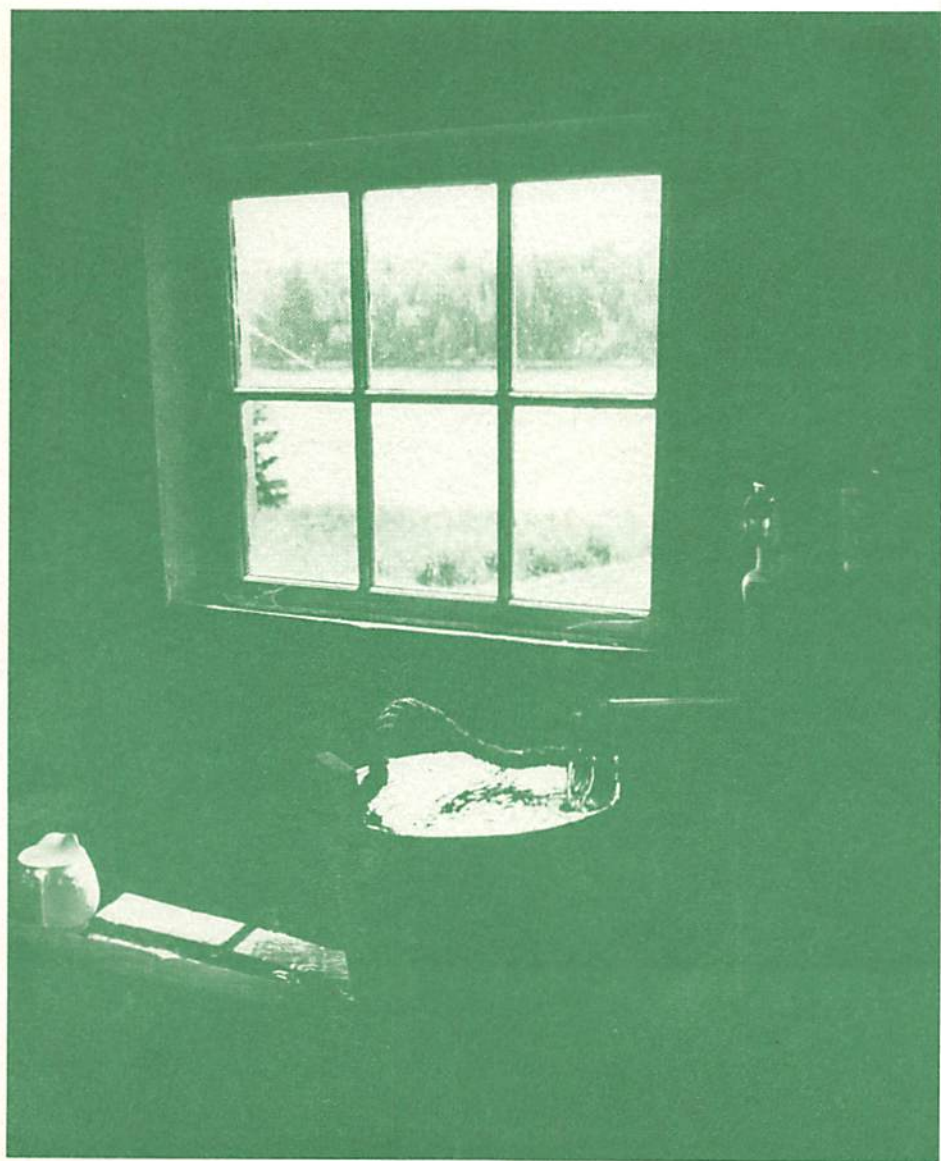
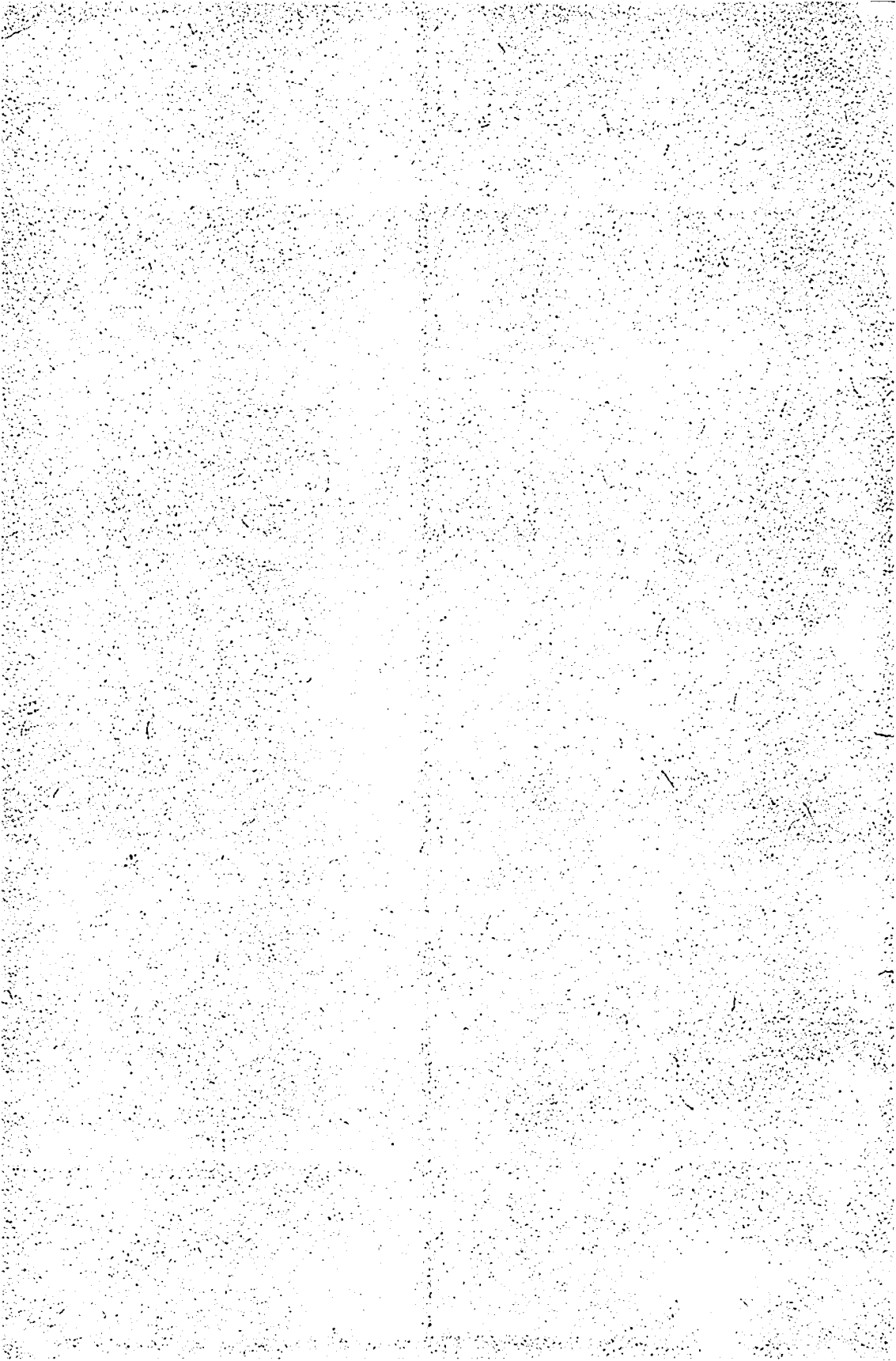


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Canadian Genealogist is a quarterly magazine published by Generation Press, 172 King Henrys Boulevard, Agincourt, Ontario M1T 2V6. Subscriptions are \$20 annually (postage paid) for the calendar year (1 January - 31 December). The editors invite articles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

Editors

George Hancocks
Elizabeth Hancocks,
C.G.

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

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

Contributing Editors

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

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

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Coverline: Cool and inviting, this pioneer kitchen at King's Landing in New Brunswick is still in use. A spring provides the constantly running source of fresh water.

AS OTHERS SEE IT

Many of you continue to send us comments and letters, which we greatly appreciate. This year has been a year of decision for your two editors and publishers, since in January we launched into the publishing business full time. A full load of writing, research and publishing now occupies both of us, and increasingly other members of our family. All the more reason we appreciate your letters, and try (sometimes not very promptly, but hopefully consistently) to acknowledge them all.

That's why this letter from **Marion Belanger** of the East Georgian Bay Historical Foundation made our day when we received it. She writes:

"The East Georgian Bay Historical Foundation wishes to announce that we have received notification from the Ontario Historical Society that our Historical Journal has won a special award for merit in 1982. [*The award was presented at the society's annual convention in Sudbury on 18 June 1983.*] I wish to give Generation Press a special vote of thanks for their book review last year in CANADIAN GENEALOGIST. I am sure that your kind comments were used in some part to bring our books to the attention of those reviewing for the award.

The East Georgian Bay Historical Society now has a new volume out, every bit as good as the previous volumes. We are delighted with the journal's success, and commend it to every one of you with an interest in Simcoe County.

Pat Mestern of Fergus, Ontario writes to advise that the Fergus sesqui-centennial was a great success, and about a new two-volume set of genealogy and history of the Fergus (Wellington County) area.

"If you look at the book for content it is one of the most comprehensive and complete histories of Fergus, with all aspects of past and present history covered. *Looking Back* has been well received in the community and I do hope it will sell well across Canada," she says.

"For those interested in Fergus area history it is a must! I must sell 1,000 sets in order to cover all my costs (including a \$3,000 loan — for the town did not give one penny to this project *free!* Scottish community, eh!).

"Thanks again for your . . . genuine and sincere interest in Canadian History. It's great to know there are a few dedicated history buffs out there. I sure appreciate the work you are personally doing in the history field with Generation Press.

We had a great letter from Molly E. Estall — about three pages crammed full of interesting information and tidbits — but one section particularly pleased us, and we'd like to share it.

"I thoroughly enjoyed 'Grandmother's Note Book' and found myself rereading a bit of family record written by Nora Wilmot (a cousin now dead) called 'Aunt Lizzie Reminisces' — four pages single-space typing. Aunt Lizzie was cousin to me. She was a daughter of Allan Wilmot, eldest son of Samuel Street Wilmot (U.E., 1774-1856) of Newcastle, Ont. Nora spent some time talking with cousin Lizzie with a view to writing it down while there was still time, so she was taking notes as it went along. Elizabeth W. (1844-1936) describes some of her childhood on their farm, attending country school (Shaw's, between Bowmanville and Newcastle on Highway 2), later a private girl's school in Port Hope — and the high point — an invitation to the Ball given for Edward, Prince of Wales, at Victoria Hall in Cobourg in 1860. Told from the point of view of a sixteen-year-old it is quite delightful."

Molly asks us if we would be interested in publishing the reminiscence. Our answer is a resounding "Yes!" We are particularly interested in publishing first-hand material that may never have seen the light, particularly if we can also get photos and/or illustrations to accompany it. Reminiscences are the raw materials of history, and particularly valuable when they are from diaries, or are taken down accurately at the time — especially when they mention events and other people. Don't hesitate to send us such material for publication, even if it verges more on biography than genealogy per se. We particularly like it when you may have acquired enough information on your ancestor to do a biographical sketch of him, whatever he may have been or done, whatever his station in life. In fact, if he was 'not famous' rather than well known, so much

the better. It's always more difficult to paint accurate portraits of those who weren't at centre stage, and material on them is, therefore, so much more welcome.

Mark Gallop writes: "I just wanted to enclose with my renewal my appreciation for the tremendous effort you put into your magazine. It compares very favourably with my two other genealogical magazines, *Genealogists' Magazine* and the *Register*."

"I particularly enjoy the articles detailing individual searches rather than just accounts of a family. Gordon Crouse's article in Vol. 4, No. 4 was the best example of this I've seen yet. I hope that at some stage I will be able to contribute to the CANADIAN GENEALOGIST."

Many thanks, Mark. We'll look forward to your contribution.

Allen E. Jewitt Sr. sent us a copy of his *Early Canadian Marriages in Erie County, New York 1879-1880* and says: "I have also completed extracting the persons who claimed Canada as their birthplace in the 1850 Census for the Towns, City of Buffalo. I am presently working on the Census for the Towns in Erie County for the same year. The first part of the Birth extractions in Buffalo Records will also be ready soon."

"Our publications have been well received but sales are very slow . . ." Anyone who has had cause to consult Mr. Jewitt's massive compilation of Canadian material extracted from Niagara Frontier records (see CANADIAN GENEALOGIST, Vol. 4, No. 4, 1982, pp. 205-207) will be quick to realize just what a service Mr. Jewitt is performing for Canadian researchers. The research half of Generation Press (Libby) has used this material in a number of instances when all other avenues seemed closed, and has, thereby picked up the faint track of the missing ancestor who "went west". From the Canadian point of view, this meant a hundred per cent of time to the U.S., and if from Southern Ontario almost always through the Niagara gateway.

Mr. Jewitt's works deserve to be not only in every serious genealogical library in Ontario, but also in the collections of every researcher who has Canadian/U.S. connections.

In another vein, I had an interesting letter from N.K. Crowder of Nepean, Ontario. He writes:

"The 'Loyalists of Sorel' in Volume 4,

No. 2 was excellent. As a companion piece may I suggest a reprint of 'The Temporary Settlement of Loyalists at Machiche, P.Q.' by Wilbur H. Sieburt from the *Royal Society of Canada 1914 Proceedings and Transactions Third Series Volume VIII*. It has a lot of interesting background information for all of us with Loyalist ancestors, many of whose families were quartered at Machiche.

"I recently enrolled in the TVOntario Academy on Computers and asked for advice or suggestions on hardware and software for genealogical purposes. At present I have files on 1,200 Crowders averaging 1,000 characters per file; eventually I expect to have about 25,000 files on Crowders and related families. The reply from TVOntario was that you are a member of the Academy and have a particular interest in applications of this nature, therefore I should get in touch with you. Can you suggest anything?"

I am ashamed to say that I have not yet answered Mr. Crowder's letter for the simple reason that I was deluged with letters on genealogical uses of computers after putting my name on the TVOntario list. All of which told me there are a lot of you out there looking for genealogical programs for your computers, and too many for me to enter into personal correspondence with. As I am sure those of you with computers realize, the computer itself can very quickly become an absorbing passion — one which ultimately requires as much expertise as genealogy itself.

I have, however, been fascinated to watch the development of good genealogical computer programs in the U.S. over the past few years, and have just recently decided to import and sell one of those I consider excellent — the Family Roots program by Quinsept. I can hear the howls already!

I consider myself very much a 'learner' in the genealogical computing area, and do not dare to set myself up as an 'expert' to advise other people on things they ought to do. However, I am trying to come to grips with the computer revolution on genealogy, and if those of you who are interested in computers will accept me on that level, then perhaps we can all learn together. In the U.S., incidentally, this is called "Networking".

Accordingly, in the Spring of 1984, I

plan to run a one-day genealogical computer seminar in Toronto (if plans work out as expected). It will cover some very basic ground: What the computer will do, and what it won't; How to choose a micro; What the Family Roots Program will do for you. It will employ people who use computers every day, who are competent to teach them, and who are a lot better at it than I am (even though I use a computer every day myself in my publishing work). It will be very different from other computer seminars you may have participated in, however, in that our aim is to keep it quite small (no more than about 20 in the group, and run it more than once, if necessary); and give everyone who attends at least an hour (more if possible) hands-on experience with the Roots program. The hardware will be Apple; the software Roots.

Having attended a number of seminars in the U.S. at which genealogical software was demonstrated I have come to realize just how personal a matter computer instruction needs to be, and how much actual hands-on experience is necessary. I intend to walk slow, but 'make distance'. If you're interested, drop me a line at 172 King Henrys Boulevard, Agincourt, Ontario, M1T 2V6. Include not only your name, address, postal code and interest areas, but also your area code and telephone number. But please — on this one, don't expect me to answer your letters or give you personal advice. I will, however, keep you posted on what's going on, and you may expect to see more information on computers appearing in upcoming issues of CG.

It's always nice to get a line like this written across the renewal envelope. "Keep up the good work. I love it. Best mag in the business." Thanks Barry Campbell of Winnipeg.

I was also pleased to hear from Donald A. McKenzie of Ottawa, and author of *Death Notices from The Christian Guardian, 1836-1850* that his book is selling well. It certainly saves a lot of file-checking! He writes: "A good many of my sales were a direct result of an article about it that appeared in the *Ottawa Citizen* in January. One man in Glengarry who bought a copy as a result of that article wrote a week or so ago with a cheque to cover the cost of another copy for me to send to a relative in Peterborough. He said he had found many references to various branches of his

family."

Keep it up, Donald. Genealogists love it!

William L. Carman of Philadelphia has written us about the *County Marriage Registers of Ontario* series, which will shortly expand with the addition of volumes on Durham, Toronto City, and Lennox-Addington. He writes:

"The book [*Hastings*] without question is an absolutely great resource and it will prove invaluable in helping me to track down Carman and related ancestors from Madoc, Marmora, Sidney and Thurlow Townships.

"After I have had a chance to digest the accumulated materials received, I will place an additional order along with some potential corrections, which you may wish to make in subsequent editions. (I suspect that the original transcribers may have had a good deal of trouble in interpreting the original handwriting as I have unearthed a few spellings which I know are incorrect, such as Carman spelled Corman and Gawley spelled as Ganley."

This interesting letter came my way via Hans Birk, whose genealogical contacts never cease to astonish me. It comes from Andrew Jaxa-Debicki of Toronto who writes:

"In 1958 I left Poland with my wife and children and immigrated to Canada. And so it was that my family, after centuries of Polish roots, found itself in Canada, as a direct result of the cataclysmic events during and following the Second World War. In a copy of the CANADIAN GENEALOGIST, Vol. 1, No. 2, 1979, which I received from a friend, I note with satisfaction that there are a number of Polish names.

"I would very much like our family name to be recorded in the Canadian Heraldic Archives and in the CANADIAN GENEALOGIST, and enclose heraldic details of the family Jaxa-Debicki, of the family crest — Gryf."

Accordingly, we are proud to be able to preserve this description of the Polish family Jaxa-Debicki, as prepared by Mr. Andrew Jaxa-Debicki, and would be pleased to consider other such requests from families who would like to see that somewhere in print in Canada the family connection with Old World is preserved.

"The Polish family Debicki takes its name from the lands of Debica, in the area of Pilzno (near Krakow). The family roots

originate from the pre-Piast period (X century) from Jaxa of Ruszcza with the crest Gryf.

"The Jaxa family was a powerful knightly family at the time of the formation of the Polish nation (X century) and during its earliest centuries. The family defended the Polish borders, built churches and monasteries and participated in the Crusades. One of the Jaxa's initiated a dukedom of Gryf dynasty which ruled in Pomorze (Pomerania, XII-XV century).

"Jaxa serves as a family by-name of several other Polish families as well. By-names originated in ancient time to distinguish old families using the same crest. The title of 'hrabia' (count) in the family Debicki is of Swedish origin, dating back to 1589, confirmed by Ludwik Debicki in 1789 and was used only in his family line; the line is died out. I have established an extensive family tree on the basis of numerous Polish heraldic sources.

"Description of crest Gryf according to Niesiecki (1855): 'On a red background is the white emblem the front of which resembles an eagle with hooked beak and protruding tongue and with two wings opening as if readying for flight. The lower part of the emblem is that of a lion standing on its hind legs with raised tail. Above the crown stands half an eagle and one trumpet.'

"(Based on the following sources — authors: K. Niesiecki, A. Boniecki, J. Dunin-Borkowski, S. Konarski)."

Catherine St. John of Toronto wrote us some time ago, and we have been meaning to get her letter into print with some additional background information on her P.E.I. connection. She writes:

"There were a few misprints in my article [*Six P.E.I. letters: absentee landlords and the Canadian connection*," Vol. 4, No. 1, 1982, pp. 13-23] which may well have originated from mistakes in my typing. The most misleading ones were:

"First page, third line after the introduction 'when he had removed in 1830' should read '1850'. And on the rough map, the dotted line indicates the Parish Boundary & the heavy black lines indicates the main roads (this has been reversed in the printing). On the page after the map, 'Letter Three' should be 'Letter Four'.

"Incidentally, since I sent you this material, I have been in touch with a direct descendant of Robert & Lillias Dempster of

Oshawa. He is Doctor Steve Pierdon, a pediatrician at Detroit Childrens' Hospital. His great-grandfather was John Robert Pierdon, eldest of the six children of Margaret Dempster and Richard Pierdon. Evidently John Robert moved to Sarnia as a youth and later settled in Port Huron, Michigan. I am indebted to Brian Winter of the Whitby Historical Society for this — he spotted one of my queries about five years ago and sent me the address of a Miss Pierdon (late of Willowdale, Ontario) who, it turned out, was in poor health and didn't want to become involved. She sent me a courteous letter in which she said she had *thrown out all her old family papers* because she had lost interest. After that the trail grew cold again until about 18 months ago I got Steve Pierdon's letter — he had written to Whitby Historical Society and Brian Winter advised him to contact me. A mutually rewarding correspondence has been going on ever since. We even had a visit from Steve and his wife early this year. They stopped off on their return journey from visiting friends in Thornhill. They're a young couple, late twenties, and he is a real enthusiast. He was thrilled to get a photo-copy of his great-great-great grandfather's letter. He hadn't previously known that some of his ancestors came from Scotland, and was intrigued with the part of the family tree which is common to both of us."

There are those queries again! You never know what you'll find when you run one, and if you never submit one, you'll never know for sure.

Thanks for all your letters. We welcome every one.

