassidy 100 (1)	W. Aikens	J. Roney 100 (1)
Young Sr 100 (1)	T. Hardburn 50 M. Harburn 50	P. Mc Graw 50 (1)	W. Faucett 100 (1)	W. Cassidy 100 (1)	W. Aikens	J. Roney 100 (1)
Young Sr 100 (1)	N. Parish 100 (1)	Can Co 50	J. Pepper 50 (1)	W. Bate 100 (1)	J. Roney 100 (1)	E. Fitzgald 100 (1)
Young Sr 100 (1)	J. Hooper 50 (1) H. Pender 50 (1)	W. Faucett 50 (1)	J. Hopwood 100 (1)	J. Jefferson 100 (1)	H. Roney 50 (1)	H. Annes 100 (1)
Young Sr 100 (1)	E. Docking 100 (1)	A. W. Levy 100 (1)	D. Mc Collum 100 (1)	G. Sumner 100 100 (1)	J. Halfour 50 (1)	J. Rogers 98 (1)
Young Sr 100 (1)	T. Shaw 50 100 (1)	Mrs. Devers 50 J. Mahaffey D. Watson 50 (1)	W. H. Gray 50 P. Brown 50 (1) M. Mahaffey 50 J. Mahaffey 50	T. Mutton 50 (1) A. Machan 50 (1)	J. Britton 100 100 (1)	J. Rogers 98 (1)
Young Sr 100 (1)	Jno Watson 100 (1)	Can Co	J. White 100 (1)	J. Balfour 100 (1)	Geo Rock 100 (1)	D. Malcolm 98 (1)
Young Sr 100 (1)	C. Brooks 100 (1)	H. Balfour 100 (1)	H. Gray 100 50	V. Nixon 50 (1) H. Balfour 50 (1)	H. Roney 50 (1)	J. Rogers 98 (1)
Young Sr 100 (1)	W. Gray 100 (1)	H. Gray 100 (1)	J. Hodgson 100 (1)	J. Burchell 100 (1)	H. Roney 50 (1)	J. Rogers 98 (1)
Young Sr 100 (1)	T. Brooks 50 (1) T. Harris 50 (1) J. Hooper 50 (1) J. Fanson 50 (1)	A. Linton 100 (1)	Ward Estate 100 (1)	T. Pullman 50 (1) J. Pullman 100 (1)	Canada Co 100 (1)	Can. Co. 98 J. Rogers 98 (1)
Young Sr 100 (1)	J. Bell 100 (1)	S. Harris 100 (1)	J. Watson 100 (1)	H. Dowling 100 (1)	Jno Dowling 50 W. J. Frost J. Jewell 50 (1)	J. Rogers 98 (1)
Young Sr 100 (1)	M. Bell 100 (1)	J. Linton 100 (1)	J. Watson 100 (1)	T. Pullman 100 (1)	H. Dowling 50 W. J. Frost J. Jewell 50 (1)	H. Winlow 98 (1)



members of the Young family were expected to learn all the tasks and trades that organized a well-run farm, and to work hard for the benefit of all. The farm was a self-sufficient establishment, providing food for the table and a roof overhead. Besides learning the rudiments of crop cultivation and animal husbandry, Charles was taught by his mother how to knit with the yarn she herself had carded and spun. For the rest of his life, he knitted his own socks and mitts.

It was, at first, an isolated existence, but with the advent of the railway and the construction of more and better roads, a larger market was available for the grains and stock of these earliest farmers. Nearby, the small hamlet of Spring Hill was developing into somewhat of a commercial concern on a small scale. It eventually grew to include three churches, a general store, blacksmith shop, grist mill, and a community centre; becoming the 'capital' of Hibbert Township and changing its name to Staffa.

Two of the earliest concerns of these first residents were a school for their children and a place of worship. By 1862 there were two schools in the township, one in the west and the other serving the east where Charles attended some of the eight years of education which was available to the farm children. He also received religious schooling, his father was one of the promoters of the Salem Methodist Church built in 1866 just a half-mile down the road from their home. The Sabbath was strictly observed, no labour being performed for all devotions were turned to God who supplied them with their needs.

With all these elements influencing his growth, Charles matured into an industrious and sober young man. In his prime he stood nearly six feet tall, lean but solid from hard work and always clean shaven. His hair was prematurely white being completely so by his late thirties.

To accumulate some capital for the purchase of their own lands, Charles and his brothers had taken to the general custom of hiring themselves out as farmhands in the district, in return for three dollars a month plus room and board. In 1881, just before his thirtieth birthday, and with the financial backing of his father, he purchased his first fifty acres of land from his older brother Thomas. This initial home included a modest six-room frame house and a barn. With this security and the acreage under cultivation, he proceeded to produce a financial foundation to support his future family.

Sometime on his travels, or perhaps during employment to another farmer further west in Huron County, Charles met and courted his wife, Mary Margaret Clara Young.

Clara, as she was known, was born and raised near Dungannon in West Wawanosh Township. She grew up under much the same conditions as her husband, receiving the same simple education at the local school and the strict principles of the Anglican Church in the village. Her parents, Matthew and Margaret Young, taught their seven children the same values of honest work and responsibility requisite to cultivating in this rural society.

In particular, Clara was a talented seamstress, who at one point before her marriage, worked for a local tailor. This ability blessed more than one generation of her family over the rest of her life. In her latter years the first finger of her left hand angled in towards the others due to the constant strain of hand sewing. She may have later owned a manually operated sewing machine, but all finishing was done by hand.



Above, Mary Margaret Clara Young, c1888, as she appeared in her late teens. She lived to see a century of change in Ontario and was always interested in the current events of her expanding world.

Below, Charles Young, c1883, in his early twenties during a trip to Toronto. He was born and raised in Hibbert Township, Perth County, and chose to remain there for his entire life.



As was the rural custom of the day, the groom married at the home of the bride. In the local paper we read:

WEDDING BELLS (DUNGANNON) - On the evening of Tuesday, the 19th, a pleasant evening was spent at the residence of Matthew Young, township of West Wawanosh, the occasion being the marriage of his daughter, Miss Clara, to Charles Young, of Hibbert Township, Perth County. The Pastor, Rev. L. Armstrong, tied the indissoluble knot.¹

Charles wore the one dark suit he owned which was reserved only for special occasions. He had travelled the forty miles from home that day by horse and a two-wheeled cart, the same used the next day by the newlyweds to return. Clara's wedding dress was made of brown silk which hung to the floor, a high collar and leg-o-mutton sleeves to the wrists, and complete with a bustle. This dress was kept by her until 1913 when she included it in the hundreds of bales of food and clothes being sent to Russia by Canadians to help relieve the famine there.

Establishing a secure home

In the last decade of the century and into the first decade of the next, another great wave of emigration swept chiefly into western Canada. Not only did these new homesteaders originate from Europe, but a sizeable proportion were Canadian born. The Canadian Pacific Railway had been completed in 1885, opening the West and luring many of Hibbert's sons and daughters to the new land and the opportunities it promised. The majority of the township and surrounding region went to Saskatchewan, including a brother of Charles and all but one of Clara's brothers and sisters. Charles and Clara themselves must have felt this pull West, but instead, settled onto the fifty-acre farm, determined to sink their roots in the soil they had grown up on. During the ten years they stayed on this land, two sons and three daughters were born (the top row in the photograph).

By the close of the century, rural Ontario had evolved into a solid and enterprising agricultural society. Mixed farming was becoming the rule, as the world wheat markets were turning to the Prairies and its growing production. Stock raising and dairying were incorporated with the newer crops of barley, oats, and corn.

Technology had also left the confines of the city to link the rural population with the expanding world. Ever since 1862 there had been a post office in Staffa and telegraph lines had accompanied the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway between Stratford and Goderich in 1858. Now telephone lines had erased the factor of rural isolation entirely with the 'party lines' offered by the maturing Bell Telephone Company. Electric lighting had also replaced the candle and lamp which illuminated the farmhouses and barns of Hibbert Township for a generation.

In February of 1908 Charles Young had prospered to the point of expanding his capital, so he sold the farm for \$3,650.00, making a profit of \$650.00 from his original investment. He moved his family to a one-hundred-acre farm five miles further west on the eighth concession and bordering McKillop Township. This new investment cost him \$7,000.00 for twice the acreage, a big brick farmhouse with a slate roof, and two fine barns.

True to the community spirit inherited from their pioneer parents, the whole neighbourhood lent a hand on moving day. All the big projects accomplished in



The Young family, c1920. Back row, left to right: William John (1902), Florence Emily (1906-1973), Margaret Alice (1900), Edgar Allan (1898-1978), Clara Elanor (1903). Front row, left to right: Charles (1860-1922), Grace Aileen (1916-1981), Edna Annie (1911), Mary Harriet (1908-1982), George Sherwood (1913-1944), Mary Margaret Clara (1870-1969).

the early days had been done by work bees; whether it was building a barn, sowing and harvesting crops, of the women getting together to piece a quilt. Not only was the task completed more quickly and efficiently, but it filled the social vacuum created by the long distances between homes. The day of the move ended characteristically with everyone involved sitting down to a huge meal. The women would bake for days before such an event with the main course being handily procured from the gardens and stockyards of the neighbourhood.

This new home was quite an improvement for the Young family; it provided not only more room to grow into but it was also a sturdier, well-built structure which would keep the extreme elements of Ontario's summers and winters outside. To offset the bitter cold during the winter months was a wood-burning furnace in the basement which heated the front rooms of the house. The other rooms were heated by long pipes that stretched from the cookstove in the kitchen up through the ceiling to the floor above. It was a big kitchen which could accommodate the whole family at a single sitting quite comfortably. A door at the front and back opened onto the respective verandahs admitting a refreshing breeze on the hot, humid summer afternoons. There was also, a summer kitchen even more exposed to the weather adjoining at the rear of the house. To complete the main floor were the front and back parlours containing the best furniture and draperies. They were reserved for special occasions such as the visit of friends and relatives on Sunday. Charles and Clara's bedroom was near the front hall which had a lovely staircase ascending to the upper floor and the three bedrooms used by the older children.

Three daughters and one more son were born during the next eight years at this home. As they grew old enough not to need the constant care of mother, these youngsters slept in the one remaining bedroom located above the kitchen and attained by the back staircase.

The kitchen was the hub of the home and revolved around mother and her domestic chores. Here, she spent the balance of her days: preparing and serving three meals, baking the endless loaves of bread, cakes, and pies to accompany them; washing the constant laundry produced by a family of eleven on a scrub board; churning butter by hand and all the other myriad tasks needing attention for the welfare of her family.

These farm kitchens of the early part of this century were also the nucleus of the rural social life. As of yet, there were no radios or television to draw one to the other parts of the house; everyone, family and friends, gathered in the kitchen for a visit or a game of cards. This was the place to relax after a hard day of sweating in the fields, recalling the day's events and planning the next, or discussing the news contained in the *Huron Expositor*, published weekly out of Seaforth. There was the option of sitting on the verandah watching the sun disappear behind the trees across the field and listening to the last sounds of the day.

