

Canadian Genealogist

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Coverline, front: The original remains of the last 'Indian Fort' ever built in Canada. Blockhouse 'B' of Fort Ethier, sits forlorn and abandoned on the Lucas farm property near Wetaskiwin, in the Peace Hills of Alberta. Fort Ethier, a reminder of the Northwest Rebellion of 1885, was built by Captain Ethier and a group of soldiers from the 65th Carabiniers Mount Royal to establish a strong point which would protect the Calgary-Edmonton trail and be useful as a refuge for white settlers in the area during the Riel Rebellion.

Coverline, back: Fort Ethier Motel, a pleasant home away from home, welcomes visitors to the Alberta Genealogical Society Seminar.

THE COMPUTER CONNEXION

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



There is a new genealogy program on the market called *Relationships* and because it is a Canadian product with some unique features, I thought it would be worthwhile to review it. The program uses a file structure uncommon in genealogy programs which is designed to save disk space. It also addresses the problem of what to do with all those facts you want to store that do not normally fit into the rigid record structure of other genealogy programs.

The data entry function is quite complex. Once you make the choice to do data entry, you are faced with a list of eleven different files from which you must choose. This is because *Relationships* stores the data in various files instead of one main file. This will be explained in more detail below. By choosing the first file, the person file, you enter familiar territory. The program starts prompting you for information about one individual. The first thing it asks for is a record number or a family name and ID code. This will cause a new person record to be established if you enter a new ID, or call up an existing record so that you may make changes if the ID had been previously assigned. Assuming we are adding a new record, it next asks if you want to do only a summary record. The summary record format prompts for the person's initials, sex, birth and death dates and places, both parents' family names and ID codes, the position this person holds in the family (eg. fourth child), up to three given names, a disk number (you are allowed to use multiple disks), and two comments. If you choose to do a full record rather than a summary, the program prompts you for full marriage data and additional details concerning the birth and death. Once this basic data has been input, it is possible to add other types of information to any person's 'record'. That is why the initial data entry menu contains a long list of selections.

Many different files are used to store the data in *Relationships*, the core files being the person, event, fact and name files. The person file contains the information which is prompted for during the summary data entry procedure.

The event file is used to store data about events such as birth, baptism, death, marriage, separation, divorce, confirmation, ordination, emigration, education, employment, service in the military, purchase of property and so on. The user may define any kind of event that would be useful to record. For each event, a person (subject of the event), event type (eg. birth), event date, second person involved in the event, the name of an institution, a place, evidence, uncertainty level of the data and a comment are stored. The fact file contains similar types of data or facts about a person such as height, weight, eye or hair colour, religion, and nationality.

The name file allows you to store more than three given names for a person, and record nicknames or short forms, evidence for a name, comments about a name, the uncertainty of a name, conflicting names and the name(s) by which a person was known. In fact, you may store over 60 names for any one person.

Three other files are also available. The relationship file lets you record family

relationships between two people such as half brother, stepmother, adopted son; non-family relationships such as friend; or, relationships such as that of a cousin whose exact connection is not known. If the relationship is defined as a parental one, the program will automatically copy the relationship into the appropriate summary record. The evidence file stores data about each certificate, passport, newspaper clipping, conversation or other source of information you have used. It allows you to record the name of the institution where the evidence may be found or the name of the person who holds the evidence, as well as a detailed description of the source. The final file is used to define event types and fact types. It comes set up with certain predefined categories that should handle most things a user might need, although you may add to this file.

The uncertainty level is a very interesting feature of the *Relationships* program. It is indicated by a single character, usually a number zero through nine. A high number implies highly uncertain data while a low number implies very definite or well supported data. This feature may be used in several significant ways. First, it serves as a reminder to you that certain 'facts' in your records need further investigation. It allows you to enter somewhat speculative data without fear of it being forgotten later just how speculative it is. This could be particularly important if sometime in the future someone else continues your research. You could also use it to define 'public' versus 'private' information since it is used by the personal profile report program. By specifying a particular uncertainty level when running the report, you may restrict the information which will be sent to someone or which will be published in your family history book.

A great deal of flexibility is available when entering dates since they may be entered in several forms. The program always prompts you for year, month, day, and time. To enter a month, you may enter a one or two digit number or enough of the letters in the name of the month to distinguish it from other months. For example, to enter April, 04, 4, or A is accepted. For May, you would have to enter May to distinguish it from March. It is also possible to enter W(inter), SP(ring), SU(mmer), or FA(II). When a time is not entered, the program will ask for a second date. This allows you to indicate a time span for events that take place over a period of time or to express approximate dates. For example, if you know your great grandfather was born sometime between 1800 and 1810, you could use the first date as the lower limit and the second date as the upper limit. Approximations may be indicated in other ways. The system will accept P(ast) and F(uture) in place of a year when it prompts for a date. You may also preface a date with an 'a', 'b', or 'c' to indicate 'after', 'before' or 'circa'. These options allow you to differentiate between dates you do not know, dates which have not occurred yet, and date which have simply not been input yet.

Each person is uniquely identified not only by a number which the program itself assigns, but also by a combination of family name and identifier. If you already have a numbering system in use, you may use your number as the identifier. The only difference will be that *Relationships* will always ask for the family name as well as for the person's ID. The program will accept both numbers and letters or a combination of both for the ID code.

There are three types of standard charts which may be printed out: pedigree charts, progeny charts and a profile of a single person. The program gives you several options before a chart is printed, including whether to use given names or

initials, whether or not to include ID codes, the width of the page, whether to display to the monitor or the printer, and up to four lines of text which will appear at the top of the page. The program is capable of searching for people on different disks if your data is spread over more than one disk.

The search function on the main menu of *Relationships* also may be used to generate a report. In this function, you are asked to define search criteria; for example, find all records where the birth date is greater than 1900 or the place of birth contains Alberta. You may also specify that you would like to search for a word that 'sounds like' the word you specify. This is useful when searching for names, although the algorithm used will only match on words which start with the same letter.

You are given some choice in how the data is displayed or printed. You may choose which fields are displayed and how they are laid out on the screen/page, in a columnar format or in a format similar to that used for data entry. It is possible to sort any report either alphabetically or by record number. One interesting feature is the speed control. In order to slow down the display on the screen so that the report may be easily read as it scrolls by, you may hit a number key as the report header is displayed. A high number will slow down while a low number will speed up the report.

The utility programs include a dump program, and a reload program. The dump program lets you transfer sections of your data from a data disk to another temporary disk. The reload program transfers the data from the temporary disk onto the destination disk. You might want to do this in order to split up a section of your tree if one of a data disk gets full. It is also possible to merge two separate people into one if you have entered two summary records for persons of the same name and you later discover they are the same person.

Because this program is relatively new, it is not without its problems. The screen displays leave something to be desired. I personally found the data entry screen confusing. Every time you add information, the program checks it against the appropriate file. For example, when I enter 'William' as the given name for a person, the program checks to see if a record for William has been created in the name file. If it has not, then it says 'New #' which I found distracting and tedious. It seems to contribute to making the program run rather slowly. It doesn't tell you in what file the new record is created either, to add to the confusion. Presumably, the more data you enter, the fewer new records it would have to create because occurrences of names and places would start repeating and this might help alleviate the problem.

The documentation is also a weak spot. It is not nearly helpful enough for the initial setup or configuration process. There is not a separate manual for each type of computer the program will run on. Instead, there are some very general instructions with a little more detail for certain computer models in the Appendix. This is definitely not adequate for people who are not comfortable with the fundamentals of their computer's operating system. In that case, the manual advises you to find a friend. The manual could also use a spelling checker and more examples.

The program is not 'user friendly' in the sense that one could not sit down and use it without reading the manual carefully. As an experienced computer user, I expect to be able to sit down with a computer program such as this one and get

into the rudiments of the program without studying the manual in depth. You definitely cannot do that with this program because the menus and screens are not initially self-explanatory enough.

Apart from these problems, the *Relationships* program shows a lot of promise and potential. Its method of accumulating individual facts about one person in separate event and fact files saves disk space in a way unlike any other genealogy program I know. It offers a great deal of flexibility in the type of information stored which I suspect is unmatched by other programs. The ability to specify uncertainty level, the way in which evidence is stored and the wide variety of date formats are also unique. I foresee a great future for this program if it can survive its growing pains.

NOTE

In the last column which reviewed *Family Roots*, I stated the size of each record was 255 characters. That is the size that I set for the record. In fact, the user may specify whatever record size he would like when he runs the Configure program.

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PRODUCTS, PUBLICATIONS, SEMINARS &
OTHER ITEMS OF GENERAL INTEREST

1985 INTERNATIONAL GENEALOGICAL CALENDAR

1-3 March: Weekend residential course, Society of Genealogists, London, England. "Trace Your Ancestors" with the help of the society's director, at Theobals College, Bulls Cross Ride, Waltham Cross, Hertfordshire EN7 5HW. For details, write the Principal at the address above.

April: The Huguenot Influence in Canada Conference, Toronto. The year 1985 marks the tercentenary commemoration of the Huguenot migrations of the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries. This historical conference will deal with the variety of roles played by the Huguenots throughout the history of Canada, from the earliest days of New France to the present confederation. Proceedings will probably be published. For more information write Tercentenary Commemoration Committee, Box 1003, Station A, Toronto, Ontario M5W 1G5, or telephone its chairman, Mr. F. Robert Joyce, at 416/927-8368 (residence) or 416/864-1234 (business).

17-19 May: Ontario Genealogical Society Conference, Toronto, Ontario. The theme is "Toronto: The Meeting Place." At this annual conference of the OGS there will be special genealogical workshops, seminars and lectures dealing with the Huguenot experience and their family histories. The Huguenot Society of Canada will assist in preparations. For more information write: OGS Seminar, Box 66, Station Q, Toronto, Ontario M4T 2L7, or telephone 416/921-4606.

Spring, 1985: Huguenots and the Reformation Conference, Quebec City, Quebec. A seminar on the French dimension of the Protestant Reformation and its impact outside of France through the dispersion of Huguenots to other countries and to Canada. For more information write Tercentenary Commemoration Committee, Box 1003, Station A, Toronto, Ontario M5W 1G5, or telephone its chairman, Mr. F. Robert Joyce, at 416/927-8368 (residence) or 416/864-1234 (business).

25-27 October: Huguenot Commemora-

tive Reunion, Toronto, Ontario. A special tercentenary commemorative weekend featuring a banquet, speakers, Huguenot church service, family histories, exhibitions, tours, souvenirs and mementos. For more information write Tercentenary Commemoration Committee, Box 1003, Station A, Toronto, Ontario M5W 1G5, or telephone its chairman, Mr. F. Robert Joyce, at 416/927-8368 (residence) or 416/864-1234 (business).

U.S. National Archives changes processing system

The U.S. National Archives has advised that all requests for copies of military service records or passenger arrival records must be submitted on NATF Forms 80 and 81, respectively. Prior versions of these forms will not be accepted for processing.

A supply of the proper forms may be obtained by writing the Reference Services Branch (NNIR), National Archives and Records Service, 8th and Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20408, USA.

The Archive has also changed its payment policies. Previously, payment was required to accompany forms requesting information. Now, payment should not be sent. NARS will research the request, prepare copies of any records located, and *hold the copies for 30 days* or until payment is received, whichever is sooner. As soon as records are located and copied, researchers will receive a bill and instructions for returning their remittances.

Researchers should also submit a separate NATF-Form 80 for each file (pension or bounty-land or compiled military service) desired. Previously researchers could ask for multiple files on one form.

All the changes are designed to facilitate processing by the National Archives.

Help the Hamilton & Scourge Society

The Hamilton & Scourge Society is a group in Hamilton, Ontario, that has been formed specifically to try to salvage, and place in a specially-designed museum the

remnants of two schooners, the *Hamilton* and the *Scourge* which sank in a squall off Niagara during the War of 1812.

For those of you who have read the story in *National Geographic Magazine* this will come as no surprise. If you would like to know more about the whole episode, or are just plain interested in ships and the men who sailed them, you will be fascinated by the newly published *Ghost Ships*, which is, quite frankly, one of the best books of its kind we have ever seen. It's available from the society for \$29.95, and all royalties go to the group's project.

As might be expected, however, such a project calls on the skills of many people — from divers and archaeologists, to genealogists.

Says the society's newsletter: "Somewhere, *somewhere*, there is a big fat file relating to the effort of the Crooks family to be repaid for *Lord Nelson (Scourge)*, which was captured thirteen days before the War of 1812 was declared. Do any of our Society members who are also Crooks family members have this file — or a clue to its whereabouts?"

Crooks was an Upper Canadian shipowner and merchant of the period, and his efforts to gain compensation for his lost vessel were, at the time, known to be exhaustive.

If you're interested in the society or in the book *Ghost Ships*, write: The Hamilton & Scourge Society, 71 Main Street West, Hamilton, Ontario L8N 3T4, or telephone 416/526-2731.

A membership in the NGS is a worthwhile investment

With nearly 6,000 members, the National Genealogical Society of the United States is one of America's oldest, yet fastest growing genealogical societies. Founded in 1903 with headquarters in Washington, D.C., one of the major goals of the NGS is to promote interest in genealogical and family history research.

The society's library in Washington houses an expanding collection of 20,000 titles — books, periodicals, and other sources. The resource is open to the public for a small fee and can be used free by NGS members. Members may also borrow books through the society's loan service, particularly useful for those who do not live within easy reach of the facility itself.

Guest speakers present genealogical topics during program meetings of the society, which are held at the National Archives of the United States twice a month. They are free and open to the public. Lectures are also taped and are available to NGS members on a loan basis.

The society sponsors annual national genealogical conferences in different states. CANADIAN GENEALOGIST always strives to keep its readers notified of such events.

For their membership fee, NGS members also receive the *National Genealogical Society Quarterly* and a bimonthly newsletter. NGS also publishes special publications for which members receive substantial discounts.

The society engages in many other activities, offers a home study course in genealogy, maintains a members' ancestor chart file, and acts as a central clearing house for genealogical information of all kinds.

For a membership application and other information send a SASE (if you live in Canada include an international reply coupon) to: National Genealogical Society, 1921 Sunderland Place, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, USA.

Palatine-German research

A very considerable number of genealogical searchers have benefited from the dedicated work of a relatively small group of people who have made themselves expert in certain areas of Palatine history. The names of some of these are fairly well known to those who look for 18th century German ancestors in America — John P. Dern, Henry Z. Jones. Dern's publications of the various Lutheran Church records of the New Jersey-New York area are fundamental sources for religious history and Palatine genealogy. Jones' monumental and record-setting researchers will be mentioned presently.

One of the less well known but equally gifted amateurs was the late Norman C. Wittwer, of Oldwick, N.J. He was an active collaborator with the other two for many years; his area of expertise was particularly invaluable with regard to those Palatines who left the Hudson Valley after the failure of the pine-tar project in 1712 and settled in New Jersey. Wittwer had been trained and worked as an electronics engineer, and he brought to genealogy and local history the same thoughtful and meticulous app-

roach he used in his profession. Anyone who consulted him at his 18th-century home was warmly welcomed and introduced into his tiny sanctum in which volumes of notes took whatever space was not occupied by the desk and chair — while his charming wife Mardee patiently held up dinner while a point was checked. With her we mourn the passing, late last year, of an irreplaceable man.

Henry Jones, or Hank as everybody knows him, has contributed (already before the publication of his multi-volume work) to a good many family histories of previously unknown documentation.

He is continuing to work on his 14-year project chronicling those courageous Germans who arrived in colonial New York in 1710 — *The Palatine Families of New York*. All extant "Palatine" churchbooks of New York have been entered on his 17,000 documented family groupsheets covering the 847 families for the period 1710-1776; biographical materials from civil and other sources also have been collected on the group to enhance the life story of each settler.

The main thrust of Mr. Jones's project is in pinpointing and then fully tracing the 847 families overseas in their ancestral German towns of origin. He employs on a full-time basis a skilled German genealogist, Carla Mittelstaedt-Kubaseck, who specializes in deciphering the difficult 17th and 18th century German script; she goes village-to-village in areas where Mr. Jones has theorized the 847 families will be located and, to date, well over 500 have been found and traced in Germany — many into the early 1600s. In order to help support the tremendous expense of this hobby Mr. Jones continues to share his pre-publication 'finds' with interested descendants of the 1709ers.

As of this writing, Mr. Jones has completed 1,150 pages of his manuscript on the Palatine Families of New York — the main genealogical section of surnames A-Z. He is in the process of writing a lengthy historical background section, utilizing new discoveries made in archives here and abroad, and then will begin work on the indices to these volumes. Correspondence from descendants of the New York Palatines, many of whom were Loyalists and went to Canada, should be addressed to: Henry Z. Jones, Jr., Box 8341, Universal

City, CA 91608, USA.

As an auxiliary project, Mr. Jones will be writing a companion series of volumes on those Germans who came to New York and New Jersey in the second wave of Palatines, 1720-60. Over 475 of these later arrivals have been documented in their ancestral towns and villages in Europe via his efforts.

Placque project confuses Canada Post

Pat Mestern of Fergus, Ontario, reports that several years ago she and a colleague started a project which culminated in some interesting results. They both placed identical placques on their homes, stating the date built, name of original owner, and occupation of that person.

"We sat back and waited for the response which was not long in coming. My particular placque read: '1879, Thomas Young, Teacher.'

"The mailman thought a Thomas Young had moved into the house. The CanPar delivery man thought the house number was 1879 and he couldn't figure out what had happened to blocks 500, 600, 700 etc. to 1700 on St. David Street North. The neighbour across the road thought I had simply and finally completely 'lost my marbles'.

"But more than one person knocked on the door and asked if they, too, could have a placque. The answer was that if their house was 100 years old or more, it would definitely qualify for a placque."

The result is that 113 houses in the town of Fergus have been researched and 'placqued', and people are taking a great interest in the entire project.

It's having an impact on the interest with which people view their surroundings, says Pat. It's having an impact on tourists, on the response to 'heritage architecture' and it's brought the town tremendous publicity.

Celebrating a centennial or a major anniversary in your city or town? You could do worse than 'placque yourself' in the process.

Indian history needs documentation

Very few American Indian tribes have histories which have been researched and written by their own people — histories which tell the story of their tribe over the years.

So says the American Indian Institute,

whose seminar in mid-June at the University of Oklahoma, is one of the ways today's Indians are trying to shift the balance.

The two-day event was designed especially for individuals who are tribal historians, as well as by those who are simply fascinated by tribal history.

It included topics genealogists are familiar with — such as where to start, what the resources are, and how to use them, and emphasized 'learning by doing'.

The tribal history seminar grew out of a continuing interest in Indian affairs by the University of Oklahoma. For more information about this and other university programs contact: Continuing Education and Public Service, University of Oklahoma, 1700 Asp Avenue, Norman, OK 73037, USA, or Rebecca Robinson, American Indian Institute, University of Oklahoma, 555 Constitution Avenue, Norman, OK 73037, USA.

Now you see 'em
Now you don't

This could be the story of many an old cemetery — which is why you should record the old ones *now*.

Dorothy Milne, of Don Mills, Ontario recorded three old stones in 1964 along the easterly fence line of Westminster Cemetery on the west side of Bathurst Street north of Finch Avenue in Willowdale, North York Township, York County, Ontario.

"In October of 1983 I revisited the cemetery and was told there were no stones. Would you like to publish the information? Unfortunately I did not take a photograph in 1964!" she says.

So here, for posterity, is the last surviving record of John Hord 1855 July 24 — 26 yrs; Hannah M. Hord, daughter of John and Hannah Hord, d 26 May 1855 — 5 months; and David Gardhouse, s/o Wm. and Catherine Gardhouse, d June 3, 1855 — 2 y 29 d.

John Hord (1829-1855) was a son of Isaac Hord (1795-1850) and his wife Catherine Tipp who married Hannah Stong, a daughter of John Stong and his wife Hannah Winters. Their daughter Hannah Martha died in May of 1855, aged 5 months. See Lot 18, Con. 3W, York. John's will mentions wife Hannah and daughter Hannah Martha.

The York County Marriage Register,

1858-1869 lists "Nelson Raw, 24, New York State, b Livingston Co., N.Y., s/o Earhart/Susan Raw married Hannah Stong Hord, 24, of Vaughan, b Vaughan, parents John Stong/Hannah, 7 April 1859."

College of Arms celebrates Quincentenary

To celebrate its 500th anniversary, the College of Arms has asked the Royal Mint to create for it a limited edition commemorative medallion. It will be available in bronze, silver-plated, gold-plated, silver and gold variants.

The College of Arms was incorporated by Royal Charter of King Richard III on 2 March 1484, and was re-incorporated by King Philip and Queen Mary in 1555.

In medieval times, heralds served as military staff officers, for which a knowledge of coats of arms was essential, as well as acting as envoys. They also proclaimed tournaments and jousts, and these responsibilities soon embraced the planning and organization of the Great Ceremonies of State.