Some abandoned cemeteries in Northumberland County, Ontario

Compiled by Allan N. Birney

Northumberland County, Ontario, while not exactly a genealogical stumbling block, is an area of the province about which not much has been printed. That's why we welcome this submission from genealogist Allan N. Birney. Raised in Haldimand and Percy Townships, east of Cobourg, Mr. Birney had had a long-time interest in local history, particularly that of the Strickland Family — Samuel, Catherine Parr Traill, Susannah Moodie, et al.

Mr. Birney advises he has been actively researching family and local history since 1974, including the Thomas Birney family that came to the Cobourg and Peterborough area in 1820 from So. Fermanagh, Ireland, and other Birney and Berney families in Ontario, New Brunswick, Western Canada, Massachusetts, and California.

Peripheral family interests include the Andrew Inglis family (his grandmother Birney's family) that came to Cramahe and Percy Townships from Scotland in the early 1830s, the Peter Inglus family of Inglis Falls, Owen Sound, and his mother's family, the Bulls.

This latter family came from England in the early to mid-1600s, to Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and New York States; then into Quebec and Ontario at the time of the American Revolution. The Bulls were Quakers, fled the U.S. because of their resistance to take arms, and were pioneers of Bloomfield, Ontario, Banta Town near Warkworth, and some of the Quaker communities in the eastern townships of Quebec.

Mr. Birney's interest in the local history of Haldimand and Percy Townships in Northumberland County led directly to these cemetery recordings. We hope they will prove of value to searchers in an area that is just beginning to uncover its roots.

While researching history of the Birney, Bull and Inglis families I realized that unless someone captured the information that is still available within some abandoned cemeteries, the information will be lost forever.

This documentation is from a few cemeteries in Northumberland County that have been abandoned. A few people show some interest or concern but there is no attempt to improve them or to maintain them. Therefore, within another decade, the remaining stones may have disappeared.

The documentation is as accurate as possible, entering the information from the stones exactly as I read it. Any notes or statements within brackets () are notes from my own knowledge, or from my family's knowledge or from research material. I hope this documentation will be of assistance to others.

ABANDONED CEMETERY, CRAMAHE TOWNSHIP

Location: N½ Lot 11, Con. 8, Cramahe Twp.

1. CARR, Abram, died 23 October 1886, aged 85 years.
2. CARR, infant son of Ira & Barbara, died October 1870, aged 5 days.
3. CARR, Abraham, died 23 October 1886, aged 85 years 1 month 9 days;
wife Rodah, died 22 April 1902, aged 93 years 2 months.
4. CARR, Elizabeth, wife of Geo., died 12 September 1876, aged 20 years.
Charlotte, wife of Geo., died 13 February 1880, aged 34 years.
Martha J., wife of Geo., died 26 August 1889, aged 20 years.
Annie, died 27 December 1895, aged 20 years.
Abraham, died 19 March 1900, aged 26 years.
(Note: George is buried in the Christian Church Cemetery, east of Morganston, Ontario. He is the grandfather of Mrs. Turner (Mildred) Ostrom, living near Warkworth, Ontario in 1976.)
5. CARR, William, son of James & Nancy, died 23 June 1855, 21 years.
6. CARR, James, died 25 September 1865, aged 57 years 2 months.
7. ROBINSON, George, died 4 October 1875, aged 73 years 3 months.
8. ROBINSON, Ann, wife of George, of Cramahe, died 21 September 1869, aged 61 years.
9. TAYLOR, John, died 8 April 1887, aged 45 years.
10. TAYLOR, James Henry, son of John & Mary, died 29 July 1868.
11. VANWICKLIN, Garret, died 23 April 1848, aged 85 years;
wife Rachel, died 29 November 1829, aged 69 years.
12. VANWICKLIN, Phebe, daughter of Abram & Elizabeth, died 11 October 1830, aged 11 years.
13. VANWICKLIN, Polly, daughter of Abram & Elizabeth, died 17 September 1832, aged 25 years.
14. VANWICKLIN, Prudence, daughter of Abram & Elizabeth, died 21 March, 1830, aged 8 years.

ABANDONED CEMETERY, CRAMAHE TOWNSHIP

Location: Lot 30, Con. 10, Cramahe Township

Known as Red Cloud Cemetery

1. HOPKINS, Eliza DANIELS, wife of J.W. (no dates).
2. ARKILS, Joseph, died 24 December 1876, aged 25 years.
3. HAYNES, George, 1857-1930.
wife Grace SALTER 1859-1930.
son Edward Roy 1886-1938.
4. HAYNES, Handley D., son of George & Grace. Died 1 January 1900, aged 4 years 9 months.
5. SMITH, Mary A. 1916-1917.
6. JOHNSON, George, died 15 September 1875, aged 1 month.
William H., died 5 April 1876, aged 2 weeks.
sons of William & Mary.
7. SOMERVILLE, William, 1872-1940.

- wife Carrie SAMIS, died 23 November 1906, aged 27 years 9 months 5 days.
 son Hayden, died 4 October 1906, 1 year 3 months.
8. FERGUSON, John, died 13 September 1867, aged ? years 4 months 14 days.
 9. FERGUSON, Belinda, wife of John, died 11 June 1867.
 10. FERGUSON, Philemon, died 16 December 1863, aged 32 years 10 months 8 days.
 11. FERGUSON, Daniel, died 10 August 1903, aged 75 years.
 12. FERGUSON, Jane, died 15 March 1908, aged 74 years.
 13. PUFFER, Dora Louise, daughter of Robert & Martha, died 2 September 1888.
 14. TWEED, Jane, wife of Thomas, died 188?, aged 78 years.
 15. SAMIS, Colin, died 27 May 1892, aged 57 years 4 months.
 16. BARRETT, Chester, 1821-1898.
 wife Elizabeth BRAD, 1823-1897.
 17. BRINTNELL, Mary Martha, daughter of Asa & Laury, died 28 April ?.
 Claresy Ann, died 5 May 1862, aged 4 years.
 Harford Ashley, died 30 September 1874, aged 5 months.
 18. BRINTNELL, Byard Wesley, son of Asa & Laura J.
 Died 21 September 1880, aged 19 years 9 months.
 19. BRINTNELL, Clarrisa A., born 29 March 1858, died 1 May 1862.
 Harford A., born 26 April 1874, died 30 September 1874.
 Asa, born 9 April 1830.
 Laura, born 15 July 1829.
 George, died 19 August 1887, aged 82 years 7 months.
 Sarah, wife of George, died 5 March 1871, aged 64 years.
 20. BRINTAL (may not be correct spelling), George, died 9 June 1863, aged 24 years.
 21. TUCK, T. Harrison, 1849-1919; wife Margaret ELLIS, 1857-1930. Douglas, 1884-1893.
 22. BULL, John, died 18 July 1896, aged 74 years 7 months;
 wife Susan MILLER, died 16 March 1896, aged 69 years 3 months.
 MASTERS, Archie C., died 23 July 1899, aged 22 years.
 Freddie, died 18 August 18?, aged 10 years.
 (sons of Philip Masters and Adelaide BULL, grandsons of John & Susan BULL).
 23. MASTERS, Fred S., son of P. & A., died 9 August 1881, aged 9 years 11 months 12 days. (probably the same person as shown on the BULL stone).
 24. JOHNSON, Ester, died 29 March 1863, aged 2 years 1 month 21 days.
 James H., died 13 October 1869, aged 21 days.
 children of John & Mary A.
 25. WALKER, Robert, died 1 September 1902, aged 72 years 10 months;
 wife Sarah A., died 27 September 1905, aged 70 years 4 months.
 26. WALKER, Amarilla, died 7 June 1858, aged 9 months, daughter of Robert & Sarah.
 27. PERRY, Mary Grace, died 27 April 1878, daughter of Avery H. & Mary, aged 4 months 27 days.

Grave markers not present for the following; information gathered from family research.

- BULL, Orval Adolphus, born 28 January 1847, died 6 February 1932, son of John & Susan;
wife Thereza Louise COOK (Adopted daughter of Chas. H & Lydia BULL)
Children: John Clayton, born 15 December 1875, died 8 March 1878.
Laura Mae, born 26 August 1884, died 25 July 1886.
Mabel Grace, born 11 January 1887, died 7 April 1888.
- BULL, Charles, H., died 1874, brother of John, son of Amos & Martha;
wife Lydia.
- BULL, William Henry, born 12 March 1898, died 24 March 1901, son of Chas. H.
BULL & Elsie FORSYTH; grandson of John & Susan.
- BULL, John Clayton, born 15 December 1875, died 8 March 1878, son of Orval
A. Bull & Louisa Cook.

ABANDONED CEMETERY, HALDIMAND TOWNSHIP

Location: NW¼ Lot 4, Con. 7, Haldimand Twp.

Known as Russ Cemetery

1. HILL, (Top of stone is missing, but my father remembers the names of the family). Mr. & Mrs. Robert HILL and their children: Jack, James, David, Mary Jane.
2. PRATT, George T., 1865-1941. wife Elizabeth RITCHIE, 1880-1950.
3. RUSS, Eliza Jane, born 18 February 1845, died 26 October 1928.
Harrison, born 30 June 1848, died 22 March 1906, aged 58 years.
4. HARTFORD, William, ?6-?4?; wife Nellie BRIGHT, daughter of Mr. & Mrs. David BRIGHT, died 19 September 1910, aged 42 years.
5. HARTFORD, William, 1877-1940, (may be the same as the William above).
6. WHITE, William, born 18 March 1829, died 7 July 1874;
wife Elisabeth KIRKLAND, born 18 August 1828, died 18 January 1913.
son Thomas K., died 16 April 1874, aged 9 years.
7. LONG, John A., died 29 December 1859, aged 59 years 9 months.
8. PROUT, John, son of William & Rachael, died 23 January 1873, aged 18 years 6 months.
9. PORTER, W.H. (Henry), born 29 June 1860, died 30 June 1943;
wife Elizabeth MILLER, aged 47 years 5 months.
Mariah A., 1852-1866.
Martha J., 1853-1867.
Melissa, 1855-1856.
10. BABY P. (probably the infant son of Bruce & Geneva PORTER (nee MINOR), stillborn 1926; information from my mother's scrapbook).
11. PORTER, Melissa, daughter of Eliphalet & Hannah, died 13 February 1856, aged 1 year 7 months.
12. PORTER, Elisha, died 12 August 1854, 77 years.
13. PORTER, Electa, wife of Elisha, died 20 February 1866, aged 84 years.
14. PORTER, Hannah, wife of Eliphalet, died 5 November 1869, aged 48 years.

15. THURSTON, Sarah Adelaide, daughter of John & Elizabeth, died 17 April 1871, aged 11 years 7 months 10 days.
16. THURSTON, William, died 14 May 1874, aged 26 years 11 months 19 days.
17. THURSTON, John, died 11 December 1898, aged 81 years 3 months.
18. THURSTON, ?, died 13 March 1868, aged 22 years.
19. SPINKS, Johnie T., son of Merritt & Emma, born 8 March 1888, died 28 April 1895.
20. SPINKS, Lillie, died 18?
21. RUSS, Mary, wife of Jonathan, died 9 April 1862, aged 70 years 10 months 5 days. (Jonathan RUSS was a surveyor).
22. BESWETHERICK, John, died 4 August 1886, aged 79 years.
23. COCKS, John, died 24 March 1870, aged 53 years, native of Cornwall England.
24. COCKS, Joseph H., died 1 April 1853, aged 13 years 5 months.
25. COCKS, Elizabeth, died 20 May 1849, aged 7 years 11 months.
26. RICHEY, William T., died 20 June 1900, aged 53 years.
27. RICHEY, John, died 8 October 1875, aged 61 years.
28. CARPENTER, Richard, died 3 December 1888, aged 37 years.
29. TINNEY, William, son of Alice & John, died 8 July 1877, aged 1 year.
30. TINNEY, Joseph, died 12 July 1865, aged 18 years 6 months.
31. TINNEY, Joseph, died 185?
John, died 1859.
Richard, died 1860, children of William & Sarah TINNEY.
32. BRADLEY, Sarah, wife of George W., died 11 April 1840.
33. SWEET, Eliza Elizabeth, died June 1859.
Hiram Lewis, died November 1872, aged 3 years 3 months.
children of ? & Ruth SWEET.
34. S?ONS, ?ge, died 5 March 1876, aged 84 years.
35. FOX, Daniel, son of Smith & Lucy Ann, died 22 September 1860, aged 6 years 7 months.
36. JOICE, Martha, wife of William, died 29 November 1868, aged 45 years.
(This plot also contains the graves of two BIRNEY children, infant sons of John Alberet & Jessie May INGLIS, brothers of my father; Harry Nelson BIRNEY, born 16 May 1905, died 25 May 1905, name and dates of the other sone are unknown).
37. JOICE, George, died 11 December 1877, aged 34 years, son of William & Martha. (Martha was a BECK).
38. BESWETHERICK, John Franklin, died 26 June 1878, infant son of Jos. & Laura.
39. BULL, Sarah GRAHAM, wife of Emery BULL, died 24 May 1879, aged 25 years 8 months.
40. GRAHAM, Mary Ann, died 12 October 1879, aged 8 months.
Manley, died 2 May 1879, aged 1 year 4 months.
children of William & Mary.

ABANDONED CEMETERY, MURRAY TOWNSHIP

Location: W½ Lot 16, Con. 5 Murray Township; a small plot in the middle of a farmer's field, south of the Wooler agricultural grounds; protected by a concrete block retaining wall and railing.

Two grave stones: ABEL SCOTT, died 8 October 1871, aged 88 years 10 months.
HANNAH SCOTT, died 7 March 1864, aged 77 years 9 months 3 days.

A plaque between the stones read: PIONEER SETTLERS AND LIFELONG RESIDENTS ABEL SCOTT 1782-1873 (centennial emblem) HANNAH BELL 1796-1864

ABANDONED CEMETERY, PERCY TOWNSHIP

Location: Village of Warkworth, behind the Roman Catholic Church.

1. MAHONY, Michael, died 18 September 1863, aged 80 years.
wife Mary FITZGERALD, died 22 November 1872, aged 85 years.
(erected by their daughter, Catherine).
2. LADUCK, Philomen, wife of Anthony, died 5 May 1861, aged 22 years.
3. RINE, Stasia, died 15 July 1854, aged 50 years.
Michael, died 6 August 1852, aged 35 years.
Bridget, died 10 August 1850, aged 28 years.
4. DUNLAY, John, who died in Seymour Township 4 February 1856, aged 40 years.
5. DOYLE, James, died 28 February 1853, aged 1 year 9 months.
6. MCGILLEN, Mary, wife of John, died 23 February 1875, aged 35 years 10 months.
7. CRAIG, Bridgett, wife of William, died 12 April 1873, aged 35 years.
8. KENNEDY, Philip John, infant son of William & Elizabeth, died 5 October 1876.
9. KENNEDY, James Joseph, son of William & Elizabeth, died 28 August 1870, aged 9 months.
10. CRAIG, James Henry, son of William & Bridgett, died 20 July 1867, aged ? months.
11. GOIN, Charles, died 23 August 1850, aged 76 years, Native of Queen's County, Ireland.
12. GOIN, Sarah, wife of Michael BUTLER, died 31 July 1847, aged 40 years.
13. DINGMAN, William, son of Stephen and B., died 5 August 1864, aged 21 years.
14. VASSAW, Charles, son of Eustache & Eliza, of Township of Cramahe, died 23 July 1861, aged 21 years.
15. VASSAW, Eustache, died 2 January 1864, aged 56 years.
16. LYNCH, Mary, wife of James (date missing).
17. RORKE, Ellen, wife of Thomas, died 20 April 1872, aged 32 years.
18. DALTON, John, died 26 December 1875, aged 58 years.
19. DALY, Dennis, died 30 March 1853, aged 73 years.
wife Catherine, died 14 July 1856, aged 70 years.

20. DALTON, Ellen, wife of John, died 14 January 1863, aged 38 years.
21. DUNIGAN, Alice, died 7 June 1858, aged 12 years 5 months.
Michael, died 28 February 1866, aged 21 years 6 months.
Children of Michael & Ann.
22. DUNIGAN, Thomas, died 2 February 1858, aged 25 years.
wife Mary A. HERAN, died 27 December 1863, aged 27 years.
23. AHERN, Thomas, died 11 March 1872, aged 67 years 1 month 9 days.
wife Johannah, died 5 May 1857, aged 55 years.
Natives of Co. Cork, Ireland.
24. O'RILEY, Mary, wife of Terrance, died 18 October 1872, aged 65 years.
25. QUINLAN, Bridget, wife of Patrick GEARIN, died 5 January 1875, aged 77 years.
26. DUNIGAN, Mary, died 4 December 1863, aged 1 year 4 months.
Margaret, died 5 July, 1870, aged 8 years 10 months.
Children of Patrick and Mary Ann.
27. TRAINOR, Ellen, died 31 July 1877, aged 42 years.
Patrick, died 30 March 1878, aged 68 years.
28. QUINLEVAN, Michael, died 26 January 1866, aged 42 years.
wife Ellen, died 22 February 1864, aged 32 years.
29. MAGUINESS, Rosanna, wife of James, died 9 July 1876, aged 34 years 6 months.
30. ROARK, Thomas, died 1858 (stone broken).
31. WHITNEY, Mary, died 1 May 1877, aged 41 years.
Clarissa Isabell, daughter of Howard & Mary, died 22 March 1874, aged 2 years 2 months 5 days.
32. CLUNE, Bartholomew, died 27 June 1874, aged 53 years.
33. COLLINS, Michael, died 26 August 1857, aged 65 years.
34. COWAN, Patrick and Mary are the only names legible; the stone has been recently shattered by vandalism.
35. TOBIN, Mary, wife of Cornelius, died 1 August 1846.
36. OAKES, Elizabeth, wife of John, died 15 June 1849, aged 72 years.
37. CUNNINGHAM, Rose, wife of Patrick HEENNAN; born in Co. Monaghan, Ireland; died 9 July 1872, aged 69 years.

Loyalist transport "Cyrus"

Compiled by Sharon Dubeau

A copy of the return of passengers on the ship *Cyrus*, based on the original in files in London, England, was printed in *Collections of the New Brunswick Historical Society*, No. 5 (1904) pp. 277-9. I have copied this list and alphabetized it for the information of today's generations.

The passengers were mustered on board, 21 August 1783, at New York, and were discharged at Parrtown (Saint John) New Brunswick on 19 September 1783. Passengers were divided into three classes for the allotment of food. Class 1 passengers were Adults given full allowance of all victuals, except spirits. Class 2 passengers were children over the age of ten given 2/3 allowance and Class 3 passengers were children under the age of ten given half allowance. These classes are indicated by the numbers after each name.

Anderson, Jeremiah 1	Burtis, Levina 1
Bates, John 1	Burtis, William 1
Baxter, Stephen 1	Campbell, Daniel 1
Baxter, Silvey 1	Carpenter, Willet 1
Baxter, Margaret 3	Carpenter, Achilles 1
Baxter, Jane 3	Carpenter, Coles 1
Beazley, James 1	Carpenter, Mary 1
Beazley, Abram 1	Carpenter, Rebeckah 1
Beazley, William 1	Carpenter, Mary 1
Beazley, Hannah 1	Carpenter, Thomas 3
Beazley, Mary 3	Carpenter, Rebeckah 3
Beazley, Phoebe 3	Carpenter, Willet 3
Berkley, William 1	Clark, Samuel 1
Berkley, Mary 1	Clark, Mary 1
Berkley, Mary 3	Clark, Ann 2
Berkley, Elizabeth 3	Clark, Phoebe 2
Blackburn, Fraser 1	Clark, Josh 2
Bremin, Ezekial 1	Clark, William 2
Brundage, Andrew 1	Clark, Samuel 2
Brundage, Daniel 1	Clark, Mary 3
Brundage, Josiah 1	Clark, Elizabeth 3
Brundage, Gilbert 1	Crab, Stephen 1
Brundage, Elizabeth 1	Crab, John 1
Brundage, Thomas 1	Crab, John 1
Brundage, Mary 1	Crab, Elizabeth 1
Brundage, Deborah 2	Crab, Mary 1
Brundage, Ann 2	Crab, Elizabeth 2
Brundage, William 2	Crab, Charity 3
Brundage, Josh 3	Daniels, Timothy 1
Brush, Esther 1	Darbyshire, Daniel 1

Darbyshire, John 1
Darbyshire, Jane 1
Donalds, Mary 1
Donalds, John 2
Donalds, Elizabeth 2
Ellis, Henry 1
Ellis, Mary 1
Ellis, Mary 3
Ellis, John 3
Flueling, Thomas 1
Flueling, Adam 1
Flueling, Elizabeth 1
Flueling, Enus 1
Flueling, George 1
Flueling, William 1
Flueling, Elizabeth 1
Flueling, Josh 2
Flueling, Sarah 2
Flueling, Caleb 2
Flueling, Jacob 3
Flueling, Thomas 3
Flueling, Jane 3
Fossey, Peter 1
Fowler, Henry 1
Gonnery, Patrick 1
Gregory, Richard 1
Hanes, David 1
Harris, Thomas 1
Harris, Elizabeth 1
Harris, John 3
Harris, Mary 3
Harvey, John 1
Harvey, Phoebe 3
Harvey, Mary 3
Henderson, Mary 3
Holly, Ebenezer 1
Holly, Mary 1
Holly, Jane 1
Johnson, William 1
Jordon, James 1
Jordon, John 1
Jordon, Mary 1
Jordon, Sarah 1
Jordon, Fras 2
Jordon, Gilbert 2
Jordon, Mary 3
Jordon, Ambe 3
Jordon, Saml 3

Lockwood, Abram 1
Lockwood, Mary 1
Lyon, Daniel 1
Lyon, Mary 1
Lyon, Ambr 2
Lyon, Mary 2
Lyon, Jamima 2
Lyon, Daniel 3
Lyon, Deborah 3
Lyon, Reuben 3
Mathews, Richard 1
Meed, William 1
Meed, Catherine 1
Meed, Ann 2
Meed, Elizah 2
Merrit, Nathaniel 1
Merrit, Jesse 1
Merrit, John 1
Merrit, Thomas 1
Merrit, Jane 1
Merrit, Nehemiah 2
Merrit, John 2
Murphy, Duke 1
Murphy, Elizabeth 1
McKeel, Josiah 1
McKeel, Ann 1
McKeel, William 3
McKeel, Elizabeth 3
North, Thomas 1
North, Mary 1
North, Wanshaw 1
North, Margaret 2
North, William 2
North, Phoebe 3
North, Richard 3
North, Elizabeth 3
Ogden, Jane 1
Pears, Saml 1
Pears, Elizah 1
Pears, Elizabeth 1
Pears, Mary 2
Pears, Ann 3
Pears, Sarah 3
Peat, Epenetus 1
Perdy, Gilbert 1
Perdy, Thomas 1
Perdy, Elizabeth 1
Perdy, Jonathan 2

Perdy, Obadiah 3
Powel, Izrael 1
Reeves, John 1
Reynolds, Elizabeth 1
Reynolds, Joshua 1
Reynolds, Richard 3
Reynolds, Pine 3
Rose, — 3
Russel, Cornelia 2
Russel, Jane 3
Rutton, Mary 1
Rutton, William 1
 (probably Russel)
Smith, William 3
Smith, Thomas 3
Smith, John 3
Smith, Rachel 3
Sniffen, Shovel 1

Snow, John 1
Spicer, Elizabeth 1
Spicer, Ebenszer 1
Spicer, Mary 1
Spicer, Thomas 1
Spicer, Mary 3
Spicer, William 3
Turner, William 3
Turner, John 1
Turner, Mary 1
Turner, Sarah 3
Turner, Caleb 3
Turner, John 3
Turner, Phoebe 3
Turner, William 3
Wagstaff, Thos. Howard 1
West, James 1
Wood, Jane 1
Wood, Peter 1

The Munsons—350 years in America: The story of a Canadian Branch

By J.E. McAndless

"The information for this article has been obtained from Family Bibles, correspondence with family members, some now deceased, local histories on Galt and Dumfries, and from newspaper clippings," writes Jim McAndless of his Munson pioneers.

