

This Stone is
ERECTED
By the Royal Standard
Co. 1859 As a testimonio
respect To the Mem
WILLIAM MILL
Late Gunner in the R.W.C.
who died on the 25th of Ma
Aged XXXVIII year
M.C.
DAVID THOM
Bombardier in the R.A.C.
Corporal of Signals at Fort G
who died on the 31st of Jul
Aged XXXIV year

Canadian Genealogist

VOL. 6 NO. 4 DECEMBER 1984

Canadian Genealogist is a quarterly magazine published by Generation Press, 172 King Henrys Boulevard, Agincourt, Ontario M1T 2V6 (416/292-9845). Subscriptions are \$20 annually (postage paid) for the calendar year (1 January - 31 December). The editors invite articles and news items from anyone with a serious interest in genealogical research. Manuscripts should be typewritten, double-spaced, with adequate margins and addressed to: The Editor, Canadian Genealogist. While we cannot assume responsibility for loss or damage, all material will be treated with care while in our possession. It will be returned only if accompanied by a self-addressed, stamped envelope of the proper size.

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

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

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

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Contents

Vol. 6, No. 4, 1984

The Computer Connexion		194
<i>Lynn Morgan</i>		
Genealogically Speaking	<i>News & notes for genealogists</i>	198
Down To The Roots		202
<i>Terrence M. Punch</i>		
My Amberger Ancestors		209
<i>David E. Johnson</i>		
Canadian Volunteers burn old Niagara		220
<i>Albert Stray</i>		
Lords and Ladies		243
<i>Althea Douglas</i>		
The Court on P.E.I.		170
<i>Orlo Jones</i>		
Strictly By The Book		251
<i>Reviews by the editors & contributors</i>		
What's In A Name		254
<i>Elizabeth Hancocks, C.G.</i>		

Coverline: Examining a tombstone in Halifax, Nova Scotia. Visits to cemeteries and record offices should be part of any genealogical course offered to schoolchildren says Terry Punch in his "Down To The Roots" article in this issue.

THE COMPUTER CONNEXION

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



The most frequent question I get asked is, "what computer would you recommend I buy?" There is no single correct answer to this question. You will find that many people would quickly answer it by naming the brand they own. Unfortunately, what is right for one person is not necessarily right for another. Assuming you have decided which genealogy software package you want to use and you find it runs on a variety of different microcomputers, you will still have to choose which machine to purchase. There are some general guidelines to follow that should help. What I would like to do here is outline the different components that comprise a microcomputer system and include suggestions for what you should look for when shopping.

Usually computer systems are sold component by component. The base unit usually consists of the processing unit, a certain amount of random access memory (RAM) and a keyboard. It may or may not include a monitor. When you start comparison shopping, you should be sure to calculate the total for all components of the configuration you want to buy. Only in this way will you truly know how the different systems compare price-wise since each 'deal' in each store will offer a different configuration.

The size of memory becomes important if you have too little. The computer uses a certain amount of memory to run the peripherals and the operating system. Each program you run on the computer also requires a portion of that memory. The amount left over is then available as workspace for your data while the program runs. With insufficient memory you may not have the room to run your program or you may not have enough space to manipulate your data. RAM is measured in thousands of bytes (one byte equals one character) or K. One K is equal to 1024 bytes. These days there is little point in purchasing a system with less than 64K since normally it is less expensive to purchase more memory initially than to add on more later. Most genealogy programs will run in 64K although some require 128K. Check the hardware requirements of the software package you have chosen.

Most of the 'home' computers are 8-bit machines. This means they move data around and deal with one byte at a time. The newer 'business' micros are 16-bit machines; in other words, they can process two bytes at once. Although theoretically this should make them twice as fast, other factors also influence the speed and diminish the gain. At the moment, the advantage of 8-bit machines is that there is a good deal more software available than there is for 16-bit machines although this will certainly change over time.

The quality of the display monitor is important since you will spend many an hour staring at it. Using a TV screen may be all right when you first get started and for some games, but the minute you want to start into some serious word processing, you will want something better. While the salesperson may try to sell you a colour monitor, consider carefully if you really need one. Generally the

resolution of text on colour monitors is not as good as on a monochrome display unless you spend a lot of money. If your primary use of the computer is word processing and genealogy then it is probably not worth the extra cost for the loss of character definition. On the other hand, if you want to use graphics software and games a good deal then the investment in a colour monitor is more worthwhile. A 12-inch diagonal screen is recommended since you may find yourself squinting and uncomfortably peering at the screen if it is any smaller. Many of the portables have a smaller screen and you will have to decide if the resolution is good enough to compensate for the smaller screen given your eyesight.

Take a close look at how each character is formed. Each letter is actually formed by a pattern of dots. The better quality monitors will use a 7x9 dot matrix (or bigger) with full descenders on lower case letters such as g,p,q and y. Note that not all computers will do lower case. For genealogists, I would suggest both upper and lower case, although people do manage with only upper case. The other factor to consider concerning monitors is the number of characters per line and the number of lines on the screen. For word processing, the standard of 80 characters per line and 24 lines per screen is recommended since you will want to have as much of the text as possible on the screen without having to scroll to see more.

The most important part of the computer, in my opinion, is the keyboard. This is the means by which you will do all of your communicating with the machine and if you don't like it, you will be miserable. It is preferable to have a keyboard physically separate from the display monitor so that they may be placed in a comfortable position for you to use. Note the size of the keys and the spacing between them, particularly if you are a touch typist. The keyboard should be sloped with sculptured keys that have full-travel so that you know when you've actually caused a letter to be entered. Some machines offer an audio click feature which you will either love or loathe.

The keyboard should have not only all the familiar keys found on a typewriter but also some special function keys. Arrow keys which are used to move about the screen are mandatory. Some systems come with four arrows (up, down, left and right) while others only come with two (left and right). Four is far more convenient since you have to use keys which have other functions to compensate for the missing two. A separate numeric keypad is nice but not essential; this depends on how much numeric data you will be entering and whether you are faster or more comfortable entering numbers from a calculator-type setup than the hunt and peck method across the top row of the regular keyboard. There will be some other special keys to enter codes meaningful to the computer such as an escape key, a control key, and a reset key to name but a few possibilities. These should be placed where they do not get in the way of regular keys. Often these special keys appear separated from the normal keys. Some systems have fewer keys than others but offer the same range of functions by assigning more than one function to each key. This may be more difficult and confusing to learn to use.

The computer only stores data in its memory when it is powered up. As a result, some type of permanent storage media is required. The most common types for home computers are cartridges, tape cassettes, or floppy disks. Cartridges generally store programs such as games that cannot be changed by the user. Tape cassettes were very common in early systems, but have lost popularity

to floppy disks because they are slow transferring data to and from the machine. Floppy disks are much faster and the convenience justifies the cost. You will need at least one disk drive but two are definitely recommended. With only one, you will quickly grow tired of flipping floppies. The most popular floppy disks are 5¼ inches, which hold approximately 90 to 360K, depending on the brand of disk drive, and the disk operating system. There are now 3-inch floppies that hold more than the larger floppies and it will take some time to see if they replace the larger diskettes. If you have a wish list, you can add a hard disk to your list, which is even faster and can hold much more data than a floppy disk but which is very expensive.

There are a wide variety of printers available, most of which may be connected to your computer. You could spend more money on a printer than you do on the rest of the entire system (unless you get a hard disk). For genealogists, a printer is necessary, but it is up to you whether you want to spend a lot of money on a letter-quality printer or less on a dot-matrix printer. The letter-quality printers produce hard copy that looks like it was done on a typewriter but they print slowly and are usually expensive. On the other hand, dot-matrix printers are less expensive, are more flexible in that they may print graphics and non-standard characters and are faster. They form characters using dots, similar to the way characters are formed on the display monitor. The quality of the print is better when the dots are placed very close together. Today it is possible to get a good dot-matrix printer that produces a quality that could be used in correspondence.

Lynn's Suggested Rules for Buying Hardware

1. Decide on your software first. Avoid buying a machine if you don't really know what you are going to use it for because you won't know what features it should or should not have.
2. Buy a popular brand of machine that has lots of support. It is useful if you know someone else who owns the same brand, who could give you a hand if you don't really know what you are doing.
3. Don't believe everything the salesperson tells you. He's wrong.
4. Don't buy the latest gadget. New items are usually released without being completely bug free. Let someone else be the guinea pig.
5. Choose a machine that is expandable. Once you get the computer home and running, you'll suddenly think of all kinds of other applications that may require some additional hardware. Don't limit yourself.
6. Beware of the pricing. You probably won't get an entire working system for the low price the salesperson quotes. It will likely apply to a basic system to which you must add one or more of the following: disk drives, a printer, cables, interface cards, a monitor, more memory, an operating system, software, ... etc.
7. Don't buy a machine solely on price. The cost of the software you buy, not to mention additional hardware you might add later which will most likely far exceed the initial expenditure — so don't be fooled by a low initial cost.
8. Beware of mail-order purchasing. Although the price may be attractive, consider the following. Microcomputers are fragile and may get damaged in the mail. You have an annoying hassle on your hands if the item arrives damaged and must be returned. American warranties are not valid in Canada. You will have to pay duty on your purchase.

9. Test the feel and layout of the keyboard.

10. Find out what documentation is available and look at it to ensure that it is detailed, illustrated, indexed and written in a way that you will understand so that when you get the machine home, if something is not working the way you expect it to and the manual is your only hope, you will be able to understand what is being said.

11. Be concerned about the support provided by the vendor. If this is your first computer, or if you are not boldly willing to dip into the insides of a machine and risk blowing out something or everything, you may want to have the store put it together for you and do repairs. Inquire about telephone support, length of time for repair work, who does the repairs and whether you may purchase a maintenance contract.

GENEALOGICALLY SPEAKING

SEND US YOUR NOTES ON
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 Theobalds College, Bulls Cross Ride, Waltham Cross, Hertfordshire EN7 5HW. For details, write the Principal at the address above.

7-8 March: Disaster Preparedness Symposium of the Toronto Area Archivists Group, Toronto. In association with the Archives of Ontario and Emergency Planning Canada, this TAAG seminar is well worth the \$225 registration fee for anyone working in the archive field. The fee also includes two new TAAG publications--*An Ounce of Prevention: A Handbook on Disaster Preparedness*, and *An Ounce of Prevention: The Proceedings of the Symposium on Disaster Preparedness*. The symposium, to be held at the Royal York Hotel, is designed for administrators, information managers and systems professionals in government and the private sector, archivists, librarians, conservators and heritage professionals. For further information or registration contact: Roy Schaeffer, TAAG, Box 97, Station F, Toronto, Ontario M4Y 2L4.

19-20 April: Alberta Genealogical Society Annual Seminar, Red Deer Alberta. Theme of this year's conference is "Westward Ho!". Guest speaker is Jimmy Parker, A.G., G.S., of Bountiful, Utah, and his topic will be migrations. Ten workshops are planned for Saturday on various topics of genealogical interest. The city's Black Knight Inn will be conference host. For more information write Mrs. Maxine Rodgers, Alberta Genealogical Society Seminar '85, Box 922, Red Deer, Alberta, T4N 5H3.

20 April: Annual Spring Tea of the Canadian Mayflower Descendants, Toronto, Ontario. The get-together of Canada's Mayflower descendants will be held at 397 Brunswick Street, near Bloor and Spadina. Registration is \$2. For more information write Miss Margaret Owen, Treasurer, Canadian Society of Mayflower Descendants, 2682 Bloor Street West, No. 3,

Toronto, ON M8X 1A5.

27 April: The Huguenot Heritage 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. The conference will take place at Trinity College, University of Toronto, and speakers will include professors from U of T and York University. For more information write Professor Roger M. Savory, Chairman, Huguenot Heritage Conference, Trinity College, University of Toronto, 6 Hoskin Avenue, Toronto, Ontario M5S 1H8, or telephone him at 416/978-6909 (office), or 416/485-5408 (home). Or contact the 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).

6-9 August: National Genealogical Society

Fifth Annual Conference, Salt Lake City, Utah. Conference theme is "Genealogy for All People." Some 5,000 family researchers from all over the world are expected to attend this four-day event in the Salt Palace Convention Center. Local host for the conference is the Utah Genealogical Association. Special air fares from Canada are available, and a wide range of accomodation at varying prices in Salt Lake City. The wide program will includes classes on research sources in the Americas, Britain and Europe, family history, genealogy and computers, genealogical librarianship, professional practice, and specialty presentations. Personal research at the LDS Genealogical Library is possible, and there will be a special concert for registrants by the Mormon Tabernacle Choir. Registration is \$60 U.S. through 31 May; \$75 U.S. thereafter. For more information and a registration kit write: 1985 NGS Conference Host, Box 1053, Salt Lake City, UT 84110, USA.

19 February, 27 March, 22 April, 4 May, Nova Scotia Genealogical Lecture Series, Halifax, Nova Scotia. This 10-lecture series has been running since 24 September 1984. Topics for the balance of the series include an exchange evening in February, Phyllis Wagg on Richmond County in March, and Furber Marshall, former mayor of Middleton on Aylesford Township Land Records in April. The 4 May date is the annual general meeting. All sessions are held at the Akins Room in the Public Archives of Nova Scotia. There is no admission charge for the series.

25-27 October: Huguenot Commemorative 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).

OOPS!

Kathleen Doran Fenton wrote us a nice letter regarding her story "The Dorans of Ontario, Wisconsin & Minnesota," which appeared in the March 1984 issue (Vol. 6, No. 1).

"I opened the March 1984 issue of CANADIAN GENEALOGIST with almost as much trepidation as when I inserted my original story in an envelope and mailed it to you! What a delight to find that the story did read as well as I had hoped it would and that you handled it so well. Your insertion of documents and photos where they best complement the text makes for easier reading. And what a joy for a writer to have an editor print a story just as written — and at the same time, what terror that holds, for the writer cannot then blame the editing for errors. The few editing changes you did make I heartily endorse for their increased clarity.

"The only thing missing is my address. I should be more than delighted to correspond with anyone on this family."

We're pleased to pass it on. Kathleen's address is 9459 Sargossa Place, Columbia MD 212045, USA.

Needless to say, however, no genealogical document is ever totally complete, and this one is no exception. Kathleen writes: "There are additions I could make, for my research has continued since I submitted the article, but one sad one should be noted: Reverend Gregory Alford Wolff, son of Mary Ellen Doran and Albert Wolff, died 14 June 1844. I was privileged to meet Father Greg four years ago and was much entertained by his recounting of family traditions and by his keen (dare I say Irish?) wit. I'll miss corresponding with him.

"Except for the omissions of a few periods and the insertion or deletion of an occasional letter, I found few errors in editing — fantastic in a document with so many dates! (If you wish to list corrections, the following are the most important: on page 39, Laurence Doran's diary quotes a date of January 8th, 1865. And Hannah Doran (p. 42) married Joseph Patrick Travis.)

"Some corrections to my dates should be noted: the treaty with the Menominee Indians referred to on page 36 was signed in 1848. Kate Carew Roman (p. 39) of course died 30 Oct 1948."

Fallout from the Halbert article

Letters and phone calls have been coming in steadily regarding our article on Halberts ("Why Sharon Taylor and Halbert's make life difficult for genealogical researchers,"

by Thomas A. Murray, *CANADIAN GENEALOGIST* Vol. 6, No. 3, September 1984, pp. 143-155). Next issue we'll print some of those letters, but this time around we want to advise you of a development we hope will have an affect on the promotion itself.

Late last August I dropped into my MPP's constituency office with a copy of Tom Murray's article under my arm to discuss the whole thing. My MPP is Thomas L. Wells, Minister of Intergovernmental Affairs in the provincial government of Ontario, and he gave our documentation sympathetic consideration.

On 4 December, shortly after the magazine containing the article had gone to press, and too late for me to report on the development, I received a letter from him as follows:

"Dear Mr. Hancocks: In case you have not heard anything since our last communication, I wanted you to know that I have been informed from the Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations that the Halbert's situation, which you brought to my attention, is being prosecuted by the office of the Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs, Marketing Practices Branch in Ottawa.

"I understand that prosecution has been commenced under section 36 (1) (a) of the Combines Act and is returnable to the Ottawa Provincial Court on December 10th.

"Again, thank you for taking the time to bring this matter to my personal attention."

We appreciate Mr. Wells' concern, and this magazine will keep you advised of the results of the Halbert's action. No matter how it turns out, however, knowledge of Halbert's methods combined with a little genealogical horse-sense is your best protection. Do your best to see that others don't fall for this exaggerated promotion and useless information.

Hankins leads tour to England

Frank Hankins, a well known member of the Ontario Genealogical Society's Toronto Branch is leading a genealogical tour to England from 19 April to 4 May.

Cost for the two-week sojourn is \$1179, and includes Toronto-London return air fare, London hotel for seven nights, airport transfer services, a London 'Explorer

Ticket', guidance and problem-solving consultation with a local genealogist, meetings, and a farewell dinner.

Week one will be spent in getting to see London repositories and sources. Week two, you're on your own to pursue your own interests in London, or elsewhere in Great Britain.

The tour is offered by Frank Hankins in cooperation with Wadell's World of Travel Ltd., 1669 Bayview Avenue, Suite 201, Toronto, Ontario M4G 3C1. For more information call the travel agency at 416/482-6414, or after 6:00 p.m., Frank Hankins at 416/895-8438.

PUBLICATIONS & RESOURCES

The Genealogical Publishing Company of Baltimore has published so many new books of interest to Canadians researching their U.S. and overseas ancestry there are too many of them to detail here. Instead, we intend in the next issue to do a special section on recently published books from the company, for whom Generation Press is the official representative in Canada.

We will also shortly be publishing a new catalogue, which subscribers to this magazine will receive with their subscription for 1985, along with a supplementary catalogue describing some of the newer books we have added to our growing list.

The Townships of Darlington and Clarke, by John Squair is a reprint of Professor Squair's original book on the area by the Newcastle Village and District Historical Society. Long out of print, it is one of the most authoritative and carefully researched books ever produced on the area. It is available from Generation Press for \$35 plus \$1 postage and handling.

CALLING ALL FAMILIES

Calling all Hilborns. Copies of the *Hilborn Family Journal* have just come to hand and, as one might expect from the editor of *Hilborn's Family Newsletter Directory* they are very well put together indeed. If your name is Hilborn, or you are in any way connected with the family, or you just want to swipe some ideas from a very well designed family newsletter, you'll find a subscription to the journal a very worthwhile investment indeed. It's issued five times yearly, costs \$12, and is available from Robin Hilborn, 42 Sources Blvd., Pointe Claire, Quebec.

Calling all Huguenots. That's not a family name, but a suggestion to those of you with Huguenot ancestors in the Maine/New Brunswick area to subscribe to a fascinating genealogical newsletter published by Jane Gerow Dudley of Pocomoonsshine Lake, Maine, entitled *The Maine (N.B.) Connection*. It's just a year old, but back issues are still available, and any of you with Huguenot ancestry from the area — or any with Huguenot blood in them who have migrated from the area — will find it useful and amusing. Incidentally, if you write to subscribe, be sure to include an extra \$1.50 plus 50 cents postage for a copy of *Pocomoonshine irresistible, chocolate cake receipts*, compiled by the Alexander-Crawford Historical Society. It lists the most scrumptious chocolate cake recipes this editor has ever tried. I weigh too much to be putting away extra helpings of chocolate cake, but don't bother me now — I'm too busy eating Emily Olson's Bête Noir. (My kids et the first batch before I even got to it!) By the way, *The Maine (N.B.) Connection* appears six times a year, costs \$5 U.S., and is available from Jane Gerow Dudley at R.R. 1, Box 1616, Alexander, ME 04694, USA.