As heralds were essentially military officers, they came under the command of the Constable of England and the Earl Marshal. The former title no longer exists, but the latter continues to this day, having been made hereditary when John Howard was created Duke of Norfolk and Earl Marshal by Richard III in 1483.

The Earl Marshal is still responsible the Great Ceremonies of State, and the Kings of Arms (the three senior heralds), are authorized by the Sovereign to grant arms to "eminent men", as well as to control the use of armorial bearings within their jurisdiction. The Heralds and Pursuivants assist them in these activities.

A hereditary right to arms has to be proved by recording in the official registers of the College of Arms a male-line descent from an ancestor who is already on official record as being entitled to arms. To do this, the heralds, over the centuries, became experts in genealogical research.

The limited edition commemorative medals will bear, on the obverse, a portrait of King Richard III. The reverse depicts the arms of the College, which probably date from shortly after the Battle of Agincourt in 1415.

Fredericton rehabilitates

Loyalist Cemetery

A Loyalist cemetery in Fredericton on the bank of the St. John River has been rehabilitated as one of the city's bi-centennial projects.

The cemetery is one of Fredericton's lesser-known historical sites, but it's here that some of the unfortunate settlers who got caught in the bitter winter of 1783-84 are buried.

These were Loyalists who arrived at the mouth of the St. John River from New York in the fall of 1783 with almost no provision having been made to receive them.

How many camped out that first winter is not known, but estimates vary from hundreds to thousands, perhaps as many as 3,500. Winter that year brought six inches of snow on 2 November 1983, and got progressively worse. Some of those who did not survive found their last resting place in the small enclosed graveyard which is now regarded as a "walking and contemplating area" by city planners.

U.S. Civil War Vets appoint genealogist

The New York Department of the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War has appointed Jerome L. Orton as its national genealogist.

In a letter advising that the position now exists, and that he will, if he can, be of assistance to anyone who calls on him, Mr. Orton writes:

"One project I have is locating men and women who can say, 'My father fought in the Civil War.' . . .

"We have certificates to issue them with the signatures of our Commander-in-Chief, William Simpson, of West Lawn, Pa. . . .

"You may be interested in knowing that there are still about 35 widows receiving pensions because of their husbands' Civil War service."

Many Canadians fought in the Civil War, and CANADIAN GENEALOGIST has documented some of them over the years. If you are searching Civil War veterans, or can advise Mr. Orton of any son or daughter of a veteran, contact: Jerome L. Orton, National Genealogist, New York Department of Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, Box 233, Syracuse, NY, 13201, USA.

PUBLICATIONS & RESOURCES

Call us at 416/292-9845. Generation Press is now listed in the telephone directory. As of 11 June we have purchased business telephone service to enable you to reach us during business hours (Monday through Friday, 9 to 4:30). Our address remains the same.

Naturally, there are times when we are out of the office. To overcome this problem we have an answering device attached to the phone which allows you to leave messages of any reasonable length (up to five minutes if necessary). Leave us your name and telephone number, and we'll reply to your calls as soon as we return. If you're calling long-distance, we'll return your call collect. The number again is: Generation Press 416/292-9845.

11 Immigrants and Ethnics in Rural Ontario's Past was the title of a conference held last fall at the University of Guelph. Copies of the proceedings, which contain an important article on the Irish in 19th-century Ontario by Dr. H. Akenson of Queen's University, are available by writing the Division of Continuing Education, Room 103, Johnston Hall, University of Guelph, Guelph, Ontario N1G 2W1. Cost unknown, but probably in the \$10 range.

Genealogy: A Selected Bibliography, is Milton Rubincam's basic bibliography for North American genealogists. Originally prepared for the Institute of Genealogy and Historical Research at Samford University, Birmingham, Alabama, it is now available in a new, expanded fifth edition through Generation Press. Price is \$4.50 plus \$1 postage.

The proceedings of the sixth annual Niagara Peninsula History Conference, which deal exclusively with the settlement of the United Empire Loyalists in the Niagara Peninsula, will shortly be available. Several extensive papers and much new research data make these proceedings a must for any serious Loyalist library. The proceedings of this conference, as well as several which have previously been held, are all available through Generation Press, or directly from the society. Proceedings of the fourth conference dealt with agriculture and farm life (145 pages, 8½ x 11, illustrated, maps, tables, \$8.50 plus \$1 postage). For more information write or telephone Generation Press, or write: Niagara Peninsula History Confer-

ence, Department of History, Brock University, St. Catharines, Ontario L2S1 3A1. Place telephone enquiries about the society or conference to John Burtiak at Brock University, 416/688-5550.

The Mayflower Genealogies was a project devised by George Ernest Bowman, founder of the Mayflower Society, to identify all descendants of the Mayflower Passengers, and the original papers, known as the 'Bowman File' are in the possession of the Massachusetts Society of Mayflower Descendants.

The society recently announced that the entire collection is now available for purchase on microfiche for \$232 (U.S.), including postage and handling. The collection consists of 229 fiche cards holding 20,000 pages of manuscript genealogy compiled from 1896 to 1941.

It is arranged alphabetically by Mayflower family. Only complete sets are available at this time. To order write: Massachusetts Society of Mayflower Descendants, 101 Newbury Street, Boston, MA 02116, USA.

1851 Census for Ernestown Township, Addington County, is now available from Kingston Branch, Ontario Genealogical Society. Price is \$24 plus postage. To order write: Publications, Kingston Branch, OGS, Box 1394, Kingston, Ontario K7L 5C6.

Guide to Genealogical Research in the National Archives, the U.S. national archives guide, is being offered to groups or societies at a 25% bulk purchase discount if you order 10 or more copies. Submit your order on letterhead or a purchase order form. All copies must be shipped to a single address. Cost of the volume is \$25 (U.S.) hardbound, \$19 (U.S.) softbound. Discount prices are: \$18.75 (U.S.) hardbound; \$14.25 (U.S.) softbound. Prices include shipping at U.S. 4th class rate. The book is a first-rate guide to U.S. national collections, and well worth the money. To order, send your money order in U.S. funds (or your U.S.-dollar cheque on a U.S. bank) to National Archives Guide, Dept. 910, Box 37066, Washington, D.C. 20013, USA. If you have any questions about the guide or the discount policy call 202/523-6511.

Mennonite Family History back issues at \$3.50 (U.S.) per copy present a variety of excellent material on Mennonite, Amish,

and Brethren genealogy and family history. A recent issue (Vol. III, No 2, April 1984) includes an article entitled "A Journey to the Wasgau and the Kraichgau", self-guided tour instructions through the Kraichgau and Wasgau in the Pfalz (Palatinate), Germany, in search of family history. Surnames of Mennonite, Amish, and Brethren families are listed along with those German villages where they are known to have lived after emigrating from Switzerland and France. Some 237 surnames are involved. An annual subscription is \$12.50 (U.S.). To subscribe, or simply to order single copies write: Mennonite Family History, Box 171, Elverson, PA 19520-0171, USA.

Swiss Emigrants from the Kraichgau is another source for those seeking ancestors in Switzerland. Although printed in German, the names are listed in alphabetical order, and easy to find. Guides for the English reader are included on colored pages throughout the book. Softcover, 296 pp, the book sells for \$22 (U.S.), including postage and handling.

Another interesting book on Palatinate ancestors includes *Kurpfalz Emigrees from the Lower Neckar*. Written by Werner Hacker, the book contains a list of more than 2,300 emigrants from the present region of the Lower Neckar, with more than 1,000 coming to America in the 18th century. This volume, too, is printed in German, but the names are listed alphabetically, and a six-page guide and abbreviation list is provided for English-language buyers. The book is 208 pages, hardbound, \$24.50 (U.S.). Both are available from: Gary T. Hawbaker, Route 2, Box 409C, Elizabethtown, PA 17022, USA.

The All-Ireland Heritage, a journal of genealogical and historical research, has just been launched by Donna R. Hotaling of Vienna, Virginia. It will be published three times a year, and will deal exclusively with Irish research. Donna Hotaling is a professional genealogist and a well known lecturer on Irish genealogy. She has been running genealogical research tours to Ireland since 1976. For more information write: The All-Ireland Heritage, 2255 Cedar Lane, Vienna, VA 22180, USA. An annual subscription is \$18 (U.S.), \$15 (U.S.) to charter subscribers.

Supplement to Catalogue of Member's Interests, is the title of a volume just pub-

lished by the Quebec Family History Society. To obtain both it, and the 1983 supplement, write: Quebec Family History Society, Box 1026, Postal Station Pointe Claire, Pointe Claire, PQ H9S 4H9.

Interested in L'Isle D'Orleans research? Then you'll want a copy of *L'Isle D'Orleans en Fête*. Although published in French, it contains 610 illustrated pages, and lists the activities of some 19 families. Price is \$17 postpaid. Write Raymonde Bonenfant, 1804 Avenue Royale, St-Jean d'Orléans, PQ G0A 3W0.

Pennsylvania Mennonite Heritage, has just published a *Cumulative Five-Year Index, 1978-1972*. It's 56 pages, 8½ x 11, \$12.95 (U.S.), and available from: Lancaster Mennonite Historical Society, 2215 Millstream Road, Lancaster, PA 17602-1499, USA.

Lancaster County Connections is another publication for those with a Pennsylvania background. It's premier issue is just off the press and the quarterly's aim is to cover Lancaster County before and after its establishment in 1729. Subscriptions are \$17.50 (U.S.). For more information write: Gary T. Hawbaker, Route 2, Box 409C, Elizabethtown, PA 17022, USA.

The Sault and District Branch of the Ontario Genealogical Society has an interesting list of books about research in its area — a part of Canada about which little is known, and still less has been published. Books on the list include *Births, Deaths and Marriages from the Sault Star*, from 1901 to 1921; *Births, Deaths and Marriages from the Bruce Mines Spectator*, 1901-1923; and a how-to guide to Sault Ste. Marie. For your free list send as SASE to: Sault and District Branch, Ontario Genealogical Society, Box 1203, Sault Ste. Marie, ON P6A 6N1.

The Well-Watered Garden The Presbyterian Church in Cape Breton, 1798-1860, is just off the press. A thoroughly researched scholarly work, the book is also a readable account of 19th-century Presbyterian Cape Breton. Available for \$14.50 from: University College of Cape Breton Press, Box 5300, Sydney, N.S., B1P 6L2.

World Conference on Records papers are now available at reduced prices. These are a real bargain for anyone wishing to flesh out a genealogical library, and present a rich source of detailed information for

genealogy, family and local history.

The order form must be seen to be believed. There are some 300 lecture papers and audio tapes from the proceedings of the 1980 World Conference on Records. They record some of the world's leading genealogical authorities who lectured at the conference sponsored by the Genealogical Society of Utah.

Papers are available individually, or in hard or soft-bound volumes organized by geographic areas of the world — and best of all — prices are now reduced by 40% to make the information accessible to a wider audience. If my calculator is working right, this would make a set of the entire proceedings of the conference available in softcover at \$48 U.S., or a single volume of the proceedings available for \$4.20 U.S. (or a little more than \$5 Canadian).

To get an order form write: Genealogical Society of Utah, 50 East No. Temple Street, Salt Lake City, UT 84150, USA, telephone 801/531-2485.

Marriages of Ste-Anne Sudbury, 1883-1983 are now available for \$16 plus \$1.60 postage and handling for anyone researching family in that Northern Ontario area. The record is published by the Société Franco-Ontarienne d'Histoire et de Généalogie, and is available from M. Hector Lachapelle, Secretary, SFOHG, 1183 Diane Street, Sudbury, ON, P3A 4H4. Make your cheques payable to the society, please.

The fourth and last volume of The Quiet Adventurers in North America is now available from Marion Turk, 5811 Kenneth Avenue, Parma OH 44129, USA, priced at \$18 U.S. postpaid. *The Quiet Adventurers in North America* names more than 5,000 families, is over 700 pages long, contains maps, illustrations, bibliography, personal accounts, family charts, and a large number of source possibilities to aid research. It is of special interest to Canadians, since many of the inhabitants of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney and Sark settled in Canada in the 1700s and 1800s, and 200 families of them are included in the present book.

Bay of Chaleur Loyalist? Winona Gilker, a member of the Alberta Genealogical Society, is trying to put together a book on the genealogy of the Gilker and related families in time for the bicentennial of their arrival on the Bay of Chaleur, and would appreciate hearing from anyone researching this area. She is particularly interested in

the names of known U.E.L.'s such as Gilker, Pritchard, Robertson, Purcell, Willett, Garrett, Caldwell, and Lynd. Other names she is searching include Harrison, Dimock, Almond, Lindsay, McCormick, Duthie, Pidgeon, Kerr, and Best. To assist, or for more information contact: Winona Gilker, 7 Glengarry Dr., Sherwood Park, Alberta T8A 3A1.

Searching in Huntingdon County, Quebec? Shirley Thibault has published an *Index of Names* appearing in the birth, marriage and death notices from *The Canadian Gleaner*, published in Huntingdon County, Quebec, for the years 1864-1874.

The majority of settlers in the area were from Scotland. Later arrivals were from Ireland and England. The price of the Index is \$7.00 Canadian, and it's available from Shirley Burke Thibault, 28 Hillview Road, Ottawa, ON K2H 5G5.

Shirley is also working on the years 1875-1880 from the same paper, and expects to have this work completed soon.

The International Education Centre at Saint Mary's University in Halifax, Nova Scotia is publishing a series of occasional papers resulting from a conference on Ethnic Identity in Atlantic Canada that may be of interest to genealogists. Papers available are: "Canadians from Holland — a Generation Later; Aspects of Halifax at Confederation; Aspects of the Culture of the French Minority of Newfoundland's West Coast." All are 75 cents each.

Another series from the same source is the *Ethnic Heritage Series*, which is a much more ambitious project, of which Volume 8, *All Our Fathers: The North Italian Colony in Industrial Cape Breton* and Volume 9, *Micmac Culture and the Multiculturalism Policy* are the most recently published.

The *Ethnic Heritage Series* takes a much broader and more detailed look at various aspects of ethnicity in Nova Scotia, and includes volumes on the Scots, East Indians, Vietnamese Refugees, the Irish and Irish folk songs, and the Germans of Lunenburg. For a catalog and more information write: Saint Mary's University Bookstore, Halifax, Nova Scotia, B3H 3C3.

Out of the Mists, a History of Clarke Township, Ontario is back in print, and available from Generation Press. The book was originally printed in 1976, but has been reprinted because of demand. It's the only book of its kind available on the township,

and is packed with genealogical data on early settlers and inhabitants.

Author Helen Schmid is a walking encyclopedia of genealogical information on the area, and is currently working on a full genealogical history of Clarke. She would like to hear from former Clarke Township (Durham County) residents who have family history to share. If you have material you'd like to contribute write: Helen Schmid, General Delivery, Orono, ON L0B 1M0.

A comprehensive history of the Crowders in Canada since their arrival as United Empire Loyalists during the American revolution is a project of N.K. Crowder of Ottawa.

If any reader of this magazine is related to the family, he or she might wish to contact Mr. Crowder at 22 Canter Blvd., Nepean, ON K2G 2M2, 613/224-2880.

The Cape Breton Genealogical Society has just issued its first newsletter, and we wish the society well. An old friend, Mildred Howard of R.R. 2, Sydney, Nova Scotia is editor, and we look forward to more genealogical contact with Cape Breton in due course.

Editor Howard, in a brief introduction to the new publication, says: "The number of genealogical enquiries received by the Beaton Institute over the past few years indicated a strong need for a Genealogical Society for Cape Breton Island. It was with this need in mind that efforts were put forth towards such an end. It will be the support of the members that will spur the committee on to greater pursuits. It is the hope of this society that the branches of your family tree will bear fruit with the aid of our Newsletter."

In an interesting first item Mildred notes the various spellings of Cape Breton on ancient maps: 1527, C. de berton; 1529, Terra de bretto; 1542, Cabo Bretos and Cavo de bretoni; 1544, Terra de bretto; 1546, Terre des Britons, Cap aux Bretons and C. Britain; 1550, Tierra de los broton; 1554, Terra de los bertoms; 1540, C. Britonum; 1558, C. dos bertoens, and Tierra de los Briton; 1569, Cap de Breton; 1593, C. de brits; 1596, C de Bertran; 1715, Gaspey Island.

And you thought *your* family name had a few spelling variants!

Why Sharon Taylor and Halbert's make life difficult for genealogical researchers

By Thomas A. Murray

It had to happen. Just as I was wondering how this magazine could help to put a crimp in the questionable activities of Halbert's, a genealogical publishing scheme originating in Ohio, and now entering Canada through a mail order house at 58 Scarsdale Road in Don Mills, Mr. Murray's article arrived on my doorstep. What raised the ire of this magazine's editors was a promotion piece offering, for \$36.83, a book entitled The Amazing Story of the Hancocks in Canada. Amazing it must be, since the name of my family for nearly five centuries has been 'Hancocks'--not 'Hancock'--and while I know that spelling of family names frequently changes, the orthography of my particular family name has remained the same for all that length of time--spelled with the 's' on the end of it. The promotion letter is a magnificent work of misdirection and misinformation, and any family researcher worth his salt would feel the hairs rise on the back of his neck at the suggestions contained in it--especially if he knows anything at all about the origins of his own family. Nevertheless, this promotion plays so cleverly on the emotions of people seeking family that Generation Press has had trained archivists and genealogists alike call to ask if this is a 'bona fide' offering. The answer is a resounding NO!!

Mr. Murray's article spells it out in full detail. His letters on the subject are also enlightening, and because they bear so directly on the story itself, I quote them here at length, with his permission.

"Dear Mr. Hancocks: I am submitting a manuscript of an article on a work produced by Sharon Taylor and Halbert's Inc. of Ohio. This, and similar works are, I feel, detrimental to the field of genealogy; and serious genealogists need to be warned. . . .

"If Taylor were offering a directory at a reasonable price, I would see no reason to complain. However, in most cases, such a directory could be compiled by any individual by simply copying the appropriate pages from telephone directories. While the work in putting together such a directory takes some time, the cost, in my case, of photocopying several pages was less than \$3; considerably less than the advertised price of \$36.83 (in Canadian funds) For Taylor's 'books'.

"To be fair, I did eventually receive a refund of the purchase cost of the book. However, my additional costs in postage alone were greater than my costs in acquiring the same information on my own.

"I feel you will agree that this type of practice is not supportable by serious genealogists, and that the only way of countering it is by warning people that they should not deal with Halbert's, unless they are willing to accept overly expensive directories and worthless heraldic material."

In a second letter, Mr. Murray wrote: "This article wasn't an overnight work. The advertising material was submitted to me by one of the cousins associated with me in my research, and deals with the surname Robinson. I wouldn't mind if

 Halbert's 
58 Scarsdale Road
Don Mills, Ontario M3B 3L8

Dear Friend,

As you may already know, we have been doing some work relating to people who have the same last name as you do. Finally, after months of work, my new book, "THE AMAZING STORY OF THE HANCOCKS IN CANADA," is ready for printing and you are listed in it!

The Hancock name is very rare and our research has shown that less than two one-thousandths of one percent of the people in North America share the Hancock name. We have spent a great deal of effort and thousands of dollars to research through over 70 million North American names and we have located almost every Hancock family. My new book features this valuable and extensive directory of Hancocks living in Canada.

In addition to the Hancock Directory, my book has informative chapters on the origin and meaning of names, heraldry and genealogy.

It covers such topics as:

1. How the Hancock family got its name and what your name means.
2. Important but little known facts about the Hancock population in Canada.
3. Where we discovered an unusual Coat of Arms granted to an early Hancock, with its original heraldic description.
4. An expert interpretation and drawing of this Hancock Coat of Arms which ancient archives reveal is over 600 years old.
5. How you can search for your ancestry and trace your Hancock family tree using the fully documented Hancock Directory.

This collection of historical and current information is available only in "THE AMAZING STORY OF THE HANCOCKS IN CANADA." Due to the uniqueness of the Hancock name and the small Hancock population in North America, it is economically impossible to produce extra copies after our scheduled publishing date. This is the first edition of the book and it is certain to be quite a rare and valuable acquisition.

I believe this is the only book of its kind in the entire world and you will want to have your own copy for you and for your children. Each book is virtually handmade to order and will be serially numbered, registered in the owner's name and accompanied by a Certificate of Authenticity.

The book is hand bound with a beautiful burgundy grained finish and is also richly gold embossed. It is 11-1/4" by 8-3/4" in size and will be an attractive addition to your living room or library.

To reserve your own limited edition copy, you must order right away. The number of Hancock books in this first edition will be strictly established by the number of qualified orders postmarked prior to July 13, 1984.

Sincerely,


Sharon Taylor

P.S. Even though the book is printed for you alone and I believe you'll be pleased with it, if you are dissatisfied for any reason I guarantee a full and prompt refund. Please see Approval Order Form for details.

If you or your acquaintances receive a letter like this or the one on the opposite page—ignore it. Such identically worded letters are part of a direct-mail promotion scheme to

Sharon L Taylor

2830 Copley Road • Copley, Ohio 44321

Dear Friend,

As you may already know, we have been doing some work relating to people who have the same last name as you do. Finally, after months of work, my new book, "THE AMAZING STORY OF THE FLEWELLINGS IN AMERICA," is ready for printing and you are in it!