The maps he has provided with his article clearly identify the areas of first settlement. The photos help to locate a now-vanished homestead.

"One major purpose for my writing the article is to draw attention to the Munson Family 350th Reunion, and attempt to locate lost family members," says McAndless. "We are trying to obtain information for Volume III of the Family History, a major task." So if anyone related to the Munson family in any of its branches would like to be included, now is the time. You can contact J.E. McAndless at 196 Parkview Hill Crescent, Toronto, Ontario M4B 1R8.

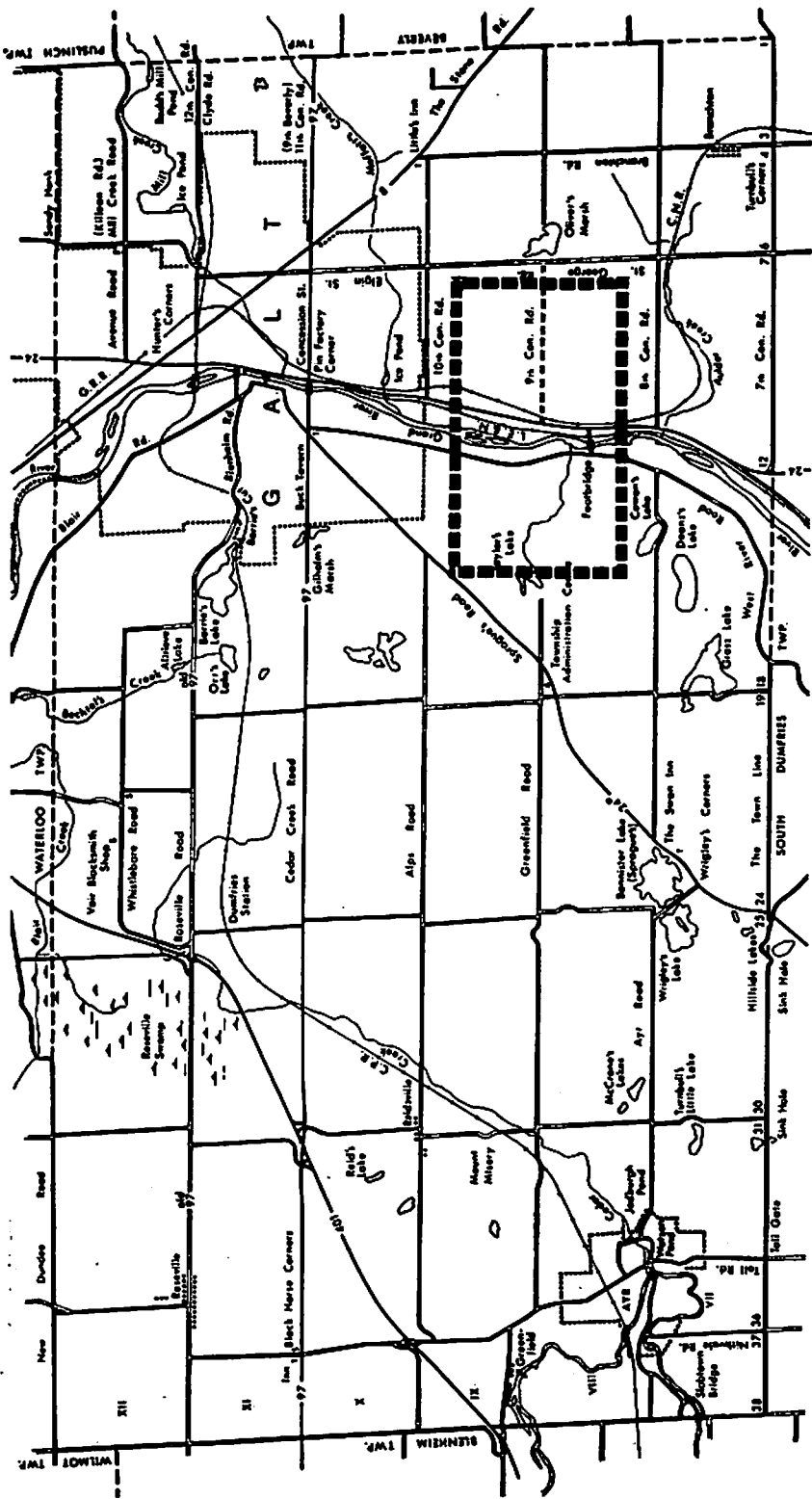
Thomas Munson was first recorded as being in Hartford, Connecticut in 1637 and saw service in the Pequot Indian War. During the year 1983, a number of his descendants in the United States organized and have established the Munson Foundation. Plans are underway for a four-day family reunion in 1987 in New Haven, Connecticut, to celebrate the 350th Anniversary of their ancestor's arrival in North America. Arrangements have also been made to collect and update the Family History and obtain up-to-date family bibliographical information to be published as Volume III to "The Munson Record" in time for the Anniversary. The first two volumes were compiled and published by Myron Munson in 1895. They consist of 1,267 pages of family history containing the names of 9,258 descendants of Thomas Munson, 4,671 with the Munson surname.

For the third volume, the family has been divided into 17 clans, each clan bearing the name of a great grandson of Thomas Munson. Each of these clans has a chairperson responsible for collecting the information on each group. The names of these with addresses have been published in the newsletter which is being published regularly and mailed to Foundation members. These clan chairpersons are located in eleven different states.

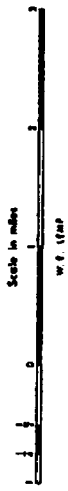
In my wife's possession there is what is referred to in her family as the "Moore Family Bible". The latest entries are those of the Moore family for three generations but prior to that the birth and some marriage entries are for the Munson family, commencing with that of my wife's maternal gggg grandfather, "Ephraim Munson born in Wallingford Connecticut 22 Sept 1770".

Fortunately for us genealogically, Ephraim is recorded in Myron Munson's Family History as the son of Levi Munson and Mary Cooley "born in Wallingford Connecticut September 22 1770, WENT TO CANADA AND WAS NEVER HEARD FROM".

While my wife's gggg grandfather may have been reticent, or a poor corre-



Roads of North Dumfries Township Area of first settlement.



spondent, the same does not apply to all of his progeny. He has left us with 200 years of family history to ferret out — inclusive of our grandchildren, seven generations to record. From what we already know, Ephraim has left us a family branch with a great many twigs to be discovered.

From Family Bibles (at least three exist of which we are aware) Ephraim married Lucy of Pitsfield, New York, 1 January 1798.

Their eldest child Lent, my wife's ggg grandfather was born 22 September 1798 in Detroit. The next entry in the Bible we have is of the birth of Elizabeth in Burford, 11 February 1801. This is followed by Sarah born in Burford 4 April 1807, Samuel in Burford, 1 May 1810 and finally Ephraim born 3 February 1814 in Dumfries.

We have no additional information on the sons Ephraim or Samuel with the exception of one family tradition of Munson relatives being visited in the area of Flint, Michigan, many years ago. From the entries in the Bible it is known the Ephraim and his wife travelled from New York State to Detroit in 1798 and from Detroit to Burford by 1801 where they resided for 12 years.

In 1812, Ephraim moved from Burford north by boat up the Grand River, prior to organized settlement in the area. Attracted by a small stream flowing into the west side of the river, he settled, erected a small shanty on the east bank on what was later Lot S3E Concession VIII. In 1816, Absalom Shade and his party spend a night there when they were travelling through this wilderness area, recently purchased by William Dickson, looking for a future site for a mill and townsite — Shade's Mills, later Galt, now Cambridge — which is three miles up the River. Shortly afterwards Adrian Marlett who surveyed Dumfries Township, mentioned in his field notes Ephraim Munson's wheat field which straddled the road allowance and his island then 32 acres in size in the Grand River.

During the formal settlement of Dumfries, Ephraim purchased the S½ Lot 1 Concession VI on 11 May 1825. His son Lent obtained S½ Lot 2, next to him in what is now South Dumfries Township in Brant County.

In 1968, we obtained in a letter from Charles Munson, a grandson of Lent's, now deceased, information from a second Family Bible, that of Lent Munson. It gave the birth and death dates of all Lent's family, consisting of seven boys and five girls.

Lent was married on 28 March 1819 to Sarah Springer who was born in Waterloo 17 October 1801 the daughter of Benjamin Springer and Mary Ryckman both of Loyalist parentage whose families had settled in the Hamilton area. Benjamin, probably influenced by his brother-in-law, Richard Beasley, had obtained a land grant in Waterloo Township.

Mary, the first child of Lent and Sarah, was born in Dumfries on 23 January 1820. She married William Moore of Beverley Township on 10 October 1838. They are my wife's great-great grandparents.

Henry, the second child, was born in Waterloo 12 January 1822, married Jane Watson 1 September 1846 and died 10 March 1897.

William, born 1 January 1824 in Dumfries, married Hannah Stockton on 24 June 1846 and died 10 January 1905.

Margaret was born 20 October 1825 in Dumfries and died 13 August 1830.

Lucy, born 29 November 1828 in Dumfries, died 18 August 1829.

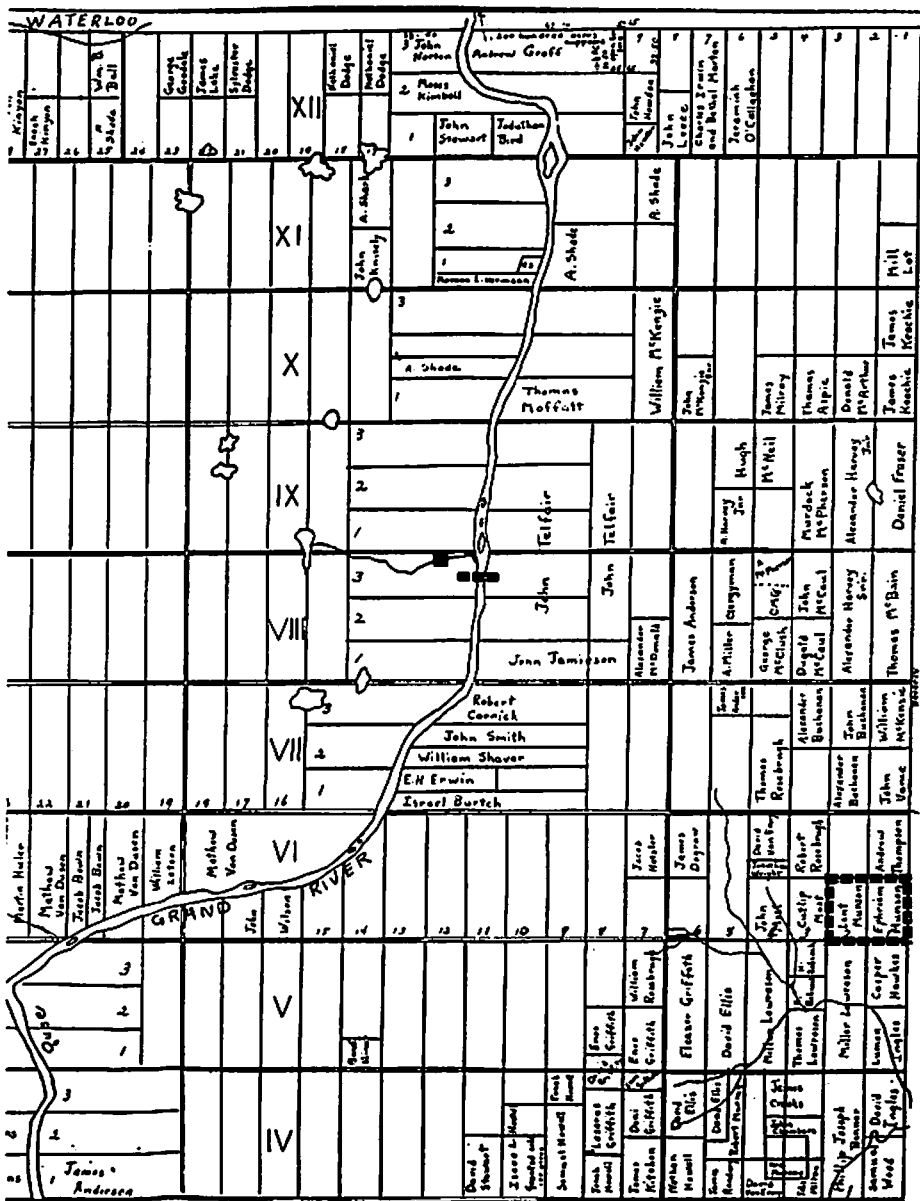
Lucinda, born 27 May 1830 Dumfries, married 26 December 1849 Jacob

Shannon of Warren, Ohio.

Benjamin, born 22 March 1832 in Beverly Township, died 25 March 1845.

Ephraim, born 4 June 1834 in Beverly was married 21 February 1855 to Sarah McLellan and died 15 February 1919 in Brantford.

Richard, born 8 May 1837 in Beverly Township, was married 10 June 1860 to



Detailed map of the area of settlement, c1812. The Munson property, to which they received title c1825, is the large tract outlined by the heavy broken lines. Bridge across Grand River is indicated similarly. The house and millsite is located approximately where the large black square is positioned.

Hannah Howell, and farmed near Appin, Ontario. They had a son Edgar, and daughters Rose and Kezia. He died 17 May 1915. A granddaughter, Mrs. Alberta McFarlane, aged 80, lives at R.R. 4, Glencoe, Ontario.

Harriet was born on 6 December 1839 and married 4 January 1859 to Gideon Scott. They had at least one daughter — Ambrosine — the mother of a Mrs. Maude Fowler who at one time resided in Sheffield, Ontario. Harriet died on 6 February 1880.

Aaron, born 20 April 1852 in Beverly, married 9 July 1862 to Sarah Scott. He died 29 December 1914 in Arthur, Ontario.

Jeremiah, born 11 August 1845, in Beverly, the youngest of Lent's family, was six years younger than his nephew Henry Moore, my wife's great grandfather, the oldest in Mary's family. Jeremiah was married 26 May 1868 to Elizabeth Bishop and they had at least one son; Charles, born 2 February 1895, only six years older than my wife's mother Hazel Moore Wallace, second and fourth generations from Lent. It was through correspondence with Charles that we obtained most of this information on Lent's family.

Charles also gave us information on William's family which consisted of seven children:

Sarah Ann married a Mr. Ellwood. The Ellwoods had three children: Hannah Bertha who married Horace Smith; Samuel; Wesley; and sixteen grandchildren. The last known address for Samuel and Wesley was in Saskatchewan in 1960.

William married Mary Jane Gamble and they had two children, a daughter Ella and a son who died in infancy.

Mary married Josh Chesney and they had two sons, John and William, and a daughter who died in childhood.

Margaret died in childhood.

Richard Lent married Ada B. Collier and they had seven children: George Roland, 1884-1905; Eleanor Blanche (McCormic), 1890 lived in Indianapolis; Frances Vivian, 1892; Myrtle Belle, 1892; Betty Jane, John Francis and Robert Bruce, and in a second family Ralph Clement 1907, and Dorothea 1910.

Louise married Wm. Hutchinson.

Charles Wesley, the youngest in Williams family, died at age 16.

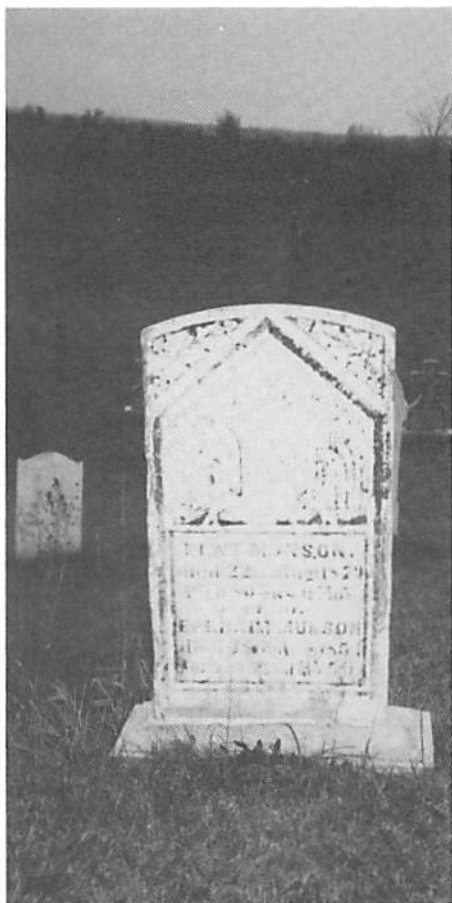
William and Mary Munson Moore, my wife's great-great grandparents had three children. Henry, my wife's great grandfather born on 2 December 1839 and twins Marvin and Margaret born 18 months later. According to family tradition confirmed by the 1851 census, the three infants were considered to be too much for Mary to handle so Henry went to live with his double great aunt and uncle, Sarah Munson Moore and Henry Moore then living on the next farm, Lot 2 Concession VI of South Dumfries along with Ephraim Munson (82 in the 1851 census). Sarah and Henry has no family of their own and this accounts for the Bible now in our possession with the birth of Ephraim, his children, the marriage of Sarah and Henry Moore and their deaths then of my wife's great grandfather's family in detail. This Bible information had for a time created genealogical confusion until the unofficial adoption came to light.

My wife's great grandfather Henry moved from Dumfries to Orford Township in 1870. His brother Marvin Moore migrated at the same time with his parents to Cass City Michigan. His twin sister Margaret Moore married Robert Watts of Beverly in 1858. They lived on Lot 25 Concession III of Amaranth Township

near Shelburne Ontario for over 50 years. From a newspaper clipping about their Golden Wedding Anniversary we know they had a family but contact with her descendants has been lost.

Elizabeth Munson, Ephraim's oldest daughter, married John Shupe who farmed near Freeport on the Grand River. They had three children: Ephraim, Lucy and Mary. Ephraim Shupe married Elizabeth Skelley and they had 15 children. The youngest of these was Anson and it was through the younger of his two sons, Arlington Shupe, who lives in Tonawanda, New York, aged 83, that we were informed of the Munson plans for a 350th Anniversary.

The above gives some of the information on the Canadian Ephraim Munson branch of the Munson Tree. It obviously has many missing twigs. Ephraim was, if not the first, one of the first of the family to settle in Canada. Undoubtedly there have been others since who went to Canada and have not been heard from. At a time when Ontario is planning celebrations for a bi-centennial those whose roots extend beyond that have nothing to be ashamed of. Any who may have reason to believe that they are a missing twig can contact myself, J.E. McAndless, 196 Parkview Hill Crescent, Toronto, Ontario, M4B 1R8, or the Thomas Munson Foundation c/o Mr. Robert Munson, Box 349J, State Line Rd., Vestal, N.Y., 13850, U.S.A. for additional information.



