

P23

Canadian Genealogist

VOL. 6, NO. 1 MARCH 1984

NOTHING
LASTS FOREVER.
NOT CLIFFS,
NOT CREEKS;
NOT CANYONS.

RIEN N'EST ÉTERNEL.
NI LES FALAISES,
NI LES RUISSEAUX,
NI LES
CAÑONS.

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Coverline: Sign on the trail at Johnson Canyon, Banff National Park, Alberta. The river is still wearing away the rock after thousands of years.

AMERICAN-CANADIAN
GENEALOGICAL
SOCIETY OF N.H.

AS WE SEE IT

We can't let this issue pass without offering our profound apologies for the lateness of this, and the succeeding issue of CANADIAN GENEALOGIST. We appreciate your patience, and hope this particular situation will never again recur.

Briefly, both your editors have been involved in two mammoth publishing projects for Ontario's Bicentennial. For the best part of a year now, ending only in late April this year, we have been working on two separate projects, about which we will provide more detailed information in an upcoming issue.

Loyalist Lineages of Canada, 1783-1983, published by Generation Press for the Toronto Branch of the United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada has occupied Elizabeth, our son Casey, and daughter Shannon. *Loyal She Remains: A Pictorial History of the Province of Ontario* has occupied me. Both have been immense projects, requiring large expenditures of time and energy. Both have been immensely satisfying to be associated with, but have necessitated us largely setting aside other commitments to complete. Unfortunately, one of the unintended casualties of our efforts has been the on-time delivery of CANADIAN GENEALOGIST.

With this issue in your hands, we hope you will see that neither the quality nor the character of the publication has been unduly affected — only its on-time delivery. The second issue of 1984 will shortly follow this one, and thereafter we shall be back on track. With our tongues just lightly in our collective editorial cheeks, may we say this is not likely to happen again for at least the next 200 years.

We do hope that any of you with Loyalist ancestry will take the opportunity to acquire a copy of *Loyalist Lineages*, nearly 1,000 pages of documented Loyalist lines of descent (\$42.50 plus \$2 postage before 1 August, \$49.50 plus postage after).

Loyal She Remains is also unique, the first popular history of Ontario ever published. It is a lavishly illustrated, large-format, four-color history of the province written with grace and style. It is also available through Generation Press for \$64.50 including shipping and handling. (For shipment of books outside Canada add an additional \$2.75 to the price quoted above.) If any of you wish descriptive literature on the volume, just drop us a line and we will send it along, together with a poster-brochure, and an order form. All books delivered in Canada will be shipped by Canpar so you will be assured of prompt delivery.

THE COMPUTER CONNEXION

Lynn Morgan, B.A., M.L.S.



This issue CANADIAN GENEALOGIST begins a new section entitled THE COMPUTER CONNEXION. With it we expect to explore the whole field of computers as they relate to genealogy today. So fast has this field developed over the past several years that scarcely is one new program available, than two others are waiting in the editorial inbasket begging for review.

Under editor Lynn Morgan, we expect this column to become an important section of the magazine, one which, we hope, will help you with your computer decision-making.

Lynn graduated from the University of Toronto in 1979 with her B.A. in Honors English and a minor in Computer Science. She took her Master of Library Science degree in 1981, then went to work for GEAC Computers Limited as a support analyst. She joined the Legislative Library of Ontario in 1982, and is now its systems librarian.

Lynn is also an avid genealogist, having worked on her own family since 1975. She was project coordinator for Loyalist Lineages of Canada, 1783-1983, is a member of and program coordinator for the Toronto Branch of the Ontario Genealogical Society, and has owned her own home computer for two years.

THE COMPUTER CONNEXION will not have the answers to everything. In fact, like the rest of you, it will probably sometimes even take us a while to learn to ask the right questions! But we're learning — and we believe that learning together will, in the final analysis, mean understanding better.

One important function of this column will be to review, insofar as we are able, the genealogy software available on the market. Another will be to offer advice and suggestions (as we do in this first column) for ways of coping with genealogical material using software other than special genealogical programs.

Still another function will involve news — of new products, seminars, equipment, programs — anything at all, in fact, that involves computers and genealogy. To this end we will welcome, as we always do, news or information from any of you about your special projects; about things you might have discovered and wish to share; about new items you might have found that we are not aware of.

Do not let the 'column' format of this section limit the information you might want to pass along. If you have something that requires article length, send it along for consideration. CANADIAN GENEALOGIST, in the near future, is planning a 'computer' issue, which will take the opportunity to publish some of the information we have already been sent, and to announce to the rest of you that we are open for more. Who knows — we might even end up with a genealogical network in Canada!

When people ask me if they should buy a computer, I tell them they must first decide what they want to do with it. As genealogists, you already have an application that is well-suited to computerization. Computers are terrific for

storing and retrieving information, and that is exactly what genealogists want to do.

Currently, there are some four dozen genealogy programs commercially available, and the number is rapidly growing. Although not all of them are capable of doing the same things, a program written specifically for genealogy should, at the very least, allow you to enter and store personal data, search for and retrieve information, index and sort names in alphabetical order and print various pedigree charts and family group sheets.

Depending on the sophistication of the program, these capabilities may be enhanced by certain features. For example, if you enter marriage data for one person, the program may automatically link or store the same in the spouse's record so that the data does not have to be entered twice. Some programs will search for and retrieve names based only on the exact spelling while others will search for all names that sound like the name, regardless of spelling. A future column will discuss in more depth the features to look for when purchasing genealogical software.

It is not necessary to own one of these programs, however, in order to use a computer for genealogy. Let us consider several other common types of software that could be used. Word processing is probably the first type of application a person considers when thinking about how to use a computer (not counting games). Correspondence becomes easy because it is so simple to correct errors, move sentences and paragraphs around and reprint a letter. It is possible to create a mailing list and then automatically print the same letter addressed to each person on the list. Custom letters only have to be written once. In fact, anything you do with paper and pencil at present can be done using word processing software: keeping a log of sources consulted, a checklist of research yet to be done, a calendar of visits to be made, a correspondence log, and so on.

If you are preparing to publish your genealogical research, a computer can be indispensable. This column was written using a computer and then stored on a floppy disk. The disk was then loaded into the computer at Generation Press, converted from one program to another, coded with typesetting codes, and then typeset automatically. A paper manuscript was not necessary (although one was provided for checking purposes), and there was no chance for typing errors to creep in during the typesetting process. Many publishers and typesetters today can handle direct input from floppy disks or receive direct transmissions from word processing machines.

Indexing is another area of interest to genealogists. Since it takes a great deal of time to enter all the information that you have gathered over the years, you may find your paper records to be adequate for storing the information but you may want to enhance your retrieval system. A simple indexing program could do this for you. More sophisticated file management or data base management software can also be used for indexing. Usually, this involves defining a 'record' which contains certain types or 'fields' of information. For example, the first field might be the person's name and would be used to sort the records. Other fields would include, perhaps, an identification number so that you know where to find this person within your files and a birthdate to help distinguish duplicate names.

Libraries and archives are starting to index many records such as parish, cemetery, and land records. You may want to index your documents at home. For example, a marriage record contains several names from different families and yet

can only be stored in one place. An index to family names found in research documents would help control your sources of information.

The computer is, in one sense, simply an overgrown calculator. How many times have you sat down to calculate, by hand, a birthdate based on a death date and the exact age of the person at death. The first genealogical program I wrote calculates birthdates given death and age data. Take advantage of the computer's calculating capabilities.

Electronic spreadsheets (such as Visicalc, Multiplan or 1-2-3) are programs designed to build financial worksheets. Each worksheet is laid out in a grid pattern of columns and rows. This type of program can be used to track your genealogical expenses. Some of the more sophisticated packages can sort rows of information and could be used for indexing as described above. One person I know of, has even used a spreadsheet program to print out pedigree charts.

Telecommunications, or connecting one computer to another via telephone lines, will figure largely in genealogy in the future. Electronic bulletin boards are already springing up for genealogists. These are microcomputer message systems where you dial up a computer, it automatically answers the phone and attaches you to the system, and then you can read messages from others or leave messages for other people. Family researchers using such a bulletin board can swap information and leave messages regarding research problems. Usually there is no fee to use the system other than any long distance telephone charges that may be involved.

The LDS Library in Salt Lake City is currently working on developing an online public access catalogue. Charles Clement, in his article "Improved genealogical reference services through automation: the LDS Genealogical Library," which appeared in *RQ*, Winter 1983, p. 209, anticipates "home delivery of genealogical information over public communication services, private information services, and home computers. We see the day that many of our patrons will be able to sit at home and use the Genealogical Library catalog before they ever come to the library". The technology required for this type of service has been available for some time now.

I, personally, have found my computer to be indispensable for genealogy. Some of you will have already discovered for yourselves the advantages; others may be wondering if you should take the plunge. It does take a significant investment of time and money so it is a decision to consider carefully. In future columns, I hope to share some of my experiences, provide software reviews and discuss issues concerned with computerized genealogy. I also look forward to hearing from you about your problems and successes.

GENEALOGICALLY SPEAKING

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

OOPS!

Donald A. McKenzie writes from Ottawa about a booboo we should have caught ourselves.

"I have just finished reading virtually from cover to cover Vol. 5, No. 3, which contains some truly fascinating articles. However, I would like to draw your attention to one editorial comment on page 173, which I am sure is way off base," he says.

"The reminiscence submitted by Annie Sheard Johnson refers at the beginning to the marriage in Collingwood in 1877 of George Sheard of that town and Mary Walker of St. Hampton. Having lived near Owen Sound between 1968 and 1972, and having travelled through the Collingwood area on quite a few occasions, it struck me as I read the account of this marriage that St. Hampton must be a mistake for Singhampton, a hamlet roughly 15 miles southwest of Collingwood. It could hardly be Southhampton, as you suggest. Collingwood and Southampton are about 60 miles apart — a very long distance for a young man to go in the 1870s to find a wife."

You know, we think he's right!

Our apologies also to the anonymous correspondent who wrote us as follows:

"I would like to point out an error in your December 1982 issue. In your review you spelled the name Gunter. Imagine my disappointment when I received the book and it was not about a Gunter family."

The review referred to was on page 251, and it was entitled *COGS: The ancestors & descendants of John Gunter and Elizabeth Jarvis*. It should have read: *COGS: The ancestors & descendants of John Gunton and Elizabeth Jarvis*. Take a minute to amend your issue, and our apologies again for any inconvenience.

Canadian sampler book in preparation now

Hyla Wulfs Fox, the antique writer for the *Toronto Star* and author of *Antiques: An Illustrated Guide for the Canadian Collector* is just completing work on her second book: *Remember Us: Canadian Samplers and Sample-Makers*. It is to be published

in the fall of 1985 by Methuen. This is her last call to locate samplers made in Canada. She is particularly interested in those with a Canadian provenance, and preferably those that are ornate or historically important, as opposed to those that are simply ABC's. Mrs. Fox would also like to obtain copies of photographs or paintings of those who worked the samplers, if they exist.

She also intends to document as many schools and teachers who taught embroidery as possible, and so is seeking excerpts from diaries or letters regarding the making of samplers, teachers, and schools.

She would especially like to see or learn of any teacher account books or other such records to assist her work. She promises all correspondence will be confidential, and any information or samplers used in the book will be credited as directed by their owners.

If you have a sampler or information about any samplers you think would be worthwhile bringing to her attention, please write or call: Hyla Fox, 114 Bombay Avenue, Downsview, Ontario M3H 1C3, 4416/638-2646.

1984 INTERNATIONAL GENEALOGICAL CALENDAR

16 June: St. Louis Genealogical Society 15th annual fair: The theme is "Ancestral Routes to Missouri." A yearly event of special interest to Canadians with French ancestry. This year the fair will take place at Stratford House, 800 South Highway Drive, Fenton, MO 63026. For more information write: St. Louis Genealogical Society, 1695 S. Brentwood Blvd., Suite 203, St. Louis, MO 63144, USA.

14-15 July: Bicentennial Celebrations, South Fredericksburgh Township, Prince Edward County. These celebrations will include an encampment of Rogers Rangers and the Kings Royal Regiment of New York.

4-6 August: International Bicentennial Genealogical Workshop, Fredericton, N.B. This international genealogical congress will be held at MacLaggan Hall, University of New Brunswick campus, in Fredericton.

The seminar will deal with standards of genealogical proof and how to write and publish a family history. There will also be a talk on computers in genealogy, New England research, Loyalist research in New Brunswick, and tours to points of interest in Fredericton. Registration is \$25, accommodation extra. For more information write: Workshop chairman, Box 3235, Station B, Fredericton, N.B. E3A 5G9.

12 August: Genealogist's Walk and Tour of the Necropolis Cemetery, Toronto: Archivists from the City of Toronto and the Toronto Historical Board will be on hand to give guided tours and talks on this most beautiful old cemetery, last resting place of many of those originally buried in Toronto's early "Potter's Field".

25 August: Descendants' Day, Descendants of the Historic Naval and Military Establishments, Penetanguishene, Ontario. A time to tour the magnificently restored facilities, meet descendants of former personnel, and see displays on Mackinac, and on the use of personal computers for genealogical research. For more information write: Descendants of the Establishments, Historic Naval and Military Establishments, Church Street, Penetanguishene, Ontario L0K 1P0.

6 September: Loyalist Diary, Napanee Public Library, Napanee: A moving tribute to the first settlers of Ontario by actor Russ Waller, his personal contribution to Ontario's bicentennial celebrations.

3-8 September: English Genealogical Congress 1984. The University of York, England. Sponsored by the Society of Genealogists, the congress will cover a wide variety of topics. There will also be an exhibition at the university on the theme "What Life Was Like: contemporary accounts and their use for the genealogist." For more information write: Miss S. Colwell, 26 Rangers Square, Hyde Vale, Greenwich, London SE 10, England.

21-23 September: Weekend residential course, Society of Genealogists, London, England. "Trace Your Ancestors" with the help of the society's director, at Burton Manor Residential College, Burton, South Wirral, Cheshire L64 5SJ. For details write the Principal of the College at the above address.

29 September: Long Point Genealogy Fair, Simcoe, Ontario. The best fall genealogical fair for genealogists in Central

Canada. Make a point of including it in your fall itinerary. For full information write: William Yeager, curator, Eva Brook Donly Museum, 109 Norfolk St. S., Simcoe, Ontario, or call 519/426-1583.

20 October: Kingston 'Conversazione', Kingston, Ontario. A one-day seminar for genealogists interested in the Kingston, Ontario area. Talks and book sale. For more information write: Kingston Branch, Ontario Genealogical Society, Box 1394, Kingston, Ontario K7L 5C6.

3-4 November: Wellington County Museum genealogy and local history fair, Fergus, Ontario. A two-day genealogy fair planned in connection with Ontario Bicentennial activities. It will feature six speakers, as well as displays and sales booths from publishers of local history and genealogy. For details write: Bonnie Towriss, archivist, Wellington County Museum, Wellington Place, R.R. 1, Fergus, Ontario, N1M 2W3, or call 519/846-5169.

CALLING ALL FAMILIES

Calling all Brodies. First members of this family came to Canada in 1815 from Kilbirnie, Ayrshire, Scotland. Many descendants remained in the Montreal area. As farmers, they developed the Quebec 'Fameuse' apple, and claim to have brought the first Ayrshire cattle to Canada. They were known for the fine melons they grew. A reunion was held in Montreal 3 September 1983. A short history and tree are in the library of the Quebec Family History Society.

Calling all Standishes. The 9th Annual Standish Family Reunion will take place 24 June 1984 at the Millarville Hall, Millarville Race Track. You are invited if you are a Standish, a relative of a Standish, or a friend of a Standish who wishes to renew acquaintances. Registration is at 11:00 a.m., dinner at noon. Please bring food for a pot-luck dinner. For further information call or write: Mrs. Kay Barnes, President, 1159 Renfrew Drive, N.E., Calgary, AB T2E 5H9, 403/276-7440.

Calling all Casselmans. The Casselmans are planning a major family reunion to be held on 6-8 July at the town of Morrisburg, on the St. Lawrence River in eastern Ontario. All Casselmans, Castlemans, and variants of the name and their descendants, both maternal and paternal, are invited. The Morrisburg Arena will be the focal

point of the reunion. There will be a section on genealogy, including the preparation of a soon-to-be-published Casselman family tree, as well as speakers tracing Casselman migrations.

Although the reunion coincides with the bicentennial of the United Empire Loyalists and the Province of Ontario, the planning committee is an international group, and a European contingent plans to participate to present Casselman European origins.

Registration is \$3 per person, maximum \$12 per family. Casselmans who find it impossible to participate should provide their genealogy in writing. Forms are available. For more information send a SASE to: Casselman Reunion — 1984, 73 Ormond Street, Brockville, Ontario K6V 2K7; or 603 State Street, Ogdensburg, NY 13669 USA.

Calling all Johnsons. The 74th Niagara Peninsula Johnsons Reunion will take place on 15 July 1984 in the Memorial Park at Welland, Ontario, at Pavilion No. 1. The reunion is scheduled from 11:30 a.m. to 6:00 p.m., with dinner at 1:00 p.m. David E. Johnson, associate editor of *The Johnson Reporter*, advises that copies of a book he authored entitled *The Johnson Family*, which pertains to the family and descendants of Daniel Johnson (1833-1888) will be available. For more information call or write: Roy A.C. Johnson, 504 Kilman Road, R.R. 1, Ridgeville, Ontario L0S 1M0, 416/892-2390.

Calling all Dafoes. The Dafoe Family Reunion will take place 9-12 August 1984 at Kingston, Ontario. Following the American Revolution, the five sons and two daughters of John Ernest Dafoe, 1726-1784 and his brother Abraham and family, arrived in Fredericksburgh, Upper Canada, from Vermont and New York States. By a conservative estimate, there are at least 15,000 living Dafoe/Defoe descendants today throughout Canada and the U.S. Early related families include Reiffenburg, Keller (Kelder), Kemp, Rikely, Proper, Katzenbach, Young and Sharp. The reunion will feature guest speakers on family history, and a visit by Loyalist regiments. For more information, call or write: Mrs. Eleanor Carleton Moulton U.E., 20 Greencrest Circuit, Apt. 209, Scarborough, Ontario M1G 1B8, 416/438-1955.

Calling all Descendants of the Penetang Naval and Military Establishments. Join the rest on Descendants Day, 25 August 1984, at the Historic Naval and Military Establishments in Penetang, Ontario for displays on Mackinac and using personal computers for genealogical research. Get your name in the Descendants' Index, which now includes 1,000 families. For more information write: Descendants of the Establishments, Historic Naval and Military Establishments, Church Street, Penetanguishene, Ontario L0K 1P0.

Calling all Libbys, Libbeys, Libbies, Lebes. The John Libby Family Association and the John Libby Homestead Corporation 80th Annual Reunion will be held 22 September 1984 in the John Libby Memorial Room, Black Point Congregational Church, Route 207, Scarborough, Maine. Registration will commence at 10 a.m. Dinner will be served by the ladies of the Church. For details contact: Steve Libby, President, Libby Road, West Newfield, ME 04095 USA.

Calling all Shiels. The Shiels Family Reunion will take place Sunday, 22 July, 1984, at the Elma Memorial Community Centre in Atwood, Ontario. The brothers Shiels (Thomas, George, and John) originally settled in Brussels, Ontario, in the 1850s. For more information write Ann Logan, 67 Ennisclare Dr. E., Oakville, ON L6J 4N2.

Calling all Ross's. Descendants of U.E. Thomas Ross (Taylor) and his wife Isabella are invited to meet at the Highland Games in Maxville, Ontario, 4 August, in the vicinity of the booths of the Glengarry Historical Society and the Glengarry Genealogical Society. For more information contact Jean (Mrs. D.K.) MacDougall, 104-323 Second St. E., Cornwall, Ontario, or telephone her at 613/038-9164.

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for publication in our
Calling All Families
news column.

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The Loyalists

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CHRISTOPHER MOORE

Author of LOUISBOURG PORTRAITS,
Winner of the 1982 Governor General's
Award for Non-Fiction



This fascinating account of the Loyalist migration to Canada focusses on the experiences of specific individuals. Using original sources such as letters, diaries, court reports, and official records, Moore sets out to explain the diverse influences and motivations that turned these people into Loyalists. Superbly illustrated throughout with period paintings, drawings, woodcuts, maps and charts, THE LOYALISTS is a fascinating evocation of the actual people and their world — a valuable keepsake to commemorate the Loyalist Bicentennial. 224 pages • 8" x 10" • 100 black & white illustrations

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What kind of a name is Dafoe/Defoe?