In the winter, when the snow lay deep in drifts and dark nights came early, the kitchen was the cosiest place to be. The children would sit around the stove while Charles told them stories or sang to them. He had a fine voice, which he learned to use singing in the Methodist choir as a young man. On the table would be a big dish of apples from the cellar, a treat before scampering to the colder bedrooms.

As the children grew older, the added amusement of dancing was allowed. Dances were held in the different homes of the neighbourhood most Friday

evenings; occasionally the Young residence was the focus of the event, the furniture in the kitchen was removed or pushed back into a corner, and everyone would indulge to the accompaniment of the fiddlers.

Charles was a quiet man who didn't much care for these social gatherings of this type, preferring instead a peaceful talk with one of his friends. At these times when the crowd gathered at his home he would sit in the corner and inactively participate. Clara, on the other hand, liked nothing better than the gathering of friends and neighbours, the more the better.

Although their personalities were so opposite, Charles and Clara shared a strong love, not the kind that was expressed openly, for their children never saw any display of affection between them in public. This was due to the Victorian moral code which governed the society in which they were raised, enforced by the strict religious dogma preached from the pulpits. Their hearts were bound to each other and their children by the trust and shared labour of many years together creating a home.

All the children learned to obey their father at an early age, his word was law; they never felt unloved despite his stern guidance, he called them his "little men" and "little women" and was proud of fat children and fat horses. Clara was everything a mother should be, caring and efficient in her responsibilities to her brood.

From dawn till dusk

Farms were a scene of constant manual labour in these days. Although electricity was available from the power lines that were by now threading the countryside, technology had not yet developed the common household appliances we use every day and take for granted.

Mother was usually the first one out of bed at six in the morning, her first concern in the winter being the stoking of the furnace in the basement and the stove in the kitchen. Father was soon out at the barns with the older children milking the cows and watering and feeding the livestock. There were two wells supplying fresh spring water on the farm, one near the barns and the other by the house. Everyone had the opportunity of using a bucket to carry the water, for use of the animals, or the many uses it served in the kitchen. When all the chores were done, everyone sat down together for breakfast before separating to the responsibilities of the coming day.

School was attended more during the winter months as there was less work done on the farms. During the spring planting and the harvest the older children were needed. It was a mile and a half walk to S.S. No. 4, where the Young children attended school. To arrive on time they would be off down the road by eight a.m., carrying their lunches in honey pails. On the winter days, when the mercury dropped an extra fraction of an inch, Charles would 'rescue' them with a team of horses and the sleigh.

This generation was the last to be so intimate with the land they cultivated and the elements which controlled their production. Tractors were not yet in popular use, and long hours behind a team of horses was the standard way to plough, fertilize, and sow the fields. One of the local men in Hibbert did own a steam-powered thrasher which he leased out around the neighbourhood at harvest time. In addition to the attention needed to grow the grains, there were other tasks at

hand:

All the domestic animals had to be tended and fed and the cows milked. At times a well had to be dug, a building erected, repaired or painted. Trees needed to be pruned, fences made, firewood cut, eggs collected, animals slaughtered, harness repaired, products taken to market, implements kept in order, and a dozen other things done.²

After getting home from school in the late afternoon, the children were expected to help in all these activities.

The farm was virtually self-sufficient in terms of food production and consumption. On hand was the daily source of milk and butter, fresh eggs from the chickens, and a variety of vegetables from the garden. In addition, there were berries from the bush and an apple orchard which supplied in season. Charles butchered a pig about every six weeks to round out this very healthy diet. All excess was used for barter or stocked in the barn or basement in preparation for the long winter months ahead.

The work in the fields often stretched into the evening hours after the final meal. More often there was time to relax and visit. Charles would often help the children with their homework, being quite good in mathematics. After a long day of caring for her family, Clara would keep her hands busy sewing, knitting, and piecing quilts. Thus, another day would draw to a close, everybody going to bed justifiably tired, mother being the last after doing some last-minute tidying-up for the next day.

During the balance of the year the furniture and floors were attended to when needed, the kitchen table and floor, and the stove receiving the only constant daily scrubbing. There were no portable electric appliances to help in cutting down the many hours that would be needed cleaning the rest of the house. Eventually, months of weather and wear would infiltrate all the corners, necessitating the bi-annual Spring and Fall housecleaning. The procedure required the removal of all furniture, rugs, draperies, and blankets outside where they were each individually cleaned. Simultaneously, the interior of the house was being scrubbed room by room, from the baseboards to the ten-foot-high ceilings. All the wood trim would be rubbed with oil and buffed to a shine, the windows cleaned, and all minor repairs completed.

Rural life was as predictable as the seasons that governed its activity. Not very many variables interrupted the annual cycle of seeding, harvesting, and waiting out the winters. One activity that was anticipated with some excitement by the residents of Hibbert Township was the Fall Fair held in Staffa. The best the township could produce was put on display and everyone got together for a good time. The women brought their best examples of preserves, and pies; their favourite new patchwork quilts and dresses. The children would bring their best schoolwork, and the men would bring their biggest prime produce and livestock hoping for the label of best in the township for that year.

The Young family would go dressed in their best, fresh from a good scrubbing, and the children wearing shoes. Most of the school children didn't wear shoes from May until late September. This was one of the social events of the year, time to catch up on the local news, predict the coming year, and strike up some business propositions. There was very little exchange of money in these time,

bartering being the predominant method of moving goods, neighbour helping neighbour.

The end of the old way of life

The international stage of world events was quite visible from the farm homes by the second decade of this century due to the increasing development of mass media. In 1916, the same year their last child was born, their oldest, Al, joined the army and went to France to fight in the world's first truly modern war. Airplanes could occasionally be seen soaring overhead, causing quite an excitement to the imaginations of the young people. Automobiles would also be glimpsed raising a cloud of dust on the concession roads with increasing regularity. These were the very last years that rural life remained innocent of the acceleration in life that the new technologies were beginning to offer. The last vestiges of isolation were fast being eradicated by the post-war industries. The standard of life and the traditions of the past that tied the country to their own pioneer roots were soon to disappear.

When Al got back from the war, he enrolled in a motor mechanics course. One of its initial results was the construction of the first 'automatic' washing machine in Hibbert Township. Al accomplished this by hooking up his mother's handwasher by a pulley to a gasoline-driven engine. The next influence of the modernizing world on the farmstead was the purchase of its first automobile in 1920, only the third for miles around.

Just as the old ways were wearing down, so was Charles; a lifetime of hard work in coaxing life from the land and wrestling the elements of nature to secure a comfortable life for himself and his family had taken their toll. For the last few years he took to using a cane when his rheumatism started troubling him, just as his own father had in his declining years. Modern medicine was still in its infancy when his heart weakened in the late summer of 1922, so nothing could really be done.

It must have been frustrating for an active man such as he to be bedridden for the six weeks before he died. He had lived his entire life close to the land of Hibbert Township, and had witnessed it change from some of the most primitive of conditions to a land poised on the threshold that the sciences were to offer. Clara would witness even more than he could have imagined.

As was the custom, the undertaker from Seaforth came and prepared the body at the home, the casket being set in the front parlour. Many relatives and lifetime friends called by to offer their condolences and best wishes during the next two days. One member of the family would sit up all night in the parlour until the day of the funeral. Charles was buried in the Maitland Bank Cemetery just north of Seaforth in the closing days of September. After the service a great crowd of well-wishers came back to the farm and sat down to a big dinner.

Just as Charles had passed away and the old traditions were becoming fewer, a new life was opening to Clara and her children. The older children, now young men and women, were being drawn to the opportunities the world was beginning to offer. Maintaining the one hundred acres, the livestock, plus the added responsibility of small children were more than she could effectively handle. An attempt was made to continue the family enterprise, but it was sold in June of 1924 for \$6,350.00 and the household moved to Stratford.

Clara continued to work hard and finished raising her family in its new setting. Tireless energy maintained her through another lifetime which could be the inspiration for a separate story. That one would span the next half-century and include even greater change in the world's frontiers, for by the time of her death in 1969 she had witnessed a man walk on the moon. What would her parents have thought?

Today, Charles and Clara's descendants stretch to each of Canada's coasts, and engage in the multitude of professions which today's world presents. We should not forget these were our origins and the love and labour that created the foundation we now stand on.

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When you go looking . . .

By Gary R. Cooper

You never know quite what you're going to find when you start a genealogical hunt. Writes Gary Cooper of Cambridge, Ontario: "Here's a little personal anecdote in my genealogical quest I thought some of your readers might enjoy. I tell this story that happened to me last summer because it has brought a very unexpected joy that I am still experiencing this very day."

This true story all started last July in Brantford, Ontario, when I was on one of my genealogical outings concerning one of my family branches. My journey began at the surrogate court record office where I was searching for a will of my great-great uncle Jeremiah Gibbs (1873-1936).

At this point, all I knew for sure was that he had two brothers who lived in Brantford for part of their lives and one of these brothers was my great grandfather, William Gibbs. It was not too long before the abstract index revealed to me that the court did, in fact, have a copy of a will for a Jeremiah Gibbs and after requesting a copy of the will I knew I was on the right track when I realized this Jeremiah Gibbs lived in Hamilton, Ontario, and that after the death of his wife, his estate was to be donated to Hamilton General Hospital as a memorial to his wife. At this point, I figured that my Uncle must have really loved his wife to leave such a memorial to her. It also became apparent that he was a good man who was unusually generous to many.

The next step in my journey took place the following day as I drove to Hamilton to find his grave marker. On the way over, I called at Woodland Cemetery and asked for the location of the grave and proceeded to find the marker. When I finally located the stone, I noticed that the back of the cairn had an inscription for Jeremiah Gibbs in the upper left-hand section (as the marker had been divided into four sections, for four entries). On the right-hand side I saw the inscriptions for John Beveridge (1866-1944) and below him, Hannah J. Handford, wife of John Beveridge (1868-1931). These three inscriptions took care of three-quarters of the marker, but the space which should have had information about my Uncle's wife was totally blank. I could deduce that his wife was a Beveridge from her parents' inscriptions because in the will, my uncle's father-in-law was mentioned.

Immediately the blank inscription began to take on a mysterious but intriguing quality for me. There was just too much evidence to suggest that his wife remarried or that she was buried elsewhere. The mystery then led me to a pay telephone, where I decided to call the Hamilton General Hospital and ask them about the memorial that my uncle left to the hospital. Fortunately, after explaining my dilemma to a receptionist, she connected me to the individual in charge of estates left to the hospital. I then explained my mystery to him. He chuckled a bit, then gave me the answer. My great-great uncle's wife was still living! I am certain you can imagine my total joy to realize that the wife of a man who was born in 1873 was still alive and well.

I even received the information that she was living in Toronto, since the estate

was being handled by a Toronto financial institution.