*Left, tombstone of Lent and Ephraim Munson.
Bottom, the view from the bridge today
looking towards the house and millsite.*



Gorham Loyalists

By Sharon Dubeau

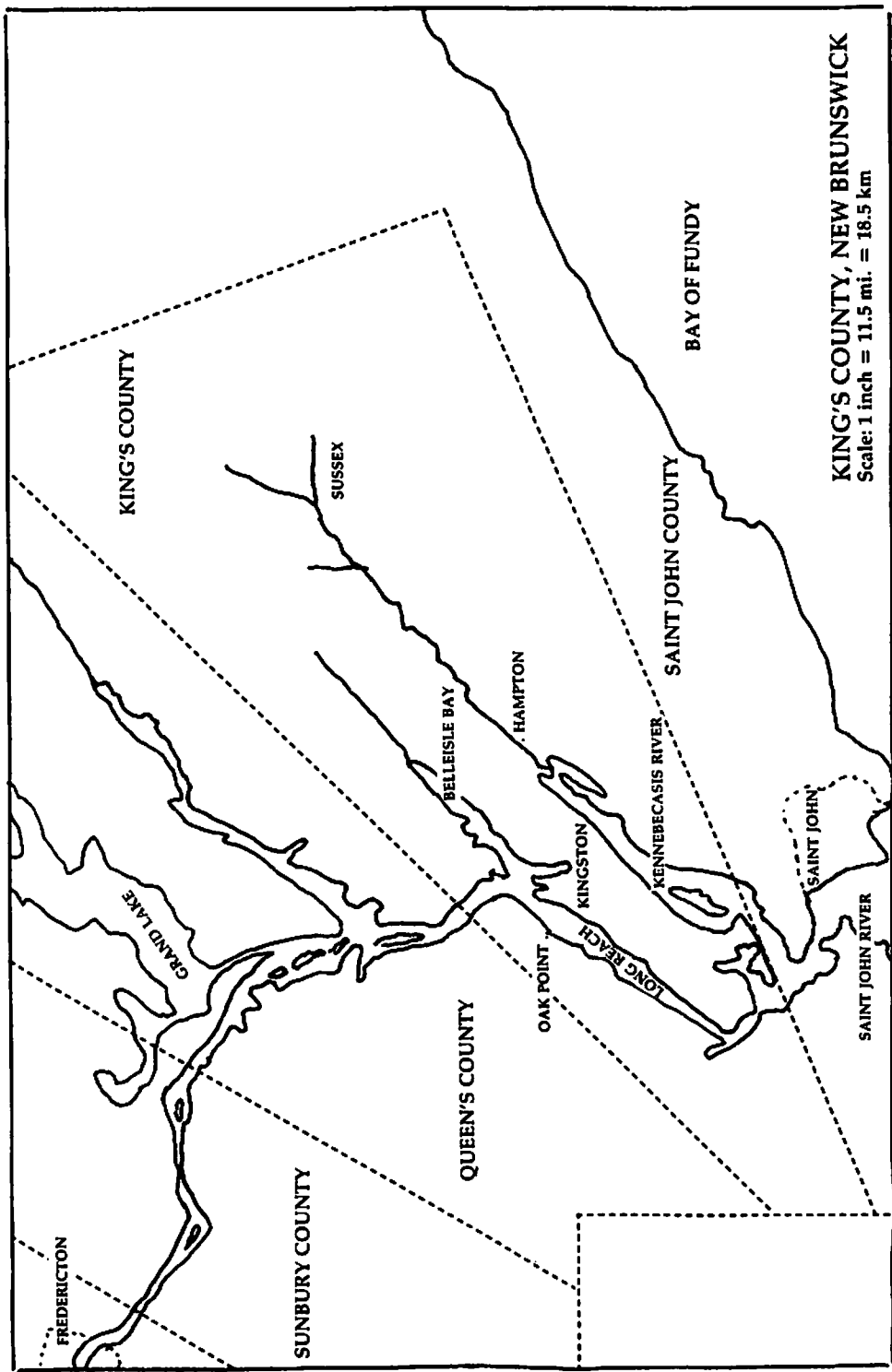
Sharon Dubeau, author of the recently published New Brunswick Loyalists, A Bicentennial Tribute, has also done a thorough job of research in this interesting article on Gorham Loyalists. Her work on New Brunswick families has set new standards for genealogists searching in the often fruitful but sometimes confusing and fragmentary records of that province.

The earliest recorded usage of the surname Gorham (variations Gorum, Goram, Goreham, Gorram) was in the 10th century the name of the Danish king Gorm, who invaded northern France. The name is next recorded in Normandy. The little town of Gorram is located in the Province of Maine in northern France. There, the ancient ruins of the Chateau de Gorram, built in 1199 A.D., can be seen. A William de Gorram accompanied William the Conqueror in his invasion of England in 1066, and was given an estate in England. There were three branches of the Gorham family in England, with homesites in Suffolk, Hertfordshire and Northamptonshire. In 1635, two Gorhams, Thomas and John, emigrated to America from Northamptonshire. There are several townsites in the eastern United States named Gorham. In 1783, five Gorhams (brothers and cousins) took up residence in New Brunswick. Two hundred years later most of their descendents remain in New Brunswick.

The ancestor of all the Gorham Loyalists who settled in New Brunswick was GEORGE GORHAM, the eldest child of Shubael and Puella (Hussey) Gorham, who was born in Barnstable, Massachusetts, 29 January 1697. George was married 20 July 1726 to Hannah Banks, daughter of Joseph, in the Church of England, at New Rochelle, New York. They settled first in Greenwich, Connecticut, but by 1728, they were living in Rye, New York.

George Gorham was the first of the name to settle in Stamford, Connecticut in 1738, and became a wealthy citizen of the town. In 1743, his name appears as one of the town officials. He has also been called the first genealogist of the family, but his notes have never been found. George Gorham was a mariner by trade, and was licensed as Master of the sloop *Hannah* in 1727. He travelled the West Indies route.

George Gorham died around April 1772 at Stamford, Connecticut. His will, dated 28 March 1772 and proved 5 May 1772, mentioned his grandchildren (children of his deceased son Shubael): Shabael, Nathaniel(UE), John(UE), Samuel(UE), Anthony, George, Mary, Hannah and Deborah, and his sons: Jonathan(UE), George, Joseph(UE) and Daniel. He also had eight daughters: Hannah, Puella, Abigail, Mary, Phoebe, Annie, Sarah and Deborah. His widow, Hannah, died after Dec. 1789. (Early Gorham ancestry is recorded in: *Genealogical Dictionary of New England*, James Savage, Genealogical Publishing Co., Baltimore, 1965; *Mayflower Descendants and Their Marriages*, John T. Landis, Genealogical Publishing Co., Baltimore, 1956; *Directory of the Ancestral Heads of New England Families, 1620-1700*, compiled by Frank R. Holmes, Genealogical Publishing Co., Baltimore, 1974.)



KING'S COUNTY, NEW BRUNSWICK
 Scale: 1 inch = 11.5 mi. = 18.5 km

NATHANIEL GORHAM was the founder of the Kingston branch of Gorham Loyalists. He was born in 1752 at Stamford, Connecticut, son of Shubael (1727-1771) and Mary (Selleck) Gorham. He was married, 16 September 1773, to Mary, daughter of Elakim and Mary (Beachgood) Whitney, at St. James Episcopal Church, Stamford, Connecticut. He arrived in New Brunswick, Summer 1783, aboard the ship *Two Sisters*, accompanied by his wife and young daughter.

He was granted a townlot at Parrtown in 1784, where they lived during the first winter. Parrtown of 1783-84 was a desolate place, with army tents, shoddy lean-tos, and a few rough log cabins to house the homeless immigrants. In the early days, it was a feat just to survive. Shortly after the Loyalists began to establish themselves in Parrtown, a forest fire swept the eastern part of the town, destroying what precarious hold the people had. This fire affected Nathaniel Gorham and his family.

Early in 1784, he settled on his granted lot on the long Reach of the Saint John River, Kingston Parish, Kings Co. He may have been reunited with some of his friends, since many Connecticut refugees were prominent in Kings Co. Nathaniel had been a farmer in Connecticut and had continued in that profession in Kings Co. Kingston was a hilly area of great beauty, a wealth of forest, plentiful waterways, but little good agricultural land. While many settlers had to move on to seek more arable land, Nathaniel must have been more fortunate in his allotment of land, and in later years acquired further neighbouring lands to extend his farming acreage.

Around 1788, Mary Gorham died and a year later Nathaniel was remarried to Sarah Bostwick. According to the records of Trinity Anglican Church, Kingston, Nathaniel was buried there 12 February 1846, aged 93. His wife Sarah was buried there 18 October 1837.

The will of Nathaniel Gorham mentions: his sons — George and Henry; his daughters — Hannah wife of Hugh McCleery, Elizabeth wife of Samuel Foster, Francis wife of William Porter and Hester wife of Seth Sterret; his grandson — Beverley Nathaniel McCleery and his sons-in-law Seth Sterret and Hugh McCleery. Children of Nathaniel Gorham and Mary Whitney: Nancy (c1775-1864) m Daniel Peatman and Charlotte (b c1784) m Richard Whelpley.

Children of Nathaniel Gorham and Sarah Bostwick: George (1791-1879) m Sarah Raymond; Henry (b c1793); Francis (c1794-1858) m William Porter; Samuel (c1796-1862) m Mary (Fanny) Perkins; Hannah (b c1799) m Hugh McCleery; Elizabeth (b c1802) m Samuel Foster; and Hester (b c1803) m Seth Sterret. (In manuscript form, the Raymond P. Gorham Collection - MC211, also microfilm F1283 - at the New Brunswick Provincial Archives, has considerable notes to do with Nathaniel Gorham's descendents and early Gorham ancestry, as well as historical and genealogical notes on the early settlers of Kingston Parish, Kings Co.)

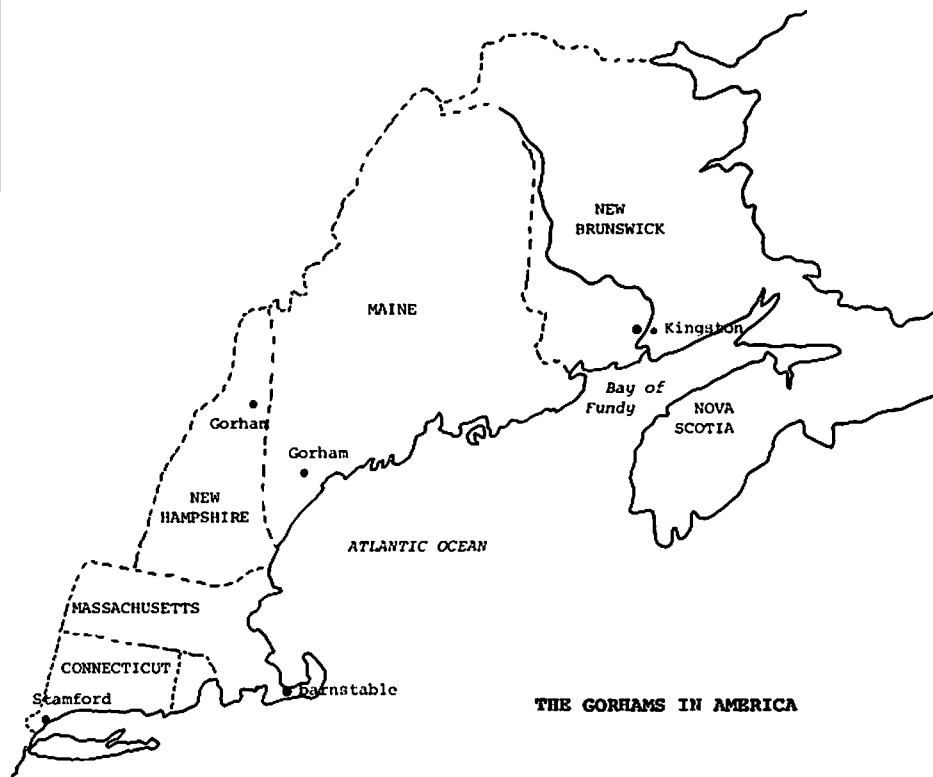
**DESCENDENTS OF NATHANIEL GORHAM
FROM 1851 KINGS CO. CENSUS RECORDS**

Kingston Parish

Name	Sex	Relation	Age	Race	Occupation
FOSTER, Samuel	m	H	47	Brit	Innkeeper
Elizabeth	f	W	48	Brit	
Isabella	f	D	19	Brit	
GORHAM, George	m	H	60	Brit	Farmer
Sarah	f	W	54	Brit	
Joseph	m	S	24	Brit	Farmer
Caroline	f	D	22	Brit	
GORHAM, Henry	m	Bach	62	Brit	Farmer
GORHAM, Samuel	m	H	55	Brit	Farmer
Fanny	f	W	51	US	
Nathaniel	m	S	17		
Eliza	f	D	14		
McCLEERY, Hugh	m	H	50	Irish	Farmer
Hannah	f	W	49	Brit	
Beverley	m	S	15		
Albert	m	S	13		
STERRIT, Seth	m	H	35	Irish	Farmer
Hester	f	W	48	Brit	
William	m	S	8		
Mary	f	D	7		
Matilda	f	D	5		
WHELPLEY, Richard	m	H	75	Brit	Farmer
Charlotte	f	W	66	Brit	
Charlotte	f	D	36	Brit	
Hannah	f	D	27	Brit	
James	m	Wid	31	Brit	
Mary	f	D	5	Brit	
Charlotte	f	D	4		

Westfield Parish

Name	Sex	Relation	Age	Race	Occupation
PORTER, William	m	H	60	Irish	Farmer/ Weaver
Frances	f	W	57		
Charles	m	S	22		Farmer
Sarah	f	D	19		
Elizabeth	f	D	17		



THE GORHAMS IN AMERICA

Greenwich Parish

Name	Sex	Relation	Age	Race	Occupation
PEATMAN, Norris	m	H	31		Farmer
Rachel	f	W	25		
Alfred	m	S	6		
Helen	f	D	4		
Elizabeth	f	D	2		
Nancy	f	Wid	76	States	

JONATHAN GORHAM was the founder of the Oak Point branch of the Gorham family. According to Stamford Vital Records, Jonathan was born 25 January 1740, at Stamford, Connecticut, son of George (1697-1772) and Hannah (Banks) Gorham.

He arrived in New Brunswick, Fall 1783, and in a grant dated 1787, he received a lot of 200 acres lying on the northwesterly side of the Saint John River, in the Long Reach, opposite Caton's Island, Kingston (now Greenwich) Parish, Kings Co. A few years after he had received this grant, he purchased a lot adjacent to and south of his own, upon which he established a tavern. In addition to his public house, he operated a brick yard and a store.

Jonathan Gorham soon became a leading man in the community. He was among the founders of the first Anglican Church, built at Oak Point in 1790, called St. George's Chapel. During the War of 1812, he was active in the militia, training soldiers. Jonathan used to trap Passenger Pigeons, to be delivered alive to

the Saint John garrison, for target practice.

Jonathan Gorham died April 1824. His wife, Mary (Watters) died October 1822. Both are probably buried in St. Paul's Anglican Churchyard, Oak Point, although no markers remain.

In his will dated 8 April 1824 and proved 8 May 1824, Jonathan mentions: his sons — William and Daniel and his daughters — Phoebe, Lydia and Elizabeth. Children of Jonathan Gorham and Mary Watters were: Phoebe (b c1787) m Walter Moore; William (1788-1843) m Ann Sophia Brittany; Lydia (b 1791) m Benjamin White; Elizabeth (c1796-1878) m Dennis Collins; Daniel (c1799-1876) m Deborah Belyea.

**DESCENDENTS OF JOHN GORHAM
FROM 1851 KINGS CO. CENSUS RECORDS**

Greenwich Parish

Name	Sex	Relation	Age	Race	Occupation
COLLINS, Dennis	m	H	56	Irish	Tailor
Elizabeth	f	W	52		
Joseph	m	S	29		
Jonathan	m	S	25		
Lydia	f	D	20		
Sarah	f	D	18		
Elizabeth	f	D	15		
Amanda	f	D	12		
GORHAM, Daniel	m	H	53		Farmer
Deborough	f	W	56		
Lydia	f	D	17		
William	m	S	24		
Charles	m	S	19		

Kingston Parish

Name	Sex	Relation	Age	Race	Occupation
MORE, Walter	m	H	69	Brit	Farmer
Phebe	f	W	64	Brit	
John	m	S	24	Brit	
Joseph	m	S	21	Brit	
Samuel	m	S	17	Brit	
WHITE, Benjamin	m	H	68	Brit	Farmer
Lydia	f	W	59	Brit	
Louisa	f	D	15	Brit	

**GORHAM MARRIAGES FROM
KINGS CO. MARRIAGE REGISTER, VOL. 1, 1812-1828**

- 14 Mar 1816 — George Gorum, yeoman, Kingston & Sarah Raymond, spinster, Kingston
 17 Aug 1820 — Dennis Collins, tailor, Kingston & Elizabeth Gorum, spinster, Greenwich

- 13 Jan 1822 — Daniel Goram, yeoman, Greenwich & Deborah Belyea, spinster, Greenwich
14 Jan 1824 — Samuel Gorum, yeoman, Kingston & Fanny D. Perkins, spinster, Kingston
27 Mar 1828 — William Porter, yeoman, Westfield & Frances Gorum, spinster, Kingston

JOHN GORHAM was a younger brother of Nathaniel and was born around 1754 at Stamford, Connecticut. He served as an Ensign with the Royal Fencible Americans during the Revolutionary War. He arrived in New Brunswick in 1783, and received a townlot at Parrtown in 1784. He became a Freeman of St. John in 1785, admitted as a weaver. It is not known if he married, or where he died.

SAMUEL GORHAM was a younger brother of Nathaniel and was born around 1758 at Stamford, Connecticut. He settled in Kingston Parish, Kings Co., in 1784, where he died in 1854, aged 96 (Trinity Anglican Church Records). He appears on the 1851 Census of Kingston Parish, Kings Co.: Samuel Gorham, widow, aged 93, living with his nephew Henry, son of Nathaniel. No known descendents.

JOSEPH GORHAM was a younger brother of Jonathan. He was born February 1747 at Stamford, Connecticut (Stamford Vital Records). During the Revolutionary War, he served with the Engineering Department, a civilian department which function was to construct bridges, erect buildings. Joseph was a Captain of a militia company of Loyalist refugees, who arrived in New Brunswick, Summer 1783, aboard the ship *Two Sisters*. In a grant dated 1784, he received a lot on the Kennebecasis River, Kingston Parish, Kings Co. he became a Freeman of Saint John in 1790, admitted as a carpenter. He died at Kingston, 4 February 1832, aged 86 (Trinity Anglican Church Records). He is suspected to have remained unmarried.

European materials of interest to genealogists in the History Department of the Metropolitan Toronto Library

Compiled by Michael Pearson and Gwen Manning

Michael Pearson and Gwen Manning are members of the History Department of the Metropolitan Toronto Library whose growing genealogical collection is beginning to mirror the incredible ethnic mix of modern Toronto. In this brief presentation, librarians Pearson and Manning outline the library's basic research collection which includes a great variety of works found in few other Canadian repositories.

Both the History and Canadian History departments have information useful to genealogists, and they welcome suggestions for future acquisitions. Particularly worth noting is the fact that the library is fast building a good Italian collection (there are nearly half a million Canadians of Italian descent in the Toronto area), and there is a growing library of material on France, Germany, Poland and Hungary — all of whose ethnic communities are well represented in the city.

Genealogy is the responsibility of the Canadian History Department and the History Department. That part of the History Department's collection policy dealing with genealogy states:

Genealogy and Heraldry: The long range aim is to provide the individual researcher with a wide range of primary and secondary published materials. . . . Primary published records include parish registers, census records, passenger lists, etc. The largest proportion of these records are published by genealogical and record societies and the department's policy is to belong to the more important of these societies. Individual family histories are not actively selected unless they have some Canadian connection or international interest; collective genealogical or heraldic works, however, which contain many lineages and armories, are extensively acquired. National and regional armories are acquired together with some basic works on historical development.

Collected Biography: National and regional collected biographies are extensively and local collected biographies are selectively acquired. Who's whos are acquired for all countries in cooperation with General Reference; as a rule, superseded editions are held by History Department.

Names: Material on the meaning and derivation of geographical and personal names extensively acquired.

Following is a brief and non-exhaustive account of the major sources in the department which we consider to be of value to the genealogist. Excluded are introductory genealogical handbooks, works on heraldry, local history and biographical compendiums. These works are a substantial part of the History collections and should be kept in mind by the researcher. The researcher will also be able to discover much additional material by the use of the appended list of subject headings.

I BRITISH GENEALOGICAL SOURCES

A. Bibliographies

1. Ferguson, Joan. *Scottish family histories held in Scottish libraries*. Edinburgh, 1960. (016.9292 F26) Caalogue of some 2,000 Scottish family histories in 76 Scottish libraries.
2. Humphrey, Arthur. *A handbook to county bibliography; being a bibliography of bibliographies to the counties and towns of Great Britain and Ireland*. London, (1917). (015.42 H78).
3. Martin, Geoffrey. *A bibliography of British and Irish municipal history*. (Leicester), 1972 (016.942 M13). Lists printed and published works to the end of 1960.
4. Mullins, E.L.C. *Texts and calendars: an analytical guide to serial publications*. London, 1958. (016.941 M78). Lists contents of publications of British Records Society, Harleian Society, etc., and some county record societies before the end of March, 1957.
5. Norton, Jane. *Guide to the national and provincial directories of England and Wales. . .before 1856*. London, 1950. (910.42 N59). Gives locations.
6. U.S. Library of Congress. *Genealogies in the Library of Congress: a bibliography of family histories of America and Great Britain*. Baltimore, 1972. (016.9291 U54). 20,000 entries including some published in Europe and elsewhere.