Reprinted from the Dafoe/Defoe "Dynasty"

This article has been liberally adapted from one that originally appeared in the December 1983 issue of the Dafoe-Defoe Dynasty, the publication of the Dafoe family in America. We thought it useful and worthwhile enough to reproduce here — especially in light of the McGuigan-Goodwin mixup on P.E.I. Names change dramatically over the years, as they struggle to overcome foreign-language conversion. We think this short outline of the orthography of the name Dafoe is illustrative of just how drastic some of those name changes can be.

The origin and variation of the name Dafoe/Defoe has been a source of mystery for many years. Some think it to be Dutch, German, or French, but it is none of these. Some think the family is related to Daniel Defoe the novelist, but it is not. Some dispute whether Dafoe or Defoe is the original form, but actually neither is. The family newsletter chose the spellings for its title because they are most in use today, but there have been 42 other forms, including Devoe, Dayford, Deffu, Defau, Defew, Teffer, and Dewu. Such variations may seem incredible unless the pronunciation changed drastically. And, in fact, it did — in passing across French, German, Dutch, and English tongues. Each language added its flavor until the

*This is to certify to the Commissioners of the
American Claims that we the Heirs of John Dafoe
Defoe do give up our Right and all Claim to the
Losses which he sustained in the Colonies by
Reason of his Loyalty to the King and Parliament
of Great Britain to John Dafoe Junr —*

Montreal 17th Feby 1788.

*Mary Defoe - wife to the
Defoe*

Conrad Defoe

Michael Defoe

Abraham Defoe

Daniel Defoe

DAFOE or DEFOE? Here's a document that has it both ways. Conrad, Michael, Abraham, Daniel, and their mother Mary signed this assignment of claims for John to take to the Loyalist compensation hearings in Montreal in 1788. Mary, who did the writing, spelled her name with an 'e', but everyone else's with an 'a'.

name little resembled its ancestral form. It is truly a North American name, a product of the 'melting-pot' of mingled immigrant populations.

The name came to America in 1710 as 'Thevou'. Its bearer was Daniel Thevou, a Swiss vinedresser, who brought his young children Anna Maria and Abraham. His wife had died during the long, difficult journey, sometime between 1709 when the family landed in London, and summer 1710, when it reached New York City. Daniel was probably from the French-speaking part of Switzerland. A similar name, 'Thevoz', occurs today in the Canton of Vaud, and in the 17th century it was sometimes spelled 'Thevou'.

Daniel, however, was not among French speakers. He was part of a refugee movement called the Great Palatine Migration, which occurred in the years 1708-1711. There is not enough space to describe that ill-conceived mass resettlement scheme, but a good reference work is *Early Eighteenth Century Palatine Emigration*, by W.A. Knittle (available through Generation Press). Nearly all the Palatine migrants were Germans from the State of the Palatinate and nearby wine-making areas of the Rhine Valley. They were assigned to several villages which they themselves hacked out of the forest along the Hudson River.

Daniel Thevou's village was Beckmansland, at what is now Rhinebeck, New York. The everyday language there was German, and his children grew up speaking it. Like the people around them, they tended to pronounce 'v' as 'f' and 't' as a slurred sound that could be either 't' or 'd'. Gradually, as traced in documents, the original pronunciation of 'TAY-vuh' became 'DAY-fuh'.

Although the village was German, the surrounding colony was English, the clergymen were Dutch, and nearby were some prominent French families named Devoe. The result was further changes in the name. For instance, 'De Voe' is a good Dutch phonetic spelling of 'DAY-fuh.' Obviously that would be confused with the French name Devoe, pronounced 'duh-VO'. Another source of confusion is not so obvious: the Dutch word for 'foot' is 'voet', pronounced much like the English word. The syllable 'voe' sounds as odd to Dutch ears as 'foo' without the 't' sounds in English. So some of the Dutch ministers added the 't' they thought belonged there. Thus we get versions like DeVoet, Thevoet, and Devut. Converting that to English spelling, the Vermont branch of the family ended up as 'Dayfoot'.

Not all parts of the name changed at the same rate. As late as 1793, Conrad Dafoe's babies in Cornwall, Ontario, were being baptized as 'Defew', and in 1834, a David 'Dafor' appears in the militia list for Lennox County, Ontario.

The present-day version 'Dafoe' is true to the original in placing the accent on the first syllable. This accent, in fact, is one of the keys in distinguishing this family name from the other Devoes in the confusing colonial records. All the other Devoe names derived from originals with the particle 'de' (deVaux, deVault, duFour, etc.), and accented the *second* syllable.

But in 'Thevou', the first syllable took the stress, as is clear from the old spellings 'Teevoe, Teffa, Deffu', and 'Dayfoot'. Today's Defoes call themselves 'duh-FO' because their name looks the same as that of the man who wrote *Robinson Crusoe*, (who was, incidentally, a near contemporary of our Daniel 'Deffo'). This change is testimony to the losing battle of most foreign names in trying to resist Anglicization.

Today, the family conservatively estimates there are at least 15,000 living

Dafoe/Defoe descendants today, spread throughout Canada and the United States.

For the information that proved the Palatine origin of the Dafoe/Defoe name the family holds itself indebted to Hank Jones of Universal City, California, whose projects *The Palatine Families of America*, and *The Palatine Families of Ireland*, are the world's most complete sources of data on those ten thousand refugees and their descendants.

YESTERDAY - TODAY

Ever look yourself up in a historical directory or newspaper? Not your ancestors, but your own place of residence. GENERATION PRESS did recently, and this is what we found in the *Markham Economist* for 1857.

"A Magnificent Property. An Excellent Farm, for sale in the Township of Scarboro. In what is generally known as the Lamereux settlement, consisting of one hundred acres, being north half of Lot No. 31 in the 3rd Concession. The Land is in a high state of cultivation, well fenced, and has erected upon it very valuable improvements, including An Excellent Dwelling House well furnished, painted and nearly new, with Out-Houses and two good Wells; Two Large Frame Barns, 38 x 50 and 36 x 66; Two Sheds, one 40, and the other 60 feet long; and an excellent orchard of grafted trees. . . . For particulars, apply to the undersigned at Lamereux P.O. Joseph Snider."

We live on what used to be the south half of Lot 30, Concession 3. Today, our property borders a golf course, part of the old Snider property, and the rest of it is a modern subdivision, mostly of single-family housing. How things have changed!

The Cash Book Upper Canada, 1791: a fact and fiction tale of Loyal merchants

By Vivien Stewart

"Enclosed is a short story that I have written to celebrate the two-hundred year anniversary of the Loyalist arrival on the north shore of the St. Lawrence," writes Mrs. Vivien Stewart.

"The story is what the English call 'faction', a mix of fact and fiction. The names are names of real people — with one or two first names changed. Ichabod, Thomas the Mohwak, Mr. Lownsbury, Capt. Meyers, Samuel Sherwood, Rachel Hare, and the negro slave, Caesar Congo, were all real people. Samuel Sherwood's Cash Book (1784-1810) is at the Ontario Archives, where I was privileged to read it."

We think genealogists will not only enjoy this remarkable little piece of 'faction', but may even gain from it some idea of what they might do with the 'cash book' material they have inherited from their own families. Certainly, the editors of this magazine are pleased to present such readable information.

"Breakfast and Gill of Whiskey." The words stood out from other entries in Samuel Sherwood's Cash Book and set off a chain reaction in Ichabod's memory:

William Lownsbury	Debtor
Breakfast & Gill Whiskie	0 - 1 - 5 ¹
2 bushels wheat left at Capt. Myer's Mill	- 10 -
Bottle rum by McAlpine at Lachine	- 1 - 6
1 ditto by Ichabod at do.	- 1 - 6
2 bushels salt at 15	1 - 10 - 0
To setting one horse shoe	1 - 9 -
Repairing gun & lock	- 2 - 7½

He remembered how Mr. Lownsbury's bateau had come from Napanee to Samuel Sherwood's wharf at New Oswegatchie,² Augusta Township's first village. Lownsbury's order had been unremarkable, but breakfast at Samuel Sherwood's store and abode had been unusually noisy, with much boastful talk of rival skills in freighting.

Mr. Lownsbury's bateau made frequent trips around the Bay of Quinte, calling on such settlements as the Port of Hallowell (Picton), and Myer's Creek, at the River Moira, (Belleville). Sometimes trade brought his men downriver to Augusta and even on to Lachine.

Friendship and rivalry between Sherwood's and Lownsbury's employees dated back to their days of fighting for the Crown, as members of Jessup's Rangers (The King's Loyal Americans), and Roger's Rangers, respectively. When peace came, the majority of Jessup's Rangers had been granted land in Augusta and adjacent

townships. A few had chosen to settle at Cataraqui (Kingston) and in other areas.

Up Quinte way led the terrain assigned to Roger's Rangers, with settlements at the "Appanee Mills", the Port of Hallowell³ and at Myer's Creek.⁴

Since May of 1784, the Bay of Quinte Shore at Tyendingaga (Deseronto), had also been the home of many of Brant's Mohawks. Under Brant and Butler they had fought the 'Longknives' and had followed their leaders into exile.

Ichabod recalled that, as the hearty breakfast progressed, he, Samuel Sherwood's most junior clerk, had joined in the boastful talk. The talk had culminated in a wager: Mr. Lownsbury's crew of five challenging Sherwood's crew to race the fully loaded bateaux down the St. Lawrence to Lachine.

Teams were chosen: Sherwood's boat would have Tom Dulmage as steersman-Captain, with Ebin Whitney, Asa Baker, Hagerman and Ichabod as crew. Mr. Lownsbury's boat would have Caleb Singleton as Captain and the following crew: Seth Leavens, Adam Bradshaw, blacksmith Neil O'Reilly and Thomas the Mohawk.

The Cash Book had given Ichabod his first glimpse of life in exile as led by the Loyal Mohawks. Again, two entries caught his eye:

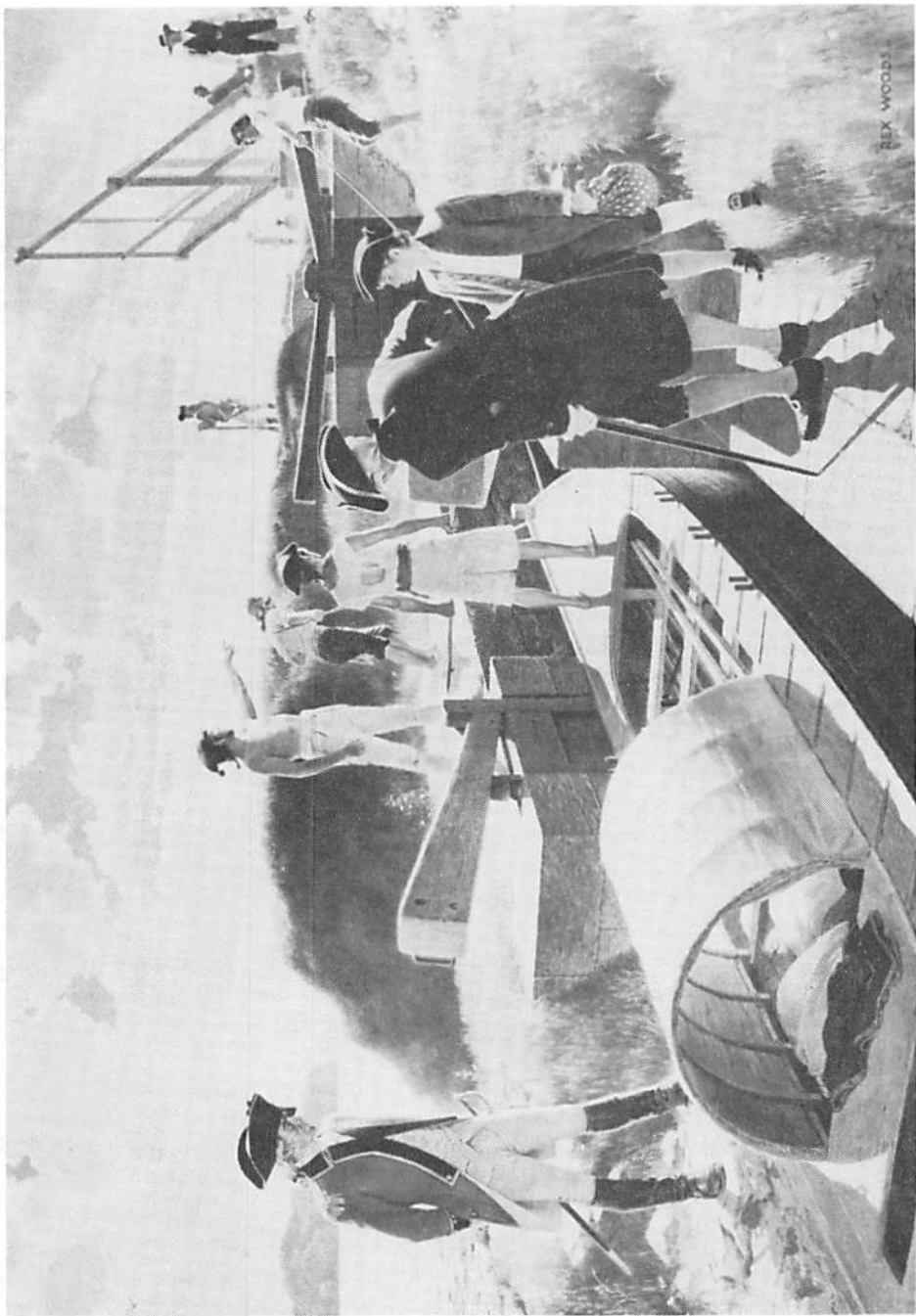
John Ferguson	Dr.
to the one half of five gallons rum Given to Mohawks for cutting road	1 - 5 - 0
Joshua Goldsmith	Dr.
By cash at Capt Myers Do. by Thomas the Mohawk	0 - 7 - 6

And now he and Thomas the Mohawk were lined up on rival teams for the race downriver to Lachine. The teams were well chosen and evenly matched. As Captain of Mr. Lownsbury's teams, Caleb Singleton would bring tact and authority; Seth Leavens, laborer and jack-of-all-trades would be as at home on the river as behind a yoke of oxen; Adam Bradshaw, carpeneter-joiner would be keen and competitive; Neil O'Reilly, blacksmith would bring a loud laugh, strong arms and large hands to any task; while Thomas the Mohawk, smaller and quieter, would be invaluable for his endurance and his unsurpassed knowledge of rapids and river currents.

Manning the bateau for Samuel Sherwood, general merchant and farmer, were his brawniest employees: the keen responsible Tom Dulmage, as steersman and Captain; Hagerman, oldest of the crew but no slouch with oar or setting pole; Asa Baker, young, agile, good at setting the sail; Ebin Whitney, more at home hauling hay behind a span of horses, but eager to lend a hand and join the wager; and Ichabod, with strength and enthusiasm but with caution and co-ordination not yet fine tuned.

It was decided that Lownsbury's boatmen would come east to the Elizabethtown settlement (Brockville) and Samuel Sherwood's boatmen would row the twelve miles west, upriver, and meet them there. Then the two crews would camp overnight and prepare for the voyage.

The race, which would take three days or more, would be from Elizabethtown to the main wharf in the part of Lachine known as 'The King's Post'. Ichabod



Captain William Twiss, Royal Engineers, built the first lock canal in north America to move bateaux around The Cedars, Cascades, and Coteau du Lac rapids, between Lakes St. Louis and St. Francis in the St. Lawrence River. Original painting by Rex Woods from the Confederation Life collection of Historical Canadian Scenes.

recalled his pleasure at the choice of a starting point. He turned back the pages of the Cash Book to the entry for:

12 Mar 1791

Miss Rachel Hare Comm^d
teaching for 3 Dol^s p Month.

Samuel Sherwood and Ichabod had fetched the young teacher from her home in Elizabethtown to her new charge at 'Oswegatty'⁵ and Ichabod had been smitten for life.

Race day began at 6:00 a.m., the last day of a cold, damp April. The starting point chosen was Thomas Sherwood's wharf and he was there to cheer his cousin's team. Both teams had camped nearby the previous night, but had slept little. Final loading of potash kegs, flour barrels, oak staves, bailed hay and other sundries had taken well into the night.

At six, a gunshot set the two bateaux in motion. It was all muscle and hard work rowing through sheltered waters until the Augusta settlement of New Oswegatchie came into view. As they neared the village, they passed the expansive seigneurie of John Jones, and then the family farm and watermill of Ensign Elijah Bottum. Next they sighted the windmill and the Commissary on the land of Ephraim Jones — the first man to be entrusted by the British Government to sell liquor in the district.

Cheers for Sherwood's bateau rang out as the boats passed 'Oswegatty'. Dismay followed as Mr. Lownsbury's boat pulled away from its rival. The strong oar of blacksmith O'Reilly was giving the crew an edge.

As 'Oswegatty' began to fade from view, the boatmen could see the outline of Major Jessup's new house. Six more miles and the bateaux were plunging into the turbulent white waters of the Galops Rapids. Here, a current of ten knots threatened to turn them broadside. Finding deep water while careening past rocks and whirlpools took strength and nerve.

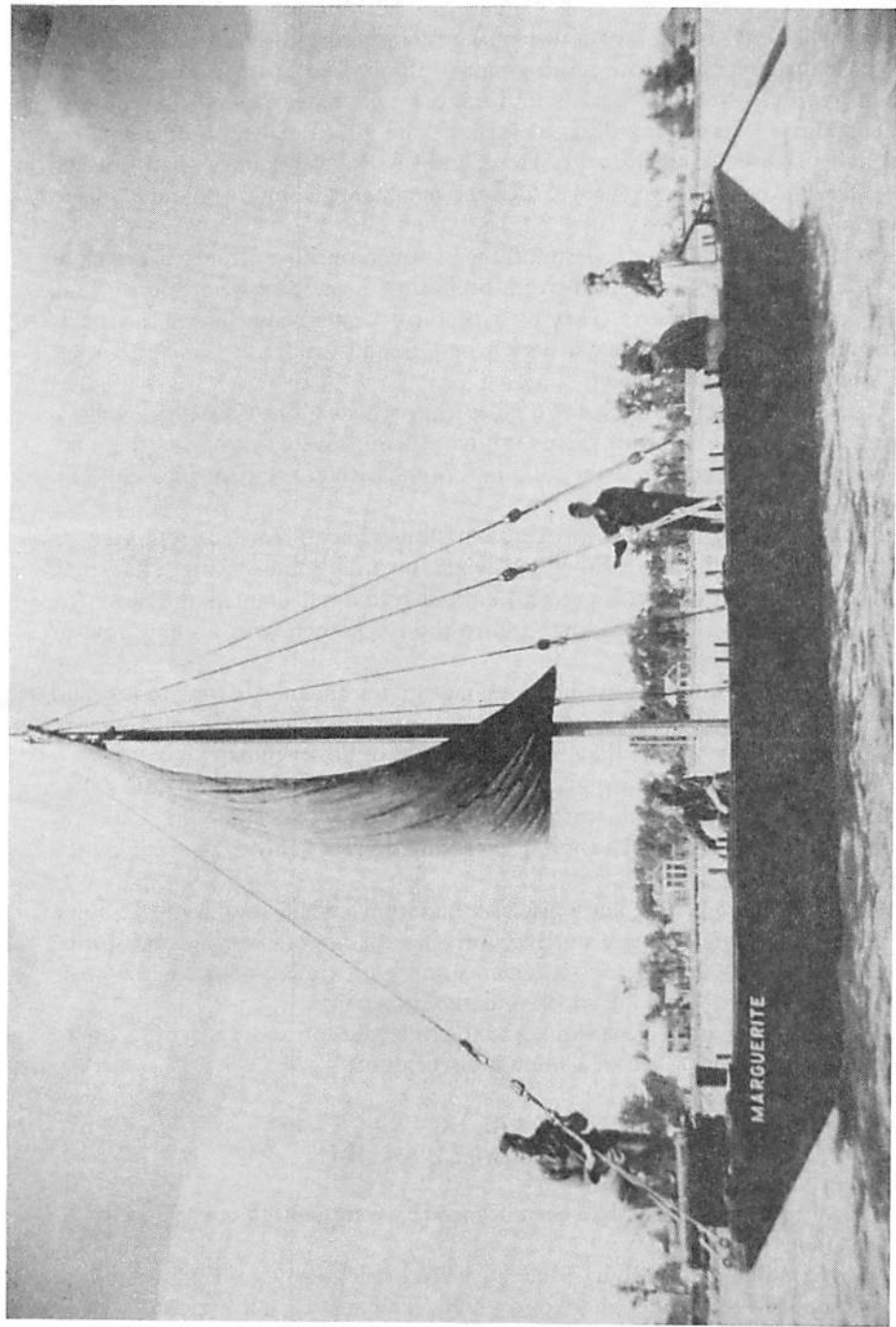
Both boats emerged safely from 'The Galops' — Lownsbury's boat still in the lead. On, past Point Cardinal, they went and into more white water at Point Iroquois. A four-mile respite of smooth water came next, bringing them to Rapide Plat, where a decision had to be made.