Calling all Lupastins. Eileen Lupastin of Regina, Saskatchewan has just published a family history entitled *Lupastean Family from Bucovina*, the story of her family in Romania and Canada. Well illustrated with maps, photos, and illustrations, one section of this 384-page book traces the history of Bucovina from the time of the caveman, before Dacia, to its present status as a province of Romania. The balance of the work traces the Lupastin family six generations, through pedigree charts, family group and fact sheets. If you are related to a Sturzu, Pascal, Ursan, Hiutu, Petgorski, Petrani, Maxim Lionte, Nihalache, Domari, Coaja, Mandaut, Petras, Barbuta, Culic, Foti or Zora, you may be able to trace your own family to this Lupastin family whose roots reach deep in Romanian soil. Eileen believes her book may possibly be the most comprehensive study of Bucovina in the English language available in North America — good news for those of you with Romanian descent who no longer speak the language. Copies sell for \$15 (if you want to pick one up from the author), or \$20 by mail postpaid. Order them from Eileen Lupastin, 2126 Elliott Street, Regina, Saskatchewan S4N 3H2, or call and reserve

your copy from Eileen at 306/352-9173.

Calling all Matthews. "Our family organization was recently established to help people who have Matthews ancestry find their ancestral roots," reports Raymond G. Matthews, editor of *The Matthews Quarterly*. Mr. Matthews says the society maintains a computerized data base and publishes a magazine. Each issue will have names extracted from records from each of the Eastern states and Canadian provinces. The first issue of *The Matthews Quarterly* will be issued in February (1985). Charter membership is open to everyone interested in the genealogy of the Matthews, Mathews, Mathis, and Mathes families. The magazine will regularly feature genealogies and record extracts from all states east of the Mississippi, and from Canada, England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Particular emphasis will be placed on identifying the immigrant origins of the various families. Annual U.S. membership is \$12, Canada \$16. For more information write to Matthews Families Association of America, Box 11315, Salt Lake City, UT 84147, USA.

Calling all McIntoshes. Walter H. McIntosh is presently collecting and expanding genealogical and lineage data for his fifth volume of McIntosh roots material. He would appreciate hearing from anyone with a McIntosh in their ancestry. The previous four volumes of McIntosh history include a record of the descendants of John McIntosh of Bedford, New Hampshire, a genealogical record of the families in New England bearing the name McIntosh, McIntosh/Mackintosh families of Scotland and America, and genealogical records of McIntosh families in the United States and Canada. Mr. McIntosh's books reside in many archives and libraries throughout Scotland, the U.S. and Canada, including the Public Archives of Canada, and Acadia University Library. Why not drop him a line with your McIntosh ancestry, if you have not already done so.

Calling all Woodward. *The Woodward Family Album*, a 337-page hardcover book, has just been published for the descendants of the family who settled in the St. Williams, Ontario area c1835. For copies of the book send \$23 plus \$2.50 postage to R. Robert Mutrie, Box 756, Station F, Toronto, ON M4Y 2N6.

Down To The Roots

By Terry Punch

This article was originally published in ACT — The Atlantic Canada Teacher, in Autumn 1980. It is reprinted here with the kind permission of its editor, John Knight. Terry Punch is, of course, well known as a contributing editor of this magazine, and for his ongoing work in Nova Scotia genealogy. He is also a teacher of renown in the Nova Scotia educational system, and this particular article has great value for those of you who may be trying to institute genealogical programs in public and high schools throughout Canada. While the emphasis here is specifically Nova Scotian, teachers and interested genealogists elsewhere in the country will have no difficulty in adopting Terry's suggestions to their own regions.

With the topical interest that family research is enjoying, it will occur to teachers that doing a family tree might make a decent project for pupils. So it will, if you plan it carefully. This discussion does not tell you step-by-step what to do, but it will give you a few ideas about the possibilities and limitations of such a concept.

There are many excellent reasons why doing a family tree is sound project work. Doing such a project will develop in a pupil a sense of family and community, and an interest in and identification with the past. It will teach concepts of time and place and is individual enough to prevent copying, either from other pupils or from encyclopedias, two of the deadliest enemies to project work. Such work will teach pupils what, historically speaking, their textbooks do not — that there are limits to what is known or can be known about the past. Pupils can and should develop skills of selecting and evaluating evidence; of deductive reasoning; of conducting interviews; and of planning and executing a complex project having several phases.

Admittedly, then, it is a good idea. What should you as a teacher look out for? First of all, never give tracing of family trees as a project to ALL students unless you know that there are no families where adoption, illegitimacy or scandal will produce hostile reactions to any research project. Pupils should be given an alternative project of trying to trace the ancestry of a friend or relative. If a pupil is illegitimate, it might still be possible to trace:

- (a) the mother's family tree, or
- (b) the ancestry of a public figure, or
- (c) time lines (of which more presently).

Secondly, no teacher has any business giving such an assignment until and unless he or she has personally visited repositories and learned what they hold and what their policies are regarding visits by pupils. Archives and libraries throughout Nova Scotia become choked from time to time with pupils sent to do genealogy projects and related work. Many of these pupils have been sent by teachers who have either never visited the repositories, or who have not prepared the pupils for using such places. This gets the teacher and school a poor reputation, makes pests of pupils and causes staff in libraries to be less receptive to the

next flood of unprepared pupils launched upon them.

The concept should not be competitive. Every family cannot be traced back readily as far as every other. One family may have had a professional genealogist work on theirs and go back to 1660. The next family may be unsure of where to go beyond mom's grandfather, born 1875. It may take more work to get the 1875 family back another generation than it will to go home and copy the names and numbers out of a professionally prepared article or book. Are American or English families better than French, Irish and black families because they are easier to trace? Of course not, but for historical reasons that would repay research, the records for different races and creeds are not equal. Pupils cannot be asked to see who can go back the farthest.

Teachers should allow lots of time to carry out such work. The pupils should go and get the full names, date and locations of their parents and grandparents first. Then they can draw them into a chart, which the teacher can examine and evaluate. Then the pupils could take the chart and decide (perhaps with parental advice) which of the four grandparents to choose to follow back to *their* grandparents. The important thing is that the teacher keep a check on progress. Long term projects tend to lag if they are not monitored. The finished product could be taken to art class and there put down on a large chart. Those having more flair could decorate their charts with heraldic devices or a scene symbolic of the family history — e.g., a product of the family's early trades, such as apples, fish, barrels, logs, etc.

These projects have useful spinoffs. Here are a few examples.

Family History and Time Lines

Pupils find that one grandfather was born in 1901 and a grandmother was born in 1917; that dad's parents married in 1929 and mom's in 1939. Get pupils to find out what was happening at the time those family events were going on — e.g., 1901, Queen Victoria died; 1917, Halifax Explosion; 1929, Depression began; 1939, World War II broke out. Possibly pupils for whom doing a family tree is touchy could be put to work assembling a year-by-year list of key events from 1875 to 1945 for use by others in their family tree relationship to history. Pupils could try to learn what part, if any, their family members played in the big events of their day, or what effects the events had on the family. Depression, wars, epidemics and explosions affected everyone.

Family History and Geography

Pupils find as many places in the province as they can in which family members lived or worked. They draw or trace a large map and locate these communities. Find out what industry prevailed in each place. Did the relatives fit the pattern directly and participate in that occupation or its associated crafts? This can be done by looking at ethnic or religious patterns of settlement also.

Place Search

Assemble picture and/or directory facts about the site of former family homes. Visit the spot today and write or take a picture to describe the spot. Compare it as it was in the ancestor's day and as it is now. Note the changes and try to explain them.

Photo Gallery

Have pupils bring in and assemble a display of family portraits. Be sure the pictures have pupils' names on the back before making a collage. Pupils might have lot of fun trying to guess whose relatives are whose. Teacher can help by adding half a dozen miscellaneous old pictures to the group and encouraging others to bring in pictures. This is good, particularly for younger students and with classes in which written language is weak.

Family Traditions

Have pupils try to learn anecdotes about their relatives and forebears. What were the family customs, songs, etc.? The customs relating to weddings, Christmas, Easter, funerals and new houses or boats tend to produce the most interesting results. It is imperative that teacher and pupils never mock other people's customs as "quaint" or "weird". Traditions are valuable to those who have them and when we humiliate them by failing to respect customs, we cheapen both ourselves and the purpose of the exercise in its philosophical sense, if not its pedagogical one.

Genealogical Researching

One of the most common problems involved in genealogy is the researcher who goes searching before he is ready to do so. I feel that the beginner's tendency to charge off in search of data has two seemingly opposite causes. On the one hand, people imagine that genealogical facts are more readily available than they are. On the other hand, people sense that it is going to be hard work and they rather hope that someone else will do most of it. Both types — one believing research is child's play that anyone can do; the other believing that research is too hard to try — are victims of expecting results unrealistically too soon. Let's be frank. Too many people create their own problems by rushing off to a library or an archives long before they should. It may sound strange to offer this advice, but for many pupils the kindest thing the teacher can do is to sit them down and quietly, gently, kindly, but firmly, tell them to go home and do their homework.

Supposing you were starting work on your own lineage, or you were advising a student how to proceed, what sort of advice can you give? I am going to outline six steps they should take *before* they go to an archives, and five before they go to a library. First, they should **rack their memory**. Get some index cards, a scribbler, or whatever they feel comfortable with. Get some pencils and pens. They should write their own full name, date and place of birth, occupation, place of residence, names in full of both parents, maiden name of their mother. Everyone should be able to do that with a few minutes to think and write. Now have them take a new card or page and do their father: full name, date and place of birth, occupation, place of residence, names in full of his parents, his mother's maiden name, marriage date, and place, as well as the names and dates of all of his children. Make a similar card for their mothers. If they can do all of that without looking it up, they will either be a prodigious memory or someone who already has an interest in this sort of thing. Now assuming that they get this far, they will need four cards to do the same thing, one card or page to each of the four grandparents. If the pupil can make out these four pages without help, the person is either a phenomenon or a born genealogist!

The pupil will sooner or later find himself with a batch of blank spaces on his pages or cards. How will he fill in the missing details? This is where step two comes in. They **speak to their relatives**. Perhaps their mother or aunt or grandparent will know more details. They will help the pupil a few more steps further on, but they will together still have some blanks to fill. Two or three heads were better than one, but not good enough yet. Where do they turn next? My bet is that step three will be reached very quickly. Auntie or cousin Matty, or grand-uncle Harry will get out the family Bible or go through a scrapbook for clippings, or bring down a box from the closet and look for documents, papers or photographs. The third step in pre-repository research should be a **search through the family papers**.

When all three steps have been followed, and this may take some time, perhaps considerable letter-writing and interviewing, you are ready to take inventory. If you are back to the eight great-grand-parents, this is advisable in any case to head off confusion as paper proliferates. Step four is to **make an orderly new record of what they have found out so far**. Use pen and ink for facts of which they are certain. Use pencil for guesswork, so that they can easily change details as facts are ascertained. This leads back again to step two, as you take the latest information back to previous informants. Sometimes a new bit of data will trigger memory which had refused to budge without the cue. Finally, when your four steps have yielded all that they are likely to do, the pupil can examine his orderly record and prepare step five, which is to **make a list of what facts they need to learn next**. If they have many gaps in their information, they would be well advised to work first on one ancestral line and to pursue another later. That allows them to keep each one straight in their mind as they work on it and keeps the research to reasonable proportions while they gain experience. Step six involves the library or bookstore. Choose a decent general genealogical guidebook and read it from cover to cover. Read two or three such books if you like, and try to synthesize what they say. Step six, then, is to **study genealogical method**.

You see, whether or not you or a pupil does research, there are two things besides the information to be kept in mind: (1) What specifically do you want next to learn about the lineage (a date, place, name, etc.), and (2) What sort of records should be used to learn this information? By the time a person goes to a repository they should be quite clear on these points, or face a tedious time of it.

There are seven types of record repositories to be considered in genealogical research, without getting exotic at all. There are **cemeteries** which offer the monumental inscription. When the pupil knows where his forebear lived he may be able to seek the grave in handy burying places. Should they find the stone note *everything* on the stone, on all four sides and the base. They should copy it verbatim. Note anything suggesting a lodge or fraternal affiliation, since they may want to check society records for further clues, or they may like to know these details about their forebears. It takes judgement to decide this, but generally it is wise to copy all the stones immediately adjacent to the ancestor's stone in case these turn out to be relatives, too.

The Registrar-General of Nova Scotia keeps the vital records as follows: marriages, 1864-present; births, 1908-present; deaths, 1864-1876, 1908-present. The records before 1908 are available at the Public Archives of Nova Scotia, with good indexes.

Thirdly, there is the **church**. With its registers of baptism, membership, marriage, burial, confirmation, etc., the church to which people belonged is much too valuable to be bypassed. In Nova Scotia, many of these records are on microfilm at the Public Archives, but many must still be consulted locally. It is prudent to write to the minister or priest of the church and obtain his written permission to consult the films of his records.

The fourth repository is the **court house**. There the student may find probate and land records. In some counties, such as Halifax and Guysborough, these records are kept in more than one location. Again, the archives have films of all the older records until about 1910. After that, local registries must be visited. I would not suggest allowing any but the more mature and well organized students loose on county record authorities as those offices lack the trained personnel to assist inquiries.

Fifth on the list is the **archives** and it holds many of the records of the other repositories, as well as a useful collection of old newspapers, census returns, school records, petitions to the legislature and so on. Moreover, the provincial archives has employees whose job it is to serve the public with advice and to suggest useful sources.

Next comes the **historical society**, which outside the larger cities and towns may be the best local resource. We have a growing number of county heritage, historical and museum organizations. Some, perhaps most, have one or several members who are keen on genealogy and can offer specialized advice on their vicinity. Perhaps you can invite such a person to your classroom as a guest speaker and arrange with that person to speak to the pupils on genealogical material in the locality. Some societies have local histories, records, older newspapers and copies of cemetery inscriptions, or the papers of local historians or genealogists.

Finally, there are the **libraries**, many of which have published record material, local history books, biographies, directories, old newspapers in microfilm and a host of reference books. The Halifax City Regional Library even has a pamphlet entitled *Digging Up Your Family Tree*, a bibliography of its books of genealogical value. Some people like to browse shelves, and if so, try the sections numbered 929 and 971.6. They contain most of the holdings, but the reference section in most libraries has the best books you'll need.

NOVA SCOTIA'S RECORDS ARE QUITE CENTRALIZED

The chart below summarizes the main types of records to be found in each of the seven important repositories of information in Nova Scotia.

Repositories	Types of Records											Total Classes Held			
	Published Records	Local Histories	Census Returns	Wills & Probates	Deeds & Mortgages	Petitions to Government	Vital Statistics	Tombstone Inscription	Church Registers	Old Newspapers	Papers of Individuals		School Records	Assessment Records	Reference Books
Libraries	●	●						●		●	●			●	6
Historical Society	●	●						●		●	●			●	6
Public Archives	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	14
Court House				●	●							●			3
Registrar General							●								1
Cemeteries								●							1
Churches								●	●						2

Census returns dating from the Acadian period begin in 1671 and run to 1714 on the Nova Scotia mainland and to 1752 on Cape Breton Island. The English or British colonial period is covered by census records from 1752, 1770, and at intervals to 1861. There are Canadian census records for 1871 and 1881 available for public use.

The oldest probate and land registries began at Halifax in 1749, and new jurisdictions were created at intervals until Victoria County in 1851. Deeds are usually available to within a few years of date, and probates almost as recently. Petitions are especially good for the period 1783-1867.

Cemetery records are good from the mid-1800s. Older graves were less frequently marked in permanent form or were located in places no longer known as burying grounds. Church registers from Acadian regions may go back to the late 1600s, while English records begin in 1749 in Halifax and generally coincide with early settlement elsewhere. Anglican records are usually oldest, followed by Presbyterian, methodist and Catholic, in that order.

Old newspapers can date from the Gazette of 1752 but very slight coverage is given to deaths or marriages until the 1800s. Births are almost ignored until after 1860. The Genealogical Association of the Royal Nova Scotia Historical Society has published collections of all such vital records from the earliest newspapers down to 1839.

School records are best for the period 1820-1860 and there are some twentieth century materials in the Public Archives. The assessment records vary considerably in quantity and dates so that generalization would be risky. To deal with all records *en masse* I would say that there is considerable material for the entire colonial period (1749-1867), while there is sufficient after 1867 to satisfy most reasonable needs. Where Nova Scotia is especially short of records is in the area of ship's passenger lists. A very tiny part of these is in existence so that researchers

usually cannot count upon this source becoming available for their needs.

Some good Canadian books for genealogists are:

Baxter, Angus. *In Search of Your Roots: A Guide for Canadians Seeking Their Ancestors*. Toronto: MacMillan-Gage, 1978, 1981, 1984.

Gregoire, Jeanne. *Guide de généalogie, à la recherche de nos ancêtres*. Montréal: Guerin, 1974.

Jonasson, Eric. *The Canadian Genealogical Handbook*. Winnipeg: Wheatfield Press, 1976, 1978.

Jones, Orlo. *Family History in Prince Edward Island: A Genealogical Research Guide*. Charlottetown: P.E.I. Heritage Foundation, 1981.

Punch, Terrence M. *Genealogical Research in Nova Scotia*. Halifax: Petheric Press, Nimbus Publishing Limited, 1978, 1979, 1983.

[Ed's note: the Baxter, Jonasson, Jones and Punch books are available by mail from Generation Press, 172 King Henrys Boulevard, Agincourt, ON M1T 2V6.]

Scholar's Choice offered a good series on genealogy written by Noel Montgomery Elliott, *Genealogy as a Learning Experience*, which includes a teacher's guide, lineage chart, family chart and wall charts. The kit is designed for a class of twenty-five. I.L. Martinello, in *Call Us Canadians* (McGraw-Hill Ryerson Ltd., 1976), offers a few comments on pages 31-33. Teachers could request INFO Bulletin No. 11 from the Nova Scotia Museum, 1747 Summer Street, Halifax. It has nine pages including chart and bibliography and is free of charge.

If you and your pupils decide to try your hand at genealogy, you will be undertaking a personalized search into the past. Your skills will be sharpened and your pupils should gain an interest in history and a heightened awareness of who and what we are. With good planning it is a superior project, but it must be a long-term one, for results take time. It should be time well spent. Good Luck!



My Amberger Ancestors

By David E. Johnson

"I am finally sending my Amberger history to you to see if it may be of interest . . ." writes David E. Johnson of his recent submission. "I have tried about four times to find some record of the ship sailing from Bremen — but all sources did not have any records of them. I have also tried to find some record of the family in the U.S., without success." We hope some enterprising family historian will recognize one of his own here and write to David — because there is interesting and so-far unidentified family material in David's research files that he would be willing to share. "I have a lot of unidentified photos — supposedly Ambergers — some of which were taken in Kansas City, Missouri; Cleveland, Ohio; Emerson, Manitoba; and Grand Forks, Dakota. David is a teacher with the Wentworth County Board of Education, and you can reach him at 181 Locke St. N., Hamilton, Ontario L8R 3B1.