Next, I drove to the Toronto Public Library in hope that I could use a city directory of the 1930s to locate the last address of my aunt and uncle. Unfortunately, I did not find any evidence they had ever lived in Toronto at all, so I decided to call the financial institution handling the bequest and explain my problem to them. The first receptionist connected me to a second, and after explaining everything once again I was advised that the man who would know about the will was out to lunch. (Patience is certainly a necessary tool on such a quest!)

After about a thirty-minute wait, I called back and, much to my pleasure, was provided with my aunt's address — which led me right back to Hamilton, since she was still living in the very house they had lived in when my uncle was alive.

The next day I drove to Hamilton to introduce myself to my aunt, and because I had never met her before I made certain that I had pictures and much family information on my great grandfather, William Gibbs, because he was, of course, her brother-in-law.

Once my aunt was assured of my authenticity, our relationship began to grow. Since that eventful day last summer I have had many pleasant visits with her, and she has shared much family information with me. She is also an avid writer, and I now have more than thirty hand-written pages of news and family information which I shall cherish forever.

To her family, she has always been referred to as "Auntie" and through many visits with her I have latched onto that name with great affection. "Auntie" celebrated her ninetieth birthday on 1 May 1983 — my living (and unexpected) link with the past.



Two Canadian reminiscences

Prepared by Mary Edith Wegener

"During the summer of 1976," writes editor Wegener, "I took a trip West to see cousins, a 92-year-old uncle that I knew about, and to find descendants of my Grandmother, Mary Jane Sheard McAughey's family.

"In Neche, North Dakota, just across the border from Manitoba, I found a granddaughter and grandson of my Grandmother's brother George.

"They had never heard of the Sheards and McAugeys in Ontario, although they had pictures of my father and his brothers. They did not know who they were.

"Everyone in town was talking about me, as I looked so much like Annie Sheard Johnson, the writer of this Sheard reminiscence. She was 72 years old when she wrote this history and lived to be 83.

"Here, also, is the history of Henry D. Johnson, Annie's husband, as written by Annie."

What is remarkable about these reminiscences is the fact that although they are only a little more than 20 years old, the information contained in them is 'first-hand' — from people who had the experience. When they were written, they were interesting reminiscences. Today, after the short space of only two decades, they are valuable family historical documents. Creating such documents for yourself, or getting your relatives to create them for you (as in this case) is one way of preserving your family's history. If the relatives are in their seventies, don't wait too long!

Mary Edith Wegener, the collector of these short pieces, is a resident of Newfane, New York.

SUBMITTED BY ANNIE SHEARD JOHNSON (MRS. HENRY D. JOHNSON) APRIL 1962.

Pioneer residents of North Dakota since 1877, Mr. and Mrs. George Sheard came to this country by boat from Collingwood, Ontario, Canada. George E. Sheard of Collingwood, Ontario, and Mary Walker of St. Hampton (ed. note: Southampton?), Ontario, were married March 20th, 1877 by the Rev. Ferguson of the Collingwood Congregation. Mary Walker was born in Scotland May 11, 1854 and came to Ontario with her parents when she was a year old. They arrived by boat on July 1st, 1877 at Pembina, North Dakota. This was their first stop. They then located a homestead five miles west of Neche. At that time there was no Neche, so they had to travel 22 miles by oxen or walk for their mail and groceries. They settled in a community called Hyde Park, now called Park Center. The early years of their lives were one (sic) hardship, and with toil and perseverance they established a home, what is now a thriving community and still is. When George Sheard brought his homestead at Pembina, he had but forty cents left in his pocket, the clothes on his back and a wife. He was a carpenter by trade, done well for himself and family, was a successful farmer and owned a large farm when he died. He did his farming in the beginning with oxen until they were able to buy horses, as horses were high-priced at that time.

His homestead was next to his Uncle John Kyle, which he homesteaded in the year 1876. His uncle had grown some wheat that year and said it was the best and nicest wheat that he had ever seen. This was used for pig feed. When the first year's wheat was grown it was hauled 22 miles to Pembina as there were no railroads near, until the railroad came into Neche.

The summer of 1877 the grass was so tall, and the sloughs, rivers and low places were full of water, and the mosquitoes were sure bad. In 1880 a post office and a small store were built by James Kyle, son of John Kyle. Horses were then used to carry the mail and groceries which were much closer than Pembina. A church and school were soon built also, and in the early 70s the Grant House was built in Hyde Park. The early settlers would stay there with their families until some kind of house was built to move into. The early pioneers were glad they had come, as the land was good, all done well and never a crop failure.

Park Center got its name by combining two communities together. Bay Center and Hyde Park. Each community had a church, both Presbyterian and Hyde Park had a school and post office. They were about ten miles apart. The Hyde Park church was sold in 1901 and moved to Gretna, Manitoba for a Lutheran Church. The Bay Center church was moved close to where the Hyde Park Church was and a wing built on. Thus the name of Park Center came about.

In the year 1919 September 17th, George E. Sheard passed away and Mary Walker Sheard passed away on Nov. 8th, 1938. They lived on the homestead until their deaths. To this union ten children were born. Effie and Lizzie died in infancy with diphtheria. All the children in the Red River Valley, North Dakota, died with this disease. This was in the year of 1879. The only doctor was at Pembina. Names of the rest of the children were Wallace, who died in 1925 in an accident while plowing. Jack died in 1960 of a heart attack; Maggie died in 1958 with a broken hip; Willie died in 1891 with scarlet fever; Joseph died in 1891, death unknown and a baby died at birth in 1896. Jennie is in a rest home at Warren, Minnesota, and is 79 years old. Annie is living in Neche, North Dakota, at the age of 72. Jennie Sheard married Oliver Hughes in December 15, 1909 and to this union two children were born. Two boys — George and Howard. Maggie Sheard married in December 24, 1910 to Oscar Foxen and they had two daughters — Edith and Verna, three boys: Orval, Clarence and John. Annie Sheard married William Henry Dakota Johnson in June 6, 1917.

At this writing in April 1962 there are Jennie and Annie living, with nieces and nephews, ten grandchildren and eight great grandchildren that are now left of the Mr. & Mrs. George E. Sheard family.

**This history was written by
MRS. WM. H.D. JOHNSON
a pioneer daughter of pioneer parents
whose son was of pioneer parents also
in the year of 1877**

A pioneer resident of Sanfordene, Saskatchewan, Canada, William Henry Dakota Johnson was born August 3, 1880 and Hyde Park, North Dakota. He was the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. John C. Johnson, pioneer residents of Hyde Park, North Dakota. His father put the name of "Dakota" in his name when he was christened. His mother did not approve of it, but anyway, he got the name

"Dakota" after the state of North Dakota. William had three brothers and three sisters. He received his grade school education at Hyde Park also.

In the year of 1910 in October William came by train to Gull Lake, Sask., and they with horses, drove some thirty miles into the country where a few early settlers homesteaded. It was near the Sanfordene store and post office where he got his homestead and pre-emption, 320 acres in all. He came back the same year and stayed with his parents and helped with the chores until spring. He had a driving horse and a buggy and a dog. By then, and with the help of his mother, who gave him some household goods, such as a bed and bed clothes, table and chairs, and dishes to help him start housekeeping, he loaded his belongings on a C.P.R. car at Gretna, Manitoba and shipped it to Gull Lake, Sask. From there he hauled it by wagon some thirty miles to his homestead. There were stopping places about half way to feed and water the horses and cattle and get their meals.

William had to live in a tent for a while until he got his frame house built, 12 feet by 15 feet. The lumber had to be hauled from Gull Lake. He then dug a well and did some ground breaking that summer and done some for his neighbors also. That winter he stayed near Gull Lake with a farmer and done the chores for this board and room and feed for his horse and oxen.

The summer of 1912 the town of Cabri was started, with the C.P.R. running through it. It was the Empress Line. Cabri was a good town and still is a good town. The grain was then hauled to Cabri which was a distance of fifteen miles, making thirty miles both ways, which made it a long day, and the grain was hauled by oxen the first years and then by horses. In the year of 1915 the farmers had a wonderful crop of wheat, the kernals [sic] were so big and plump, they said it was so large they had to crack it for the hens. As the years became better, the land all broken for more grain, he traded his oxen for horses.

Money was hard to get at times, so he played his violin for many dances and got from \$5 to \$11 a dance. The money helped out wonderful. He also played in the Sanfordene band, a saxaphone, which he really enjoyed, and got a little money that way also.

After batching six years, he was married in June 6, 1917 to Annie Sheard of Hyde Park, North Dakota, a daughter of pioneer parents, Mr. & Mrs. George Sheard, residents of 1877 of Hyde Park. In the year of 1918 he bought his first Chevrolet car. Getting some good crops, he bought two more quarters of land. The prices were fair — 90¢ to \$1.00 a bushel. This was good, no stones, so the land paid off real well. It was a little dry at times, but were always sure of a fair crop.

In the year of 1928, the railroad came closer through our part of the country, we were then four miles from Hazlet, and three miles from Roseray. We then hauled our grain to Roseray, as they built four elevators there and five at Hazlet.

In the winter of 1947 we took a three-months trip to Creston, Vancouver and Victoria, B.C. and to Athena, Portland and Newburg, Oregon. In 1948 we stayed all winter in Vancouver. The air was damp, almost as cold as Sask. In 1949 we came back to Neche, our old home town and bought a house. (The Methodist Parsonage) and stayed for the winter months and then go back to Hazlet Sask. for the summer months on the farm.

William and his wife had 44 happy years together. On September 18, 1961 William passed away in his sleep at the age of 81 years. He was buried in the Park Center Cemetery.

A Milner Family Find?

By Elizabeth Hancocks, C.G.

Mrs. Jane Webster of Spokane, WA, has sent me nine pictures she found in an old photo album. She thinks they are probably members of the Douse and/or Harrison families of Barrie and Toronto, although some of them were taken in Belleville. On the back on one is the notation "Harry and his Ma". If anyone can identify the pictures, Mrs. Webster will send that person the little photo album with metal clasps which they were found in. To see the pictures, call the editors of this magazine at 416/292-9845, or write. For a sample, see the pair of preachers(?) below.



James Milner, b 1773, ENG, d 1837 Brantford, ON, at the home of two sons; m 1796 So Cave, East Riding, Yorkshire, ENG, Jane Storey, who d 1831 in Gananoque, ON. James, his wife and nine children emigrated in 1830 and settled in Kingston, ON. Children, all born Yorkshire: John 1796, d 1845 Kingston, m 1833 Elizabeth Denn of Point Frederick; Ann 1800, d Loveland, CO (Colorado), m 1834 Rev. William Filey of Toronto; William 1803, d 1834, unmarried; Thomas 1806, d 1882 Waukegan, IL, m 1840 in Kingston Jane (Roderick) Chisholm; Joseph 1809, d Masonville, CO, m Sarah (?); Eliza 1812, d Toronto, m 1838 Kingston, Rev. John Douse; James 1814, probably d Brantford; Benjamin 1817, d after marriage and his son John Purcell Milner was taken to Australia by mother; Jane 1821, probably d Barrie, m Christopher Harrison of Barrie, a widower with five children. Children of Eliza and Rev. John Douse were: George; Eliza m Rev. George Brown of Toronto; Anna m Harry Hough of Toronto; Susie m George McKay; Emma m Rev. Thomas Crosby of Sardis, B.C.