The Flewelling name is very rare and our research has shown that less than one one-thousandth of one percent of the people in America share the Flewelling name. We have spent a great deal of effort and thousands of dollars to research through 70 million American names and we have located almost every Flewelling family in the United States. My new book features this valuable and extensive directory of Flewellings living in America.

In addition to the Flewelling Directory, my book has informative chapters on the origin and meaning of names, heraldry and genealogy.

It covers such topics as:

1. How the Flewelling family got its name and what your name means.
2. Important but little known facts about the Flewelling population in the United States.
3. Where we discovered an unusual Coat of Arms granted to an early Flewelling, with its original heraldic description.
4. An expert interpretation and drawing of this Flewelling Coat of Arms which ancient archives reveal is over 600 years old.
5. How you can search for your ancestry and trace your Flewelling family tree using the fully documented Flewelling Directory.

This collection of historical and current information is available only in "THE AMAZING STORY OF THE FLEWELLINGS IN AMERICA." Due to the uniqueness of the Flewelling name and the small Flewelling population in the U.S., it is economically impossible to produce extra copies after our scheduled publishing date. This is the first edition of the book and it is certain to be quite a rare and valuable acquisition.

I believe this is the only book of its kind in the entire world and you will want to have your own copy for you and for your children. Each book is virtually handmade to order and will be serially numbered, registered in the owner's name and accompanied by a Certificate of Authenticity.

The book is hard bound with a beautiful burgundy grained finish and is also richly embossed. It is 11-1/4" by 8-3/4" in size and will be an attractive addition to your living room or library.

To reserve your own limited edition copy, you must order right away. The number of Flewelling books in this first edition will be strictly established by the number of qualified orders postmarked prior to June 8, 1983.

Sincerely,

Sharon Taylor

Sharon Taylor

P.S. Even though the book is printed for you alone and I believe you'll be pleased with it, if you are dissatisfied for any reason I guarantee a full and prompt refund. Please see Approval Order Form for details.

encourage unsuspecting buyers to purchase what purports to be a family history. The books are virtually useless for genealogical purposes.

these people simply sold a collection of names and addresses of people with the same surname at a reasonable price. . . . It's the extra garbage, the misleading advertisements, and the ridiculous cost that bothers me. Most of all, I resent the bad feeling instilled in the people who order these books. . . . Also, I feel the advertising is fraudulent."

Mr. Murray's painstaking documentation of his experience with this company shows the tenacity with which all true genealogists work. He has applied the same standards to his research on his own Flewelling family in Canada—an article which will appear in a future issue—and knows whereof he speaks.

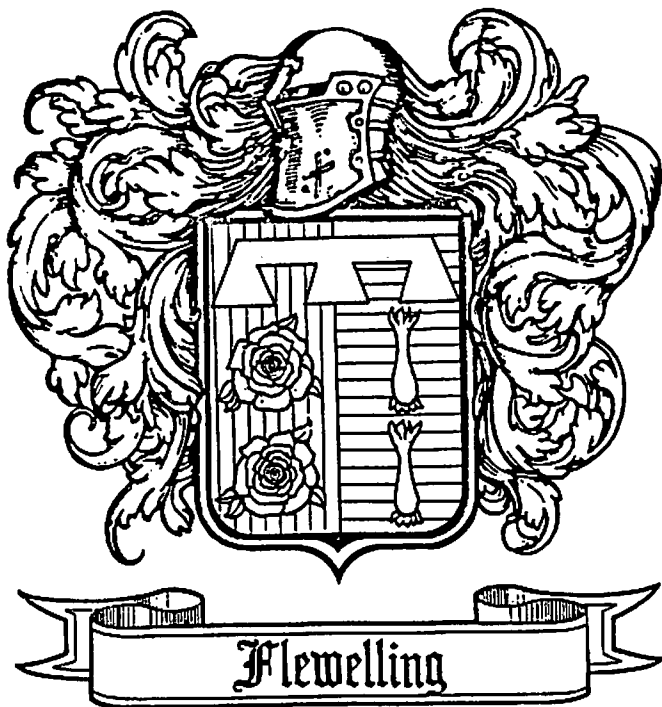
As of the publication of this article, this magazine, through its MPP, the Hon. Thomas Wells, Minister of Intergovernmental Affairs for Ontario, has called this mail-order company's activities to the notice of the Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Affairs in Ontario. We also intend to follow up on some of Mr. Murray's other suggestions. Genealogists are a hard-working and often long-suffering group. There is not one of us, however, who does not resent the victimization of innocent people through the avenue our own pursuit.

Over the past year, I had been hearing rumors of Sharon Taylor, but wished to reserve judgement until I had a firm basis for determining whether the rumors were true. Now that I have convinced myself of the unethical practices of Taylor, and of Halbert's Inc., of Bath, Ohio, I would like to share my observations in the hopes of saving serious researchers money, making it easier for genealogists to contact other members of their families and, perhaps, play some small part in putting people like Sharon Taylor out of business.

My major genealogical interest at this time is the Flewelling family of North America. In order to bring together other researchers and interested persons working on the genealogy and history of this family, I produce a monthly genealogy and historical newsletter devoted exclusively to the Flewelling family. As a result, I have had access to the work of about 40 other persons in varying parts of the continent. Coordinating the work of these individuals has given me an insight and a body of knowledge which surpasses any work which has been done on the Flewelling family during its more than 300 years on the North American continent. I hesitate to label myself an expert on the family--there is still so much to learn--but I will say that I know as much as anyone else, if not more.

It was with some interest, then, that I examined an advertisement in the possession of Mrs. Hilary Foskett of Victoria, B.C., also a Flewelling descendant. This advertisement came from The Knights of Heraldry, 1029 Speers Road, Oakville, Ontario. It offered, at rather startling prices, a parchment scroll outlining "your family-name history", and the other sort of tinsel trinkets that family-proud, but naive persons seem to like to hang on their walls. Even three years ago I was well aware of the difficulties of even a simplistic outline of the Flewelling family, and easily recognized the merchandise offered as worthless.

With the advertisement was a paper with the Flewelling 'family coat of arms'. I am not an expert in heraldry either, but I have read enough to recognize nonsense when I see it, and I know very well that there is no such thing as a 'family' coat of arms. The address at the bottom of the 'scroll' was Halbert's, 3687 Ira Road, Bath, Ohio, 44210. The supposed coat of arms was drawn on the document, and accompanied by a description based on "the traditional language of heraldry



THE FLEWELLING COAT OF ARMS IS HEREBY ILLUSTRATED. IN THE TRADITIONAL LANGUAGE OF HERALDRY, THE ARMS (SHIELD) WOULD BE DESCRIBED AS:

"DIVIDED VERTICALLY: 1ST, GU.; TWO WHITE ROSES, ONE OVER THE OTHER; 2ND, AZ.; TWO LEEK PLANTIS PPR., ONE OVER THE OTHER; OVER ALL IN CHIEF, A LABEL OF THREE PENDANTS, WHITE."
 WHEN TRANSLATED THE BLAZON ALSO DESCRIBES THE ORIGINAL COLORS OF THE FLEWELLING ARMS AS:

"DIVIDED VERTICALLY INTO TWO PARTS, LEFT RED WITH TWO WHITE ROSES, SYMBOLIC OF ENGLAND, RIGHT BLUE, WITH TWO NATURALLY COLORED LEEKS, SYMBOLIC OF WALES; IN THE UPPER THIRD OF THE SHIELD OVER THE DIVISION LINE IS A WHITE LABEL OF THREE PENDANTS, A MARK FOR THE FIRST SON, A REFERENCE TO THE NAME DEFINITION."

A spurious crest is part of the Flewelling package. The description is heraldically incorrect, and a careful search by Thomas Murray through reputable armorials has revealed no such arms. Research by he and other members of his family has also proved that the historical Flewelling family is not armigerous, so far as it is possible to ascertain. Claims made by Halbert's that their book is the result of "pooling the research, knowledge and talent of innumerable skilled individuals" are just not true.

... "It was further stated that the arms were based on the name Flewelling, and "on information derived from its meaning, linguistics or historical interpretation."

The description of the coat of arms ran as follows:

"Divided vertically: 1st, gu; two white roses, one over the other; 2nd, az.; two leeks ppr., one over the other; over all in chief, a label of the three pendants, white."

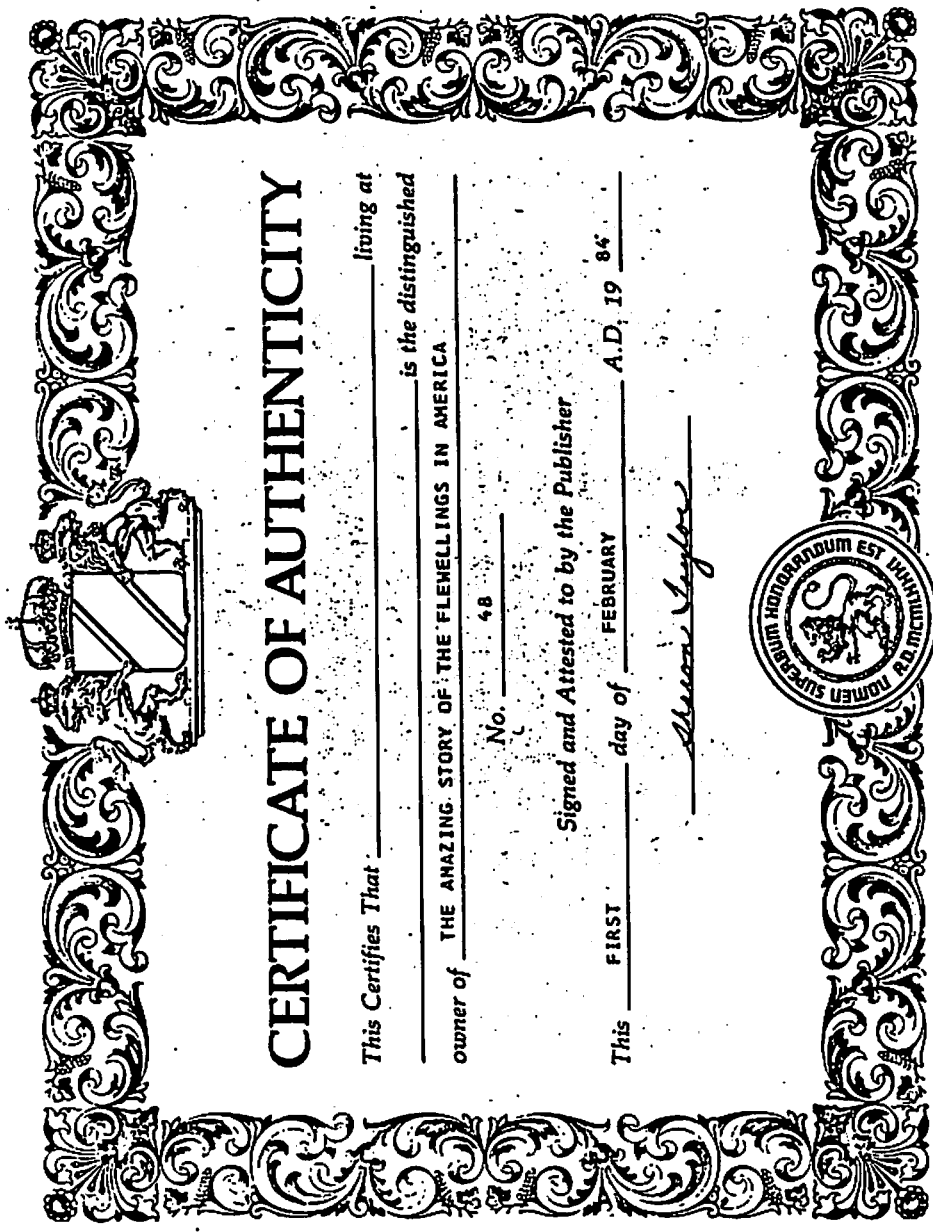
Those of you familiar with the standard terms of heraldry will easily recognize this for the tripe it is. Also, I will ask your understanding for any errors in my own attempt to blazon the putative arms as they should be:

Parti per pale, gules, two roses in pale argent slipped vert, azure, two leeks in pale proper, a label of three points.

The "parchment" translates the name Flewelling (referring to "Bardsley's *Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames*) as meaning "son of Llewellyn". Those familiar with the origins of Welsh surnames will realize that son of Llewellyn would be written "ap Llewellyn." With all due respect to Mr. Charles Waering Bardsley¹, I feel his interpretation is incorrect, based on my examination of the variations of the surname in records spanning three centuries, and I tend to agree with the more cautious suggestions of Mr. Henry Harrison² or the Rev. Henry Barber³ who tentatively offer "lionlike" and "like a lion or perhaps lightning sword"; and with Mr. L.G. Pine⁴, who also offers "like a lion". Obviously, the person who chose to create a coat of arms out of thin air based their premise on a minority opinion. More likely, they simply failed to pursue the matter further.

I checked some of the standard sources describing coats of armor (Fox-Davies⁵, Fairbairn's⁶, and Debrett's⁷ among others) and found no trace of such arms. I did, to my surprise, find one person who used leeks as a part of his crest; that most, if not all, Llewellyn arms are fairly modern grants; and that the 'F' variations of the surname Llewellyn are no longer in use. Certainly, there was no indication that a family with a surname practically unique in North America for 300 years, and descended from yeoman farmers in their beginnings on this continent, had any reason to petition for or be granted an achievement of arms.

This was a minor lack of ethics as far as I was concerned, and I wrote an article outlining my findings in greater detail in the newsletter. Then, last year, I was contacted by another member of the family, Mr. Philip D. Flewelling of Raymond, New Hampshire. Mr. Flewelling sent material he had received by post advertising *The Amazing Story of the Flewellings in America* by Sharon Tate of Copley, Ohio. What I found amazing was that someone had put together a book on the family, even though a hundred years of research by family members still was inadequate to properly outline the history and genealogy of the family. The advertisement promised to tell how the Flewelling family got its name, of an early Flewelling coat of arms "which ancient archives reveal is over 600 years old", and a "fully documented Flewelling Directory." Obviously, this was pure balderdash, and I detected a ring of familiarity to the advertisement. I immediately warned my subscribers not to have anything to do with this offer, and proceeded to investigate further. Rumor had it that Sharon Taylor was dishonest, and the



CERTIFICATE OF AUTHENTICITY

This Certifies That _____ living at _____

_____ is the distinguished

owner of _____ THE AMAZING STORY OF THE FLEWELLINGS IN AMERICA. _____

No. _____ 48 _____

Signed and Attested to by the Publisher

This _____ day of _____ A.D. 19 84

Alison Taylor



A 'Certificate of Authenticity' such as this one is also part of the package. All it certifies is that you 'own' a copy of the book listed.

Connecticut Society of Genealogists, Inc. even found it advisable to issue a bulletin in September and October of 1983 advising:

BEWARE: Please use discretion when receiving information and offers from Beatrice Bayley, Sharon Taylor, Jenny, and now a gentleman. Their offer does not help you in tracing your ancestry. It is simply a list of names and addresses from telephone directories. The cost of those names is expensive at almost \$30 per book.

This is pretty much the conclusion I had reached from the advertisement. But to be fair, I contacted Sharon Taylor and asked if the book was still available—even though the ordering deadline had passed. I received an order form with a note from 'Mary' saying it was still available—for considerably more than \$30 in Canadian funds. I ordered a copy that I might more fairly judge the work, and it duly arrived.

It was an obvious word-processor computer printout with a vinyl cover on which was a caricature of a lion rampant. With it came a certificate of authenticity indicating that a total of 48 Flewellings of of 411 had been foolish enough to purchase the book. The certificate had perforations indicating mass production.

Also with the book was a paper entitled "About Your Purchase . . .". It described the book as a product of ". . . pooling the research, knowledge and talent of innumerable skilled individuals . . .". Chapter 1 (pp. 5-8) is called "Where Our Ancestors Came From", and contains historical generalities of no use to any Flewelling, nor to anyone else. Chapter 2—"How the Flewelling Family Got Its Name and What the Name Means" (pp. 9-13), contains little of practical value. A mundane overview of the origin of surnames mentions (again) that Flewelling means "son of Llewellyn", and points to one variant spelling of Flewelling. This misses completely those members of the same family who use variations such as Flewwelling, Fluellen, Flewwelin, and Fleuelling; not to mention a host of other spellings still in use.

Chapter 3, entitled "How An Early Flewelling Ancestor Was Granted a Coat of Arms" (pp. 14-23), contains a poorly conceived and misleading outline of heraldry. The atrocity used on the advertisement for the scroll with the coat of arms which Mrs. Foskett had received was repeated, with the bastardization of the heraldic terminology intact. On page 16 is the line "The Flewelling name is intertwined with heraldry and history . . .". Complete nonsense. The name Flewelling is not connected with heraldry in any way that is reputable. Chapter 4, "The Flewelling Population in the United States" (pp. 24-25), tells us that there are Flewellings in 36 states, 79 of them in Maine (next to New Brunswick where the Loyalist branches first settled—but Taylor does not mention that, leading one to doubt the 'research, knowledge and talent' of the 'many' individuals involved in compiling the book). It also says the name is found 411 times in telephone directories. Chapter 5, "How to Find Your Flewelling Ancestors" (pp. 26-39), contains some general and fairly suitable advice on research. However, the company recommends itself as a supplier of genealogical supplies. One particularly bad suggestion involves putting a coat of arms on the cover of any book you write. Unless you possess an authentic achievement of arms yourself, this is a particularly crude thing to do. A list of addresses on where to write for birth certificates and vital statistics is included.



Here is a picture of me holding
a copy of my own fascinating book.
Since I cannot produce extra
copies after the scheduled publishing
date, remember to place your
order today. Regards,
Sharon

This scene, printed on a postcard, is part of the 'come on' in the Halbert's direct-mail advertising package for each of its books. It purports to be a photo of "Sharon Taylor". The script on the back of the card urges prompt ordering.

21 October, 1985

Sharon L. Taylor,
2850 Copley Road,
Copley, Ohio,
U.S.A., 44321

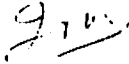
Dear Sharon,

I received today, copies of your form letter and order form for your book, "The Amazing Story of the Flewellings in America", from a cousin of mine. Since I am a member of that family, and have been actively engaged in genealogical research on the Flewellings, I was deeply interested. I was also dismayed to learn that I had missed the pre-publication date of June 8, 1983. Nevertheless, I am writing to learn if there are any copies available.

I have organized a number of other researchers in Canada and the United States from diverse branches of the family, and write and distributed a newsletter devoted to sharing and discussing the genealogy of the Flewelling and allied families. Since others might also be interested in the book, I would like to be in a position to review it, and possibly recommend it to others. This newsletter is also deposited in the Provincial Archives of New Brunswick. Since many Flewellings are descended from those families which settled in that province 200 years ago, researchers often refer to them for information. Since another cousin is assistant archivist there, they are generally referred to me.

While I am somewhat of a bibliophile, I am more interested in the contents of the book, rather than which numbered copy I can get. Also, if there are some copies left, I would like to ask that I might be able to place copies of your letter and order form in the newsletter.

Sincerely,



Thomas Murray wrote these letters to Halbert's--the first to obtain a copy of the book, the second to outline his objections to it. He regards the book, as would any serious genealogist, as worthless.

20 March, 1984

Halbert's Inc.,
2659 Ira Road,
Cath. Cris,
L. S. A. 44210

Dear Mr Taylor,

Yesterday, I received the copy of, "The amazing story of the Flewellings in America." While I did not expect a historical or genealogical work outlining the Flewellling family as such. The only useful piece of information in the book are the facts that there are 411 families listed in directories, that they live in 36 States, and that 79 of them live in Maine; and this is useless as a statistical summation of the family, as it fails to take into account the hundreds of families in Canada.

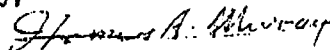
While the genealogical advice might be of some use to a beginner, I have cheaper and more reliable texts already. As for the "heraldry", I feel that a spurious acknowledgment of arms which suggests that a Flewellling married his mother is misleading and useless; not to mention, in extremely questionable taste.

The directory of Flewellings in the United States can serve little purpose. Those who declined to purchase your book are unlikely to be sufficiently interested to correspond with a serious genealogist; and those who did purchase the book will most likely be unwilling to trust me enough to answer any queries I send them. Fortunately, I had made contact with several of the persons named before the book was published, and I will now have to rely on word-of-mouth to make people aware of my work.

I find it interesting that of all the works defining surname meanings and origins that you should quote the most misleading reference to the name, Flewellling, that Burdley meant in using "son of Llewellyn" in reference to Flewellling, was that the Welsh name use of surnames later than other peoples in Europe. Prior to the period when they began using surnames, the Welsh identified themselves by their lineage. A person could be, for example, Rhys ap Ilewellyn ap Iwyll, ap Owain of Brecon. Such a person, when entering England, would call himself Rhys Llewellyn in keeping with local convention. Thus, the kindest interpretation that can be put on Bradley's statements that both "Llewellyn" and "Flewellling" meant that, at some point, a person had as an ancestor, a Llewellyn.