On 22 April 1854, Jacob Amberger, his wife Annie, and their three-year-old daughter Frances, set sail from Bremen, Germany. Forty-four days later, on 5 June 1854, the young Amberger family arrived in Quebec. They sailed on to Cleveland, Ohio, staying for one year, and in 1855 the growing family left that city for Port Burwell, Upper Canada, where it remained for two days before moving on to Sandytown, now Straffordville. By c1863 the family had made its home at Tillsonburg, Ontario.¹

Jacob Amberger, a son of Jacob Amberger and Mary Brandel, was born on 28 October 1830 in Bavaria, Germany. He was married in 1849 in Bavaria to Annie Stimers, also born in Bavaria on 2 May 1829. She died at Tillsonburg on 3 September 1896 and was buried at Tillsonburg Cemetery. She was followed by her husband, Jacob, when he died at Tillsonburg on 3 March 1911.²

Jacob and Annie Amberger had twelve children:³

1. Frances b 27 October 1850 Bavaria, Germany
d 12 February 1928 Hamilton, Ontario
m 23 September 1868
George Muller, grain merchant, son of George
b 12 April 1846-7 Germany
d 16 Jan 1922 Tillsonburg, Ontario
2. Frank b 5 December 1852 Bavaria, Germany
d 12 December 1852
3. John b 9 March 1855 Cleveland, Ohio
d 28 January 1870. He bled to death after he was stabbed in a fight at school⁴



Jacob Amberger, 1830-1911

4. Jacob b June 1857 Ontario⁵
d 1927
m 28 October 1891 (?)
5. Theresa (Thursa) b 13 May 1858 Straffordville, Ontario
d 4 January 1940 Delhi, Ontario
m 27 July 1881 Aylmer, Ontario
Albert James Stiziker
son of Richard and Cecelia Stiziker
b c1848 Courtland, Ontario
d 14 February 1911
6. Henry b 11 April 1860 Ontario⁵
d (?)
m 15 January 1889 (?)
7. George b 5 February 1862 Ontario
d 17 August 1862
8. Nancy b July 1863 Ontario
d April 1864-5
9. Edward b 25 October 1865 Ontario⁵
10. George William (Shorty) b 14 February 1868 Tillsonburg, Ontario
d 12 September 1942 Simcoe, Ontario
m 30 June 1897 Mount Elgin, Ontario
Lillian Mae Ethel Smith
daughter of Miles Austin Smith &
Elizabeth Catherine Ryan
b 1 July 1881 Mount Elgin, Ontario
d 12 July 1962 Simcoe, Ontario
11. Frank (Sandy) b 18 October 1869 Tillsonburg, Ontario
d 14 March 1938 Hamilton, Ontario
m 28 February 1900 Hagersville, Ontario
Nellie Davyes
daughter of Parker Davyes and Barbara Pienon
b c1874 Hagersville, Ontario
12. Sarah Ann (Sadie) b 30 January 1871 Ontario
d California
not married

The murder of John Amberger is described in two separate newspaper accounts of the day, both from the *London Free Press and Daily Western Advertiser*. One story is dated 31 January 1870, and is from page two of the paper. The second is dated 2 February (p. 3) and contains a fuller account of the affair.



The Muller home, Springfield, Ontario, in the 1890s. Left to right: Frederick Charles Muller, George Muller, Frances (Amberger) Muller, Leila Maud Muller, Nancy Anne Muller, unknown boy.

31 January 1870

On Friday Morning Wesley Darling, aged 22, stabbed John Umberger, aged 16, in the thigh, at Tilsonburg. The artery being severed, he bled to death. The murder occurred in a schoolhouse before the arrival of the teachers. The murderer has been arrested.

The second account was headed "Murder in Tilsonburg":

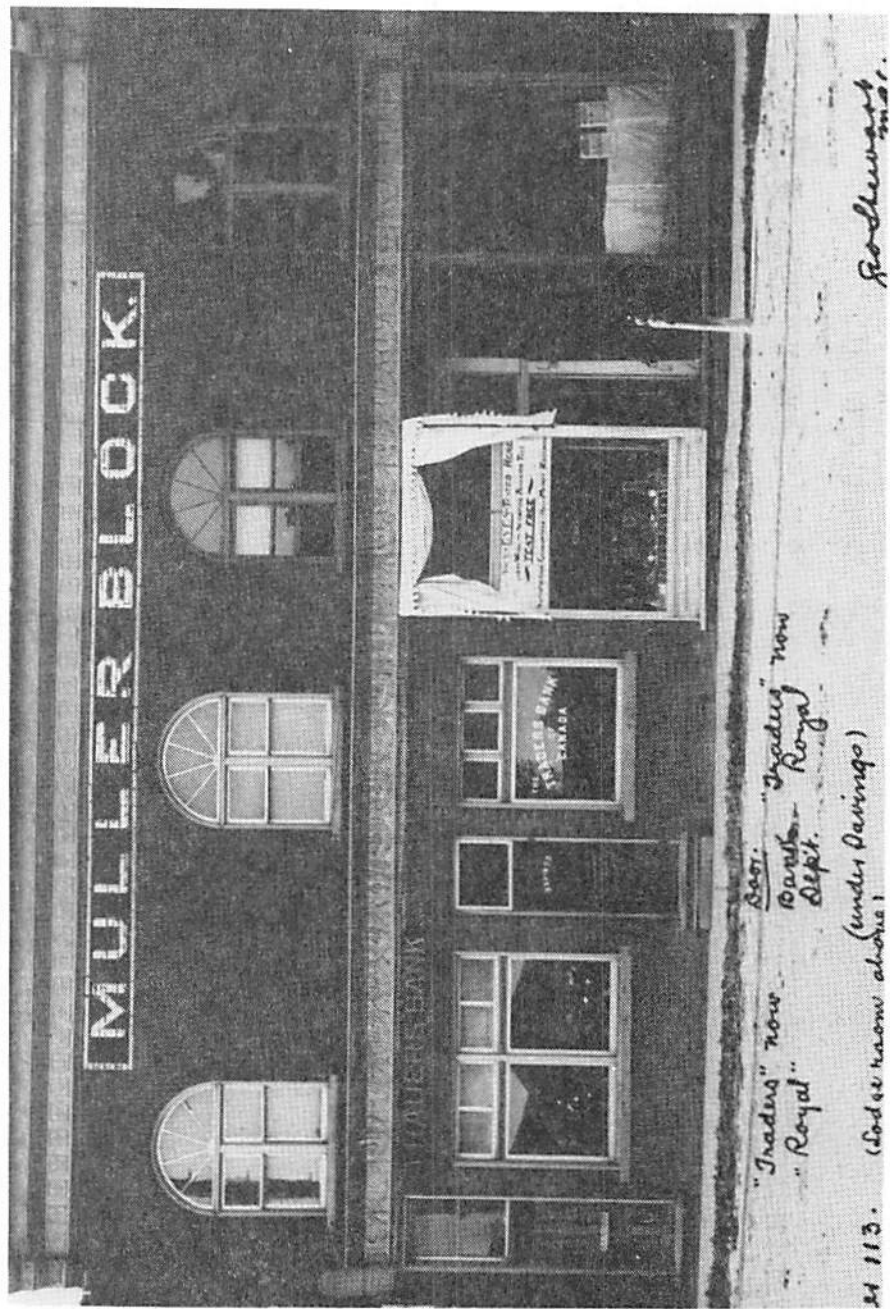
2 February 1870

A fatal affray occurred in the school-room at Tilsonburg on Friday last, as mentioned in the *Free Press* of Monday, between two pupils named Darling and Umbager, aged respectively sixteen and fifteen. Just before the opening of the school the boys were standing about the stove, when some boys who wished to raise a quarrel between the two names, pushed Umbager against Darling, who became angry and pricked the other with a pin which he held. A fight ensued, Umbager picking up a billet of wood and striking Darling a number of heavy blows therewith. In the midst of the struggle, Darling drew a knife and stabbed Umbager in the groin, severing the principal artery, from which the blood streamed profusely. Umbager bled to death in a few minutes. A magistrate's investigation has been held, and Darling committed for trial.

Following the death of his wife, Jacob Amberger remarried on 3 November 1897 at Ingersoll, Ontario to Mary M. Root, daughter of William Root and Elizabeth Armstrong. Mary was born c 1855.²

Frances and George Muller had four children:³

1. Nancy Anne (Maud) b 15 August 1869 Ontario
d 10 December 1943 Guelph, Ontario
m 4 May 1898 Springfield, Ontario
William Templeman
son of John Templeman and Esther Henry
b 29 January 1870 Toronto, Ontario
d 9 February 1950 Guelph, Ontario
2. Frederick Charles b 10 July 1871 Canada
d 11 June 1950 Los Angeles, California
m (?)
3. George William b 1873
d 6 March 1874
4. Leila Maud (Mona) b 9 May 1887 Emerson, Manitoba
d 2 August 1978 Dundas, Ontario
m1
Edward Deroche Reed, salesman
son of Leander Gershom Reed and Eliza Jane Waddell
b 20 March 1878 Belleville, Ontario
d (?)
m2
Arthur Clifford, major, estimator
son of Samuel Clifford and Emma Ross



The Muller Block, Springfield, Ontario, 1912. Owned by George Muller, and still standing in 1978.

b 24 August 1887 England
d 8 May 1945 Hamilton, Ontario

George and Lillian Amberger had seven children:³

1. Annie Flora Mildred b 19 August 1899 Tillsonburg, Ontario
d 23 April 1957 Brantford, Ontario
m 17 July 1923 Simcoe, Ontario
Arthur Gordon Oxley
2. Evelyn Pauline b 20 June 1901 Bloomsburg, Ontario
m 31 March 1920 Woodhouse Township, Ontario
Edgar James Roberts
3. William Jacob Austin b 25 December 1903 Bloomsburg, Ontario
d 1 August 1978 Simcoe, Ontario
not married
4. Frederick Ernest b 11 August 1906 Springfield, Ontario
d 22 August 1973 Simcoe, Ontario
m 2 December 1925 Simcoe, Ontario
Gladys Evelyn Culver
5. Aleatha Lenora b 1 April 1909 Simcoe, Ontario
m 10 February 1932 Simcoe, Ontario
James Edward Hanson
6. Grace Lillian b 23 August 1911 Simcoe, Ontario
d 14 March 1963 Simcoe, Ontario
m 10 April 1927 Simcoe, Ontario
George Allen King
7. Leila Fern b 10 August 1914 Townsend Township, Ontario
m 2 November 1946, Simcoe, Ontario
Donald Stuart Anderson Buffin, billing clerk
son of Israel Buffin and Margaret Anderseon
b 10 June 1915 Cudworth, England
d 7 June 1973 Simcoe, Ontario

Nancy and William Templeman had two children:³

1. Gladys Leila b 8 August 1899 Springfield, Ontario
d 10 December 1981
not married
2. Alice Lorine b 6 August 1902 Springfield, Ontario
not married



Left to right:
Albert and Thursa Stiziker

Frank and Nellie Amberger

Jacob Amberger Jr., 1856-1927

Wife of Jacob Amberger Jr., name unknown

Leila and Edward Reed had five children:³

1. Leila Viola b 4 May 1906 Montreal, Quebec
m1 5 September 1927 Hamilton, Ontario
James Stephen Manson
b c1897
m2
Charles Francis Robinson, factory manager
son of George and Hannah Robinson
b 30 July 1893 Ontario
d 9 January 1946 Hamilton, Ontario
m3 27 June 1947 Montreal, Quebec
George Ernest Reed, psychiatrist
son of William Henry Reed and Alice Maud Clarke
b 2 March 1903 Wednesbury, England

2. Hilma Francis b 1 December 1907 Jacksonville, Florida
m
Frederick Brock Atkinson, surveyor
son of Frederick Harper Atkinson and Florence Mahala Burtch
b 2 September 1903 Hamilton, Ontario

3. George Muller b 2 February 1910 Toronto, Ontario
m
Mary Lois Smith
b 27 February 1912 Hamilton, Ontario

4. Edward Muller b 26 May 1912 Winnipeg, Manitoba
m1
Mabel Coombs
m2 13 June 1941 Hamilton, Ontario
Thelma Irene Allen
daughter of Albert and Evan Allen
b 7 April 1914 Toronto, Ontario

5. Arthur Sheldon b 27 February 1914 Toronto, Ontario
m1 Brantford, Ontario
Dorothy Stewart
m2 Montreal, Quebec
?
m3 Germany
Anita Winkleman
b 15 January 1915 Germany
d 2 October 1975 Hamilton, Ontario

Annie and Arthur Oxley had one child:³

1. Dorothy May b 14 May 1928 Brantford, Ontario
d 27 July 1972 Brantford, Ontario

Eveyln and Edgar Roberts had three children:³

1. Kenneth Paul b 12 September 1920 Simcoe, Ontario
2. Marjorie Doreen b 16 April 1922 Simcoe, Ontario
3. Edgar James Borden b 15 July 1934 Simcoe, Ontario

Fredrick and Gladys Amberger had two children:³

1. Dorathy Jean b 1 May 1926 Simcoe, Ontario
2. Fredrick George b 29 October 1931 Simcoe, Ontario

Aleatha and James Hanson had four children:³

1. James Frederick b 19 May 1933 Oshawa, Ontario
d March 17 1977 Oshawa, Ontario

Mary Trecia b 11 June 1935 Oshawa, Ontario

3. Eileen Lenora b 18 November 1940 Oshawa, Ontario
4. Elizabeth Cecelia b 11 February 1942 Oshawa, Ontario

Grace and George King had twelve children:³

1. Douglas Allen b 23 June 1928 Simcoe, Ontario
2. Betty Faye b 8 May 1930 Simcoe, Ontario
3. Lenora Fern b 27 March 1932 Simcoe, Ontario
4. Paul Donald b 19 December 1933 Simcoe, Ontario
5. Joanne Marguerite b 11 August 1935 Simcoe, Ontario
d 19 December 1935 Simcoe, Ontario
6. Mervin George b 1 November 1936 Simcoe, Ontario
7. Joyce Marie b 28 October 1938 Simcoe, Ontario
8. Norena Grace b 11 February 1940 Simcoe, Ontario
9. Janet Lee b 8 Octboer 1941 Simcoe, Ontario
10. Lyle Donald b 12 May 1943 Simcoe, Ontario
11. Ronald Steven b 29 April 1945 Simcoe, Ontario
12. Jacqueline Ann b 3 Spetember 1947 Simcoe, Ontario

NOTES

1. Information from paper owned by Mrs. Leila Buffin, copied 20 April 1980.
2. Information from Amberger family bible, Amberger tombstone at Tillsonburg, death certificates of Jacob, Annie, and their sons George William and Frank, marriage certificate of Jacob and his second wife, Mary Root. The papers mentioned in Note 1 give Jacob and Annie's date of marriage as 16 November 1849, while the family bible says 24 January 1849.
3. Information on Jacob and Annie Amberger's family and descendants was obtained from the following sources: Amberger family bible, tombstones at Tillsonburg, death certificates, marriage certificates, information from Mrs. Hilma Atkinson, Mrs. Leila Reed, Misses Gladys and Alice Templeman, Mrs. Leila Buffin.
4. This story was told to me by my grandmother, Mrs. Hilma Atkinson, and by Mrs. Leila Buffin at different times. It has been validated by two articles in the *London Free Press and Daily Western Advertiser*.
5. May have moved to the U.S.A.

THE FATE OF THE AUTHOR OF GOD SAVE THE KING

From the Port Hope Guide, 27 July 1861
(N133, reel 4, Public Archives of Ontario)

"Henry Carey was a man of genius. He wrote for the theatre with an immediate and lasting success. Next he handled satires: the Pope took his verses for Swifts and Swift for Pope's. Lastly he settled down to the lyrical art; with a rare combination of two rare talents he invented immortal words to them. He wrote the words and melody of the national anthem. For the last he deserved a pension and a niche in Westminster Abbey.

"In a loose age he wrote chastely. He was of his age yet immortal. No artist can do more. But there was no copyright in songs. Mark the consequences of that gap in the law. While all the theatres rang with his lines and tunes, while the songsters sang and were richly paid; the genius that set all these empty music pipes aflowing and a million ears listening with rapture, was fleeced to the bone. All reaped the corn except the sower. For why? The sower was an author, an inventor! And so in the midst of success that enriched others and left him bare, in the midst of the unselfish soul's attempt to found a charity for distressed performers, nature suddenly broke under the double agony of a heart full of wrongs and an empty belly, and the man hanged himself. They found him cold, with skin on his bones, and a half penny in his pocket! Think of this the next time you hear 'God Save the Queen'. Charles Read."

The Battle of Bull's Run is in the same edition.

The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Literature gives a slightly less dramatic account of the British national anthem (once Canada's as well): "The author of the words is not known. They have been attributed to Carey. The earliest version known was printed in 'Harmonia Anglicana' (1742), and the three stanzas usually sung appeared in the 'Gentleman's Magazine' for October, 1745. The anthem became popular during the Jacobite troubles of 1745. As to the source of the tune, it has been plausibly traced to a galliard in a manuscript collection of virginal music by Dr. J. Bull, transcribed about 1622."

Canadian Volunteers burn old Niagara

By Albert Stray

"It has taken me the better part of a year to obtain the muster rolls of the Corps of Canadian Volunteers. Now that I have the information I would like to share it with your readers." So writes Albert Stray of 558 Rosedale Avenue, London, Ontario N6B 2C6.

"This group was a renegade band of Upper Canadians who fought for the American Army, primarily on the Niagara Frontier, during 1813-14. They were led by Joseph Willcocks, who was a member of the Legislature of Upper Canada at the outbreak of the war. He was also the editor of a newspaper in Newark, and responsible for the burning of the town on 10 December 1813."

This little known aspect of the War of 1812 clearly shows that not all Canadian sympathies lay with the British. There was always a considerable group of American sympathizers in the Niagara area, one on which the British authorities looked with continuing suspicion. Perhaps they had more reason than we tend to think today. Mr. Stray's considerable contribution to this area of genealogical study will delight those whose penchant for ancestor hunting cares not a whit whether ancestors were rebels or patriots. As Terry Punch is fond of saying: "Genealogists are not in the moral judgement business."

Brick, stone and wood characterized the buildings that made up Newark as Niagara-on-the-Lake was called during the War of 1812. Three inns, a court house, government house, soap and candle-making factory, a library operated by the merchant Andrew Heron and numerous private homes dotted Prideaux, Queen, King, Simcoe and Gate Streets. The tall steeple of St. Andrews Presbyterian Church was a well known landmark, while the recently completed St. Mark's Anglican Church with its gallery was a source of pride for the Reverend Robert Addison.¹

Life changed radically for the inhabitants during the summer of 1813. A 6,000-man American army, led by General Dearborn, crossed the Niagara River opposite Fort George on 27 May, drove back the smaller British garrison and occupied the Fort and nearby town of Newark. Prominent male non-combatants were arrested and sent across the river to Fort Niagara as prisoners of war.² Those men not in prison were with the militia at Burlington. The local population was reduced to about four hundred women, children and elderly males.³ The broad streets were soon filled with American soldiers dressed in blue linen coats and white breeches, released political prisoners from the town's gaol, army camp followers and Six Nations Indians. Soldiers had to be billeted in tents since the barracks in Fort George were too small to accommodate them all. St. Mark's Church was converted into a barracks and storehouse filled with salt pork, flour and whisky. The giant flagstones in the adjoining cemetery were supposedly used to cut up rations. Luckily, the parish records had been removed by Rev. Addison and taken to his house on the river road for safekeeping.⁴ He was less fortunate;

the Americans sent him to Flat Bush, New York, as a prisoner of war.