Shipowners and shipping registers

By Althea Douglas

"The attached paper is the result of some work I was doing in the Canadian Shipping Registers," writes Althea Douglas about her worthwhile sources article. "I was amazed to find how much personal information the lists of owners sometimes provided, and thought others working on family histories of local histories might be interested in knowing what is available, and where." Thanks for the thought, Althea. We think other genealogists will find this information fascinating.

"Don't make it all begats" said my cousin when I told him I was working on the family's history. Undiluted vital statistics do make for dull reading, I agreed, and so went looking for other areas to fill out the picture.

Shipping Registers do not, at first, sound like a rich mother-lode for genealogists, but the wealth of information I found in them surprised me. Great-grandfather Chapman had been a shipbuilder at Rockland, N.B. and was said to have built over thirty vessels between 1860 and 1883. I wanted to find the names of the vessels as well as something about the business. A world-wide depression that began in the 1870s put an end to his small shipping empire and, in due course, to the community of Rockland itself. However, it turned out that for some twenty years his friends and neighbours in the now vanished settlement had been very much involved in his enterprises.

Each vessel, regardless of her size, was owned in 64 shares, and while small consortiums of rich merchants controlled large fleets, many ships were owned by groups of small investors, often neighbours of the builder or Master. To spread the ever-present risk of total loss, most investors took up a few shares in several ships. Wooden ships did not require great investment of capital, and a saw-mill operator might accept shares in a cousin's venture in payment for the lumber he supplied, as might a blacksmith or sailmaker. During the boom years of the 1860s, even caulkers and other workmen, as well as merchant's clerks are found listed as owners of a share or two in vessels. As well, the Master usually held a few shares in the ship he commanded.

A detailed list of owners was required by law. In 1786, the British Parliament had passed "A Bill for the Further Increase and Encouragement of Shipping and Navigation" by which any vessel owned by any of His Majesty's subjects, having a deck, or being of 15 or more tons burthen, was required to be registered. In 1824, the form of registration was altered to show not only the type and size of the vessel, but also the names of all owners. Moreover, every time one of the 64 shares was mortgaged or changed ownership, the fact had to be registered and a new list of owners entered. Thus, if an owner died, the register will give date of death, details of probate, names of executors or administrator, and disposition of the shares. Each owner's full name, occupation and place of residence was required, although the individual registrars might not comply, particularly in a small place where everyone was known.

The first official ports of registry were established in 1787, three in Nova

Scotia and one each in the other Eastern colonies and at Quebec. As shipbuilding expanded, the British Board of Trade established others, a few after 1824 and more in the 1840s. By mid-century, ports along the Great Lakes were included and after Confederation, when registration became Ottawa's responsibility — and political gift — almost every centre of shipbuilding had its own registrar.

My interest was in vessels built in Westmoreland Co., N.B., at the head of the Bay of Fundy. These were registered at Saint John until 1874, when both Dorchester and Sackville became ports of registry, with Moncton following a few years later, just as the final decline of the industry began.

While the 18th and early 19th century records are incomplete, almost all of those after 1824 are available on microfilm at the Public Archives of Canada. It was at this date, 1824, that regulations were tightened up to include the many small schooners, brigs and brigantines, locally owned and used for fishing and coastal or lake trade. These smaller vessels were usually built for a family, group of neighbours, or a small business; on the Lakes, lumber and coal merchants often owned their own transportation. It is the inclusion of these in the statistics that brings the number of vessels built in Canada in the 19th century into the tens of thousands, so that by 1878, Canada ranked fifth among the ship-owning nations of the world.

In recent years, historians have turned their attention to Canada's 19th century merchant fleets, though primarily to the economics of the industry. In particular, the Atlantic Canada Shipping Project at Memorial University of Newfoundland has been working on computer-assisted analysis of the Shipping Registers for Saint John's, Newfoundland; Halifax, Yarmouth, Pictou and Windsor, N.S.; Saint John and Mirimichi, N.B.; and Charlottetown, P.E.I. Each vessel is entered by name, official number, port number for year of launch, and each owner.

In my search in Ottawa I had checked the Dorchester (Rockland) registers after 1874 and those of Saint John before that year for ships built by Robert A. Chapman at Rockland. The Dorchester registers gave the builder, but those of Saint John after 1855 did not, so I looked for "Rockland" to pick out possible vessels among the hundreds registered at Saint John from all around the Bay of Fundy. I failed to realize that before 1868 no distinction was made between Dorchester and Rockland across the river, and so missed several vessels. When I wrote to the Memorial University Group for help, their computer was able to turn up additional Saint John registered Ships in which great-grandfather owned shares and which, on checking the registers for lists of owners, I could deduce he had built, financed by his usual backers.

There is an hourly charge for research by the Memorial University Group, but they certainly have the fastest way of accessing information on owners and ships for the ports they cover. Given the name and number of any vessel, the port of registry and the date of launching, the almost 500 volumes of Registers held by the Public Archives of Canada in Record Group 42 appear a little less daunting. Even so, they date from 1787 (Quebec) to the 1960s, and include Atlantic, Pacific, and numerous Great Lakes ports.

The forms used varied slightly over the years, but each vessel is commonly assigned a two-page spread in a ledger book. This will accommodate the initial entry and several ownership changes, but if there are a dozen or so owners to list every time a share changes hands, the pages will fill quickly. The registrar might

then move to "additional transactions" pages at the end of the volume, or to blank pages in a subsequent volume. Even at a busy port such as Saint John, finding the first entry is easy, but tracing the subsequent history of a ship can be slow and frustrating. Only three microfilms may be borrowed at a time through inter-library loan, and as Esther Clark Wright explains in her introduction to *Saint John Ships and Their Builders*, "The microfilms were put together rather casually, and it is sometimes difficult to disinter Saint John register portions from a reel containing registers of other ports all across Canada." The volumes on C-3188, for example, include one from Saint John, but also Vancouver, Port Rowan and Bowmanville, Ont; Truro, N.S., Lindsay, Goderich, Port Arthur and the Magdalen Islands. Truly a trans-Canada tour.

However, if your researches happen to include any area where fishing, shipping, or shipbuilding were carried on during the middle of the 19th century, or even well into this century, shipping registers may prove interesting. They give dates that can lead to stories in contemporary newspapers and they document not only ownerships, but financial associates and rivals, lenders and borrowers, disastrous losses, and successful business ventures.

OBITUARIES FROM THE WEEKLY GUIDE & NEWS, PORT HOPE, ONTARIO

25 January 1884

Mrs. Betts, Relict of Hiram, formerly of Hope twp, died 12 January at the residence of her son, Charles of Burr Oak, MI, in the 95th year of her age. She was the sister of Mydert Harris, whose father brought the family to Port Hope in 1793. She is the last surviving member of the first resident family in this town. The late Mydert Harris died in 1878, 92 years. Mrs. Jane Marsh died aged 92 years. Mrs. Haskell, widow of Timothy is about 92 years. Her brother Justin Johnson lived to be 90. Mrs. Bown, resident of this town, relict of Israel, is almost 90. It would seem that pioneer life is favourable to longevity.

OBITUARIES FROM THE WEEKLY GUIDE & NEWS, PORT HOPE, ONTARIO

1 February 1884

Patrick Maguire b Co Mayo Ireland 1797 came to Canada with his father and family in 1812 and took up land in Cavan in 1816, near Millbrook. He married in 1829 Frances, daughter of the late Jacob Choate, sister of Nathan Choate who died a year ago. She died at the residence of her son-in-law Sydney Payne, of Warsaw 26 p.m. or 27 a.m. January 1884, aged 84 years. She was buried at Belmont, the beautiful cemetery in Mr. N. Choate's farm and leaves three sons and one daughter.

OBITUARIES FROM THE WEEKLY GUIDE & NEWS, PORT HOPE, ONTARIO

22 March 1895

On the south east corner of Lot 20, Con. 4, Percy, lives the oldest couple in this section. Jacob Weese born in 2nd township, Lennox Co, 26 November 1803. His wife Elizabeth Scriver was born in Sophiasburgh twp in 1812. They were married 31 March 1833 and the witnesses were John Howell and Mary Robertson. Mrs. Weese has kept busy in the past year making a quilt with 4500 pieces.

STRANG FAMILY BIBLE RECORDS

These records are in the possession of Mrs. Margaret Frazier, 44 Toyon Terrace, Danville, CA 94526. Several bibles are involved, including one which is inscribed: "Presented to Mr. Robert Strang by the members and adherents of the Canada Presbyterian Church, Doon, as a token of their esteem of his personal character and appreciation of the valuable services, which he for many years rendered to the cause of God in this place, Doon [Ontario] January the 14th 1867." The records from this particular bible are in various handwritings, and begin with the entry of the marriage of Robert Strang to Charlotte Chep.

Struthers Strang m Janet Ferrie 22 Nov 1821 by Rev. Alex Mathieson at St. Andrews Church, Montreal, Quebec.

Rachel Campbell b 4 Sept 1832, d Ancaster, bd 15 June 1881

Robert, b 7 Dec 1833, d Winnipeg 10 Dec 1900

Adam Ferrie b 12 April 1835, d Doon 24 Sept 1860

Mary Smith b 16 Jan 1837, d Collingwood, March 1861

Janet Ferrie b 6 Nov 1838, d Chetopa, Kansas, 19 April 1926

Struthers b 11 May 1840, d 4 June 1840

Margaret Jane, b 25 Sept 1844

A daughter b 6 Sept 1846, d same day

Struthers b 1 Oct 1847, d 8 June 1848

Andrew b 9 Mar 1849, d Winnipeg 4 Sept 1913

Colin Ferrie b 25 June 1840, d Edmonton, Alberta, 10 Dec 1900

John b 29 Dec 1847, d Doon 11 July 1862

Janet Ferrie d 5 Jan 1852, aged 42y 2m at Quebec.

Struthers Strang d 18 April 1856, 50y 2m 16d, at Toronto. Both bd Quebec.

Janet Ferrie Strang m Henry Von Trebra 4 Oct 1856 at Doon

Their children

Mary Louisa Paulina b Chicago, USA, 5 April 1858, d 2 Oct 1859

Charles Henry b Arcola, USA, 6 June 1860

Henry Von Trebra d 6 Aug 1863 at Arcola, State of Illinois.

Robert Strang, b 7 Dec 1833 at Montreal, Canada East married 26 Feb 1857 at Ancaster, by Rev. John Lees of the United Presbyterian Church Charlotte Chep, b 20 June 1839 at Ancaster, Canada West [Ed. note: do James Chep, postmaster at Ancaster for many years, and Charlotte Reynolds, do Caleb Reynolds, UE, of Barton, Trafalgar and Delaware]

Charlotte Chep died at Winnipeg, Manitoba on 2 Dec 1875, aged 36y 5m 12d, and was buried at St. John Churchyard on 4 Dec beside her daughter Janet Charlotte.