Sometimes this rapid could be run, but at great risk. Often the bateaux had to be dragged past. Sherwood's crew elected to take the risk and shoot the rapids. A short breath-taking ride and they were through, leaving their more cautious rivals far behind.

Anxious to maintain the lead, Tom Dulmage urged his crew forward. On they pressed, rowing, poling, riding the fast water, through the lesser rapids at Farran's Point and on into the nine-mile long turbulence of the Long Sault. Twenty terrifying minutes later the clumsy, fully loaded craft was through.

At last the docks and houses of Cornwall came into view. Thankfully, the weary boatmen landed and made camp for a brief night's rest. Fires were lit; blankets and poles were turned into makeshift tents. After a meagre supper, a few songs were sung, then silence and darkness fell.

Ichabod had volunteered to sleep under the hooped oil-cloth canopy, in the middle of the boat, to guard the freight. He was awakened at first light. The crew



Bateau *Marguerite* at Upper Canada Village, Morrisburg, Ontario. On such awkward craft as these, settlers moved into Upper Canada's wilderness at the end of the American Revolution.

was up, breakfasted and ready to put up sail.

Dulmage wanted to take advantage of a west wind and 25 miles of safe water before they reached the rapids at Coteau du Lac. The breezes were light and progress was slow, but it was a welcome respite before the next challenge. At Coteau, in the river's narrow north channel, the bateau hurtled down another series of rapids. Nearby, west-bound canoes and bateaux, half-loaded and double-manned, were being dragged through the 900-foot length of a shallow canal and its three wooden locks. Twiss and his Royal Engineers had finished these ditch-like canals three years earlier and merchants willingly paid the tolls to use them.

A brief night's rest, then dawn found the boatmen pushing off into a stretch of quiet water. The quiet was short-lived. Soon they came to the notorious 'Run', near the village of Les Cedres. They were running dangerously close to the shore, close enough to see another small lock where freight canoes of the North West Co. were being tracked up river.

Pulling on the oars for another two miles, they reached 'The Cascades', where a rough ride through a series of rapids brought them past Ile Perrot and the junction of the St. Lawrence and the muddier Grande River,⁶ and so into Lake St. Louis.

The village of Ste. Anne, with its quaint stone chapel, receded from view as they put up sail and rode a following wind towards Pointe Claire. Here they sailed past stone houses with graceful curved roofs and painted shutters. The houses were set close to each other and to the river; there was nothing raw or lonely here.

Lunch was eaten on board, young Dulmage giving them little time to rest and exhorting them to press on to Lachine. He promised them a supper and a victory celebration at Heney's Inn if they remained ahead of Lownsbury's boat.

It seemed forever to the exhausted boatmen, but in a matter of hours they caught sight of the wharves, warehouses and barracks of 'The King's Post' at Lachine. Nine miles distant the church spires and tin roofs of Montreal caught the sun.

At Lachine, all was bustle and noise at John Grant's wharf and drydock. Some of his fleet of 80 bateaux were starting upriver with cargoes of wine and spirits, groceries and hardware for the settlements and with trade goods for the posts beyond. Other craft were in drydock undergoing repairs.

Farther on, they passed close enough to the riverside entrance to Heney's Inn to read the inscription chiselled in a stone near the door:

G III R
July 20, Anno Dom 1765 H H

It indicated that Hugh Heney had been licenced by George III to operate an inn — Lachine's first.

No sign of William Lownsbury's bateau as they reached the government wharf. Victory belonged to Samuel Sherwood's crew. The men let out a victory yell — startling the carters and tradesmen working nearby. Off to Heney's Inn went the jubilant five. The old stone inn would lift the victors' spirits even higher by offering generous quantities of hot food and grog.

Loyal Rangers received a special welcome here. Samuel Sherwood was well known at the inn and his boatmen were soon seated in their favourite corner, digging into a meal of mutton stew and washing it down with ale or grog.

As the meal progressed and toasts were drunk, the victory celebration became boisterous. Ichabod joined in with gusto, but this was new to him and he had reservations about spending the entire evening at the inn. He planned to slip away early and do some bartering on his own.

Days before, he had gone with Thomas the Mohawk up the Gananoque River to trap beaver and spear muskrat. Ichabod's profit from the pelts was to be his capital to spend at Lachine.

His plan was to buy gifts for Rachel and for her aunt, Barbary? Heck: a box of the best Hyson green tea and a japan teapot for Mrs. Heck and, for Rachel, if the price of furs was right, a spinning wheel from the Quinte craftsman, John Morden.

The plan was doomed to failure. A Cash Book entry struck a painful chord:

Cash to git out of the
Guard House at Lachine

£2

That entry brought back woeful memories.

His plan had been thwarted when the second crew had arrived and a raucous reunion had followed. Accepting their defeat with grace and gusto, the losers had insisted that celebrations must begin again.

"Another round for the victors and for all hands!" Caleb Singleton had ordered. Then the boats must be unloaded; goods must be transferred to warehouses before the carters quit for the night. Only then could the weary rivermen return to the inn. There they would curl up on the floor, as beds were a dubious luxury — sometimes shared with strangers.

Weaving unsteadily, Ichabod followed his friends out the front door of the inn and towards the broad St. Lawrence. They passed darkened sheds and dimly lit stalls. Presently, they caught sight of young Bradshaw, who had been left to guard the bateaux. He hailed them gleefully — glad to quit a boring vigil.

Just as he saw Bradshaw, a food shot out and tripped Ichabod. A hostile voice challenged him: "A bit unsteady aren't you, boy?" A lantern swayed, Ichabod caught a blurred vision of a caustic smile on an unshaven face.

He swung — the hostile head ducked and Ichabod dove headlong into a pile of hardware destined for an upriver port. Glass shattered, blood spurted and a howl of pain brought boatmen running. It brought the wharf patrol, too, as Ichabod



House built in 1800 by Louis Brière of Montreal for Dr. Solomon Jones.

The portage completed, they returned to the river. Now the river wound through rocky country for several miles and eventually brought them to a magnificent waterfall, with a sheer drop of more than 40 feet. Thomas remembered this spot for its beauty and for the excellent fishing it afforded. Bass and maskinonge were plentiful. They ate well, smoked pipes of tobacco and bivouacked for the night.

A pre-dawn start would get them to their destination, the rice lake, in time to harvest a few sacks of its golden grain. They would linger long enough to fish and to spear muskrat, then go back down the river that the Hurons had called 'the River-Hard-to-Run'.

For two idyllic days, Ichabod and Thomas moved their light canoe among the tall wheat-like fronds, Ichabod bending the plants inward over the gunwale, with his paddle, as Thomas deftly pulled the kernels off the plants and into the canoe.

Soon, almost a bushel each of the coveted rice, a brace of wild ducks and a small pile of muskrat pelts lay in the bottom of the boat. Satisfied, they headed for the shallows on the south-west shore.

As they approached the landing, they noticed smoke rising from a small clearing. A few more strokes of their paddles brought them in sight of a newly erected shanty. Nearby, a small unshaven man, his left sleeve hanging limp and empty, was poking a crackling fire, above which hung an iron potash kettle.

As they landed, his greeting was laconic and surly. When pressed, he gave his name as Mathias Tidy, and said that he was a half-pay veteran of Butler's Rangers. He had crossed from Niagara by schooner and had latched onto this small parcel of land fronting on the rice lake.

Here, the irascible loner planned to burn hardwood, boil the ashes in water until the liquid was gone, treat the remaining potash with lime and sell the resulting 'pearl ash'. It was to be his first cash crop. (The Mother Country had an insatiable need for pot and pearl ash for the manufacture of glass, soap, dyestuffs and explosives.) Meanwhile, pan fish, wild rice, and wild fowl kept body and soul together.

Thomas plied him with questions about his fellow Mohawks at Niagara and about their great leader, Brant. Then Thomas and Ichabod moved to a corner of the clearing and set up their own bivouac.

Next morning they slipped silently away and paddled swiftly toward the Narrows, where the waters from the rice lake once again become the River Trent — rushing north-east, then south and east and south again.

For awhile, the canoe slid silently across the lake — paddles gliding forward and back, Indian fashion — the blades not leaving the water. This ancient technique had made it easy for them to approach within range of wildlife and amass their quota of furs.

Ichabod mused that one pile of pelts had represented part of David Vanderiden's order. Leafing through the Cash Book he found the order:

David Vanderiden	Dr.
3 otter and 25 Muskrat Skins	4 - 0 - 0 ¹⁰
4 prs. 1-point blankets	1 - 9 - 0
2 quarts rice & 10 white fish	0 - 8 - 6
1½ gals. rum	0 - 12 - 0

Memories welled up and the story unfolded.

They had gone only a few miles when Thomas began to look back anxiously — SMOKE! He detected it before Ichabod did. Then the sky to the south-west began to show a patch of unnatural red. FIRE — fire back where the one-armed recluse had been tending his potash kettle.

They whirled the canoe around and sped back with urgent powerful strokes. Beaching the canoe, they ran to where the hermit was frantically beating at a spreading bush fire. The edge of the clearing was ablaze — in no time it could become a forest fire. Grabbing a blanket and a shovel, Ichabod and Thomas attacked the flames with desperate ferocity.

A few hours later, the fire was under control, but not before it has struck a disastrous blow at the hapless Mathias; his empty sleep had drooped too close to the flames.

A scream brought Ichabod running. Flames were spreading u the victim's shirt sleeve and licking at his hair as Ichabod leapt forward. Almost in one motion, he knocked him over and rolled him in the wet ragged blanket. Ichabod had saved a life, but a man lay moaning and writhing in an agony of seared flesh.

They could only cleanse the wound and improvise a traverse to move him to the canoe. Some of the cargo was cached on shore, to be retrieved later, and the injured man was made as comfortable as possible amidships.

Returning to the site of the damaged shanty, Ichagod and Thomas lingered only long enough to hack out any smouldering roots and drown out any glowing ashes. Then they reembarked and sped across the lake and on downstream.

After two days of hazardous travel and an almost sleepless night in the woods, they delivered the injured man to the care of a settler's wife and daughter at Myer's Creek. Ichabod, too, had sustained some painful burns to his arm and hands. These were cleansed and bandaged. The kindness and concern of the settlers, near the mills at Myer's Creek, was a tempting luxury, but the young men chose to push on.

News of the fire and the rescue sped ahead of them and an anxious group, headed by Samuel Sherwood, was on the wharf at Oswegatchie to greet them on their return.

Neither Thomas nor Ichabod had ever been treated as heroes before, and both were astounded by the excitement that their return engendered.

The whole settlement seemed to be there, and in the background was Rachel, coming with her young charges from the schoolhouse. While McMullen, a blacksmith, and Caesar Congo, the amiable black slave from Captain Justus Sherwood's household, took charge of unloading the cargo and beaching the small 'north canoe', Rachel came forward. There was shyness and anxiety in her manner, but no hint of coolness.

That was a turning point in the life of Loyal Merchant Ichabod.

He glanced at the remaining faint scars on his hands and arms. Then his glance returned to the Cash Book, open at the date:

Nov. 1791	
Miss Rachel Hare	Dr.
to Pare Moggasons	0 - 2 - 6
1 pare cotten stockens	- 3 - 6
1 pare slippers	- 7 - 6
1 shawl	- 4 - 0

1 hatt
1 frock

1 - 0 - 4
- 10 - 9

RACHEL'S TROUSSEAU!

And now it was 1800. A new century was beginning; the colony was changing; clapboard homes were replacing those of log. In Augusta Township, Dr. Solomon Jones' stately stone house was nearing completion. Flanked by lawns and orchards and fronting the river, it was built to serve many generations. Its Georgian symmetry seemed a symbol of struggle surmounted.

From distant York, Yankee road-builder Asa Danforth was pushing his highway eastward toward the Trent. Other highways would come, but none would eclipse the significance of the great St. Lawrence.

Ichabod closed the Cash Book and looked toward the river. Rachel was coming from the wharf with two small children in tow.

NOTES

1. Pounds, shillings & pence — Halifax currency.
2. *New Oswegatchie* (near Prescott) to distinguish it from *Oswegatchie* (Ogdensburg).
3. Picton.
4. Belleville
5. The Loyalists sometimes used this spelling for 'New Oswegatchie'.
6. Ottawa River.
7. In his will, dated 1794, Paul Heck, of Augusta, refers to his wife as 'Barbary', rather than Barbara.
8. Quotes from Mr. Clark's Account book — Canniff.
9. *Ibid.*
10. Pounds, shillings, pence — Halifax Currency.

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MAPS

1. 1785 Plan of the township of Augusta, in the district of Lunenburg. Surveyed 1785 and 1787 by Ed. Jessup, & Jeremiah McCarthy and with the Proprietors Names inserted in their respective lots. Map Collection, Archives of Ontario.
2. 1800 Map (April 12) describing "All the new settlements, townships, etc., with the counties adjacent, from Quebec to Lake Huron — David William Smyth, Esq., Surveyor General (at request of J.G. Simcoe.)" Map Collection, Archives of Ontario.

The Dorans of Ontario, Wisconsin and Minnesota

By Kathleen Doran Fenton

Ireland, in 1823 as it had been for the past 200 years of English Domination, was a troubled country. Led by Wolfe Tone in 1798 and Robert Emmet in 1803, the Irish rebelled against their English overlords, and the violent acts committed during and after the rebellions still fostered hatred and division. In settlement of those rebellions, the English had engineered a union of Ireland and England under one government, thereby eliminating the Irish Parliament completely. Thus far they had failed, however, to keep their promise to bring about Catholic Emancipation, which would have allowed at least some Irish Catholics to vote and to hold public office in their own country. The economic situation, too, was grave. Wages and prices tumbled as the Napoleonic Wars ended. Many small tenant farmers were evicted by landlords or their agents when they were unable to pay the rent. Large landholders, in search of greater profit, consolidated small holdings into larger sheep or cattle pastures. More evictions followed. Then in 1817 and again in 1821 the potato crop, the staple food of three million Irish, failed. Famine and fever followed. Reacting to these distresses, secret societies such as the Ribbonmen and Whiteboys began to attack landlords, their property, and their agents.¹

Partly in response to this situation, the British government devised a scheme of resettling some families in Canada. These families would be chosen from the upper County Cork area, where the poverty and the disturbances were the greatest, and they would be transported to Upper Canada wholly at government expense and there provided with 70 acres of land and the tools to work that land. Peter Robinson, member of a Canadian Loyalist family, was in charge. In 1823 Robinson superintended the removal of about 500 Irish to a settlement along the Ottawa River in Ontario. In April and May of 1824 he selected, from some 50,000 applicants, 2024 persons, or 307 families, to be settled in what is now Peterborough and Victoria Counties, Ontario, then the Newcastle District of Upper Canada.

Between 10 and 25 May 1825, nine ships left Cork. Accounts of other early nineteenth century ocean crossings indicate the trials probably encountered on these voyages: over-crowding on a tiny ship; poor food, insufficient water, and inadequate sanitary measures resulting in dysentery and other illness; the constant seasickness; death and burial at sea, and childbirth under primitive conditions. Yet they were probably better off than most poor emigrants: the government supplied food, and each ship carried a surgeon. Relatively brief voyages of about thirty days brought them to Quebec and then to Kingston, Ontario. There, suffering from dysentery, fever and ague in the summer heat, they awaited the arrival of Robinson. Lake steamers carried them to Cobourg, and from there they travelled on foot and by ox-cart, cutting and improving the rough trail as they went as far as Rice Lake. Then, in groups of twenty-five or thirty, they moved by boat up the Otonabee River about twenty-five miles to what is now Peterborough.

Ireland, April 16th 1825
County of Cork

Philipps

THESE are to Certify, that the undermentioned Persons, of the Parish of Clonmel in the County of Tipperary, Ireland, have been received by me, as Emigrant Settlers, to be conveyed to UPPER CANADA, and placed upon their Lands, at the Expense of His Majesty's Government.

Recommended by Lord Parnham

NAME	AGE
Martin Doran	110
Mary	60
William	73
Mary	21
John	14
Catherine	13
David	3

Head of the Family, Andrew Doran
Wife.

Children

Superintendent of Emigration from the South of Ireland to Canada.

Embarkation certificate No. 103, of Martin Doran: original in Peterborough Centennial Museum. Certificates are arranged alphabetically by the names of the families receiving them. In effect, these were the emigrants' notice that their applications had been accepted. All certificates appear to be concerned with Robinson's second (1825) settlement scheme. It does not follow, however, that all persons holding these documents actually embarked.

Here they again waited while locations were chosen and earlier area settlers, aided by the stronger of the immigrants, constructed shanties on the lots. Within a year, nearly all the families had been settled on lands near Peterborough, principally in Emily, Ennismore, Otanabee, and Douro townships.

For a year and a half, the government supplied rations. These consisted of one pound of pork and one pound of flour daily per person over fourteen; half that for children five to fourteen; and one-quarter that for children under five. Once settled on their 70 acres, each family was provided with a cow, an axe, an auger, a handsaw, a hammer, one hundred nails, two gimlets, three hoes, a kettle, a frying pan, an iron pot, five bushels of seed potatoes, and eight quarts of Indian corn—and, if there were small children, one or more blankets. With this equipment, each family set out to conquer its little piece of the Ontario wilderness.²

I. Martin Doran c1785-c1840

One of the families on board the *Fortitude* was that of Martin Doran. Like

many of his fellow passengers, Martin carried a letter of recommendation signed by many of his neighbours.³ This document, worn and stained along fold lines as if carried safely in someone's wallet or pocket, says that "We the undersigned know the Bearers, Martin Doran and Mary Doran his wife, together with their Family which consists of seven (who wish to go out with Mr. Robbinson to upper Canada), to be Sober Quite and Strictly Honest." This letter is signed by Thomas Flannery, parish priest of [?], and eight others at Clonmel in March 1825. A second, very faint letter, lower on the same page, was signed at Newcastle, 10 March 1825, by James O'Brien. This smaller letter refers to the Dorans' fourteen-year residence, but the name of the town (beginning with the ubiquitous Bally. . .) is stained, creased, and illegible. The back of the recommendation lists the children's names: William, Mary, Laurence, Catherine, and Daniel.

Whatever those elusive town or townland and parish names, both would seem to lie within the civil parish of Clonmel, County Tipperary. So states the embarkation certificate given to the family on 16 April 1825.⁴ This certificate lists Martin as a "reduced farmer," a descriptive phrase also applied to most other certificate holders. Both Martin's certificate and the ships' passenger lists indicate that he was recommended by Lord Mountcashel, of Moore Park in Kilworth. Interestingly, the embarkation certificate has substituted "Norah" for "Laurence." One wonders whether the language barrier or deliberate deception was involved, though it's difficult to believe that a sixteen-year-old boy could be mistaken for a girl.

Name	Age	Occupation	Men	Women	Male above 14	Male under 14	Females above 14	Females under 14	Former Residence	REMARKS
<i>Ship's Forward</i>			17	17	20	27	23	30		
<i>Pittick</i>	19				/					
<i>Martin Doran</i>	16	<i>Farmer</i>	1		/					
<i>Mary</i>	16			/			/			
<i>William</i>	23		/		/					
<i>Mary</i>	21			/			/			
<i>Laurence</i>	16				/					
<i>Catherine</i>	13							/		
<i>Daniel</i>	3					/				
<i>Ship's Forward</i>			23	21	37	28	24	35		

Portion of ship's passenger list, *Fortitude*; originals in Peterborough Centennial Museum.

The embarkation certificate and both copies of the passenger lists show the family thus:⁵

Martin Doran, age 40, farmer
Mary Doran, age 40, his wife

- *1. William Doran, age 23
2. Mary Doran, age 21
3. Laurence Doran, age 16
4. Catherine Doran, age 13
5. Daniel Doran, age 3

Martin and his family, together with 276 other passengers, sailed on board the *Fortitude*, with Thomas Lewis as captain and Mr. Francis Connin, a Royal Naval Surgeon as ship's doctor. The ship left Cork harbor on 10 May 1825.