Private homes were occupied. James McFarland's frame house, also on the river road, was used as a hospital; officers took over others for their own use. A Mrs. Cassidy who lived on Queen Street was only allowed back into her home after she promised to bake bread for her American 'guests'.⁵ Food was scarce. Stores were taken over by American sutlers who sold goods at inflated prices. American troops had to subsist on a diet of bread, pork and whisky;⁶ gardens and orchards were inviting targets to both British and American:

We collect balm in the garden for tea, and carry on an extensive robbery of peas, apples, onions, corn, carrots etc; for we can get nothing but by stealing
...⁷

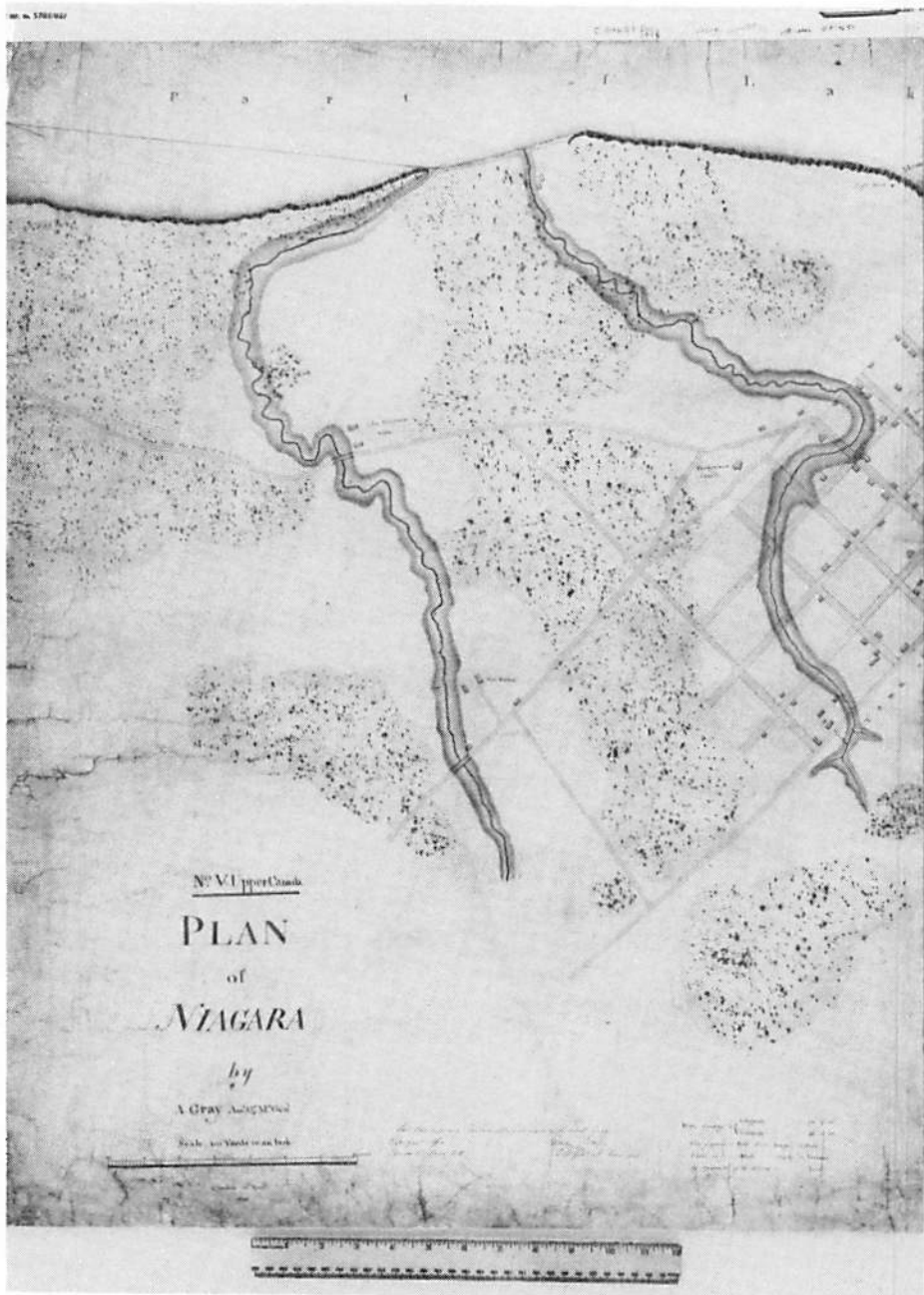
While American contractors grew rich, "American troops fell sick from eating poor and unwholesome rations."⁸ The situation for the townspeople could only have been worse. Adding to their woes was the activity of a band of turncoats, the Corps of Canadian Volunteers, led by Joseph Willcocks.

Willcocks offered his services to General Dearborn in July of 1813. Up to this point he had been a member of the Legislature of Upper Canada representing the first riding of Lincoln. Since leaving Palmerston, County Dublin in Ireland (December 1799), he had been a prominent and at times notorious resident of York (Upper Canada). Prior to being elected to the Legislature in 1808, he had been Marshall of Assize and Register of the Court of Probate and Sheriff of the Home County.⁹ His land holdings included property in York, East Gwillimbury and Hope Townships.¹⁰ His republican leanings were well known to the residents of Newark. Between 1807 and 1817, Willcocks had published the *Upper Canada Guardian* in the town, though his business dealings in Newark dated back to 1802.¹¹

During his stormy career in the Legislature, Willcocks championed public education, financial accountability, access to government information and what today would be called civil rights.¹² In his final editorial of 12 June 1812 he wrote: "I am flattered at being ranked among the enemies of the King's Servants in this Colony. I glory in the distinction . . ."¹³

On 10 July 1813, General Dearborn authorized Willcocks to form a "Corps of Volunteers". He was appointed "a major by an election of his men, his platoon officers were also appointed in the same way . . ."¹⁴ In accordance with an Act of Congress dated 6 February 1812, the Volunteers were armed and equipped by the U.S. Army. Their local knowledge was invaluable; British sympathizers were hunted and jailed. William Merritt and his Provincial Dragoons would spend many long nights during the coming months trying to capture Willcocks. But the only thing that distinguished a Volunteer was "a white cockade and green ribbon round their hats."¹⁵

Civil law in Newark was suspended. Willcocks, who had opposed General Brock's attempts to suspend *habeas corpus* in 1812 was made Police Officer and now put himself above the law.¹⁶ On one occasion he shot and killed an American living on Queen Street after insulting the man's wife.¹⁷ Unfortunately for Mr. Lockwood, Joseph Willcocks had never thought highly of American women whom he considered "too poor, too forward or too ugly".¹⁸ No woman could feel safe in the summer of 1813. Mrs. Winterbottom was attacked in her home on Prideaux



Plan of Niagara dated 1810.



Plan of Niagara dated 1810 shows the mouth of the river and the location of the two forts (Fort George, and the American Fort Niagara) built along its banks.

Street by an Indian demanding liquor. Luckily her screams brought the intervention of a passing American officer before the intruder could use his tomahawk.¹⁹

American defeats at Beaver Dam and Stoney Creek in June had left them hemmed in by the British whose forward camp was at St. David's. Confined to camp, the soldiers suffered boredom. Poor diet coupled with living under canvas caused widespread sickness. At one point three doctors had seven hundred men on the sick list. Typhus, diarrhoea and dysentery were common. Conditions for the British were no better. James. J. Fulton, A.D.C. to Sir George Prevost wrote on 18 June 1813: "On my arrival here I found the troops in great distress for necessaries, shirts, shoes and stockings. Most of the 49th are literally naked." Speaking of the 41st July, General De Rottenburg said: "That regiment is in rags, and without shoes".²⁰ The situation didn't improve over the summer. Thomas Ridout, in a letter dated 30 August 1813, complained: "... Fever had broken out, the men weary with no action, badly fed and ill-paid, were deserting day by day ..."²¹

June was a month of rain. July and August brought great heat.²² Upper Canada's climate was satirically described at the time this way:

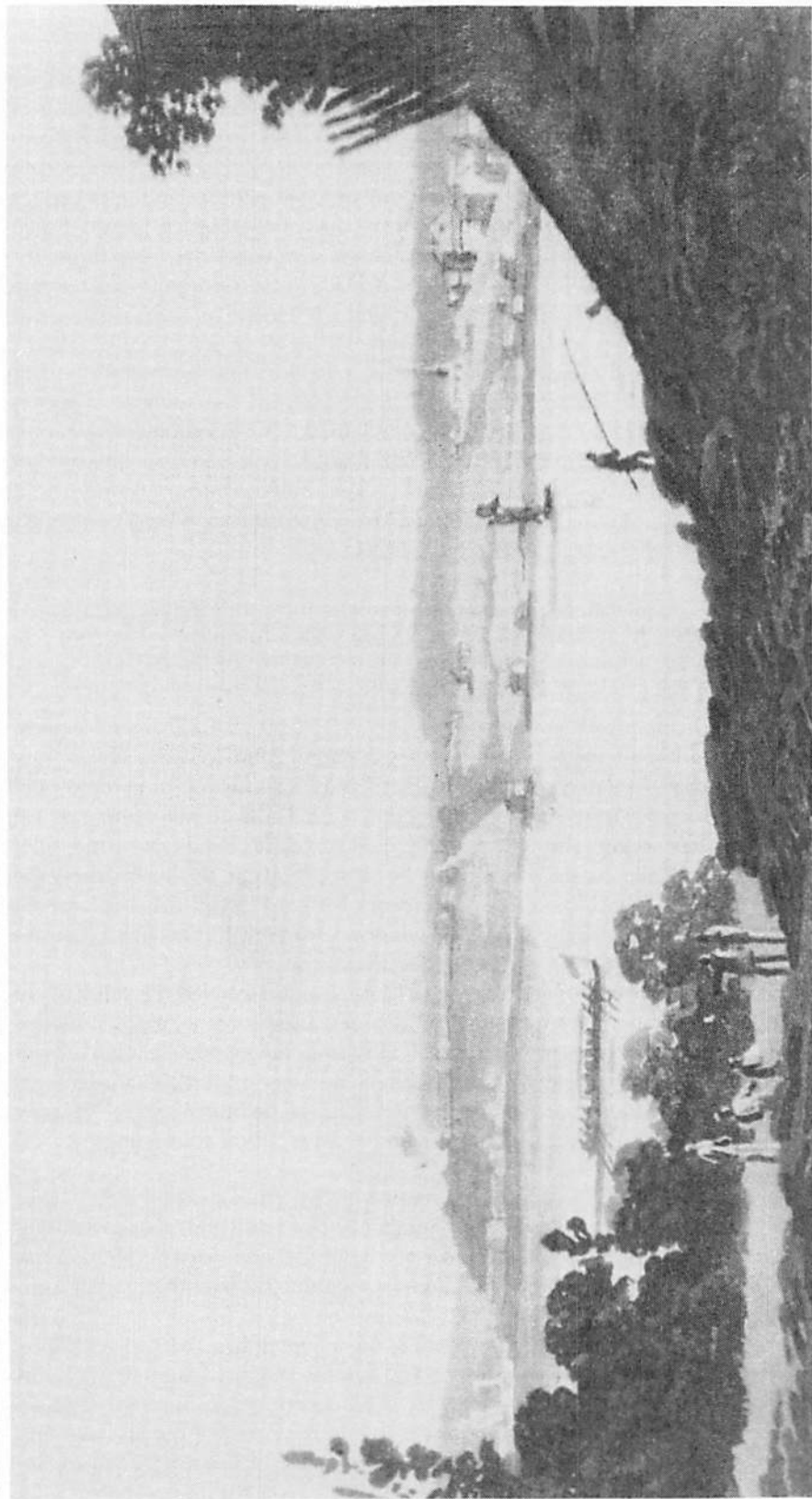
... For two months of the spring and two months of the autumn, you are up to your middle in mud; for four months of summer you are broiled by the heat, choked by the dust, and devoured by the mosquitoes; and for the remaining four months, if you set your nose above the snow, it is to have it bit off by the frost.²³

Summer began and ended with skirmishes in and around Newark. On 17 July some five hundred Americans engaged a British force consisting of Western and Five Nations Indians near Ball's farm, about a mile and a half from town.²⁴ Legend has it that young John Law, seeking revenge for his dead father and older brother, joined in the battle. He had to be dragged away by his mother, the widow of Captain John Law of the 1st Lincoln Militia.²⁵ After this brief excitement with "the ladies looking on from the windows," the enemy remained "cooped up in Fort George, not daring to stir beyond the common."²⁶

Gunfire on the morning of 24 August 1813 once again startled the residents of Newark. A British attempt to draw out the Americans from a camp "crowded with men, bristled with cannon . . ." failed.²⁷ However, Lieutenant-Colonel O'Neill and thirty of the 19th Dragoon succeeded in advance of Lieutenant-Colonel Harvey into the town as far as the Presbyterian Church on Simcoe Street. Harvey was even able to visit his former quarters and recover a box containing "several very valuable articles."²⁸

Willcock's band had increased to seventy-four by August 31. Twenty-three recruits had been added to the original number but of that total, six were absent without permission, one was dead, two were wounded and thirteen others were sick, leaving fifty-two able-bodied Volunteers; the same number that had mustered for duty on 18 July 1813.²⁹

General Wilkinson arrived at Fort George on 4 September 1813 to withdraw the bulk of the American occupation army for his planned campaign against Montreal. Colonel Winfield Scott was left behind with seven hundred regulars plus militia and Indians. His instruction was to join the Army of the St. Lawrence if the enemy withdrew from his front.³⁰ With the defeat of Proctor at Moravian-



View of the British Fort at Niagara (taken from the east bank of the river) by G. Heriot, c1807.

town on 5 October 1813, it was assumed that the British on the Niagara Peninsula would abandon it and retreat to Kingston. General Vincent had indeed been ordered to do so, but rather than leave the Niagara to the Americans, he only withdrew as far as Burlington Heights.³¹

Major Glegg (British) described the retreat in a letter of 14 October 1813:

We arrived here (Bensley's) on the 12th after undergoing a very harassing march for our poor fellows, particularly the numerous sick, whose pallid countenances cut me to the quick. The elements were most unkind . . . but anything was pleasing after quitting that sink of disease on the Twelve Mile Creek . . . Our men are comparatively comfortable . . . They are all under cover, but of course barns will not last much longer . . .³²

Scott, believing the British had, in fact, withdrawn, sailed for Sackett's Harbour with his troops on 13 October 1813. Command at Fort George was passed to Brigadier-General George McClure of Bath, New York. McClure brought with him the 1500-man 8th Brigade of militia from Steuben and adjoining counties of northern New York State, excluding the Niagara Frontier.³³

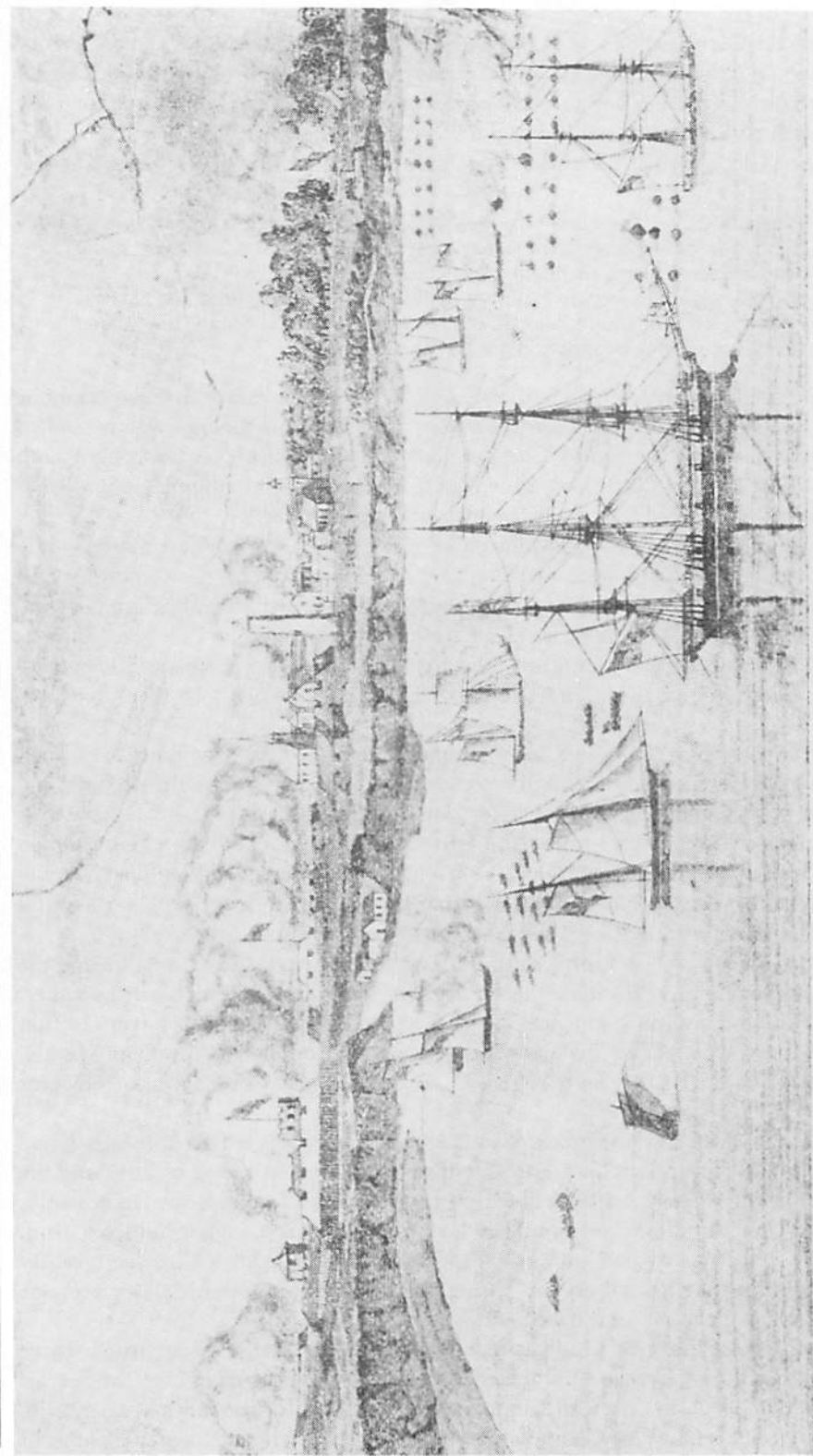
McClure pledged: ". . . before the close of the season we will occupy the whole of the valuable and populous peninsula . . . and either capture, destroy or disperse all the enemy's force . . ."³⁴ He may have been encouraged by the support the Americans had been receiving from area residents such as Joseph Wilcocks. Thomas Ridout lamented in early October: "the greater part of the settlement (St. David's) being Dutch Mennonites, are friendly to the the enemy and assist them in everything."³⁵

On 11 October 1813, McClure marched out of Fort George with 1100 men dressed in red-trimmed blue tunics to execute his threats. But the British had been forewarned. Major Glegg, in a letter dated 8 October, wrote: ". . . I have this instant received a private note from Fort George, from a source to be depended on, which mentions . . . an attack . . . this night or to-morrow."³⁶ Colonel Murray of the 100th was dispatched with 378 men of the 8th foot together with about a hundred Indians under Captain M. Elliott to drive the Americans back.³⁷

Willcocks and the Volunteers continued their scouting and raiding during the early part of November taking more prisoners, including William Merritt's father. The Volunteers were augmented by the arrival of two groups of recruits that month; one was led by Benajah Mallory and the other by Abraham Markle. Included in the latter group were ". . . Bigger, Grace, young Markle, Doctor Crosby and Dagget . . ."³⁸

Abraham Markle, an innkeeper at Ancaster was elected to the Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada in 1812 representing the west riding of York and the townships of Ancaster and Saltfleet. Benajah Mallory had represented Norfolk, Oxford and Middlesex between 1804-1808, and Oxford and Middlesex from 1808 to 1812. He owned land in the township of Burford.³⁹ Willcocks, recently promoted to a lieutenant-colonel in the Volunteers, appointed Mallory a major and Markle, a captain in the Corps.