Their children

James Struthers b at Doon 13 Dec 1857, perished on the Prairies between Battleford and Edmonton Oct 1885

William b at Doon 8 April 1859, d at Doon 17 Aug 1859

Robert Ferrie b at Doon 3 Nov 1861, d at Doon 19 April 1863

Janet Charlotte b at Doon 21 Mar 1864, d at Winnipeg 23 Oct 1874

Catherine Chep b at Doon 1 July 1865, d at Doon 13 Feb 1866
Sixth child b at Linwood 29 Mar 1867, stillborn
Robert b at Linwood 1 July 1868, d Winnipeg 15 June 1906
Reginald b at Linwood 1 June 1870, d Vancouver 23 April 1944
Campbell Ferrie b at Linwood 22 Dec 1872, d at Ancaster 29 Aug 1876
Henrietta Chep b at Winnipeg 28 Nov 1874

Henrietta Chep married at Winnipeg in Knox Church 12 June 1895 by Rev. T. Hart, to Charles Graham Pennock of Parry Sound, Ontario
Henrietta Graham Pennock married in San Pedro, California to W.K. Mendenhall, US Navy, and died in Portland, Maine, 10 Mar 1944, 41 years, buried in Arlington National Cemetery
Henrietta Chep Pennock d 6 Sept 15 Chilliwack, BC

Philemon Pennock b 14 July 1842 of Augusta [twyp], Grenville Co, [Ont] married 7 Jan 1864 in the City of Ottawa by Rev. William Scott, Wesleyan Minister, to Martha Ann Maria Graham, b 15 Jan 1843 at Bytown, Carleton Co.

Their children

Eva Harriet b 7 May 1866 City of Ottawa, d 7 Dec 1868
Ida Mary b 10 July 1867 City of Ottawa, d 23 Sept 1867
Charles Graham b 25 Aug 1869 City of Ottawa
Henry McIlmoyl b 22 June 1871 City of Ottawa, d 12 Aug 1876
Herbert Patrick, b 17 Mar 1874 City of Ottawa
Philemon died 1876

Charles Graham Pennock m Henrietta Strang, d/o Robert, at Winnipeg at Knox Church 12 June 1895 by Rev. Hart

Their children

A son b at Renfrew 18 Oct 1896, d 20 Oct 1896, bd Renfrew
A daughter b in Kenora 5 April 1902
Henrietta Graham 10 Mar 1943 in Portland, Maine, bd Arlington National Cemetery, aged 41
A son b Kenora 17 April 1904
Charles Graham Pennock d Vancouver, BC, 4 Feb 1946



Tryon County Loyalists

By Maryly B. Penrose, C.G.

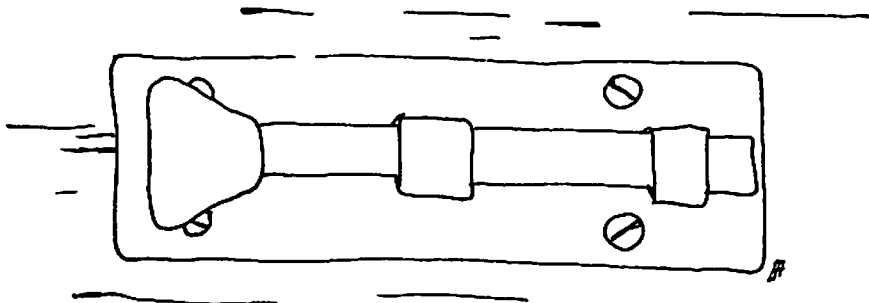
The following list of names, contained in the Haldimand Transcripts, is comprised of those individuals who were loyal to the Crown and resided on the Royal Grant in Tryon County. This land, situated on the north side of the Mohawk River in a patent granted to Sir William Johnson, was commonly called the Kingsland or Royal Grant.

The Americans took these men as prisoners in April of 1780.

Prisoners Names taken on the Royal Grant in Tryon County in April 1780

John Seifer	Sr. Jn. Johnsons Tent. (tenant)
Jacobus Van Slyke	do. do.
John Forbes	do. do.
Jacob Youcker	do. do.
John Garter	
John Helmer	Col. Claus Tent.
John Windecker	
Gerard Van Slyke	
Barthlow. Pickert	
Joseph Newman	
Daniel Lobdell Senr.	Sr. Jn. Johnsons Tents.
Dan. Lobdell Junr.	do. do.
Lockwood Street	do. do.
Isaac Lobdell	do. do.
Ekbert Williams	do. do.

The reference is to The Haldimand Transcripts, (Series B114, p. 113, Reel A-685). Public Archives of Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada.



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.

A Dutch Heritage: 200 Years of Dutch Presence in the Detroit-Windsor Border Region, by Joan Magee. ISBN 0-919670-64-4, 1983. Dundurn Press, 128 pages, softcover, 8½ x 11, \$12.50, plus \$1 postage.*

Essex, Kent and Lambton counties in Southwestern Ontario are the setting for this local historical study. The community's roots are followed back to the New Netherlands (New York) in the 1600s, then traced through the Loyalist period into Ontario. The early Dutch settlers gave Canada some illustrious men, of whom Sir W.C. Van Horne, the railwayman, is the most widely known. For the genealogist, those pre-1890 Dutch may be of the greatest interest.

For the sociologist, the historian and the general reader the twentieth-century story of the Dutch in the Windsor region are the attraction. The author gives us a chronological account of developments and takes a good look at the cultural traditions and institutions of these new Canadians.

A survey of Dutch families in Essex County in the 1980s affords several insights. Some of the findings can be profitably compared and contrasted to those found in Antigonish, N.S. in 1978, referred to by Professor Ray MacLean in "Canadians from Holland — A Generation Later," one of the Ethnic Identity in Atlantic Canada conference papers lately released by the International Education Centre, St. Mary's University, Halifax, N.S. One need not look long at the two studies before characteristic features emerge. We see a hard-working, practical and adaptable people with many traditional patterns of life (family, church and school play large roles) the rest of us can be proud to acknowledge as fellow citizens.

The author has Nova Scotian ancestry going back, one supposes, to the Loyalist Henry Magee, who was granted land in Wilmot township in 1786. She is a reference librarian whose interests extend both to the Dutch and the Scandinavians. Her style and the fine selection of pictures she offers make this book truly as much a pleasure to read as to look at. It is the first of her works I have read. I would eagerly read another. Terrence M. Punch

The Loyalist Governor, Biography of Sir John Wentworth, by Brian C. Cuthbertson. ISBN 0-919380-43-3, 1983. Petheric Press, 176 pages, paperback, \$11.95.

Dr. Cuthbertson's previous biography of his ancestor, Richard Uniacke, established the author's credentials as a biographer of Nova Scotia's historical figures. Cuthbertson's Wentworth does not seem as sympathetic a character as did his Uniacke. Given the exciting events through which Wentworth lived, this was a disappointment. The attractive cover of the book offers a splendid portrait of Wentworth, yet there, too, one senses a "woodenness" about the enterprising, brave, ambitious, privileged man who government New Hampshire for nine years and Nova Scotia for sixteen. One craves a sign that the man felt emotions rather than experienced vicissitudes, that he enjoyed humor and had a sense of the ridiculous at times. A reading of the book betrays no such side to the man. No wonder Uniacke did not take to him.

The author gets off excellent one-liners: "Andrew Belcher had kept a grog house until . . . he had gained some naval supply contracts," or "A haughty, arrogant and vindictive man . . . Croke early became one of the most disliked men in Halifax." However, no evidence is

given to support the characterization of Lawrence Hartshorne as a "very pompous Quaker." Poor Harsthorne is omitted from the index for his appearance on page 85 as presenting a jewel to Prince Edward. It is encouraging to see a man of forty-four called "young" in that instance.

Correct some typos in your copy. In 1802-3 of the chronology it should read *from* rather than *form*; note 2, p. 163 mentions *pp* but cites only one page; p. 11 (four lines from bottom) has *fors*, but you can utilize the spare *s* in *against* on p. 116 (six lines from bottom). On p. 90, read that we imported British manufactures rather than manufacturers.

The printer would improve the index by indenting the second and subsequent lines of an entry. To find "Laurent" intruded between "Mongenot" and "Monk" is disconcerting, while sorting out Wentworths could be made easier thereby. Also, p. 165, note 21 might better have attended the first rather than the last citation of Croke's libellous poem.

It is scarcely necessary to be told twice in the same words (pp. 93, 107) that the Sandemanians were a "pietist and pacifist sect." The author makes a rare factual slip on page 132 when he speaks of a British ambassador in Washington. Anthony Merry (1803-1806) and his successor, Erskine, were ministers there. The Americans exchanged ambassadors with Britain only after 1893.

Let none of these observations be construed as anything but frank reviewing of what is, in fact, a useful book. The first chapter, in particular, offers material not as well known in Nova Scotia as it should be. The later chapters assemble information into the most coherent account of Sir John Wentworth that may be written. The overall result is balanced and fair, and much of the book is very easy reading. TMP

New Brunswick Loyalists: A Bicentennial Tribute, by Sharon M. Dubeau. ISBN 0-920830-18-8, 1983. Generation Press, 172 King Henrys Boulevard, Agincourt, Ontario, M1T 2V6. Softcover, 6 x 9, 174 pages, \$14.95 plus \$1 postage.*

Here is a significant contribution to Loyalist bicentennial literature. Not only does it give hundreds (over 1200 in fact) of names of ordinary Loyalists, but it says something about each. The sketches run from three to twenty-six lines, providing a biographical sketch of each person, based on original sources consulted by the author. Commonly we learn the origin, part in the Revolutionary War, where settled, death date, names of wives and children of each. The treatment necessitates a ten-page cross-reference index at the end of the book which, regrettably, is nowhere identified as such.

Had the *Vital Statistics from Newspapers* series of New Brunswick Genealogical Society been at her elbow, Miss Dubeau could have added further tidbits. A spot check of letter "B" reveals that Thomas Barker died at Maugerville in 1827, age 78; Thomas Brannen died in October 1818 when thrown by his horse near Hampton Ferry; and the estates were advertised of Ebenezer Briggs (May 1907), David Burlock (March 1821) and Jonathan Burnham (Sept. 1815).

The author makes a slight slip in the Robert Cunard entry, as he was not the father of his contemporary, Abraham Cunard. The prominent Halifax merchant was the steamship pioneer Sir Samuel Cunard, a son of Abraham. Possible Robert was a brother of Abraham?

The printer make few errors, but on page 12, he sends Bliss to Harverd, and on page 99 gives Mosely an "L" of a start. I think that Hughson (page 76) lived at *Gagetown*. The editor and team missed very little of that sort of annoying typo and deserve praise.