I realize that the Flewellings are little known, and it is extremely difficult to properly understand their more than three centuries history in North America. Perhaps you were more successful with other families, and able to give valuable advice and information; but, in this case, I am afraid the book is worthless as a book on the Flewellling family. However, should you ever wish to seriously publish a book on the family, I would be most willing to examine and comment on it.

Sincerely,



Thomas A. Murray

Chapter 6, "Tools of Genealogy" (pp.40-45), is essentially an advertisement for the company's own family sheets, lineage charts, and questionnaires. Chapter 7 (pp. 48-82), "The Jargon of Genealogy", contains definitions of terms and abbreviations, many of which have little to do with genealogy. Chapter 8, "Resources for Tracing Your Family Tree" (pp. 63-64), mentions a few genealogical texts, and gives the addresses of some major archives and libraries.

Chapter 9, "A Director of Flewelling Households in the United States (p. 65, remaining pages unnumbered), contains 42 pages of extracts from telephone and other directories. The first 65 pages of this book contains little of use to a genealogist which could not be obtained more cheaply, in greater detail, and more reliably elsewhere. Indeed, there may be a reason to suspect that the bulk of the material has been lifted from second-rate sources and credit not given. The very few fragments that relate directly to the Flewelling family itself are mostly misleading. The work itself is far from being a high quality book based on the work of experienced professionals--but is simply a printout with the name Flewelling, a few numbers, and a most spurious coat of arms inserted. The directory is out of date, and at least one person in it changed his residence from that listed to another at least two years ago.

Taylor is cautious, however. If you are not satisfied with the book, you may return it within 30 days and get a refund. The accompanying sheet of paper states:

"We do not wish to imply that we have traced any individual's lineage or family history."

The claims made in the advertising brochure are, I believe, definitely misleading. The work is claimed to be a "fully documented" directory (it isn't documented at all); of a 600-year-old coat of arms (obvious nonsense); including a chapter on the source of the name (the only reference used was erroneous); of a limited edition, collectable book (a book is not allowed to contain advertising to be properly so-called); which *had* to be ordered by 8 June 1983, and of "(i)mportant but little known facts about the Flewelling population in the United States"--all claims that are simply not honored.

Where I was prepared to comment on the historical and genealogical features relating to the Flewelling family, my knowledge was unneeded. There is nothing to comment on. The book contains absolutely nothing of value except, perhaps, the directory--which covers only a small part of the family in the United States (the U.S. is *not* 'North America'), completely ignoring the numerous branches of the family in Canada.

It's not as if the book was not what I suspected it would be--so why make a fuss? Persons involved in genealogical research know the thrill of finding each piece of information; of tracking down and identifying individuals; of learning something about their family and about themselves; and of working to put together a portrait of their family which they can give to those they love. Imagine the eagerness with which researchers would approach such an offer if they knew no better. Picture their anticipation as they await the arrival of their own family history. All the people in the directory are people I may wish to contact in the future. But Sharon Taylor has created a barrier of suspicion and distrust which

did not exist before--a barrier I must now overcome in order to continue my own, legitimate work. Sharon Taylor has created discomfort for me and others by the pursuit of money by less than honorable means--and I truly resent this.

Tracing a family history is difficult enough without people like Sharon Taylor mucking up waters which are already less than clear. People must be informed about such persons as Sharon Taylor and hopefully, those who prey on the naivete and eagerness of others will be driven out of business. It does not speak well of the United States Postal Service that she and Halbert's have been allowed to continue such practices as selling fake coats of arms and pitiful family books for so long.

Such people anger me, and I wish to instill in others a similar rage. Learn what you can by yourself or from reputable persons. Be informed before you have any dealings with anyone who offers the difficult-to-acquire too cheaply. The words 'heraldry' and 'coat of arms' in any advertising brochure should be instant tip-offs to the probability that what is offered is less than worthwhile--*unless* you are certain the source is impeccable--such as a heraldry society or a publisher with a reputation for knowledge about things heraldic. If there are armigerous persons in your family, chances are you will already know about it. If you don't, it was probably so long ago it doesn't matter anyway. Moreover, you would need to prove lineal descent in the male line before you could honorably use even a variation of any such arms.

I wonder what Sharon Taylor did for the Smith family in *The Amazing Story of the Smiths in America*?

NOTES

1. Bardsley, Charles Waering, *Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames*, Genealogical Publishing Co., Baltimore, Maryland, 1967, p. 292. On p. 490, Bardsley gives the same definition of Llewellyn. It is hard to imagine how "Llewellyn" could mean "son of Llewellyn".
2. Harrison, Henry, *Surnames of the United Kingdom*, Genealogical Publishing Company, Baltimore, Maryland, 1969, p. 280. 3. Barber, Rev. Henry, *British Family Names*, London, England, 1903, republished by Gale Research Co., Book Tower, Detroit, 1968, p. 187.
4. Pine, L.G., *The Story of Surnames*, Country Life Ltd., London, England, 1965, p. 98. 5. Fox-Davies, Arthur, *Armorial Families: A Directory of Gentlemen of Coat-Armour*, Vol. 2, reprinted by Charles E. Tuttle Co., Rutland, Vermont, 1970. 6. *Fairbairn's Book of Crests of the Families of Great Britain and Ireland*, Baltimore, Maryland, 1968, 4th edition.
7. *Debrett's Peerage and Baronetage*, London, England, 1980.

The 1984 English Genealogical Congress

By Althea Douglas

Frequently we mention genealogical gatherings being held in various parts of the world, but rarely do we get reports on them from Canadians who may have attended. This report from Althea Douglas on the recent English Genealogical Congress is, however, a welcome change of pace and will, we hope, stimulate more family researchers whose roots are in England to take the plunge in 1985, buy a ticket, and go. Our thanks to Althea for a first-rate job of reporting.

In May 1984, attending the fourth triennial English Genealogical Congress in York seemed like a good excuse for visiting Yorkshire in September, and the initial registration fee (£10.00) was low enough to write off if things didn't work out. The fee went off, I made a tentative flight booking, and in July when the final registration form arrived I sent a further £145.00 to cover accomodation at Alcuin College, the University of York, from 3 to 8 September, the banquet, and two excursions. At under £30 per day, including all meals (and very large, very good meals they were), as well as two receptions and an evening's entertainment, it was a bargain.

Add to this 17 lectures by top-notch professional historians, academics, archivists and writers, the opportunity to meet fellow genealogists from many parts of the world, and I was amazed that more people did not take advantage of it. There were about 110 in residence and another dozen or so from the York area.

Sponsored jointly by the Society of Genealogists, London, and the Institute of Heraldic and Genealogical Studies, there was, of course, an impressive list of Very Important People who were "Officers of the Congress", but the credit for excellent planning and organization must go to the members of the Executive Committee, who were always in the background making things work.

The chairman of the Committee was B. Fitzgerald-Moore, Miss Stella Colwell was the organizer, responsible for the smooth and efficient day-to-day running of events, and many of the most experienced and knowledgeable members of the two societies chaired sessions or acted as stewards. In the informal atmosphere of the Congress it was quite possible to eat breakfast with Rouge Dragon Pursuivant, drink coffee with Major R.M. Collins, and discuss the day's speakers with Norry and Ulster King of Arms over sherry.

A.J. Camp, Director of the Society of Genealogists, chaired several sessions, gave an intriguing paper and mounted an even more fascinating exhibit that illustrated the wide variety of documents and manuscripts, printed sources and ephemera that may be found when tracing the life of an ancestor.

As the emphasis in writing history has shifted from kings, battles and politics to social and intellectual themes and demographic studies, so genealogical studies have moved from medieval visitaions and the attendant heraldry of noble blood, to family history and how to interpret the records of individuals.

The theme of the Congress, "What Life Was Like", encouraged the lecturers to explore the sources of such records and recount some of their findings. They asked their listeners to think about the past and the people they were researching. "Were they people just like ourselves, in fancy dress and less sanitary houses?" Or must we

recognize that "The past is a foreign country — they do things differently there." Whichever conclusion seemed closer to the truth, the point was made again and again that "The Past" is not a static society that acted and thought like the late Victorians however far back you go. Rather, you must expect constant change not only in fashions of dress, but in fashions of thinking, social attitudes and values.

After R. Samuel, Tutor in Social History at Ruskin College, Oxford, unexpectedly presented a paper on "The British National Character" instead of his scheduled topic "The Victorian Middle Class", it became something of a Congress joke for speakers to change the title of their paper without notice.

Several followed the lead of Miss S.J. MacPherson, Archivist-in-charge of Westmorland Record Office, who limited her subject by modifying the title to read "*Some Records of Childhood*". Reasonable enough, for her talk concentrated on school records from the latter half of the 19th century, generated for the Board of Education, the Log Book, Admission Registers, School Portfolios, etc. She pointed out that in addition to providing a vivid picture of the schools, scholars and teachers, such records sometimes supply dates and names that might be missing in more common sources.

The Congress opened on Monday evening with an address by S. Ellis, "They Wrote As They Spoke: Speech in the Past". A principal fieldworker for the English Dialect Survey in the 1950s, he regaled us with some tales of early oral historians when recordings were still made by cutting grooves in discs. His theme, however, was a warning to anyone using written records to be aware of regional variants of pronunciation that when written down phonetically may result in unexpectedly curious spellings.

Tuesday morning opened with a talk by Dr. J.R. Ravensdale on "Where Our Ancestors Lived", a slide-illustrated survey of the development of "vernacular" housing and some of his work in the archaeology of standing structures. There followed Miss MacPherson on "Some" school records, R.J. Malden on the records of "Some Apprentices and Freemen — a York Study", and R.G. Wilson, whose paper on "Merchants and Businessmen in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries" turned out to be a discussion of how he went about gathering material for a history of the brewing firm of Greene King in Bury St. Edmunds. Although the firm's origins went back to 1798, the letters and documents from the first ninety years of operation had been sacrificed to the Salvage Drives of the Hitler War. Such accounts as had been written in the late 19th century were almost entirely fictional, and his description of how he tracked down the facts and the many and varied sources he used must have provided new ideas for every researcher in his audience.

Dr. D.M. Vincent of the University of Keele opened the Wednesday session with a paper entitled "To Inform My Family and the World : The Use of Working Class Autobiograph". Surprisingly, there are enough such works to warrant a critical annotated bibliography which Dr. Vincent has co-edited. He pointed out that literacy was fairly common; in most 19th century families some member could usually read and write. These working class authors, however, rarely trace their ancestry further back than to grandparents, and where they do dwell on family it is usually to the extended network of aunts, uncles, and cousins who provided help and support when trouble overwhelmed a family. Lucky the descendant who possesses, or comes upon such a document.

R. Samuel's unexpected talk on "The British National Character" followed.

Reading between the lines, he did in fact say a lot about the beliefs and perceptions of the Victorian Middle Class, but the shift in emphasis disconcerted many listeners, not to mention the chairman of the session, P.L. Dickinson (Rouge Dragon Pursuivant of Arms) who had to extemporize his commentary and thanks. Though entertaining, it was probably one of the least valuable papers.

Wednesday and Friday afternoons were given over to a variety of tours to nearby museums, stately homes, or the city of York. The only difficulty was in making a choice between three equally tempting excursions each day. Tuesday evening's reception had concluded with a joyful performance of Morris Dances, Mining Songs and Clog Dances by the Green Ginger troupes. Wednesday evening was devoted to "A Celebration" of the College of Arms and its 500th anniversary by Lt. Col. Sir Colin Cole, Garter Principal King of Arms, and J.P. Brooke-Little, Norry and Ulster King of Arms, who gave an informal account of the College's activities with anecdotes about the hazards of heraldic offices.

Thursday brought four solid sessions devoted to the professions: Dr. E.J. Evans on "The English Clergyman in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries: Sources, Attitudes and Perspectives"; Mrs. M. Pelling on "The Patient's Choice: Identifying Medical Practitioners"; D.K. Smurthwaite's slide-illustrated "Life of a Soldier in the British Army" and N.A.M. Rodgers of the Public Record Office whose "Life in the Royal Navy, 1660-1914" served to whet his listener's appetites for his latest publication *Naval Records for Genealogists*.

After dinner on Thursday we move into the past. A reception at the Castle Museum in York was held in Kirkgate, where a complete 19th century street of shops has been recreated. Looking down through a window from one of the period rooms onto the cobble-stones, with the illusion of gas-light, the handsome cab outside the toy shop seemed to have just stopped for a fare.

Friday morning again took us into the past. Dr. J. West told about "Town, Manor and the Alternative Society" as found in Manor Court Rolls and other medieval records. Such very old manuscripts are for the most part translated, published and indexed, and contain many thousands of family names. Anyone care to claim descent from "Gilbert Fathead Stepson"? Nevertheless, a study of such Rolls shows that in most communities a change of population (i.e. family names) occurs every three-quarters of a generation.

While the official records attempt to preserve an impression of a stable and structured social system, the facts indicate that Medieval England was a more complex, more fluid and more mobile society than the text books suggest. Violence was taken for granted, as was drunkenness, for beer was the common drink. Quoting wonderfully lively accounts, Dr. West pointed out that in reporting disputes the Scribes seemed to relish bad language, writing it out in full — and in English, for it was largely untranslatable into the legal Latin.

Mrs. Jane Cox of the Public Record Office gave an equally lively account of "Family Life and Neighbourliness in Seventeenth Century England" based on the records of the Consistory Court of the Bishop of London, a Church court where a Londoner, who felt her (or his) morals had been called into question by a loose-mouthed or argumentative neighbour could take that neighbour to court. Here the words of the street were solemnly written down and give us a picture of lower-middle class Londoners, living in overcrowded lodgings, overflowing into the shops and stalls open to the street, still drinking beer as their accepted beverage,

and perhaps because of this, quarreling and arguing for the entertainment of future researchers.

Saturday morning Dr. B. English gave a clear and lucid explanation of "Strict Settlements", the legal technique of ensuring property could not be disposed of by dissolute heir, but descended in the family. For the first time I felt I understood just how estates were "entailed".

The final paper was by A.J. Camp. "Genealogical Problems in Interpreting Contemporary Accounts" turned out to be a detective story, based on a single late 18th century autobiography *The Memoirs of Janetta*. His attempt to check the genealogical data given in this tale of misfortune and to determine how much was fact, how much fiction, and how much simply poor memory, ranged over a variety of sources and records. His methodical research turned up red herrings and dead ends. Inspired guesswork and lucky finds led to new clues, but we will have to wait for the Congress papers to be published to know his final conclusions. Alas, time ran out, the final lunch was being served, there were trains to catch, and the Congress ended. As I was saying good-bye and thanking some of the committee, what I really wanted to say was "Please sir, I want some more."

CLAPP FAMILY BIBLE RECORDS

These were found in Scrapbook Collection Mu 2626, No. 61, at the Public Archives of Ontario in a folder of Clapp material, a birth record from a family bible. There is also a picture of Philip Clapp on the back of which is written: "Philip Clapp born at Milford in Prince Edward County and died in Harriston, Wellington County, Ontario."

Philip Clapp was born 19 Oct 1792
Melinda Clapp was born 1 Oct 1799
Nancy Clapp was born 19 Oct 1819
Sarah Clapp was born 21 Dec 1822
Philip Clapp was born 5 July 1827
Nancy Ann Kelly was born 16 Mar 1830
David Philip Clapp was born 23 May 1849
John Strachan Clapp was born 29 Apr 1851
William Allen Clapp was born 6 Apr 1853
Robert Edwin Clapp was born 12 Feb 1855
Benjamin Lay Clapp was born 17 Mar 1857

Philip Clapp and Nancy Ann Kelly were lawfully joined in marriage 16 Aug 1848.

Have you a Huguenot in your background?

By Sally Lomas

One branch of my mother's family is named, "LeLacheur". Family tradition — and even a written account found among my mother's papers — said that the LeLacheurs came to Prince Edward Island from Guernsey in 1806. But there were no names of towns or parishes or churches or dates other than the date of immigration included. I can recall as a child asking about the name, "LeLacheur". It was spelled for me, but I was assured that it was not French. The family was from Guernsey, and Guernsey belonged to England. Another branch of my mother's family, the Hawkinses, also came from Guernsey, and they were, it was affirmed, all English.

In 1982 while on a visit to Halifax, my mother's brother turned over to me a letter from the United States from someone looking for his "Hawkins" line. My uncle, a Hawkins, was not interested. It did not appear to me that our family was related, but I felt that I should reply. How many letters do we write to which we never receive a reply? It turned out to be a "shot in the dark" in an unexpected way. The gentleman replied, agreeing that our Hawkinses were not of the same line, but he in turn advised me about Mrs. Marion Turk's book, *The Quiet Adventures in Canada*, in which were listed some of my LeLacheur relatives.

Needless to say I sent for the book — for it had dates. I then took another "shot in the dark" — I wrote St. Peter's Port (one of eleven parishes in Guernsey), and not only received confirmation of the dates but further, found that all those LeLacheurs who emigrated in 1806 had French Christian names, and the record in Guernsey for them was in French. My great-great-grandmother Harriet had become great-great-grandmother Henriette.

One wonders how these details get lost. Or is it deliberate? After all, once they had arrived in Prince Edward Island, all the LeLacheurs anglicized their names, and those siblings born after the emigration received English names. I have since, however, learned that the "cousins" in Avondale, Nova Scotia evidently referred to their grandmother, (my great-great-grandmother Harriet) as being French. But I had never heard this.

In the meantime, in the course of searching for another name (which I might add is so far only known from slips of paper written by my mother's aunt in Boston), I joined the Huguenot Society of Canada — around the end of 1982. You can imagine my thrill when the October, 1983 issue of the *Huguenot Trails* appeared and there on page five was an article about the LeLacheur family of P.E.I. — my LeLacheurs! It stated that the LeLacheurs were originally Huguenots from Normandy.

Another "shot in the dark" had paid off. This article is obviously not for the experienced, dedicated researcher; this is a story for the beginners — and those who like to get lucky! With a lot of luck I had gone from English in Guernsey to Huguenots from Normandy. Now I'm looking for places and dates in Normandy.

This leads me to suggest to all with French names who do not think that they are

French, that they should think again. They should also consider the possibility of a Huguenot in their background. We, of the Huguenot Society, on the eve of the 300th anniversary of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes (which spelled the death knell for religious freedom in France at the time), hope that people in general, and perhaps especially genealogists, will become more aware of this group of Protestants who left their homeland and dispersed to the colonies and there integrated with the English-speaking colonists, almost totally losing their ethnic identity. I hope that you, like me, will discover a Huguenot in your background.

FRONTENAC COUNTY WILLS

Abraham Peterson of Fredericksburgh (twp, Lennox & Addington Co, Ont.)

wife (not named)
grandsons (all sons of Nicholas)
 Abraham
 Samuel
 Henry
daughter Sophia Peterson
grandson Daniel Pringle
grandson Peter Loist (Loyst)
grandsons Martin, John, Henry, Abraham Loist
daughter Catherine Peterson
daughter Margaret Peterson
Ann Peterson

Will made 19 March 1823

Bemsley Peters Sr., of Kingston

wife Ann, 5 shillings
eldest son John Samuel, 1 shilling
youngest son Bemsley Jr., 1 shilling
daughters Ann, Clarinda, Desdemona, Martha, 1 shilling each
to my housekeeper Christiana Cook all my real and personal estate.
 200 acres Con. 2, Kingston twp.
 200 acres Con. 3, York twp.
Christiana Cook, Executrix

Will made 29 June 1798.
He was dead by 11 October 1798

Peter Quackenbush of Fredericksburgh

brother John, Lot 4, Con. 3, Fredericksburgh
brother James
brother Rynard
brother Barnard
and sisters not named

Will made 12 April 1850

A genealogical quandary partly solved

By Arnold W. Nethercott

"The title of this piece originates from an article by CANADIAN GENEALOGIST contributing editor J.E. McAndless," writes Arnold Nethercott. "It was entitled 'A genealogical quandary', and was published in *Families*, the journal of the Ontario Genealogical Society, Vol. 16, No. 1, 1977, in which Mr. McAndless discussed traditions in his wife's family, concerning the Springer and Munson families. It has been suggested that another story on the Springers would be too narrow, eliciting little interest, even though it does deal with a United Empire Loyalist family in this bicentennial year for Ontario and New Brunswick. My personal correspondence, however, indicates there is still a lot of interest in the myths and traditions of the Springer family. It is hoped that some of these myths and misconceptions can be laid to rest through the publishing of this article." The author invites queries and solicits additional information, and is willing to share the results of his research with anyone who cares to send him a SASE. His address is 1460 Limberlost Road, U-24, London, Ontario, N6G 2C6.