B. Indexes

1. Barrow, Geoffrey. *The genealogist's guide: an index to printed British pedigrees and family histories, 1950-1975*. London, 1977. (016.9291 M13 B13). A supplement to G.W. Marshall's *Genealogist's guide* and J.B. Whitmore's *Genealogical guide*.
2. Bridger, Charles. *An index to printed pedigrees contained in county and local histories, the heralds' visitations and the more important genealogical collections*. London, 1967. (929.1 B67).
3. *Genealogical periodical annual index*. Bowie, Md., 1969 - (016.9291 G25).
4. Jacobus, Donald. *Index to genealogical periodicals*. Baltimore, 1963-1969. (929.105 J11). Reprint of the index published 1932-1953.
5. Marshall, George. *The genealogist's guide*. Baltimore, 1967. (016.9291 M13 1973). Lists pedigrees in many printed works and periodicals, including published visitations by the heralds of the College of Arms from 1532 to 1689.
6. ———, ———. *An index to pedigrees contained in printed herald's visitations*. London, 1866. (929.726 M13).
7. Parry, Colin J. *Index to baronetage creations*. Canterbury, 1967. (929.70941 P13). Alphabetical list from 1611 to 1965.
8. Whitmore, John. *A genealogical guide: an index to British pedigrees in continuation of Marshall's Genealogist's guide (1903)*. . . London, 1953. (929 H13 v.99 1953). Indexes genealogical works in Britain from 1900 to 1950. Contains appendix of families raised to the peerage since 1878, and corrections to Marshall.

C. Surnames

1. Bardsley, Charles. *A dictionary of English and Welsh surnames*. . . Baltimore, 1968. (929.4 B1292.3 1968). Reprint of 1901 edition.
2. Black, George. *The surnames of Scotland*. . . New York, 1965. (929.4 B467 1965).
3. Reaney, P.H. *A dictionary of British surnames*. London, 1976. (929.4 R24 1976).
4. MacLysaght, Edward. *The surnames of Ireland*. Dublin, 1978. (929.40941 M11 1978).

D. Peerages, baronetages, knightages and gentry

1. Bartrum, P.C. *Welsh genealogies, A.D. 300-1400*. Cardiff, 1980? (FILM FB294).
2. *Burke's genealogical and heraldic history of the landed gentry*. London, 1836 - (929.725 B79).
3. *Burke's genealogical and heraldic history of the landed gentry of Ireland*. London, 1904 - (929.725 B792).
4. *Burke's genealogical and heraldic history of the peerage, baronetage and knightage*. London, 1828 - (929.72 B794). Early editions often include "traditional" information supplied by the families themselves. Recent editions give full data on sons, but not on daughters.
5. Cokayne, George. *The complete peerage of England, Scotland, Ireland . . . extant, extinct or dormant*. Gloucester, 1982. (929.72 C578 1982). His *Complete baronetage* is on order. Accurate historical account of every holder of a peerage.
6. *Debrett's peerage and baronetage*. Kingston upon Thames. (929.72 D24). Continues *Debrett's peerage, baronetage, knightage and companionship*.
7. Dugdale, Sir William. *The baronage of England . . .* London, 1675-76. ((fo 929.70942 D77). The standard work for the period.
8. Fox-Davies, Arthur C. *Armorial families; a directory of gentlemen of coat-armour . . .* London, 1929-30. (929.72 F597.11) (other eds. 1895, 1899, 1905) Department also has earlier editions 1895-1905. Editor tried to include only families genuinely armigerous.
9. Howard, Joseph J. *Visitation of England and Wales*. (London), 1893-1921. (929.729 H595.2).
10. Howard Joseph J. *Visitation of Ireland*. London, 1897-1918. (929.726 H595). Based on records and grants in the College of Heralds and other sources, and not on visitations conducted by the heralds.
11. Nicholas, Thomas. *Annals and antiquities of the counties and county families of Wales*. London, 1872. (929.726 N37).
12. O'Hart, John. *Irish pedigrees . . .* Baltimore, 1976. (929.1 034 1976). Reprint of 1892 ed. pub. by J. Duffy, Dublin. Contains much "traditional" information.
13. Pine, Leslie Gilbert. *The new extinct peerage, 1884-1971: containing extinct, abeyant, dormant & suspended peerages . . .* London, 1972. (929.72 P38.2). A continuation of J.B. Burke's *A genealogical history of the dormant, abeyant, forfeited, and extinct peerages of the British Empire*.
14. *The Scots peerage founded on Wood's edition of Sir R. Douglas's Peerage of*

Scotland. (Edinburgh), 1904-14. (929.721 D594). Contains much information dealing with the peer's antecedents and a great number of collaterals. Last volume is an index.

15. Walford, Edward. *The county families of the United Kingdom . . .* London, 1868-1915. (929.725 W12). Useful for persons not found in *Landed gentry*.

E. Biography

1. Cambridge University. King's College. *A register of admissions to King's College, Cambridge, 1797-1925*. London, (1929). (378.4259 C124). Short biographical notes.
2. *Crockford's clerical directory*. London, 1858 - (283.42 C68). Lists all parishes of England and Wales, and Anglican parishes of Ireland, Scotland, Canada, and the Commonwealth, but not the Protestant Episcopal Church of the U.S.A.
3. Oxford University. *Alumni Oxonienses: the members of the University of Oxford, 1500- , their parentage, birthplace, and year of birth, with a record of their degrees, . . .* Oxford, 1888-92. (378.4257 087.2).

F. Periodicals and Series

1. British Record Society. *The index library*. Nendeln, Liechtenstein. (929.3 B673). Reprint volumes from 1888- . Contains indexes, calendars and abstracts of British records.
2. *Family history*. (Canterbury, Eng.), 1962- (M). Journal of the Institute of heraldic and genealogical studies. Contains wills, pedigrees, arms, indentures, registers.
3. *Family history news and digest*. (Tollerton, Eng.) 1981- (M). Publication of the Federation of Family History Societies. Lists projects undertaken by member societies, names registered with the Guild of One-Name Studies, book reviews.
4. *Genealogists' magazine*. (London), 1961- (M). Official organ of the Society of Genealogists. Indexed and referred to in many reference works and genealogies.
5. Harleian Society, London. . . . *Publications*. London, 1869-1967. (929 H13).
6. Harleian Society, London. . . . *Publications . . . registers*. London, 1877-(1958). (929.3 H13). The visitations contain most county visitations and related material. The register series contains most London parish registers.
7. *Irish ancestor*. (Dublin) 1969- (M). Indexes dealing with special areas appear as annual supplements.
8. *Irish genealogist*. (London), 1937- (M). Official organ of the Irish Genealogical Research Society.
9. London Record Society. *Publications*. (London), 1965- (942.106 L58). Transcripts, abstracts, primary sources for the history of London: inhabitants, wills, etc., from 1244.
10. *The Scottish genealogist*. (Edinburgh), 1955- (M). Publication of the Scottish Genealogy Society.
11. Scottish Record Society. (*Publications*). Edinburgh, 1898- (FILM S431 and 929.3411 S18).
12. Surtees Society, Durham. *Publications*. Durham, 1835- Founded in 1834.

Covers northeastern counties. Publishes records and record material.

13. *Victoria history of the counties of England*. (London), 1900- ((fo) 942 V37). Of value to genealogists because of large amounts of local history, Domesday transcripts, etc. Northamptonshire and Hertfordshire have volumes entirely devoted to genealogy.

G. Newspapers

1. *Gentleman's magazine*. London, 1731-1907. From 1731 to 1868 gave notices of births, marriages, deaths, military appointments. Contains index of names.
2. *Times*. London, 1785- . Has been indexed since 1785 including death notices and wills.

H. Directories

1. *The Post Office London directory*. London. (910.421 P59).
2. *London directories from the Guildhall Library*. (London), 1677-1855. (FILM L847).
3. *Slater's Royal national commercial directory and topography of Scotland . . . Manchester, 1852-60*. (910.41 S47). Also hold Slater's directories for regions of England and Wales. As well, a number of directories, too numerous to list, can be found in the author-title catalogue under the name of the publisher: White, William, of Sheffield.

I. Atlases, gazetteers, land records

1. Gardner, David E. *A genealogical atlas of England and Wales*. Salt Lake City, 1960. (912.42 G13).
2. _____, _____. *A genealogical atlas of Ireland . . . Provo, Utah, 1972*. (914 15003 G13).
3. _____, _____. *A genealogical atlas of Scotland*. Provo, Utah, 1972. (912 41 G13). Gardner's works are based on earlier series by Samuel Lewis.
4. *General valuation of Ireland, 1849-58*. Dublin. (FILM F G8532). Known as "Griffith's valuation". Invaluable work issued in 148 pts.: including 26 counties of Northern Ireland. Gives names of tenants, owners, etc.
5. Great Britain. Public Record Office. *Calendar of the patent rolls preserved in the Public Record Office*. Nendeln, Liechtenstein. These reprints of earlier publications are issued for various reigns. Each has a different call number. Contains information about royal land grants.
6. Institute of Heraldic and Genealogical Studies. *Parish boundaries of England and Wales, with dates of commencement of registers*. Canterbury, 1962-77. ((fo) 912.42 I56). Counties divided by ancient parishes, boundaries, etc. Dates of commencement of parish registers given; ecclesiastical jurisdictions shown in colour.
7. Ireland (Eire) Irish Manuscripts Commission. *Books of survey and distribution, being abstracts of various surveys and instruments of tithe, 1636-1703*. Dublin, 1949- ((fo) 941.5 I666.2) Holdings: Counties Clare, Mayo, Roscommon. Valuable records of the Quit Rent Office. With these records, details of land ownership can easily be found.
8. Ireland. Registrar-General. *Census of Ireland, 1901. General topographical index consisting of an alphabetical index to the townlands . . . Dublin, 1904*.

- (FILM F I65). The last townlands index published for the whole of Ireland.
9. Lewis, Samuel. *A topographical dictionary of England . . .* London, 1831. ((fo) 914. 2 L266).
 10. _____, _____. *A topographical dictionary of Ireland . . .* London, 1837. ((fo) 914.15 L266).
 11. _____, _____. *A topographical dictionary of Scotland . . .* London, 1846. (FILM F L676).
 12. _____, _____. *A topographical dictionary of Wales . . .* London, 1845. ((fo) 914.29 L266).
 13. Smith, Frank. *A genealogical gazetteer of England . . .* Baltimore, 1968. (914.2 S509).
 14. _____, _____. *A genealogical gazetteer of Scotland . . .* Logan, Utah, 1971. (914.103 S51).
 15. Taylor, G. *Maps off the roads of Ireland*. Shannon, 1969. (911.415 T138 1969). Reprints of 1783 edn. Survey of 1777 and corrected down to 1783. Includes the names of owners of estates.

J. Parish register material

Consult the History Department subject catalogue under: Registers of births, etc. - (place-name).

1. Challen, W.H. *Parish register typescripts . . . from parishes in London, Midlands, southern counties*. (Wakefield, Eng.), 1969. (FILM C437). Bishop's transcripts are used to fill gaps where original registers have been lost or are obviously defective.
2. Tallis, J.A. *Original parish records in record offices and libraries*. Matlock, Derbyshire, 1974- (016.92934 T12). Particularly useful for Welsh records.
3. *National index of parish registers: a guide to Anglican, Roman Catholic and non-conformist registers before 1837, together with information on marriage licences, Bishop's transcripts and modern copies*. London, 1966-(016.9293 N13). The cut-off date for entries is 1837.
4. Bloxham, V. Ben. *Key to parochial registers of Scotland from earliest times through 1854*. Utah, 1970. (016.92934 B48). Based on the *Detailed list of the old parochial registers of Scotland, 1872*.

K. Wills.

1. Camp, Anthony. *Wills and their whereabouts . . .* London, 1974. (929.3 C118 1974). Guide to present locations of wills in England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man.
2. Gibson, Jeremy. *Wills and where to find them . . .* Baltimore, 1974. (016.929 G37). Arranged by county and includes line maps showing testamentary jurisdictions.
3. Phillimore, William. *Indexes to Irish Wills*. Baltimore, 1970. (016.9293 P34). Reprint off 1909-20 edn. Indexes to 30,000 diocesan wills proved in the Consistorial Courts, 1536-1857, with full data.

L. Passenger Lists

1. Filby, P. William. *Passenger and immigration lists bibliography, 1538-1900*. Detroit, 1981. (929.37 F38).

2. *Passenger and immigration lists index: a guide to published arrival records of 500,000 passengers . . .* Detroit, 1981. 3v. (929.373 P127 1981).
Check subject catalogue under (Ships — Passenger Lists) for other items held.

II CONTINENTAL EUROPEAN SOURCES

Europe:

1. *Almanach de Gotha*. 1792-1940. Many gaps. (929.105 A48).
2. Isenburg, W.K., Prinz v. *Europäische Stammtafeln*. 1953 reprint. 8 vols. (929.7 I71). The standard source for family trees of European noble houses.

Denmark:

1. *Danmarks adels aarbog*. 1885- 69 vols. (929.789 D12).

Finland:

1. *Finlands ridders kaps och adelskalendar*. 1974- 3 vols. (929.7897 F38).

France:

1. Arnaun, E. *Repertoire de généalogies françaises imprimées*. 1978-82. 3 vols. Index of family histories in collected works. Includes some French-Canadian.
2. Saffroy, G. *Bibliographie généalogique, heraldique et nobiliaire de la France*. 1968-79. 4 vols. The standard guide. Volume 3 contains family histories in monographs and serials. (016.92974 S11).
3. *Annuaire de la noblesse de France et d'Europe*. 1843-1925 (Microfilm). Detailed family histories. Well indexed.
4. La Chenaye-Desbois, F.A. de. *dictionnaire de la noblesse*. 1863-76 reprint. 19 vols. (929.74 L11).

Germany and Austria:

1. *Familiengeschichtliche Bibliographie*. 1900- Some gaps. Family histories in monographs and serials. (016.9291 F12).
2. *L'Allemagne dynastique: les quinze familles qui ont fait l'Empire*. 1976- 3 vols. (929.73 A48).
3. *Deutsches Geschlechterbuch*. 1955- 69 vols. Middle and professional classes. (929.20943 D264).
4. *Genealogisches Handbuch des Adels*. 1952- 80 vols. Basic handbook for German nobility. (929.73 G25).
5. *Genealogisches Handbuch des in Bayern immatrikulierten Adels*. 1950- . 11 vols. (929.773 G25).
6. *Hessische Truppen im Amerikanischen Unabhängigkeitskrieg (Hetrina)*. 5 vols. (973.342 M13). Comprehensive listing of the Hessian mercenaries used during the American Revolution. Can be used as index to original records on microfilm in Library of Congress.
7. *Hof-und-staats-handbuch . . . 1878-1917*. (Microfilm). Austrian register of officials, civil and military, in the church and education, and the provinces, etc.
8. Kneschke, E.H. *Neues allgemeines deutsches Adels-Lexicon*. 1859-70 reprint, 9 vols. (929.60943 K54). Brief notices.

9. *Mullers Verzeichnis der jenseits der Oder-Neisse gelegenen . . .* 1974 Gives pre-World War II German name and present name. (943.8003 M77).

Hungary:

1. *Adeliges Jahrbuch*. 1936? 14 vols. (929.7 A213). Varied genealogical and heraldic source materials.

Italy:

1. Gheno, A. *Contributo alla bibliografia genealogica italiana*. 1924 reprint. (016.92975 G34). Family histories in monographs and serials.
2. *Annuario della nobiltà Italiana*. 1879-1905. (Microfilm). Short genealogical notices.
3. Spreti, V., marchese. *Enciclopedia storico-nobiliare italiana*. 1928-35 reprint. 9 vols. (929.75 S63). The standard handbook. The department also holds regional and local genealogical works. There are too many to list here but they are easily located in the catalogue under the name of the locality, e.g. Sicily, Milan, Lombardy, etc.

Netherlands:

1. *Nederlands adelsboek*. 1903 . 67 vols. (929.792 N24).

Poland:

1. Borkowski, J.S.D. *Almanach Blekitny*. 1908. (microfilm).
2. *Materiały do biografii, genealogii i heraldyki polskiej*. 1963-present. 6 vols. (920.0438 M13). Varied and important genealogical source materials.
3. Niesiecki, K. *Herbarz Polski*. 1839-46. 10 vols. (929.60943 N37).
4. Stupnicki, H. *Herbarz Polski*. 1855-62. (929.60943 S764). Reprints of two classic 19th century compilations.

Russia:

1. Ferrand, J. *Le familles princières de l'ancien empire de Russie (en emigration en 1978)*. 2 vols. (929.747 F26).
2. Gmeline, P. de. *Dictionnaire de la noblesse Russe*. (929.77 G51)

Spain:

The department is investigating the acquisition of Garcia Caraffa's *Enciclopedia heraldica y genealogica hispano-americana*.

Sweden:

1. *Sveriges ridderskap och adels kalendar*. 1967- . 5 vols. (929.7485 S81).

Switzerland:

1. *Almanach généalogique Suisse*. 1907- . 7 vols. (929.3494 S17).
2. Galiffe, *Notice généalogiques sur les familles génèvoises . . .* 1829-95 reprint. 7 vols. (929.34945 G12).

III MILITARY SOURCES

Great Britain—Army lists have been published regularly since the mid 18th century. The department has a fairly complete coverage from 1756 to the present. The lists were published by different editors and publishers and under varied titles so the best approach is through the Subject Catalogue under Great Britain. Army. Registers. For the period prior to the publishing of regular lists the following compilations are useful:

Peacock, E. *The army lists of the Roundheads and Cavaliers*. (355.30942 P24).

Dalton, C. *English army lists and commission registers, 1661-1714*. (355.2236 D12).

Dalton, C. *George the First's army, 1714-1727*. (355.00942 D12).

Navy list. (359N136) Frily complete holdings from the early 1820's to the present.

Useful for earlier periods is:

Great Britain. Admiralty. *The commissioned sea officers of the Royal Navy, 1660-1815*. 3 vols. (359.332 G67.2)

Indian service: *Quarterly India army list, 1912-1938* (355.30954 I54). *India Office Register, 1771-1947*. (Microfilm on order).

France — Army lists from 1759-1870.

Prussia — Army lists from 1796-1918.

Austria — Army and Navy lists in *Hof-und-staats-handbuch, 1878-1917* (Microfilm).

The above lists include commissioned officers only. All ranks are included in medal rolls and casualty lists.

Medal rolls. In Great Britain the practice of awarding medals for service or campaigns commenced with the late 18th century campaigns and the department has a number of rolls for 19th century among which the most important probably are:

Naval General Service Medal, 1793-1840, the medal roll. ((fo) 355.134 N1355).

Foster, K. *Military General Service Medal, 1793-1814*. (355.1340941 F59).

Medal roll for the Army of India Medal, 1803-26. ((fo) 355.134 M24).

Casualty lists. Include wounded and prisoners as well as deaths.

Cook, F. *Casualty roll for the Crimea*. (947.07 C585).

South Africa Field Force casualty lists, 1899-1902. ((fo) 968.204 S594).

The department also has the *Registers of the Imperial (later) Commonwealth War Graves Commission*. Brief personal and family information is given. Canadian service men are included.

IV USEFUL SUBJECT HEADINGS FOR GENEALOGISTS

GENEALOGY

HERALDRY

e.g. Genealogy — Ontario

Heraldry — Dictionaries

(Name of country) – BIOGRAPHY
– DIRECTORIES
– GAZETTEERS
– GENEALOGY
– HERALDRY
– MAPS
– NOBILITY

e.g. Sweden – Nobility
Australia – Biography

For places smaller than a country (i.e. state, country, city) use the above sub-headings and also:

(Name of place) – BIBLIOGRAPHY
– CENSUS
– HISTORY
– SOCIETIES

e.g. Ontario – Directories
London – History – Societies
New York (State) – Census, 1790

(Name of country) – (Service) – REGISTERS
– MEDALS, BADGES, DECORATIONS
– BIOGRAPHY

e.g. Canada. Militia – Registers
France. Armée – Registers
Great Britain – Armed Forces – Medals, badges, decorations
Great Britain – Royal Navy – Registers

(Name of war or battle) – REGISTERS

e.g. World War II – Registers
Waterloo

NAMES, PERSONAL

e.g. Names, Personal – Irish

REGISTERS OF BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES

CHURCH RECORDS AND REGISTERS

e.g. Registers of births, etc. – Fortierville, Quebec
Church records and registers – Bristol, Eng.

SHIPS. PASSENGER LISTS

WILLS

EPITAPHS

CEMETERIES

(Family Name) –

e.g. Massey family
MacFarlane clan

Passenger Lists of "Foreign Protestants" to Nova Scotia, 1752

By Terrence M. Punch

Blessed are them whose ancestors are mentioned on a passenger list, for they know when to start looking overseas! Tens of thousands of people entered Nova Scotia and the other colonies of British America by ships unnamed, to ports not known, on dates unrecorded. For their descendants it is a problem to determine when the family reached this continent. How wonderful it is when you can look at a passenger list and learn that Georg Michael Seltzer of Württemberg, baker, came to this continent on the *Sally* in the early summer of 1752.

The passenger lists compiled by the Dutch clerks of John Dick are better than many such rosters, as they also give occupations and ages, rough places of origin and the size of the family group. Four ships crossed to Nova Scotia from Rotterdam in 1751 and their passenger lists were published in the *CANADIAN GENEALOGIST*, Vol. 4, No. 2 (1982), pp. 85-100. In 1752 yet further voyages took place. Three of these were the following, with dates at sea and the numbers of passengers:

Sally (30 May-26 August 1752); 257 sailed, 218 arrived (88 days, 39 dead); *Betty* (16 May-24 July 1752): 161 sailed, 154 arrived (68 days, 7 dead); *Speedwell* (16 May-22 July 1752): 216 sailed, 203 arrived (66 days, 13 dead). The average passage took ten and a half weeks and mortality was between nine and ten per cent, rather worse than the record for the previous year.