The most sensible thing the author did, however, was to realize that this is a reference work and will be used by thousands of people. Therefore she does not weight down the book with yet another potted history of the Loyalists. She has attended to the focus of her book: to provide accurate, brief, yet comprehensive accounts of many of the Loyalist settlers of a province. She has succeeded marvellously. Her editor and publisher can also take a bow, for they have presented Sharon Dubeau's work attractively and as free from blemishes as we can reasonably expect. The book is a must on the shelf of the serious researcher. Terrence M. Punch.

Vital Statistics and Items from Newspapers of Newfoundland, 1831-1872, compiled by Mildred Howard, 1983. Soft cover, 8½ x 11, indexed, 183 pages, \$15 plus \$1 postage.*

Mildred Howard is at it again. The indefatigable researcher from Sydney, Nova Scotia

has compiled yet a third volume of vital statistics from Newfoundland newspapers, and her series now covers a valuable time span from 1834-1854 (Vol. 1), 1854-1870 (Vol. 2), and now from 1831-1872 (Vol. 3). While the dates of the newspapers covered in the current volume overlap those of the previous two (as noted), there is no repetition of material, except where additional or contradictory information has been found.

Newspapers covered in this compilation include the *Times*, *Royal Gazette*, *Harbor Grace Standard & Conception Bay Advertiser*, *Weekly Herald & Conception Bay Advertiser*, *Harbor Grace Weekly & Conception Bay Advertiser*, and the *Newfoundlander*.

As in her previous volumes, Mrs. Howard does not just list vital statistics, but includes long articles on court cases, shipwrecks, and drownings — all of them real nuggets for genealogists. Even without a family in Newfoundland, these books make fascinating browsing. Much of the material is of a melancholy caste — shipwrecks are a constant theme — but there are many articles on wills, estates and marriages.

Mildred Howard has given us another excellent addition to our ever-growing library on Newfoundland. When next we visit, it will be with eyes made keener by her recordings. EH

Looking Back. The Story of Fergus Through the Years 1833-1983, compiled by Pat M. Mestern and members of the Fergus History Book Committee: Edith S. Mattaini, Lena Grantham, Ariel Dyer, Kay Rao, Margaret Stewart, Nellie Stickney. ISBN 0-9691381-0-5, 1983. Pat Mestern, two volumes, softcover, 6 x 9, 785 pages, photos, maps, \$32.50 plus \$1.50 postage.*

These two volumes might be entitled "Everything You've Ever Wanted to Know About Fergus, Ontario, and Didn't Even Know It Existed." They are the result of a history book project to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the town. As might be expected from someone with Pat Mestern's determination, the two volumes of *Looking Back* have already become standards for genealogical researchers intent on tracing family in the area. In fact, Fergus has become (largely through the foresight of an early citizen or two, and Pat Mestern herself) one of the best documented areas of Ontario, and certainly one in which citizens are alive to the value of family history in the general stream of living. Perhaps its Scottish heritage has something to do with that.

It is to Pat Mestern's everlasting credit, however, that she and her committee persevered in the face of a \$26,000 bill for preparation and printing — an amount that would daunt even a seasoned publisher! Many townspeople contributed financially to help the project but ironically, the town itself (still renowned for its Scottish traits) merely *loaned* the project \$3,000 to see its history documented for posterity and then, in true Canadian fashion, insisted all the printing be done "at home." Pretty canny, eh!

But Pat and her committee succeeded where many a historian or historical writer might have foundered, because she and her group involved the entire community in the project. They decided, for instance, that the family histories and biographies (many of which are in Vol. 2), should be prepared by area families themselves. And who better to write the reminiscences in Vol. 1 than the families who lived them? In the end, the manuscript, complete with its photos and illustrations, amounted to 1,600 pages. The material has been carefully edited and assembled chronologically, and certainly represents the most comprehensive collection of information ever assembled on the town.

Volume 1 contains material about Adam Fergusson and James Webster, the founders of Fergus, and reminiscences and memoirs of early settlers about Fergus through the years.

Volume 2 contains about 150 pages of biographies on the settlers. Many of these are genealogies which cover several generations. This volume also contains histories of churches and buildings important in the community.

The book is not indexed, but is easy to access in spite of that, because sections are well marked, and the family histories listed alphabetically.

The run of 1,000 copies, we understand, is being well taken up but — and here we embark on some unabashed special pleading for Pat and her cohorts — *all 1,000 sets must be sold if the \$26,000 worth of bills are to be met.* Ladies and gentlemen, genealogists and family historians all — it takes guts to put your money where your mouth is to the tune of \$26,000.

There are many tidbits in *Looking Back* which makes it a unique set, but my favorite is the poem quoted below, with thanks to Mrs. Ken Nevilles of Orton, Ontario.

WHEN THE PAPER DOESN'T COME

My father says the paper he reads ain't put up right;
He finds a lot of faults, too, he does, perusin' it all night;
He says there ain't a single thing in it worth to read,
And that it doesn't print the kind of stuff the people need.
He tosses it aside and says it's strictly on the bum —
But you ought to hear him holler when the paper doesn't come.

He reads about the wedding and he snorts like all get out;
He reads the social doin's with a most derisive shout.
He says they make the papers for women folks alone;
He'll read about the parties and he'll fume and fret and groan;
He says of information it doesn't have a crumb,
But you ought to hear him holler when the paper doesn't come.

But he's always first to grab it and he reads it plumb clean through;
He doesn't miss an item, or a want ad — that is true.
He says they don't know what we want, them darn newspaper guys;
He's going to take a day some time, and go and put 'em wise.
Sometimes it seems as though they must be deaf and blind and dumb,
But you ought to hear him holler when the paper doesn't come.

There's lots more where that came from. *Looking Back* is a genealogical gold mine. GH

Scrapbooks of J.F. Yemen, 1850-1950: A Pioneer's Collection of Historical and Genealogical Illustrated Data of Southwest Bruce County, compiled by Gladys Arnold and a New Horizons Committee. ISBN 0-9691523-0-2, 1983. Available from Gladys Arnold, Box 35, Ripley, Ontario N0G 2R0. Softcover, 8½ x 11, 236 pages, indexed, photos, maps, \$15 plus \$2 postage.

Born in Halton County in 1866, Jane Fyfe Yemen moved with her family to Huron township, Bruce County in 1867 where she grew up, and eventually became a high-school teacher. She retired to Kincardine where she began to write local history from her knowledge and reminiscences of the early days in Huron County.

Many articles were published in the Kincardine paper in the 1930s and 1940s, and some even appeared in the Toronto *Globe* under the pen name Tillietudlim. The material that appears in this volume includes those items, along with other historical material Jane Yemen had pasted in her scrapbooks. It provides a fine picture of Bruce County during its development period, and the items written by Miss Yemen herself are packed full of the details genealogists will latch on to with delight. Miss Yemen is a fine writer, and her grasp of the craft has enabled her to write clearly and meaningfully about ordinary things that others would have taken for granted or ignored. In some ways, in fact, her writing reminds me very much of Susannah Moodie's.

She begins with genealogies of her Yemen (Yeaman), Welshe and Fyfe families, then covers the early days in Huron, Schooling, old friends and neighbours, Ripley and Kincardine, and the Lewis Settlement. There is a long chapter on miscellaneous happenings. The last chapter is composed of obituaries on the people of Huron which she had clipped from newspapers over the years — the last one of which is her own, lovingly inserted by the New Horizons Committee. Appendix A lists people in the township in 1867. Excellent settlers maps are printed on both front and back endpapers.

This is a volume Gladys Arnold and her committee can well be proud of. It is thoughtfully edited, well put together, and excellently printed. Apart from that, it shows that interested genealogists can often preserve in print material that otherwise would have been lost to posterity.

The book was compiled from fragile old scrapbooks in the possession of Minerva Stewart, widow of the late Norval Stewart — a nephew of Miss Yemen. Mr. Stewart had inherited the material from his aunt's estate, and being an avid historian, had kept it well. There is little enough material available in print on Bruce County, a major step on the way West for many Canadians, and this is an important addition to the list. Genealogists and family historians alike will find the volume useful and easy to read. EH

Michigan Voyageurs from the Notary Book of Samuel Abbott, Mackinac Island, 1807-1817, edited by Donna Valley Russell, C.G. ISBN 0-943112-02-8, 1982. Detroit Society for Genealogical Research, Inc., c/o Burton Historical Collection, Detroit Public Library, 5201 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, MI 48202, USA. Paperback, 6 x 9, 53 pages, illustrations, map, full name index, \$3 (US) postpaid.

This fascinating little volume contains the names of men granted licenses to paddle freight canoes from Mackinac Island (Michilimackinac) to winter outposts in the United States. The name of each man is included, along with the date of the license, the employer, and the destination.

It is, in fact, a listing of voyageurs, virtually all from Quebec, who were going from Mackinac to some point within the United States to spend the winter. They had *already* paddled freight canoes from Montreal to Mackinac Island, and were now being employed to go far beyond.

The list is complete from 1807 to 1817, with the exception of the years 1812-1815, when the British occupied Michilimackinac. The voyageurs, notes David A. Armour, Assistant Superintendent of Mackinac Island State Park Commission in an excellent introduction to the list, were not local Mackinac men, but Quebecois, most of whom came from Lower Canada.

Skimming this list of 845 *engagés* give you an idea of just how vast the fur empire was — and a study of the single map in the volume quickly makes you realize that some of these men were 'wintering' as far away as the Gulf of Mexico, in Arkansas, Mississippi and Missouri, and probably as far west as the American Rockies. You also realize that the fur-trade recognized no international boundaries in the search for pelts, and that the men who carried them were probably French Canadians fed up with settled farm life and seeking adventure and escape from its boredom.

An excellent volume and useful reference for anyone who suspects they had a 'voyageur' in the family. GH

The Famine Immigrants: Lists of Irish Immigrants Arriving at the Port of New York, 1846-1851, editor Ira A. Glazier, associate editor, Michael Tepper. ISBN 0-80663-1024-3, 1983. Genealogical Publishing Company, Baltimore, MD.

Volume 1: January 1846-June 1847, hard cover, 841 pages, indexed, 85,000 names, \$45 US, \$54 Can, plus \$2 postage.*

Volume 2: July 1847-June 1848, hard cover, 722 pages, indexed, 75,000 names, \$45 US, \$54 Can, plus \$2 postage.*

These are the first two volumes of a projected six-or-more-volume set. They are drawn from a series of port arrival records known as Customs Passenger Lists. They have never before been published, and were only partially indexed, thus making them unusable by most researchers.

In order to make these incredibly valuable lists accessible for research, editors Glazier and Tepper created the enumeration by name, ship, and date of arrival. The lists are arranged by ship and date of arrival, then by passengers' names, ages, sexes, and occupations. Family relationships are included if they were given in the original list. A massive index makes each volume totally accessible.

Volume 1 covers the period January 1846 to June 1847. Volume 2 begins with the sharp downturn in immigration in July 1847 and continues through June 1848, when immigration picked up in earnest. A third volume in preparation will deal with Irish passenger arrivals from July 1848.

