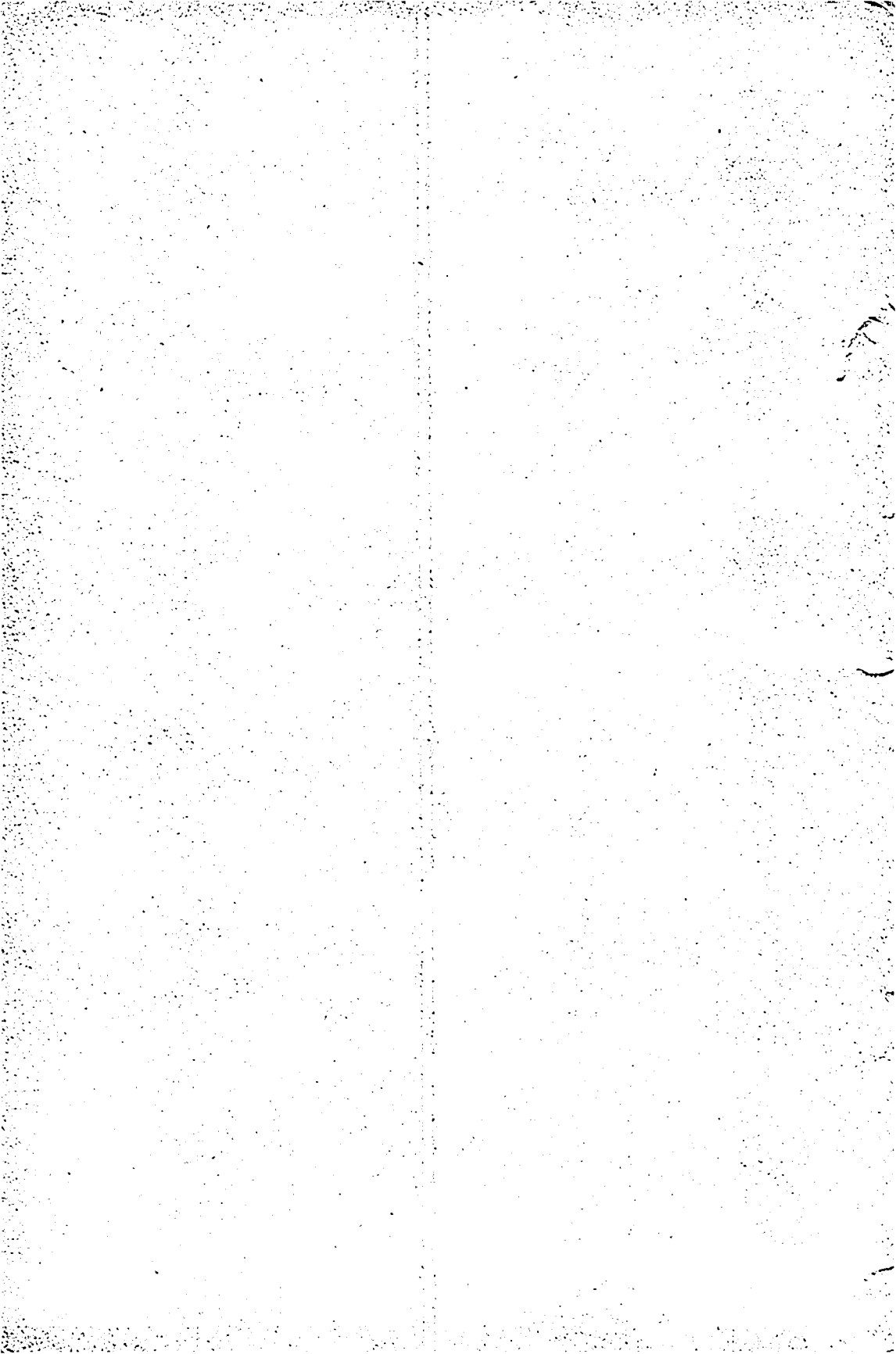


# Canadian Genealogist

VOL. 7, NO. 1 MARCH 1985



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Coverline: Ever felt like this in the spring? Cristiona Hancocks does, and she described it graphically to me when she drew this picture. You might remember her as the charming lass on the cover of CG, Vol. 2, No. 4, 1980, when both she and the magazine were just a few months old. She's growing, as you can see from this drawing, which is printed in the exact colors she used.

---

# THE COMPUTER CONNEXION

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



---

In previous columns, a couple of fairly sophisticated genealogical programs were reviewed. Finding the right software package, a program that will do what you need it to, is the most important thing you can do. You should spend a great deal of attention to choosing an appropriate genealogy package for your requirements. For this reason, I am reviewing another program in this column, and will continue to review software in the future.

*The Family Tree* is an inexpensive genealogical program that prints pedigree charts. When you run the program, a menu comes onto the screen that offers seven options. These include setting up data diskettes, adding a person to the tree, searching/deleting/changing data, printing pedigree charts and listing the persons on the charts.

The first menu option is used to set up a data disk. This procedure, which takes several minutes, prepares one of your formatted blank diskettes to hold 511 people. This is the equivalent of 17 standard pedigree charts, each one containing 31 people. If you are person one on the first chart, then each of your 16 great-great-grandparents becomes the first person on one of the remaining 16 charts. You may, in fact, create records for more than 511 people by making a number of data disks, one for each pedigree you want to generate, but the program only considers and accesses one data diskette at a time so each data disk is treated separately.

Once this disk initialization process has finished, the program starts to prompt you for the information required for chart one. Assuming the chart starts with you, you would enter your name, your spouse's name and so on. This process is described in more detail below. If you should decide to enter data at a later time, you simply use control-C to return to the menu of choices.

Adding data to the pedigree chart may be done at any time. The program first asks for the chart number and the person's position on the chart. Then it prompts you for the data: last name, first/middle name, birth date, birth place, marriage date, death date, death/burial place and comments. Every type of data has certain length restrictions. For example, each name field allows a maximum of 16 characters. If you enter GERTRUDE MARGARET as the given names, the program will indicate that the information is too long and will re-prompt you for the data. In this case, I used GERTRUDE MARG. Dates and place names may be up to 15 characters long. Any date format is acceptable, with or without commas or other non-alphabetic characters. Comments, also may be up to 15 characters in length. This field may be used to note extraneous information such as occupation, number of children or other important details that may be expressed in a few words.

The data entry features of the program are quite simplistic. For example, if I enter the marriage date for my father, it does not fill in the same date for my mother. Since we are dealing strictly with a pedigree chart, this would be a simple assumption to make. Later, when we print a pedigree chart it does not fill in the spouse space on subsequent charts even when you have entered the great-great-

grandmother's name for the matching great-great-grandfather. Once you have entered information for each prompt, or hit the return key to by-pass fields where you do not have any data, the program will ask if the data is 'OK?' If you answer N, then it only allows you to re-enter all of the information. For simple changes, it is easier to make corrections using the change option than it is to re-do everything here. The instructions specify that all data be entered in upper case.

Selection three on the menu allows you to search for a specific person, and either delete the entire record for that person or change any data which had been previously entered. The lookup is done by either name or number. To search by name, you must enter both the last name and the given names exactly as they were previously entered. I tried searching on a shortened given name and after waiting for the program to search the entire disk, the program gave me a 'DISK I/O' (disk input/output) error which dumped me right out of the program. Not a very smooth way to handle this type of mistake! Searching by number is much faster. You must specify both the chart number and the person number on the chart.

Once the person's record has been found, the system prompts for changes or deletions. I found this part of the program poorly designed for three reasons. The first question it asks is if you want to delete this person. Assuming you answered no, it then asks if you want to change the data. Since you probably would want to delete the entire record only if you had entered the person in the wrong place, you would rarely need to do this operation. By making delete the first option in this program function, you must always go through the step of by-passing it before you get the opportunity to make changes to your data, which is the more common requirement.

The second reason I found this function awkward is because of the way you must exit from it. The first question is always whether you would like to do your lookup by name or by number. Once you have indicated your choice, it then prompts for the data required to do the search or you may enter the word 'END', which will return you to the menu. Why couldn't the exit option occur at the first question? In order to exit, one has to pretend to do a lookup and then the system gives you the opportunity to exit. You may always hit control-C to get back to the main menu but this option is never presented on the screen as a reminder and strikes me as being an emergency exit when all else fails, not as a standard procedure. When I tried this method, I was further confused by the fact that after using control-C, I could continue to enter data and the action did not take effect until the next time I hit return.

The third reason is that the display of the data, once the record has been found, leaves something to be desired. There are only seven discrete pieces of information to display (name, birth date and place, marriage date, death date and place, and comment) and all have short length restrictions and yet they are scrunched onto four lines at the top of the screen. It looks like this:

```
12CURTS FRANKLYN ERNEST  
BIRTH: 27 OCT 1874/5 KING ONT  
M/DEATH: 1 JULY 1900 10 SEPT 1949  
DTH/COM: KING ONT HAVE PICTURE
```

This is not at all nice or easy to read. Since all standard computer screens will