There were five voyages in all during 1752 from Rotterdam to Halifax. Passenger lists for the other two are published in recent issues of *The Palatine Immigrant* magazine, that of the *Pearl* in late 1982, that of the *Gale* in Vol. VII, No. 1 (Summer 1981), pp. 2-9. Collectively the four lists for 1751 and the five for 1752 account for the majority of "Foreign Protestants" brought to Nova Scotia under the auspices of John Dick.

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

SALLY—1752

List of Foreign Settlers on board the Sally,
John Robinson, Mast : bound from hence to Halifax in Nova Scotia.

Names	Age	Profession	Men	Women	½ Frt.	Free	Heads	From whence
Henderik Rugé	50	Luth. Parson	1				1	Holstein
Samuel Schroder	30	Millwright	1				1	Dantzik
Johan Casper Spiegel	26	Joiner	1				1	Dantzik
Paul Müller	20	Joiner	1				1	Dantzik
Johannes Öhmé	20	Surgeon	1				1	Saxony
Gottfried Creemer	22	Carpenter	1				1	Brandenb.
Johan Frederik Schultz	21	Carpenter	1				1	Saxony
John Peter Coglin	21	Carpenter	1				1	Saxony
Jean Jacques Raymond	21	Shoemaker	1				1	Swiss
Jean Nicolaus Metin	17	Farmer	1				1	Mt. beliard
George Frederik Fenaut	24	Gunsmith	1				1	Mt. beliard
Pierre Surl Eau	28	Farmer	1				1	Mt. beliard
François Louis	27	Smith	1				1	Mt. beliard
Jean L'Eau	40	Miller	1				1	Mt. beliard
Jean Nicollaas Boutellier	21	Farmer	1				1	Mt. beliard
Jacques Bouttelier	17	Farmer	1				1	Mt. beliard
Jean Christoph Megnerai	17	Farmer	1				1	Mt. beliard
Pierre Huguenot	19	Farmer	1				1	Mt. beliard
Isaac Monnier	16	Farmer	1				1	Mt. beliard
Jean Jacques Langile	16	Farmer	1				1	Mt. beliard
André Maçé	20	Baker	1				1	Mt. beliard
Samuel Duré	24	Taylor	1				1	Mt. beliard
Philip Becker	47	Farmer	1				1	Darmstad
Martin Shunter	46	Joiner	1				1	Franconia
Mathews Blejstiener	23	Farmer	1				1	Anspach
Wilhelm Muehlberg	30	Farmer	1				1	Courland
Johan Christ: David	30	Farmer	1				1	Courland
Sebastian Giesendorffer	26	Farmer	1				1	Bamberg
Heinrick Mathew Malch	26	Woolcomber	1				1	Brandenb.

Names	Age	Profession	Men	Women	½ Frt.	Free	Heads	From whence
Ignatius Holdery	30	Shoemaker	1				1	Durlach
Martin Ketner	40	Taylor	1				1	Wurtemberg
Albercht Zimmerman	20	Farmer	1				1	Durlach
Johan Henry Jammer Junr.	16	Baker	1				1	Hessia
Johannes Beeker	20	Farmer	1				1	Hessia
Johannes Gottschalck	50	Farmer	1				1	Hessia
Johan Frederick Haun	27	Smith	1				1	Wiesenach
Leonhardt Beyerer	23	Baker	1				1	Wurtemberg
Jacob Stauss	32	Farmer	1				1	Wurtemberg
John Christian Fehr	39	Shoemaker	1				1	Pomerania
Johann Henry Vogler	28	Huntsman	1				1	Prusia
Paul Bohne	21	Baker	1				1	Brandenb.
George Michael Seltzer	23	Baker	1				1	Wurtemberg
Conrad Fosseler	23	Carpenter	1				1	Wurtemberg
Christoph Stubell	20	Farmer	1				1	Wurtemberg
Pieter Bubikauffer	34	Farmer	1				1	Palatinat
Francis Henry Stiefs	19	Farmer	1				1	Helmsled
Hans George Knihule	40	Joiner	1				1	Wurtemberg
Daniel Ernest	30	Miner	1				1	Hessia
Ulrick Weiss	46	Farmer	1				1	Swiss
Christoph Reich	22	Stonemason	1				1	Wurtemberg
Daniel Muller	24	Stonemason	1				1	Wiesberg
George Schatz	22	Miller	1				1	Francoia
Johannes Pfandorfer	18	Baker	1				1	Palatinat
Jacob Hoyerstein (deserted)	20	Locksmith	0				0	Brakenheim
Johan Martin Borne	28	Tanner	1				1	Palatinat
Frederik Eigenherr	20	Farmer	1				1	Durlach
Leonhard Schertzer	36	Miller	1				1	Anspach
Johan Christ: Bernard	34	Schoolmaster	1				1	Franconia
Andreas Dornheimer	18	Shoemaker	1				1	Grunstadt
Jacob Furth	17	Farmer	1				1	Grunstadt
Jean Christoph Malliardt	22	Farmer	1				1	Grunstadt
Bernhard Wildt	20	Farmer	1				1	Grunstadt

Names	Age	Profession	Men	Women	½ Frt.	Free	Heads	From whence
Pierre Valache (deserted)	23	Cooper	0				0	...
Jacob Vetter	26	Taylor	1				1	Brakeny
Johann Adam Bader	20	Taylor	1				1	Wurtemberg
Johan Frederick Shenack	48	Farmer	1				1	Malheim
John Nicolaus Bell	48	Joiner	1				1	Malheim
George Philip Bell	15	Glaser	1				1	Malheim
Carolus L'Orth	48	Farmer	1				1	Trebur
Johann George Schwartz	46	Farmer	1	1			2	Franconia
Johan Michael Back	17	Farmer	1				1	Wurtembg.
Johann George Keyser	22	Farmer	1				1	Darmstadt
Henderik Feder	37	Shoemaker	1	1			2	Isenburg
Daniel Clemenson	36	Smith	1	1			2	Montbeliard
Johan Hen: Dreschler	40	Butcher	1	1			2	Suabe
Henderick Ruder	40	Weaver	1	1			2	Palatinate
Gottfried Pefeifer	25	Stonemutter	1	1			2	Durlach
George Weymarr	26	Farmer	1	1			2	Anspach
Johan Christian Meiss	26	Farmer	1	1			2	Wimpfen
Johan Adam Zurin	29	Farmer	1	1			2	Durlach
Johannes Ox	23	Farmer	1	1			2	Durlach
Michael Hauptman	29	Farmer	1	1			2	Alsace
John: Nicolaus Berghaus	36	Farmer	1	1			2	Darmstadt
Johan Michael Keyser	45	Farmer	1	1			2	Darmstadt
Henderk Joseph Bullbach	24	Farmer	1	1			2	Darmstadt
George Frederick Ballie	25	Farmer	1	1		1	3	Montbeliard
Jean George Datterai	30	Farmer	1	2			3	Montbeliard
Johan George Metzger	40	Butcher	1	1	1		3	Wurtemberg
Johan George Mulberg	40	Butcher	1	1			2	Wurtemberg
Willhiem Schmidt	34	Butcher	1	1	1		3	Heydelburg
Christoph Gott: Happolt	28	Huntsman	1	1	1		3	Wurtemberg
Johan Adam Lingen	27	Mason	1	1		1	3	Hessia
Johann George Stiefs	46	Farmer	1	1		1	3	Heimstadt
George Pieter Unstadt	32	Shoemaker	1	1	1		3	Worms
Johan George Debendorff	38	Mason	1	1		1	3	Marburg

Names	Age	Profession	Men	Women	½ Frt.	Free	Heads	From whence
Frederick Lotter	27	Farmer	1	1		1	3	Grunstadt
Henderik Beeker	44	Mason	1	2	1		4	Hessia
Joseph Slagentwydyt	40	Farmer	1	1	2		4	Wurtemberg
Pierre Vallet	36	Farmer	1	1		2	4	Wurtemberg
Jean Minegare	43	Farmer	1	1	2		4	Wurtemberg
Pierre Vurjeillot	40	Sawyer	1	1	1	1	4	Montbeliard
Isaac Lotter	37	Mason	1	1		2	4	Masenheim
Jean George Boutellier	50	Joiner	1	2	2		5	Montbeliard
Jean George Grosrenaud	36	Farmer	1	2	1	1	5	Montbeliard
Jean George Veutilot	36	Thatcher	1	2	1	1	5	Montbeliard
David Langile	34	Farmer	1	1	1	2	5	Montbeliard
Tobias Wirth	34	Farmer	1	1	2	1	5	Wurtemberg
Leonard Rudell	46	Farmer	1	2	2		5	Anspach
Henderik Jammer	46	Baker	1	2	1	1	5	Hessia
Jacob Tillger	38	Farmer	1	1	2	1	5	Wombs
Jean George Bach	44	Farmer	1	2	2		5	Wurtemberg
Valentine Scherff	33	Farmer	1	1	1	2	5	Palatinate
André Jailliet	26	Skinner	2	1	1	2	6	Swiss
Jacques Boutellier	33	Weaver	1	3	1	1	6	Montbeliard
Abraham Monnier	38	Farmer	1	1	3	1	6	Montbeliard
Jean George Gretauux	35	Joiner	1	1	3	1	6	Montbeliard
Nicolaas Brecht	49	Farmer	1	3	2		6	Franconia
Johannes Bawer	40	Farmer	1	1	3	1	6	Franconia
Otho Philip Bauhler	30	Farmer	1	1	3	1	6	Mayance
Johannes Palster	41	Butcher	1	1	3	2	7	Hessia
Benjamin Hartman	50	Taylor	1	1	1	2	5	Hessia
Totals			120	62	45	30	257	

Rotterdam 30 May 1752 ?, John Dick.

BETTY—1752

List of Passengers on board of the Betty,
Robert Wandin, master, bound from hence to Halifax in Nova Scotia.

Names	Age	Profession	Men	Women	½ Frt.	Free	Heads	From whence
Nicolaas Daré	42	Farmer	1	1	2	2	6	Montbeliard
Leopold Langile	24	Joiner	1	1		1	3	Montbeliard
Pierre Fevre	24	Mason	1	1	1	1	4	Montbeliard
Jean Pierre Fevre	17	Mason	1				1	Montbeliard
Mark Bourgogne	33	Farmer	1	1	3	1	6	Montbeliard
Jean Jaudry	54	Farmer	1	3	1		5	Montbeliard
Jacques Jaudry	27	Farmer	1				1	Montbeliard
Jean George Jaundry	24	Farmer	1				1	Montbeliard
Pierre Amêt	56	Farmer	1	1			2	Montbeliard
Mathieu Langile	26	Farmer	1				1	Montbeliard
David Langile	31	Joiner	1				1	Montbeliard
Jean David Strouss	30	Mason	1				1	Swiss
Andrew Mercié	31	Silversmith	1				1	Swiss
Rudolph Barbé	25	Printer	1				1	Swiss
Daniel T Zimmerley	22	Locksmith	1				1	Swiss
Jean Anselme	36	Taylor	1	1			2	Swiss
Jean Pierre Margara	32	Shoemaker	1				1	Swiss
Henderik Schuble	32	Taylor	1	1			2	Swiss
Jacques Tisseran	29	Farmer	1	1	1	2	5	Montbeliard
Pierre Demay	26	Farmer	1	1			2	Montbeliard
Jean Bouteillier	29	Joiner	1	1			2	Montbeliard
Pierre Coulon	46	Joiner	1	1	3	1	6	Montbeliard
Pierre Coulon fils	19	Joiner	1				1	Montbeliard
David Coulon	17	Joiner	1				1	Montbeliard
Jacob Jacot	30	Shoemaker	1	2	1	1	5	Montbeliard
Jonas Jacot	38	Stonecutter	1	1			2	Montbeliard
George Bouteillier	23	Mason	1				1	Montbeliard
Jacques Biguenet	22	Farmer	1				1	Montbeliard
Jean Petterquin	28	Joiner	1	1			2	Montbeliard

Names	Age	Profession	Men	Women	½ Frt.	Free	Heads	From whence
Jacques Begin	25	Farmer	1	1			2	Montbeliard
Jean Pettrequin	21	Farmer	1				1	Montbeliard
Pierre Jolimoy	50	Farmer	1		2		3	Montbeliard
Frederick Maliard	45	Farmer	1	4	3		8	Montbeliard
Pierre Maliard	15	Farmer	1				1	Montbeliard
Isaac Veuilamie	36	Farmer	1	2		1	4	Montbeliard
Abraham Jacque	48	Farmer	1	1	2	1	5	Montbeliard
Pierre Ubray	18	Farmer	1				1	Montbeliard
Nicolaas LaGarçe	23	Farmer	1			1	2	Montbeliard
Leonard Veuilamêt	17	Farmer	1				1	Montbeliard
Jean LaGarçe	33	Farmer	1	1		1	3	Montbeliard
David Robert	18	Farmer	1	1	2		4	Montbeliard
Urbain Certier	34	Farmer	1	1	2		4	Montbeliard
Leopold Vienot	48	Farmer	1	1	2		4	Montbeliard
Jacques Vienot	15	Farmer	1				1	Montbeliard
Jean Mathieu	21	Farmer	1	2	1		4	Montbeliard
Daniel Mallbon	40	Farmer	1	2	3		6	Montbeliard
Jean Jacques Jeanbas	25	Weaver	1	1			2	Montbeliard
David Jeanbas	18	Cutter	1				1	Montbeliard
Mark Elie Jaudry	26	Shoemaker	1				1	Montbeliard
Elze Van der Bulte	44	Brewer	1	1	1	1	4	Friesland
Jean George Joost	25	Locksmith	1				1	Strasbourg
Martinus Fischer	41	Baker	1				1	Saxony
George Frederick	44	Farmer	1				1	Anspach
Frederik Gogel	28	Miller	1	1	1		3	Montbeliard
George Philip Bréhuis	25	Butcher	1				1	Saxony
Conrad Grass	25	Farmer	1				1	Swiss
Ulrick Langher	26	Farmer	1				1	Swiss
Frederick Clemenson	18	Farmer	1				1	Montbeliard
Jacques Frederk Jacquin	45	Schoolmaster	2	1	2	1	6	Montbeliard
Jacques Bejet	43	Farmer	1	1	2	1	5	Montbeliard
Jean George Bejet	17	Farmer	1				1	Montbeliard
Jean L'eau	27	Mason	1	1			2	Montbeliard

Names	Age	Profession	Men	Women	½ Frt.	Free	Heads	From whence
Jacques Frederick Grandjean	21	Farmer	1				1	Montbelliard
Jean Jacques Raymond	43	...	1				1	Swiss
Elie Boyet	36	Shoemaker	1				1	Swiss
Jonas Tripaut	38	...	1				1	Swiss
Johannes Kurtz	31	Farmer	1	1			2	Hessia
Conrad Vrylingh	40	Shoemaker	1				1	BergenZoom
		Totals	69	41	35	16	161	

Helvoot Roads 16 May 1752, John Dick.

SPEEDWELL—1752

List of Passengers on board of the Speedwell,
Joseph Willson, master, bound from hence to Halifax in Nova Scotia.

Names	Age	Profession	Men	Women	½ Frt.	Free	Heads	From whence
Carl Ernest Schernider	22	...	1	1			2	Hanburg
Marcus Trope	24	Student	1				1	Hamburg
Johann Daniel Rust	37	Peltryworker	1	2	2	1	6	Hamburg
Paul Nicolaas Wiessel	40	Mason	2	1	2	2	7	Hamburg
Johann Gottlieb Koller	35	Schoolmaster	1	1	4		6	Hamburg
Johann Gottfried Hermsstadt	40	Lace weaver	1	2	2		5	Hamburg
George Frederick Anderson	30	Joiner	1				1	Dantzig
Hans Kreuger	24	Joiner	1				1	Hollstein
Jacques Christoph Metatall	50	Tanner	1	3	1		5	Montbeliard
Jacques Mallmaveu	36	Thatcher	1	1	2		2	Montbeliard
George Frederik Alliscon	40	Wagoner	2	1	2		5	Montbeliard
Jacques Bourgois	40	Miller	1	1	2	1	5	Montbeliard
Pierre Jaunné	32	Farmer	2	1	2	2	7	Montbeliard
David Dauphiné	25	Taylor	1	2		1	4	Montbeliard
Jean Dauphiné	26	Shoemaker	1				1	Montbeliard
Jean Christoph Jaudry	44	Farmer	2	2	3	1	8	Montbeliard
Jean Vuilquie	36	Farmer	1	1	4	1	7	Montbeliard
Vernier Rigoulett	40	Farmer	1	1	3	1	6	Montbeliard
Jean Nicolaas Mall	30	Farmer	1	1	2	1	5	Montbeliard
Adam Bouillion	31	Joiner	1				1	Montbeliard
George Donzell	40	Farmer	1	1			2	Montbeliard
Jean Urban Jeanperrain	32	Stonemutter	1				1	Montbeliard
Jean Durand	24	Stonemutter	1				1	Montbeliard
George Bouttelier	26	Weaver	1				1	Montbeliard
Etienne Certier	18	Weaver	1				1	Montbeliard
Jean George Menegau	44	Weaver	2	2	3		7	Montbeliard
Guillaume Cugné	48	Mason	1	3	3		7	Montbeliard
Pierre Banvard	50	Weaver	1	2			3	Montbeliard
David Banvard	23	Weaver	1	1			2	Montbeliard

Names	Age	Profession	Men	Women	½ Frt.	Free	Heads	From whence
Jean Pierre Mourleaux	48	Farmer	1	1	3		5	Montbeliard
Jean Abraham Greignaud	46	Farmer	1	1	1		3	Montbeliard
Jean George Besançon	44	Farmer	1	2	3	1	7	Montbeliard
Frederick Emonaud	24	Farmer	1	1			2	Montbeliard
Jacques Curté	27	Wagoner	1	1			2	Montbeliard
Jean Nicolaas Dupuis	27	Mason	1	1	1		3	Montbeliard
Pierre Humbert	24	Weavaar	1				1	Montbeliard
Jean George Quidore	36	Thatcher	1	1	2	1	5	Montbeliard
Abraham Milliet	31	Gardiner	1	2			3	Montbeliard
Daniel Thom	31	Mason	1	1			2	Montbeliard
Jean George Metadall	20	Mason	1				1	Montbeliard
Jean Frederick Menegau	38	Farmer	1	2	4	1	8	Montbeliard
George Leau	30	Joiner	1	1		2	4	Montbeliard
David L'eau	46	Farmer	1	1			2	Montbeliard
Samuel Emonaud	50	Farmer	1	1	2		4	Montbeliard
Abram Calame & Son	52	Masons	2	3	2		7	Montbeliard
Jean Carlin	38	Joiner	1	1	2		4	Montbeliard
(Jean Jacques Roland	60	Farmer	1	2	1	1	5	Montbeliard
(Frédéric Mason	31	Farmer	1	1	2	2	6	Montbeliard
(François Mason	26	Farmer	1				1	Montbeliard
Jacques Nardin & Sons	56	Farmer	3	1	2		6	Montbeliard
Jean Jacques Nardin	36	Farmer	1	1		2	4	Montbeliard
Jean Nicolaas Coulon & Sons	66	Farmers	3	1			4	Montbeliard
Pierre Duperrin	46	Taylor	1	2	2	1	6	Montbeliard
Abraham Robert	30	Mason	1	1			3	Montbeliard
Pierre Vuilquie	38	Joiner	1	1		2	4	Montbeliard
Jean George Leau	50	Farmer	1				1	Montbeliard
Hendrick Brockhard Jacob	20	Farmer	1				1	Montbeliard
Johann Gottlieb Richter	17	Farmer	1				1	Halberstad
Totals	17	Basktmaker	69	60	62	25	216	Hamburg

Professional ethics, or the fine art of diplomacy in paid genealogical research

By Lois Kernaghan

Lois Kernaghan is a respected genealogist, editor, and historical researcher who makes her home in Nova Scotia. She has several times written for this magazine, and we welcome her appearance again with this timely article. The business of hiring a genealogical researcher can be vexing both for researcher and client, but it need not be, as this article indicates. There are certain good practices to follow if you are the genealogist, and certain things to keep in mind if you are the client.

Having employed genealogical researchers on numerous occasions ourselves, we are pleased to find that the standard of service seems generally high, and that the people we have hired have more than filled our sometimes nebulous expectations. Nonetheless, nothing is more awkward, both for the professional and the client, than to run into that embarrassing 'no information' situation. But there it is! It happens from time to time.

Genealogists as a rule never give up. There may be no information this time, but something may turn up later to warrant a recheck on a somewhat different basis. And so it goes. We hope both potential clients and potential researchers will find Lois's easy-to-understand 'Thirteen Points' a help on the road to research satisfaction.

When information and money changes hands during paid genealogical research, both client and professional must assume certain responsibilities. Otherwise, there is little guarantee of either success or satisfaction in the projected research. Recently, a lot has been written in the pages of *Canadian Genealogist* concerning client obligations and expectations. Little mention has been made, however, of the other side of the genealogical coin: the ethics of maintaining a good professional practice.

Paid genealogists are a rare breed in Canada. They are few in number, remain largely unknown in the wider social history community, and are beyond the regulation or jurisdiction of any national governing body. The profession has been badly tarnished over the years by shoddy research, unscrupulous mail-order techniques, and those sad stories of clients who paid in good faith for services that were never rendered. "Caveat emptor" might well be the warning for all those contemplating paid genealogical work.