Reading the Springer family traditions, as detailed in Jim McAndless' original article, was like hearing them all over again from my own father, who was descended from David and Margaret (Oliver) Springer, via their youngest daughter, Keziah. Shirley McAndless is descended from Keziah's youngest brother, Benjamin. It seemed to me, as it must seem to so many Springer descendants, that there must be some truth to such family traditions when they have come down in so many lines of the original couple's descendants. David and Margaret had 84 grandchildren, so the traditions were passed down in more than 80 separate lines in the third generation alone.

From *Genealogies of the First Settlers of Albany*, by Jonathon Pearson, 1872, we know that David Springer married Margarita (sic) Oliver on 26 October 1754. Much searching in early church records of Kingston, Kinderhook, Poughkeepsie, Long Island, all of New York, adjacent Connecticut, north New Jersey, northeastern Pennsylvania, etc., has failed to turn up a baptism for David Springer, but assuming that he was at least as old as his bride, he might be expected to have been born in 1735 or earlier, for the same source states that Margarita Oliver, daughter of Richard Oliver and Martha Bennewe (probably Benoit), was baptized on 9 July 1735. This data for Margarita/Margaret contradicts the traditional story (see *Families*) that she was born in Paris, France, and that she was subsequently abandoned by her first husband. Usually such a tradition has a grain of truth in it; in this case, please note that Margarita's mother, Martha, had a French or Huguenot surname. Was that the reason for the traditional story about the abandoned French bride? Having established that Margarita/Margaret was a native-born American, let us turn back to David.

Pearson's *Genealogies*, under the heading "Springers", shows that a Dennis (Daniel) and Mary Springer were parents of Abigail, baptized 12 January 1737/38; Dennis, baptized 10 September 1738; and Benjamin, baptized 14 June 1740. So we have established that there was a Springer family in the Albany area, about

the time David would have been born, or at least shortly after. The same source indicates that there were two other Springer families, who might have been David's parents, namely a J. and A. Springer, and a Hendrik and Frena Springer.

Let us now return to David and Margaret. The same book lists a baptism for a Maria on 8 March 1761. In 1873, Person wrote *Genealogies of the First Settlers of Schenectady*, and on page 174, there is the following entry:

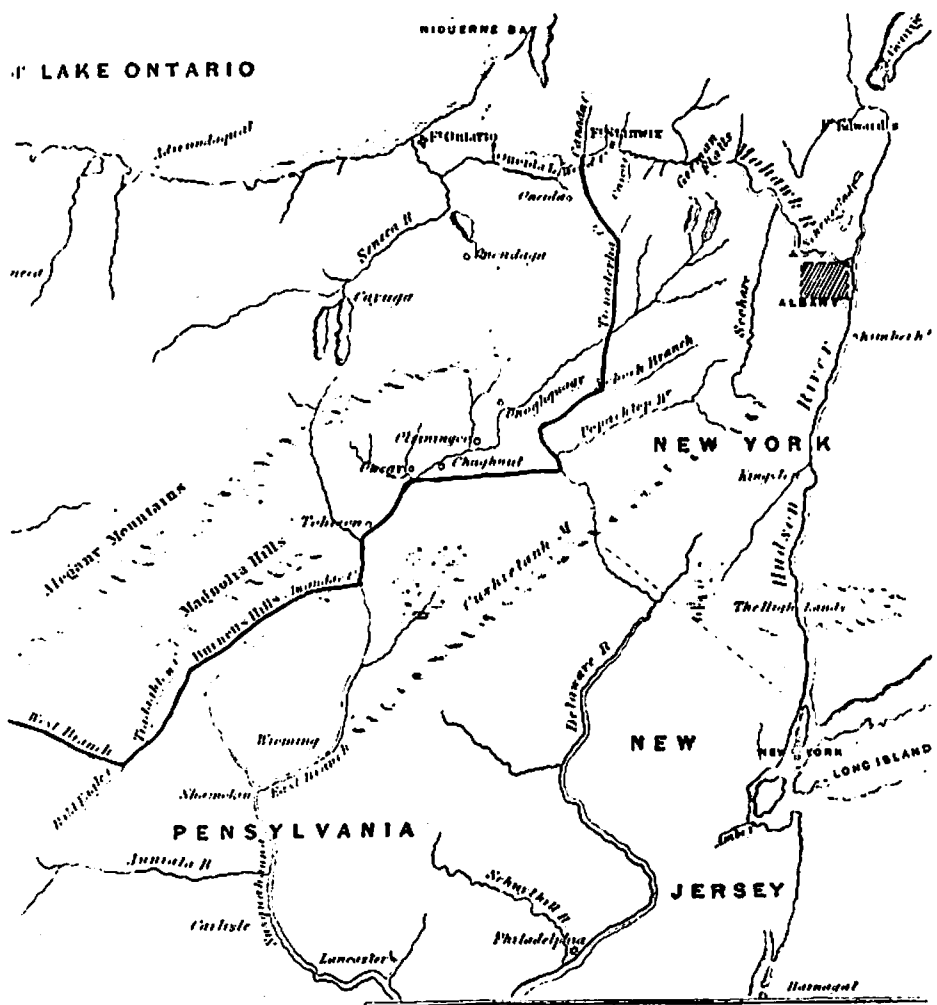
SPRINGER

1. DAVID, and Margaret Oliver. ch. bp. Marytje, 1671, m. Willem Carol; Dannis, Jan. 15. 1764; Martha, April 6, 1766; Rachel, Sept. 4, 1768; John, March 13, 1771; Henderikje, May 10, 1775; Cezia (sic), May 13, 1777."

Students of the Springer family history will note that Richard, David and Margaret's oldest son, and Benjamin, their youngest son and forebear of Shirley McAndless, are missing from the family lineup for which we have documented baptisms. Richard is supposed to have been born 21 August 1758, and baptized by an Episcopalian priest, a friend of the family, in 1759, which would account for his baptism not being among those listed for the Albany and Schenectady Dutch Reformed Churches. Benjamin's baptism seems somehow to have been omitted from a church record, but analysis of the dates listed above indicates a gap between John and Henderikje, which is probably where Benjamin's birth fits in, and which would make his birth year c1773. In support of this theory, it will be noted that Margaret's petition for land in 1793 lists Benjamin, which was probably because he was still a minor at the time.

Now let us go back to the children's names: Richard, Mary, Dannis/Daniel, Martha, Rachel, John, Benjamin, Henderikje, and Keziah. Can we assume that Richard was named for Margaret's father, Richard Oliver? And Mary for David's assumed mother, 'Mary' Springer? And then Dannis/Daniel for David's assumed father? And finally, Martha, for Martha (Benoit) Oliver? We are on reasonably safe ground for Richard and Martha, at least; but we lack proof of David's baptism and the names of his parents. What about the family tradition that David was the grandson of Carl Christopherson Springer, progenitor of the Delaware Swedish-American Springer family? In *Crane Hook on the Delaware*, written by Jeanette Eckmann and published for the Delaware Swedish Colonial Society, Carl Christopherson Springer's biography and background are thoroughly exposed in Chapters seven and eight. The family's racial origin was German, not Dutch, as some traditions have it. As Carl's second name indicates (in the Swedish manner), his father was Christopher Springer (1592-1699), a native of Lamstedt, Hannover. A quick check on the history of that area of Germany (the low-lying land between the Weser and Elbe deltas) will provide a plausible reason for Springer's migration to Stockholm. The Archbishopric of Bremen, which included the aforementioned area of Germany, was awarded to Sweden at the end of the Thirty Years' War in 1648.

The Moses C. Springer genealogy of the Springer family (1881) has been thoroughly debunked by OGS's Honorary vice-president, Milton C. Rubincam, F.A.S.G., in "The Springer Genealogy: A Critical Review," in the *American Genealogist*, vol. 19, no. 2 (1942), pp. 91-98. Mr. Rubincam criticized the 'genealogy' on the following five points:



M A P
of the PROVINCES of the
PROTESTANT COLONIES
with the Boundary Line established
Between them and the Indians at the Treaty
held by S. Will. Johnson at P^l. Stanwic in Nov^r.
1768.

Map of 1768 showing proximity of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Cross-hatched area near Albany is where Battle of Normanskill took place.

1. Louis the Bearded's paternity;
2. "Christoph Louis, Count Springer of Waldenburg";
3. the American immigrants;
4. Mr. Springer's authorities; and
5. the Springer coat of arms.

In the fashion of many 19th century genealogists, Moses Springer felt compelled to extend the Springer line back through the impossible-to-document steps of the Medieval and Dark Ages to Charlemagne. It is very possible that the Springers were descended from Charlemagne, but so were millions of other Europeans, via his three sons. To prove such an ascent would have been a real coup, but to do so would have required him to cite his sources in sufficient detail that other researchers could trace his steps. The previously-cited Jeanette Eckmann provides information on the siblings of Carl Christopherson which disproves Moses Springer's theory that there were three brother immigrants to America, namely Laurenz, Carl and Jacob. Eckmann clearly shows that Carl's brother, Laurenz, lived out his life in Stockholm. Nor was Mr. Rubincam able to find any clear evidence of Laurenz or Jacob being the progenitors of Springer lines as claimed by Mr. Springer. There was a Jacob Springer who owned land in Cape May and Burlington counties, New Jersey. He was a contemporary of Carl, but to date no one has been able to prove they were brothers. On the matter of the coat of arms, Mr. Rubincam points out that Mr. Springer had 'adopted' the arms of the Austrian Springers, while claiming descent from the Silesian Springers. The arms used by the Springer Heirs, Inc. were a *variation* of the Austrian Springer arms, the first and fourth quarters having a rearing stag facing the sinister side of the shield, whereas the proper Austrian arms (from Rietstap) have the stag facing dexter. The use of a nondescript coronet on the helmet is probably intended to indicate a noble lineage, but as Mr. Rubincam points out, the true counts of Waldenburg were not Springers, as claimed by Mr. Springer in his genealogy.

Next, let us deal specifically with the claimed descent for David from Carl Christopherson. Carl's first three children were girls, with another later in the family. Another Springer researcher has graciously provided me with copies of the Holy Trinity (Old Swedes') Church Foundation Inc., Wilmington, parish register — extracts of Springer entries throughout the 18th century. They were extracted by Mr. and Mrs. Courtland B. Springer, a true descendant of Carl Christopherson. These, when arranged by families, closely agree with second and third generations of the Wilmington Springers, as listed by Jessie Evelyn Springer in her 1959 genealogy *Charles Springer of Cranehook-on-the-Delaware, His Descendants and Allied Families*. His oldest son Charles had eleven children — seven daughters and four sons — none of them named David. However, there is a gap between baptisms for 1727 and 1731. The second son, Christopher, had nine children, three daughters and six sons; none was named David. The third son, John, was blind from birth, but married twice; he had two daughters by the first marriage, and two sons and a daughter by the second marriage, none named David. There is no indication from the church records that fifth and sixth sons, Israel and Andreas, were ever married. The second son, Joseph, had ten children, seven daughters and three sons, none named David. In fact, the first 'David Springer' baptism registered in the Holy Trinity register was in 1776. John is the only name which shows up in David's and Margaret's family, as well as in the

grandchildren of Carl Christopherson Springer.

The Christian names, Dannis, John and Bemjamin, do occur in the 17th-century Connecticut Springers and in 18th-century New Jersey Springers. The obituary for Col. Benjamin Springer (*London Free Press*, Tuesday, 27 February 1877), David's grandson, seems to infer that David was a native of Pennsylvania. The tombstone, erected to the memory of the Colonel's father Dannis/Daniel Springer in the Tiffany Cemetery, Delaware, Ontario by his son Richard, has on it the coat of arms for the State of Pennsylvania. This is certainly an area worth more detailed investigation, although no record of David's baptism has yet been found in Pennsylvania records. Eastern Pennsylvania is, of course, adjacent to New Jersey, so there may be a connection with the 18th-century New Jersey Springers, and perhaps even a collateral connection to the Swedish-American Springers, which may well account for the strong Springer family traditions mentioned above.

Militia lists and other historical sources make mention of David Springer (of Albany and Schenectady) several times in the years 1754 to 1775. The David Springer was listed as living in Schenectady in 1775. Nowhere is David listed as an ordained minister, nor is he listed in Weis' *The Colonial Clergy of the Middle Colonies—New York, New Jersey & Pennsylvania, 1682-1776*. This is not proof-positive that David was not a 'reverend', but it certainly casts an element of doubt on the claim. One of my correspondents has remarked, however, that if David were an itinerant lay preacher, it would have been a perfect cover for any clandestine activities he might have undertaken as a Butler's Ranger. Perhaps therein lies the basis for the tradition of his being a minister. In the light of David's oldest son's strong adherence to Methodism, and from what is known about the Methodists' use of lay preachers in those early times, it does seem entirely possible that David could have been a lay preacher for the Methodist Episcopalians.

Tradition also has it that David Springer was killed in his own backyard, in front of a son "David", by Patriot marauders rustling the family stock, and that this occurred in 1776. Still another states that this occurred at Poughkeepsie, New York. Keziah's/Cezia's baptism on 13 May 1777, in Schenectady, tends to refute the latter possibility. Further, my research has turned up mention in the *Minutes of the Schenectady Committee of Safety* of the capture of a Dirk Springer, amongst others, by the Rhode Island Militia, acting with some of the local militia, on 11 August 1777. It was not until I was sent the following material from a 1944 monograph by W.A. Brinkman, an official New York State historian for the Town of Guilderland, by one of my correspondents, however, that I had the answer:

"Battle of the Normanskill was Fought August 13, 1777 — The Battle of Normanskill — the engagement was called, occurred August 13, 1777 on the farm known as the Vosburgh farm below the French's Mill Dam in the Town of Guilderland, New York, and was waged between a number of Tories and the Schenectady Militia under command of Lieut. Colonel Jacob Schermerhorn., Mayor (sic) Swits and Captain Abijah Childs and forty Rhode Island troops. Casualties were confined to Tories and included the death of David Springer, their leader and the capture of thirteen prisoners."

These, according to the Schenectady Committee of Safety, were Nicholas Van



Above, tombstone to Daniel Springer, Tiffany Cemetery, Delaware, Ontario, erected by his son Richard. It bears the coat of arms of the State of Pennsylvania.



Left, plaque to the Battle of Normanskill in which David Springer, progenitor of the Springer family in Canada, was killed. Records on the date of the battle conflict: one says it took place on 11 August 1777; the other 13 August 1777.

Patten, Anthony Winne, Frederick Blessing, Jacob Mann, Peter Kelly, John Featherly, Bartholomew Van Alstyne, Francis Weaver, Nicholas Vroom, Dirk Springer and Isaac Wormer. (Note that there were only eleven listed.)

David Springer, the leader of the Normanskill Tories, was greatly feared by the patriots and may have been one of Burgoyne's most important spies. When the news reached Albany that he had been killed and the principal Tories along Normanskill imprisoned, there was great rejoicing.

John J. Schermerhorn, who was thirteen-and-a-half at the time, accompanied his father the Colonel, and gave the following account of this battle:

"On August 13, 1777, Lt. Col. Jacob Schermerhorn proceeded with a body of Schenectady Militia and forty Rhode Island Troops, in all one hundred men to the Normanskill to root up a Tory gathering at that place. The expedition was successful. David Springer, a noted royalist was killed, thirteen of his comrades captured, the remainder dispersed and confidence restored where all was in doubt and disaffection, without loss of a single man on the part of the Americans.

A sign erected near the site gives the date of the battle as 11 August 1777, so we have two dates for it. My own preference is for the official Minutes date, 11 August, with David possibly remaining alive until the 13th. From a romantic viewpoint, the 13th date is preferable, for it turns out that it was a Friday the 13th. In any case, whatever the date, it was supported by Margaret's statement that "... your Petitioner's late Husband ... lost his life in an attempt to Join the Army of General Burgoyne at Still Water accompanied by several other Loyalists having been overtaken and attacked by the Rebels in Superior Numbers ...". What is unaccountable, however, is the Committee of Safety's failure to mention the Tory casualty. As a suggestion, it may be that given the overwhelming superiority of the Patriot force versus the small band of Loyalists, David's death may have resulted from a lack of military discipline, and hence the Schenectady Committee of Safety was loath to make too much of it. This is only a theory, however, and cannot be proven or disproven at this late date. It is clear, however, that the Loyalists were figuratively, if not actually, in their own backyard, and that Dirk (a Dutch nickname for Richard or Dick) Springer was with his father when he was killed — thus accounting for the fictitious "David" witnessing his own father's killing.

Mr. McAndless raised the question in his article regarding Richard Springer's being an entitled UE in his own right, and not simply as the son of a UE, as was Mrs. McAndless' ancestor, Benjamin. Both Richard and his brother Daniel became Butler's Rangers, and so were entitled as UE's for their service with that provincial corps. John and Benjamin were too young to have participated in the Revolutionary War, so they drew land as sons of UE's, while Martha (Springer) Treanor, Rachel (Springer) Reynolds, Henrietta (Hendrikje Springer) Beasley, and Keziah (Springer) Lockwood drew land as daughters of UE Loyalists. Mary (known familiarly as Lucy Springer) Carol is not known to have come to Upper Canada, in spite of the fact that her mother included her name in the list of children for whom she was petitioning for land in 1793. Carol served with the Patriot forces during the war, so it is very probable there was a degree of estrangement between that couple and the rest of the family.

The final tradition, which should be laid to rest, is the tradition of the 'Springer fortune'. Eckman has a two-and-a-half-page expose of 'Springer Heirs' in *Crane Hook on the Delaware*. Essentially, the 'Springer Fortune' was only one of the many get-rich-quick schemes of the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the Lottario of its day. The 'heirs' spent considerable sums of money to register their claims and in researching their proofs of lineage. Regrettably, many were careless of facts, or worse, unscrupulous in the fabrication of false proofs. Casual examination of the Wilmington land transactions for the early 18th century will reveal Carl Christopherson's signature on many of the documents. This was taken as proof that he owned the land in question. He was quite well educated, and for several years was the lay reader at Holy Trinity when no minister was available. Carl's signature appears on the land transaction documents because he was signing for the church congregation, not for himself, although he was clearly a man of substance and had substantial holdings of land — land which passed properly, by testament, to his heirs.

That was the element of truth behind the tradition. As Eckman states, Judge William G. Whitely, of the Delaware courts, ably refuted the false claims as early as 1884 in the *Delaware Gazette*. Yet 'Springer Heirs' was still doing a booming business as late as the 1930s, and was not put out of business until dissolved in the Superior Court of Cook County, Illinois, by the action of the Illinois Attorney General, on 7 June 1937. Dreams and larceny both die hard!

In conclusion, I must state that I still find the traditions fascinating. I have, as I mentioned at the beginning, corresponded with more than a dozen Springer researchers, to many of whom I owe much for the material outlined here. I have gained much knowledge of the Canadian Springers, plus much on the numerous American branches. I have built extensive records, through half a dozen 'genealogies' on the Canadian branch, for at least two generations from David and Margaret which I am willing to share with anyone who cares to send a SASE. I sincerely hope this article will dispell some of the myths and misinformation about the Canadian Springers (which still seems to abound), as well as helping to encourage further research into who David's parents and ancestors were.

HERE AND THERE IN THE CENSUS

1861 Census, St. Patrick's Ward, Toronto, Ontario, p. 312, District 4. Tilby Booth, keeper in lunatic asylum, b England, 45, married, comment on type of house: "An attempt at a frame." Remarks: "As regards to religion I protest all denominations that I am acquainted with at the present time. Am looking for something that has the appearance of truth. Sunday 13 June 1861."

A guide to starting a family newsletter

By Robin Hilborn

Good advice from an editor who runs one of the neatest family newsletters we've seen — the Hilborn Family Journal. Robin Hilborn is also the editor and compiler of the Family Newsletter Directory, an extremely useful publication which we think every genealogist who's interested in one-name societies should own. For the expenditure of only a few dollars you will have a record of virtually every family newsletter in Canada, the U.S., and many in the U.K. (It's currently available from Generation Press for \$5 plus \$1 postage — for more details see the review in the "Strictly By The Book" section of this issue). If your family newsletter isn't listed in this excellent publication, it should be, and you can take steps to list it at no charge by writing to Robin at 16 - 42 Sources Boulevard, Pointe Claire, PQ, H9S 2H9. As for starting a family newsletter — read on. . .

Publishing one's own family history as a book or as a newsletter has become an increasingly popular pastime. For those thinking of starting a family newsletter, here is a guide to the business.

Many families and family organizations now publish a bulletin of the history and genealogy of one surname. There are at least 1,400 family newsletters in the U.S. alone. These newsletters form a thriving but little-known publishing industry.

Many surnames have two, three or more newsletters devoted to them. For example, if your name is Hayes, you can subscribe to *Hayes Maze* or *Hayes of America Herald*. The Harris family is covered by four newsletters, while the Johnsons have five and the Smiths can choose among ten, although at least two of them are defunct.

Before rushing out your first edition, check a list of newsletters to be sure you are not duplicating another's efforts. Of several lists of newsletters available, the most complete is *Hilborn's Family Newsletter Directory*: the third edition shows 1,509 newsletters, including 1,411 in the U.S., 28 in Canada and 61 in Britain. I have designed it both as a reference work for the genealogical researcher and as a guide for the person wishing to start a family newsletter.