The next mention of Martin or any member of his family is on 5 November 1825, when Martin, William and Laurence were given provisions of flour and pork in Emily township; Martin and William were again provisioned on 9 November, but only William on 15 November. They were working on their chosen lots by 5 November, and by 24 November 1825, permanent lots had been assigned: to Martin, the north half of lot 23, concession 8 and to William, the south half of the same lot.⁶ Certificates of location filed by Alexander McDonnell on 19 October 1833 certify that on that date Martin resided on the east half of the lot and had cleared eighteen acres. William, younger and stronger, had cleared thirty acres of the west half of the lot.⁷ Martin received his land grant on 22 August 1834, and William his on 27 August 1834.⁸

Early census records are available, but these conflict with each other and show little except the names of heads of household and occasionally the number of male and female residents.⁹ About the only deduction that can be made from these is that Martin died between 1833, when he was certified as living on the lot, and 1840, when both the census-assessment roll and the assessment roll list "Widow Doran" as head of the household.

At this writing, the date of Mary Doran's death is uncertain. Early death records seem to have been lost or not kept by the churches. There is a tombstone in the old cemetery at The Cross in Ennismore township, but the last figure in her year of death as inscribed on that stone is in dispute. The tombstone reads:

In memory of
JANE
wife of
W^m Doran
Native of Co. Cork, IRELAND
died June 18, 1855
AE 45 Yrs.
Also MARY his Mother
DIED
May 18, 1857
AE 65 Yrs.

That date has been variously read as 1851, 1852, 1854, 1855, and 1857. This author believes the year to be 1854. Both rubbings and photographs of the extremely worn stone show a similarity between this figure and the 4 in the 45 of

Mr. Desrosiers and the Beavers, Martin Doran
 and Mary Doran his wife, together with
 their Family which consists of seven (7)
 wishes to go out with Mr. Robinson to
 upper Canada, to be taken under and
 Government, given under our hands at
 Chatham this 10th day March 1822

I have the honor to
 acknowledge the receipt
 of your letter of the
 10th inst. and in reply to
 inform you that the
 same has been forwarded
 to the proper authorities
 for their consideration
 and I shall be glad to
 hear from you again
 in a few days. I am
 Sir, your obedient
 servant
 J. P. Robinson

The Honorable P. P. Robinson
 John P. Robinson
 John A. D. D. D.
 W. H. H. H.
 J. P. Robinson
 D. H. H. H.
 Chas. M. Robinson
 Henry Robinson
 Joseph Robinson

Letter of recommendation carried by Martin Doran: original in Peterborough Centennial Museum.

Jane's age. Note, also, that the stone is a dual one, erected primarily for Jane Doran. It is possible that Mary was buried elsewhere; indeed, if death took place in 1851 or 1852, she must have been as the cemetery was not opened until 1854.¹⁰

Perhaps at this point a few words about the churches and cemeteries are necessary. The Dorans were, like most but not all of the Peter Robinson immigrants, Roman Catholic. The religious devotion of the early immigrants is shown by their petition to Sir Peregrine Maitland in 1826, in which they state that their

only grievance is "the want of clergymen, to administer to us the comforts of our Holy Religion, and good schoolmasters to instruct our children."¹¹ Not until 1851, when St. Luke's at Downeyville (Emily township) became a parish, was there regular worship for residents of Ennismore township and the adjoining portion of Emily township. A letter from Edgar J. Boland, archivist of the Peterborough diocese, states¹²

Downeyville became a parish in 1851, but had been a mission for some time. In 1835 the pastor of St. Peter's Church in Peterborough made frequent and regular visits to Emily Township. Prior to that itinerant priests visited Emily and celebrated Mass in the cabins of the settlers.

The original Doran lots lay on the boundary line between Emily and Ennismore townships. Moreover, Pigeon Creek and its surrounding swampy areas lay between them and the church at Downeyville. Some early records of the Dorans appear at St. Luke's, but only because the early church at Ennismore was a mission church served by the Downeyville priest. The Dorans almost certainly attended any services held in their own neighbourhood and at the small log church at Ennismore and became members of St. Martin's Church in Ennismore when it became a parish in 1879. One tradition in the Doran family says that, even before the log church at Ennismore was built, the "traveling priests" said Mass in a little chapel in the Doran log house.

The first cemetery was near Chemong Lake. This cemetery has now been restored, but no Doran tombstones have been found and there are no burial records. Early burials, including that of Martin Doran, probably took place on the homestead. By 1854, the cemetery at The Cross was being used, until it, too, was closed when the new St. Martin's Cemetery near the church was opened in 1909. The family reports that there are many Doran burials at the Cross cemetery, though only five are commemorated by tombstones.

II. William Doran c1801-1868

1.1

By the time (1833) of the earlier-mentioned certificate of location, William had ample reason to have cleared thirty acres: he had married and had two or three children. In the absence of early church and civil records, we must rely on the census and later data to conjecture marriage and birth dates. William married Jane Maney, probably about 1830, as their eldest child was apparently born about 1831. From census, church, and family records, we know the children of William and Jane were

1. Maryn Ann, born c1831
2. Laurence, born c1832
3. Catherine, born c1833
4. Martin, born c1835
5. Bridget, born c1837
6. James, born c1841
- *7. William, born 12 July 1845¹³
8. Peter, died in infancy
9. infant daughter, died in infancy¹⁴
10. Elizabeth, born c1849
11. Daniel, born May 1851¹⁵

Jane Maney Doran died 18 June 1855; a tombstone, cited above, was placed in her memory and that of William's mother Mary at the recently opened cemetery at The Cross (the crossroads where the village of Ennismore sprang up around the church, blacksmith shop, post office and store). Widowed and with nine children to care for, William married again, and Bridget Halnun Doran is listed as his wife in the 1861 and 1871 censuses. William and Bridget had several more children:

12. Michael, born c1859
13. John, born 16 March 1862¹⁶
14. Thomas, baptized Sept 1861 (or 1864?)¹⁷
15. Mary Ellen, born 18 April 1867¹⁸

During these years, William prospered, expanding and developing his farm. In 1842, he purchased his father's lot from his brother Laurence.¹⁹ The census records show an increasing prosperity:

	1851		1861
Total acres	150		160
Cultivated acres	100		90
Crops	70		50
Pasture	30		39 (plus 1 orchard)
Wheat	50	acres/300 Bu.	23 acres/460 Bu.
Bulls, Oxen, Steer	2		15
Milk Cows	2		2
Calves, Heifers	1		2
Horses	0		4 (plus 2 colts)
Sheep	4		10
Pigs	2		6

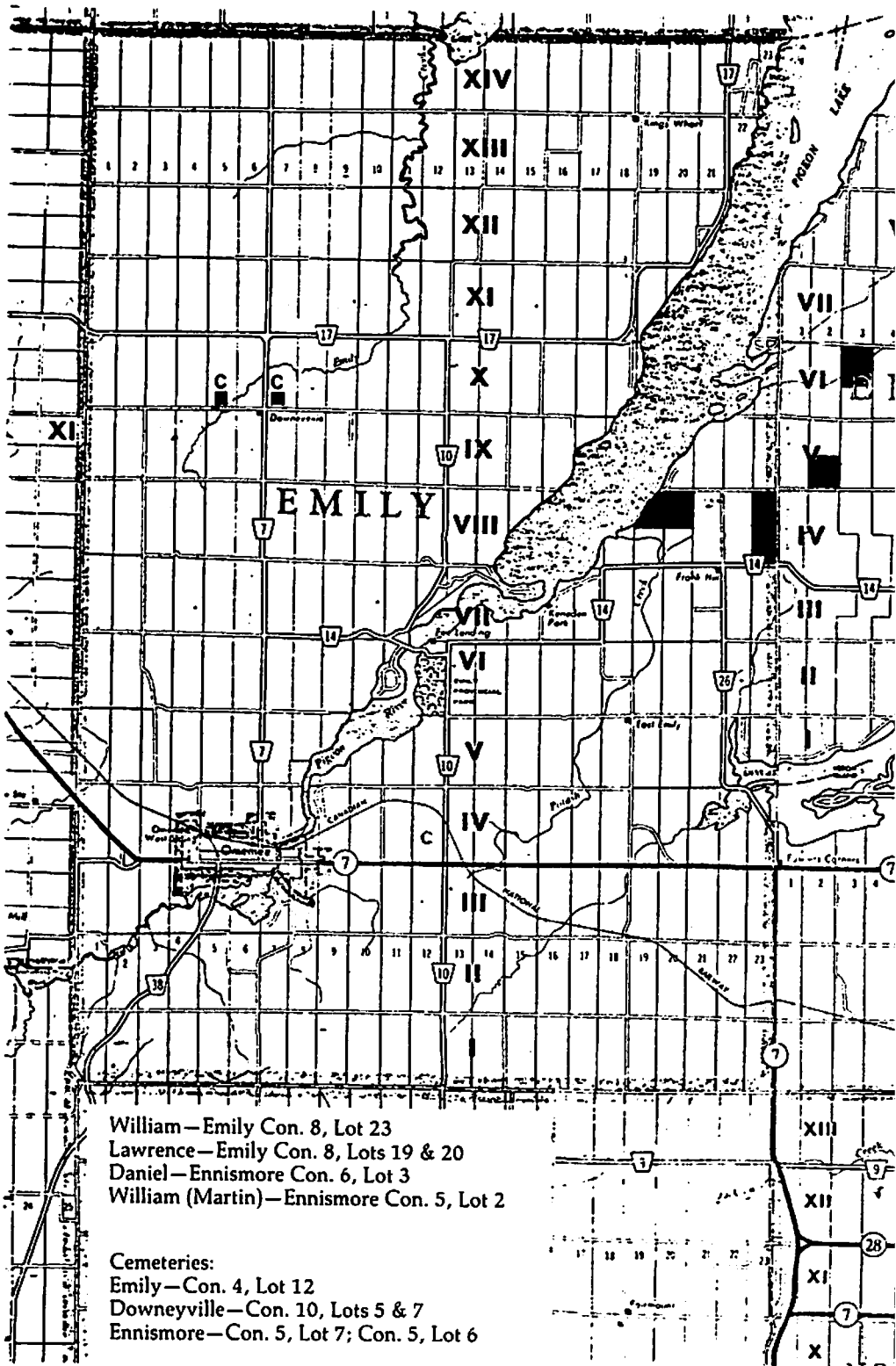
The cash value of the farm in 1861 was \$3200. The 1861 census also lists William as owner of 50 acres (lot 2, concession 5) in Ennismore township, with the notation that "This man lives in Emily."

The 1851 census lists their home as a "log house," (replacing the original 20-by-12-foot shanty built in 1825), but by 1861 the family was living in a two-story frame house. According to family stories, the house was built by William about 1859. At that time there were apparently so few frame houses (and even fewer two-storey houses) in the vicinity that neighbours came from miles around to visit the "Doran mansion." Today—for the house still stands and still shelters Dorans—the house seems modest, though comfortable.

In addition to establishing a large and successful farm, William apparently also held minor public office. Pammett lists him as one of the fence-viewers in 1850.²⁰ The duties of a fence-viewer were to see that all fences were built solidly and at the 4½-foot height specified by law, and that they were properly maintained. It was vital to pioneer economy and life that crops be protected from wandering livestock.

William's tombstone at The Cross is a tall grey obelisk with this inscription:

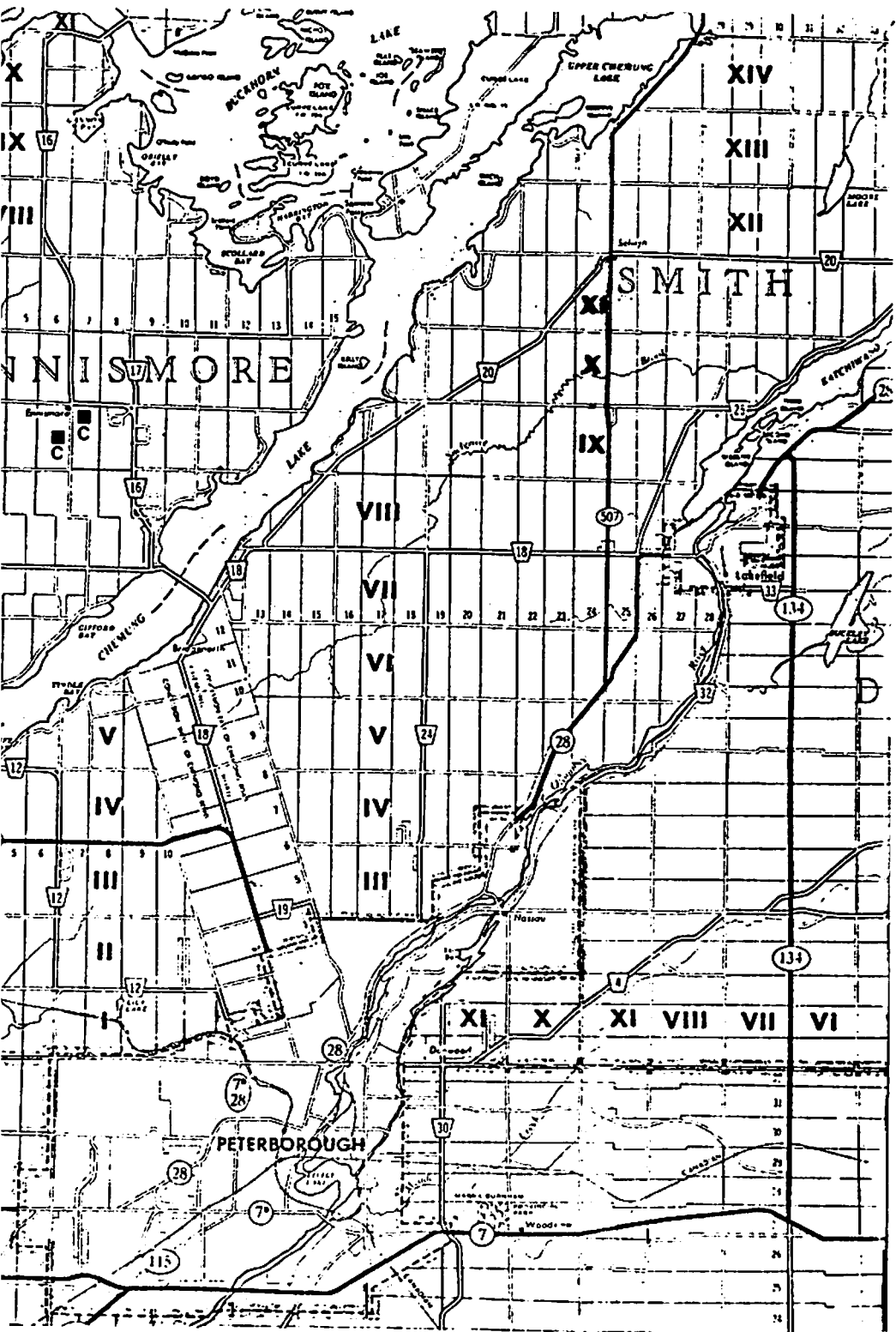
IN MEMORY OF
WILLIAM DORAN
who died



- William—Emily Con. 8, Lot 23
- Lawrence—Emily Con. 8, Lots 19 & 20
- Daniel—Ennismore Con. 6, Lot 3
- William (Martin)—Ennismore Con. 5, Lot 2

- Cemeteries:**
- Emily—Con. 4, Lot 12
 - Downeyville—Con. 10, Lots 5 & 7
 - Ennismore—Con. 5, Lot 7; Con. 5, Lot 6

Based on Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications maps of Victoria and



Peterborough Counties, updated to 1979.

Sept. 30, 1868
Aged 67 Years
A Native of Tipperary
IRELAND
May his soul rest in peace.

The square base holds the following verse:

Farewell my wife and children dear.
I am not dead but sleeping here.
As I am now so you must be.
Prepare in time to follow me.

William's will, signed 17 August 1868 and registered at the Land Registry Office in Emily on 3 April 1869, mentions each child except the oldest, Mary Ann, who pre-deceased her father, and the youngest, Mary Ellen, still an infant. The lands were left to the four youngest sons: Daniel, Michael, John, and Thomas. Notably, whether because of illness or because like many of the early immigrants he could not write, William signed his will with his mark.

There is apparently no tombstone in Ennismore for Bridget Halnun Doran. According to family records, she died 5 August 1903.²¹ She would then have been about age 72.²²

To this date, nothing is known of the two daughters of Martin and Mary who emigrated with them in 1825. What little is known of the families of Laurence and Daniel comes from census and church records and one lone Ennismore tombstone. This sketchy information is presented here in hopes that some descendant will recognize his ancestors.

II. Laurence Doran c1809-?

1.3

Laurence's age is given as 16 in the Peter Robinson records. This corresponds with the age given on the various available census records: 43 in 1852, 52 in 1861, and 63 in 1871. His wife's name is given as Bridget on the same census records; the marriage record of their son Laurence gives her name as Bridget Finnigan.²³ According to census records, she would have been born about 1814. She may have been the daughter of Daniel and Ellen Finnegan, Peter Robinson immigrants on the *Star*, who had a daughter Bridget, age 14 in 1825.

None of the children is mentioned in any so-far discovered church baptism records, except as sponsor for another child. The following list is drawn from the 1852, 1861, and 1871 censuses:

1. Mary, b c1839, m Patrick McAvenny 24 July 1864²⁴
2. William, b c1840
3. Robert, b c1841
4. Ellen (Elena), b c1843
5. Martin, b c1845
6. Amelia, b c1847
7. Catherine, b c1849
8. Laurence, b c1850, m Johanna Sullivan, Nov 1875

Laurence and his wife apparently sold his rights to his father's land to his brother William on 3 August 1842. Where they lived in the intervening years is



Michael Doran (1859-1941) and wife Elizabeth O'Donnell.

not known, though the censuses record that the three older children were born in the United States. On 30 January 1850, Laurence Doran bought lot 20, concession 8, in Emily township.²⁵ The three following censuses record the family as resident thereon. The 1861 census list him as owner of 250 acres, 150 of those wooded. By 1871, he had a total of only 125 acres. Apparently he purchased also part of lot 19, as shown on a map of early rate-payers, 1867.²⁶ Interestingly, in 1861, the family still lived in a log cabin. Apparently, the task of clearing that land was more important than building a frame house.

On 27 September 1873, Laurence sold 50 acres to his youngest son, Laurence, and the remainder of the lot was sold 16 March 1877. Whether Laurence died thereafter or left the area is unknown, but none of the family seems to be in Emily township by 1881.

II. Daniel Doran c1822-c1860

1.5

Daniel was only three years old when his family sailed for Canada on the *Fortitude*. He married later than his brothers, and the baptisms of many of his children are listed in both St. Luke's and St. Martin's records. In these records, his wife's name is given as Kathleen or Catherine Killen. Census records indicate her approximate birth date as 1827. She may be the daughter of Patrick and Mary Killen who came from Ireland in the 1830s and are first listed in the 1839 census.²⁷ The census records list the Killens as residing on the north part of lot 4, concession 6 in Ennismore township—adjacent to the lot Daniel Doran would purchase in 1856: lot 3, concession 6.²⁸

Daniel's family already resided on this lot when the first complete census was taken in 1852. Specific dates on this list come from either St. Luke's or St. Martin's records.

1. Margaret, b c1845
2. Mary, b c1847; m Patrick Mahoney
3. Seline (Celine), b c1848
4. John, b c1849; m Ellen O'Connell; d 20 July 1874²⁹
5. Henry, b c1851
6. Martin, b 14 Feb 1852; m (either or both; records confused) Veronica Crimmons, 17 Jan 1875; Hanora Crimmons, Nov 1875
7. Rosanna (Rose Anne), b 19 Sept 1853; m Michael Sheehan
8. Paul, b April 1855; not listed, 1861 census
9. Daniel, b c1856; m Mary Ann Crimmons or Honora Crimmons
10. William U., b c1857; not listed, 1871 census
11. Catherine, b c1859; m Denis Sullivan; d 15 July 1923, age 63³⁰

The growing prosperity of the farm is shown by the slowly increasing clearings: only 14 of the 100 acres were cultivated in 1851; over 23 acres in 1861. The shanty of 1851 had been replaced by a log cabin before 1861. But Daniel did not live long enough to enjoy his prosperity and his young family: Catherine is listed as "widow" on the 1861 and 1871 census returns. We can presume Daniel died sometime between late 1858 or early 1859 when his youngest daughter Catherine was born and 1861. His widow Catherine remained on the farm at least until the mid 1870s: a township map in an 1875 atlas shows John and Daniel on their father's lot.³¹ As John died in 1874, this map must date from the early 1870s. By the time of the 1881 census, apparently only some of the married daughters and

John's son Daniel and re-married widow were still living in the township.