## LIST THE FAMILY TREE

---&gt; CHART 1

#	NAME	BIRTH	MARRIAGE	DEATH
-	----	-----	-----	-----
1	PARTRIDGE LYNN ANNE	13 SEPT 1956 TORONTO ONT	26 AUG 1978	
2	PARTRIDGE WILLIAM ROSS	14 SEPT 1931 TORONTO ONT	19 JUNE 1954	
3	CURTS EVELYN JUNE	3 JUNE 1931 TORONTO ONT	19 JUNE 1954	
4	PARTRIDGE HENRY EDWARD	28 MAY 1900 ENGLAND	30 JUNE 1926	1 FEB 1985 TORONTO ONTARIO
5	AISHFORD ALICE DOROTHY	20 NOV 1904 ENGLAND	30 JUNE 1926	31 JAN 1985 TORONTO ONT
6	CURTS ERNEST BERTRAM	21 MAY 1904 AURORA ONT	14 AUGUST 1929	
7	BRAY GERTRUDE MARG.	8 SEPT 1907 PORT ELGIN ONT	14 AUG 1929	
8	PARTRIDGE CHARLES	ENGLAND		
9	HILLMAN EMILY	SUSSEX? ENGLAND		
10	AISHFORD JOSEPH JAMES	21 DEC 1875 ENGLAND	C1898	
11	RAPSON ETHEL	1878 LONDON ENGLAND		11 AUG 1926
12	CURTS HAVE PICTURE	FRANKLYN ERNEST 27 OCT 1874/5 KING ONT	1 JULY 1900	10 SEPT 1949 KING ONT
13	BRILLINGER EMMA PLEASANT	12 SEPT 1881 GORMLEY ONT	1 JULY 1900	28 APR 1964 TORONTO ONT
14	BRAY WILLIAM	1876 UNDERWOOD ONT	3 AUG 1904	1956 TORONTO ONT
15	GEER MARY MARGARET	13 JULY 1885 WASHINGTON ONT	3 AUG 1904	26 AUG 1971 TORONTO ONT
16	UNKNOWN			
17	UNKNOWN			
18	UNKNOWN			
19	UNKNOWN			
20	AISHFORD JAMES			
21	WHITE HANNAH			
22	UNKNOWN			
23	UNKNOWN			
24	CURTS ISAAC FRANKLYN	21 NOV 1840 ONT	18 DEC 1862	18 NOV 1912 KING ONT
25	HEINSTON ELIZABETH JANE	7 MAY 1842 ONT	18 DEC 1862	13 JAN 1926 KING ONT
26	BRILLINGER JESSE	8 NOV 1851 MARKHAM ONT	C1877	16 MAY 1929 MARKHAM ONT



accommodate a display that would allow each piece of data to be on a separate line with its own label to identify it, I can see no reason for this compact display. This format makes it difficult to read the information much less pick out the particular detail you want. Even the line labels are less than helpful to the casual viewer.

My fourth complaint is the way the editing procedure is designed. The program gives you the option to change names, birth data, marriage date, death data or comments. Since the birth and death data each contain two elements, name and place, you must re-enter both elements even if you only want to change or add to one. Since I wanted to add a death date but not change the place, I tried hitting return when it asked for place, but all that did was wipe out the place I had entered already. This results in a lot of extra keying if you find yourself making many changes to your pedigree chart.

Since the program's main raison d'être is to create pedigree charts, the remaining menu options concern printing data. Options four and five are used to print pedigree charts. The latter will print any chart you specify. The former will print all pedigree charts available. In other words, in addition to printing chart one, for any great-great-grandparent slot on chart one that does not say UNKNOWN, another chart will be printed. The program assumes you have continuous form paper in the printer and does not stop and wait for you to insert a new piece of paper at the bottom of each page.

The final option, 'list the family tree', is used to view on the screen or print on the printer a listing of persons and their data. You may ask to see all charts or one specific chart. Each person on the specified chart is listed in numerical order and the data associated with each person appears in a columnar format.

The program runs on an Apple II+, IIe, or IIc. It requires only one disk drive and a printer. Because the hardware requirements are straightforward, there was no special installation procedure to follow. While this may be an advantage to the new computer user, it meant that I could not customize the program to take advantage of my 80 column card, upper/lower case modification or indicate that I would like to use single sheets in my printer. You could not indicate that you had two disk drives either and every time you chose a new option on the menu, the program would ask you to put your data diskette in the disk drive. It did not have the capacity to check automatically or remember that you already had inserted the disk. It would have been nice if the program accommodated two disk drives so that the program disk could reside in one, the data disk in the other and the need for these reminder messages would be eliminated.

This program is a useful one if you want to print pedigree charts. Unfortunately, that's about all it will do. It does not handle family group sheets, descendent charts or textual histories. It really makes the computer a glorified typewriter, although there are some advantages to this. For example, you may easily print off copies of your pedigree as often as you want. You do not need to re-type an entire chart just because some of the information has changed. The program takes care of the formatting of the data on the charts. You may search for persons by names, which is handy if you have a lot of names and no other type of index.

*The Family Tree* is available for \$49.95 US from Klug Computer Software, 1730 Arlington Drive, Oshkosh, WI 54901, USA. The program is relatively inexpensive, as software programs go. However, this is a good example of 'you get what you pay for.' A good genealogy package that has flexibility and scope is going cost,

PEDIGREE CHART #1

BY: LYNN MORGAN  
DATE: 4 MAR 1985

		16	UNKNOWN-----
	8 PARTRIDGE		CONT ON CHART 2
	--CHARLES-----		
	B	17	UNKNOWN-----
	ENGLAND		CONT ON CHART 3
4 PARTRIDGE	M		
--HENRY EDWARD-----	D		
B 28 MAY 1900		18	UNKNOWN-----
ENGLAND			CONT ON CHART 4
M 30 JUNE 1926	9 HILLMAN		
D 1 FEB 1985	--EMILY-----		
TORONTO ONTARIO	B	19	UNKNOWN-----
	SUSSEX? ENGLAND		CONT ON CHART 5
2 PARTRIDGE	D		
--WILLIAM ROSS-----			
B 14 SEPT 1931		20AISHFORD	UNKNOWN-----
TORONTO ONT		--JAMES-----	
M 19 JUNE 1954		10AISHFORD	CONT ON CHART 6
D		--JOSEPH JAMES-----	
		B 21 DEC 1875	21WHITE
		ENGLAND	--HANNAH-----
	5 AISHFORD	M C1898	CONT ON CHART 7
--ALICE DOROTHY-----	D		
B 20 NOV 1904		22	UNKNOWN-----
ENGLAND			CONT ON CHART 8
D 31 JAN 1985	11RAPSON		
TORONTO ONT	--ETHEL-----		
1 PARTRIDGE	B 1878	23	UNKNOWN-----
--LYNN ANNE-----	LONDON ENGLAND		CONT ON CHART 9
B 13 SEPT 1956	D 11 AUG 1926		
TORONTO ONT			
M 26 AUG 1978		24CURTS	--ISAAC FRANKLYN--
D			CONT ON CHART 10
		12CURTS	
		--FRANKLYN ERNEST--	
PETER JAMES MORGAN	B 27 OCT 1874/5	25SHEINSTON	
-----	KING ONT	--ELIZABETH JANE--	
SPOUSE	M 1 JULY 1900	CONT ON CHART 11	
	D 10 SEPT 1949		
	KING ONT	26BRILLINGER	
	AURORA ONT	--JESSE-----	
	M 14 AUGUST 1929	13BRILLINGER	CONT ON CHART 12
	D	--EMMA PLEASANT-----	
		B 12 SEPT 1881	27POUCHER
		GORMLEY ONT	--MARY ANN-----
		D 28 APR 1964	CONT ON CHART 13
		TORONTO ONT	
3 CURTS		28BRAY	
--EVELYN JUNE-----		--WILLIAM-----	
B 3 JUNE 1931		14BRAY	CONT ON CHART 14
TORONTO ONT		--WILLIAM-----	
D		B 1876	29MCKENZIE
		UNDERWOOD ONT	--CHRISTINA-----
	7 BRAY	M 3 AUG 1904	CONT ON CHART 15
--GERTRUDE MARG-----	D 1956		
B 8 SEPT 1907	TORONTO ONT		30GEER
PORT ELGIN ONT			--FRANCIS L-----
D			CONT ON CHART 16
	15GEER		
	--MARY MARGARET-----		
	B 13 JULY 1885	31RUSSEL	
	WASHINGTON ONT	--SARAH JANE-----	
	D 26 AUG 1971	CONT ON CHART 17	
	TORONTO ONT		

today, in the neighborhood of a couple of hundred dollars. Stop and consider how much you spend purchasing postage or certificates from vital statistics offices and you will realize what good value the investment in a decent program is. The single-function type of capability offered in *The Family Tree* is what is available in the lower price ranges.

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## 1985 INTERNATIONAL GENEALOGICAL CALENDAR

**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.

**20 April: Spring Genealogical Workshop, Perth County Branch, OGS, Stratford, ON.** The workshop will cover beginning genealogy and techniques for oral interviewing, as well as other topics.

**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).

**27 April: Norwich 2nd Annual Genealogy Fair, Norwich, ON.** Hosted by the archives committee of the Norwich and District Historical Society. This year's event marks the 175th anniversary of settlement in the area by a group of Quakers from New York State. Program includes book display and sale, workshop on computer genealogy, and talks by specialists in Irish and Dutch/European genealogy. From 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. at Norwich United Church, Main Street West, Norwich, ON. For more information write the Museum and Archives, R.R. 3, Norwich, ON, N0J 1P0, or phone 519/863-2213, or 519/863-3638.

**28 April: Southern California Genealogical Society Genealogical Jamboree.** A day-long seminar to be held at the Glendale Civic Auditorium, Verdugo Road and Mountain Avenue, Glendale, CA. There will be an auction of historical items, more than 100 state, regional, and foreign genealogical information booths (including a French-Canadian information booth), a book display and sale, along with speakers on publishing, Irish research, and sources. For more information write the Southern California Genealogical Society, 122 South Golden Mall, Burbank, CA, or call 818/843-7247.

**4 May, Nova Scotia Genealogical Lecture Series, Halifax, Nova Scotia.** This 10-lecture series has been running since 24 September 1984. 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.

**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 phone 416/921-4606.

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

**25 May: Ontario Archives Association 1985 Annual General Meeting, Seagram Museum, Waterloo, Ontario.** "Developing Archives in Ontario: Directions for the Future," is the theme of this one-day meeting. Genealogists interested in having an effect on the future direction of archival development in Ontario should definitely attend. A registration fee of \$20 includes luncheon; without lunch, \$5. For more information write Sandra Lowman, Seagram Museum, 57 Erb Street West, Waterloo, ON, N2L 6C2.

**25 May: New Brunswick Genealogical Society Annual Meeting, Woodmen's Museum, Boisetown, N.B.** There will be a tour of the museum and lunch at noon. For more information write the New Brunswick Genealogical Society, Box 3235, Station B, Fredericton, N.B. E3A 5G9.