If you do find another editor publishing about your family, you could become a contributor to his or her newsletter, or if you still want to publish your own, you could agree to divide up the family branches between you, thus avoiding duplication.

Getting subscribers

Now, how do you find subscribers? Can you get enough to break even?

If you have a family organization, there will already be a demand for a newsletter to communicate with the members. Your membership list becomes your mailing list.

What if you are working without an established organization? One answer is to advertise. Place a notice in one of the genealogical magazines, such as *Genealogical*

Helper (Box 368, Logan UT 84321), asking if anyone is interested in a "Watson Family Newsletter", for example, if your name is Watson.

Another way is to write directly to all the Watsons you can find in telephone directories. The directories must be no more than two years old, and preferably less, for the addresses to be current. Your local telephone company office will have only a limited collection of phone books. A better bet is to find a library with a good stock. An alternate source could be the "Phonefiche" by Bell and Howell. This is a version, on microfiche, of the white and yellow pages of directories in the U.S. Call an office of Bell and Howell for more information.

Once your list of name and addresses is drawn up, announce your first edition in a letter, inviting subscriptions. Better yet, send the first edition free to prospective subscribers. In 1978 I started *Hilborn Family Journal* this way, sending out 350 copies free and getting 70 subscribers initially, for a success rate of 20 per cent.

Hard work

Be forewarned that if you decide to launch your own newsletter, it will occupy most of your spare time. With a group of enthusiastic subscribers (100 to 200 is typical) you will have to cope with a flood of family group sheets, ancestor charts, census extracts, newspaper clippings, biographies, and photographs both old and new.

Though it is hard work, I enjoy turning this mass of information into presentable form in the *Journal*. It is just as well that the Hilborn family has a genealogist and other contributors to do the research; I don't think I could be both editor and researcher. I do have the advantage of working as an information officer for the federal government, so that my training in writing and editing comes in handy.

The rewards make it worthwhile — rewards such as a letter from the president of the Ontario (Canada) Genealogical Society, Mrs. Marjorie Simmons: "Your *Journal* is most enjoyable, and makes a non-Hilborn sorry not to be one of the farflung nominal clan. Your editorial hand has the magician's touch."

Starting up

Let's suppose you have decided to go ahead. The next question is, what do you call your newsletter? If you are serious about your work, I would recommend a title which is equally serious; avoid anything too catchy or flippant. Also avoid duplicating, by accident, the title of an existing newsletter. Check a list of newsletters; there are plenty of ideas for titles there.

Time to plan your first issue. One point often overlooked is properly identifying the newsletter. At a minimum, you should show the newsletter title, the month and year it was prepared, and your own name and address. You will also want to number it. I recommend a simple sequential numbering, like No. 22. If you use volume numbers, it makes reference complicated, like Vol. V, No. 4, pg. 6. You must make an index either at the end of each issue, or once a year, to make your newsletter a truly valuable research tool. Try to foresee what the references would look like. In *Hilborn Family Journal*, for example, 22-6 means No. 22, page 6.

Copyright

Don't forget the copyright line. In the U.S., to retain copyright protection under the Universal Copyright Convention you must mark your newsletter with a small

'c' in a circle, your name and the year of publication: © Mary Smith, 1984. In Canada you don't need to indicate that you hold the copyright. In either case, as the creator of your newsletter you automatically own the copyright — the right to publish, copy or reproduce your newsletter. If someone wants to turn your newsletter into a movie, the rights are yours to sell.

Format

You will have many decisions to make on format. As a guide, let me describe the typical family newsletter. It is composed of ten sheets of 8½-by-11-inch paper, printed on both sides, stapled down the left side. It appears quarterly, costs \$10 a year and reaches a couple hundred subscribers. Queries are always accepted and are usually free. There is no paid advertising; the family newsletter survives solely on subscriptions and (with luck) donations. It is non-profit, or worse. Newsletters are chronically short of money and always desperate for new subscribers.

To save money, you will do everything possible yourself. You will be writing and typing articles, designing pages, doing headlines, photographs and captions, not to mention collating, stapling and stuffing envelopes. Only the actual printing is done outside the house. Some 250 copies of a 24-page *Journal* cost me \$315 Canadian; 75% of that is for offset printing, 25% for envelopes and stamps. There is no money in the budget, you will note, for salaries.

As for the actual mechanics of newsletter publishing, I will supply a list of instruction books upon request, and try to help with specific problems. Write to: (Mr.) Robin Hilborn, 42 Sources Blvd., Pointe Claire, Quebec H9S 2H9 Canada.

Promotion

Any means you can employ to publicize your newsletter will help bring in new subscribers.

Send your first edition to a magazine such as *Genealogical Helper* in the United States or *Canadian Genealogist* in Canada. The editor will review it at no charge. Since the *Helper* has 48,000 readers, this is an ideal, and free way to get publicity. *Canadian Genealogist* has about 1,200 subscribers, considerably fewer than the mammoth *Helper*, but is widely read in the genealogical community in Canada and the U.S.

Don't forget to send copies to your local library and genealogical society. I wouldn't be surprised if your local newspaper did a story on your "hobby" if you sent a copy to the editor.

Spread the word of the joys of publishing a newsletter. Offer to give a talk to the genealogical society. Approach your local radio or television station.

There are benefits in exchanging with other newsletter editors — you may have some names in your family trees in common. In addition, other editors will give you publicity, thus helping find you new subscribers.

For example, Stella Blackwell of Corning, N.Y. read about *Hilborn Family Journal* in *Blackwell Newsletter*, with which I exchange. Her husband's mother is a Hilborn, so Stella became a subscriber, and a regular contributor, to the *Journal*.

I also exchange with British newsletters such as *Talbotania*. Mike Talbot, editor, wrote recently that he put on a display of one-name journals at a conference at Southampton University: "I must say that the *Hilborn Family Journal* attracted a good deal of attention, praise and envy!!" Getting recognition like this is one of the

rewards of the business.

Think of history

Remember that you are not only building your own family's history in a series of mini-volumes but also contributing to ancestor research in general.

Taken together, the store of knowledge contained in all the family newsletters published to date represents a little-known but significant contribution to the history of the nation. Sadly, this repository of historical information is not collected in any one location. Quite the contrary, it is scattered all over.

Valuable data is being lost as editors cease publication without ever filing copies with their local library or historical association, much less the Library of Congress or the national library of their country.

Be sure the National Library of Canada is on your mailing list. You are required, by law, to deposit your journal in its collections. In addition, you should ask for an ISSN (International Standard Serial Number) for your journal. The ISSN is free, and it uniquely identifies each periodical in the world, ensuring yours will be listed in periodical catalogs. Write to the National Library of Canada, ISDS Canada, 395 Wellington, Ottawa, ON K1A 0N4 in Canada. The same applies for the U.S. Make sure your newsletter is mailed to the Library of Congress. To obtain your ISSN write to National Serials Data Program, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540.

To be considered for the Library of Congress catalog, send complimentary copies of your newsletter to: Exchange and Gift Division, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540. If your newsletter is selected (and *Hilborn Family Journal* was) you will be informed and assigned a Library of Congress catalog card number. The cataloging data is then sent to thousands of libraries throughout the world.

Apart from the National Library of Canada and the Library of Congress, other libraries take a special interest in family newsletters. You should deposit copies with the Ontario Genealogical Society Library, Box 66, Station Q, Toronto, Ontario M4T 2L7, and to any other provincial genealogical society which maintains a research library, or in which your family might be located. Other sources which deserve copies include the New England Genealogical Society, the Dallas Public Library, the Genealogy Department of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, and the Wisconsin State Historical Society. The latter two, it is encouraging to note, will pay for a subscription.

Free listing

May I also suggest you list your newsletter in *Hilborn's Family Newsletter Directory*; there is no charge. I try to make the directory as complete as possible, so send me as many of these details as you can: title, year founded, number of issues per year, subscription fee, circulation, number of pages per issue, ISSN, other surnames covered, and your name and address.

As you begin your first newsletter, allow me to off you best wishes and may you have many, many subscribers!

The Biography of John Edwards Somerton, Somersetshire

Prepared by Russell V. Kemp

Once in a while, family trunks divulge such fascinating reminiscences we think they're worth running in the magazine entire. That is certainly the case with the following autobiography. It was "found in a six by nine inch notebook now in the possession of Mrs. Mary Wannamaker of Oshawa, a cousin of my wife. Mr. John Edwards was the maternal great grandfather of my wife, Mrs. Donna Kemp," says Russell Kemp who submitted it.

"The notebook was purchased in England previous to 14 July 1839, as this is the date of the first entry. It contains, besides the autobiography, a detailed record of Mr. Edwards' conversion, copies of letters from England to family members in Haldimand County and a diary covering the voyage from the Port of Bristol, England to Quebec.

"John Edwards had four sisters and one brother that we know of — Emma, born circa 1797, married James Davis and settled in the State of Illinois; Mary Ann, who married a Mr. Talbot and remained in England; Fanny, born 1802, never married; Sophia, born 1806, married David Gibbs and lived on the adjoining farm to her brother in Haldimand Co; and George, born 1808, married Elizabeth Hilborne and settled in Ontario Twp., Know County, Illinois.

"Although it is not mentioned in the autobiography, John lived for a period of time in Etobicoke Township, York Co. He is listed on the 1851 Upper Canada Census as living at Lot 3, Con. 13 of this township with his sister Sophia and her husband David Gibbs.

Hannah Edwards, John's second wife, died 6 August 1888, and John died 21 February 1894. They are both buried in the Union Cemetery, Nanticoke Village, former County of Haldimand, now the Regional Municipality of Haldimand-Norfolk." While the grammar of the journal may be a little shaky, its meaning is always clear. We think you will find in a fascinating document.

Biography of John Edwards, of Somerton, Somersetshire, England, in Europe was the place of his nativity.

Now a resident of North America, Dominion of Canada, Province of Ontario, Township of Walpole, Lot No. 9, Concession four, containing 125 acres. Settled on this lot on June 1852. Having made up my mind to be my own Biographer and being of sound mind and memory, and healthy I commence to write the history of my life this 12th day of January 1893.

My mother told me my birth day was on the 17th day of September 1812, in the town of Somerton, England. I am now over 80 years old, am not able to bear the outdoor cold, my joints are a little stiff, have no pain anywhere about me; am healthy, but very slow to move: so slow that it is not worth while to work in the cold any more at present. April 1st 1892. I had at that time cleared out of the 125 acres, 100 acres cleared of trees, stumps, and logs, and also cleared of boulder stones. 1895, I had built a good substantial brick house with stone foundation.



John Edwards, his wife Hannah (Bousefield) and their daughter Isabella.

(The house is rather too large) & a large frame wood house: Also a good substantial barn built A.D. 1889. Stone foundation two feet wide, ten feet high, 70 feet long, 40 feet wide, for stables and drive house; with a frame of the same dimension place on that foundation. The frame, the post for the frame were 20 feet high, 10 posts in number, there were 5 of them placed each side of the Barn, the roof were what is called a hip roof, and there were 10 posts 12 feet high for the purlin plates to rest on; five post on each side of the middle: the top of the foundation to the peak of the roof 50 ft. high. This barn were built in A.D. 1889. To replace Barn drive house and shed which were burnt down while threshing on the second day of Nov. 1888. This same fire destroyed, all the peas and pea straw, all straw and hay of all kinds; the greatest part of the threshed wheat, barley and oats badly damaged and also the unthreshed Wheat and Oats totally destroyed. The fire from the Engine started an oat stack outside Barn first. Before this I was, or rather my barn and out buildings, and a man in Barn was burned to death and the building destroyed on Saturday June 29th, 1861. This is the first burn, the second burning was on November 2nd, 1888. When I settled on this Lot in 1852, not many of the roads were opened, they were a forest of trees and young plants or brushwood. The brushwood was growing on the lands then, about as thick as hair on a dogs' back: except where larger trees stood: this description will well describe the state of the Lot on which I was about to settle and also the land that surrounded it. The west town line, the first & second side roads were impassable; the obstruction being water, trees, logs and brush heaps; to get to my lot at that time, I had to travel a little more than twelve and a quarter miles. To get to my lot now the roads are opened; I have to travel 4- $\frac{1}{2}$ miles or rather less: full 8 miles less to get to the same place on Stage road. There was a road surveyed at the North of all Lots through the length East and West and also two township lines, three side roads each running from South to North through the Township. The west Township line and two of the side roads, only a very little of them opened fit for a team to travel with a wagon. My Lot was surrounded with full 800 acres South in front; and 2000 acres North in the back; and in East by 2400 acres; in the West by 1400 acres. So it was necessary when I went out, always to take with me a compass: for several years after I was settled here.

My Lot was splendidly timbered with beach, hard maple and soft, very tall hickory, blach ash and white, a considerable number of large Elm trees two feet nearly in diameter of more, quite a number of oaks white and black, some large hemlock trees, and some splendid noble looking pines, as any in the world: and about as servicable. I had one pine tree cut into 8 logs, each log measuring 12 feet long, the top log at the top was 24 inches in diameter, the stump of that tree was 6 feet across. The pine trees were scattered over the land, here one, and there one, some places there was three or four trees on an acre of land; The top of the best logs measuring from 24 in. to 28 in. in diameter and sometimes over that. The average of pine trees would be one an acre, about one. I had one remarkable large white oak across the stump: it was cut into blocks to floor the stables of the new barn: about twenty feet up the tree it branched into two parts, the smallest branch was as large as a good sized tree. When going out anywhere I invariably took with me a compass, I was very likely to get lost without: Once in coming from Jarvis, I got on the lot at the North travelled the whole length to the south, crossed that line; but didn't know till crossing half a lot or more southward into a clearing. Resolved then

Biography of John Edwards, of Somerton, Somerset
shire England, or Europe! Was the place of his nativity.
I was a resident of North America, Dominion of Canada,
Province of Ontario, Township of Walpole late by concession
four containing 125 acres. Settled on this lot in June
1852. Having made up my mind to be my own
Biographer. And being of sound mind and me-
mory, and healthy I commenced to write the his-
tory of my life this 12th day of January 1893.

My Mother told me my birth day was: on the
17 day of September 1812 in the town of Somerton
England. I am now over 80 years old, am not able to
~~bear the outdoor cold~~, my joints are a little stiff; have no
pain ~~any~~ where about me; am healthy, but very slow to
move: so slow that it is not worth while to work in the
cold any more, at present. April 1st 1893. I had
at that time cleared of the 125 Acres, 100 acres
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good substantial brick house with stone
foundation. (The house is rather large.) &
a large frame wood house: also a good sub-
stantial barn built A.D. 1889. Stone foundation
2 feet wide, 10 feet high, 70 feet ~~high~~ long, 40 feet wide,
for stables and drive house; with a frame of the same

to under-bush across my Lot, so I would be able to find it in time to come: and did so. From 1852, I lived on my Lot kept Bachelors till 1857. Then I married my second wife Hannah a Daughter of the Late John Bousfield of Walpole. We were married in Buffalo September 7th, 1857.

There was born seven, our offspring, four boys and three girls. 1st Johnny is married and lives in Walpole. 4 Sophia is married to David Cole, they live in London. 2 Elizabeth Ann is married and lives in . . . her name is Barber. 3 One boy aged 4 months 8 days died in infancy, his name was George. 7 Another boy whose name was Thomas died when aged two years 9 months and nineteen days, he was our youngest child. 5 Isabella who unfortunately lost her sight by accident, George 6 child and (their mother) my wife and myself are now living together on the aforesaid Lot No. 9, Con. 4 Walpole. I was converted from bad to good, several years before I came to Walpole, and had the testimony of the pure spirit to the truth that my sins were forgiven me, the love of God shed abroad in my heart, wishing well to all peace to all, love and goodwill to all, which supported me through the

various Ordeals, I had to pass, satisfied with God. Also that the love of God which compass me, would freely all mankind Embrace.

Some things I believe, some things I know. I know I do not know everything, my knowledge is short in that respect.

I know that I am a sinner just as sure as I know that there is something pure and good. And I know that I am a pardoned sinner just as sure as there is a pure and faithful being, whom mankind call by the name of almighty God. When I attended a place of worship in England, I observed on the front of the sounding board over the preachers head the words. Faith cometh by hearing. After some time after I heard of America resolved to go there, used the best means in my power to get there. This was Faith. Have been in America now over 50 years. This is knowledge: am in America now on earth and I know it.

I have heard of a place called heaven where none can enter but the pure and holy. God, his will is that I should pure and holy be. I believe it, and most ardently desire his will to be done on me. I will not reject his will. I am on earth yet, and do firmly believe that God the Saviour of sinful man to whom I commit my every care will finally conduct me to that place of holiness, which he have prepared for all who love him. When arrived there I do not expect to find any better thing among its inhabitants than true pure faithful love, which I have had a foretaste of, while on Earth.

True, pure, faithful love; without alloy. I believe to be the composition of heaven, and if all mankind were full of such ingredients Earth would not be much inferior to heaven. What I have written previous is part only of my life in Canada's North America.

The beginning of the history of my life in Somerton, England. I John Somerton shall now start at the beginning of my first recollection of being alive. I was at that time having either my breakfast; dinner; supper or lunch; I cannot tell which, sucking it out of my Mothers breast. A man came in at that nick of time, make sport of me, I marked him. I knew him after that, thought bad of him and I thought right. Here follows the proof, some years after he and I were in Bridgewater boarding in the same Inn. I was about six years old, had saved four pence, bought a fish with it, and took the fish to our boarding Inn, went out about the City a short time, when I came back he had cooked the fish, and he ate it all, never gave me one bit, a great potgut, nor no compensation. It was a bad example, a child should be behaved to as respectful as anyone. Shortly after I knew I was alive I was sent to Patty Rogers' School, a penny a day School. I was at this school when the soldiers returned home from the battles which they had fought with Napoleon Bonaparte; and was terribly afraid. To console me my school Mrs. took me in her arms and told me they were our soldiers, that they would not hurt me hugged me very close to keep me from being hurt and finally succeeded to stop my crying. Before this I had heard of fighting men coming to kill us and to take England: a few days after that I saw a man come into our house, he talked to my Father; the purport of which was all the horses, carts, waggons, and other conveyances in Somerton were to be ready fully equipped to go after one hours notice given, on any day from that time forward, to go and take children, women and decreped people with food toward the East of England: to protect, to keep them out of the power of Napoleons' army, should he succeed to land in the West. Should he succeed to land our fighting men it is proposed will fight him through the whole of England.