Given all these obstacles, how does the novice professional go about developing an ethical practice? How can the potential client recognize an honest research? How can the established genealogist improve his or her service standards? And finally how can both novice and professional researchers better deal with those prickly, sticky — and sometimes slippery — entities known as clients? Read on, and discover how you, too, can succeed in the genealogical business without really trying.

1. Advertise in round-about ways. The obvious route is, of course, to seek official accreditation and/or to place advertisements in pertinent genealogical publica-

tions. The former procedure is lengthy, expensive and probably of little real value until a national organization has developed here in Canada. The latter procedure is merely expensive, although it doubtless brings results. There are other less obvious methods, however, which are potentially even more rewarding. Place your name and credentials with local archives, and possibly with museums and libraries. Then, make sure you're seen at these places and that you're friendly while you're there! While staff normally do not recommend one researcher over another, this is not always the case. Particularly with specialized work, the best suited professional will be recommended; staff members are not likely to be enthusiastic about someone whom they rarely see and like even less.

Another method of advertising is to get your work published in a pertinent journal, where people will see your name and what you are capable of. It's also a good suggestion to be a visible, contributing member of genealogical associations and historical societies. In this respect, it can be surprising how many contacts volunteer work will generate.

2. Ask a reasonable but decent fee. Rates vary nationally, but try to find out what the average is in your area. If you price yourself too low, you'll never make any money; too high and you'll never get any clients. Over and above your basic research time, you must also take into account "hidden" expenses — these will include transportation, stationery supplies, postage, photocopying, typewriter costs, possibly day care fees, the expense of necessary source books for your home library. Most genealogists bill their clients separately for expenses incurred in obtaining transcripts of official records, and for providing more than, say five pages of photocopies. With postal rates being what they are today, some genealogists also stipulate an extra dollar or two to cover mailing expenses. Make all these "extra" charges known to your potential client, and bear in mind that you're not likely to get rich off genealogical research anyway; about the most you can hope for is to cover expenses, with some left over.

3. Stipulate payment methods. Some professionals charge on a per project basis, rather than per hour, which perhaps gives them a slight financial advantage. The arrangement might be a \$50 fee for an initial survey of the family in question, then a per-hour rate for further work. The professional is money in pocket if the first two hours lead to a complete dead end, or if the project can be finished in three hours. The per project payment schedule is somewhat vague, however, and the hourly rate would seem to allow both professional and client more control, and more value, for their money.

A compromise arrangement is to charge an hourly fee, but to suggest that your prospective client plan for an initial four to five-hour block of research. This approximates a retainer fee, and is usually necessary anyway for you to exhaust the basic sources.

The professional must be careful to make certain the client pays. This is no idle warning, since the problem does exist. Many potential "clients" expect everything for nothing, and will not even mention the word "payment" in their initial inquiry to you. Make certain that your reply clearly states your fees; you will probably lose 50% of your potential customers as soon as they read that money will have to change hands — but don't worry, those clients weren't worth dealing with anyway!

In addition to stating your fees in your first reply, explain immediately how

you expect to be paid — just in case your potential client becomes forgetful on the subject. Never, ever settle for payment after your customer receives the completed research — that's asking for trouble. Many professionals request total payment before any work is even begun; the problem with this is that the client probably doesn't know you, and therefore trusts you as little as you trust him.

The best compromise arrangement is probably to state that you prefer payment in advance, but that if this is inconvenient to the client, he/she should forward, before the research is begun, half the sum he wishes to spend; the remainder then falls due upon their receipt of the completed research. While somewhat awkward, this optional method offers security to both the client and the professional, since there is only a 50% chance of default by either party. Such an offer also helps to establish your credibility with your clients. In offering this arrangement, however, you must warn your customer to make it very clear to you which payment scheme is being used. Otherwise, you won't know if that \$100 cheque is for 10 hours total work, or half payment of 20 hours total work!

A final word of warning about handling your client's money. Do not cash cheques until you are ready to begin the project. If you grab the money as soon as it arrives, it will be spent before the research is done. Some less than conscientious "professionals" have also been known to "forget" their assignments through this kind of haste. As well, many clients will become anxious over the fate of their research if their cheques are cashed long before they receive any results.

4. Estimate time delay. It is good practice — and only fair — to advise your client at the beginning when to expect results from you. Most of them will prefer the research done yesterday, but will no doubt settle for a delay of several weeks, if not a couple of months. Once you have given the estimate, keep to it; if you encounter a subsequent delay, advise your client as soon as possible. Small gestures like these go a long way to enhancing your general reputation as a professional.

5. Assess the project potential. If at all possible, try in your initial reply to give some estimate of what can realistically be done concerning your client's genealogy. This depends a great deal, of course, on how much information the customer has provided. Remember that some clients send "feelers" out to more than one researcher, and then chose the one who "comes across" best on paper. The general rule, however, is not to string the client along by being vague; sound like you know what you're talking about, and you're likely to get the job. If the project is hopeless, tell the client politely, with a brief explanation for your decision. It's useless to waste your time — and their money — on research which will produce nothing. It's also good policy to reply to all requests, whether hopeless or not; while a nuisance sometimes, it does help to enhance your professional reputation.

6. Once you have been given the research project, should you contract it out? This is a system whereby a genealogist hires another local researcher to abstract wills, deeds, church registers, etc., leaving the professional free to assess the results and/or construct the genealogical tables. It is also a convenience if the professional is perhaps for some reason temporarily unable to examine the pertinent records in person. Contracting out presents some difficulties, however. First and foremost is the reliability and capability of the researcher to whom the work is given. Secondly, it is really a form of "passing the buck," in this case the tedious "dirty work" of record skimming. Thirdly, the researcher will have to be paid —

out of your fees; and remember, you have been warned that genealogy is no way to get rich quick anyway! Unless under extenuating circumstances, or unless you are running a very large, sophisticated genealogical practice, contracting out will no doubt be beyond your finances and your needs.

7. Once you have completed the research, provide your client with an accompanying assessment of the results. There is no real need usually to go into pages of detail, or to become so involved that your customer will lose the thread of your explanation (let alone your research notes) but some basic guidelines to your findings are only fair, in return for your client's money. Bear in mind that your customer is no doubt unfamiliar with local history, and may be confused by some family development which is perfectly clear to you. Your customer also is unlikely to understand what source materials are available, and may appreciate knowing why you chose one source over another. If you encountered real difficulties with the research, you should briefly explain what and why. Again, such courtesy goes a long way to improving your professional image — and, by extension, your list of clients.

8. Don't hesitate to terminate research. When you realize that the work has reached a dead end, politely cut your client off. "One more look" is a waste of everybody's time.

9. Be willing to provide names and addresses for further research. This shows that you are professionally "on your toes" and aware of other potential avenues of research. It also suggests that you are broad-minded enough to pool resources with other qualified individuals. And don't forget, some of the contacts you recommend may, in turn, recommend you!

10. Be discrete. Genealogical information should be held strictly between researcher and client, even though the details have been obtained from public records. It is not polite to acquaint all and sundry within hailing distance with the salacious data you may have uncovered concerning a particular individual or family. In the same context, never, ever publish any of your research findings without gaining permission beforehand from the client for whom you did the original work.

If you become involved in a professional genealogical practice to any extent, there will probably come a time when you will run out of filing space, and will have to contemplate donating your material to the local archives. This is a wise decision, but should be approached carefully. Most archives have implemented a policy of closing such collections to general public access for a certain period of time, to insure confidentiality between client and professional. If your local resource centre does not have such an arrangement, make sure that they provide the service for your particular files.

11. Keep copies of every scrap of research you conduct. This cannot be emphasized strongly enough! It can save you countless hours of repeat work, and takes only one instance of failure to comply, to prove its point! Suppose the post office loses your client report? Suppose your customer wants more work done — two years later? Suppose someone else wants the same family researched, with emphasis on another branch? Enough said!

If you have to be reminded to include the sources for all abstracted information during your research, then you have no business being in professional genealogy in the first place. Something you may not think of, however, is to keep an index

file of all your work projects, organized alphabetically by family name. This is a great help for future work, since after awhile, you will probably forget most of the surnames you've worked on previously, anyway.

12. Keep a list of clients owing you money, so that you will know where you stand. If some customers are paying you the balance of your fee upon receipt of the completed research, and if you are juggling ten projects at once, then you will quickly lose track of who owes you what.

13. Finally, a word on financial records and your tax situation. The points made here are general ones, and should you be concerned about taxation, you would be best advised to contact Revenue Canada or a tax professional regarding your particular situation.

In general, all income must be reported, but is not taxable until it exceeds a certain sum. If your only means of income is genealogical research, don't worry — you're not likely to ever make enough money to pay any taxes! If, however, you combine the research with a full or part-time job, or if you are receiving a pension, then you will likely qualify for taxation. Regardless of how little or how much you make through genealogy, you will have to file a return.

It is fairly unlikely that your return will be selected for individual assessment — but it is not impossible, especially if you are prosperous enough to file a personal business return. So, in a business where receipts are rarely issued, how do you protect yourself in stating earnings, and in providing for any potential tax audit?

Firstly, you should maintain some back-up record of your clients, the fees received, and the date of receipt. Secondly, you should also keep track of your bank deposits, since if an audit is initiated, your bank statements will be first on the agenda for examination. It is helpful here to deposit only whole sums, rather than partial, so that your statement accurately reflects your earning situation.

The nature of genealogical research may possibly allow for some income tax deductions, provided you are working on a large enough scale. Claiming an office in your home is a complicated procedure, and will get you nowhere unless you are running a huge practice. By the same token, it is unlikely that you will be able to claim for travel expenses or business lunches. A potential saving exists, however, in claiming all office supplies, and books used in your work — provided you can produce receipts for same. In other words, while you should consider the angle of tax deductions if you are in a taxable bracket, you should not expect them to be of great benefit.

Indeed, as already pointed out on more than one occasion during the preceding discussion, genealogy is hardly the royal road to fame and wealth. It is demanding, painstaking, and often boring work. Few people stick with it unless they are genuinely intrigued by its challenge and by the possibility of contributing, in a small way, to creating the fabric of social history. You won't lose money by doing it, but neither will you get rich. About all you can hope for is to make a bit of money, carry on your research as ethically as you can, and occasionally be told that what you do, you do well.

The Courts of Quarter Sessions

By Althea Douglas

"Unindexed court records have been relatively inaccessible to genealogists, but when I came upon the Courts of Quarter Sessions I was intrigued by the amount of information they held, particularly about early settlers and settlements. I thought your readers might be interested in them."

So says Althea Douglas in the letter which accompanied this submission. We think she's right, particularly in her point about the small size of early settlements making the records easier to access than many genealogists at first believed. Read on, and see what treasures may lie in store for you in the records of the Courts of Quarter Sessions.

If volume one hadn't been listed with "Marriage Certificates" I might never have discovered the records of the Courts of Quarter Sessions, and if the first entry I encountered hadn't concerned my triple-great grandfather and grandmother I might never have read on. But there it was, in:

The Book of Records of the Court of Quarter Sessions for the Co. of Northumberland In the Province of New Brunswick. Begun at the Point Called Beaubears Point in the Township of Newcastle on Tuesday The 15th Day of September 1789.

The first case heard was:

The King vs. Robert Forsyth, Christ[ophe]r Dignam, Murdoch McLeod, Alex[ande]r McDonald & Wm. Sharp ...brought to the Court ... on the complaint of Wm. Martin and Mary Ann his wife against the defendants for breaking into the house of the said Martin and taking away by force his daughter Jane Martin on the night of the 10th day of February 1788¹

Robert Forsyth was a Loyalist, one of the unpopular "new settlers", while the Martins were pre-Revolutionary "old settlers", but he and Jane were married, probably well before that first Quarter Session of the Peace was held, for the Martins did not appear to press the charge, the defendants were acquitted, and in 1811 "for love and affection", William Martin gave some 480 acres of land to his "lawful daughter Jean Forsyth, wife of Robert Forsyth".²

There is no guarantee that every family historian will find such a romantic episode, but in the early days of British settlement it is surprising what a multitude of community activities concerned some of these Courts.

The name originates far back in the history of English jurisprudence, coming from a statute of 1388 which directed that the "justices shall keep their sessions in every quarter of the year at least."³ It is a local court of record, held by Justices of the Peace of any county — or any part, division, or city within a county — in general sessions assembled, and it has both a limited criminal jurisdiction and some civil jurisdiction.

In the United Kingdom, Minutes of these court are commonly held by the

county Record Offices and while most handbooks and guides for genealogists mention them, the typical approach is discouraging:

The *Quarter Sessions* records, which give a vast amount of information about the maintenance of law and order and the administration of the county, are the true core of the county records. They involve individuals of all social classes, particularly in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, but they can only be used satisfactorily by the genealogist if indexed calendars, or at least manuscript indexes of personal names exist.⁴

To some extent this is true in Canada, but the difference in population, particularly in the early years of settlement, makes a great difference in accessibility.

In the British colonies in North America two distinct types of local government developed. In New England, a vigorous form of self-government centred on the town meeting with its elected officials and "select men" who oversaw town matters. Any regulations they enacted were subject to the approval of the Court of Quarter Session, but this was a formality. The Southern states such as Virginia followed the English pattern, where the Court of Quarter Sessions administered county affairs directly. Since the Justices of the Peace were appointed by the Governor and Council, the local aristocracy ran the county and there was little democracy.

In younger colonies such as Nova Scotia, New England settlers and English Colonial Governors did not always see eye to eye.⁵ In Nova Scotia the Quarter Session Records go back as early as 1760 in Kings County and 1766 in Halifax Co. but where New Englanders settled, they brought with them their tradition of town meetings, and in Chignecto, that isthmus of diked marshlands dividing Nova Scotia from New Brunswick, New Englanders and Yorkshiremen were holding town meetings in the early 1770s to decide on cattle marks, where to build a bridge over the Misquash River, who was to rebuild the Pound, or cut pickets to fence the Burial Ground.⁶

Town Meeting minutes, the few that exist from the 18th century are well worth investigating. They deal with community matters similar to those handled by the General Sessions of the Peace, but may contain more family data.

In most of New England vital information was recorded in the town meeting records. . . . note . . . that births and marriages were generally recorded much more faithfully than were deaths. . . . also note that it was quite common to record the births of all the children in a family at one time, often several years after the actual dates of some of those births.⁷

The few Town Meeting Books that survived in Nova Scotia do contain such records of families, often listing the marriage and children's births together, but otherwise are primarily concerned with care of the poor and regulation of animals.

The quarterly-held General Sessions of the Peace became widely established with the influx of Loyalists. In the Maritimes the increase in population and the separation of New Brunswick from Nova Scotia saw the appointment of Justices of the Peace and the transfer of some local government from the Town Meetings to these Courts. In Quebec, or later the Canadas, Loyalists, accustomed to a considerable degree of self-government for local districts, found the Quebec Act of 1774 provided no machinery for this.

Lord Dorchester, who arrived in the autumn of 1786, recognized the need, and when Upper Canada was divided into districts in 1788, Courts of Quarter Sessions of the Peace were established, and magistrates and justices appointed. These bodies performed the duties now assigned to Justices of the Peace, police magistrates, and to some extent the county judges, but as well, filled the role of municipal councils. They not only administered the every day criminal and civil laws, the jail, and other public institutions, but were concerned with the improvement of highways, the appointment of surveyors, constables, and inspectors of weights and measures, the regulation of ferries and markets and the licensing of taverns and vendors of spirits. They also levied an annual assessment to pay the sessional indemnity of the local members of the Assembly.

Town Meetings did not disappear, but seem to have depended on the size and traditions of the town, whether or not it appointed local officers and regulated animals and other nuisances, or whether this, too, was done through the Quarter Sessions of the Peace. Until the 1840s, when the population grew large enough to make these Courts unwieldy and towns and municipalities had reached a size where they demanded the right to manage their own affairs, the minutes of these Quarter Sessions often constitutes the best record of local affairs, and may well include vital statistics, for in some places at certain times Justices of the Peace were responsible for registering marriages.⁸ Births, however, did not concern them.

For a family historian, while such marriage records are nice to discover, other information found in the minutes of the Courts of Quarter Session may prove just as valuable. In the relatively small settlements of post-Loyalist days, almost every mature male was expected to undertake some chore or duty for the good of the community. They served on the Grand or Petit Juries, and they held appointments such as Fence or Path Viewers, Surveyors of Lumber, Inspectors of Fish and Barrels, Hog Reeves, Assessors, Overseers of the Poor, Town Clerk, Magistrates, or Justices of the Peace.

The importance of the position indicates the maturity and standing of the individual. Three years after his appearance before the Court on the charge of abducting Jane Martin, Robert Forsyth was serving on the Grand Jury, and in subsequent years he moved from Fence Viewer, to Overseer of Roads, to Overseer of the Poor in his settlement. Where the date of death is not known, it is possible to establish limits by noting when a man's name disappears from the lists of Jurors and Parish Officers, or when a father and son with the same name cease to be distinguished by Sr. and Jr.

The General Sessions of the Peace also concerned themselves with the lesser crimes in the community. Otherwise respectable ancestors may prove to have mixed too much political passion with too much rum at election time, or to have been caught fishing for salmon on the Sabbath, a crime on the Mirimichi River. Or they may simply have been called as witnesses to some altercation, but such mentions do pinpoint their whereabouts at a specific point in time.

The Courts also dealt with licenses, another way to establish an individual's presence in an area. Matters concerning indentures and apprenticeships came before it, and such disputes are a rich source of information:

James Touchie, surviving issue of John Touchie deceased, and of his widow and Relict then surviving, and elected tutrix to the said James Touchie, and as such did bind the said James Touchie her son to John English in manner and form . . . etc.⁹

John English & James Tuchie appear . . . an agreement is produced which is no Indenture — the boy being eighteen years of age and consequently having it in his power to choose his own guardian makes choice of Alexander Gregg and is freed from John English.¹⁰

Checking back through the records we find that the name of John Touchie, the father, disappears from the lists of Parish Officers after 1796. My personal complaint with this case is that the widow and mother is never named, but for those years between 1789 and 1808 one can't expect to have everything.

Survival for a century or more, even of Court Records, is never assured. The long-established Public Archives of Nova Scotia holds Quarter Session Records for most mainland counties, though not Cape Breton. Their extent varies, from Colchester's thirty-five years (1800-1835), to Halifax County's lengthy run from 1766 to 1879. In New Brunswick, where the books were treated as Municipal or County records, survival was a matter of luck and the interest of local historians such as Louise Manney, until the Provincial Archives was established in the 1960s. They are now held there with other county records that have been rescued, though some from Westmorland Co. were taken to Ottawa and the Public Archives of Canada by Dr. W.C. Milner, former Dominion Archivist.

In Quebec, the French-speaking parts of the province did not readily accept such English institutions, but there are Justice of the Peace records in the Archives Nationales from 1760 to 1880. The size of the population in both Quebec City and Montreal would mean their records would be almost impossible to use. However, there were once many smaller communities that were almost exclusively English-speaking. In this province many of the holdings of the Archives Nationales are now located in various regional branches closer to their point of origin.

In the Eastern Townships, those counties along the U.S. border that were originally settled by New Englanders and British immigrants, the regional centre is in Sherbrooke. It would be interesting to know whether the New England tradition of Town Meetings survived the border crossing and if any records are still extant.

In Ontario, where Quarter Sessions were treated like other Court records, both the Minute Books and many related documents have been preserved. Many are in the public Archives of Ontario where new and detailed finding aids and inventories are being completed.¹¹ There are a few scattered collections in local repositories and several early books were recently located at Osgood Hall, so for any particular district a searcher should check with local historical societies, universities and libraries.

As the various Provincial Archives continue to improve the arrangement of their records and provide more and better finding aids, it should become easier for researchers to use these less familiar papers. With a minimum knowledge of the local history of any specific region, they can add both colour and interest to family histories.

NOTES

1. P.A.N.B., RG 18, RS 153, reel F-1261.
2. Northumberland Co. Records, Vol.9, p.26 f.
3. *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, sub. "quarter".
4. *Genealogists' Handbook*, London, 1967, p.26.
5. See Chapter II in K.G. Crawford, *Canadian Municipal Government*, Toronto, 1954.
6. P.A.C.,MG 9 B/8, Reel M 843, and MG 9 A/12, Reel C 3021
7. Val D. Greenwood, *The Researcher's Guide to American Genealogy*, Baltimore, MD. 1973, pp.134-5.
8. Robert F. Fellows, *Researching Your Ancestors in New Brunswick Canada*, Fredericton, 1979, p.114, points out that from 1784 until the Marriage Act of 1791, marriage was viewed as a civil contract to be performed and recorded by a Justice of the Peace.
9. P.A.N.B., RG 18, RS 153, Book B, 3 March 1808.
10. P.A.N.B. RG 18 RS 153, Book A, 3 Sept. 1807. Reel F-1261 contains Minute Book A, but not the end of the story in Book B, above.
11. P.A.O., RG 22

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.

Calling All Condons, by Audrey Condon Delaney and Judy Potter Baird. Available in Canada from Audrey Delaney, Box 608, Thornhill, ON L3T 4A5. ISBN 0-9690429-2. Softcover, 440 pages, indexed, photos, maps, \$25.

The authors have traced their Condon family back to the Vikings, and several charts outline this descent. Historically, the family arrived in England in 1170 with the Norman invasion forces. In 1579, those who had settled in Ireland rebelled against Queen Elizabeth, and found it expedient to leave the country for the New World. They settled in New York and New Jersey. Those who remained loyal to Britain during the American Revolution found themselves once more on the move, and this time they settled in New Brunswick. In 1809, Thomas Condon, Loyalist, and his wife Ruth, made their last move to Upper Canada, and secured land in Binbrook twp, Wentworth Co. The book traces descendants of these two as the family spread across Canada and the United States.