**15 June: St. Louis Genealogical Society 16th Annual Fair, St. Louis, MO.** Theme is "Ancestral Routes to Missouri." Registration is \$15 per person and includes lunch; or \$10 without lunch. For more information write the St. Louis Genealogical Society, 1695 Brentwood Blvd., Suite 203, St. Louis, MO 63144, USA.

**17-21 June: Samford University Institute of Genealogy and Historical Research, Birmingham, Alabama.** The Samford Institute is one of the most respected genealogical institutes in the world, and each year its influence on U.S. genealogy has become more pronounced. For more information on this year's institute write to the institute, c/o Samford University Library, Birmingham, AL 35229, USA, or telephone 205/870-2749.

**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 accommodation at varying prices in Salt Lake City. The wide program will include 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.

**15-17 August: Federation of Genealogical Societies 6th Annual National Conference, Kansas City, Kansas.** For more information write FGS '85 Convention, Box 2307, Olathe, KS 66061, USA. Please include a SASE for a reply.

**28 September: Norfolklore '85, Simcoe, Ontario.** The annual genealogy fair of the Norfolk Historical Society this year will be held in the expanded Eva Brook Donly Museum. Book fair, displays, and special events. This one-day fair has become an annual event in the region, and attracts genealogists from many U.S. states and Canadian provinces. For more information write Norfolk Historical Society, Eva Brook Donly Museum, 109 Norfolk St. S., Simcoe, ON N3Y 2W3, or telephone 519/426-1583.

**4-6 October: Manitoba Genealogical Society 1985 Seminar, Winnipeg, Manitoba.** Theme this year is "Researching the Canadian Mosaic". There will be workshops on U.S., British, Ukrainian, Scots, and French-Canadian research, with possible groups also on the Irish, Metis, Germans and Icelandics. For more information write the Manitoba Genealogical Society, Box 2066, Winnipeg, MN R3C 3R4, or telephone 204/944-1153.

**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  
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### CALLING ALL FAMILIES

**Calling all Seeney's.** Recently I spoke to the Whitby Branch of the Ontario Genealogical Society and shortly thereafter there arrived in the mail a newsletter on the Seney family, simply entitled the *Seney Newsletter* and published by Winston Seeney. If you are related to this Irish-descended family, you'll certainly find lots of interesting material in the well designed and carefully prepared newsletter. The family has Canadian branches in Cavan and Havelock, and there are branches in the U.S. It would seem as if the also Seney's have a Huguenot connection. As Winston says in an article on the family's French connections: "The extensive search for family members in North America soon resulted in Seney's who considered that they came from Ireland bumping headlong into French Canadian Seney's, who were totally unfamiliar with any information other than the fact that their families came from France." You'll be hearing more about the Seney's in a future issue. To subscribe to this excellent publication send \$2 to *The Seney Newsletter*, Winston Seeney, Editor, 224 Cornwallis Court, Oshawa, ON L1H 8E8.

**Calling all Thurtells.** It's a bit late to attend the family reunion in Guelph, Ontario (it happened last year at the home of Malcolm and Marion Campbell in Guelph Township), but family historian Charlotte V. Mackie would like to hear from you anyway if you're related. Pioneer Benjamin Thurtell Sr. came to Canada from Suffolk,

England with his first wife and five children and settled at Hopton in 1832. A successful farmer, he was also very active in municipal affairs and became a justice of the peace in 1840, and first elected councillor to the District of Wellington Council in 1842. In 1850 he became reeve of the township, and in 1852 Warden of Waterloo County, also serving as warden for the United Counties of Wellington, Waterloo and Grey. For more information on the family — or to contribute information to it — write Charlotte V. Mackie, R.R. 5, Guelph, ON N1H 6J2.

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# The development and distortion of Irish surnames

By Peter McGuigan

Anyone who read Peter McGuigan's first contribution to CANADIAN GENEALOGIST on "The McGuigan-Goodwin confusion on Prince Edward Island" (Vol. 6, No. 2, June 1984) will recognize this current article as something of a continuation of the earlier article. It is based on a paper of the same title given by the author at the Atlantic Canada Institute's Conference on Celtic Migration which was held at the University of Prince Edward Island from 29 July to 2 August 1984.

In this article, Peter again takes up the vexed subject of orthography, especially as it applies to Irish names, but carries it well beyond his original McGuigan-Goodwin confusion. Any genealogist who has ever stumbled, fallen, or been totally blocked by the spelling of his family name will find this article of great value, especially if his ancestors are Irish.

The article also clearly indicates that the process of forming surnames is a dynamic one — and that surname formation is still going on in Ireland today. How it was historically influenced by successive invasions and government changes is not the least of the fascinations of this fascinating piece of research.

## INTRODUCTION

One of the major problems in tracing an Irish family name is that it may be totally different from that of your ancestor.

A good example of this type of problem occurred among the McGuigans of St. Patrick's, Prince Edward Island (P.E.I.). While searching for the completely forgotten paternal great-grandparents of the late Archbishop of Toronto, Cardinal McGuigan, I was totally confused by the records. I knew his Eminence's grandparents included James McGuigan and James' wife Margaret McKenna, also that James had a brother Thomas. However, an 1852 reference from St. Augustine's Roman Catholic Church at Rustic, P.E.I., showed that a Margaret McKenna had married a James Goodwin, so this record was duly noted and filed for its contradiction.

Later, I was told of some kind of mixup on P.E.I. between the names McGuigan and Goodwin and on checking MacLysaght (the standard authority on Irish surnames) I discovered this confusion also occurred in Ulster (where the names were often synonymous).<sup>1</sup>

As a result of the above, a closer look was taken at the 1852 citation. It stated that on:

*February 23, 1852*

Margaret McKenna married James Goodwin, the son of Hugh Goodwin and the late Catherine Smith, and that the witness was Thomas McGuighan.<sup>2</sup>

Nine-and-a-half months later, another record stated that on:

*December 10, 1852*

Margaret McKenna and James McGuighan had baptized a son, James Charles.<sup>3</sup>

From the foregoing it was reasonable to conclude that James Goodwin was actually James McGuighan (McGuigan) and that the Cardinal's paternal great-grandparents, on the McGuigan side, were Hugh McGuigan and Catherine Smith.

Then I asked myself, "Why would an Irishman marry a person with an English or Scottish name like Smith?" Checking MacLysaght again, I discovered that most of the "Smiths" in County Cavan and the surrounding areas (in which some of the McGuigans lived) were actually *McGowans*, so I assumed that Hugh McGuigan actually married Catherine MacGowan.<sup>4</sup>

An earlier reference, also at St. Augustine's, then became important, as it stated that on:

*September 27, 1846*

Hugh McGuigan and Mary Winters had baptized a girl, Mary.

Comparing the February 1852 record to this one, the phrase, "the late Catherine Smith", became significant as Hugh McGuigan (Goodwin) could have had a second family and this also reinforced the idea that McGuigan and Goodwin were the same name.

Finally, looking at Hugh's second spouse, I thought: "I bet that Winters wasn't her real name either!" And yes, another glance at MacLysaght showed that in County Tyrone (which was also McGuigan territory) Winters was a synonym for MacAlivery.<sup>5</sup>

So it turned out that all three names: Goodwin, Smith, and Winters respectively were McGuigan, McGowan, and MacAlivery. How could such discrepancies occur? As we shall see, they were the direct result of the imposition, after 1600, of English language and law upon Ireland. But first we have to have a look at how Irish family names developed.

### THE DEVELOPMENT OF IRISH NAMES

The same Irish family may be thought of having its name in three forms: Irish, semi-Irish, and English. Consider the McGuigans. In Irish they are MagUiginns. From the Erse pronunciation was derived Mc (or Mac) Guigan (the semi-Irish version). Then the unrelated English forms, Goodwin, Goodman, and Goodfellow, were assigned.<sup>6,7</sup>

It should be noted that Mc is merely an abbreviation of Mac, as is the obsolete M' (as in M'Kenna), and that Mac and Mc respectively have nothing to do with Scottishness or Irishness. For example, MacMahon is Irish and McGregor is Scottish.

Mac means "son of" and O' is "grandson of"; so Brien's son would be a MacBrien and Neill's grandson would be an O'Neill, while if Rory was a bard, his son would be a MacWard (son of a bard) and Fergus, the healer's grandson, would be an O'Hickey (the grandson of the healer). In all of the above I've used the familiar semi-Irish forms, while in Irish we would have used, for example, O'Neill for O'Neill and Mac an Bháird for MacWard.<sup>8,9</sup> (There are somewhat more O' prefixed names than Macs probably because O' was the more common prefix in the early days.)<sup>10</sup>

Originally, all Irish family names were true patronymics; that is, they were derived from the father's personal name. Later it was also common to use the sire's trade, rather than his given name, and in either case the words Mac and O' were prefixed to the name or trade.<sup>11</sup>



The Irish being religious, though not necessarily ethical, also adopted two words, "giolla" and "maol", which both meant "devotee of" and prefixed derivatives of these to given names producing semi-Irish combinations such MacGilpatrick, son of the devotee of St. Patrick, and O'Mulrennan, grandson of the devotee of St. Brendan.<sup>12, 13</sup>

As stated above, Irish family names originally were true patronymics, so would change with each generation. Consider the following line: Neill had Brien, who had Rory, who had Sean. Now as the father's name was initially inheritable, Neill's son Brien would be Brian MacNeill (Brien, son of Neill). Brien's Rory would be Rory MacBrien. Rory's Sean would be Sean MacRory. However, as the population grew, it became the tradition to adopt the father's second name as the *patronymic* and use it as an inheritable surname. So if Brien's Rory decided to 'freeze' the family's name at his generation, all his descendants would be MacNeills (as Brien was a MacNeill). This tends to avoid the difficulty of several people having exactly the same name, in a given area. For example, if there were two Rorys, who were sons of different Briens, the odds are that both Briens wouldn't have fathers of the same personal name, so their sons would have different family names if these Rorys both set their surnames in their generation. However, as the following paragraphs will show, this system created its own difficulties but was institutionalized anyway.