On 21 November 1813, Joseph Willcocks discovered a large British force camped at Stoney Creek. Apprehensive, he expressed his concerns to the Secretary of War by letter. McClure concurred. Unless reinforcements were sent, the British would retake Fort George, thus exposing the American Niagara Frontier to



FORT NIAGARA, FORT GEORGE, NIAGARA TOWN, 1813. FROM AN OLD PRINT.

attack.⁴⁰

Winter set in on 1 December. Continued poor diet and a life under canvas made the militiamen look forward to December 9, the day their enlistment ran out. Few could be induced to rejoin. McClure's offer of a two-dollar-a-month bonus seemed hollow as the paymaster had only enough money to pay a third of their back pay.⁴¹ Most crossed the river and returned to their homes and farms. News was received that General Wilkinson's expedition against Montreal had tailed and that Lieutenant-General Drummond had arrived on the peninsula from Kingston with reinforcements.

McClure's garrison at Fort George was now reduced to some sixty regular soldiers of the 24th U.S. Infantry Regiment under Captains Rogers and Hampton, plus Willcocks and about forty Volunteers. On 7 December, Colonel Murray advanced with a small British force to the Forty Mile Creek (Grimsby) and sent scouting parties as far as the Twelve Mile Creek (St. Catharines).

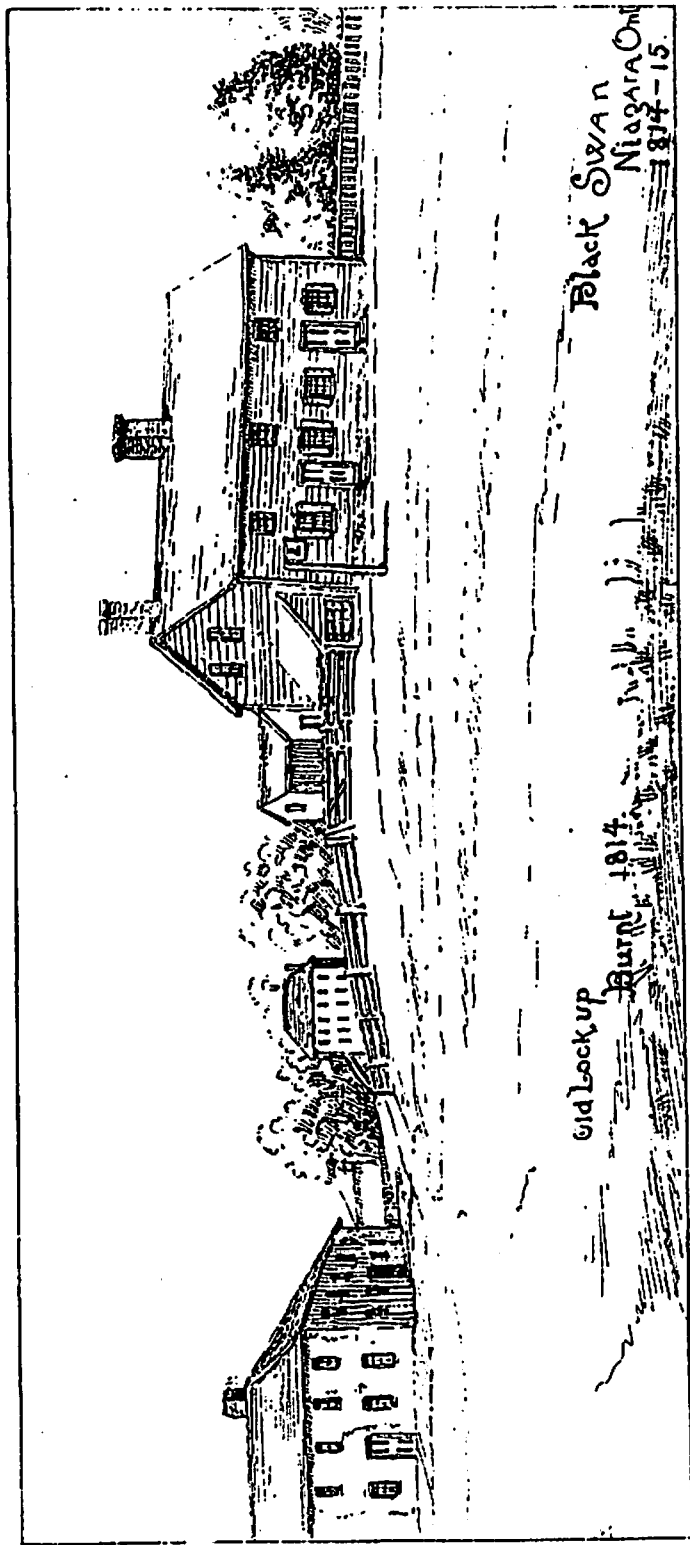
Late on the night of 9 December, Willcocks and a scouting party encountered the British advance position. This time King Joe, as William Merritt called him, did not escape unscathed. One Volunteer was killed and four captured; one of the wounded prisoners was handed over to the Indians in a move calculated to spread terror among the Americans.

General McClure, based on Willcock's report, concluded that attack was imminent. He called his officers together. This group would have included Willcocks, Benajah Mallory, Abraham Markle, Gideon Frisbee, William Biggar and perhaps Joseph Baker, Oliver Grace, William Markle and Eleazer Dugget, all officers in the Corps of Volunteers. McClure asked: "Shall I leave the foe the comfortable quarters, and thus increase the danger to Fort Niagara?" Their answer pleased McClure.⁴² Blowing up Fort George would have been a legitimate act, given the situation. But McClure went a step further, perhaps at Willcocks' urging, and decided to burn Newark.

Dr. Cyrenius Chapin, a militia leader from Buffalo, argued with McClure in McCarthy's store on Queen Street (where McClelland's store stands now). The general brandished a dispatch from John Anderson, the Secretary of War, dated 4 October 1813:

Sir,—Understanding that the defense of the post committed to your charge may render it proper to destroy the town of Newark, you are hereby directed to appraise the inhabitants of this circumstance, and invite them to remove themselves and their effects to some place of greater safety . . ."⁴³

At 4 a.m. on 10 December, some of the residents were awakened and told their homes would be burned in two hours. Some heeded the warning and removed their belongings. Others refused to believe it, especially when 6 a.m. passed without incident.⁴⁴ It wasn't until 5 p.m. that McClure and Willcocks led their men out of Fort George. Gale-force winds from the lake drove the falling snow into the shivering spectators. Once the burning party reached Prideaux Street, they fanned out, torching the buildings as they passed. No one and nothing was spared. The flames could be seen by Colonel Murray from his headquarters at the home of Rev. Addison, which was next to John Whitmore's farm. George Ball had warned them of McClure's intent, but Murray, like many in Newark, didn't believe the American general was serious.⁴⁵



THE BLACK SWAN, NIAGARA, 1795-1813.

Mrs. Dickinson, who was sick in bed, was carried out of her house and set down in the snow, bed and all. Willcocks had a score to settle with her husband who had killed his friend, William Weekes, in 1806. Dickinson's brick home, furniture, clothing and library were reduced to ash. Eliza Campbell watched helplessly as her storey-and-a-half house and nearby barn were fired. Willcocks' men even robbed her. Seven buildings belonging to the McKee family were lost; a soap and candle-making factory, store, and two houses went up in flames.⁴⁶ Some of the furniture in the streets caught fire and together with the Government House, Court House (both on King Street), the stone St. Mark's Church, stores, homes, barns and stables were consumed. Altogether some ninety-eight buildings were destroyed.⁴⁴ William Merritt, in his journal, described the scene when he entered Newark that night:

... Nothing but heaps of boats, and streets full of furniture that the inhabitants were fortunate to get out of their houses, met our eyes. My old friend Gordon's house, was the only one standing.⁴⁸

McClure retreated to Fort Niagara with the Volunteers acting as a rearguard. Though most escaped, two of Willcocks' men were killed. While Newark still burned, George McClure wrote the Secretary of War:

... the few remaining inhabitants ... having been notified ... were enabled to remove their property ... The houses were generally vacant long before ... This step was not taken without counsel and is in conformity with the views of Your Excellency ... The enemy are now completely shut out from any hopes or means of wintering in the vicinity of Fort George.⁵⁰

Despite the claim, Fort George remained intact. Tents for 1500 men were left standing, and the fort's heavy cannons were found the next morning in the ditch that surrounded the fort. The only ones deprived of wintering in the vicinity of Fort George were the inhabitants of Newark. American President Madison denounced McClure's actions as a "deed abhorrent to every American feeling."⁵¹ Days later, McClure met abuse on his way to Buffalo: "The numerous mob that we all met cried out, 'shoot him; damn him; shoot him' ..."⁵² Rather than go on, General McClure went home to Bath, leaving Amos Hall, another militia general, to face British reprisals.⁵³ Willcocks went on to Washington with dispatches while Mallory and the remaining Volunteers stopped at Schlosser.

Fort Niagara was attacked on the night of 19 December. In the next few days Lewiston, Schlosser and Manchester (Niagara Falls) were overrun. Jonas Harrison, the Collector of Customs for the District of Niagara (U.S.), was in Lewiston at the time:

... the Indians commenced an indiscriminate slaughter of men, women and children together with burning every house, barn, outhouse and hovel that could take fire ... old and young men, women and children flying from their beds, some not more than half-dressed, without shoes or stockings, together with men on horseback, wagons, carts, sleighs and sleds overturning and crushing each other, stimulated by the horrid yells of ... savages on the pursuit ...⁵⁴

By year's end Black Rock and Buffalo would also be reduced to ash. Nine months

later, on 5 September 1814, Joseph Willcocks, aged forty-one, was mortally wounded outside Fort Erie. Newark was avenged.

Willcocks, Mallory and Markle were only three of the hundreds of Upper Canadians who supported the United States during the war. A listing of property owners who did so can be found in the *Register of Persons Connected with High Treason during the War of 1812-14, with U.S.A.*, compiled by Charles Black (PAO, 1926). The Volunteers suffered the same resentment, hostility and loss of property that the Loyalists did for supporting Britain a few short years earlier.

Benajah Mallory, for example, an American by birth, was declared an outlaw and his land was confiscated by the Crown, [Act (1815) 55 George III.Cap-, sec. 9 (U.C.)]. Any Volunteer caught and tried was hanged.⁵⁵ As compensation, the American Congress, on 15 March 1816, granted members of the Corps of Volunteers bounties in land within the Indiana Territory (present states of Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and parts of Michigan and Minnesota). Though the acreage was cut in half a year later, Mallory would have been eligible for 400 acres, Markle 320, other officers 240 acres and all others, 160 acres. But what of Newark?

Property worth £30,670 was destroyed. In addition, £2,125 worth of property that belonged to those who joined the Volunteers was also lost. It was reported in 1817 that an inhabitant of Newark had been awarded \$1400 in a judgement against George McClure for loss of property in Newark; the trial was held in Canandaigua, New York.⁵⁷

Brick and stone from the walls, chimneys and hearths of Newark's ruins provided the material for the construction of the only star-shaped fort in Canada, Fort Mississauga, at the mouth of the Niagara River.

The grey, square tower that stands
Above the place of landing nets, its walls
Thick as a feudal keep, with loopholes slashed,
Contain the wreck and ruin of the town
Fair Newark once, gay, rich and beautiful,
By ruthless foes, when flying in retreat
Burnt down to blackened heaps of bricks and stones.
The ruins of its walls and hearths were built
Into this stern memorial of a deed
Unchivalrous in days of war gone by.⁵⁸

I do hereby Certify that John Dorson, joined the
Canadian Corps of Volunteers in the service of the United
States, under the command of Lt. Col. J. Wilcocks, and
performed his duty as a faithful and brave sol-
dier in said Corps - Given under my hand at
Batavia the 20th day of June A.D. 1816

J. B. Miller Secy
Lt. & Adjutant
Canadian Volunteers

State of New York } ss.
& County of Genesee

Personally appeared before me Ebenezer
Mix, Notary Public, the above named
Joseph Baxter, late Lieutenant and Adjutant
in the Canadian Volunteers to me personally
known to be the same person herein described
who acknowledged that he signed the above
certificate. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my
hand and affixed my notarial seal, this 21st day of June
in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and
sixteen.

Ebenezer Mix, Notary Public

Certificate of Service in the Corps of Canadian Volunteers for John Dorson, signed by Joseph Baxter, a lieutenant and adjutant of the Corps. It reads: "I hereby certify that John Dorson joined the Canadian Corps of Volunteers in the service of the United States, under the command of Lt. Col. J. Wilcocks [sic], and performed his duty as a faithful and brave soldier in said Corps - Given under my hand at Batavia the 20th day of June A.D. 1816." The second part of the letter is signed by Genesee County notary public Ebenezer Mix, and simply testifies to the authenticity of Baxter's signature.

**AMERICAN OCCUPATION OF NEWARK
SCHEDULE OF NAMES WHO HAVE VOLUNTEERED
UNDER MAJOR WILLCOCKS, 18 JULY 1813**

Name	Rank	Name	Rank
Joseph Willcocks	Major	David Aville	Private
Gideon Frisby	Capt.	Samuel Graves	Private
J.B. Totman	Adjutant	Daniel Instine	Private
Robert Huggans	1st Lieut.	William D. Jackson	Private
Abraham Cutter	2nd Lieut.	Ira Bently	Private
William Wallen	2nd Lieut.	Joseph Lovett	Private
Samuel Jackson Sr.	Q. Master	James Pollocke	Private
Samuel Jackson Jr.	Ensign	Luther Smith	Private
Joseph Baker	Private	John Bennett	Private
Josiah Jackson	Private	Henry Follett	Private
Samuel Wickham	Private	Silas H. Seely	Private
John Gough	Private	Chauncey Mead	Private
John H. Bennett	Private	George Kelly	Private
Mathias Brown	Private	? Filby	Private
Joseph Farnan	Private	John Pet-ger	Private
Mordicai Saylas	Private	Job Olmsted	Private
Phineas Howell	Private	David Pearse	Private
John Dorman	Surgeon	Lucas Osterhou	Private
R.M. Louge	Private	John Fow	Private
Benjamin Stephens	Private	David Cafs	Private
Henry Beamer	Private	Seneca Thomas	Private
Solomon Riley	Private	Jonah Dille	Private
Timothy S. Smith	Private	John S. Johnston	Private
H.B. Frinke	Private	Jacob G. Vanderburg	Private
James McGavin	Private	Ambrose Felle	Private
James B. Atwood	Private	Jacob Day	Private

Source: USNA RG94, entry 125



St. Mark's Anglican Church, completed 1810, was used as a hospital by the British and a barracks by the Americans during the War of 1812. Burned by Americans 10 December 1813, rebuilt 1822.

**FIRST MUSTER ROLL
CORPS OF CANADIAN VOLUNTEERS
18 JULY 1813 - 31 AUGUST 1813**

Name	Rank	Enlisted	
Joseph Willcocks	Major	July 10	
Joshua Totman	Adjutant	July 18	
Sam. Jackson Sr.	Q. Master	July 18	
John Dorman	Surgeon	July 18	
Gideon Frisbee	Captain	July 18	
Robert Huggins	1st Lieutenant	July 18	
Joseph Baker	2nd Lieutenant	July 18	
Sam Jackson Jr.	Ensign	July 18	
Jacob S. Hendershot	Sergt. Major	August 2	
Sam Wickham	Q. Master Sgt.	July 18	
Sias H. Seely	Sergeant	July 18	
Luther Smith	Sergeant	July 18	
Seneca Thomas	Sergeant	July 18	
Josiah Jack	Seargeant	July 18	
Oliver Proctor	Corporal	July 18	
William M. Gee	Corporal	August 2	
Amaser Fox	Corporal	July 18	
James Pollock	Private	July 18	
John Gough	Private	July 18	
Gilbert Prentice	Private	July 18	
Isaac Mansfield	Private	July 18	
Grove Curtice	Private	July 18	
John H. Bennett	Private	July 18	AWOL
Mathew Brown	Private	July 18	
Joseph Farnam	Private	July 18	
Mordic Salrs	Private	July 18	
Phineas Howell	Private	July 18	AWOL
Olisha Haskins	Private	July 18	
Michael Wilder	Private	July 18	
William Smith	Private	July 18	
Timothy Smith	Private	July 18	
James McGarvin	Private	July 18	AWOL
David Averill	Private	July 18	
Daniel Instine	Private	July 18	
William D. Jackson	Private	July 18	
Joseph Lovett	Private	July 18	
John Bennett	Private	July 18	
Henry Follett	Private	July 18	
Chauncey Mead	Private	July 18	
George Kelley	Private	July 18	
Lucas Oustuhoudt	Private	July 18	
David Piersons	Private	July 18	Wounded
Job Olmsted	Private	July 18	
David Cafs	Private	July 18	
John S. Johnston	Private	July 18	
Jonah Dill	Private	July 18	Died Aug. 16
William Ingraim	Private	July 18	Wounded
Henry Beemer	Private	July 18	AWOL
John Fow	Private	July 18	AWOL
Ambrose Felly	Private	July 18	
John Lockwood	Private	July 18	

Name	Rank	Enlisted	
Jacob G. Venderburg	Private	July 18	
James McGee	Private	August 2	
Thomas McCrarney	Private	August 10	
William Robinson	Private	August 10	
William Reynolds	Private	August 10	
Daniel Philips	Private	August 10	
Paul Wilcot	Private	August 10	Wounded
Samuel Conway	Private	August 10	
Charles Myers	Private	August 10	
Joshua Myers	Private	August 10	
Laughlin McLaughlin	Private	August 10	
John Scott	Private	August 10	
Elias Gillis	Private	August 10	
Abel Follett	Private	August 15	
William McCarter	Private	August 15	
Cornelius Newland	Private	August 22	
Eranius Bradt	Private	July 22	AWOL
Enoch Olmsted	Private	July 22	
Anthony Lapan	Private	July 22	
Peter Lane	Private	July 22	
Jacob Lane	Private	July 22	
George T. Gardner	Private	July 22	

Of the seventy-four names listed, one is illegible. That nameless person was sick in camp along with Charles Meyers, Joshua Meyers and John Scott. George T. Gardner, Samuel Jackson Sr., Silas Seely, Timothy Smith, and Chauncey Mead were sick at Lewistown; William Reynolds was sick at Youngstown. Two others, Peter Lane and Jacob Lane were sick at Dr. West's "on the other side of the river". William Ingraim had been "dangerously wounded in action with a musket ball"; David Pierson's thigh had been broken by cannon shot; and Paul Wilcot had been wounded in the side by cannon shot. Three others were absent with leave, ie. Josiah Jack, Cornelius Newland and Ambrose Kelly.