The reasons for the disappearance of many young men from the Emily-Ennismore area are quite readily apparent. By the late 1860s, much of the best farmland had already been purchased and cleared. Traditionally, young unmarried men had earned cash by logging. Now much of the land had been logged over and they were forced to go further away both to find available farming land and to earn money to purchase it.

What is more surprising is that so many of the second generation seem to have moved to one county (Waupaca) in one state (Wisconsin) over a period of twenty years (about 1852 to 1875). The census and cemetery records of early Waupaca County echo those of Emily and Ennismore townships, and many born in those Ontario townships (and even a few of the original Peter Robinson immigrants) found a final resting place in Waupaca County cemeteries.

Wisconsin had become a state in 1848; Waupaca County was created in 1851. There had been little settlement in Waupaca County until the 1868 treaty of cession with the Menominee Indians. The United States federal government approved that treaty in early 1852, and the land was opened for settlement. The land was available at about \$1.25 per acre, and much of it was hardwood forest. By now the Peterborough Irish were well-accustomed to clearing forested lands. Moreover, Waupaca County was readily reached across the Great Lakes by sail or steamer, and the many navigable streams crossing Waupaca County provided a way of traversing the dense forest with family and household goods.

A letter quoted in *The Holy Land* speaks of a visit made by one Thomas Flood in 1884 to Waupaca County: "After we left you we went to Green Bay—then to New London, then to Ryeleton [Royalton]. We saw a great many old neighbours that we did not see in 18 years and found them all well and doing well."³²

III. Mary Ann Doran Carew c1831-c1868

1.1.1

The first of the Dorans to leave Canada was the eldest daughter of William and Jane Maney Doran. Mary Ann Doran and James Carew, neighbours on the Ennismore-Emily border, married on 16 October 1852 in Cobourg, Ontario.³³ James, born in Ennismore about 1830, was the son of Michael and Ann Hogan Carew, also Peter Robinson immigrants. A tradition in their family tells of the birth and death of a child during that ocean crossing, a child christened "Lewis Fortitude" for the captain and the ship. All but the eldest daughter of Michael and Ann Carew eventually migrated to Waupaca County, Wisconsin, beginning about 1852. It's interesting to speculate that the entire Carew family, now including Mary Ann Doran, took passage at Cobourg in the late fall of 1852 on one of the many Great Lakes steamers leaving that port.

Mary Ann and James lived for a period with the senior Carews. Then they bought, cleared and farmed about one hundred acres on Bear Lake in Royalton township, Waupaca County. Here they raised their family of seven children:³⁴

1. Francis (Frank), b 2 Aug 1853; m 19 Feb 1883, Catherine Butler; d 25 Sept 1915
2. John Michael, b 31 May 1855; m 28 April 1884, Rosanna Dinneen; d 31 July 1927
3. Mary J., b c1856
4. Elizabeth, b c1858



Family of William Doran (1845-1903) and Catherine Rebecca Dinneen. Photo taken about 1895. Back row, left to right: Lloyd, Kathryn, Frank, Tarassa, Mae. Front row, left to right: Estella, William, Vincent, Rebecca, Veronica.

5. William Patrick, b 25 Feb 1861; m 20 Oct 1887, Elizabeth Ann Hanna; d 7 Oct 1933
6. Frances C. (Fanny), b 15 Oct 1862; d 2 March 1943
7. Katherine L. (Kate), b 20 May 1864; m 8 Nov 1887, Edward Francis Roman; d 30 Oct 1848

During the Civil War, James enlisted in Company F of the First Regiment of Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, on 3 September 1864. He saw service at Fort Lyon, south of Alexandria, Virginia, and was honorably discharged 26 June 1865. Because of a wartime illness that left him permanently disabled, he received a lifetime pension.

In 1868, Mary Ann Doran Carew died and was buried at Sacred Heart Cemetery in Nanawa, Waupaca County. There is a tombstone there for Mary Ann and James, but any dates on it have worn off over the years. James continued to farm the land until 1888 when he sold the farm to his son William Patrick. From then until his death on 10 November 1909, James made his home with his daughters Elizabeth and Frances.

III. Laurence Doran c1832-1882

1.1.2

The American Civil War probably deterred further migrations, and by the time it was over, some of the older Doran children had married and begun farming in Canada. The life of the oldest son Laurence, however, was twice interrupted by the death of a wife, and he, too, eventually left Canada for Waupaca County, Wisconsin.

Laurence's first marriage was to Anne McEveny (or McAvenie), daughter of Bernard and Anne McEveny who lived on lot 7, concession 7 in Ennismore township. Anne is listed as 14 on the 1852 census. Laurence and Anne seem to have had two children:

1. Mary, b Sept 1856;³⁵ d before Nov 1863³⁶

2. Anne (Wendy), b 23 July 1858;³⁷ m c1875, Jeremiah McCarthy

Anne McEveny Doran died 25 July 1858. Laurence left Wendy in the care of neighbours and relatives, and she remained in Canada until about 1875, when she joined her father in Waupaca County.

In the meantime, Laurence married again, to Bridget Gorman. An entry in his diary, dated "January 18th in 1865," states that "I, Laurence Doran, gave my hand in Wedlock Bands with Bridget my loving wife. May God be our guide and heaven be our bed."³⁸ They, too, had a child:

3. James Laurence, b 8 Oct 1865;³⁹ m Dec 1900, Hannah Mary Scruton;⁴⁰ d 22 Dec 1858⁴¹

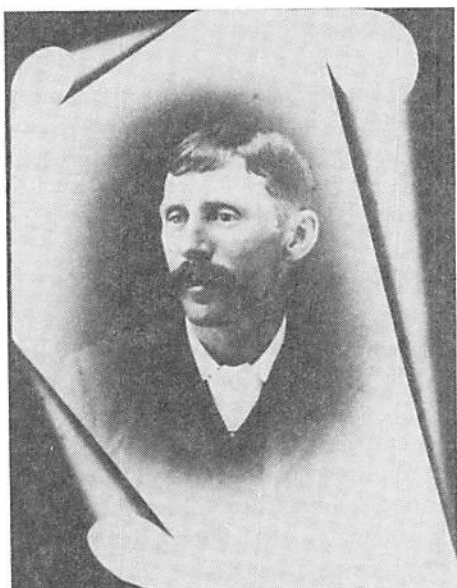
Again Laurence was left with the care of an infant when Bridget died 6 December 1865.⁴² In April, 1866, Laurence brought the infant James to Northport, Waupaca County, by train from Rochester, New York, and left him in the care of his older sister, Mary Ann, and her husband, James Carew.

Three years later, in 1868, Laurence married for a third time, this time choosing a young widow, Mary Hickey. It's not known whether Hickey was her maiden name or married name. She had a young son, Robert. According to Laurence's diary, Mary and her son came to the United States when Robert was eight years old. When Robert made his first communion at



Top, Daniel Doran (1851-1901), son of William Doran and Jane Maney.

Bottom, John Doran (1862-1929), son of William Doran and Bridget Halnun.



Northport, he took the name Doran and used it throughout his life. There seems to be no record of his father's name. Interestingly, though, a Mary Hickey of the right age appears on the 1861 census for Ennismore township: age 18, daughter of James and Jane Hickey. Laurence and Mary had five children:

4. Thomas E., b Nov 1869;⁴² m c1900, Meade Quinn; d 1935
5. Mayme, b c1872; d c1875
6. William, b c1877; d c1950
7. Elizabeth, b 12 Feb 1881; m Patrick Moriarity; d 20 Feb 1980⁴⁴
8. Raymond, b Jan 1883; d c1920

Laurence was a carpenter and is so listed in the 1870 census of Waupaca County. Perhaps he learned his skills helping to build his father's house in Emily township. Reportedly, the family moved to DePere, Brown County, Wisconsin, about 1871-72. Mayme was born there, but died shortly after of diphtheria. Laurence then bought a farm in Mukwa township, Waupaca County; he is listed as a farmer there in the 1880 census. But Laurence did not live long on the farm: he died 22 December 1882, a month before his youngest child, Raymond, was born. Laurence is buried at St. Patrick's cemetery in Lebanon township, Waupaca County.

III. Catherine Doran c1833-1894

1.1.3

Little is known of Catherine, the second daughter of William and Jane, save that she apparently never married. She continued to live with Bridget after William's death.⁴⁴ Either in recognition of her spinster status or in repayment for her aid in the household, William in his will left her the sum of \$200, to be paid in four equal, annual amounts.⁴⁶ She died 27 December 1894, age 61⁴⁷

III. Martin Doran c1835-1905

1.1.4

Martin is not listed with his father's family in the 1861 census of Emily township. A diligent reading has failed to turn him up anywhere. He may have been already married, as his eldest daughter was born in 1863, and possibly he was clearing the land his father William had in 1856 purchased in Ennismore township: lot 2, concession 5.⁴⁸ This is the lot on which we find Martin and his family in both the 1871 and 1881 census returns. Apparently at some time between 1861 and 1868, Martin purchased the lot from his father. William's will says "there is a note of hand due to me from Martin Doran for one hundred dollars bearing interest at eight per ct per annum, which I leave to my wife Bridget. . ."⁴⁶

The name of Martin's first wife, Eliza Wren, is given in the baptism records of their three daughters. Eliza must have died before 1869, when Martin re-married, but nothing else is known of her. Their daughters were

1. Mary Jane, bpt 8 Aug 1863; d May 1883, age 19⁴⁹
2. Margaret Seline, bpt 1865
3. Elizabeth (Eliza), bpt 1866

On 27 January 1869,⁵⁰ Martin married Margaret Fitzpatrick, and it is Margaret who appears as his wife on the 1871 and 1881 census records. As her age at her death in 1910 was 71, she was born about 1839.⁵¹ She may have been the daughter of the Denis and Margaret Fitzpatrick who are listed in the 1851 census of Emily, on lot 14, concession 10; they had a daughter Margaret, age 12.

Martin and Margaret had the following children:

4. William J., b Nov 1869; d 24 Oct. 1905⁵²
5. Mary Ann, b Feb 1871⁵³
6. Dennis Joseph, b 1 June 1873;⁵⁴ d 1952
7. Martin James, b 1875; d 1932
8. Agnes, b c1878; m 24 Oct 1899, Thomas Harrington; d 10 July 1947, age 69
9. Hannah, b 1 Nov 1881; m 10 June 1903, Joseph Patrick Tavis; d 4 June 1958, age 76

A Martin Doran served as Peterborough County Councillor and Reeve from 1901 to 1903.⁵⁵ It would be interesting to know whether this was Martin Sr. or his son. Martin Doran died 29 March 1905, age 70, and is buried at St. Martin's in Ennismore, near the farm where he spent most of his life. Margaret died 9 August 1910, age 71.

III. Bridget Doran Cavanagh c1838-1898

1.1.5

The third daughter of William and Jane also remained in Canada, moving to Ennismore township after her marriage, probably in February 1856,⁵⁶ to Michael Cavanagh. Her father's will leaves "to my daughter Bridget six sheep,"⁴⁶ presumably to help the young couple establish their farm. Bridget and Michael lived on lot 3, concession 8 in Emmismore—the lot his parent (James and Margaret) settled before 1854.⁵⁷ In the 1861 census, a James (age 22, born Canada) and Catherine (age 34, born Ireland) Cavan(agh) are living with Michael and Bridget; presumably they are Michael's brother and sister. Michael himself was born in Ireland about 1832. His parents must then have migrated to Canada before 1834, when James patented part of lot 12, concession 7 in Emmismore.⁵⁸

Bridget and Michael had a family of thirteen children:⁵⁹

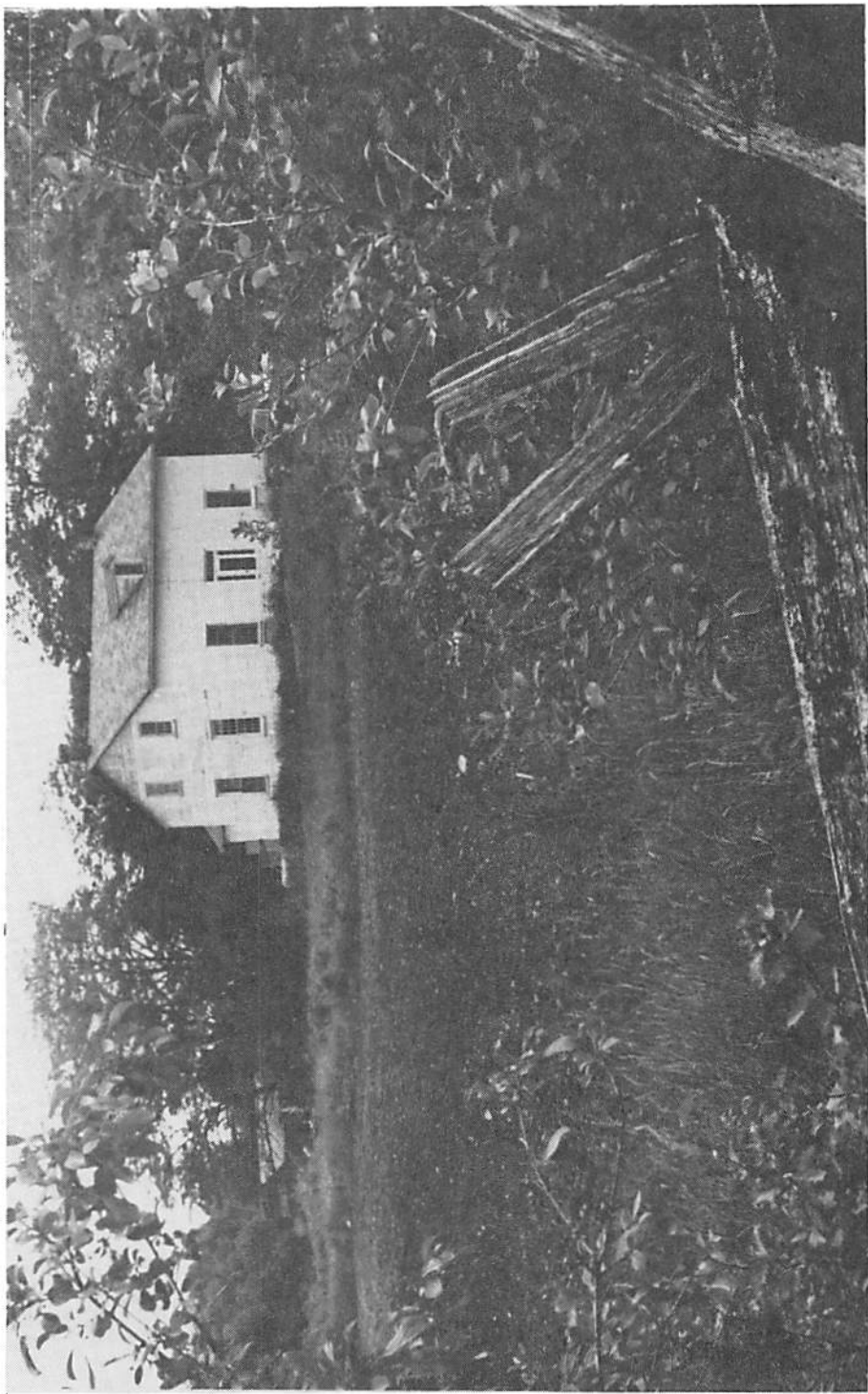
1. Mary, b 1856; m ? Kelly; d 1914
2. Jane, b 1858; m Michael Fitzpatrick; buried St. Luke's, Downeyville, no date
3. Margaret, bpt 26 Aug 1860, 1 week
4. Michael, bpt 24 April 1862, 1 week; m Ellen Twomey; d 1909
5. James, bpt 13 April 1864, 1 week
6. Catherine, bpt June 1866; d 1908
7. Agnes, bpt 12 July 1868, 3 weeks; m ? Nelson
8. Elizabeth Ann, bpt 1 May 1870; m (1) unknown, m (2) ? Preston
9. Peter, b 1871; d 1889
10. William, bpt 7 June 1872; m 9 Nov 1897, Ellen Jane Scollard; d 1946
11. James, bpt 24 May 1874, 1 week
12. Thomas, bpt 26 Aug 1876; m Ellen (Nellie) Shanahan (or Shannon); d 27 March 1962, age 85
13. Daniel, b 1882; m 29 Oct 1907, Nellie Cadigan; d 1914

Bridget died 9 May 1898, age 61; and Michael, 9 October 1917, age 86. Both are buried at St. Martin's Cemetery. Their farm is still owned and operated by descendants.

III. James Doran c1841-1904

1.1.6

James, the third son of William and Jane, has proven most difficult to trace,



The Doran house on the original Emily land grant, built about 1859 by William Doran, as it appears today from the road.

mostly because no direct descendants have yet been located. Without this personalized testimony, one relies on the often-conflicting data of census records (each census year in a different locale) and newspaper and tombstone data. The 1861 Emily census lists him with his father, but James is marked as absent and living in "fenlon"—presumably Fenelon Falls. It is known that he moved to Wisconsin sometime before 1870, when he married Ellen Gough there. The only verifiable Wisconsin census entry is in the city of Shawano, Shawano County, 1880. Though no single record lists all of their children, family records and a comparison of newspaper and census entries yields the following list of children:

1. Jane (Jennie), b c1871; m 12 Sept. 1893, Charles A. Plummer⁶⁰
2. William, b c1873; d April 1890 (?)⁶¹
3. Ellen (Nellie), b 15 Aug 1876; m c1900, Phillip J. O'Leary; d 20 Dec 1946⁶²
4. Charles, b c1880
5. Prudence Estella, b 28 January 1887;⁶⁰ d 17 April 1908, age 21 years⁶³

About 1884, James and his family moved north to Hurley, in Iron County, Wisconsin, a booming mining area. According to the Hurley *Montreal River Miner*, in May 1885 "H. Harkins built the next hotel, and Jas. Doran the next, which are still being run by them."⁶⁴ A later paper, a special issue of the *Gogebic Iron Tribune*, says "James Doran put up the Northern House, quite a pretentious structure for those days."⁶⁵ This hotel, along with much of the business area of Hurley, was destroyed by fire in the dry summer of 1887. Later references in both papers call James a liveryman. In 1898 he moved to Grand Rapids, Minnesota, where, together with his brother Daniel, he build a large livery barn. By 1899, however, he had moved to Bemidji, in Beltrami County, northwest of Grand Rapids. There, too, according to an ad in the *Bemidmi Pioneer*, he operated a livery stable, while his wife Ellen ran a private boarding house.⁶⁶

James died 6 February 1904 in Bemidji and was buried there in Greenwood Cemetery. Ellen died 23 April 1920; her death record says she was born 6 September 1852 in Wisconsin.⁶⁷

III. William Doran 1845-1903

1.1.7

An early regional history gives the following concise sketch of William Doran's early life, probably from information supplied by William himself:⁶⁸

Willam Doran was reared to manhood under the parental roof, receiving his first knowledge of farming under his father's direction. His educational privileges were very limited as he was more anxious to work, and at the age of fifteen years he began working in the lumber woods, though he still continued to work upon the home farm during the summer months until the spring of 1865, when he came to Waupaca county, Wis., locating in Little Wolf township, where he lived with James Carew. He sought employment at farm labor, but was chiefly engaged in the woods and on the river. He followed lumbering for almost twenty years, during which time by economical living he had saved enough to purchase land and now owns 123 acres, which on coming into his possession was still unimproved, not a stick of timber having been cut, or an acre placed under the plow.

It is interesting to note that William was also listed as absent on the 1861 Emily census and to speculate that he may have been helping his brother Martin to clear the newly-acquired farm in Ennismore township.