A problem in fixing surnames occurred when the patronymic was 'frozen'. Consider if two lines emanated from Neill, one as before being Brien, Rory and Sean. The other would be Brendan, Thomas, and Hugh. Now we've seen that Rory chose his father's patronymic so he is Rory MacNeill. But if the other lineage waited until Hugh before setting the family name they'd all be MacBrendans, as Hugh's father was Thomas MacBrendan. As a result, we'd have two different surnames, MacNeill and MacBrendan that would be related. (The terms inheritable patronymics, surnames, and family names can all have a common meaning as may personal and Christian names.)<sup>14</sup>

Another difficulty in using inheritable family names was that several people might just have fathers with the same patronymic who were *unrelated*, but they might all set their surname in the same generation. Consider if Fergus's, Michael's and Peader's sires were all different MacOwens — then we'd have three MacOwen families totally unrelated — while in the previous case we would have different family names (MacNeill and MacBrendan) that were related.

Finally, the last dilemma. If a peasant family lived on an estate or fought for a chief, it might adopt its superior's family name as its own (and at times, at least in Scotland, this was encouraged) and thus would *lose* its surname (if it had one) and like an adopted child would get a new patronymic.

Not only did the Erse have Mac and O' names — they eventually developed surnames without prefixes (such as nicknames that sometimes replaced the proper sobriquet). So we got Bane (from the Irish bán/white), Duff (from dubh/black), Kavanaugh (meaning one of the Kevins), and Kinsella (an ancient clan name also given to an area in Ireland).<sup>15</sup> It should be noted that Kavanaugh sometimes but erroneously has O' prefixed to it and that the common name Monaghan doesn't refer to the county but to a monk.<sup>16</sup>

The Irish were one of the first nations, after the fall of Rome, to adopt hereditary surnames, but they still didn't have many before 1000 A.D.<sup>17</sup> As well, Irish

peasants often didn't adopt inheritable family names until the mid 1600s, so it may be difficult to trace a lineage before that.<sup>18</sup>

The basic structure for Irish family names was first disturbed by the Viking invasion which started in 795 A.D. This encroachment was a result of a population explosion in Scandinavia, and had a devastating effect with burning and pillage, but only a minor outcome on surnames. These people were of two general types: The Norse (or fair strangers), and the Danes (or dark strangers) and some Irish family names were derived from Viking personal sobriquets, while others came from the Irish names for these invaders. Among the former are the (O') Harold's and from the latter we got the MacDowell's (sons of the dark strangers), and the O'Doyles (grandsons of the dark strangers).<sup>19</sup> These Scandinavians were eventually Christianized and absorbed into the Irish nationality by intermarriage and alliance.

Just about the time these "men of the bays" were becoming Irish, another Scandinavian group arrived which had a profound effect on both Irish history and surnames.

The Normans has seized the lower Seine Valley from the kings of France, but eventually became French speaking and then with the Pope's permission had invaded and seized England (after the Battle of Hastings in 1066).

In 1155 the only Englishman to occupy the throne of St. Peter, Nicholas Breakspere (Pope Adrian IV), granted Ireland to his fellow countryman Henry II using the infamous forgery "The Donation of Constantine" which supposedly gave Rome political control over the West.

In 1169 this English (Norman) opportunity arose when the Irishman Dermot MacMurrough got Henry's help in the former's bid to become King of the Province of Leinster. Thus the floodgates were opened and with their superior military technology (and the Irish tendency to fratricide) the Normans were able to conquer almost three-quarters of Ireland by the middle of the 13th century.<sup>20</sup>

The effect on surnames was immense, chiefly in the introduction of a new prefix and family names based upon occupation, localities and new nicknames. These invading English were chiefly of two nations, the Norman overlords and the later arriving Anglo-Saxon masses. The Normans spoke a dialect of French, while the yeomanry used Old English; thus these tongues were introduced to Erin to live alongside Irish and Church Latin.

In time, surnames developed from both French and Old English. The new prefix was Fitz (from the French fils) as in Fitzgerald, or son of Gerald, while the English speakers introduced the suffixes son and s, (as in Williamson and Williams).<sup>21</sup>

The Normans also used non-prefixed occupational surnames. The bottler of King John's drink (le Botiller) gave his trade name to the Butlers (the Earls of Ormonde) while the English speakers used names like the Miller.<sup>22, 23</sup>

As well, there were locational family names, both French and English. The conquerors used de, as de Barri (modern Barry), a location in Wales, or de Burgo (Burke), from a town or village, and de la, de la Hyde (Hyde), and their followers, speaking Anglo-Saxon, had the term atte, which mean "at the" giving atte Ashe (Ashe).<sup>24, 25</sup>

So this first English invasion produced names, many of which became distinguished in Erin, identifiers such as Fitzgerald, Butler, Burke, Barry, and Ashe. As well there were nicknames that became proper designators, Petty (from le Petit)

and Woulfe (from the supposed habits?) of some Norman.

As implied above, the Irish and Normans integrated (irregularly but eventually). Some families such as Oisdealbs became more or less thoroughly Hibernicized and emerged as the (Mac) Costelloes.<sup>26</sup> In others, for example the Fitzgeralds, a few branches made their surnames Irish, becoming the MacGerailts (Mac Geraldts), while most kept an essentially Norman or English name but became Irish anyway.<sup>27</sup>

This absorption of the English in Ireland was of great concern to the kings in London, as with more of their subjects intermarrying and adopting the Irish language, the court's area of control (the Pale) was slowly but definitely reduced. To stem this encroachment, a number of notorious laws were promulgated. Probably the most discredited were passed in 1366, the so-called Statues of Kilkenny, whose provisions stated that any Englishman who adopted the Irish language, married into the Erse, used an Irish surname or even sang in Irish was to be put to death!<sup>28</sup>

A century later, with the English situation considerably worse, another infamous law, this time applying directly to the Irish, was enacted in 1465. This so-called "Statute of 5 Edward IV" said all Irish dwelling in the now much-reduced Pale must adopt English surnames such as towns (Chester, Sutton), colors (White, Blacke) or trades (Smith and Carpenter) "under payne of forfeiting of his goods".<sup>29</sup> In the long run, this also proved ineffective and the Pale, by the time of Henry VIII, had shrunk to an area around Dublin — that is, holdings out to but 20 miles to the west and 40 miles to the north.<sup>30</sup>

As English control and the use of the English tongue were disappearing in Erin, a major change in language was also occurring in England. As stated previously, the first English invaders spoke two languages, the Norman French of the lords and knights and the Old English of the yeomanry. But as the centuries passed, the peasants' language slowly reemerged, albeit radically modified by their lords' French, so that by the 14th century the English were speaking some dialect of Middle English, as presumably were their subjects in the Pale.

### THE DISTORTION OF IRISH SURNAMES

Now, strangely, the stage was set for the destruction of Gaelic Ireland and the corruption of family names. The English were, as previously stated, on the verge of being pushed totally out of Ireland, but had now united in terms of language and in the Royal Family. She was also about to break with Rome while the Irish foolishly continued their internecine wars as these aggressive Tudors began to flex their muscles.<sup>31</sup>

Ireland was divided between the loyal British in the area around Dublin and other coastal towns and the great Gaelic and Norman families (who mostly spoke Irish) and who made war without regard for the future. The Church was also split; an English Catholic Church and an Irish Catholic Church, both nominally under Rome but on very bad terms with each other.

The Tudor Henry VIII's political problems included the possibility of one of his enemies using Ireland as a staging point for an invasion of England and his religious-sexist issue of the lack of a male child and the difficulty of getting a divorce (officially an annulment which stated that no real marriage had been contracted in the eyes of God due to some impediment such as lack of a genuine promise to marry). To solve the first he wanted to control Ireland; to answer the

latter he was forced to declare himself head of the Church of England so he could divorce Catherine of Aragon, who was the sister of the King of Spain (thus making another enemy besides France, who might strike through Ireland).

Henry wasn't very successful at controlling the Erse and the Earl of Surrey suggested in 1521 to the then still-in-favor Cardinal Wolsey, that the Irish be liquidated and replaced with English settlers.<sup>32</sup>

Fortunately, the resources didn't exist for genocide. However, the increasing English influence in the late 16th century led to the rebellion of O'Neill and O'Donnell (1595-1601), an uprising that was eventually suppressed, and thus the destruction of the old Gaelic order and surnames alike began apace.

This effect was increased by the plantation in Ulster of the Scottish Presbyterians during the 17th century (an event that paradoxically increased the number of Mac names in Ireland), the terror of Cromwell (following the revolt of 1641) and the Penal Laws that tried to make the Erse into Anglicans.<sup>33</sup>

Family names were also affected by a number of destructive processes: the dropping of the Mac and O' prefixes; the spelling of names as they sounded to the English; the attempted translations of sobriquets; the absorption of rare names by the more common; and finally the assignment or substitution of English surnames for Irish.

The dropping of the prefixes meant that names like MacMurphy became Murphy and O'Connell became Connell. But some names were more resistant to clipping (despite it being no recommendation to have Mac or O' prefixed to a name). Names like O'Neill and O'Brien still had, in the last century, in at least half the cases, their prefixes — but others like MacEgan and O'Doyle lost and then almost never regained their prefix.<sup>34</sup> Occasionally, the wrong prefix would be reattached as in MacGorman becoming Gorman and then producing O'Gorman.<sup>35</sup>

Phonetic spelling of family names led to the loss of the Irish rendering: consider MacGowan from MacGhabhan. The English officials were both haughty and, in most cases, ignorant. They regarded the Irish language as primitive and mocked the Irish for their strange spelling and pronunciation, thereby further intimidating the suppressed masses.<sup>36</sup> Unfortunately, as well, Irish names could give several different English renderings: for example, Ó Cobhthaigh was sounded like Coffey and Cowie. There could also be an abbreviation of the Irish original: thus Ó Maoilriain (O'Mulryan) became (O')Ryan.<sup>37</sup> This general phonetic rendering was the earliest type of Anglicization, although it often only went as far as the semi-Irish form of the names (i.e., MacGowan rather than Smith).