Source: USNA RG94, entry 125



McClelland's West End Store — site of the store where General McClure and Colonel Chapin argued about the decision to burn Newark.

**PAYROLL OF COMPANY OF U.S. VOLUNTEERS
 COMMANDED BY LT. COL. J. WILLCOCKS
 FOR OCTOBER 1813 - JUNE 1814**

Name	Rank	Enlisted	Pay/Month	Amount Due	
Joseph Willcocks	Col.	1 May			
Banajah Mallory	Maj.	14 Nov.			
Abraham Markle	Maj.	12 Dec.			
Gideon Frisbee	Capt.	18 Oct.			
William Biggar	Capt.	19 Oct.			
Joseph Baker	Adjutant	1 Feb.			
Samual Jackson Sr.	Q. Master	18 July			
Oliver Grace	1st Lieut.	12 Dec.			
William Markle	2nd Lieut.	10 Dec.			
Eleazer Duggett	3rd Lieut.	10 Dec.			
Eliakin Crosby	Surgeon	10 Dec.			
Jacob Hendershot	Sgt. Maj.	10 Oct.	\$12	\$101.03	
John R. Smith	Q.M. Sgt.	10 Dec.	12	80.12	
Jonah Jackson	Sgt.	18 Oct.	11	92.61	
Ephraim H. Squires	Sgt.	12 Dec.	11	72.74	
Luther Smith	Sgt.	18 Oct.	11	92.61	
Samuel Wickham	Sgt.	18 Oct.	11	92.61	
Seneca Thomas	Sgt.	18 Oct.	11	92.61	
William M. Gee	Sgt.	18 Oct.	11	92.61	
Oliver Proctor	Cpl.	18 Oct.	10	84.19	
Laughlin McLaughlin	Priv.	18 Oct.	8	67.35	
Grove Curtis	Priv.	18 Oct.	8	67.35	
William Jackson	Priv.	18 Oct.	8	67.35	
John Bennett	Priv.	18 Oct.	8	67.35	
James McGee	Priv.	18 Oct.	8	67.35	
James Pollock	Priv.	18 Oct.	8	67.35	
John Gough	Priv.	18 Oct.	8	67.35	
Abner Gilbert	Priv.	18 Oct.	8	67.35	
Jacob Lane	Priv.	18 Oct.	8	67.35	
Peter Lane	Priv.	18 Oct.			sick
Samuel Fraser	Priv.	7 Nov.	8	62.13	
Alex Chamberlain	Priv.	7 Dec.	8	53.93	
Philip Tufford	Priv.	8 Nov.	8	63.20	
Cary Masselus	Priv.	12 Dec.	8	52.90	
Abraham Mallory	Priv.	1 May	8	16.00	
William Huffman	Priv.	1 May	8	16.00	
Bradford Larkins	Priv.	Jan. 1814	8	40.25	
Joseph Griffin	Priv.	Jan. 1814	8	40.25	
Silas Fosgate	Priv.	7 Dec.	8	53.93	
Nathan Stodard	Priv.	1 May	8	16.00	
David Dale	Priv.	19 Oct.	8	67.35	
Josephy Harris	Priv.	10 Dec.	8	53.41	
Jonah Lewis	Priv.	12 Dec.	8	52.90	
Philip Shafer	Priv.	18 Oct.	8		absent
Thomas McCrany	Priv.	18 Oct.	8	67.35	
Anthony Sappan	Priv.	18 Oct.	8	67.35	
John Simons	Priv.	Fe. (sic)	8	67.35	
William Smith	Priv.	18 July	Died in hospital 1	June	
David Palmer	Priv.	12 Dec.	8	67.35	
John S. Johnson	Priv.	18 July	8	67.35	
Sias Dean	Priv.	18 Oct.	8	60.00	

Name	Rank	Enlisted	Pay/Month	Amount Due
Nathan Sherwood	Priv.	12 Dec.	8	52.90
Job Olmsted	Priv.	18 Oct.	8	absent
Enoch Olmsted	Priv.	18 Oct.		absent

Amount of pay,
\$2,443.04

Source: USNA RG94, entry 125

**ROLL OF MEN BELONGING TO THE CORPS OF CANADIAN VOLUNTEERS
IN THE SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES
UNDER COMMAND OF COL. JOS. WILLCOCKS
THAT WERE ORDERED TO SERVICE IN DIFFERENT DETACHMENTS
TAKEN AT BATAVIA 15 OF JUNE 1815**

Names	Date of enlistment	Status
Luther Smith, Sgt.	July 18, 1813	Wounded at Bridgewater
Ephraim H. Squires, Sgt.	Dec. 12, 1813	
Seneca Thomas, Sgt.	July 18, 1813	
Silas H. Seely, Sgt.	July 18, 1813	
John Bennett, Private	July 18, 1813	
Silas Fosgat, Private	Dec. 7, 1813	
William McGee, Private	July 18, 1813	
Abraham Mallory, Private	May 18, 1814	
John Gaugh, Private	July 18, 1813	
Silas Dean, Private	Nov. 12, 1813	
Joseph Griffith, Private	Jan. 31, 1814	
Nathan Sherwood, Private	Nov. 12, 1813	
John Johnson, Private	July 18, 1813	
John Simmons, Private	Feb. 18, 1814	
Grove C. Curtis, Private	July 18, 1813	
Samuel Fraser, Private	No. 7, 1813	Wounded at Bridgewater
Cary Merselas, Private	Dec. 12, 1813	
David Palmer, Private	Dec. 12, 1813	Taken prisoner, Black Rock
William Huffman, Private	May 18, 1814	
Jonah Lewis, Private	Dec. 12, 1813	
James McGee, Private	July 18, 1813	
Abner Gilbert, Private	July 18, 1813	
Phillip Tufford, Private	Nov. 3, 1813	

The above list or roll of men were mustered as above described and were discharged at Batavia June the 15th.

B. Mallory
Major Commanding

Source: USNA RG94, entry 125

NON-COMBATANT PRISONERS OF WAR FROM NEWARK

Name	Position
William Dickson	Barrister
John Symington	Merchant
Joseph Edwards	Merchant
Andrew Heron	Merchant & Librarian
John Grier	Merchant
John McEwen	Merchant
James Muirdhead	Surgeon
John Crooks	Clerk
John McFarland	Boatbuilder
Ralfe Clench	Clerk of the peace, Member of Legislative Assembly for Lincoln, 2nd Riding
John Powell	Registrar
George Lane	Usher to Legislative Council
Jacob Ball	Farmer
John DeCew	
R. Kerr	
James Baldwin	
T. Powis	
Alexander MacDonell	
William Ross	
John Jones	
J. Williams	
J. Bradt	
Baxter	
Jones	

Source: Janet Carnochan, *History of Niagara*, William Briggs, 1914, p. 33.

PROPERTY LOSSES, NEWARK, 10 DECEMBER 1813

Name	Loss	Amount
Isaac Swayzie	House & barn	£200
Williams Dickson	Brick house	1000
M. McLellan	House & stable	100
M. Bellinger	Barn	125
Castel Chorus	Barn	125
T. Butler	House, stable & barn	200
J. Butler	Stable & barn	350
J. Secord	House, stable & barn	1200
P. Ball	Stable & barn	800
J. Ball	Stable & barn	1000
J. Crooks	Stable & barn	625
G. Lawe	Stable & barn	200
T. Merritt	Stable & barn	200
Rev. J. Burns	House	60
J. McKay	Barn	60
J. Symington	House & barn	400
J. Clark	House	400
R. Clench	House & stable	150

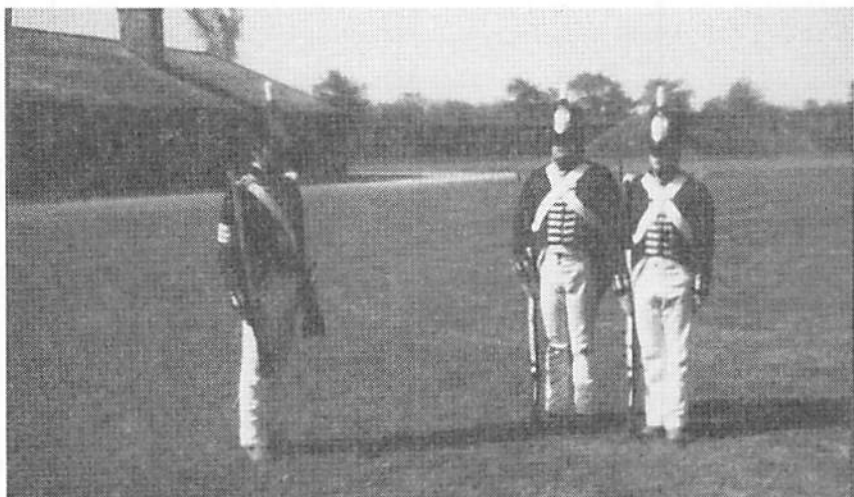
Name	Loss	Amount
J. McFarlane	House, etc.	100
C. Gessey	Two houses	400
Doctor Holmes	House	100
Doctor Kerr	House & stable	650
Mrs. E. Thompson	Two houses	500
A. McKee	Two houses	600
Mrs. Forsyth	House, etc.	1250
G. Slingerland		200
J. Eggleston	Three houses	750
T. Powis	Two houses	1250
Doctor Muirhead		500
McKean & McEwan		1000
A. Heron		700
W. Dorman		150
A. Rogers		400
D. Hatman		100
S. Buntin		100
P. De Jordan		100
S. Cassidy		150
Children of J. Kelly		150
Mrs. Rose Fields		750
J. Monroe		200
D. Secord	House (of John)	200
Mrs. Wright		150
Estate of Fitzgerald		100
J. Grier		750
J. Crooks		1000
J. Young		1000
W. Dickson		1000
Estate of J. Emery		1000
J. Edwards		500
Mrs. Bradshaw		150
J. Rogers		250
Mrs. Frey		300
J. Saunders		100
Estate of D. Phelps		100
Estate of C. McNabb		50
E. Vanderlip		1000
Mrs. Hill		500
A. Garner		450
Major Campbell's estate		350
F. Waddel estate		350
J. Clark estate		250
Colonel Claus		1000
J. Adlem		25
Estate of J. Jones		650
Joined the enemy		
J. Wagstaff		250
J. Doty		375
P. Howell		500
S. Thompson		750

Source: Janet Carnochan, *History of Niagara*, William Briggs, 1914, pp. 37-38.

NOTES

1. William Kirby, *Annals of Niagara*, Lundy's Lane Historical Society, 1896 (repr. 1972), p. 179
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4. Emma A. Currie, *The Story of Laura Secord and Canadian Reminiscences*, St. Catharines, 1913, p. 129.
5. Carnochan, *History of Niagara*, p. 34.
6. Louis L. Babcock, *The War of 1812 on the Niagara Frontier*, Buffalo Historical Society, 1927, p. 244.
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8. Babcock, *The War of 1812*, p. 244.
9. Honourable William Renwick Riddell, "Joseph Willcocks, Sheriff, Member of Parliament and Traitor", *Ontario Historical Society Papers & Records*, vol. 24, p. 478.
10. Ontario Land Index.
11. "Diary of Joseph Willcocks, 1800-1803," in Jesse Edgard Middleton and Fred Landon, *The Province of Ontario, A History, 1615-1927*, vol. 2, The Dominion Publishing Company, 1927, p. 1319.
12. Riddell, "Joseph Willcocks . . .," pp. 484-488.
13. Joseph Willcocks, *The Upper Canada Guardian*, June 13, 1812.
14. Donald E. Graves, "The Canadian Volunteers, 1813-1815", *Military Collector & Historian*, vo. 39 (1979), p. 113.
15. Ibid.
16. Captain W.H. Merritt, *Journal of Events Principally on the Detroit and Niagara Frontiers During the War of 1812*, Historical Society, BNA, 1863, p. 45.
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21. Edgar, *The Ridout Letters*, p. 225.
22. Carnochan, *History of Niagara*, p. 36.
23. William Dunlop, *Tiger Dunlop's Upper Canada*, McClelland and Stewart, 1967, p. 84.
24. Edgar, *The Ridout Letters*, p. 204.
25. Kirby, *Annals of Niagara*, p. 177.
26. Edgar, *The Ridout Letters*, p. 206.
27. J. MacKay Hitsman, *The Incredible War of 1812*, U. of T. Press, 1968, p. 147.
28. Edgar, *The Ridout Letters*, p. 208.
29. "Muster Roll of Upper Canada Volunteers, Aug. 31, 1813," USNA RG94, entry 125.
30. Merton M. Wilner, *Niagara Frontier: A Narrative and Documentary History*, vol. 1, S.J. Clarke Publishing co., 1931, p. 235.
31. Edgar, *The Ridout Letters*, 0. 241.
32. Fitzgibbon, *A Veteran of 1812*, p. 117.
33. Wilner, *Niagara Frontier*, p. 236.
34. Lieutenant-Colonel E. Cruickshank, *Documentary History of the Campaign Upon the Niagara Frontier in the Year of 1813*, Part IV (1813), Lundy's Lane Historical Society, 1907, p. 10.
35. Edgar, *The Ridout Letters*, p. 228.
36. Fitzgibbon, *A Veteran of 1812*, p. 216.
37. George F.G. Stanley, *The War of 1812: Land Operations*, Macmillan of Canada, 1983, p. 216.
38. Merritt, *Journal of Events . . .*, p. 45.
39. Morris Zaslow, *The Defended Border: Upper Canada and the War of 1812*, Macmillan of Canada, 1964, pp. 216-221.
40. Graves, "The Canadian Volunteers," p. 114.
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42. Ibid.
43. Babcock, *The War of 1812*, p. 115.
44. Petrie, "Burning of Newark a Blunder," *Niagara Falls Review*, December 6, 1963.
45. Carnochan, *History of Niagara*, p. 34.
46. Pierre Berton, *Flames Across the Border, 1813-1814*, McClelland and Stewart, 1981, p. 256.
47. Ibid.
48. Lossing, *Pictorial Field Book*, p. 632.
49. Berton, *Flames Across the Border*, p. 256.
50. Babcock, *The War of 1812*, p. 117.

51. *Ibid.*, p. 119.
 52. *Ibid.*, p. 121.
 53. *Ibid.*, p. 130.
 54. *Ibid.*, p. 128.
 55. The Honourable William Renwick Riddell, "Benajah Mallory, Traitor," *PHSPR*, vol. XXVI (1930), pp. 577-8.
 56. Carnochan, *History of Niagara*, pp. 37-38.
 57. Babcock, *The War of 1812*, p. 122.
 58. Kirby, *Annals of Niagara*, p. 190.



Above, A sergeant and two privates in the uniform of the Royal Newfoundland Fencible Infantry that was stationed at Fort George in May of 1813 when the fort was attacked by the Americans under General Dearborn.

Below, Fort George was originally completed in 1799 to replace Fort Niagara on the opposite shore. It was destroyed and partially rebuilt by the Americans in 1813, then restored to its pre-1813 condition and opened to the public in 1950.

Lords and Ladies

By Althea Douglas

"I enclose a piece I simply had to get off my chest after reading a story in the Toronto Star of 27 November 1983," says Althea Douglas. "When a usually responsible and well edited newspaper, and a reputable and well known reporter can headline a story 'Lords and Ladies — of Ontario' and then write primarily about baronets (baronets are not 'Lords'), and glibly refer to a baronet's wife as 'Lady Lilian Wolsely', as if she were the daughter of a peer, who can wonder that such mistakes are perpetuated in family histories by their readers. While I am sure some of your readers are fully conversant with proper use of titles, particularly those also interested in Heraldry, this might take some of the mystery out of it for others." For the true genealogist, debunking family myths is as important as proving family lines, and this article not only talks about correct titles and forms of address, it thoroughly explores those "noble" links in Althea Douglas's own ancestry, with some amusing results. We urge any of you with pretensions (but no proof) to grandeur, or with tales of family "nobility" to read this article. Then follow the advice given here to truly lay those family ghosts to rest — either pro or con.

*Ten Ladies dancing,
Eleven Lords a leaping. . .
And a Peer in the Family Tree?*

That was what many Victorian and Edwardian family historians hoped to find when they took up the hunt for their ancestors. Having the same family name as a well known "Lord" almost invariably led to a family tradition of relationship.¹ Then as now in North America, very few people understood much about titles, or their proper usage. When mistakes and misuse turn up in genealogies, they can be misleading to say the least.

Felix Cochran married Lady Mary Moran, her family disowned her, and the couple came to Nova Scotia sometime in the late eighteenth century.

The Chapmans came from "Haddon Hall" said my aunt one time when I was reading *Rob Roy*. William Chapman actually left Yorkshire (not Derbyshire) in 1774 because "his landlord Lord Cavendish" had raised his rents.

James Douglas (b. 1815) came to Canada in 1850. He was "The grandson of William Sholto Douglas" who was, in turn, "a son of the fifth Marquis of Queensbury".

"Mr. Thomas COCHRAN, farmer by occupation. Came from a very distinguished Scotch family of royal blood. Was the youngest son of Lord Dundonald, a Seat of Nobility and Brother of Admiral COCHRAN, . . . who fought in the liberation of Peru and was in supreme command of the North Atlantic Squadron. . ." @could the writer have meant scion of nobility instead of "Seat of Nobility"?#.

Those are a sample of the sort of reported facts and family traditions I have encountered and they are probably typical. But what can be done to verify such

statements about ancestral lords and ladies?

Given a reasonably good reference library it should be easy, for Peers of the British Isles, their families and most collateral lines are extremely well documented from the 18th century on, which is when they start appearing in North America. Moreover, there is an exact protocol in the usage of titles that will tell you quite a lot — that is if the titles are properly used. Alas, they rarely are.

Let's clear one thing up first. "Lord" and "Lady" are not titles, but styles of address, like Mr. or Mrs. Not all "Lords" are peers, not all peers are called "Lord", nor do they all sit in the House of Lords. In Great Britain there are five ranks in the Peerage — in ascending order: baron, viscount, earl, marquess (sometime seen in the French spelling "marquis"), and duke. Their wives are respectively: baroness, viscountess, countess, marchioness, and duchess. Except for dukes and duchesses, they are all termed "Lord" or "Lady".²

Baronets and knights are neither peers nor Lords (baronetcies are inherited, knighthoods are not), both are styled "Sir", and to distinguish between them when writing, a baronet may have Bt. or Bart. after his name. To confuse things, however, in both cases their wives are styled "Lady".