The first evidence of William's presence in Wisconsin is in the form of a bond for \$500 given by William and principle and Garrett Sullivan and Patrick Carew as sureties to the town of Mukwa, Waupaca County, on 12 April 1873. The bond was given as a pledge for maintaining "an orderly and well-regulated" saloon in Ferry Street, Village of Northport, Mukwa township.⁶⁹

This same Garrett Sullivan witnessed the wedding of William and Catherine Rebecca Dinneen in New London, Waupaca County, on 3 January 1874. Rebecca (or Beck) was the daughter of Dennis and Mary Jane Lyons Dinneen, both early, Irish-born settlers of the town of Mukwa, Waupaca County. Beck was born in Northport on 29 March 1853.⁷⁰ The young couple then moved to Shawano in Shawano County, where their two oldest children were born:

1. Taressa Elizabeth (Essie), b Oct 1874; m 8 Jan 1895, Gustave H. Voiland (Weller); d 25 Nov 1938⁷¹
- *2. Francis Joseph (Frank), b 7 March 1876; m 7 Jan 1903, Ida Ann Shuman;⁷² d 22 Nov 1932⁷³

Apparently William also operated a tavern on Main Street in Shawano: in 1874, he paid one quarter of the taxes on the tavern.⁷⁴ The family then returned to Waupaca County, purchasing land on the west shore of Bear Lake in Little Wolf and Royalton townships. Here the remainder of their children were born:

3. Jennie Mary (Mae), b 28 Sept 1877; m 14 April 1904, Thomas Kelly; d 14 Nov 1952
4. Agnes Estella (Stella), b 22 Oct 1879; m 19 Nov 1902, John Carew ("Young John"); d 22 Oct 1912⁷⁵
5. Catherine Clare (Kit), b 1 May 1882; m 28 Nov 1908, Elmer Wilbur Toomey (Dick); d 2 Feb 1940⁷⁶
6. Loyola William (Lloyd), b 19 June 1884; m 12 Oct 1922, Anne Spellman Connely; d 30 Jan 1954
7. Zita, b 19 Feb 1887; d 20 Feb 1887
8. Veronica, b 28 Feb 1888; m 27 Nov 1917, Nicholas Doud; d 21 June 1975
9. Vincent Dinneen, b 14 May 1891; m Fay Stout; d 13 Oct 1944

William held office as Supervisor of Little Wolf township and for twelve years was treasurer of the local school district. He was also treasurer of the building committee of the Sacred Heart Church, Manawa, when they erected a new building about 1895, and at the time of his death was a trustee of that church.⁷⁷

Their youngest daughter, Veronica, described her parent: Rebecca had brown eyes and black, heavy hair. She was a small woman. William was a big man with blue eyes, a "Roman" nose, and curly medium-brown hair. Apparently William was the "boss" of the family, though Rebecca was quick-tempered and could get her way. Veronica remembered her father as a very progressive, hard-working farmer and her mother as a trained milliner who could sew beautifully.

Rebecca died 22 September 1899, and William 6 November 1903. They are buried in Sacred Heart Cemetery, Manawa, not far from the farm. The probate papers accompanying William's will give the value of his property as \$3500, with additional annual rental income of \$200. The estates were to be sold and divided "equally share and share alike between my daughters Theresa, Mary Jane, Estella, Catherine, and Veronica, and my Sons Francis, Loyola, and Vincent, eight children in all."⁷⁸

III. Elizabeth Doran Kearns c1849-1895

1.1.10

Elizabeth, the fifth daughter of William and Jane, was also a beneficiary of her father's will: she was left \$100, to be paid in two annual \$50 payments, and "a bed and bedding (sic) and some household furniture."⁷⁹ Perhaps her father knew of her plans to marry Francis Kearns, which she did on 30 April 1871.⁸⁰ Elizabeth is still listed as living with her stepmother Bridget and siblings in the 1871 census. The young Kearns apparently resided in Emily township, as the baptism record of their daughter Margaret Florence gives Emily as their residence, but they have not yet been located there by this author.

Elizabeth and Francis had these children:⁸¹

1. William, bpt 19 April 1872; m 24 Nov 1896, Johanna Sullivan; d 1939
2. Mary, bpt 23 Sept 1875; d 1894
3. Martin, b 1879; d 1897
4. John, b 1880; d 1906
5. Jane, bpt 23 Feb 1883
6. Margaret Florence, bpt 26 Aug 1888; d 1907

A Francis Kearns was pathmaster of road division number 33 in Emily township in 1900 and also poundkeeper.⁸² Francis was born c1843 and died 1935. Elizabeth died 1895.

III. Daniel W. Doran 1851-1901

1.1.11

The youngest of William and Jane's children was born only a few years before his mother's death. As his father must have remarried by 1858-1859, Daniel was actually raised by his stepmother Bridget Halnun Doran. His father's will provided for Daniel, still a young man at William's death in 1868, leaving him 50 acres of land—the east portion of William's farm.⁸³ However, Daniel did not stay long: in April, 1873, he cleared the title and immediately sold his 50 acres for \$1400 to Edward Flaherty.⁸⁴ Soon after, he followed his older sister and brothers to Wisconsin, where that same year, on 10 June 1873, he married Catherine (Kate) Elizabeth Allen at St. Patrick's Church in Lebanon township, Waupaca County. The third child and oldest daughter of John and Julia Collier Allen, Kate was born in Ohio on 19 August 1855.⁸⁵

Daniel and Kate had a family of thirteen children. The five oldest were born in Waupaca County, Wisconsin:⁸⁶

1. William, b 30 April 1874; d Sept 1874
2. Margaret, b 11 March 1875; took vows 1908 as Sr. Chrysostom; d Dec 1959
3. Mary Ann (Mollie), b 21 April 1876; m 15 Feb 1898, H.B. Ehle;⁸⁷ d 6 July 1964
4. James Daniel, b 30 April 1878; m Katherine O'Connell; d 26 May 1962
5. Loretta Jane, b 11 Dec 1879 unmarried; d 15 March 1966

About 1880, the family moved to Minnesota, living first in Swift County, where Daniel farmed; then in Aitkin County, where he logged and built a livery stable; and in early 1891 moving to Grand Rapids, Itasca County, then a rapidly growing city near the Mesabi Iron Range. According to family tradition, the family (together with half-brother John Doran), furniture and clothing, a team of horses and a three-seated heavy buggy made the trip by steamboat up the swollen, spring-time river in May 1891. In Grand Rapids, Daniel and Kate managed the Hotel

Pokegama and then about 1892 built and operated their own hotel—the hotel Gladstone. The remaining children were born in Minnesota:

6. Charles Parnell, b 22 July 1882; m 10 Aug 1908, Elizabeth Ponkow;⁸⁸ d 18 Jan 1967
7. Ida Florence, b 23 Feb 1884; unmarried; d 8 Nov 1943
8. Katherine Alice (Katie), b 8 July 1886; m Sidney J. Blackmore; d 21 Aug 1975
9. Jane Gertrude (Jennie), b 27 Nov 1888; unmarried; d 1 March 1934
10. Zita Clare, b 4 Aug 1890; m Diederick Wolff; d 18 June 1935
11. Allen Joseph, b 11 Jan 1892; m 25 Nov 1913, Mary Margaret Doddridge; d 4 March 1977
12. Howard Edward, b 18 Aug 1894 m 1) 18 Oct 1917, Mary Ethel Doddridge;⁸⁹ m 2) Everelda M. Paquette; d 5 Dec 1950
13. Clement Jerome, b 1 Aug 1896; m 1) Irene McCabe; m 2) Alice ?; d 31 March 1972

Daniel was mayor of Grand Rapids in 1895, a Democratic candidate for the state legislature in 1896, and active in the local Democratic party. He also served as president of the county agricultural society and chairman of the county agricultural fair.

Daniel died suddenly in Grand Rapids on 26 November 1901.⁹⁰ His sons James and Charles continued to run the hotel until it was destroyed by fire in February, 1908.⁹¹ Kate died 8 September 1928 in Duluth, where she was living with her daughter Katherine. Both Daniel and Kate are buried in Itasca cemetery.

III. Michael Doran c1859-1941

1.1.12

Together with his brothers John and Thomas, Michael was willed the major part of his father's farm in 1868. This was apparently about 110 acres, for in January, 1883, Michael gave Francis Kearns (his brother-in-law?) a mortgage on "West pt. Lot 23—110 Acres."⁹² On 16 January 1883, Michael married Elizabeth (Eliza) O'Donnell, daughter of Patrick and Margaret Wren O'Donnell.⁹³ Patrick was born in Ireland and apparently was also a Peter Robinson immigrant, coming at age fourteen with his parents Patrick and Martha on the *Resolution*. Elizabeth O'Donnell was born 26 September 1858 in Ennismore township.

Michael and Eliza had five children:

1. Margaret Loretta (Laura), b 5 Feb 1885; m 22 Sept 1914, William Alexander Duffus; d 19 June 1923, age 38⁹⁴
2. William Austin, b 15 March 1886; m 24 Oct 1916, Mary Loretta Carroll; d 3 Sept 1965
3. Patrick Herbert, b 10 Nov 1887
4. Mary Anastasia (Stasia), b 20 Jan 1889; m 5 June 1914, Leo Francis Primeau; d 3 May 1963
5. John Joseph, b 8 March 1892; d 9 March 1892

Elizabeth died on 25 December 1893, age 34, according to church records. An inscription in her memory has been carved on the back of the Doran obelisk in the old cemetery at the Ennismore Cross. It reads:

In memory of
ELIZABETH

wife of
MICHAEL DORAN
died Dec. 25, 1894
aged 35 years
May her soul rest in peace.

Michael married again. The marriage record in their Bible says that "Michael Doran of Emily, Ont., and Ellen Whalen of Stoco, Ont.," were married at St. Edmund Church, Stoco, on 6 February 1900. Ellen had been previously married, to a Daniel P. Moher; he had died in 1889. Michael and Ellen had four children:⁹⁵

6. Mary Theresa, b 8 Oct 1901
7. Michael Leo, b 5 Aug 1903; m Jan 1934, Kay Moses; d ?
8. John Halnun, b 9 Oct 1905
9. Bridget Carmel, b 5 Sept 1907; m June 1935, Anthony Clair Theobald (or Clair Anthony)

Michael died 24 August 1941, age 82; Ellen, 20 June 1949, aged 84. The original Doran land grant now belongs to their son, John Halnun Doran.

III. John Doran 1862-1929

1.1.13

This second child of William Doran and Bridget Halnun was born—according to his tombstone—16 March 1862. He apparently joined his half-brother Daniel in Aitkin, Minnesota sometime between 1885 and 1890. An item in the local paper says "John Doran recently came to Grand Rapids from Aitkin. He is now building a very commodious livery barn adjoining the Hotel Pokegama. Mr. Doran is prepared to furnish teams for trips to the woods, with or without drivers."⁹⁶ On 26 June 1906, John married Julia McDonald in Grand Rapids.⁹⁷ According to her obituary, Julia was born 17 March 1860, also in Ontario.⁹⁸

John, together with his brothers Michael and Thomas, had been bequeathed the major part of their father William's land—about 110 acres, or the west half of lot 23, concession 8, in Emily township. On 10 April 1907, John "et ux." gave a quit claim deed to Michael, who now, as Thomas was deceased, held title to the entire 110 acres.⁹⁹ John and Julia lived the remainder of their lives in Grand Rapids, but apparently had no children. John's obituary says "he was for a number of years in charge of the Doran livery stables here when horses played an important part in development. For a number of years he served the village efficiently as street commissioner."¹⁰⁰ Julia died 24 July 1922, aged 62; and John, 22 October 1929. Both are buried in Calvary Cemetery, Grand Rapids.

III. Thomas Doran 1864(1861?)-1891

1.1.14

Very little is known of Thomas save his early death, on 26 June 1891. No tombstone has been located, but his is one of the few Doran deaths cited in the early St. Martin's records. However, the age given there, 30, is inconsistent with his age as given on census records: 7 in 1871, 17 in 1881. This would indicate a birth year 1864. There is also, though, an early baptism record at St. Luke's, Downeyville, given to me as follows: "Thomas Doran—born September 1861, son of William Doran and Bridget Hameluy."¹⁰¹ This could be Thomas, but the 1861 birth date seems impossible. To the best of family knowledge, Thomas never married and left no children.



Wedding photo (1891) of Ellen Doran (1867-1953) and Albert Wolff.

III. Mary Ellen (Nellie) Doran Wolff 1867-1953

The youngest daughter of William and Bridget was born on 18 April 1867, little more than a year before her father's death. She was baptised at St. Martin's, Ennismore, on 2 June 1867; her age is given then at two months. She is not mentioned in her father's will, but was most certainly well cared for by her mother and older siblings.

One story told by family members concerns the wedding of Nellie and James Alford (Albert) Wolff at St. Martin's on 9 June 1891.¹⁰² Albert had been born 19 September 1859 in Quebec, the son of Arthur and Sarah (Colwell) Wolff, and had come to the Peterborough area to work in the woods. The wedding ceremony of Albert and Nellie was as much like the old Quebec-style wedding as they could make it, including the "coach and four" to take them to the church and a great deal of partying. This did not quite meet with the approval of Father Kiely, then parish priest of St. Martin's and well-known for his opposition to liquor and levity!¹⁰³

Nellie and Albert had the following children:

1. Alban Cecil (Cecil), b 22 June 1892; m Jean Thorndyke; d 19 Dec 1976
2. Mary Sarah Myrtle (Myrtle), b 10 May 1894; m 29 Sept 1925, James Joseph Crowley; d 8 Jan 1955¹⁰⁴
3. William Herman (Herman), b 26 May 1896; m Ann Finlan; d 10 Oct 1957
4. John St. Clair (Clair), b 1 May 1898; m Eileen Milloy; d 30 Oct 1971
5. Michael Herbert (Herbert), b 20 May 1900; m July 1922, Mary McMahan; d 23 Aug 1928
6. Joseph Ferdinand (Ferdinand), b 19 Nov 1903; m Mary Helen Brady; d 27 June 1980
7. James Ernest (Ernest), b 19 Sept 1907; unmarried
8. Gregory Alford, b 28 June 1909; ordained priest 11 June 1933
9. Madeline Mary, b 11 May 1913; m Gerald Stabler

The Wolffs apparently moved to the United States for a brief time, as their oldest son was born in Philadelphia. Myrtle, their second child and oldest daughter, was baptised in Ennismore and was probably born there. The remaining children were born in Peterborough, where Albert was a millwright at the Quaker Oats Company.

Albert died in Peterborough 26 March 1935, and Ellen—the last-born and last to die of William's children—died in Peterborough 5 March 1953.

The fourth generation of Dorans—Canadian and American-born—became teachers, lawyers, farmers, engineers, skilled carpenters and mechanics. They spread out over much of the continent, from the Yukon and Alaska to Delaware, from Ontario to Arizona and Florida. Their children and grandchildren now live in nearly every state and province and have served their countries in two world wars and in numerous professions.

This history is the result of the work of many people; the author can claim complete credit only for the final writing (and for any errors therein!). Those who have contributed their time and research efforts include Robert and Leila (Gentz) Doran, to whom this work is lovingly dedicated; Irene (Wagner) Doran; Olive (Scott) Doran; Jean (Twomey) Cavanagh; Patricia (Doran) Solien; Arthur and Gladys (Irving) Doran; John Halnun Doran and Theresa Doran; and Fr. Gregory

Wolff; and the archivists at assorted museums and libraries in the Peterborough area, in Wisconsin, and in Minnesota.

NOTES

1. This paragraph is a summary of the Irish political-economic situation as described in these sources: Clare F. Galvin, *The Holy Land: A History of Emmismore Township, County of Peterborough, Ontario, 1825-1975* (Peterborough, Ont.: Maxwell Review Ltd., 1978), especially pp. 5-14; Edmund Curtis, *A History of Ireland* (London: Methuen & Co. Ltd., 1936).
2. For further details on the immigration and for records of individual, see Galvin, *The Holy Land*. Also: Howard T. Pammett, *Lilies and Shamrocks: A History of Emily Township, County of Victoria, Ontario, 1818-1873* (Lindsay, Ont.: John Deyell Co., 1974); Bill LaBranche, *The Peter Robinson Settlement of 1825: The Story of the Irish Immigration to the City and County of Peterborough, Ontario* (Peterborough: Homecoming '75 Committee, 1975). Original Peter Robinson Papers are available at the Centennial Museum Archives in Peterborough; Microfilms at the Ontario Provincial Archives, Toronto, and the National Archives of Canada, Ottawa.
3. Peter Robinson Papers, Letters of Recommendation. I have examined both the original manuscript and microfilm copies and would greatly appreciate information from anyone who has deciphered either name or has additional information that would give a precise location in County Tipperary.
4. Peter Robinson Papers, Embarkation Certificate #103.
5. Peter Robinson Papers, Passenger Lists.
6. "Locations in Emily, 1825," John Huston survey papers (B-71-006-9-4), Trent University Archives, Peterborough, Ont.
7. "Certificates of Location; filled by Alexander McDonell," 19 October 1833, Emily Township Papers, Archives of Ontario, Toronto.
8. "Land Grant Patents of Martin Doran and William Doran," Liber CG, folio 276 and folio 281, Official Documents Office, Ministry of Government Services, Toronto. Photocopy in author's possession.
9. "1827-1941 Census and Assessment Rolls," B-77-030/6, Set 21 Microfilm, Trent University Archives.
10. Galvin, *The Holy Land*, p. 188. Note also, however, oral tradition (p. 74) concerning a dispute over where an elderly lady was to be buried and her re-burial.
11. *Ibid.*, p. 35.
12. Letter from Edgar J. Boland to author, 7 March 1980. Original in possession of author.
13. Tombstone, Manawa Cemetery, Waupaca County, Wisconsin.
14. *Commemorative Biographical Record of the Upper Wisconsin Counties of Waupaca, Portage, Wood, Marathon, Lincoln, Oneida, Vilas, Langlade and Shawano* (Chicago: J.H. Bursine, 1895), p. 242.
15. 1900 U.S. Census, Itasca County, Minn.
16. Tombstone, Itasca Cemetery, Grand Rapids, Minn. However, the 1871 Emily census gives age 10; the 1881 census, age 20.
17. Baptism record for Thomas Doran, St. Luke's Catholic Church, Downeyville, Ontario. Sent me in hand-written letter by Rev. Joseph Walsh, April 1980.
18. Baptism record for Mary Ellen Doran, St. Martin's Catholic Church, Ennismore, Ontario. Hand-copied by Olive Doran. Photocopy of her notes in my possession.
19. Land Registry Records of Emily Township, Land Registry Office, Lindsay, Ontario. Photocopy in my possession.
20. Pammett, *Lilies and Shamrocks*, p. 102.
21. Family Bible Record of Michael and Bridget Doran. *Catholic Gems or Treasures of the Church; A repository of Catholic Instruction and Devotion* (New York: The Office of Catholic Publications, cop. 1906), owner John Halnun Doran (1982). Birth entries all same handwriting; other entries vary.
22. Her age on the 1861 census (Emily township) is given as 47; in 1871, as 40; in 1881, as 50.
23. Marriage record of Laurence Doran, November 1875, St. Luke's. 24. Marriage record of Mary Doran, 24 July 1864, St. Martin's.
25. Land Registry Records of Emily Township, Abstract Index of Registry Office Records for concession 8, Emily Township. Information sent me in letter from Archives of Ontario, 6 February 1981.
26. Pammett, *Lilies and Shamrocks*, Front End Papers.
27. Galvin, *The Holy Land*, p. 45.
28. *Ibid.*, Front End Papers.
29. Tombstone, Old cemetery at the Cross, Ennismore, Ontario.
30. Tombstone, St. Martin's Cemetery, Ennismore.
31. *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Peterborough County, 1825-1875* (Peterborough, Ontario: Peterborough County Atlas Foundation, 1975.) Photostat copies available from Public Archives of Canada.
32. Galvin, *The Holy Land*, pp. 91-92.