In the 17th and 18th centuries many Irish, suffering under the pressure of mocking English agents and the retreat of the Irish language to the west, tried to adjust to the reality better by translating the meaning of their Irish family name to some English sobriquet that they thought was of the same meaning. In most cases, the English name adopted was wrong. For example, MacConraoi (MacConroy) became King due to confusion of its ending with the Irish for king (ri), but in other cases the translations were better. Smith (versus Smithson) for Mac an Ghabhann (son of the smith) was almost right, and Johnson for Mac Seáin (son of John) was correct.<sup>39</sup>

The absorption of rare by common family names was a combination of laziness by British officials who didn't want to be bothered with the inferiors' names and an attitude of despair on the part of the downtrodden majority. Thus Sullihan

was absorbed by Sullivan and close to 1000 Irish surnames disappeared at least partly by this process.<sup>40</sup>

Finally the assignment or substitution of English or other foreign names for the Erse gave the fully English or foreign forms of Irish names. This had occurred in medieval times, too (at least for personal names), as Irish scholars often wouldn't translate the Irish to Latin, but took a word similar in sound or meaning and used that in its place.<sup>41</sup>

After the middle of the 17th century, patronymic substitution became common in Ireland as (in many cases) the Irish gave up the ghost and adopted English names which might or might not resemble the original in some way (such as in spelling). British officials also imposed English names on their subjects. Thus, Carleton was substituted for Ó Cairealláin (O'Carolan) and Harrington for Ó Harrachtáin (Harroughten).<sup>42</sup> Other foreign replacements included De Moleyns for Mullins (Ó Maolaín), D'Evelyn for Devlin (Ó Doibhilin), while more absurd English substitutions were Neville for O'Nee (Ó Niadh), and Goodwin, Goodman and Goodfellow for MacGuigan (Mac Uiginn).<sup>43, 44</sup> It seems, however, that many Irish families held on to their Irish forms while using the English version with the authorities. Finally, let us have a look at the partial recovery of Irish surnames as British imperialism met its doom and as distance from the United Kingdom allowed some reversal in P.E.I.

### THE REVIVAL OF IRISH SURNAMES

The restoration of family names meant, in some cases, a translation all the way back to Erse (i.e., Smith to Mac Ghabhann) or recalling the semi-Irish name that had been replaced or substituted (MacGowan for Smith).

The revival may have started late in the 18th century with a relaxation of the anti-Papist hysteria in England, as well as being affected by the American and then the French Revolutions. The Penal Laws (see footnote 33) were weakened slowly and variably. For example, in 1778, Catholics were allowed to inherit or bequeath land on the same terms as Protestants.<sup>45</sup>

The American Revolution helped moderate application of these laws as the English tried to hold on to the loyalty of the despised and rebellious Erse. The French Revolution was even more upsetting as the monarch was executed, reminding the English of their own regicide almost 150 years earlier, and the atheistic excesses and martyrdom of Catholics sometimes produced a grudging respect for the "Papists". However, even the establishment of the Catholic seminary at Maynooth (with government money) in 1795 wasn't enough to stop yet another abortive rebellion, this one aided by revolutionary France, in 1798.

As the 19th century dawned, however, the situation had settled down with the bribed union of Ireland and England and the stage was set for the emergence of Daniel O'Connell. O'Connell labored vigorously and forced the English Parliament to pass the Catholic Emancipation Act in 1829, which allowed Catholic members to sit in London, but his attempt at Home Rule was a failure. However, a more assertive attitude developed among the Irish, as shown by O'Connell's insistence on using the cursed prefix when dealing with the authorities, (his father an uncle had let themselves be known simply as Connell).<sup>46</sup> Also, many Irish left the overcrowded, famine-threatened country and fled to North America and Australia and in some cases, at least, carrying both their official and Irish names

with them.<sup>47</sup>

The terrible famine of 1845-1849 retarded the movement toward liberation and produced a great bitterness toward Britain for its failure to relieve the starvation of this part of her "United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland" and thus contributed to the continued violence in Ireland.

Gaelic was dying, however. One needed English to "get ahead", and even Catholic schools punished children for using the peasant tongue. This made the recovery of names more difficult (since the Irish forms were part of this Gaelic heritage) but the founding in 1893 of the Gaelic League helped preserve much of the old culture. Home Rule was delayed again, this time by the First World War, but when the major part of Erin gained her nominal freedom in 1922, an official effort was made to make Irish the de-facto language of the nation. This was markedly less successful than the reintroduction of Hebrew to Palestine, but was still accompanied by a continued tendency to regain the lost Mac and O' prefixes in the Republic, as well as a number of conversions all the way back to the original Irish form of the surname.<sup>48</sup>

More recently, the trend away from Anglicized names has been threatened by the more cosmopolitan (i.e. English-speaking) culture, and by the continued decline of the number of native Irish speakers to a very small percentage. The long-range outlook isn't encouraging for the regaelicization patronymics, but it seems that at least some more people may still convert their English names to more Irish forms.

## CONCLUSION

In this paper we have discussed the distortion of a culture under imperialism, and the effect of this corruption on the suppressed nation's family names. This is a general problem (given the change, the Irish would have done the same to the English) and represents the triumph of fear and lust over the principles of humanity, a fault which has plagued mankind, be it Christian or not.

## NOTES

1. Edward MacLysaght, DLitt., *The Surnames of Ireland*, 5th edition, Irish Academic Press, Dublin, Ireland, 1980, p. 130.
2. St. Augustine's Roman Catholic Church records, The Public Archives of Prince Edward Island, Charlottetown, P.E.I.
3. St. Augustine's Roman Catholic Church Records.
4. MacLysaght, *The Surnames of Ireland*, p. 275.
5. *Ibid.*, p. 301.
6. *Ibid.*, pp 530-531.
7. In this paper the words Erse and Gaelic will often be used as alternatives for Irish. Gaelic also refers to the native language of the Scottish Highlanders. This tongue is derived from Irish, as are the Mac names of Scotland.
8. Mac and Mc names are also very common in Scotland arising from the once universal language of Ireland and Highland Scotland. However, O' prefixed names are very rare in the latter and only about a dozen exist including O'Bellan and O'Duighan. George Black, *The Surnames of Scotland*, New York Public Library, 1946, pp 634-635.

The ridiculous situation, in English, of calling a woman a 'son of' (as in Mary Johnson) is avoided in Irish by using the word "inghean", (daughter of) and its derivatives "Ni" and "Nic" in place of O' and Mac respectively. Thus Mary O'Neill is, in Irish, Máire Ni Néill, or Mary the daughter of Neil. Kate MacKenna is Cáit Nic Cionaoith. MacLysaght, *The Surnames of Ireland*, pp. 175, 234, and Rev. Patrick Woulfe, *Irish Names and Surnames*, M.H. Gill & Son Ltd., Dublin, Ireland, 1923, p. 175.

In the Shetlands, there is a strange name on a tombstone, "Marion Alexandersdaughter". This is a rare case of the daughter designation being carried into English (from, in this case, an extinct Norse dialect). Professor Emeritus Gordon Donaldson, "Surnames and Ancestry in Scotland," *The Highlan-*

der, vol. 22, no. 1, Jan/Feb 1984, p. 30.

Finally, the Welsh, being distant relatives of the Irish and Highland Scots, also used the "son of" prefix system. In Welsh, Mab and Mag were attached to personal names such as Evan and Richard, but were quickly truncated to 'Ab and 'Ap (as in 'Ab Evan and 'Ap Richard), then were shortened to Bevan and Prichard (or son of Evan, and son of Richard). In Irish a similar abbreviation of prefixes sometimes occurred as Mac could become 'Ac then O', thus Mac Ghabhann (son of the Smith) gave 'Ac Ghabhann, then O' Ghabhann (or O'Gowan and MacGowan). MacLysaght, *The Surnames of Ireland*, p. xii, and Woulfe, *Irish Names and Surnames*, p. xiii.

9. MacLysaght, *The Surnames of Ireland*, pp. 130, 234, 296.

10. *Ibid.*, p. 8.

11. *Ibid.*, p. 9.

12. *Ibid.*, p. ix.

13. Giolla is pronounced approximately as 'gilly' and maol sounds like 'mul' (the u is like the French u in sur). Maol originally meant bald, and giolla could be youth. Woulfe, *Irish Names and Surnames*, pp. 8-9. Thanks also to Dr. Cyril Byrne of St. Mary's University for help with the pronunciation of these and other Irish terms.

14. The MacBrendans would be a sept of the MacNeils; that is, a group with the same name living in a customary area and having a common origin with the MacNeills. Large Irish families tended to break into septs, so you may find your family is a branch of a larger and possibly more famous group.

15. MacLysaght, *The Surnames of Ireland*, pp. 12, 92, 185.

16. *Ibid.*, pp. 170, 219.

17. *Ibid.*, p. ix.

18. Edward MacLysaght, *Irish Families*, Hodges Figgis & Co., Ltd., Dublin, Ireland, 1957, p. 21. The Scots were late in adopting hereditary surnames, the first being the MacDonalds and the MacDougalls in the 13th century, but such types of names were still rare in the Highlands even in the 1600s. See also Woulfe, *Irish Names and Surnames*, p. xii.

19. MacLysaght, *The Surnames of Ireland*, pp. 147, 89. MacDowell in Erse is MacDubhghaill and O'Doyle is Ó Dubhghaill. The differing semi-Irish forms show how the same Gaelic name could give different translated forms.

20. Karl S. Bottigheimer, PhD, *Ireland and the Irish*, Columbia University Press, New York, N.Y., U.S.A., 1982, p. 58.

21. Woulfe, *Irish Names and Surnames*, p. 17. Woulfe also states that a number of Welsh came after the Normans with their names Bowen (Ab Bowen), Howell, (Ap Howell), and of course, Walsh (Welsh). Most of the early English names ending in son (and s) seem to have been Hibernicized before the second English conquest in the 17th century.