In Great Britain, only the actual holder of the peerage can properly be described as "noble". By courtesy the eldest sons of dukes, marquesses and earls take their father's secondary titles, but they are commoners in the eyes of the law³ and may sit in the House of Commons. The eldest sons of such honorary marquesses and earls, being in direct line of succession also may bear junior titles. Thus the eldest son of the Duke of Marlborough is styled Marquess of Blandford (but not "The" Marquess)⁴, while his son is known as Earl of Sunderland (i.e. Lord Sunderland), during his grandfather's lifetime.

Younger sons of dukes and marquesses prefix the style "Lord" to their Christian and surnames, and their wives are styled "Lady", but the Christian name should always be used in such courtesy titles. For example, Lord Randolph Churchill was a younger son of the Duke of Marlborough; when he married, his wife was known as Lady Randolph Churchill.

Married women take their style of address from their husbands, the few exceptions being women who hold titles (or courtesy titles) in their own right. Among these are the daughters of dukes, marquesses and earls who use the prefix "Lady" (younger sons of Earls are merely "the Honourable", as are all children of viscounts and barons). Lady Diana Spencer was "Lady Di" because her father is Earl Spencer, Viscount Althorp, Viscount Spencer and Baron Spencer of Althorp. Just to bedevil reporters and announcers, the Earldom is one of a handful that do not include "of" as a part of the title.⁵ Did you notice, however, during the Canadian tour of the Prince and Princess of Wales how careful CBC announcers were always to speak of "Diana, Princess of Wales", studiously avoiding the popular but incorrect "Princess Diana"? She is Princess of Wales in the same way her mother was Countess Spencer. Had she married a simple Mr. Jones, however, she would have continued to use her own courtesy title and been known as Lady Diana Jones.

At the level of knights and baronets, who, remember, are neither peers nor "Lords" we have Sir Winston Churchill and Lady Churchill, or if you must use her Christian name, Clementine, Lady Churchill. Never Lady Clementine Churchill, for the knighthood is her husband's (he refused higher honours) and her father was neither a duke, marquess nor earl.

The most comprehensive and accurate work on the British Peerage is the *Complete Peerage; or, A history of the House of Lords and all its members from the earliest times*. First edited by G.E.C(okayne), a new and enlarged edition in 14 volumes was published between 1910 and 1959, and in 1982 was reprinted in a reduced-size format. In it will be found all the information one might want on any peer or his wife. It is not concerned with younger sons or collateral lines unless the title descends to one of them. Burke's *Extinct peerages . . . 1883*, lists such titles under family name and is a quick way to check whether a line has died out. There are several other compilations of "extinct" titles as well, some date from the early 19th century while others are modern.

Cokayne's *Complete baronetage* covers the period 1611-1800, and it too is now available in a reprinted edition. C.J. Parry's *Index of Baronetage Creations*, Canterbury, U.K. 1967, gives a listing of all creations to that date, but no family data. Burke's *Extinct baronetcies*, 2nd ed., 1844, picks up titles that were dropped from the early *Peerage*. . . William A. Shaw's *The knights of England*, 2 vols., 1906, is the most complete listing to that date.

Researchers will sometimes encounter separate "Peerages of" or "Baronetages of" England, Ireland or Scotland, particularly among 18th and early 19th century editions, because there are different privileges associated with titles granted for each of the three countries. They may contain fuller accounts of families, but, of course, do not include the peers or baronets of the other two jurisdictions.

Then there are the "Peerages" that come out every decade or so. Burke's *Genealogical and heraldic history of the peerage, baronetage, and knighthood* is complete for the period 1700 to date, but not all the information in the early editions is accurate. Debrett's concerns itself with the living, omitting the dead except where they are necessary to show present relationships. Edmund Lodge's *Peerage, baronetage, knightage*. . . came out under various titles from 1832 until 1919, and while concerned with the living, does have a great deal of information on aunts, uncles, cousins, etc. of the peers.

With all of these a thorough search will require an edition from each decade of so.⁶ Almost all the editions include lists of the family names of peers, the titles used by heirs, possibly the married names of daughters of peers, often a list of knights created during "the present reign", and some times those who hold foreign titles. Researchers should check the holdings of their local reference library and university. Many will have older editions relegated to the stacks, with only the most recent on open shelves.

Now, let's take a look at those family legends. Lady Mary Moran, properly speaking, should be the daughter of a duke, marquess or earl. Since I thought this unlikely, I was not surprised to find when I went looking in the *Complete Peerage* that no peer bore the family name Moran. I double checked in several editions of Burke's, and in the 7th edition of Lodge (1838) which included a list of daughters of peers married to commoners, though I knew this was probably too late for someone who "flourished" around 1785 (fl. c1785). Disinherited she may have been, but there would have to have been a family to disinherit her.

If we had Felix Cochran and "Lady Mary's" marriage registration — an unlikely dream at best — we might find that she was a widow; that is to say, her titled father was not a Moran, but her commoner husband was. Finding the daughter of a duke, marquess or earl, who married a Mr. or Rev. or General or Captain Moran

sometime between 1750-1780 and then verifying his death would take a long, slow hunt through peerages, and the *Annual Register*, or better yet the *Gentleman's Magazine*, but it is not impossible. More probably, however, she was not "Lady Mary" but, at best, Mary, Lady Moran, widow of a knight or baronet, and a far more difficult person to locate for Knightages rarely include wives at this early date.

If there is any truth in the story (and there is usually a grain or two), it may be that her name was not Moran at all, but something similar. Moran is a common name around the Bay of Fundy and over a century or so the real name could have been misremembered as the familiar one.

That is what my aunt did when she said the Chapmans came from Haddon Hall. She not only confused Diana Vernon, the heroine of *Rob Roy* with Dorothy Vernon who eloped from the famous mansion in Derbyshire, but then mixed that name with Hawnby Hall, in Hawnby (a remote hamlet in the North Riding of Yorkshire), which the Chapmans rented. "Lord Cavendish" who raised their rent is real enough, for Cavendish is the family name of the Dukes of Devonshire, and the third Duke had several sons. The *Victoria County History* for the North Riding confirms that the owners were Lords Frederick and John Cavendish, the two youngest sons, and that the farm remained in the possession of their descendants for over a century. The dropping of the Christian names, however, at first suggests the landlord(s) is a peer or holder of a courtesy peerage, rather than a younger son.

Could William Sholto Douglas have been a son of the fifth Marquis of Queensbury? Lodge's Peerage, in an edition of about 1845, lists the fifth Marquis as Charles Douglas, born 1777, succeeding to the title in 1810 on the death of his distant relative Charles, 4th Duke of Queensbury. He married in 1803 and had eight daughters. When he died in 1837 his brother John Johnstone Douglas became the 6th Marquis (Lodge used the French spelling).

Now for a little arithmetic. The James Douglas who came to Canada was born in 1815. His father, James Douglas, tenant in Woodside, was born about 1764, dying in 1834 at the age of 70. The legendary grandfather, William Sholto Douglas, would have to have been born at least before 1750 and his father before 1735. That rules out the fifth marquess, born in 1777. Nor is there any William Sholto as a family name.

There may be that grain of truth somewhere in the story, for James Douglas (c1764-1834) was reasonably well to do. His watch case is sterling silver, he paid taxes, lent money, and rented two farms from Sir Robert Grierson (the fifth baronet who died in 1839 age 102). He may well have been the son or grandson of some "laird", probably from the wrong side of the blanket, for in the 18th century bastards were no great disgrace and gentlemen provided for their illegitimate children, often very well. The only possible "Queensbury", however, is William Douglas, 4th Duke of Queensbury (1725-1810), a scandalous reprobate known as "Old Q", who sired a number of children — though he never married. I never dared suggest this to my husband's aunt who told me the line of descent as absolute fact. The true story may lurk in wills and Parish Registers in Scotland.

Was Mr. Thomas Cochran, of Taylor Village, Westmorland Co., New Brunswick, really the youngest son of Lord Dundonald? Any 19th century edition of Burke's or Lodge's Peerage will give the full Dundonald lineage and neither Thomas nor his two known brothers or two sisters living in N.B. are included.

Almost every Cochran(e) family in N.B. and N.S. has some tradition of being related to "the Admiral". However, the titled Cochrane (Dundonald) family produced several Captains R.N., at least three of whom eventually rose to be Admirals, and all had associations with the Maritimes; William, the 7th Earl was killed at the siege of Louisbourg, the title passing to a collateral line, where we find Admiral the Hon. Sir Alexander-Forester-Inglis Cochrane, son of the 8th Earl, who once served on the North Atlantic Station, and his son, Admiral Sir Thomas John Cochrane who was appointed resident Governor of Newfoundland in 1825. He didn't, however, get his Admiral's flag until 1865. Then there was an Hon. Captain Archibald Cochrane R.N., 5th son of the 9th Earl, who also served in N.S.

However, the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* identifies the Admiral as Thomas Cochrane, 10th Earl of Dundonald (1775-1860), eldest son of Archibald, the 9th Earl (1749-1831). Disgraced after a sensational trial involving fraudulent stock speculation, he served in the Chilean and Brazilian Navies, but was finally reinstated Admiral in the British Navy on succeeding to the Earldom. He did command the Atlantic and West Indian Station, and his exploits were regularly reported in the newspapers of the day. Even in Taylor Village a man named Thomas Cochran(e) might have had to take considerable joshing from his neighbours.

And so the peers in my family tree all turn out to be wild geese, but because most younger sons of the gentry and nobility entered the army, the navy or the church, a fair percentage of them ended up in the various British colonies. If there is a Lord or Lady, or their younger brother, or cousin, or aunt, chances are they can be readily documented; anyone with noble connections is easier to track down than a commoner. The books are there and nine times out of ten the information is more or less complete, all you have to do is follow the intricacies of relationships, which is what genealogy is all about anyhow. The problems arise, as in my examples, when innocence and misinformation combine to spin an interesting, if fanciful story, unaware that almost all of it can be checked in printed sources.

I've limited my comments to British titles, not going into the largely political differences between English, Irish and Scottish pre-union peerages.⁸ French titles are far more complicated, there being pre-revolutionary, Napoleonic, and post-Napoleon grants, but they are quite well sorted through by Albert Révérend, in a series of variously titled volumes, that were kept up to date for many years in his *Annuaire de la Noblesse*. Other European countries are even more involved, simply because of the ever fluctuating boundaries and changes in rulers, but the *Almanach de Gotha*, 1763-1944 is the standard pre-war reference work while a new multi-volume series, *Genealogisches Handbuch des Adels*, 1951-, is slowly working its way through the entire nobility of Europe.

NOTES

1. For some extravagant British claims see Noel C. Stevenson, *Genealogical Evidence*, Laguna Hills, CA, 1979, chapter 3.
2. Anyone concerned with how to address a duke, or any other dignitary for that matter, should refer to Howard Measures, *Styles of Address*, Toronto, 1969.
3. Valentine Heywood, *British Titles*, London, 1953, p. 39.
4. See Measures, p. 61.
5. Valentine Heywood gives very clear explanations of this as well as many other exceptions and particular usages, including those of Scotland.
6. For a bibliography and the full titles of these and other works, see P. William Philby *American & British Genealogy & Heraldry*, Chicago, 1970, pp. 106-109.

7. Here we can blame the error in usage on a civil servant compiling emigration records. See G. Fothergill, *Emigrants from England*, Baltimore, 1964, p. 49.

8. For a clear and brief summary, see L.G. Pine, *The Genealogist's Encyclopedia*, chapter 13, which also touches briefly on European and other titles and honours.

LOYALISTS GILROY MISSED: SHIP HARBOUR

By Terry Punch

Marion Gilroy's compilation of *Loyalists and Land Settlement in Nova Scotia* (Archives, 1937) is the best and most comprehensive listing of Loyalists who were granted land in Nova Scotia. Her book of 154 pages contained so many names that when it was reprinted for the Genealogical Association in 1980 the newly-added index by the Murphys required a further 34 pages. It is the most nearly definitive roll of Nova Scotian Loyalists known to me.

It is possible occasionally, however, to find names that Gilroy missed, and this short list names 31 men who settled on the land to the southwestern side of Ship Harbour, in Halifax County, for 45 miles east of Dartmouth. Only the officer is included in Gilroy. The remaining names will be new ones for collectors of Nova Scotian Loyalist names. I would estimate that two-thirds of these men were Irish, either in birth or in origin.

The list is derived from P.A.N.S., RG20'A', Nova Scotia Land Papers 1784, microfilm reel 3, and treats of the "officers, non-commissioned officers and their families of the Late Royal Nova Scotia Volunteers" who shared a grant of 4,400 acres at Ship Harbour dated 1 June 1784. There are three columns, for name and rank, number in family, number of acres, in that order.

Name & rank	no.	acres	Name & rank	no.	acres
Capt. Thomas Green	3	150	Pvte. James Hurly	2	100
Sgt. Oliver Newcomb*	5	450	Pvte. John Kyley	1	100
Sgt. Andrew Power*	1	200	Pvte. Sylvester McGrath	1	100
Cpl. John Berry	1	200	Pvte. Edward McGuire	1	100
Cpl. John Budd	3	300	Pvte. Richard Meagher	1	100
Cpl. Thomas Cook	5	100	Pvte. Edmund Mulcahy	1	100
Cpl. Joseph Grandy	1	200	Pvte. Edward Murphy*	1	100
Cpl. Michael Lawlor*	2	250	Pvte. John Myers*	3	200
Pvte. John Bernan	1	100	Pvte. Denis Newman	1	100
Pvte. John Condon	1	100	Pvte. James Power*	1	100
Pvte. George Crotty	1	100	Pvte. John Reardon*	2	150
Pvte. Thomas Curtain	1	100	Pvte. John Sweeney	1	100
Pvte. Patrick Delaney	1	100	Pvte. Samuel Weeks*	2	150
Pvte. Jesse Dougherty	1	100	Pvte. Robert Welsh*	1	100
Pvte. James Dower	44	250	Pvte. Darby Young		
Pvte. Wm. Huntingdon	1	100			

NOTE: Those names marked with an asterisk (*) occurred in the area between Jeddore and Taylor's Head in the 1827 census.

The Court on P.E.I.

By Orlo Jones

This article by Orlo Jones of the Prince Edward Island Heritage Foundation is reprinted with thanks from the P.E.I. Genealogical Society Newsletter, Vol. 7, No. 1, 1983.

Although county courts have been abolished, there are several court houses on P.E.I., but either the records proper or a copy of the records arrives at the Sir Louis Henry Davies Law Court building in Charlottetown for filing and storage.

Recently, a visit to this repository revealed some surprises. In the U.S.A., many records are available to researchers, especially with the quite new Freedom of Information Act, that are not open to the public in Canada, such as Citizenship, Guardianship and Divorce Records, to name a few.

At the Sir L.H. Davies Law Court building I visited the Unified Family Court, the Court of Public Records, as well as the Estates Division of the Supreme Court of P.E.I., where I spoke with staff members in each department, as well as with Mr. T.L. Fitzgerald, Deputy Prothonotary of the Supreme Court, and with Mrs. Anne Ayers, Registrar of the Supreme Court of P.E.I.

The Unified Family Court administers the ten to twelve acts in the family division, which covers matters such as Juvenile Delinquency, Name Changes, Adoptions, Divorces, Family Law Reform and the Family and Child Services Act, which includes child custody matters.

The staff here stressed the confidential nature of their work, and that these records were not available to the public. One staff member used the illustration that if I wished a copy of my divorce papers, and I identified myself and gave the names and dates, then I would be given a copy. However, if I sent my cousin, armed with the same information, to procure the copy, the request would be denied, since this would be revealing something confidential to a member of the public.

Once an adoption is completed the adoption records are sealed and are kept by the Division of Vital Statistics, Department of Health and Welfare. The only time an adoption record might be opened is to correct a typographical error, then the record is resealed. The staff member stated that the confidentiality of these records was not breached--even for medical reasons--as far as she knew. If a person thinks he/she has a very good reason for having these records open they may make a proper, formal application to the court for this, although not much hope was given that the records would be opened. The guardianship of children comes under the Child Protection Act, and hence is under the Department of Health and Welfare, rather than the court.

Guardianship of an adult is another matter. There is nothing in P.E.I.'s legislation re the handling of incompetents. This comes under the Mental Health Act. Formerly, it was carried out by the Prothonotary and at that time the records were kept at the court house. Since the change in administration, the records are kept confidentially.

The Court of Public Records staff told me their records are all open, and from

1977 to the present the records are easily accessible. From 1960 to 1977 they are harder to get at. These recent records are about the first action or charge only, and deal with criminal acts, such as cases of robbery, dangerous driving, impaired driving, etc. If the case went to the Supreme Court, the records are kept in the Prothonotary's office.

All Inquest Records are handled through the R.C.M.P. (Royal Canadian Mounted Police).

Naturalization and Citizenship records are kept at Ottawa, and these, too, are not open to the public, the Deputy Prothonotary told me. If you are seeking information regarding a person's citizenship, there is a special application form designed for this purpose, which is made direct to the Registrar of Citizenship, Department of Secretary of State, Ottawa. Your relationship to the person involved, or the specific reason for the information, would be taken into account as to whether or not this information would be released.

There is one large, genealogically very important group of records that is available to the public at the Sir L.H. Davies Law Courts building. These are the Probate Records, which are under the jurisdiction of the Estates Division of the Supreme Court of P.E.I., and are under the care of Mrs. Anne Ayers, Registrar.

Mrs. Ayers stated that the Supreme Court of P.E.I. was established in the lated 1700s, and wills are on file from that date, in some cases.

It appears that the earliest recorded will in the Libers of the Estates Division is dated 1807, but there are some unrecorded wills on file which date in the late 1700s. The Registrar stated that they have jurisdiction over some earlier documents, such as "Exemplifications of Grants" which was a record confirming the ownership of land here through English grants.

There is an alphabetical index to the names of persons whose wills were recorded by Probate Officials, as well as some unrecorded wills. These latter have no legal status, but have been kept by the Court. These indices are:

"Wills prior to 1901. No. 1A. Index of Wills and Sundry other Documents jfiled prior to First January A.D. 1901."

"Administrations etc. prior to 1901. No. 1B. Index of Administrations and Surrogate Papers Prior to First January A.D. 1901."

"Index No. 2. 1901-1920." This book contains wills on the left, administrations on the right.

"1921-1957." Wills and administrations intermingled with each letter of the alphabet done chronologically. A page in front notes 35 unregistered wills and names testators.

"1958 - present." This volume is set out as the last one.

If the entry was for a will there was a Liber number and a Folio number given; if an administration, these were omitted and an administration number substituted. Estate File numbers were also given. Bound copies of the wills are kept in Libers, which are directly available to researchers.

The loose papers and the actual will are kept in the Estate Files which are kept in the vault, but which may be called for, and the staff will bring them to the researcher.

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.

Grosse Ile, Gateway to Canada, 1832-1937, by Marianna O'Gallagher, SCH. ISBN 0-9690804-3-0, 1984. Carraig Books, Box 8733, Ste. Foy, Quebec, G1V 4N6. Softbound, 184 pp., photos, charts, bibliography, price unknown.