33. James Carew's Civil War pension file, #329.193. Civil War military records, U.S. National Archives. Photocopy in possession of author.
34. *Commemorative Biographical Record*. . . , p. 765. Also Carew Family History, an unpublished family history in the possession of Patrick Conroy, Manawa, Wis. Hand-copied by Irene Doran, spring 1980. Photocopy of this hand-written copy in possession of author.
35. Baptism record of Mary Doran, St. Luke's.
36. Settlement of Bernard McEveny's estate, in which Ann is listed as her mother's only child. Original papers in Peterborough Centennial Museum Archives. Photocopy in possession of author.
37. *Ibid.* Also, Diary of "Laurence Doran of Emilay," now in possession of Gladys and Arthur Doran, Royalton, Wis. Extracts supplied to the author by the owners provide much of the information in this section.
38. Laurence Doran's diary. Also Marriage Record of Laurence Doran, St. Martin's, where Bridget's surname is given as "McCormac."
39. Baptism Record of James Laurence Doran, St. Martin's.
40. Laurence Doran's diary.
41. Funeral memorial card of James Laurence Doran. Died 22 December 1958, New London, Wis. Buried 24 December 1958, Royalton Cemetery. Original in possession of Robert Doran. Photocopy in possession of author.
42. Laurence Doran's diary. It's not clear whether this death occurred in Ennismore or in Rochester, New York, to which the family either emigrated or intended to emigrate.
43. 1870 U.S. Census, Waupaca Co., Wis., gives age of 8/12 year, birth month November.
44. Obituary clipping supplied by Irene Doran. Source unknown.
45. She's listed there in each Emily census, though her ages are not always consistent: 17 in 1851; 28 in 1861, 30 in 1871 and 40 in 1881.
46. Will of William Doran, signed 17 August 1868, registered 3 April 1869 at Emily Land Registry Office. Book 4, no. 14066. Photocopy in possession of author.
47. Death Record of Catherine Doran, St. Martin's.
48. Galvin, *The Holy Land*, p. 259 and Front End Papers.
49. Baptism Record and Death Record of Mary Jane Doran, St. Martin's.
50. Marriage Record of Martin Doran, St. Martin's.
51. Tombstone, St. Martin's Cemetery, Ennismore; her age on the 1871 Ennismore census is given as 27; in 1881, 30.
52. Birthdate calculated from age (35 years, 11 months) given on tombstone, St. Martin's Cemetery. All other death dates here are from tombstones at St. Martin's Cemetery.
53. 1871 Canadian census, Ennismore township, Peterborough County, Ontario. All other general birth dates are from census records.
54. Baptism record of Dennis Joseph Doran, St. Martin's. All other specific dates, unless otherwise notes, also come from these records.
55. Galvin, *The Holy Land*, p. 301.
56. The marriage record at St. Luke's, as presented to me, is somewhat confusing: it records the marriage of a Michael Cavanagh and Margaret Doran, daughter of Martin and Jane Maney, deceased, in February 1856. Margaret may have been the real or second name of Bridget. But Martin was her grandfather. It seems improbable, however, that this entry could refer to anyone else.
57. Galvin, *The Holy Land*, p. 262.
58. *Ibid.*, p. 263.
59. Information here comes from Jean Cavanagh, Ennismore, church records of St. Martin's, and tombstones at St. Martin's Cemetery.
60. Marriage Record of Jane Doran, St. Mary of the Seven Dolors, Hurley, Wisconsin. Sent me by letter from parish secretary, 22 September 1981.
61. Cemetery Records of St. Mary's, Hurley. A "boy of James Doran" was buried 25 April 1890 on a lot James purchased 14 October 1890. Also the 1900 U.S. census for Bemidji, Minnesota, which indicated that Ellen and James and Ellen had five children, only four then living.
62. Obituary of Nellie O'Leary, Bemidji (Minn.) *Sentinel*, 27 December 1946. Minnesota newspapers searched on microfilm from Minnesota State Historical Society, St. Paul.
63. Burial Record of Prudence Doran at Greenwood Cemetery, Bemidji, Minn. Information from letter sent to author by Greenwood Cemetery Association, 3 June 1981.
64. *Montreal River Miner* (Hurley, Wis.) 8 October 1885. All Wisconsin newspapers searched on microfilm from Wisconsin State Historical Society, Madison.
65. *Gogebic Iron Tribune* (Hurley, Wis.) 27 December 1890.
66. *Bemidji Pioneer* (Bemidji, Minn.) 7 September 1899.
67. Death Record of Ellen Doran, Beltrami County Court House, Bemidji, Minn. Copy in possession of author.
68. *Commemorative Biographical Record*. . . , p. 242.
69. William Doran, Bond to the Town of Mukwa, 1873. Photocopy in possession of author; original

- possession of John Kelly, Manawa, Wis. Many dates and details of William's life and family come from personal papers, including a family Bible in possession of the Kelly family.
70. Death Record of Rebecca Doran, 22 September 1899, Waupaca County Court House, Waupaca, Wis. Copy in possession of author.
 71. Unless noted otherwise, all marriage and death records are from an unpublished history of the family compiled by Ed Kelly. Photocopy in possession of author.
 72. Marriage Record of Francis Doran, Waupaca County Court House. Copy in possession of author.
 73. Death Record of Francis Doran, Shawano County Court House, Shawano, Wis. Photocopy in possession of author. Also Tombstone, Sacred Heart Cemetery, Shawano.
 74. Tax Records, Shawano City, 1874: Block 2, Lot 2 of Richmond Plot. Searched at Stevens Point Branch of Wisconsin State Historical Society by Irene Doran. Information sent to author in letter dated 30 April 1979.
 75. Carew Family History. See note 34.
 76. Records of Jane Toomey Williams, Rehoboth, Delaware; also Tombstone, Methodist Cemetery, Rehoboth.
 77. Obituary of William Doran, *Manawa Advocate* (Manawa, Wis.) 12 November 1903.
 78. Will of William Doran, 25 September 1903 (admitted to probate 22 November 1903) Estate File 1125, Circuit Court Branch I, Waupaca County Court House, Waupaca, Wis.
 79. Will of William Doran, Sr. See note 46.
 80. Marriage Record of Elizabeth Doran, St. Martin's.
 81. Specific dates are from the records of St. Martin's. If year only is given, from Jean Cavanaugh.
 82. Pammett, *Lilies and Shamrocks*, p. 358.
 83. Will of William Doran, Sr. See note 46.
 84. Land Registry Records of Emily Township. See note 19.
 85. Unpublished family history of Allen family, photocopy in possession of author.
 86. Unless otherwise indicated, all data supplied to author by Patricia Doran Solien, St. Peter, Minn.
 87. Marriage Record of Mary Ann Doran, filed 20 February 1898 at Itasca County Court House, Grand Rapids, Minn.
 88. Marriage Notice of Charles Doran, *Herald-Review* (Grand Rapids, Minn.) Wed., 2 September 1908.
 89. Marriage Record of Howard Doran, filed 19 October 1917 at Itasca County Court House.
 90. Death Record of Daniel Doran, filed 7 March 1902 at Itasca County Court House.
 91. *Herald-Review* (Grand Rapids, Minn.) 8 February 1908.
 92. Land Registry Records of Emily Township. See note 19.
 93. Marriage Record of Michael Doran, St. Martin's. All specific dates were supplied by Olive Scott Doran or the St. Martin's records unless otherwise noted.
 94. Family Bible Record of Michael Doran. See note 21.
 95. *Ibid.*
 96. *Herald-Review* (Grand Rapids, Minn.) 27 June 1891. Special edition for Grand Rapids Diamond Jubilee issued 16 June 1966.
 97. Marriage Record of John Doran, filed 30 June 1906 at Itasca County Court House.
 98. Obituary of Julia Doran, *Herald-Review* (Grand Rapids, Minn.) 26 July 1922.
 99. Land Registry Records of Emily Township. See note 19.
 100. Obituary of John Doran, *Herald-Review* (Grand Rapids, Minn.) 23 October 1929.
 101. Baptism Record of Thomas Doran, St. Luke's. See note 17.
 102. Unless otherwise noted, all dates were furnished by Olive Scott Doran, obtained from Wolff family and tombstone records. Albert, before the marriage, was baptized into the Catholic faith at St. Martin's on 13 May 1883. The marriage is recorded at St. Martin's.
 103. As told to me by Father Gregory Wolff. Also reported in Galvin, *The Hold Land*, p. 80.
 104. Marriage Record of Mary Sara Myrtle Wolff, St. Martin's. They were, however, married at St. Peter's in Peterborough.

McFadyen of Coll in Argyll, River Denys in Cape Breton and Oakbank in Manitoba

By Brenda Dougall Merriman, C.G.R.S

The ability to properly utilize circumstantial evidence is as much a part of the good genealogist's stock in trade as it is for a judge or lawyer. More important, the ability to truly distinguish between primary and circumstantial evidence is critical. When direct links are missing, or incapable of proof, circumstantial links can often carry the day. In this respect, concocting a family history based on such evidence is a little like trying to recreate the events that lead to a murder for a jury who must pass judgement on the perpetrator. How often is the murderer witnessed in the act? How can he be proven to be at the scene of the crime? Judges and lawyers know full well that the 'weight of evidence' is what is used to convict a murderer — and much of that evidence is circumstantial — there is often no real proof that it connects with the person or persons believed to have committed the crime. Yet the scientific method of genealogy, as with criminal investigation, determines to leave no stone unturned. A determination to check all the possibilities, to carefully construct a case that takes all the suspected factors into account can often result in a conviction — or a remarkably accurate family history — as this article does.

DIRECT DESCENT

DONALD McPHADEN

b c1774 Isle of Coll (2, 3, 8)

m c1797 FLORA McLEAN (1, 2, 4)

d 1861-1871 Cape Breton

HECTOR McFADYEN (2, 4)

b c1808 Isle of Coll (2)

m c1831-1832 JESSIE McKENZIE (4, 6)

d 1861-1871

JOHN McFADYEN (4, 11)

b c1837 Inverness Co., N.S. (9, 11, 16)

m c1872 ISABELLA CAMPBELL (10, 12)

d 31 July 1915 Springbank, Manitoba (11, 12)

JESSIE ISABELLA McFADYEN (13, 18)

b 1873 Boston, Mass. (14, 15)

m 14 March 1894 WILLIAM CHARLES DOUGALL (13, 19)

d 15 September 1927 Vancouver, B.C. (14)

How little these rough dates tell us about 152 years and four generations of one family. Years of searching have produced only a little primary evidence — but

enough circumstantial evidence to re-trace this family's journey across half the world.

The starting point for research was merely a name, that of my grandmother, Jessie Isabella McFadyen Dougall, who died long before I was born. Although she died in Vancouver she had lived most of her life in Manitoba, and relatives were able to supply bits and pieces of information to keep the hunt going. Upon locating her death certificate, I learned that "Belle" as she was known, died in Vancouver aged 54, no parents' names, birthplace given as United States. The memorial record written at the time of her funeral said she was born in Boston circa January 1873. This seemed to confirm family tradition that she had been born in "the Boston States" where her seafaring father had sold his boat to finance the journey from Nova Scotia to Manitoba where good farmland beckoned. They likely took the overland route to St. Paul, Minnesota, continuing down the Red River to Winnipeg.

Belle grew up as the oldest in a family of ten, five girls and five boys, from whom the McFadyen name did not survive. Her brothers Jack and Hector died childless; Dan's first wife and child died soon after the birth. Bob died in a farmhouse fire and Willie was killed in France during World War I. Many of them lie in Moosenose or Sunnyside Cemetery near the family farm at Oakbank, now the Municipality of Springfield.

The State of Massachusetts and four early Presbyterian churches in Boston had no record of Belle's birth. In 1894 she had married William Charles Dougall at Sunnyside, her parents named as John and Isabella McFadyen. Cemetery headstones showed that her mother's name was Isabella Campbell and that her father died in 1915 aged 78. Finding his death registration gave his place of death as section 15 township 11 range 5 east, Oakbank, Manitoba; born 1837 Cape Breton, father Hector also born Cape Breton, mother Jessie McKenzie born Scotland. A result of this was obtaining a copy of John's homestead application of 1874, with patent issued 1878.

John was not located in the 1870 Manitoba census. His death occurred six weeks after that of his son Willie, so he was spared further family anguish two years later when his grandson Hector Dougall was shot down in a plane crash in France behind enemy lines.

My father and his sisters, children of Belle and William Charles Dougall, spent childhood summers at their grandfather McFadyen's farm around the turn of the century. An evening ritual was always a bible reading at the dining room table by John McFadyen. Their grandmother Isabella Campbell had been raised "in the Gaelic" in Nova Scotia and spoke very fractured English to the end of her days, at times endearing and at times embarrassing to her modern grandchildren. After her husband's death in 1915 Isabella loved nothing better than to travel, visiting her children and other relatives. Eventually she died in Vancouver in 1924 at the home of her daughter Barbara McKenzie. Her visit to Nova Scotia relatives in those days, over sixty years ago, is still remembered by descendants of those relatives in the early 1980s.

At this point it looked like John and Isabella were still in Nova Scotia up until about 1872. I was unable to locate a marriage record for them through vital registration and Public Archives of Nova Scotia, nor a birth record for Belle, in case she had been born before reaching Boston. No one in the family could

remember any specific place-name reference in Nova Scotia.

Unwilling to give up, I reasoned that immigrant ships coming to Cape Breton often landed at Port Hawkesbury in the Strait of Canso. Port Hawkesbury is in Inverness County, for which a history is available. J.L. MacDougall's *History of Inverness County* is a 690-page volume of genealogies and local history, originally published in 1922. The genealogies were gathered and recorded from typical Scots oral tradition, not necessarily reliable in every respect, but nonetheless a gold mine for me.

In the River Denys section is noted a Hector McFadyen¹ married to a Jessie McKenzie with a list of their children including the eldest son Lauchlin and the next son "John who moved to Manitoba about 1872." Three of the other sons drowned off the Grand Banks. Following this account² is a description of a Donald McFadyen, "a pensioned soldier, who came from the Isle of Coll" and eventually settled at River Denys with son Hector, Angus, John and Donald. The son Hector referred to the one married to Jessie McKenzie.

Besides this welcome information, there was a passenger list³ for the "Saint Lawrence" which left Greenock 12 July 1828 for Ship Harbour in Cape Breton. On board among the 208 passengers were Donald McPhaden 54, Flory McPhaden 50, Hector 19, Ann 13, Donald 10, John 8, and Angus 6. Every passenger's former residence was given as Rum. Subsequently I verified that the original list is at Public Archives of Nova Scotia. It seems that Hector was born in Scotland, not on Cape Breton as stated on his son John's death registration.

Some research in the Inverness County-River Denys area began, but the success rate was not high. In the 1871 census returns for River Denys I found Lauchlin McFayden 34, farmer, and wife Mary 24, both born Nova Scotia, living with Jessie McFayden 50, widow, born Scotland, Hector 15, Mary 13, Angus 10, and John 2, seaman born Nova Scotia. This would appear to be my ancestor John living with his widowed mother at the farm of his brother Lauchlin. John's marriage must have taken place after the census and before the end of 1872. Isabella Campbell was not found in these returns.

In the 1861 census, unfortunately heads of families only, there was a Donald McFadyen, married, living at River Denys, three males and one female in the household. A second Donald McFadyen was a widower with three males and three females, including a married couple. This would seem to be Donald the soldier, and the first Donald could be his son, although the returns were faded and difficult to read. Hector McFadyen was also listed as married with a total of eight males and six females. The children living with Lauchlin and Mary McFayden in 1871 may have been the younger children of Jessie and Hector, now deceased, as Mary would have been aged about 14 for the birth of the youngest, Angus.

The 1838 census of Inverness listed two Donald McFaddans as well: one with four in family (two boys over 14) and one with eight in family, (all children over six, one over 14). The first could be Donald the soldier but the second seems to be too old a family for the son Donald shown as 10 years old on the 1828 ship's list.

Nova Scotia land grants were not helpful in that the only early McFadyen listing was to Donald in 1836 at Malagawatch Harbour, about ten miles east of River Denys on Bras d'Or Lake. Landowners' maps compiled c1951 by the Lands and Forests Department show Hector (1870), Lauchlin H. (1905), and John (1861) on properties at River Denys. The file numbers on the map were searched at

Public Archives of Nova Scotia and revealed only these dates. The same map shows the grant to Donald at Malagawatch. If he is the son of Donald the soldier, is it likely that he applied for it at the age of 18? Some of these unanswered questions might be considered in the light of a suggestion from a student of Scottish genealogy: the ages of children given for ship's passage could well have been less than their real age, in order to pay a reduced fare.

Correspondence with churches and newly discovered distant relatives told me that the earliest Presbyterian registers had been destroyed by fire at River Denys, now Forbes United Church. However Donald and Hector McFadyen signed an agreement in 1830 to support the first minister, and Jessie McFadyen was on the Communion Roll for 1832. My informants could only say there were many cemeteries in the area, and a hunt for relevant headstones has not yet been undertaken. Death certificates for Donald and his son Hector were not found, deaths probably occurring between 1861 and 1871.

One correspondent was able to supply the information, from family tradition, that Isabella Campbell was the daughter of Robert Campbell and Isabella Calder, originally from Inverness-shire, Scotland, who settled on the West Bay side of Marble Mountain. Her brother Hugh's son was Alex "Manager" Campbell of the Marble Mountain Dolemite Quarry. There was an Isabella Campbell 40, single, living in this area during the 1871 census, but her age differs by fifteen years from my ancestor's age at death.⁴

Turning to research in Scottish records, information on Donald the emigrant was sparse. Shown as 54 on the ship's list in 1828, he could have been born c1774. But was he from Coll as MacDougall said, or was he from Rum as all the passengers were recorded? The Isle of Rum, part of the Small Isles parish, in Argyll, had no existing records prior to 1800 at the Scottish Record Office. The island was owned by Maclean lairds of Coll until 1848⁵ or 1856⁶ according to two sources. These accounts also differ on whether it was 1826⁷ or 1828⁸ when the 443 inhabitants were shipped off to North America to be replaced by four shepherds and 8,000 sheep⁹. In spite of this final clearance, Maclean of Coll was one of the few highland chiefs who "still honoured the old link with their people. MacLeod of Dunvegan, Lord MacDonald of Skye, and Maclean of Coll, spent almost all their fortunes on relief work."¹⁰

Neil Maclean became minister of Small Isles in 1811 and of Tiree and Coll in 1817. He succeeded his father Donald who went to Small Isles as minister in 1787. "He preached once a month in Rum, once a month in Muck, once a quarter in Canna, and the remainder of the time in Eigg, where he resided."¹¹ Possibly the records of these two men have survived privately.

Searching parish registers for Coll and Tiree was more rewarding in that the following children were baptized to Donald McPhaiden and Flora McLean: Lachlan, 30 Nov 1798 at Toraston; Angus, 16 May 1801 at Toraston; Anne, 3 Feb 1811 at Toraston; John, 2 June 1816 at Toraston; Angus, 15 March 1819 at Cliad. No marriage record was found. A Donald McFadyen married a Flora Campbell in 1811 but none of their children had the names of Donald the emigrant's children. The registers do not account for the baptisms of Hector and Donald if Donald and Flora McLean are indeed the correct parents. Furthermore, a family researcher in Australia is descended from a Roderick McFadyen, son of Donald and Flora McLean, who married on Coll in 1826 and left for Australia in

1856. Of Roderick's four oldest children, two are named after the mother's parents, and the other two are named Flory and Donald.

The three children who appear both in parish registers and on the ship's list, Ann, John, and Angus, are written as three to four years younger on the latter.

The remaining clue to follow was "pensioned soldier". What regiment would a resident of Rum or Coll join? Although the Macleans of Coll and Rum had various military connections, I decided to explore first the 91st Regiment of Foot (now the Argyllshire & Sutherland Highlanders) which was originally raised by the Duke of Argyll in 1794.¹² Parts of Coll were owned at this time by the Campbell Duke.¹³

This proved to be a fortunate choice as enlistment records for this regiment from the British War Office showed that a Donald McPhadden born in the parish of Coll joined the 91st Foot, 2nd Battalion, at age 35 in 1807, corresponding to his age later on the ship's list. When enlisting he was at the maximum acceptable age, a labourer, the minimum acceptable height of 5'4", with brown hair, brown eyes, brown complexion, and "round form of visage".

Further investigation of Pay Lists 1813-1815 showed Private Donald in service until December of 1812 when he went "on furlough" and was struck off the list as a deserter. This was later corrected upon learning that his furlough had been extended to allow him to farm at Colchester. While his Battalion was at Stralaund and Ostend¹⁴ he remained at the depot and was discharged at Ayr 24 December 1814, having completed his seven-year service.

Further Pay Lists and Muster Rolls have not been pursued to date, to determine if parish register births coincide with his furloughs. After completing his army service, Donald may have moved his family to Rum, explaining his eventual emigration on a shipful of Rum residents.

A List of Inhabitants of Coll taken 2 December 1776 shows two couples with a son Donald under the age of 12: Lachlane McPhaiden and Flora Mclean at Arnapost, and Duncan McPhaiden and Catherine McDonald at Grimsary. Lauchlin and Flora are traditional family names; Duncan and Catherine are not. Donald was the only child listed for Lachlane and Flora, indicating that he was probably a very young first-born.

From the crofts of Coll to Grand Banks sailing to Manitoba farming to final days on the Pacific coast: in four generations a truly Canadian experience. In the years to come perhaps some of the gaps will fill in as more sources become available.