22. MacLysaght, *Surnames of Ireland*, p. 31.

23. King John, who was forced to sign the Magna Carta by his barons in 1215 at Runnymede.

24. MacLysaght, *Surnames of Ireland*, pp. 12, 13.

25. Woulfe, *Irish Names and Surnames*, p. 18.

26. MacLysaght, *The Surnames of Ireland*, p. 60. Note: the reverse sometimes occurred. Fitzpatrick was MacGiolla Phadraig (MacGilpatrick), the son of the devotee of St. Patrick, was Normanized as Fitzpatrick. See also *The Surnames of Ireland*, p. 110.

27. Some Norman groups, especially in towns, resisted assimilation until the Protestant conquest in the 17th century forced them to make common cause with the rural Gaels. Among these were the "12 tribes of Galway" which included the Blakes, Browns, Darcys, Deanes, Joyces, Lynches, Martins, and Morrisises. See MacLysaght, *Irish Families*, p. 1285.

28. Bottigheimer, *Ireland and the Irish*, p. 67.

29. Woulfe, *Irish Names and Surnames*, p. xxxi.

30. An example of the irregularity of the English retreat was the result of a minor population explosion in Britain during the 12th and 13th centuries. A number of English farmers settled in the Pale and many Irish in that area adopted British surnames to protect themselves. However, in the 14th and 15th centuries, most of this area was Gaelicized. See Michael de L. Landon, PhD, *Erin and Britannia*, Nelson-Hall, Chicago, Ill., U.S.A., 1981, p. 41.

31. England had been losing, at least partially, in Ireland due to her involvement in the Hundred Years' War with France (1337-1453) and her own civil war, the War of the Roses (1455-1485). During lulls the English would try to shore up their claim in Erin, but these gains proved short-lived.

32. Landon, *Erin and Britannia*, p. 73.

33. *Ibid.*, pp. 73, 173, 175, 176, 181. The Penal Laws included provinces such as (in 1691) an act forbidding Catholics from teaching; in 1744 ordinances against the purchase and inheritance of land by "Papists", as well as the rule that if the eldest son turned Anglican, he'd inherit all the family's land, and finally, in 1710, the forbidding of Catholic-Protestant marriages. However, laws were also directed against Protestant dissenters, such as the Presbyterians, who were not allowed to get married by their own clergy and who also weren't permitted to teach school or take a university degree. Despite the strictures against Catholics, it was never a capital crime to be a Catholic (unlike France,

Spain, and Italy where to be a Protestant was to be subject to death). But it was deadly to be a bishop, or a Jesuit.

34. MacLysaght, *The Surnames of Ireland*, p. xi.

35. *Ibid.*, p. xi.

36. The English, mostly, didn't see the resemblance, based on their common origin, between Irish and Latin, and so regarded Irish as a simple tongue. Some ordinary words indicate this linguistic relation: Latin uses "terra" for country, while Irish uses "tir" (as in Tirconnell, the land of the Connells); and the Irish for king is "ri", while the Latin was "regis".

37. Woulfe, *Irish Names and Surnames*, p. 36.

38. *Ibid.*, p. 36.

39. MacLysaght, *The Surnames of Ireland*, pp. 56, 129, 268.

40. MacLysaght, *More Irish Families*, O'Gorman Limited, Galway and Dublin, 1960, p. 10.

41. Woulfe, *Irish Names and Surnames*, p. 38.

42. MacLysaght, *The Surnames of Ireland*, p. 38.

43. *Ibid.*, pp. 227, 81, 233 and 139. There are also the supposedly "Jewish" names in Ireland, Coen or Cohn and Abraham among others. Coen and Cohen are anglicizations of (O') Coyle, and Abraham is a corruption of Mac an Bhreitheamhan. See *Surnames of Ireland*, pp. 1 and 49.

44. This adoption of foreign names wasn't limited to the Irish in Ireland. In Prince Edward Island a number of French names were Anglicized. Poirier became Perry and Pitre gave Peters in a number of cases.

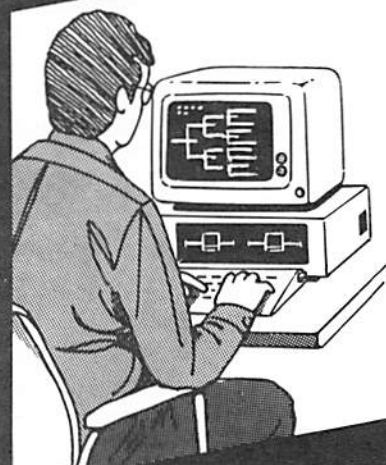
45. Landon, *Erin and Britannia*, p. 203.

46. MacLysaght, *The Surnames of Ireland*, p. xi.

47. Peter McGuigan, "The McGuigan-Goodwin Confusion on Prince Edward Island," *The Canadian Genealogist*, June 1984, pp. 91 to 104.

48. MacLysaght, *The Surnames of Ireland*, p. xi.

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# Thomas Flewelling of Oak Point, Kings County, New Brunswick c1730-1809

By Thomas A. Murray

*If anything good can be said to have come from the activities of Halbert's, as exposed by Tom Murray in a previous issue of CG, this current article is it. When Tom sent us his first article, he advised us that he had been working on the Flewelling family for some time. We suggested he might like to publish his researches, and the current article is the result. It chronicles the Thomas Flewelling family of Oak Point, and it is one of the most carefully documented pieces of research we have ever had the pleasure to publish.*

*Tom writes: "It is already a bit out of date in one respect; that concerning one of his elder sons killed in the Revolution. There was a vague reference to a Thomas Flewelling as a sergeant of dragoons, but when and for which side was never clear. A further reference was recently found amongst the notes of Dr. Ernest Mott which gave a time reference, additional information, and which pointed out the source. This was found on LDS film 0859580, and refers to Letters of Administration from only that part of the state under the British (presumably New York State): 7 Jan 1779 to 18 Feb 1783. This sounds like a paraphrase of a book title, or an article. Most likely the latter as further reference is given to "N.Y. Historical Soc. Collection, Vol. 9, p. 324." The note, transcribed by Mrs. Hilary Foskett, reads: "Thomas Fluelling Jr; Sargeant of Dragoons, d. intestate — administration given to father Thomas Fluelling of Jamaica NY, and wife Anne."*

*Obviously, this took place during the Revolution, and there is only one possible candidate as Thomas Flewelling Sr., Thomas Flewelling of Oak Point. This would seem to confirm my suspicion that Thomas had two sons named Thomas, and this Thomas Jr., as a sergeant of dragoons (presumably for the King's American Regiment), would likely have charge of a reconnaissance party on horseback, and would possibly be the one killed on such a mission. It is in such incomplete dribbles of information that the article was built. My next step is to ask the cousins to try to track down the source and obtain a full transcription."*

*There speaks the dedicated genealogist. We think you will find the story of Thomas Flewelling of Oak Point a fascinating one, especially since it has been put together with such precision from bits and pieces that have been studied with care, and not ultimately joined without considerable genealogical thought. No proofs are claimed for that which is not proven.*

*Anyone with further information that might be of assistance to Tom Murray is welcome to contact him at 5-1530 Cooper Road, Victoria, B.C., N9A 7B3.*

The name, Flewelling, and its variations Flewwelling, Fluelling, Flewwellin, etc., derives from the Welsh surname, Llewellyn which, in turn, as are so many other Welsh surnames, is derived from a given name. The Welsh adopted the use of inherited surnames about the 16th and 17th centuries. For example, until then, a person might be known as Rhys-ap Hwyl ap Llewellyn ap Rhys, etc. The name

carried the lineage, and "ap" meant "son of". Bringing names within the useage of surnames would result in Rhys ap Hwyl becoming something like Rhys Powell. The English, often phonetically attemptiing to write Llewellyn, would write one of the "F" versions. A well known example is the character, Captain Fluellen, used by Shakespeare in *Henry V*. Supposedly based on Davydd ap Llewellyn, or Davy Gam, Captain Fluellen may also have been based on persons in Stratford-upon-Avon in the late 1500s, such as William Flewellyn or Llewellyn<sup>1</sup>. Throughout the 17th century, the "F" versions were often used, later reverting to the more proper "L" versions as literacy became more common. By this time, however, the ancestors of Thomas Flewelling had come to North America, and the "F" versions stayed in use.

While other Llewellyn/Flewelling families came to North America, these seem to have been largely confined to the southern colonies, especially Virginia, and later, North Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee. Other families, judging from modern telephone directories, did not spread their versions of the name greatly. As a result, most persons bearing variations of Flewelling as a surname and their descendants, can be said to be members of the same family. This is especially true in Canada, where most Flewellings/Flewellings are descended from Loyalists who originally came to what is now New Brunswick in 1783. One notable exception are the Fluellings of Norwich Township, Oxford Co., Ontario, descen-dents of Benjamin W. Flewelling. However, while not of Loyalist descent, this branch does consist of members of the same family, being descended from a Quaker branch which remained in the United States after the American Revolution.

The meaning of the name, Llewellyn, is given various interpretations. Bardsley<sup>2</sup> gives, for both Flewelling and Llewellyn; "son of Llewellyn". This simply refers to the fact that, at some point, there was an ancestor names Llewellyn. Some have taken this to mean descent from the royal families of Wales. Not unlikely, as most Welshmen could probably make similar claims, but no evidence of such descent exists.

Barber<sup>3</sup>, Harrison<sup>4</sup> and Pine<sup>5</sup> suggest "lion-like", while Barber adds the possibility of "lightning sword".

The progenitor of the family in North America is unknown. When he came to North America, or if he was born here, are mysteries. Even his given name is in doubt, as it has become clear that early family researchers confused him with his son. There are only a few facts known of him. He was in Jamaica, Long Island, New York before 1673, he married Hannah Ashman, and he had at least one child, Thomas Flewelling. Since the father has been known as Thomas Flewelling Sr. for some time, I continue to use that name, adding a question mark to indicate the doubt concerning his given name; i.e., Thomas? Flewelling Sr.