What may well have been the gateway to a new life for some immigrants, was also the gateway to eternity for many. Grosse Ile, situated about 30 miles downstream from Quebec City, was the St. Lawrence Quarantine Station for more than a century — the island upon which immigrants were quarantined to ensure they did not bring cholera into the country. Although mostly remembered only in relationship to the tragic Irish immigration of the Famine Years, it was host to many other groups of immigrants as well in its 105-year lifespan.

Many are the names of those who died here that Sister Marianna O'Gallagher records in this book. Many more are the names of those who died unknown, or were just a number in the host of those who are buried on the island. There is, however, one remarkable genealogical document that forms part of this record. It is an alphabetical list of orphans in the Catholic Orphanage of Quebec, 1847-48, and it will be of great interest to those whose Irish ancestors came to Canada during this period. The list names each child, gives its age, date of entry, parents' names, place of origin, name of ship, who adopted it, or date of death.

The island established its reputation as an island of sorrow and mystery over the years, and after reading this account it's not difficult to see why. This is a fascinating account of the quarantine station as told through the eyes of those who worked, lived and died there — a fascinating document for those who are interested in the history of immigration to this country. EH

Write it Right, by Donald R. Barnes & Richard S. Lackey. D.R. Barnes Associates, 1984. Softbound, 138 pp., \$7.75 plus \$1 postage.*

This small publication is the answer to many a historian's prayers for help. In a clear, concise manual the authors, both of them Certified Genealogists of wide experience, answer many of the dozens of questions that plague the minds of people who have come near the end of the research phase of their genealogies. A logical exposition of how to write a family history has been needed, both by one-family researchers who want to present their findings, and by those of broader interests whose advice on the matter is sought regularly. In future, this reviewer will be telling people about this book.

An American book, it does overlook one presentation system widely favored and used in British Commonwealth countries such as Canada, Australia and New Zealand, namely the Burke System. However, the New England Register method (proper and as modified) and the Henry method are both explained plainly, as is the less applicable Sosa-Stradonitz System. Addition of two pages to explain the Burke System would satisfy any demands I would make on Mr. Barnes in a second edition.

Every family historian should burn into conscious memory the sentence (p. 4): "If you do nothing more than present the facts as you found them, you can miss the most intriguing part of the story. Writing an interesting compiled genealogy involves more than photocopying pages of documents at the archives . . . and publishing the material 'the way you got it.'" He or she should also consider the purpose of writing the genealogy (pp.

12-21) and at whom the work is directed as audience (pp. 22-24).

Another high point in the advice appears in chapter six with what could be termed "Ten Commandments for writing a good genealogy" (pp. 75-76). Note such scholarly advice as that a genealogy seeks "to place the family in its historical, social, and geographic context." Also required reading is chapter seven about problems and advice. Here the authors deal with illegitimacy, divorce, adoption, heraldry, and much more. As I have often observed, genealogists are not in the moral judgements business. People who are not able to accept whatever they find have no business producing genealogies for others to read. You will find the advice of Barnes and Lackey to be practical and sound. If you do not invest another dollar in your genealogical bookshelf this autumn after you acquire this significant work, do not be surprised. This little book may prove one of the best \$7.75 worth you will ever acquire. TMP

The Quiet Adventurers in North America, by Marion G. Turk. Available from 5811 Kenneth Avenue, Parma, Ohio 44129, USA. Hardbound, xvi + 724 pp., \$22 US funds.

Mrs. Turk's work on Channel Islanders (people from Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, Sark, Herm and Jethou) has become well known to immigration historians and genealogists. Her fourth book on the subject is perhaps her best. Do not be misled by the title which resembles *The Quiet Adventurers in America* (1975), a volume this work supersedes.

The "quiet adventurers" from the Channel Island arrived, not amidst the fanfare of famine, or the frenzy of flight, but gradually, gently, as the silent snow on a January rooftop. Newfoundland and Nova Scotia received many Channel Islanders, as did Gaspé, due to the Islanders' interest in the North Atlantic fisheries.

Three hundred and fifteen Canadian surnames are mentioned, led by 90 in Ontario and 82 in Quebec, followed by Nova Scotia with 33, British Columbia with 31, and Newfoundland with 21. Every province is represented here. Sir Isaac Brock's compatriots got around! Sir Isaac, by the way, is one of those treated in the "Notables" section. Anyone having a name in mind can check quickly the index of 54 pages and 5,500 surnames. Some of the more extensively represented names are Alley, Balcom, Bishop, Bisson, DeGruchy, Dumaresq, Durrell, Flood, Hubbard, Janvrin, LeBoutillier, Lenfesty, LePage, Marquand, Messerevy, Pendexter, Renouf, Robbins, Sarchet, Skinner, Valpy, and many more.

The book contains historical background, three very useful maps, and presents entries to families in the format familiar to users of Mrs. Turk's publications: surname, given name, island and date, followed by details which are as full as possible within limitations of space. Be a "quiet adventurer" yourself and obtain a copy for your personal library or institution. The printing is not large, and the book will be unobtainable before many years have passed. TMP

Marriage Register 1846-1887 Albert County, New Brunswick. Available from Ken Kanner, 10 Sherwood Drive, Saint John, N.B., E2J 3H6, or from V. Bing Geldart, Box 273, Oromocto, N.B., E2V 2G5. ISBN 0-9691642-0-3, 1984. Softbound, 186 pp., \$10 plus \$1 postage.

Albert County, for anyone who is unfamiliar with it, is the county in south-eastern New Brunswick below Moncton on the southern and western side of the Petitcodiac River, extending down to the Bay of Fundy. It is an area in which many Loyalists settled, as well as other early settlers of British Isles stock. The public marriage registers date from the separation of the county from Westmorland in 1846. In the first forty-two years the compilers found nearly 2,500 marriages. An index to both brides and grooms brings the names of 4,952 persons to the user's fingertips.

Bing Geldart, former president of the New Brunswick Genealogical Society, provides a historical introduction to the county and its parishes, and outlines the nature of the records transcribed as well as the limitations of their extent. With Ken Kanner, Bing then puts his home computer and printer to work and the neat layout of the pages is both easy to read and economical of space without seeming crowded at all. In most instances, the records tell the place of residence of each of the bridal couples, which will serve further to identify the parties involved.

The compilers plan to follow the present work with the volumes necessary to publish the marriage registers of Westmorland County commencing in 1790. With Albert county, they have begun a series using a model and format which can safely be continued throughout. All those interested in the genealogical record of the Maritimes will be assisted by this very reasonably priced book. Such newly-available works lead old hands to wish someone had started this sort of thing twelve or twenty years ago! TMP

Street, the Man, the Family, the Village, by Mary E. Manning. ISBN 0-9691461-0-8. Published 1983, (Publication No. 3), and available from the Streetsville Historical Society, Box 598, Streetsville, Ontario L5M 2C1. Softbound, 212 pp., indexed, notes, maps, photos, \$9.50 plus \$1 postage.

This is the story of the family of Timothy Street, born Somersetshire, England, in the 1500s, to New Haven, Connecticut in the 1600s, to Quebec and finally Ontario because of family loyalty to the British during the American Revolution. While some of the family remained in Quebec, the story follows Timothy to Niagara.

In 1819, Timothy and his family settled in Toronto township, Peel County, and about 1821 built the dam on the Credit River which was the beginning of the town of Streetsville (originally known as Street's Mills). Many early settlers feature in the history, with many genealogical notes not likely to be easily found elsewhere.

Timothy died in 1848, but the story continued to the death of his wife Abigail in 1859. Appendix I is a transcription of the land petitions made by various members of the Street family and their wives. Appendix II outlines their losses during the American Revolution and Appendix IV contains the will of Timothy Street. Two more appendices include details of the family homes and buildings, and obituaries on family members. The book concludes with an extensive genealogy of the family, complete with charts.

As many of Canada's larger cities swallow up the small towns and villages that used to lie in close proximity to them, such books as *Street, the Man, the Family, the Village* become more and more valuable. Within the environment of Toronto alone there are probably 20 or more such towns, now known only by the names which mark some of their streets, and by the histories which interested people wrote of them. We are pleased to see that Streetsville has caring historians to record its rapidly changing times. EH

WHAT'S IN A NAME

A Queries Section by Elizabeth Hancocks, C.G.



BROWN - OGRAM/ORGAM: Mrs Pearl Bailey, Box 479, Englehart, ONT P0J 1H0. Thomas Brown, b 20 Oct 1836 (when, where) d 1886?. Lived 1871 in Minto twp, Wellington Co, ONT; m c1859 Susannah Ogram, b c1841 (where). Known children: Mary Eliza; Robert; John; Rachel; Sarah Elizabeth; Ida; Susan m John Hack at Bridgeport, ONT. Need any info on this family, will exchange.

CAMPBELL - LINN: Richard D Campbell, 222 Oregon Ave, Schenectady, NY 12304, USA. Donald Campbell and Rose Linn b Southend, Argyll, SCOT, emigrated to Black Cape, QUE, in 1831. Children: Hugh, christened 20 Apr 1811; Margaret 8 Mar 1815 m Hughes; James b 10 Feb 1830. All three went to ONT. Their cousin Angus, b 21 May 1822, to Angus Campbell and Ann Langwill. Need info on these children.

COUTTS - FARQUHARSON: Mrs Helen Dewar, 415 Morin St, Sault Ste Marie, ONT P6C 3E7. John Coutts of the Parish of Crathie, Aberdeenshire, SCOT, came to Bentinck twp, Grey Co, ONT, in 1859 with his bros and sis. Two of his sisters m Farquharson bros who also came to ONT. Need info on the fam in SCOT and ONT.

CROFT - HUDDLESTON: Mrs Gene M Aitkens, 1825 Quamichan Ave, Victoria, BC V8S 2B4. Would like any info regarding James Croft (Huddleston) b 1815, d 1851, who married Emma Coe of Toronto, ONT.

CURTIS: Mrs M Paterson, 1840 18 A St, SW, Calgary, ALTA T2T 4V9. Sarah Ann Curtiss, 1823-1898, lived Carlisle, Wentworth Co, ONT; m Joseph Tensley. Were her parents John and Mary Ann Curtis from the same area?

DICKIE - SCOTT: Norman K Crowder, 22 Canter Blvd, Nepean, ONT K2G 2M2. Jane Mailland Dickie of Adamson, d/o Robert and Jane, m 10 Oct 1877 at Renfrew, ONT, Charles James Scott of Kitley twp, Leeds Co, s/o Charles from SCOT and Frances Wright from IRE. Desire more info on anc of Charles James Scott. Will share data on Dickie fam of Adamson.

DICKS: I K Smith, 38 Lacewood, Cresc, Brampton, ONT L6S 3K4. John William Hubert Dicks, b 17 Aug 1903 Southend, ENG, m Ruth Isabelle Campbell 29 June 1929 in Calgary. Father: John Henry (Harry) Dicks. Uncle: Hubert (Bert) Hiscocks Dicks, Calgary Market butchers 1930s. Last Calgary address 2203 14A St W. Moved to Windsor Park 1939 until 1947. Would appreciate info re fam or movements after 1947.

DONNELLY: W Gordon Donnelly, 323 Warren Rd, Toronto, ONT M5P 2M7. Seeking info re John Donnelly from Bellaghy, Co Londonderry, IRE, who settled in Huntingdon, QUE c1840. Children: William; Edward; James; Jane; John; Ellen.

ELLWOOD: Mrs Barbara St Pierre, 69 Sunnyside, Chatham, ONT N7M 1Z8. Seeking info re Francis and William Ellwood of Fort Erie (1861-1876), moved to Simcoe area.

HACK/HAWK/HAWKE/HOCK: Mrs Pearl Bailey, Box 4479, Englehart, ONT P0J 1H0. I am interested in all occurrences of this name, from Germany, to England, to Canada, particularly Waterloo Co, ONT. Will share info.

JOHNSON: Elden J Johnson, 21678 Hidden River South Dr, Southfield, MI 48075, USA. In 1803 Timothy Johnson and his children Justin, Elizabeth N, and others arrived Hope twp, Durham Co, ONT, having left Dorset, VT, before 1800. Justin had five children: Cyrus S; Eliza (Brand); Alden; Calvin; Lucinda (Agar). Cyrus and fam moved to MI c1781. At some point one of Elizabeth's sons moved to MI. What happened to Cyrus' siblings? Who were Justin's bros? Will exchange info.

LAITEN/LAYTEN - HODNETT: Mary E Hodnett, 2076 Como Ave, St Paul, MN 55108, USA. John Laiten m 1834 Susan Hodnett at Nelson, NB. Thomas Forbes m 1834 Mary Hodnett, then in 1856 Ann Hodnett, at New Bandon, NB, grandson Joseph Henry b 1879. John Little m 1857 Louisa Hidnett, son Otis b 1873. Otis Hugh Boyden m c1863 Susan Hodnett, poss NS, resided Bathurst, NB. Postage returned for info on these fams.

LANGLANDS - WIGHAM: Mrs M Langlands, 2312 10 Ave N, Lethbridge, ALTA T1H 1L9. George Langland m Alice Wigham 1867 at Gatehead, SCOT. Would like to correspond with desc and exchange info.

MARTEL/MARTELL/MARTELLE - WILSON: Mrs Pearl Bailey, Box 479, Englehart, ONT P0J 1H0. Joseph Martel, b c1848 in Saugney?, QUE, to ONT (when, where). Was in 1881 census of Bagot twp, Renfrew Co. Married c1876 Margaret Wilson, d/o John and Eleanor (Voy) of Bagot twp. Joseph d 1919 in Bagot twp. Who were his prts, siblings, and where was he b in QUE?

METZLER - FULL - WESLEY: Mrs. Sally Lomas, 22 Elmsthorpe Ave, Toronto, ONT M5P 2L6. John Metzler, b 1796 Halifax, NS, s/o John and Mary (Full), m Mercilla Wesley b 1797. Would like info re their prts. Happy to share info I have.

MCGREGOR - HOUSE - MCINTYRE: Helen Timpson, RFD 1, Box 741, Newcastle, ME 04553 USA. William McGregor, b NY, m before 1834 Ann House b NY, and had Elizabeth Jane b ONT 1834 who m Michael Keenan, 1835-1920, b Oxford Mills, Grenville Co, ONT. Elizabeth Jane and Michael "50 Years" California in 1920. She d Santa Rosa, he San Francisco 1920, both bd (M?) Olivet cem, San Mateo, CA. Any siblings of Elizabeth Jane? Any relation between Michael's aunt, Jane McIntyre who m ? McGregor, lived NY, and William McGregor, Elizabeth Jane's pa. Exchange info/refund postage.

MCRAE: Barbara Bowles, RR 7, Jarvis River, Thunder Bay, ONT P7C 5V5, Catherine McRae, b Aubry, QUE (near Howick) 1835, moved to Montreal area and m 1857 James Reid. Catherine's siblings were: Isabella; Elizabeth, Agnes; Florence; Daniel, Finley. I especially want to know names of Catherine's prts. Can't find them in 1851 census. Also want to contact desc of siblings.

MCVENE - ANDERSON: Joyce I Cain, 26 Northwood Dr, Willowdale, ONT M2M 5J8. John McVene (not sure if McVene is spelled correctly) fought in American Civil War and won Congressional Medal of Honours, was b in Toronto, ONT. How was he related to Cornelius

Anderson who was a UEL and early pioneer of North Toronto? All letters answered and postage refunded.
RINDRESS/RYNES/RINESS - SWEET: Mrs Jean E Rhiness, Box 981, Haileybury, ONT P0J 1K0. Jesse Rindress m Eunice Sweet 24 Feb 1851 N Gwillimbury twp, York Co, ONT and moved to Huntsville c1872. Was his pa James Rynders/Ryndress/Ryness of N Gwillimbury and Georgina, b USA c1887? Was her pa Andrew Sweet/Sweat of N Gwillimbury (1851, 1881 census) b NY state c1808? Want info re sibs, anc, desc; believe of PA Dutch origin.

RUDOLPH/RUDOLF: Mrs. Ben Lamb Jr, 129 N Kingston Ave, Rockwood, TN 37854 USA. Jacob Rudolph d 1750 Halifax, NS. Wife Regula m Nickolas Eggly/ gly 1750. Need info on their children — there were at least six Rudolphs and one Eggly. Egglys lived Lunenburg, NS.

SHAICH - SHAW - FORSYTH: Mrs Helen Timson, RFD 1, Box 741, Newcastle, ME 04553 USA. In 1835 three couples m c1833 came to ONT from Moray, SCOT. David Shaich m Elizabeth Shaw, d/o James and Elizabeth (Watson); his sis Margaret (or Elizabeth), d/o William and Elizabeth (Boyne) m William Shaw (Elizabeth's bro). Both couples settled S Gower twp, Grenville Co. Annie Shaich m Joseph Beach. Her cousin Margaret Shaw m Levi Beach. William Shaw moved to Beachburg, later to Shawville, QUE. Any info appreciated.

STUART: Mrs Deloris Golden, 2231 E 58th St, Minneapolis, MN 55417 USA. Robert and Ann Stuart to ONT 1812; resided Oakland, Brant Co, 1827; to Michigan 1850. Had eight to twelve children b ONT: William H; Jame W m Martha (and had Anson; Martha; Mary; Francis; Charles; Christia); John K m Alvira Richards (sons Frank and Park became doctors); Nancy m Nelson Nichols (and had Eliza; Cicero; Miranda); George W m Charlotte Darby. Need any info and will refund postage.

THOMAS: Myrtle Salter, Route 5, Box 489, Ft Pierce, FL 33451 USA. Desire info re Silas Thomas b 1805 Canada, s/o Owen and Anna (Smith), lived near Smithville in Grimsby twp, Lincoln Co, ONT; and Thomas of Saltfleet twp, Wentworth Co.

WADSWORTH - LONGFELLOW - MORGAN: Mrs Marie Baker Gordon, 3125 Radisson Ave, Windsor, ONT N9E 1Y4. Anne Wadsworth b 1755 British Isles, said to be d/o Lord Wadsworth of Great Britain, and related to Wadsworth ancestry of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, poet; m in British Isles, poss IRE, 1775, William Morgan, b 1753 Sligo, IRE. Need Wadsworth ancestry of Anne, and Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.

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AIDS IN WRITING QUERIES

1. 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. Odd-sized pieces of paper often get lost.
3. Type or print very clearly. Don't worry about using abbreviatios. If you don't understand them, we will edit your query for you.
4. Try to make the question or information you want very clear. Not everyone knows your family. Be sure to give a location for it that is explicit as possible. Give town or township, if possible; 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, re-read it to make sure you've said what you meant to say. Check to make sure you haven't said 1900 when you meant 1800.
6. Please **DO** use punctuation. We will delete what is unnecessary to conform to the magazine's style. If we can't understand your request, however, the reader may not.
7. All queries received before publication will be used in the following issue, one per issue, as received, or as you have numbered them, if you have a preference. If your query does not appear in the following issue that means we have not received it in time, and it will appear in the issue following that. In spite of our best efforts, things DO occasionally get lost, so if you think this has happened, send your query in again. We try to be as accomodating as space and material allows.

Abbreviations most often used

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	grandchild(ren)	g/ch
sister-in-law	sis/law	grandson	g/s
father-in-law	paw/law	grandaughter	g/dau

CLASSIFIED

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