NOTES

1. MacDougall, *History of Inverness County*, p. 491.
2. *Ibid.*, p. 497.
3. *Ibid.*, pp. 126-131.
4. After this article was first written, a search was made in St. John's Presbyterian registers of Belfast, P.E.I., which minister would sail to Cape Breton once a year to serve communities there. Isabella's baptism was not found, but her two probable brothers, Donald born 17 March 1826 and Hugh born 2 November 1827, were baptized 5 September 1829 at "North West Arm" (of Bras D'Or Lakes), Sons of Robert Campbell and Isabella Calder.
5. Grimble, *Scottish Clans and Tartans*, p. 183.
6. Murray, *The Hebrides*, p. 121.
7. Simpson, *Portrait of Skye and the Outer Hebrides*, p. 93.
8. Murray, *op. cit.*, p. 141.
9. *Ibid.*
10. *Ibid.*, p. 19.
11. Sinclair, *The Clan Gillean*, p. 391.
12. Brander, *The Scottish Highlands and Their Regiments*, p. 206.
13. Duke of Argyll, *Autobiography and Memoirs*, p. 133.
14. WO 12/9319.

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1. Brander, Michael. *The Scottish Highlanders and Their Regiments*. London: Seeley, Stewart and Co, 1971.
2. Bristol, Nicholas Maclean. *Hebriden Decade: Mull, Coll and Tiree 1761-1771*. The Society of West Highland and Island Historical Research, 1982.
3. Duke of Argyll, *Autobiography and Memoirs*, Vol. 1. London, 1906
4. Grimble, Ian. *Scottish Clans and Tartans*. New York: Tudor Publishing, 1973.
5. Goff, G.L. *Historical Records of the 91st Argyllshire Highlanders*. London: Richard Bentley and Son, 1891.
6. MacDougall, J.L. *History of Inverness County*. Belleville: Mika Publishing reprint, 1972.
7. Murray, W.H. *The Hebrides*. William Heinemann, 1966.
8. Simpson, W. Douglas. *Portrait of Skye and the Outer Hebrides*. London: Robert Hale Ltd., 1967.
9. Sinclair, Rev. A. Maclean. *The Clan Gillean*. Charlottetown: Haszard and Moore, 1899.

SOURCES FOR DIRECT DESCENT

1. Coll and Tiree Parish Registers
2. "Saint Lawrence" Passenger List
3. 91st Foot Regiment Enlistment Records, Pay Lists
4. *History of Inverness County*
5. 1838 Census Inverness County
6. 1832 Communion Roll, River Denys Presbyterian Church
7. 1776 List of Inhabitants, Coll
8. 1861 Census River Denys
9. 1871 Census River Denys
10. Birth registraions Manitoba children of John and Isabella McFadyen
11. Death record John McFadyen
12. Probate John McFadyen
13. Marriage certificate Jessie Isabella McFadyen
14. Death certificate Jessie Isabella McFadyen Dougall
15. Funeral Memorial record for Jessie Isabella Dougall
16. Moosenose (Sunnyside) cemetery inscriptions
17. Death certificate Isabella Campbell McFadyen
18. Probate Isabella C. McFadyen
19. Estate inventory Jessie Isabella McFadyen Dougall

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. **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.

Occasional papers from the Ethnic Identity in Atlantic Canada Conference—1981. Available from the International Centre, Saint Mary's University, Halifax, Nova Scotia, B3H 3C3. Paper, 75¢ each.

This is another little series from the International Education Centre of Saint Mary's University, Halifax, and brings into wider distribution some of the papers from the Ethnic Identity in Atlantic Canada conference of 1981. The conference may be long over, but the occasional papers, printed as separate pamphlets, are very definitely worth having.

The three I have in hand are: *Aspects of Irish Halifax at Confederation*, by Terrence M. Punch; *Aspects of the Culture of the French Minority of Newfoundland's West Coast*, by Gerald Thomas; and *Canadians from Holland—A Generation Later*, by Ray MacLean. All are excellent.

Terry Punch's paper, in particular, deals with the sensitive topic of why and how the Irishman achieved his reputation as an oafish, frequently drunken, happy-go-lucky brawler. The answer to how such cultural stereotypes come to be proliferated may well leave you wondering about the ethical calibre of some of our most famous political, cultural, and scientific personalities.

The paper on French Newfoundlanders is as much of an eye-opener, and well worth wider distribution. Ray Maclean's paper deals mainly with the Dutch of Antigonish County, and is based on the results of a questionnaire circulated among families of Dutch ancestry there in 1978. GH

Louisbourg Portraits: Five Dramatic, True Tales of People Who Lived in an Eighteenth-Century Garrison Town, by Christopher Moore. ISBN 0-7715-9755-X. Paper, 302 pages, \$9.95 plus \$1 postage.

Christopher Moore's book took me a while to get around to, largely because of the pile that preceded it. I should have ignored the pile and started on *Louisbourg* at once. The book is that rarest of rare birds—an honestly readable history. In fact, it reads like a novel, and that's the way I read it—through from beginning to end.

Based mainly on extensive French government records, as well as a few letters and diaries that survived the surrender of Louisbourg to the English in 1758, the book literally breathes life into six quite different historical personalities who lived at the time. Five of them went into exile. But the sixth, whose story is largely told in the epilogue, is truly the Canadian, the French settler Jean-Baptiste Guion, whose total disdain for authority, both French and English, marks him as a 'survivor', a truly remarkable man.

Author Christopher Moore, raised and educated in British Columbia, now lives and works in Burlington, Ontario. His years as staff historian at Fortress Louisbourg, and author of the official guidebook to the reconstructed fortress, have obviously left a profound impact on him, and fortunately for us, resulted in this fascinating book. GH



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WHAT'S IN A NAME

A Queries Section by Elizabeth Hancocks, C.G.



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

ALLEN - RUTLEDGE - Mrs Ben Lamb Jr, 129 N Kings-ton Ave, Rockwood, TN 37854 USA. John Allen b c1806-20 and wife Catherine Rutledge lived Sharbot Lake, ONT. Children: Jennie (Lucy); James Andrew; Thomas Harold; Lillian; Ann, poss m Hart; Richard Floyd. Need info re desc.

BAXTER - Sharon Dubeau, 96 Ranstone Gdns, Scarborough, ONT M1K 2V1. Charles Baxter b 1873 m 1895 Walter's Falls, ONT, to Sarah Walter, d/o Philip and Matilda, d 1943 Hawarden, SASK. Children: Stella m Mr Daniel, Lived Marshall, SASK; Beatrice m Mr Lloyd, lived Lampman, SASK; Nettie m Garnet Littlejohn, lived Ajax, ONT; Annie m Oliver Breadner, lived Hawarden, SASK; Henry lived Lampman, SASK; Stanley; Joseph. Need any info.

BURROWS - Kathie Shantora, 109 Silversted Dr, Agincourt, ONT M1S 3G4.

James Burrows m Margaret Fawkin in 1822, Cumbria, ENG. Children: James b 1827, to Markham, ONT 1849, m Elizabeth Ann Purdy; Robert b 1829 m Jane, lived Longtown, Cumbria; Margaret b 1833 m Andrew Armstrong, lived Longtown; Ann b 1825; George b 1831. What happened to Ann? Did George come to Canada?

CARL - Dorothy Read, 6 McLeod Cres, London, ONT N5X 1S8. John Carl 1822-1899 and wife Tacey 1820-1901 lived in Clinton twp, Lincoln Co, ONT, in 1861. Children: James; Prissila; Aldan; Hunter. John and Tacey bd in Mount Osborne cem, Beamsville, Lincoln Co, ONT. Am searching for desc.

CASTLE - Mark W Gallop, 563 Grosvenor Ave, Westmount, QUE H3Y 2S6. The census of Montreal states that Anne, William Thomas, Harry, John Olford, the four eldest children of Thomas and Ellen (Helen) Castle, were born in ONT. Does anyone know where they lived in this period between their emigration from ENG and their arrival in QUE c1856-1862?

DUNN - PRICE - Douglas R Kinsman, 18 Queensline Dr, Nepean, ONT K2H 7H9. William Dunn b 2 Feb 1806, d Winger 28 Jul 1864, m Susannah Price b 12 Aug 1804, d 5 Feb 1887. They are thought to be desc of Bartholamew and Margaret (Harslip) Dunn, and David and Margaret (Gonder) Price. Need any info.

EMERY - Bruce D Emery, Fern Rd, RR 2, Courtenay, BC V9N 5M9. Is there a relationship between Peter Emery who came from PA and first settled on lot 34, Conc 4, E Gwillimbury twp, York Co, ONT, in 1802, and my gggdpa John Emery, first at lot 27, Conc 7, King twp, York Co, in 1851, then Drayton area lot 3, Conc 11, Peel twp, in 1853. Will exchange info on Emery fam.

GLADMAN - VINCENT - Stephen Wood, 225 Euclid St, Whitby, ONT L1N 5B4. George Gladman 1800-1863 m Mrs Harriet (Vincent) Stewart b c1798. Children: Thomas 1828; Caroline Elizabeth 1830-1845; Joseph 1832; Henry 1834; Two children before 1841; two sons mid 1840s, one child b/d c1847. Fam lived Hudson's Bay area and Hope twp, Durham Co, ONT.

GRANT - Wilma Smith, 441 2nd St, Brandon, MAN

R7A 2Z8. Malcolm Grant born and lived at Bothwell, ONT, m Martha Lather. Son Edward b 12 Jan 1822 at Bothwell. Need birth, marriage, and death dates and places for prts and siblings.

HILLYARD - WINN - Mrs Rose Marie Giambra, 1038 Reedy Dr, Wadsworth, OH 44281 USA. I am looking for the birth and marriage place in Canada of Elizabeth Wimm Hillyard b 18 may 1841. He pa b Canada and her ma in Germany. Names? She d 12 Apr 1922 in Buffalo, NY, bd Pine Hills cem. Second son Robert states his birthplace was Port Colborne, ONT, on his marriage certificate.

JOHNSON - Peter Johnson, 259 Chine Dr, Scarborough, ONT M1M 2L6. Henry Johnson b 1796, s/o James and Mary (Redner), m Catherine b c1801, lived Hope twp, now in Northumberland Co, ONT. Children: Abraham c 1828; Henry c 1831 m Rosanne Daiby; Jane c1833. Want info on Henry's desc.

KEENAN - MCINTYRE - Helen Timson, R F D #1, Box 741, Newcastle, ME 04553 USA. Michael Keenan (Keening) 1781-1865, wagonmaker, suggest 1829 name Kemptville, m 1820 Isabella McIntyre 1797-1884, d/o Neil. 1861 lived lot 27, Conc 6, Oxford Mills. Children: Daniel 1822; Neil 1824-1900 m Eliza Shaich 1836-1910, d/o David, had 5 children lived Kemptville; Michael 1835-1920 m Elizabeth Jane McGregor, d/o William and Ann (House); Donald probably murdered before 1884; Isabella 1840 m ? Morrison; Margaret unm, d Ottawa after 1900. Appreciate any info, will exchange and refund postage.

KENNEDY - NORTH - Mrs Patricia Hughes, RR 2, Campbellville, ONT LOP 1B0. William Kennedy m Elizabeth North, d/o Thomas, b Grimsby twp, Lincoln Co, ONT, 1797-1819. Located E and W Oxford twps, Oxford Co, ONT, 1824. Possibly John b 1804 m Ann b US; William b 1809 m Madelin Herron. Ancestors of Aimee Semple McPherson.

KINNEY - MCKINNEY - GUY - Mrs Margaret Amey, 234234 River Rd, Haney, BC V2X 7E6. Frances McKinney b 1782 and wife Isabella Guy settled Peel Co, ONT, from Co Tyrone, IRE 1819. Children: William 1808-1889; John; James; Esther; Jane; Lydia; Francis. Bros John and James Kinney. Am desc of William. Want contact with other desc for exchange of info, including Guys.

LONGMORE - HAMILTON - Mrs D H Waldroff, Box 82, Carbon, ALTA, T0M 0L0. John Longmore 1822-1897 m 1860 Letitia E Hamilton 1842-1922 in IRE, and emigrated to Canada c 1890 with 10 children: Fanny c 1861; John 1863-1947; Francis W 1865-1913 m J Turnbull; Benjamin 1867-1941 m B Huggins; Robert H 1870-1954 m C Philp; Margaret J 1872-1920 m H McCaw; Alexander 1873 m Hattie; Matilda Annie 1876-1961 m A Armstrong; Louiza Ethel 1878-1948 m T Burns; Thomas H 1881-1907. Need any info.

McAUGHEY/McGAGHEY - Mrs Mary Edith Wegener, 3181 Maple Rd, Newfane, NY 14108 USA. James McAughey m Elizabeth Caldwell. Father Samuel. Children: Elizabeth; William; Samuel; Jane; Margaret; Nancy; Mary and Isabella (twins). Moved from S Plantagenet twp, Prescott Co, ONT, to where? Need all info.

McDONALD: Peter C Scott, 19 Lotus St, Victoria, BC V9A 1P3. Donald or Duncan McDonald b 1848 Williamstown, Glengarry Co, ONT, d Victoria, BC, 1911, m Mary Duffy 1848-1910. Seek any contact with this McDonald fam.

MCPHAIL - FRIZELL - MCLENAGHAN: Barbara Bowles, RR 7, Jarvis River, Thunder Bay, ONT P7C 5V5. Peter McPhail (b 1787 Perthshire, SCOT, d 1838 Drummond twp, Lanark Co, ONT) and his wife Catherine arrived Upper Canada 1817. Two known children were Peter and Janet. Peter's children: Christina b 1838 m Frizell; Catherine b c1842 m McLenaghan; John b c1840, d 1873 unm. Two younger children d c1848 of fever. Any info on this fam or contact with desc desired.

MANARY/MENARY/MANERY, etc: Mrs Barbara MacPherson, Box 687, Nakusp, BC V0G 1R0. Am interested in all occurrences of the name in any part of Canada or US.

MARSH: Angela Johnson, 259 Chine Dr, Scarborough, ONT M1M 2L6. Joseph Marsh b c1834 m Charlotte b c1841, lived in Hungerford twp, Hastings Co, ONT. Children: Mary Ann (Beatty); Emma Jane; Stewart; Cordelia; Janet. Want prts and desc of Joseph and Charlotte.

MAXWELL - McGIVERN - CAMPBELL - SMITH: Mrs Joan MacDougall, 323 Sawyer Rd, Oakville, ONT L6L 3N6. William Maxwell b Chinqancy, IRE, 1832, s/o Robert and Jane (McGivern), emigrated to Canada (when), m 19 Oct 1861 at Orangeville, ONT, Jane Campbell, d/o James and Jane (Smith). Came to Canada (when). William d 1921 and Jane 1922 at Creemore, ONT. Need info re both prts.

RICE: Stanley Rice, 7016 - 122nd Ave SE, Renton, WA 98056 USA. Need info re William Rice who owned land in Charlotteville twp, Norfolk Co, ONT, later moved to Walsingham; Moses Rice m Margaret (who) c1803 near Charlotteville; Jean "Polly" Rice who m Secord; Anna Rice who m John Mors in 1797. Ma was Maiden Rice who m John Stacey in Detroit 1784 and had dau Elizabeth.

SHEWBRIDGE: Mrs Gwen Higgins, Box 2293, 22 Sanderson Rd, Littleton, MA 01460 USA. Am searching for prts of George Thomas Shewbridge, b 1852 in Montreal, QUE. His marriage certificate says his pa was John H, his death certificate says Thomas D, his ma was Catherine Shaffer. Appreciate any info on the name Shewbridge.

SPEARIN/SPEERIN: Lois Black, 196 Glengarry Ave, Toronto, ONT M5M 1E2. James and Harriet Spearin (nee Spearin) lived in Simcoe Co 1850s. Would appreciate info re their children: Rosana; Catherine Mary Ann; William; James. Harriet d 1858, where is she bd?

STEWART: Mrs Sharon J Cadieux, Box 10, Glenburnie, ONT K0H 1S0. James Stewart b 1803 Perthshire, SCOT, d 1873 Iroquois, ONT, m Matilda (who). Children: Cornelia m Robert Carstairs; Isabella m William Clancy; (Cornelia and Isabella were twins); Clementine; John; Ellen; Chalotte; Alexander; Esther (Hester) Ann. John Stewart Carstairs who d Toronto c 1933 was a gdson. Wish to hear from anyone having info on this fam.

TAYLOR: Mrs Joanne Peterson, 8113 - 96 St, Peace River, ALTA T0H 2X0. Marian Taylor b 18 Feb 1874 Clydesdale, NS, d 15 Mar 1970, bd Waterhole cem, near Fairview, ALTA, d/o William and Maran (Marion, Marron) Sutherland Taylor, m 4 Dec 1895 John Maclean Cunnigham of NS.

UNGER: David E Johnson, 181 Locke St N, Hamilton, ONT L8R 3B1. (Dr?) J Unger b c1787, lived 1861 Caledon twp, Peel Co, ONT, d ? Was he pa of Emeline McClellan 1804-1888 and Johnston W 1833-1912?

How related to Northumberland Co and area Ungers: Mrs Phoebe d 1864; Nancy (Reed); Mindwell (Honeywell); John; Chester; Sabra (Holman); Leonard; Rice; Mary (Thompson).

WALTON - ARCHER: Mrs Phyllis E Mears, 1742 Vista Ridge Lane, St Louis, MO 63138 USA. Seeking prts of John Walton b 7 Jul 1799 Yorkshire, ENG, and wife Sara Archerr b 8 Oct 1806 Yorkshire. Married in ENG 1818. Children: Nicholas b 1826 ENG; Elizabeth 1828; Thomas 1830; John 1832; William 1834; Isaac 27 Aug 1837 Smith twp, Peterborough Co, ONT; Mary 1840; Mary A 1842; Joseph 1844; James 1846. When did fam arrive in Canada? Would lide to contact anyone working on these lines.

WHITEHEAD: Mrs Lorraine Robertson, RR 1, Simcoe, ONT N3Y 4J9. Thomas Whitehead b c1878 Cheshire, ENG, s/o Joseph and Alice (Bannister), bro of William; Samuel; Robert; John; Polly. Served in WWI and returned to Toronto but later lost touch. Would like to correspond with desc.

WILDMAN: Andrew Arksey, RR 1, Granton, ONT N0M 1V0. William Wildman b ENG, s/o Marmaduke and Hannah, m c1857 Jane Wells, lived Reach twp, Ontario Co, ONT. Had two sons b 1858 and 1860, initials A and M. Trying to find desc.

WISE - HEARD: Everett Heard, Box 11, Charlton, ONT P0J 1B0. Would like info on Alice Wise, who worked for the William and Loretta Heard fam in Minden twp, then this fam moved to New Liskeard, ONT. She was probably b 1889 and could be a Dr Barnardo girl. Info required for genealogy only. Will return postage.

YEILDING: Brian Fitzelle, Auburn House, Auburn Villas, Rathgar, Dublin 6, IRELAND. Wish to contact any desc of Yeilding (Yielding) fam of Cos Kerry and Limerick, IRE (landowners there in 18th and 19th centuries), of which Eagar Yeilding, MP for Ottawa, ONT, m Mary Campbell and d c1873, having had six daus; John m Mary O'Connor, d1870; Richard d young; Eagar. Wish to complete the pedigree of the family and contact living descendants.

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 the 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 Swarthout, 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 37, R.R. 3, Hastings, Ontario K0L 1Y0.

UEL NEEDLEPOINT - A chart of the copyrighted UEL Coat of Arms, suitable for needlepoint, petit point, gros point, quick point, or in cross-stitch on an afghan done in afghan stitch. Cost, \$12 postpaid. Order from Miss Ruth Schafer, Treasurer, UEL Vancouver Branch, 3363 West 39th Avenue, Vancouver, B.C., V6N 3A3.

IRISH GENEALOGICAL SERVICES - David McElroy, A.G.R.A., 60, Ivanhoe Avenue, Belfast, BT8 8BW, NORTHERN IRELAND. Introductory offer: will search Belfast City Marriage Index 1741 to 1845. Fee \$5 U.S. per marriage. Enclose \$1 U.S. for Airmail reply.

MRS. BRENDA MERRIMAN - Certified, experienced researcher in southern Ontario (Upper Canada, Canada West) genealogical records and all Toronto area repositories. Free estimate of probable sources and time; minimum deposit, hourly charge. Send SASE to Mrs. Brenda Merriman, R.R. 1, Puslinch, Ontario, N0B 2J6.

BOOK WANTED - Helen Timson, R.F.D 1, Box 741, Newcastle, ME 04553 USA. Wish to borrow, or buy, a copy of Croll's History of Dundas. Used or reprint OK. Can anyone help?

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

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