Hannah Ashman was the daughter of Robert and Catern (Jeacockes) Ashman. Catern (probably more properly, Catherine, although, Catern seems to have stuck) was most likely the daughter of Francis and Grace Jeacockes of Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwickshire, England, and was baptized:

Katheren Geccox bpt. Bishopton 26 May, 1613<sup>6</sup>. From the same source can be found the dates of baptism of her brothers, Thomas, Francis and William, who also came to North America<sup>7</sup>, Thomas being identified as a brother-in-law of Robert Ashman.

Records of Jamaica<sup>8</sup> and Hempstead<sup>9</sup>, Long Island indicate that Thomas? and Hannah (Ashman) Flewelling had only one son, Thomas Flewelling Jr. Robert Ashman's will, made 15 March 1683, and probated 26 July 1683<sup>10</sup>, identifies Thomas Jr. as Robert's grandson, as he stated that:

Only Thomas Flewellin was to have a double portion if he was a dutiful and good child to his grandmother.

It is possible that by this time that Thomas? Sr. and Hannah had died, and that Thomas Jr. was in his grandparents care? Thus, the "double portion" may have been to give Thomas Jr. something extra as he may have had no expectations of patrimony, as well as to induce the ten-year-old child to be merciful to his 70-year-old grandmother. Not that the child did not have other relatives. Robert and Catern's daughters had married into families whose names are common in North American history, and Catern was to live until at least 1706, surrounded by a large family. Their only son, John Ashman, apparently had only one daughter and the name Ashman no longer exists in Long Island from early colonial times. However, the descendants of Robert Ashman (a wise and honest man who was chosen as magistrate in spite of his objections based on his illiteracy; who from an indentured servant became one of the wealthiest men of his area) are numerous.

Thomas Flewelling Jr. was born in 1673. Before the census of 1698, he moved to Hempstead, Long Island, where he apparently took possession of lands left by his grandfather. He married Hannah Smith, daughter of William and Hannah (Scudder) Smith. The children of Thomas and Hannah (Smith) were:

May Flewelling (Mary?) b 1693.  
Thomas Flewelling III b 1696, d 1734.  
Catern (Catherine?) Flewelling b 1697, m 1716 Ephraim Golding.  
John Flewelling b 1701, m 1727 Elizabeth Smith.  
Abraham Flewelling b 1703, m 1727 Hannah Tattam (or Tatham.)  
Phoebe Flewelling b 1705, m Benjamin Hall.  
Hannah Flewelling m David Brundage.  
Jane Flewelling m Jonathan Brundage.  
Robert Flewelling b 1712, d 1768, m Maplet Jeacockes?

John, Abraham and Robert began the migrations which were to spread the family across the continent. Abraham went to New Jersey, Robert settled in North Castle, Westchester Co, New York until his death, and John went first to Fishkill, Westchester Co, later moving to Newburgh, Ulster Co, New York about 1755-56.

John Flewelling Sr married in 1727 Elizabeth Smith, daughter of Abel "Blue" Smith. Elizabeth's mother was said to be Sarah, although this is still in doubt. John and Elizabeth's children can be identified, for the most part, by their association with Newburgh, as John was the only Flewelling in the area. There is one notable exception to this premise, which will be discussed later. These children are:

Hannah Flewelling bpt St George's Church, Hempstead, LI, 9 November, 1729.  
Thomas Flewelling b c1730, d 1809.  
John Flewelling Jr d 1787, m Deborah Denton.

Mary Flewelling.  
Sarah Flewelling b 1734.  
Morris Flewelling d c1779, m Jane Merritt.  
James Flewelling b c1740, d 1779.  
Abel Flewelling b 1746, d 1814, m Abigail Fowler.  
Maplet Flewelling b c1756.

While information on the family is somewhat vague at this time, and it is not clear if these are all of John and Elizabeth's children, it is known that the whole family early took the Loyalist side during the American Revolution. James was hung by Patriots at Goshen in 1779. Morris died sometime about 1779, possibly as a result of Loyalist activities as his widow was forced to flee down the Hudson River. John Jr served in the Loyalist regiments, was captured, imprisoned at Esopus (Kingston) and later escaped. Abel (who later used the spelling Flewelling, and from whom the New Brunswick two "w" Flewellings are descended) acted as a pilot for the British forces on the Hudson River. Of these, Thomas, John Jr and Abel came to New Brunswick in 1783, as did their cousins, Joseph and Francis Flewelling, sons of Robert Flewelling of North Castle. Francis later returned to the United States, and Thomas, John Jr, Abel and Joseph are the patriarchs of all Flewellings in Canada, except for the Norwich Fluellings.

That Thomas Flewelling was the son of John Sr is questionable as Thomas never went to Newburgh. In fact, before the Revolution, he lived at North Castle. This would suggest that he was a son of Robert, not of John Sr. There are several factors which show him to be John's son. The first is his date of birth. Nothing has been found to give such a date, but several of his own statements and other known dates allow a reasonable estimate. In 1785, in a petition for land in Greenwich Parish, Kings County, New Brunswick, Thomas stated that he lost his three eldest sons in the Revolution, and that he was almost 60 years of age. Assuming that he was at least 55 in 1785, he was born about 1730. Also, his eldest surviving son, Enos Flewelling, was born c1757<sup>11</sup>. Assuming, therefore, that his eldest son was born about five years before Enos, and that Thomas was at least 20 years old when this eldest son was born, suggests, again, that Thomas was born before 1732. Since John Flewelling Sr married Elizabeth Smith in 1727, it is likely that their daughter, Hannah Flewelling, who was baptized in 1729, was their eldest child. If a son of John Jr, Thomas must have been born between 1730 and 1732. Other minor considerations suggest to me that 1730 was most likely the year of his birth.

The only other possible persons in New York State who could have been Thomas' father (the name being so rare as to be identified with only one family group, and relationships with Abel, John Jr and Joseph in later years making it obvious that Thomas was a member of the general family) were Abraham, Thomas III, and Robert. However, Thomas III died unmarried, and Abraham was in New Jersey. Robert Flewelling was born in 1712. It is possible that he had a child in 1730-31, but it is obvious that it would have been his eldest child. Robert Flewelling's will of 1768<sup>12</sup> makes it clear that his eldest son was Ezekiel Flewelling. Thus, Thomas Flewelling must have been a child of John and Elizabeth (Smith) Flewelling, and born c1730-31 in Hempstead, Long Island. The fact that at the beginning of the Revolution he was in North Castle is explained by the likelihood that in 1755 or 1756, when John Sr and his family moved to Newburgh, Thomas

was married, probably had one or two children, and was beginning to gather land.

While little can be said specifically of Thomas Flewelling in his early years, it is known that he married Elizabeth Griffin, daughter of Benjamin Griffin. Elizabeth's mother is variously said to be Mary Lyon or Sarah Disbrow, the point still being in contention. It can also be said that Thomas placed high value on three things: his family, his land, and his principles.

In his claim to the Loyalist Commissioners, Thomas listed the lands he held in North Castle. There were 40 acres given to him by his father, and 168 acres he bought from Nicholas Outhouse, most likely the same Nicholas Outhouse who married Elizabeth Flewelling, daughter of Thomas' uncle, Robert. From Benjamin Griffin, his father-in-law or brother-in-law, he bought 30 acres. The acreage from his father he received by deed of gift about 1747, as Thomas' states (in 1787) that he received it 40 years before. The land he had bought from Nicholas Outhouse had not been cleared or improved when he got it about 1767. At this point, Thomas seems to have begun to accumulate land rapidly in small amounts. He bought the land from Benjamin Griffin about 1770; then, soon after, 25 acres from William Dusenburg, nine acres from John Furman, and three acres from John Miller. In all, he had 275 acres, valued at about 1200 pounds in New York money. He quickly improved his lands, and the witnesses he brought with him state that it was "a good Farm, properly stocked, most of it improved, only a Proper quantity of Timber Land left." Yet he had generally started with unimproved lands. In addition to the house and barn he had a sawmill. He had 15 cattle, two yokes of oxen, a mare, a stallion, four "Large fat hogs", and 62 sheep. Thomas described it as "very plentiful Living on a farm highly improved." It is probable that if he had remained, in the more than 30 years left to his life he would have added more, and that his lands would have been even more productive as his younger sons grew. But the Revolution changed all that.

There was never any doubt as to which side of the issue Thomas Flewelling was on. Thomas did not support the British blindly, however, as when 55 individuals petitioned General Guy Carleton essentially to set up an aristocracy in 1783 by granting them large amounts of the best lands in New Brunswick, Thomas was one of those who hastened to counter-petition against any such monopolization of land. Even in his claim, there is a note of impatience with the British for having failed to put down the Revolution, and leaving him and his family in the wilderness. He does add, however, that he will endeavour "to be patient". In other land petitions, one can sense that his patience is hard tried by what he feels to be the iniquities of officialdom.

Thomas was also vocal from the very beginning. He brags that "his Example had great influence in the Neighbourhood." He stoutly refused to take any oaths "tendered by the Rebels", opposed Committees of Safety and Congresses, and was taken into custody several times as a result of his opposition. He lived "in continual fear of assassination", and, in 1779, the Patriots, by severely beating him and threatening him with death, made him to understand that his presence was no longer healthy for him in Westchester County. He must have had to depart quickly, as he had to leave his wife and younger children behind. His four eldest sons, including Enos, had left home in March of 1777, travelling overland to Long Island to join Col. Edmund Fanning's Kings American Regiment which

had been raised the previous December. Before Thomas fled, much of his stock and personal property had already been stolen. By May, 1780, his farm had been seized, and Elizabeth with her son Adam and the younger children fled to join her husband.