This is surely one of the most valuable resources ever to be published on Irish migration to this continent. The set should be a must in every library with a basic genealogical

reference collection. EH

The Family Tree Detective, by Colin D. Rodgers. ISBN 0-7190-0916-2, 1983. Manchester University Press, Dover, NH. Hard cover 148 pages, indexed, bibliography, \$12.95 plus \$1 postage.*

You have reached an impasse in your English family research. The information you want is not in the records it is supposed to be in. What do you do now?

You consult *The Family Tree Detective* for suggestions on where to turn next, because this is a genealogical handbook with a difference. It's *not* a basic manual, but a "problem-solver". It assumes, for instance, that you are largely familiar with the basic methods of genealogical research, and of the records you are searching. Its purpose is to help you find a way around those frustrating genealogical dead-ends that sometimes confront you by suggesting alternative sources or methods that might help you get around the problem.

As such, it is a unique volume in this editor's experience, and one which deserves to be on every serious genealogist's bookshelf. What's more, it was specifically written for genealogists who do not live in London, England, and do not have ready access to London's great centers of reference.

The book is divided into three main sections: looking for parents; looking for marriages; looking for deaths. Each section suggests ways to continue the search for the information you seek if the basic church and/or vital records have not supplied it.

While the book is written specifically with English research in mind, don't let its "English" orientation put you off. Its lessons can equally well be applied to Canadian research, since Canadian records tend to follow the pattern originally set by British records. While the countries are different, the records are similar, although English Canadian records usually only date back to c1784.

Dr. Rogers, a lecturer at Manchester Polytechnic and Honorary General Editor of the Lancashire Parish Register Society, is a good writer, and the book is refreshingly direct. I particularly like the manner in which the subheads in the various sections pinpoint each specific genealogical problem. Thus, it is easy to find the suggestion that applies to your own dead end, and quickly run through the recommendations to see if it will work for you.

Of all the basic genealogical texts I have read and use, I would rank this among the best. It gets an immediate place on my "within reach" reference bookshelf. EH

A Taste of Adolphustown, compiled by the Adolphustown Bicentennial Committee. Order from Mrs. W.B.L. Staples, R.R. 2, Napanee, Ontario K7R 3K7. Soft cover, 8½ x 11, ring-bound, 173 pages, indexed, \$10 plus \$2 postage.

This is not a genealogical text, but a cookbook — the first cookbook of the 1984 Bicentennial year which has come to our attention. We review it here because of its historical connection with the Loyalist pioneers of Adolphustown, of the good recipes, and the fact that the cookbook is also designed as a primer on local history, an ingenious and successful idea.

The recipes are interspersed with helpful pointers on cooking, with recipes and suggestions from the past, and with historical tidbits. The divider pages are little works of art — drawings of historical buildings of Adolphustown. What's more, the recipes are great. The ones I have tried have been fast and simple, and while not the ones our ancestors would have used 200 years ago, it's easy to spot the historical connections.

One delightful recipe for Elephant Stew had us laughing for days. The ingredients call for 1 elephant, salt and pepper to taste, and 2 rabbits (optional). "Cut elephant into small bite-sizes pieces. This should take about two months. Add enough brown gravy to cover. Cook over kerosene fire for about four weeks. This will serve 3,000 people. If more are expected two rabbits may be added, but do this only if necessary as most people do not like to find hare in their stew."

A final section deals with Remedies, Herbs, and Old-time hints — with a reminder to consult your doctor before using. You will also find hints on substitutes, measurements (did you know, O All Ye Metricated Canadians, there are 240 milliliters in 1 cup), as well as some useful large quantity recipes (meat loaf for 100).

All of this is at your fingertips in this charming, funny, and delicious book. (P.S. I must

remember never again to review a cookbook before supper). EH

Genealogy: A Selected Bibliography, by Milton Rubincam. ISBN 0-87121-417, 1983. Banner Press, paperback, 7 x 10, 42 pages, \$3.75, plus \$1.00 postage.*

We are delighted to find a fifth, revised and expanded, edition of Milton Rubincam's *Genealogy: A Selected Bibliography* now in print — and even more delighted to find that Canadian research is well represented in its pages.

Mr. Rubincam has always been very knowledgeable about Canadian research, and indeed, has written several articles for *Canadian Genealogist* on the subject. Thus, it is only natural he should be up to date on what is happening in our country, and pleasing to see not only this magazine represented in his pages, but also two contributing editors of CG (Eric Jonassen and Terrence Punch) both of whom are cited for their own basic works, as well as Lois Kernaghan, a frequent contributor.

Milton Rubincam is the dean of genealogists in North America — and that includes Canada. He was a moving spirit in the founding of the Ontario Genealogical Society, today one of the largest genealogical societies on the continent, and has retained and expanded his Canadian contacts over the years. But he has done the same thing in England and Europe, and there is probably not a genealogist in the western world who, at some time or other, has not run across his name.

The *Selected Bibliography* is a working genealogist's bibliography, originally prepared for the Institute of Genealogy and Historical Research at Samford University, with which Mr. Rubincam has been associated for many years. In thirty succinct categories Mr. Rubincam sets out the best of the working references any genealogist should be familiar with, with special attention to those areas in which most North Americans originated.

This is another of those basic (and inexpensive) references we believe should be on every genealogist's bookshelf. Some indication of the esteem in which the work is held by his peers is the fact that the book is now in its fifth edition. May it continue to grow and expand under Milton Rubincam's scholarly eye. GH

WHAT'S IN A NAME

A Queries Section by Elizabeth Hancocks, C.G.

AKERLY: Dr M F Amos, 352 Blythewood Rd, Burlington, ON L7L 2G8. On 27 Apr 1797 at Gageton, NB, Mordecai Strakey m Mary Akerly. Was she a sister of the Loyalists Obediah, James and Oliver Akerly?

ARMSTRONG - YOUNG - GRASS - CUDNEY: Mrs Meda Paterson, 1840 18 A St SW, Calgary, AB T2T 4V9. Wish to share info on Loyalist anc, will reimburse for postage. Edward Armstrong was in Albany gaol before coming to Canada; lived Augusta and Grantham areas; d 1795 before formation of UE lists. Sgt John Young c1756-1808 lived 4 Mile Creek (Virgil) Niagara area. Lt David Grass 1750-1884 (death date must be wrong) lived Niagara and Kingston areas. (?) McQueen (his dau was Ann b 1750s) lived Niagara area; she m Sgt John Young, UE. Ezekiel Cudney c1750-1816 came from Albany, NY, to Virgil/Niagara area.

ATKEY: Marcus V Brewster, 14 Lexington St, Stoneham, MA 02180 USA. Would appreciate any info on Atkey fam, anc or desc of John and/or James Atkey who migrated to Owen Sound, ON, area in 1800s from Isle of Wight, ENG. Maternal ancestry may have included names Stephens and Yelf. Will answer all correspondence.

BLANEY - CALDWELL: Mrs Mary Edith Wegener, 3181 Maple Rd, Newfane, NY 14108 USA. Info needed on Caldwell's who m Blaneys c 1860-70. Caldwell's, children of Henry and Frances Robinson Caldwell. Blaneys, children of Oliver and Lucy Loveless Blaney. Nancy Caldwell m Oliver Blaney; Jane Caldwell m Caldwell Calder Blaney; Henry Caldwell m Frances Blaney.

BUNTS - SOMERVILLE: Mrs. Harry A Denning, Box 505, Turner Valley, AB, T0L 2A0. John Bunts b c1842, d 1907 Dawn twp, Lambton Co. (need his prts), m Amelia Somerville, Aldborough twp, Elgin Co, ONT 1867. Amelia b Rodney twp 1841, d 1940 Detroit, MI. Children: Sarah Catherine 1869 of Nevada, m Andrew Littl b 1887 ONT; Robert John 1870 Nevada, d 1877 Rodney; Duncan Osborne b 1885 Dawn twp, d 1960 Detroit. J H Bunts had land in Rodney in 1853 - was he the above John Henry? William Bunts in Aldborough 1861 with wife Sarah, children Charles and Franklin. Will answer all letters re Bunts name.

CRAIK - DENHAM: Anne Laurie Smith, Rt. 2, Box 144, North Webster, IN 46555 USA. William Craik 1787-1847 and wife Agnes Denham 1792-1862 emigrated from SCOT to Rockburn, QUE. Children: Bell Henderson; Agnes Blackwood; David; Andrew; William; James; Robert; John; Mary McIntosh. Agnes Denham b Lauder, SCOT, d/o James. Wish to contact desc. Any help appreciated.

CREIGHTON - CREATON: Lu Creighton, 17255 Yorktown, Utica, MI 48087 USA. Michael Creaton (Creighton) lived Darlington twp, Durham Co, ON 1830-40s. (Where b, wife?) Children: Barnabas 1810-1860; Elizabeth; Margaret; Estherella; Mary Ann; Thomas; James; John. Descended from Barnabas (Barney, Bernard); wife Rose (Rhoda) ?; d Mariposa twp, Victoria Co. Children: Thomas; Barnabas Jr; John; Ellen; Louisa; Susanna (Dutton); Mary Ann; Elizabeth (Mulvihill); Lavina. Would like to correspond with desc.

CROWDER: N K Crowder, 22 Canter Blvd, Nepean,

ON K2G 2M2. James Crowder Sr b New York c1748, s/o William Sr, m 1. Cornelia Dingman (need data on her death); m 2. Anna ? (probably Eaman). Need data of marriage and their deaths. William Crowder 3rd b New York c1771, s/o James Sr; m Elizabeth Runions (or Renyons) 22 Nov 1803; one son William Henry b 16 June 1805. Need info on desc.

DAVIS - SHAW: Mrs Beryl Shaw, Box 364, Cardston, AB T0K 0K0. Martha Bird Davis b St John's, NFLD, 24 May 1833, c/o George, who came from Dorchester, ENG, to Labrador in early 1800s and was employed by Hudsons Bay Co. Ma's maiden name was Bird from ENG. Martha m Dr William Shaw c1855 in Kentville, NS, moved to AB 1885, later to Agassiz, BC, where she d 5 Feb 1914. Wish to contact desc.

EAMER - GALLINGER - WEART - EAMAN - RUPERT: Mrs Marie Baker Gordon, 3125 Radisson Ave, Windsor, ON N9E 1Y4. Philip Eamer, Michael Gallinger, John Weart, and several Eaman/Ehemann fams were in Mohawk Valley, NY by 1768, and were possibly from PA previously. Origin German. Pader (Peter) Rupert in Schoharie Co before Revolutionary War. Interested in all info and in contact with desc and related fams.

GARTHWAITE - KELL - SERGEANT - BAGLEY: Don Francis, 426 East 85th St, Apt 5-C, New York, NY 10028 USA. Would like to contact all desc of Joseph Garthwaite who arrived in Bellechase (Dorchester) Co, QUE, c1820. His dau Margaret m John Kell 9 Feb 1834 in Frampton or Standon. John Kell, s/o Thomas of Yorkshire, ENG, who d 1827 in Frampton from a fallen tree. Other Dorchester Co surnames I am researching are Sergeant and Bagley.