The genealogies are excellent, giving not just the usual bare dates and locations, but also short biographies of most people. These are accompanied by photos, newspaper obituaries and stories, land petitions and maps. The authors obviously received a great deal of help from many members of the family which, when added to material compiled many years ago has made a very worthwhile family genealogy in which the family can take great pride. EH

East Georgian Bay Historical Journal, Volume 3. ISSN 0710-1279. Softbound, 230 pages, photos, maps, charts, \$12 plus \$1 postage.*

Every issue of this excellent publication brings new surprises and nuggets of fascinating information for the genealogist. It is not surprising, therefore, that under the editorship first of Irene Golas, and then of Gail Lucas, the publication was awarded the Ontario Historical Society's Special Award of Merit.

Contents of this third volume include items on the famine of 1880 in the Parry Sound District; a biography (with added genealogical detail) of William Basil Hamilton, a Penetanguishene fur trader and pioneer of Collingwood; and a fascinating article on trade signs. Other items include an article on the growth of Presbyterianism in Parry Sound; an architectural history of the home of Dr. A.R. Stephen, the first medical doctor in Collingwood, which includes charts, plans, and elevation drawings. There is an article on the Brittain Pottery Works, together with a genealogy of the Brittain family and a history of their pottery on Penetang Road. "A Logger's View of Logging" tells you everything you'll ever want to know about logging, with photos. There is even an autobiography—of Seymour Penson and his Muskoka neighbors, the first of two parts.

Once again the East Georgian Bay Historical Foundation has produced a volume containing excellent material about an area on which very little information for the settlement period currently exists. Our congratulations to the editor and her coordinators for a first-rate piece of work. We rate this volume, along with the two previously published, as a *must* for any genealogical library that deals with Simcoe County and its surrounding areas. EH

The Campbells and other Glengarry-Stormont and Harrington Pioneers, by R.B. Campbell. ISBN 0-9691379-0. Softbound, 600 pages, genealogical charts, maps, photos.

Available from R.B. Campbell, 2084 Naskapi Drive, Ottawa, ON K1J 8M3, \$16.50 postpaid.

Anyone researching Glengarry ancestry will find this book a goldmine, especially if their name is Campbell, or if they belong to a family associated with Campbells. There are several introductory chapters covering such historical events as the American Revolution, the War of 1812, the Rebellion of 1837, the Crimean War, and the Fenian Raids. These serve mainly to lay the framework for the genealogies that follow.

Areas covered include Athol, Avonmore, Breadalbane, Dunvegan, Finch twp, Harrington twp, Martintown and Williamstown. Although Robert Campell (a descendant of the Campbells of Athol, son of Arthur W. Campbell and Hilda Kennedy) was the publisher and principal author, some 22 people contributed to the family history portion of the book.

The book is very carefully thought out conceptually, but what ties it all together is a series of excellent genealogical charts. These act like a 'road map' of the families involved, some of which are very complex. There is enough detail in the genealogies themselves to satisfy the most demanding researcher.

There is, of course, a vast amount of Campbell genealogy and even without an index, if you are a Campbell, you should have no difficulty finding your connection. The type is a little small for these tired eyes, but this reviewer completely sympathizes with the genealogical necessity to cram as much information in as small a space as possible, especially when the family information involved is obviously so rich and detailed. In a larger type, the book could easily have run to 1,000 pages or more. EH

St. Catharines, Canada West, Census 1861, compiled and available from the St. Catharines Public Library, 54 Church Street, St. Catharines, ON. Softbound, 145 pages, indexed, \$12.

We are always pleased to see census material in published form, particularly the early census records. This volume contains the earliest census of the town of St. Catharines, Ontario, and this printed version should be a very useful tool for researchers seeking ancestors in the area. Its publication was a project of the Special Collections room, St. Catharines Public Library. It was transcribed and indexed by John W. Angres and Peggy Bragg; the manuscript typed by Lina Tancredi and Peggy Fitzpatrick. It was edited by Sheila Wilson, Special Collections Librarian and printed by Aida Barzyk, Evelyn Archer and Louise Seguin as a Summer Canada 1983 Community Project.

The census was transcribed 'as found' with no changes made in spelling. Abbreviations and occupations are standardized, and a glossary of terms is given. There is an every-name index to make the volume easier to use. EH

1861 Census of Pittsburgh Township, published by and available from the Pittsburgh Historical Society, c/o Pittsburgh Township Municipal Offices, Box 966, Kingston, ON K7L 4X8. Softbound, 184 pages, indexed, \$15.

For those of you who collect published census data, here is another one. Pittsburgh township is in Frontenac County, Ontario. This census is similar in layout to the St. Catharines census reviewed above. If you have families in the Pittsburgh township area, this printed census can save hours of time and eye-strain trying to read scratchy microfilm.

Other Pittsburgh censuses have been available for some time through Generation Press. These include the township census for 1851 and 1861 (\$10.50 and \$11.50 postpaid respectively). EH

Bishop Alexander Macdonell and the Politics of Upper Canada, by J.E. Rea. Ontario Historical Society Research Publication No. 4, 1974. Paper, 225 pages, \$7.*

The Canada Land Company, the Early Years, by Clarence Karr. Ontario Historical Society Research Publication No 3, 1974. Paper, 133 pages, \$7.*

These two Ontario Historical Society publications, while not exactly new, may well be unknown to a large number of genealogists. They are two of a series which deal with topics of special interest in the history of Ontario, and these volumes, in particular, should prove valuable to family researchers.

Not that they contain genealogical lists or information, however. They both paint with the broader historical brush. However, the volume on the Canada Land Company is worthwhile simply because, in a straightforward manner it sets out how the company began, and where it went in the period 1823 to 1843. Because so many Ontarians purchased Canada Land Company property, the record is valuable simply because it puts the colonization scheme in historical perspective. The book also contains an excellent series of simplified maps which clearly demonstrate the development of the Huron Tract. At its \$7 price (plus \$1 postage) it is a bargain. Straightforward, easy to read, it is an ideal genealogical roadmap to an often confusing settlement area.

The Macdonell book is interesting for quite another reason. It is the story of the struggle to establish catholicism in Ontario in the face of decades of suspicion by the largely British-born establishment. Again, it is not a book of specific immediate interest to genealogists, but one which, if your ancestor was Roman Catholic, will serve to give you an idea of the prejudices of the day—and how a determined priest largely won through them. GH

All Our Fathers: The North Italian Colony in Industrial Cape Breton, by Esperanza Maria Razzolini. Ethnic Heritage Series, Vol. 8. Paper, 53 pages, \$5.50.

Micmac Culture and the Multiculturalism Policy, by Dorothy E. Moore. Ethnic Heritage Series, Vol. 9. Paper, 77 pages, \$5.50

Saint Mary's University in Halifax, Nova Scotia, is one Canadian university where genealogy and ethnical studies are taken seriously. These two small books are the result of an ongoing publication program mounted by the International Education Centre of the university. Other books in the series include *For Their God—Education, Religion and the Scots in Nova Scotia*, (\$3.25), *Irish Traditional Folk Songs in Halifax: a Preliminary Study*, (\$5.50), Terry Punch's *Irish Halifax: the Immigrant Generation, 1815-1859 (previously reviewed, \$5.50)*, *Regional Patterns of Ethnicity in Nova Scotia, a Geographical Study*, (\$4.50), and *Ethnicity and the German Desendants of Lunenburg County, Nova Scotia*, (\$3.50).

There are also two other studies available in the series, one on East Indians, and one on the recently arrived Vietnamese refugees. Both will be of great value to descendents of those immigrants, as well as to Canadians seriously trying to understand the ethnical mosaic of this country.

In general, each volume is carefully prepared and thoughtfully published under the direction of Jim Morrison, director of the International Education Centre, who acts as general editor. I found *All Our Fathers* of particular interest, dealing, as it does, with a tiny slice of the large Italian immigration to Canada. Interestingly, Italians were settling in Cape Breton as early as 1870. By the 1900s there was a distinct ethnic community.

This particular study is deliberately limited in scope, and for that reason I think it a useful volume for genealogists to scan if they are planning something similar. The study is, of course, more concerned with the historical development of the community—but it becomes quite clear that in a study of this size, names form valuable historical reference points. GH

WHAT'S IN A NAME

A Queries Section by Elizabeth Hancocks, C.G.

ALLEN: Mrs Ben J Lamb, Jr, 129 N Kingston Ave, Rockwood, TN 37854 USA. Patrick Allen d Parry Sound, ONT, 1901. Who were his wives: 1. Sarah Irwin, 2. Margaret Mary Ann? His sis Margaret m John McKee, lived Mono area, had at least 3 children: Margaret; Samuel John; David. His sis Lucinda m 1. Michael Bowers; 2. ? McKechnie, Her dau Lucinda Bowers m J Myers, moved to Blooming Grove, PA, with 10 children, and d after 1937. Need info on all.

AUDET - LAPOINTE: Mrs James L Macpherson, 807 Franklin St, Ogdensburg, NY 13669 USA. Charles Lapointe, s/o Abraham and Honore Jean, m M Sasseville in 1863 at Roberval, Lac St Jean, QUE. From 1881 census Belleville, ONT: Charles Lapointe, wife Mary, children: Louis 16; Thomas 14; Napoleon 12; Edward 10; Ida 5. Arthur William, my pa, b 1888. The eldest boys left Belleville before 1888 (where did they go). Any info on Audet - Lapointe fams welcome.

BAKER - WADE: Mrs Marie Baker Gordon, 3125 Radisson Ave, Windsor, ONT N9E 1Y4. Four Baker boys emigrated from France to America in colonial times. Desc of one, lived Philadelphia PA area, fought in Revolution; Jacob unm; Henry; George; (all Patriots); Benjamin (Loyalist) m Abigail Wade of Winchester twp, Dundas Co, ONT. Need anc, desc of the Pennsylvania Baker fam.

BARCLAY - BENTLEY - SINCLAIR: Mrs Jean Kane, 15629 South Hollyhock Court, Orlando Park, IL 60462 USA. Jane Barclay, d/o Rev George and Jane (Tullis), b Cupar, Fife, SCOT, settled Pickering twp, Ontario Co, ONT, m Randall Spencer Bentley 1800-1893. Children: Lavina 1823; William 1825; Maria 1827; Nancy 1830; George 1832; Jane 1835; Randall S 1838. Seek desc to exchange info.

BUCKLAND: Joyce Buckland, Box 1003, North Highlands, CA 95660 USA. Would like info on any Buckland, anywhere, any time, for a computer file on this surname. Will answer queries for SASE.

CAMPBELL: Barry Campbell, 14 Bering Ave, Winnipeg, MAN R3K 0E9. Daniel Campbell n 1817, m 1842 Susan Boyd in Perth, ONT. No marriage record. Any help appreciated.

CAPES - SCRIM(P)SHAW: Kathryn Arnold-Rachar, 2822A Dunn Dr, Prince Albert, SASK S6V 6P7. Thomas Capes b c1830 ENG, m Mary Anne Scrimshaw (Scrimshaw), lived near Whitby, ONT in 1867. Children: Charles C; Joseph; George; Ida; Cora; Alfred; Maud. Were living in Lambton Co by 1890. Need Birthdates, places for all.

CARL: Dorothy Read, 6 McLeod Cr, London, ONT N5X 1S8. John S Carl was proprietor of American Hotel, Grimsby, Lincoln Co, ONT, c1865. Had wife Maria (who), son Alfred H, who d 1862 and is buried at Old United Church, Tapleytown, Grimsby twp. Am searching for desc.

DUFFY: Peter C Scott, 19 Lotus St, Victoria, BC V9A 1P3. James Duffy b 1849 Sydenham twp, Grey Co, ONT, s/o Michael and Flora (McNeil). Last found in 1861 census Leith, ONT. Is there any record of him in Bruce & Grey Branch OGS? Are there any desc?

FOWLER: Joan Magee, 1176 Quellerie Ave, #1004, Windsor, ONT N9A 6S9. Can any reader provide info

about the wife and fam of Capt John Fowler, UE, who settled in Horton, and whose desc Elijah Fowler, ran a tavern in Wolfville, NS.

GOULD - MIDDLETON - FOSTER: Kevin W Long, 20 Felicity Dr, Scarborough, ONT M1H 1E3. Mary Ann Gould, d/o Jacob and Martha, b 1828 IRE, m Thomas Middleton, s/o Thomas and Mary, 1861 in King twp, York Co, ONT. Known children: David; Mary; Catherine; Eliza; Howard. Ann Gould, d/o Jacob and Martha, b 1845 IRE, m George Foster, s/o George and Christine, 1871 in King twp. Known children: Ettie Ann 1873; George 1875. Both fams lived in King twp till mid 1870s when believed to have moved south, pass to MI. Seek desc, any info appreciated.

HILLYARD - WINN: Mrs Rose Marie Giambra, 1038 Reedy Dr, Wadsworth, OH 44281 USA. Thomas Robert Hillyard, b Canada or N IRE? When? He m Elizabeth Winn in Canada in early 1860s (date, place). Had four children: William (b when); Robert Sept 1865; Henry 1869; Laura Jenny 1871. Thomas Robert d at home of wife's prts c1871. Children raised by a cousin in Prescott, ONT.

HOWARD: Mrs G M Aitkens, 1825 Quamichan Ave, Victoria, BC V8S 2B4. Erastus and Eratus Howard (twins?) b Demorestville, Prince Edward Co, ONT. Erastus m Tryphena Wilcox 1801-1873, settled near Whitby. A dau Tryphena Howard m James H Gerrie, a chemist and one time mayor of Whitby. Any info on Erastus and Tryphena welcomed. Will reimburse any expenses.

HURLEY - GRACE: Virginia M Hurley, 11 Queensberry St, #8, Boston, MA 02215 USA. John Hurley b 1877 in Halifax, NS, s/o Thomas and Annie (Grace), d in Halifax 1952. Left wife (name unk), dau Mildred (Mrs Pat Bennet) and gdson. Would like to make contact. Need any info.

KENNEDY - FORBES: Mr J Kennedy, 480 Crescent St, St Lambert, QUE J4P 1Y9. Duncan Kennedy 1783-1867 m Margaret Forbes b 1786 in Foss (Dull) Perthshire, SCOT in 1806. Emigrated to PEI 1808 on ship Clarendon with infant dau Jane, settled lot 48 near Charlottetown. Prts of Duncan were Ducan and Elspet who m 1779 at Foss. Siblings were: John bpt 1780; James bpt 1786; Ann bpt 1788. Did they also come to Canada? Wish to contact desc.

MCAUGHEY (MCGAUGHEY): Mrs Mary Edith Wegener, 3181 Maple Rd, Newfane, NY 14108 USA. William McAughey m 18 June 1863 Isabella Smith, d/o Duncan and Margaret (Fraser). Lived 1871 in Charlottenburgh twp, Glengarry Co, ONT. Sons: John; Duncan 2 Dec 1866; James 12 Jan 1869. Where and when did they die? Did John and James marry?

MOSES - PUNCH: Mrs Hazel Moses, RR 2, Strathroy, ONT N7G 3H4. Henry Moses b 3 Dec 1815 at Godshill, Isle of Wight, m in 1834, Elizabeth (Eliza) Punch, b 1816 at Shalfleet, Isle of Wight. Their dau Angilna was b 15 Mar 1840 Isle of Wight. Two sons settled in Perth Co, ONT. Did the prts come too? Need anything about this fam - dates and places. Have not been able to find any records of them.

O'SHAUGHNESSY: John Henry, 34 Longbow Sq, Agincourt, ONT M1W 2W7. John O'Shaughnessy b c1780 Limerick, IRE, d 1842 Toronto twp, Peel Co,

ONT, bd Elmbank RC cem (now Toronto International Airport). Had children Thomas and Catherine (Skelly). Who was wife? When did they arrive in Canada?

PETERSON/PETERSSON) - JOHNSON: Mrs Joanne Peterson, 8113 - 96 Street, Peace River, ALTA T0H 2X0. Inga Pettersson b 29 Oct 1864 in Sweden, d 19 May 1903, bd New London, MN, d/o Ole and Martha (who). Ole b 13 Mar 1821 Sweden, d 10 July 1890, bd Ivanhoe, MN. Martha b 30 July 1823 Sweden, d 8 Jan 1892, bd Ivanhoe, Inga m c1890 in Ivanhoe, to Ole O Johnson b 3 Aug 1863 Sweden, d 28 Jan 1933, bd Waterhole cem, near Fairview, ALTA, s/o Ole and Martha (who).

PEARCE: Myrtle Salter, Rt 5, Box 489, Ft Pierce, FL 33451 USA. Would like info on any desc of Thomas Pearce b 1805 Devonshire, ENG, emigrated to Essex Co, ONT c1848. He settled at Woodslee and died there 1898.

PHINNEY: Crystal Phinney, 1212 Bethune Cres, York University, Downsview, ONT M3J 1P3. Harvey Phinney b 1834 at Granville, Annapolis Co, Nova Scotia, m three times. Children: Louise; Edwin; Charles; Frank; May. Lived at Sackville, NB, from 1874-1907. Moved to Summerland, BC, 1907-1910. Died 1910. Any info appreciated especially identity of prts.

PLAYTER - STEPNEY: Robert Marsellus, 470 Martin-grove Rd, Islington, ONT M9B 4M4. George Henry Playter m Mary Stepney, Queensville, York Co, ONT, in 1850. May have lived in Mulmer twp, and then before 1871 moved to Collingwood area (Batteaux, Nottawasaga twp). Both died there in 1898. Need to know prts and gdprts of both parties. Was Henry the gdson of George Playter who settled in York (Toronto) in 1794? Would like info on anc and desc of both the Stepney and Playter fams. Will share info.

POWELL: Mrs Amelia Smith, 2342 N Nichols Rd, Flushing, MI 48422 USA. David Powell 1812-1875, bd Groveland twp, Oakland Co, MI, m 3 July 1843 in Flint, MI, Salinda Henry. I believe that David, Daniel and Tolford Powell were all bros b in ONT in early 1800s. Son Daniel m Serena b NY. Tolford m Polly Buzzell 27 Apr 1814 in Bolton, LC. She d 7 July 1891 in Holly, MI. Need prts, dates and places. Will return postage.

QUINTON: Sharon M Dubeau, 96 Ranstone Gdns, Scarborough, ONT M1K 2V1. Thomas Quinton, s/o Samuel and Elizabeth, b c1820 Donegal, IRE; m 1858 Elizabeth, d/o John and Elizabeth Walter; d 1911

Walter's Falls, ONT. Children: Samuel 1859-1907; Richard 1861-1943 m Alberta Carney; Thomas 1864-1932 m Sophia Lyons; Elizabeth 1872-1880; Mary Jane 1873 m Charles Walker; Robert m Cynthia Freeman. Seek desc.

RODGERS: Dr M F Amos, 352 Blythewood Rd, Burlington, ONT L7L 2G8. On 5 Aug 1813 in the parish of Dorchester, NB, Nathan Stiles m Ann Rodgers b c1793. I believe she m 2. Mr Ryan. She was living with her son Nathan Stiles in Stilesville, NB, in 1861. When did she die and who were her prts?

SMITH - MONCK: Catherine St John, 966 Inverhouse Dr, #401, Mississauga, ONT L5J 4B6. John Smith b IRE 1857, d Oshawa, ONT, 1937, s/o John and Esther (O'Connor), m Lily Dempster, b Whitby, ONT, 1860, died Oshawa 1934. First child Thomas b 1880 Oshawa. George Monck b 1844 IRE, m 1872 in Oshawa to Sarah Dempster b 1852 ONT. Per Oshawa 1881 census they had 3 daus and a son William b 1880. Seek desc to share info.

SMITH: Dan Smith, 301-10745 78th Ave, Edmonton, ALTA T6E 1P7. Seeking any info re anc and desc of William Smith, resident of Whitby twp, Ontario Co, ONT. Sons: Charles William 1833-1922 m Elizabeth Jones 1859; Thomas H 1836 m Jeanette Morris 1867; John Lawrence 1838 m Elizabeth Strickland 1867. Thomas and John lived lot 21, Broken Front, Whitby twp, by 1877.

WILSON - COCKBURN: Joan MacDougall, 323 Sawyer Rd, Oakville, ONT L6L 3N6. Sam Wilson b Co Meath, IRE 1830, s/o Robert and Ruth; m 26 July 1861 in Ashfield twp, Huron Co, ONT, Sara Cockburn, b Co Donegal, IRE 1843, d/o James and Elizabeth. Sara d c1877 near Lucknow, ONT, survived by nine children. Sam settled Calender-North Bay, ONT, area. M 2. Charlotte c1881. Second fam include Sara; Frank; Edwin; Walter. Sam was member of the Orange Lodge and d 1910, c80 years old. Any additional info appreciated.

WOOD: Robert A Law, 39 Powderhorn Dr, Ridgefield, CT 06877 USA. Jonas Wood, UEL, of Williamsburgh twp, Dundas Co, ONT, b c1738 Orange Co, NY, had son Jonas Jr UEL of Williamsburgh and Uxbridge twp, Ontario Co, who had sons Nathaniel m Hannah Johnston, and Samuel m Mary Sophia Guester, both of Markham twp, York Co, ONT. Leah, d/o Nathaniel or Samuel (which), m Levi Law 1850. Any info on Wood fam appreciated including wives, dates and places of marriages, births, etc.

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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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, NOB 2J0.

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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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