Then I had done going to Mrs. Rogers penny a week School, I was sent, my sister Sophia took me to Mrs. Barretts' school, who it was said, was a good teacher, and thought of well, was there one day at least, if not more, do not think at that time I knew the letters of the alphabet: the first of my recollection after arriving at this school, was my being taken a prisoner by my Mrs. to confine me, she pinned me to her knee. What my trespass was I never knew, at all events it was very tiresome and I think my last day at that school if not the first. Then I went a short time to a man who was Trustee of a free school, a man of great property, he was Lord of the Manor of Lower Somerton, once a very easy going man, his property was all gone out of his hands, he had possession of the school house keys and undertook to be a Master and teacher of that school. His name was John Barnard, he had a pole that would reach from his desk to any part of the schoolroom: I suppose that pole was 12 feet long or more. The first day I went to this school he gave a knock on one side of my head. Oh my head! was all I could say then, am not able to give a further definition now than, Oh my head. Do not think I knew the letters of the alphabet then. After this, when I left Mr. Barnards, I went to Samuel Gibbs' preparatory School; he was a brother of David Gibbs of Nanticoke (David Gibbs sometime married my sister Sophia). I make this remark as my writing was began and will be continued for the information of my Children respecting my Origin and life. About the time I was sent to this preparatory school, my Father sent me, also, occasionally to keep pigs from the trespassing, in other peoples fields; our field was about two miles away, there was pig house in it, the pigs was left in the field at night. I went home, was called up early next morning and with my scrip full of eatables started for the field to keep the pigs in order during the day. When I got to the field one morning, all the pigs were out and gone. I found them in a field of potatoes and carrots trespassing saw a woman and a boy driving them, they decided to drive the pigs to pound if possible, I tried to keep them from doing so, they drove them passed me. I then went the nearest way home; they drove the pigs another way, a much longer way round. I got to Somerton before them, saw my Father coming down the street with a team, waited till he came to me, related to him what had happened; then the pigs ran by us frothing at mouth and gasping for breath persued with the woman and boy. Father stood near the middle of the street, when the woman came to the front of him he said Mary, you will kill the pigs, she went straight at him striking or scratching his face, her arms and hands moved very quickly: about as quick as a cats feet when killing a rat. A lawsuit followed, Father and Mother and sister Mary Ann were indicted to Bridgewater. I do not think Mother or Mary Ann saw the fight, it was done to prevent their Evidence being given in court. I was taken before a Lawyer. He questioned me, asked how many time Mary Davis struck Father: my answer was hundreds and thousands of times. Showing that at that time I had no correct idea of numbers. And I do not think I knew the letters of the alphabet at that time. Mr. Welsh, our lawyer, advised my father, mother and sister Mary Ann; to go to prison three days before the trial: said by doing so it would save 20 pound expenses; they went. I went into see them, saw a man, he was a very tall man, he was dreadful to look at, had heavy irons round his legs and wrist. I was told he was to be hung by the neck, till dead. At seeing him I began to cry, cried a long time. Father, Mother, and Sister, they endeavoured to comfort me, yet I cried, and cried a long time after I left the prison and them. This was in Bridgewater. I was with a cartload of witness taken to that city to be ready

for court. As soon as there; I went to see my parents and Sister, when the facts above narrated happened. While stopping in Bridgewater, that very same man, although of no use to him he tried to deprive me of my Tete, in Somerton: when in Bridgewater he stole my fish ate it all, his name James Bartlett, but afterward I called him great pot gut. When the case was called in Court, Mary Davis did not answer. Then we all started for home; a short time after we got home I was sent again to Mr. Gibbs' Preparatory school. For after all my school Master had taught me, I did not know the letters of the English Alphabet; neither had I only, a very incorrect idea of numbers. I went to this school until I knew all the Letters of the Alphabet; also heard of the Number 1818, I never forgot; have no doubt it meant: The year of our Lord 1818. When I was about eight or nine years old, I was taken from this School and sent to a School as a boarder to a Mr. Webb of the Parish of Kingsdon. He was a good scholar, and well respected. He kept a free school for teaching reading, writing and arithmetic on Sunday mornings; to all young men and maidens: employing some of his farthest, advanced boarder scholars as assistant teachers. I for one was employed at this teaching until I left his school. He was a Leader of the people, was quite Charitable, sent out by his scholars to the old poor people of Parish, good rich pea soup, once or twice a week: if cold weather generally twice. All the people young and old was very fond of dancing. I have seen people dancing when 70 years old or more. My Master assisted to organize a choir of Church singers; he proposed that the members that failed to be in Church, when the choir had to sing in the service should pay a forfeit into the Treasurers hand, a certain amount, I think four pence; every time of each neglect. When the amount of forfeits were enough to buy a hogs head of cyder or beer the choir should meet at some Friends house and enjoy themselves: I remember being at the jollification at different times. One particularly when they indulged in fun, frolic and dancing & a married man with an entire new suit of clothes on indulged in dancing with the girls. The girls took hold of coat tail one on each side, pulled at it till they ripped it up through the back all for fun, the man, girls and company highly enjoying the frolick, except myself. Two and half miles from Kingsdon lies the Town of Mohester, where the hanging of Felons, is done for the County. All the Scholars of this School were at liberty to go to hang fair, on hanging day. I have been there many times; have seen quite a number hung.

Saw Jack Britain and another man and a woman hung at one time. Jack was hung for sheep stealing.

Another time saw two men and a Woman hung.

Saw Sam Voug hung at another: he was hung for chasing a Game Keeper and shooting three times at him: the man did not die. Saw two men hung for murdering Mr. Harvey of Sangport. Before they were swung off: A man called them by their names and said. I did not kill Mr. Harvey did I? They answered him! No!

Attending this fair to see the hanging, was a great multitude: engaged while waiting for the hour of Execution; in various ways, some drinking, some drunk, some fighting, some quarreling, some gaming, the whole of their gabble unintelligible except intermingled oaths and curses. At Eleven O'clock, then all gathered near the gallows to witness the Execution of the felons. When the felon or felons arrived on the platform of the Gallows; if the crowd approved of the Execution; they groaned, and groaned several times in derision of the felons. I cried!

When the Execution was over the majority returned to similar pursuits in which

they was engaged in before. The boarder scholars was compelled to go to the Parish Church of which the Reverend Thomas Tucker was incumbent. His tithes stack-yard was larger and had more stacks in it, than any Farmer in the Parish. William West his Steward and the parson very frequently quarrelled, the pitch of their voices was at the highest, their accent very wrathfull; their words could be heard distinctly over a great part of the Parish; if not over the whole, cursing, swearing: the Parsons voice was heard first; and last When he had vociferated, till exhausted, he had to stop. Then the Steward began, followed in the same strain, until he was exhausted, also. The Parson having; had a long rest, began again, in the same strain as at first, kept at it until he again was tired out. Then all was still, not a voice to be heard! I have heard then at it, a great number of times, could not say how many.

These same men claimed to be my Masters and teachers, both temporal and Spiritual, and my Governors; they endeavoured to teach me to obey: To order myself lowly and reverently to all my betters. Claiming themselves to be Superior to me, which I verily and indeed believe they were; both in knowledge and badness. If my teachers had taught me to seek after truth and when found, to buy that truth at any price; sell it not; but obey its teaching. Their teaching would have been excellent. It is the truth which all young people and all old people too ought to be taught to obey: there is no other Superior. God is truth!

I left Kingsdon Mr. Webbs School when about thirteen and half year old, and was sent to Churchills Academy in the City of Wells: a short time after. My life before I went to Mr. Churchill, Mr. Webb or Mr. Gibbs or any other school, except Mrs. Rogers, and perhaps there also was spent in fighting with other boys, my play fellows, whom I associated with and thought well of, we did not quarrel before we fought, nor afterward. But went to play together jolly companions every one. Men very often fought in the town of Somerton. I recollect of a very tall Giant looking man; his name was Sam Pool; he came from Bridgewater a distance of 18 miles, challenged to fight any man in the Town of Somerton for 5 pounds. There was a rich man James Barnard, who lived opposite to our house, he patronized fighting. Joe Tavener a small strong built man came to see Mr. Barnard and said, "Maister a great big veller have been here and challenged to vight any veller in the town for 5 pound: would you be afraid to back I; for 5 pound Maister? Do you think I can beat him." "What doest thee think Joe?" "I think I can! Maister." The cash was ready!

I did not go to see this battle. I have seen a great number of battles fought: and fought more myself than I can now recollect of. If my nearest and dearest comrade agreed to fight, to see which of us was the best man: I would fight him. I never recollect of quarreling. It was in my nature to fight. I was civil to all. If a boy was uncivil to me I would fight him direct: This disposition continued a long time in me. In this disposition my mind was; when I was sent to Mr. Churchills Academy, not afraid of any person or thing. Shortly after I was at this School, saw a large dog chained to his house, went to play with him, many a good romp we had together, the dog as well pleased as myself. One morning my Master met me opposite the dogs house, said, I am informed you play with that dog. I said I did. What made you do so? My answer the dog wanted to play with me. Let me see you go up to him now. I went he received me kindly, put his front feet on my shoulders and his mouth in from of my face well pleased; suddenly he gave an ugly snarl: I withdrew. The Master said, "You must not play with the dog again!" "No sir, I will not!" was my answer. Another time I ran through the shrubby, as I was going to the

playground, came out in front of my Master; he said, Master Edwards, I give you five hundred words: I knew it meant to make a prisoner of me until I had 500 words and their meaning written: I said what is my crime. He said, "Running through the shrubby". I answered and said, "That is not fair, Sir; I did not know it was trespass." He went on, I had to write the words. Another time I was in the wash house washing when a Scholar about 18 or 20 years old, I was not 14 years old, that young man came in and put me back from the wash stand gave me a cuff in the head, which I did not like, repeated the same act the third time. I went outside the wash house, place myself in front of the door and said Mr. Porch, this is the third time you have cuffed me and put me back from washing. Now I will fight you on any day you appoint, you cannot get clear of fighting me. Beside I'll cure you of cuffing another little boy while you are alive. The challenge was accepted the day appointed, we went outside the City of Wells from half to three quarters of a mile on the Shepton Mallet road then through a foot path up a hill through woods till we got on the top in a field. There we chose our ground formed our battle ring and commenced; fought half day. Each of had a second: there were present the two Tutors of the School and near 30 Boarder Scholars to witness. A few rounds at first. Then the Tutors and youngest scholars left, went for a walk further on; came back a little before dark.

We were at it then, they all stood and looked on while we fought several rounds; we fought away until dark, and one round after that: then I said it was time to quit, I will not fight in the dark, my thoughts being on Mr. Derby the Tutor. A hearty good fellow. He would not tell the Master if he could possibly avoid it: while marching homeward I saw my antagonists face, left the ranks ran to Mr. Derby said Sir, you must tell the Master! Mr. Derby told the Master, escaped censure; as far as heard about; we two fighting boys were tried, found guilty and confined to the school house during play hours, to write ten Thousand words without an intermission: if the Master caught either of us playing, he would double the number of the unwritten words to the one caught. We had no informer! In despair I ran way from School, about three O'Clock on Sunday morning, got up clapped on my half boots and instead of lacing up tuck the strings inside and started. Got home, was ashamed to go into our house, or on our premises, got into an Orchard adjoining ours, peeped over a wall several times, saw Mother once, and hid, dropped out of her sight beside the wall, kept close to the ground: however, my Mother thought she saw me with two black eyes: came across looked over the wall and said John! Is it John? I rose up said, Yes. "Whatever have you been doing?" "Fighting, again!" "Come into the house!" I went, she soon set the table, told me to set up and take my breakfast. Having walked about 13 miles before this, I was well prepared to do so. Shortly after having had my Breakfast, the Letter Carrier knocked at the door; presented a letter, which was quickly opened, its contents read in my presence: it said, your son absented this morning without my leave; he deserted, you will please look after him, John Churchill. My Mother wrote a Letter to Mr. Churchill and on Monday morning gave it to me, saying now you go back to School again give that to your Master and all will be well. I obeyed, walked all the way back to School; as soon as an opportunity offered; presented that Letter, to my Master; in hope to be forgiven writing the 10 thousand words. He gave me no answer, then I knew I had to write all the words: and write them I did. The service of the Church of England, the whole household of Mr. Churchill had to attend, was compelled to do so, at the

Cathedral. The Canon visited our school sometime before Confirmation day, left a catechism to be learned by each scholar, who had to appear before him; five or more of us appeared passed examination and went to Confirmation, and had the Bishop of Bath and Wells, hand laid on our heads, while we kneeled down before him. We as well all others cracked nuts, some confirmed nuts, threw the shells on the church floor until the Church Warden came round, with a black surplice on and silver wand in hand, to conduct us to the alter. At this time the aisle was covered with nutshells and also the pew we saw on.

Whether this confirmation took place before or after we two boys had the fight, I can not say; but I know that that Confirmation did not take the fighting Spirit out of me. The young man and some of the scholars reported that he had beaten me; I acknowledged to be pounded about a great deal, but not overcome, subdued or vanquished. As soon as I heard the report, I went to him, and said, "Mr. Porch because I would not fight in the dark, you conclude you had conquered me. You have not conquered or subdued me, nor do I think you could do so, in another half day. I am willing to give you an opportunity to do so any day you appoint." Mrs. Churchill visited the school house to see the boys that had fought, saw Porch first then called after me, "Master Edwards, come to me"; I went to her: she said "Look at him!" "Are you not sorry to see what you have done?" I looked at his eyes and face and answered; he should not have put me back from the washstand, and cuffed me in the side of my head. His face and eyes was beat about a great deal and of a purple colour. I thought he was in great danger of losing his sight, but then his eyes got all right again: by the application of raw beef and good attendance. We had a month holy day twice a year, one month at Christmas and one month at Midsummer. The boarder scholars went to their respective homes to pass that time with their parents, brothers, sisters and acquaintances. On one occasion when home on holy days I went for a walk up the street, met Lockyer Walton, a boy about my size, a school mate and Native of Somerton and as I wanted company; School boy like asked him where he was going? He said, "it is no difference to thee where I am going?" I answered that if he had no objection I would like to take a walk with him. He said, "it is no difference to thee!" I said "it is no difference to me!" Upon consideration thought perhaps such a question was rather out of place, but he ought to be civil, he was uncivil and a coward, very proud and lofty; and I made up my mind, when we got back to School again to fetch him down. The same day as he arrived at School after we, all the boys were in bed, I addressed myself to Mr. Walton, saying "Mr. Walton what made you behave so uncivil to me when home on holidays?" He said that he did not behave uncivil! I said "you did". He said "you quit, be still, hold your tongue! or I'll come up and give you a box!" "Come on" I said. Layed still a little while in bed. And then said "Mr. Walton, are you coming up? If you do not come up to me, I shall come down to you! and give you a cuff or two". He did not come up. I went down to him, he pulled the bed clothes over his head, his bedfellow exclaiming, mind me! don't hit me! I gave Mr. Walton a whack if not two; went back to my bed again. Said after in bed "you are a very lofty man, I will fetch you down, can whip you with one hand, will you try?" He answered "Yes!" "Well then, we will rise early in the morning, about two or three o'clock before there is anybody about and meet in the playground." We met. Our second tied my right hand firmly to my thigh; we went at it; I found it very awkward with one hand tied to my thigh; it was the first and last time, it was done.

When I struck a blow my body turned round and I missed my mark, but not his body, aimed at his face but struck his back bone. He soon gave up. His back was weak. Whether his back was weak before we fought or not, I cannot say. One finger of my right hand had a cut in the middle joint, therefore, that hand was tied to my thigh; he gave up sooner than I expected, stopped a few days at School complained of not being well, and was had a way home. I was at Wells, Mr. Churchill's Academy in 1825. He taught or employed tutors to teach, writing, reading, arithmetic, music and dancing, and Land surveying; also Latin, Greek and Hebrew. Mr. Churchill could make an excellent pen and his writing could not be surpassed; he was also an eloquent reader and capable to give a boy a good memory. Once I saw him give a boy 24 strokes; on one occasion, to show him how many grains make a penny weight, he gave twelve on each hand, the boy was to keep count, he repeated aloud every number he received. One Sir, 2 Sir and soon until he had received 24. Then he repeated 24 Sir! 24 Sir! in quite a different accent, as if he knew 24 grains make one penny-weight. I shall never forget it, and am quite certain he will remember 24 grains make one penny-weight all the days of his life. I shall relate one more incident that happened, while at Mr. Churchills just to show the frolics of Boys.

There was three bedrooms, one a very large one, and square in the East; and a long wide passage which leads to another square room in the West: this room leads to another low long room, out of this room windows, a boy could easily get to the ground outside. Mr. Churchill went away from home one evening: all the boys went to their bedrooms at the usual hour; we boys in our room was in bed a very short time, when the boys of the East bedroom came marching, beating a tea tray down into our room: the oldest scholar entered first tamborine away on the tea tray. Immediately all the boys pop out of bed ready for fun and frolic, running there and here, hither and thither. I had a rope tied round one of my big toes, and went up to East room, when in the midst of the game Mrs. Churchill came, went into the room I slept in first, caused a great flutter among the boys; the boys belonging to our room jumped into bed: the other boys jumped out of the windows, ran another way back to their room, and was snug in bed when Mrs. Churchill came there. I was hidden under the bedstead, she found several boys, drove them before her down to their own bedroom: came back to the East room and said, Master Edwards is missing; all the boys was mute, I kept as quiet as possible, she looked around the room, saw a rope on the floor, took hold of it held it fast in her hand began to pull, saying come out. I quickly found it was the rope tied to one of my large toes, and as it hurted I found she was determined to have me out and crope out as quickly and easy as possible: started down to my own bedroom she walking behind holding the rope in her hand unto my bed, said now take the rope off! I could not untied the knot in the rope: Mrs. Churchill cut the rope and left the room.

NOTE

The biography ends at this point although there appears to have been another sentence started but not completed. All pages in the original book are intact so it would appear that for some reason unknown to us, Mr. Edwards decided not to continue with the story.

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.

A LOYALIST QUARTET: BOOKS FROM THE LOYALIST BICENTENNIAL YEAR

Not surprisingly, the Loyalist Bicentennial Year has brought with it a spate of Loyalist and Loyalist related books. They all share several things in common. They are very well done. They have all very much benefitted from the growth of modern genealogical research in Canada, with its emphasis on primary proof and documentation, and most of them are very well written. Here is what we have at the moment — with more to follow in future issues.

The King's Royal Regiment of New York, by Brigadier General Ernest A. Cruikshank, with the addition of an index, appendices, and a muster roll prepared by Gavin K. Watt, editor. St. Lawrence Branch, United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada, 1984. Hardbound, 295 pp., photos, extensive index, maps, \$20 plus \$1 postage.

Absolutely at the top of my list. The history of the King's Royal Regiment of New York was originally written by Brigadier Cruikshank and published in the Ontario History Society's papers and records, Vol. 27, 1931, which has long been out of print. The new book is a reprint of the original work together with several valuable additions by Gavin Watt, commanding officer of the re-raised KRRNY. The work was undertaken by the UEL St. Lawrence Branch with assistance from the New Horizons Program of National Health and Welfare Canada. It was a Loyalist bicentennial project.

The additions involve an introduction to the history itself, as well as an appendix of notes on the Cruikshank text which consists of a great deal of new information as well as sources.

A photo section divides the history proper from the muster roll. The former illustrates the reconstituted KRRNY in action during some of its many performances at historical pageants and events both in Canada and the United States.

The muster roll is probably of greatest interest to family researchers, since the KRRNY played such a pivotal role in the early settlement of Upper Canada. It comprises 110 pages of the volume, and contains virtually every piece of information known about every member of the regiment during the entire period of its existence. Its compilation has been the work of many years, and editor Watt has left no source unsought in making it as complete and authoritative as possible. In an introduction to the roll he says: "This Master Muster Roll has been compiled from over sixty original sources and several secondary. Whenever contradictions have arisen, data from the original documents has taken precedence over that of the secondary." Anyone who knows Gavin Watt can testify to the thoroughness with which this research has been done, and we believe the book will remain the standard work on the corps for decades to come.

The introduction also describes the corps and gives enlistment dates and abbreviations used in the table. The roll itself gives the name (with variant spellings) of every man in the corps, his place and year of birth, which battalion he served in, highest rank achieved, enlistment date, military service comments, occupation and comments (which might include the man's height, date of death, whose son he was, and so on).

Brigadier Cruikshank's history is itself an outstanding piece of Ontario historical research. The additions included in this book only make it better. Well done! As Dominion Genealogist of the United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada I salute Gavin K. Watt and the St. Lawrence Branch for a major contribution to Loyalist literature.

The Loyalists of the Eastern Townships of Quebec, compiled by the Sir John Johnson Centennial Branch, United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada, 1984. Softcover, 210 pages, indexed, maps, photos, charts, drawings, \$16 plus \$1 postage.*

An interesting book about a little known area of Canada. The volume will be of great help to descendants of Eastern Township Loyalists — an area which has produced a great many records, but of which few can be found published outside the area itself. In this book you will find lists of Loyalist refugees to the area, biographies of individuals both long and short, and histories. There is a Confiscation List of New York Loyalists, and addresses which might prove helpful in your search. There is a section on "Some Loyalist Founding Fathers in the Townships" and specific information on the Ten Eyck family, the Snyders, Peter Miller, Frederick Primmerman, John Griggs and others.

If your ancestor came to or through this area, you will find something of interest in this book. We hope it becomes widely known outside the Townships, and that it will serve as a bridge for other publications on this only partly documented area of Loyalist settlement.

William Crowder, Loyalist, by Norman and Ruth Crowder. Available from Enterprises, 22 Canter Blvd., Nepean, Ontario K2G 2M2, 1984. ISBN 0-9691766-0-0. Softcover, 99 pp., indexed, \$10 postpaid.

This is an account of the life and times of William Crowder, native of Virginia, who went to Kinderhook, New York in his teens, where he settled and raised his family. During the American Revolution, he and his son served in Butler's Rangers and the King's Royal Regiment of New York. They afterwards settled in Eastern Ontario.

There is a full name index, and all events described in the book are fully documented, which makes it genealogically very worthwhile. Genealogical data is given on the first three generations of the families in Canada, as well as the family origin in England, and its beginnings on this continent in Virginia and Kinderhook.

As the author comments: "While there is much information on prominent loyalists, few detailed studies have been made on the lives of the ordinary soldier." He hopes his effort will encourage others to do the same for their ancestors. That would certainly be a worthwhile effect of this book. I personally hope that Ruth and Norman Crowder will also continue their publishing venture with a more complete Crowder genealogy, bringing the family up to date.

German Military Settlers in Canada after the American Revolution, by Virginia DeMarce. ISBN 916849-02-3. Published and available from Joy Reisinger, 1020 Central Avenue, Sparta, WI 54656, USA, 1984. Softcover, 349 pp., indexed, maps, bibliography, \$20 plus \$2 postage, U.S. funds.

Not exactly a Loyalist book, this volume nevertheless comes at a welcome time. Probably one of the greatest difficulties facing people tracing Loyalist ancestry is to determine whether or not their ancestor was a 'settler' or a 'soldier'. If the latter, he was paid to fight, and not eligible either to use the designation UE, nor for the free land offered settlers as compensation for their losses. He was, of course, entitled to land for his military service — but sometimes this confusion causes great genealogical difficulty.