GRACE: Virginia Moran Hurley, 11 Queensbury St, No. 18, Boston, MA 02215 USA. Richard Grace, s/o Thomas and Johanna (English), m in Halifax, NS, 18 Jan 1880 Emma Grogire, d/o John and Elizabeth (Horn). Need any info on them and their desc.

HAGAR: Myrtle Salter, Rt 5, Box 489, Ft Pierce, FL 33451 USA. Would like info on why two sons of Jonathan Stevenson and Elizabeth Raymond used "Hagar" as given names for sons. Hagar Stevenson b 1848 Canada West and Daniel Hagar b 1860 Canada West.

HILLYARD - WINN: Rose Maria Giambra, 1038 Reedy Dr, Wadsworth, OH 44281 USA. Thomas Hillyard m Elizabeth Winn, b 18 May 1841. Children: William, Robert 1865; Henry 1869; Laura Jenny 1871. Lived in ON. Bishop (Levesque) Anthony b 1801 m Julia b 1803. Children: Anthony 1834 and Amos 1837. Lived in Quebec.

LONDON - HUGHES: Ken Thiede, 426 Shirley St., No. 109, Bismarck, ND 58501 USA. John London b 1827, s/o Thomas and Rosa (need dates), m 1852 Margaret Hughes b 1835. Need info or prts of both and siblings. Siblings of John London: William 1830; Florence 1840; Lura 1834; Roxa 1842; Minerva 1843. Lived in Westmeath twp, Renfrew Co, ON 1851.

LOUGH - DALE - GEHAN: Elaine Sanderson, 138 Metcalf Ave, Red Deer, ALTA T4N 1N8. William Lough, b Co Antrim, IRE, m in Canada to Mary Dale c1824. Need her prts, fam origin. Their son Robert b c1829 m Priscilla Gehan b c1831 (where). Lived Clarence

twp, Russel Co, ON. Fam listed in 1861 census Cumberland twp, Russel Co, then they disappear. Any leads appreciated.

MARSELLUS - LAPOINTE: Robert Marsellus, 470 Martingrove Rd, Islington, ON M9B 4M4. Marcus Marsellus b Williamsburg twp, Dundas Co, ON, 18247, m Maria Lapointe there 1846. Need his prts and gdprts. Was he gds/o Johannes Marsellus, member of the King's Royal Regiment of New York and a UE who settled on lot 20, Con 1, Williamsburg twp in 1784? Would like info on anc and desc of Marsellus and Lapointe fams. Will share info.

MILLION - SUTHERLAND: John Henry, 34 Longbow Square, Agincourt, ON M1W 2W7. Patrick Million c1811-1884, from Leglehid, Innishmaccsaint, Fermanagh, IRE, 1842 to QUE, then Stanley twp Huron Co, ON, 1844-1851, then Colborne twp. Married in 1845 at Goderich a widow, Janet Sutherland b c1818 in Glasgow. What was her maiden name? Any young Sutherland leave a widow in the Goderich or Stanley twp area in mid 1840s. Would like to contact others working on name Million, later generations may be Millian.

LIVINGSTONE: Mrs Ben Lamb Jr, 129 N Kingston Ave, Rockwood TN 37854 USA. Need desc of John Livingstone Sr of Bonshaw or Nine Mile area, PEI. Known children: Donald to Murray River; John of Bonshaw or Nine Mile area, PEI. Known children: Donald to Murray River; John of Bonshaw; a dau m MacDonald, lived Canoe Cove; a son was preacher in Churchill area. Son Donald had children who disappeared. Need info. Jane m James Spears of Sheet Harbour, NS; Catherine m Nailor, had William; Emma m Dr G S Lockhart and went West; Sarah m John Murray; Huldah m 1. Rev Cedric Campbell, 2. MacKinnie; 3 M N MacLeod. **PRIOR:** Sharon M Dubeau, 96 Ranstone Gardens, Scarborough, ON M1K 2V1. Peter Prior, s/o Thomas and Eva, b c1834 ENG, to Holland twp, Grey Co, ON, c1860, innkeeper at Walter's Falls; m 1860 Susan, d/o John and Elizabeth Walter. Children: Elizabeth 1862 m Mr Teft; John T 1863-1935; Sarah 1866 m Mr Teft; Charlotte 1868 m Clarke Boyle; William 1874; Susan 1876-1932 m William Clarke. Seek desc.

RASTALL - GILBERT: Mrs Joan Mackie, 69 Emmaline Cr, Agincourt, ON M1S 1L1. Benjamin Rastall b c1886 London, ENG, d Toronto 1864, m Sarah Ann Eliz Gilbert b c1887 ENG (where), d Toronto 1926. Searching for any info on prts, siblings.

RYAN - ANDREWS: June A Westbury, 277 Montgomery Ave, Winnipeg, MAN R3L 1T1. My great gdma and her second husband arrived Napier, New Zealand per "Halcione" 4 July 1874 "from Canada". I need to know which Canadian port this ship sailed from. Any advice would be appreciated.

SCOTT: Jerry Scott, 25 Brimmer St, Brewer, ME 04412 USA. Frank P Scott b Mar 1830 Saint John, NB or SCOT. Lived in Saint John moved to Springfield, Maine 1874 with four children: Mary C 1868; Frank P Jr 1864; Siddies J 1866; Elmer 1870.

SHERMAN - FARR - MCDONALD: William D Sherman, 5423 Raeford Rd, Fayetteville, NC 28305 USA. James Philomen Sherman b Wolfe Island, Frontenac Co, ON, c1833, m Celetia Farr, d/o John C and Julia (McDonald) of Cayuga twp, Haldimand Co. They lived in Walsingham twp, Norfolk Co, 1861. Who were prts of James?

SHEWELT: Anne M Baines, 1023 Lakeway Blvd, Lethbridge, ALTA T1K 3E3. Katie Shewelt b c1817, d/o Peter and Mary (Kester) of Brock twp, Ontario Co, ON, m Peter Ryckman? Want birth, marriage and death dates and places for Katie.

SMITH - POMBERT: Karen Hubbard, 33½ Spring Ave,

Dartmouth, NS B2W 1X8. John Joseph Smith, s/o John A and Mary Ann (McDermott), b 16 Aug 1872 Barrie, ON, m Malvina Pombert (in ON?) Where was she b, when, prts. Children: Francis; Ina (both b Barrie); Marie; Eileen; Florence; Wilbur; Harry; Norman; George, all b Kamloops, BC. Any info appreciated.

SMITH - SIMPSON - THOMPSON - WELLS: Mrs Lauren Foster-MacLeod, 526 Gladstone, No. 3, Ottawa ON K1R 5P1. Carline Wells b Kent, ENG, 1845, d Montreal 1944, m Frank Smith b 1841 Saint John, NB, d 1916 Montreal. Children: George 1866-1932; William A 1889-1942 m Pearl Innis; Francis P 1870-72; Alfred G 1881-83; Charles Wesley 1877-97; Clara Jane 1877-1943 m Frederick Thompson; Frank; Herbert; Alice m George Simpson lived Ottawa; Malide m Mr Elliott. Contact sought with desc or relations.

SPROULE - SPROUL: Mrs Shirley Nelson, 52 Springfield Ave, Red Deer, ALTA T4N 0C7. John Sproul b 1771 IRE, d 1861 Westrook, NS, m Sarah Orr, also b IRE. Children: Letitia; Samuel; James; Sarah. Seek any info on these people.

THRASHER: Mrs Marjorie Fennell, 619 Norman Ave, North Bay, ON P1B 8C2. Philomen Thrasher c1798-1853 b US. Who were his prts? Had a bro killed at Battle of the Windmill at Prescott, ON. Children: George; Philomen; Abraham; Margaret; Hiram; John; Elizabeth. First wife was Elizabeth Curry, d/o Ephriam, UE, of Edwardsburgh; second wife was Mary Bird-whistle.

TIMMONS: Jack Timmons, 298 George St, New Glasgow, NS B2H 5K9. Researching the name Timmons. Would appreciate hearing from any person either related to, or of the name Timmons, and from any other persons who may be able to assist my research.

TOTTEN: Gary R Cooper, 32 Ridgewood Place, Cambridge, ON N1S 4B4. Henry Totten b 1847 IRE, s/o Henry and Catherine, m Isabella Cox, d/o Peter and Margaret Jane, in London twp, Middlesex Co, ON, 14 Aug 1877. Would like prts and siblings of Henry and Catherine Totten and of Peter Cox, b 13 Mar 1828, d 15 Feb 1895, and his wife Margaret Jane, b 25 Apr 1834, d 6 Dec 1902, probably at London, ON.

WELSH: Mrs Bev Welsh, 59 Rathburn Rd, Islington, ON M9A 1R4. Charles Welsh b c1813 ON (ma was Margaret ?), m Mary (who). Was in N Gwillimbury twp, York Co, 1851; in Maryborough twp, Wellington Co, 1861, and in Gosfield twp, Essex Co, 1871 and 81. Children: Mary E 1833 m George McCreery; Daniel or Donald 1839 m Susan S Smith; Philip 1849 m Frances Ann (who); Thomas Henry 1852 m Mary Josette (who); Charles; Mary; Philip; Francis; Thomas bd Cotta cem, Essex Co. Any info welcome.

WINDOVER - WENDOVER: Mrs. Margaret Pridmore, 426 Church St, Windsor, ON N9A 4S9. John Windover Jrs m Lois Pringle 1810; Jacob settled in Cramahe twp, after 1814; Peter m Rebecca Hoffman; Stephen and fam moved from Cramahe to Wisconsin c1850; David m Amelia George, Bath, 1817; Betsy m David Chatterton 1819. Were all these children of John and Catherine Windover? Any vital records of Windovers appreciated.

YOUNG - SMITH: Stephen C Young, 817 E 300 N, Provo, UT 84601 USA. John Young m Harriet Smith 12 Feb 1846 in Toronto, ON (Home District Marriages). Who were their prts? First two sons b there: Francis 1847; John Jr c1849. Did John or Harriet have any other fam in Canada as both were b ENG.

CLASSIFIED

WANTED: LOYALISTS OF THE MOHAWK VALLEY -

Any and all anecdotes, history, family lore for book. Please be as specific as possible on names, dates and place of residence. Any military history as applicable to family is welcome. However, the main emphasis will be on the family — how they suffered for their loyalty, any arrests and harrassments, what type of land and/or business was confiscated and how they journeyed to Canada. All contributors will be duly noted and recognized in book. Don't worry about form. Author is a professional and will re-write. Let's make sure as many Mohawk Valley families as possible will be remembered! Doris Swarhout, R.D. Box 118, Deansboro, NY 13328, USA.

LAMBTON COUNTY FAMILIES - Will search private collection of local history, family records, etc., neighboring counties also, by surname or individual, by township or area. Send SASE for more information on prices. L.K. Harris, Asphodel Heights Box 73, R.R. 3, Hastings, Ontario K0L 1Y0.

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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.

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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.

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