That is exactly why this list of Germans who fought in the American Revolution as mercenaries for the British and who were discharged in Canada is so valuable. Many of these men stayed, and if you look on this list as complementary to the various Loyalist lists available, you will find it of great value in untangling the military/civilian problem.

In most cases, author DeMarce, as well as giving the name of the mercenary, gives his service, where he was born, his age, where he was discharged, sometimes who he married and when, and the source from which the information was obtained.

Appendix III lists those who died in Canada, when and where. There is a list of abbreviations. There is also an excellent section of annotations to the lists, which gives a great deal of added material. An essay on the sources not only lists them, but describes what further use you can make of them. Most importantly, it tells where you can locate them. There is also a description of each regiment, and a list of the chaplains who served these

troops. All in all, this is an extremely interesting and worthwhile addition to any Loyalist collection — valuable not only for itself, but for its worth as an ancillary source for Loyalist research. EH

In Search of your Roots, by Angus Baxter. ISBN 0-7715-9866-1. Macmillan of Canada, Division of Gage Publishing, Toronto, originally published in 1978, reprinted in 1981, revised and updated 1984. Softcover, 320 pages, bibliography, \$10.95 plus \$1 postage.*

Most Canadian researchers will be more than familiar with Angus Baxter's excellent book. It has now been revised and updated to make it even more useful than before.

Angus Baxter is a long-time member of the Society of Genealogists in England, and of the Ontario Genealogical Society. He has written extensively on genealogy for newspapers, and has appeared on radio and television in Canada and the U.S. to discuss his genealogical adventures. Among his other works he counts *In Search of Your British and Irish Roots*.

There are masses of addresses and lists of holdings in the current revision of *In Search of Your Roots*, not only in Canada, but for Canadian-related material in the U.S., the British Isles, and various places in Europe. For this reason alone, the book is well worth the price. If you don't own it, you should — it has become a standard on the Canadian genealogical bookshelf for Canadians of every ethnic descent. If you already own it, you might consider treating yourself to an updated version.

As many researchers have experienced, many church archives will not state whether or not a particular church record is available in their holdings — a factor which makes it difficult for genealogists, to say the least. Baxter's book is really the solution. In it, he lists which church records are available, and for which time period. This alone can save you hiring someone to make a trip to an archive just to find out whether or not a register exists and is accessible. Mr. Baxter's work continues to be of value, and we hope to see it updated on a regular basis. EH

Our Family History, 1600-1984, by and available from Donald E. Read, 1181 Deer Park Rd., Nepean, Ontario K2E 6H4. ISBN 0-9690563-0-3, 1980. Softcover, 444 pages, photos, illustrations, maps, indexed, \$17 plus 75¢ postage.

The Read family story begins in the village of Hurstpierpoint, Sussex, England, in 1653. We follow the descendants of John Read, b 1656, son of George and Margaret Reade. The family did not reach Toronto, Ontario, until 1874. This is a copious genealogy, and many members of the family will find themselves recorded here. There are many photographs, and reproductions of copies of wills through the ages.

The book outlines the genealogies and family histories of many branches of this very large family from its origins in England, Scotland, and Prussia. It follows those who came to Southern Ontario, and those who later moved into western Canada and the U.S.

As other family historians have felt, Mr. Read calls his book a labor of love, meant to perpetuate his family story for other members of the family in the hope they will be inspired to preserve information of their own in future. This is a very worthwhile family history, and family members should be very proud of it. EH

The Beaverton Story, Harvest of Dreams, by and available from the History Committee of the Beaverton Thorah Historical Society, Box 314, Beaverton, Ontario L0K 1A0. ISBN 0-919354-04-1, 1984. Hardbound, 223 pp., index, pictures, maps, charts, price unknown.

Settlers began arriving in Thorah Township, Ontario County, Ontario, in the 1820s, and the town of Beaverton became the centre of business, social and recreational life as the population increased. This well documented and thoroughly footnoted local history contains chapters on churches, schools, roads, town halls and other features of the area. While not specific genealogies are included, the work contains names of many area settlers, residents, and families. The obvious work and research which has gone into the preparation of this book is breathtaking, and makes it a particularly reliable research tool. This is a lively, well conceived history of a town, and will be of great interest to anyone whose ancestors are from the area. EH

Passenger & Immigration Lists Index, 1983 Supplement, edited by William Filby and Mary K. Meyer. ISBN 0-8103-1790-7. Gale Research Company, Detroit, 1984. Hardbound, xxvi + 982 pp., bibliography of sources indexed, \$110 U.S. funds.

This is another supplement to the invaluable PILI series. With this volume are added more than 200,000 new names in more than 185 passenger and naturalization lists. It covers passengers who arrived in the U.S., Canada, and the West Indies from the 16th to the early 20th century.

To date, there are more than 900,000 names indexed in this set, although this is still just a fraction of the estimated 20 million immigrants who came to North America between 1538 and 1900.

All citations in the current book are arranged in single alphabetical sequence giving name and age of passenger, date and place of arrival, a code which indicates the specific source containing the arrival record, the page number in that source, the names of all accompanying passengers, with their ages and relationships to the main passenger.

The 1983 Supplement also contains computer-generated cross references for every accompanying passenger. Readers will find many more specific Canadian sources in this volume. The work is an invaluable source for the family researcher, and growing moreso with each succeeding supplement. Encourage your local library or genealogical library to subscribe to this fantastic series. EH

Hilborn's Family Newsletter Directory, compiled by Robin R. Hilborn. ISBN 0-9691868-0-0; ISSN 0227-5317. HJF Publications, Point Claire, Quebec, 1984, third edition. Softbound, 8½ x 11, 26 pp., \$5 plus \$1 postage.*

This directory of family newsletters has been badly needed by genealogists for years. With the third edition, Robin Hilborn has consolidated the format of his book and is well on the way to making it a standard tool for genealogical research in North America. Already it covers 1509 newsletters, including 28 Canadian, 61 UK, and more than 1400 from the United States.

The directory is an alphabetical listing, by surname, of family newsletters devoted to the history and genealogy of one family name. It is also designed as a reference work for genealogical research and a guide for the person wishing to start a family newsletter.

The neat appearance of the directory, plus the care with which entries are detailed, makes it a joy to work with. It is also enlivened throughout by small reproductions of the covers of family newsletters Hilborn obviously thinks should be better known.

If you run a family newsletter and your family journal is not listed here — get with it! Listings are free. Just send your newsletter title, the year it was founded, its frequency, cost, and number of pages to: Robin Hilborn, 42 Sources Blvd., No. 16, Pointe Claire, Quebec H9S 2H9 Canada. If you're a researcher interested in cross-referencing yourself to other family newsletters, a copy of this invaluable directory should be your constant companion.

GH

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WHAT'S IN A NAME

A Queries Section by Elizabeth Hancocks, C.G.



AULT: Ruth G Burritt, 502-29 Church St, Weston, ONT M9N 1M5. Joseph Ault b c1826 m Lany Barkley b c1828, on 5 Jan 1847, lived Matilda twp, Dundas Co, ONT. Children: Martha c1847; Amasa 1849; Samuel 1854; Louisa 1855; Sophia 1857; Philip 1860; Margaret 1862; Perminda 1864; Lidia 1866; James 1869. Need prts of Joseph & Lany. Perminda Ault m Johnston Ellis (when), lived S Mountain, ONT. Need prts and wife of Johnston Ellis, and info re Johnston Jr believed to have a twin bro and who died c1925 near Cornwall in accident at railway crossing.

BRISBIN: Perry Brisbin, Maple Lane Rd, Gowanstown, ONT N0G 1Y0. William Lockburn Brisbin b 1857 Quebec or New York, lived town of Peterborough 1861, 1871. Married 1901 Josephine Irene LaFleur at New Castle, Wyoming. Seek info re prts, siblings.

BAILEY - BARRETT/BARRET/BARRATT: Mrs Pearl Bailey, Box 479, Englehart, ONT P0J 1H0. John Bailey b c1815 SCOT m c1833 Jane Barrett (where) d/o William and Margaret (Fitzpatrick?). Came to Canada from (where, when), to Lanark Co, ONT c1830, to Blythfield twp, Renfrew Co, c1837. Need vital records for William and Margaret. Appreciate any info and will exchange.

CHAPMAN - WATT - MAJOR: Mrs Carol A Denney, 7112 Calumet, Amarillo, TX 79106 USA. Rose Major b c1812 IRE, m John Watt c1836 probably in Perth Co, ONT. Children: Margaret b c1837 m James Tilley; Mary c1839; John c1842. Rose m 2. c1844 Henry Johnston and had son Henry. Mary m John Chapman and had a dau Rose, stayed in ONT (where), while rest of fam moved to US. Would like to contact desc of Mary Watt Chapman or find out what happened to her.

COOPER - ANDERSON: Gary R Cooper, 32 Ridge-wood Place, Cambridge, ONT N1S 4B4. David Cooper b c1803 UC, lived lots 158 and 165 near Virgil, Niagara twp, Lincoln Co, ONT, d c1890 at Virgil. Married Susan Anderson, d/o Gilbert and Elizabeth. Known children: William D; Gilbert; Amanda m J W Rogers of Sanwich, ENG; Mary Jane m William Sherren; John and Ann (twins); Bethsheba; Georginna m George Ellison; Gage m Hellen Elizabeth Walsh 13 Jan 1884 at Niagara-on-the-Lake, St Vincent de Paul. Who were David's prts?

CROSSKILL/CROSKILL/CROSSHILL/CROSCAL/CROSGIL: Mrs Jean E Rhines, Box 981, Haileybury, ONT P0J 1K0. Mary Ann (White) Crosskill, widow, b 1827 Lincolnshire, ENG, to ONT 1873 with children: George; Albert (son William Dale b North Dakota); William (sons William and Bert); Charles (children: Nellie; Herbert; Arthur; Albert b ND and Washington); Emma m Marshall Lloyd; Frederick; Joseph. Desire to contact desc. Mary Ann m Joseph Butters 1876 Collingwood, ONT.

DARBY: Mrs Robert E Golden, 2231 58th St, Minneapolis, MN 55417 USA. Francis G Darby b 11 Aug 1803 probably in Brant or Norfolk Co, ONT. Occupation, Carpenter and joiner. Married c1830 Elisabeth (who) 1803-1876. Known children: George R 1832-1882; Charlotte E 1837-1913; William F 1843-1847; born in Canada. Fam immigrated to Almont, MI c1845. Looking for prts, siblings, and early info. Any clues appreciated.

DAY: Mrs Joanne Peterson, 8113-96 Street, Peace River, ALTA T0H 2X0. Elizabeth Day (b when, where) d 14 Feb 1801, bd St Paul's cem, Halifax, NS. Was d/o John Day and grandd/o Dr George Day, surgeon in the Royal Artillery. Who was her mother? Need info on this Day fam. Elizabeth m 4 Aug 1775 (where) Richard Cunningham who had come from IRE.

GARD(I)NER: Mrs Alma A Upsdell, 5993 Fleming St, Vancouver, BC V5P 3G5. Charles Samuel Gard(i)ner b 12 Sept 1849 Canada or ENG, s/o Samuel Wickham and Sarah G L (who), m 18 May 1882 Sault Ste Marie, ONT, Frances Anne Little. He was in Windsor, ONT area 1873 with John Brownlee and Miles Walsh. Seeking any info.

HERRON: Mrs Patricia Hughes, RR 2, Campbellville, ONT L0P 1B0. Abigail Herron, b ONT 1786-90 of German origin, Methodist, m (who) Herron. Dau Madalin b 1816 m William Kennedy 1834 of Dereham twp, Oxford Co, ONT. She also possibly had son Patrick. Abigail widowed by 1851. Birthplace possibly Dorchester twp, Middlesex Co or Niagara peninsula.

HUNTER - MACNIDER: Barbara Bowles, RR 7, Jarvis River, Thunder Bay, ONT P7C 5V5. Helen Shaw Hunter b ONT 1838, m Huntingdon, QUE 1855 to George Macnider. Children: Annie; Helen Bertha; Mary; George. Helen Shaw Hunter's pa possibly David b c1806 SCOT who lived in Huntingdon 1851. Would appreciate any info on Hunter fam and desc.

JOHNSON: Roy Johnson, RR 1, Ridgeville, ONT L0S 1M0. Seeking any info re anc and desc of Henry Johnson c1744-1808 m 1. Mary Morgan? Children: Rebecca 1763-1808 m 1785 Joseph Brown 1755-1821; Mary c1765-1815 m 1795 Andrew Templeton 1766-1834. Henry m 2. Naomi Taylor, a widow (need her maiden name) who had a son Edward Taylor 1769-1836 m 1801 Hannah Collard 1785-1853. Children of Henry and Naomi 1772-1851 m 1798 Mary Dennis 1776-1860; John 1773-1857 m Susannah Stewart; George m Ann; Henry Jr 1780-1854 m Elizabeth Smith 1793-1854. Henry Sr m 3. Naomi (Corwin) Hixon 1753-1825, and they had Joseph b 1795 m Elizabeth Petrie?

KEENAN - MORRISON - CUMMING - CRAIG - CURTIS: Hellen Timson, RFD #1, Box 741, Newcastle, ME 04553 USA. Isabell, d/o Michael and Isabella (McIntyre), b 1840, d ?, m (who) Morrison. Children: Isabell (m ? Cumming and had Orville Parker who d before 1969 and bd Kempville Union cem); "Vickie", nurse, trained in US, unm?; 3rd dau m ? Craig, any children?; 4th dau m ? Curtis, had Fred who was WW2 Vet, and Wardell who lived Winchester twp; 5th son went to US. Seek all info. Will exchange and postage refunded.

LEVASSEUR - BERNIER: Ronald J Patry, 17524 S-Figueroa 9, Gardena, CA 90248 USA. Need marriage record for Aime LeVasseur and Celanire Desilot Bernier. Thier dau Louise married Joseph Tardif 8 Oct 1892 St-Louis de Kamouraska, Quebec.

MCKAY/MCCAY: John Canemaker, 120 W 70, New York City, NY 10023 USA. Robert McKay b c1841 Canada (where), of prts b SCOT, m Jennie (Janette) Murray b Canada of prts b SCOT, and had sons Winsor Zenis b c1868 Canada, and Arthur b c1870 Michigan. Want to find info of fam while in Canada.

MORGAN - WADSWORTH - MCDONNELL: Mrs Marie Baker Gordon, 3125 Radisson Ave, Windsor, ONT N9E 1Y4. William Morgan, UE, b 1753 Sligo, IRE, or Welsh anc, m 1775, possibly IRE, Anne Wadsworth b 1775 British Isles. Served in 53rd Shropshire Regiment, Burgoyne's Army. After Revolutionary War settled in Osnabruck twp, Stormont Co, ONT. Son McKenzie Morgan m Margaret McDonell. Need info re Morgan anc and desc.

POWELL: Mrs Amelia Smith, 2342 N Nichols Rd, Flushing, MI 48433 USA. David Powell 1812-1875, bd Groveland twp, Oakland Co, MI, m 3 Jul 1843 in Flint, MI, Salinda Henry. I believe that David, Daniel and Tolford Powell were all bros b in ONT in early 1800s. Daniel m Serena Henry b NY, Tolford m Polly Buzzell b 27 Apr 1814 in Bolton, LC. She d 7 Jul 1891 in Holly, MI. Need prts dates and places. Will return postage. **SPECIAL NOTE:** This query was first run in Vol. 5, No. 4, with the wrong zip. Will all of those who replied please do so again using the correct zip code above.

PURDY: Mrs Kaireen Morrison, Box 1065, Wawa, ONT POS 1K0. William Purdy Jr, b 22 Sep 1797, probably Yonge twp, Leeds co, ONT, s/o William Sr (founder of Lindsay, ONT) and first wife Elizabeth Brundage. Referred to in 1830 letter by pa as having a wife and child, all recuperating in Whitby, ONT from fever acquired while preparing mill site in Lindsay. Need name of wife, children, death date and place.

RAYMOND - STEVENSON: Myrtle Salter, Rt 5, Box 489, Ft Pierce, FL 33451 USA. Disire info re any Raymond and/or Stevenson fams in Niagara peninsula prior to War of 1812 with special interest in Jonathan Stevenson, Pvt in 4th Lincoln Reg't, who married Elizabeth Raymond.

RYDER: Mrs M Paterson, 1840 18 A St SW, Calgary, ALTA T2T 4V9. Bathsheba Ryder b 1784 USA, d 1863 Storrington twp, Frontenac Co, ONT, m Henry Bass. Was she d/o of Samuel and Elizabeth Ryder who lived in Kingston? Was her bro John?

SABINE/SABIN: Mrs Patricia Hughes, RR 2, Campbellville, ONT L0P 1B0. George R Sabine b US 1816, d ONT 1894, m Joanna. Children: Joseph Miles b 1853; George 1862. Possibly had half sis who m 1. Townsend 2. Dewar. Ma of Wild Bill Townsend located N Cayuga twp, Lincoln Co. Was an older Joseph Miles Sabine in Cayuga area early 1850s, any connection?

Smith lumber dealer, Cayuga, and Robert Flanders? **SHEARD:** Mrs Mary Edith Wegener, 3181 Maple Rd, Newfane, NY 14108 USA. Albe Sheard b ENG c1816 (where), to QUE, possibly Sherbrooke area (when). Children: Charles b c1844 LC; Mary Jane b 12 Jun 1848 LC; All to ONT, Osprey twp, Grey Co, c1850. Name of wife and ma unknown, d c1850 - where, when. All info needed.

TAYLOR: Dr M F Amos, 352 Blythewood Rd, Burlington, ONT L7L 2G8. On 9 Oct 1838 in parish of Moncton, NB, Nathan Stiles m Margaret Taylor. Who were her prts? Would like to correspond with their desc.

TEDFORD: Mrs Ben J Lamb Jr, 129 N Kingston Ave, Rockwood, TN 37854 USA. William Tedford of Mono twp, Simcoe Co, ONT, m Jane Cassels. Who were her prts? Her son m Jane Cassels. Who was she? Need any Cassel info in ONT, MI, IL, IN. All were related.

YOUNG: Mrs G E Madill, 232 Goodram Dr, Burlington, ONT L7L 2J5. Etta Helen Young b c1898 Union Creek, ONT, d/o Robert and Mary A (Henderson), m Reuel Peter Greig 24 Dec 1918 in Toronto, d Vancouver 1941. Need full birth date and info on prts.

Aids in writing queries

Queries are limited to 60 words (not including your name and address) unless added words or queries are paid for at \$4 per query or 60 words. They will be published one per issue per subscriber.

2. Use one 8½ x 11 sheet of paper for each query submitted. Small and odd-sized pieces of paper often get lost.

3. Type or print very clearly. Don't worry about using abbreviations. If you don't understand them, we will edit your query for you.

4. Try to make the question or information wanted very clear. Remember, not everyone knows your family. Be sure to give a location for your family that is as explicit as possible. Give the town or township if possible; the county, province, or country at least. The more uncommon your name, however, the less specific you may need to be.

5. After composing your query please re-read it to make sure you have said what you meant to say, and that spelling and dates are correct. Check to make sure you haven't said 1900 when you meant 1800.

6. Please DO use punctuation. We will delete what we feel to be unnecessary to conform with the style of the magazine. But if we can't understand your request, the reader may not, either.

7. All queries received before the deadline date will be used in the following issue, one per issue, as received, or as you have numbered them, if you have a preference. If they do not appear in the following issue that means they have not been received in time and will appear in the issue following that. In spite of our best efforts thing DO occasionally get lost, so if you think this is so, send your query in again. We try to be as accommodating as space and material allows. Good luck.

Abbreviations most often used in CANADIAN GENEALOGIST.

county	co	born	b
township	twp	married	m
Order-in-Council	OC	died	d
information	info	baptized	bpt
about (In time)	c	buried	bd
descendants	desc	cemetery	cem
ancestors	anc	family	fam
daughter	dau	genealogy	gen
son	s	Upper Canada	UC
daughter of	d/o	Lower Canada	LC
son of	s/o	Methodist	M
wife of	w/o	Wes. Meth.	WM
father	pa	Anglican	CE
mother	ma	Presbyterian	Pres
parents	prts	Rom. Catholic	RC
grandfather	gdpa	Baptist	Bapt
grt-grt	gg	sister	sis
grt-grt-grt	ggg	brother	bro
cousin	cuz	mother-in-law	ma/law
children	sib	stepfather	step/pa
brother-in-law	bro/law	granchild(ren)	g/ch
sister-in-law	sis/law	grandson	g/s
father-in-law	pa/law	grandaughter	g/dau

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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 Swarhout, R.D. Box 118, Deansboro, NY 13328, USA.

LAMBTON COUNTY FAMILIES - Will search private collection of local history, family records, etc., neighboring counties also, by surname or individual, by township or area. Send SASE for more information on prices. L.K. Harris, Asphodel Heights, Box 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 2J0.

BOOK WANTED - Helen Timson, R.F.D 1, Box 741, Newcastle, ME 04553 USA. Wish to borrow, or buy, a copy of Croil'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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