It is not certain who were Thomas' three eldest sons. Their names have been temporarily lost. Their service in the King's American Regiment was sufficient to bring them to the notice of Col. Fanning, who Thomas says praised them. Two died of illness, and a third died while leading a reconnaissance party in a skirmish. It has been reported that on the muster roll of the Prince of Wales Regiment, three entries were noted:

Thos Fluallen 1778, name left off  
Ennos Flualling 22 June, 1783 12/8½ for rations  
Wm Fluallen died 2 Sept, 1777

Enos is easily recognizable as a son of Thomas. It is possible that Thos Fluallen is Thomas Flewelling himself. William Flewelling would certainly seem to be one of the sons who died of illness. However, this, and other references, need to be checked thoroughly before definite conclusions can be made. Yet it would appear that it is possible that two of the sons were Thomas and William. The chief difficulty with this is that Thomas brought with him to New Brunswick amongst his children a Thomas Jr, and a William. It is likely that the younger William was named after his elder brother who predeceased him. The younger Thomas, however, seems to have been born c1778, and the dates are a bit too close.

Thomas Flewelling offered himself for military service. It is not clear if he was accepted as a regular soldier, but he was active with the military. Col. Simcoe, while in command of the Queen's Rangers, kept track of the homes of the men under his command so that he might have guides readily available. He and Tarleton made use of Thomas' services several times about 1780-81 and Thomas participated in "many hazardous Excursions." Afterwards he was "stationed at Frogs Neck", and later at Lloyds Neck on Long Island. There is some indication that he acted as a recruiter in New York.

While on Long Island, he had the misfortune of encountering the forebears of the United States Marines, who came across the Sound at night in whaleboats to rob the Loyalists on Long Island. There was a great deal of this sort of activity on both sides of the Sound, as both sides participated in night-time excursions. Sometimes, it must have been confusing who was who, as Thomas could only state that the group which robbed him "appeared to be Rebels." They took clothing, both mens'and womens', new cloth, pistols and muskets.

It is possible that Thomas Flewelling performed other services of a more confidential nature as in 1780 he was issued a pass which read:

Headquarters New York  
April Twenty Second 1780

The Bearer Thomas Fluellen, has his Excellency Lieutenant General Hauptman's permission, to pass and repass the advanced Posts of the British Army, without being asked any Questions, from the present date to the Tenth of May next.

Geo Beckwith  
*Aid de Camp*

It is unknown to me if forbidding guards the asking of any questions was normal for such passes, and it is possible that this pass was issued so that Thomas might bring his family within the Lines; but it seems that Thomas is being allowed a little more freedom than military security would normally allow.

Thomas and his sons may have begun their participation in the Revolutionary War confident of British victory, and certain of their cause. They may have felt that all would be settled quickly, and they could go back to building a prosperous and plentiful life. Any optimism they may have begun with must have soon been replaced with a grimmer purpose as they quickly learned the price which war exacts. Thomas had lost all that thirty years of labour had brought him. Three sons and two brothers were dead. He was exiled, and forced into territory considered a wilderness, and left with a large family, most of them quite young. In all of this, nothing comes down to us telling of his wife Elizabeth. Not even when she was born or when she died is known, although she survived Thomas when he died in 1809. It is sad that no tale of what must have been a heroic struggle against unimaginable trials has survived. What survives to tell us of Thomas Flewelling includes an early attempt at a biography by the Rev H. A. Cody<sup>13</sup> in the 1890s when Cody was curate at Oak Point, and just before he was to marry one of Thomas' descendants. Cody interviewed members of the family, including Thomas' grand-daughter, Fanny Susannah (Flewelling) Peatman who was born in 1812, shortly after Thomas died, and must have heard him spoken of when she was young. It is most likely from her that the description of Thomas as a "small Welshmen" comes, as well as other details of a traditional nature. Other implications suggest that Thomas was somewhat temperamental, if strongly attached to the concepts of justice and liberty, and firmly attached to the British concepts of government and the Anglican Church. Elizabeth must have acted as a temper to Thomas' more fiery nature. While little is known of her beyond her name, surely her influence has survived her, and her strength must have been a major force in allowing the family to pick up the remnants of their lives and begin again.

It was in the late summer of 1783 that Thomas and his family came to Saint John, New Brunswick on the *Cyrus*. They went aboard on 21 August, but the ship did not sail until 6 September. They arrived on 14 September, and disembarked on the 19th. Elizabeth was about to give birth to their last child within the next few weeks, and Thomas must have not lingered long in Saint John, but sought land on which to build a home immediately. He found a place above Oak Point on the Long Reach in the Saint John River. In explaining to the Loyalist Commissioners why he was unable to meet the first deadline for sending in a claim for compensation for losses, he tells that in 1783 he "went up the River, was not here (in Saint John) during Winter." Thus, there is reason to believe the tradition that Thomas Flewelling was the first settler in the Oak Point area.

The muster of passenger list of the *Cyrus* is one of the few of the Loyalist transports which have been available for some time, and it has been published several times. Most recently in, *Canadian Genealogist*.<sup>14</sup> Thomas' family is listed as:

Flueling, Thomas 1  
Flueling, Adam 1

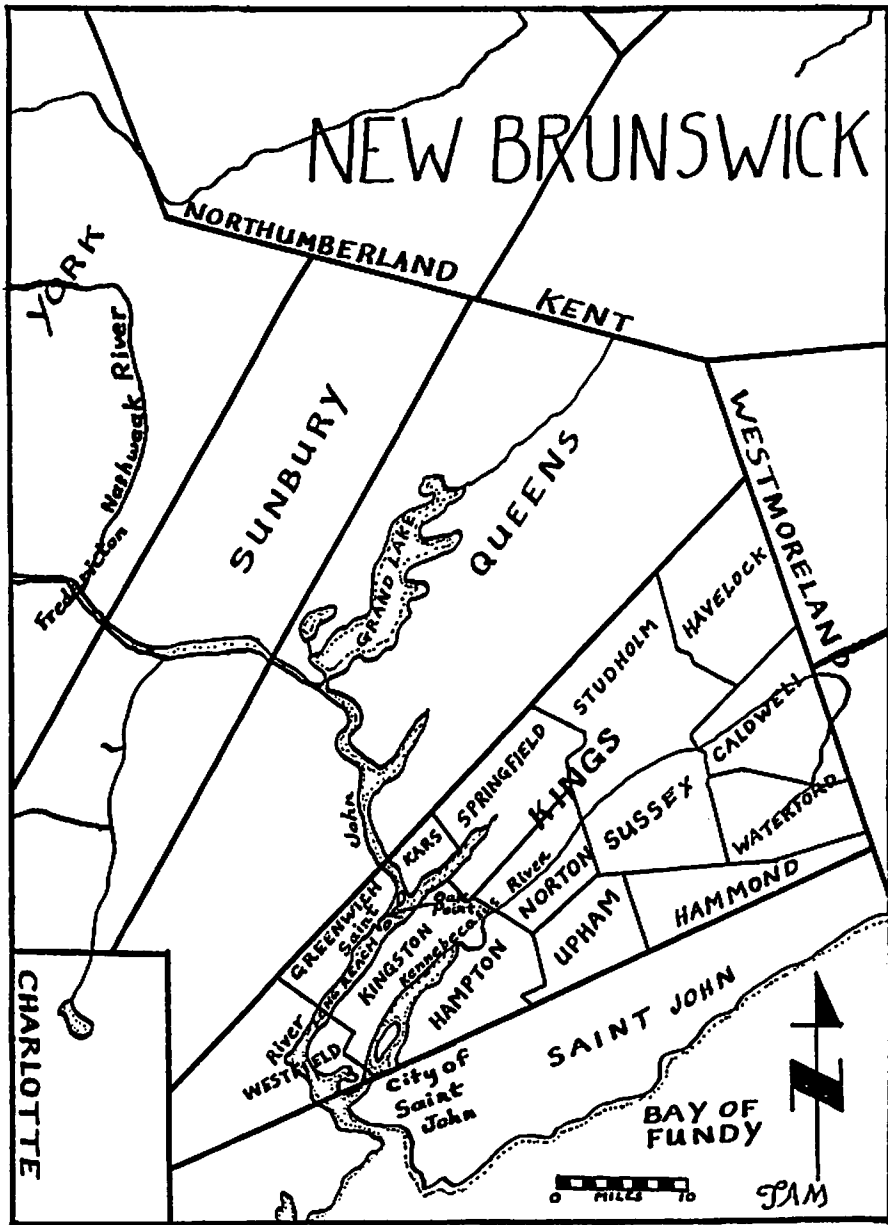


FIGURE 1: Map of New Brunswick showing relative position of parishes to each other in Kings County.



Flueling, Elizabeth 1  
Flueling, Enos 1  
Flueling, George 1  
Flueling, William 1  
Flueling, Elizabeth 1  
Flueling, Josh 2  
Flueling, Sarah 2  
Flueling, Caleb 2  
Flueling, Jacob 3  
Flueling, Thomas 3  
Flueling, Jane 3

by Sharon Dubeau. The numbers refer to classifications for rations, first class being adults, second being children over the age of 10, and third being children under 10. This is the earliest indication of the make-up of Thomas' family. We know from his claim that he had an additional three sons who died in the Revolution. Tradition has it that a youngest child, Ezekiel Flewelling, was born late in 1783, and died as a very young man, having been drowned in the Reversing Falls in Saint John. This must have been before 1809, as Ezekiel does not appear in Thomas' will. The fact that Thomas apparently never had children named Josh or Jane, and that it can be demonstrated that he had a son, John, who was married by 1800, and a son, Joseph, indicates that Josh must have been Joseph, and Jane must have been John.

George and William are never heard of again, and a recent publication by David G. Bell<sup>15</sup> indicates their fate. Bell shows that, according to documents he found in England, Enos, John, Adam and Joseph were listed separately (presumably as being over 16 years of age, a distinct contradiction with the victualing list), while Thomas and Elizabeth are listed with seven children, five over 10, two under 10. In a list showing who was supplied provisions by the British in May, 1784, Thomas is listed as having six children with him, four over 10 and two under 10. At first glance, it would seem that one child may have died, but considering that a child, Ezekiel, was added to the family, then two children must have died. It is easy to guess that William and George may have succumbed to the rigors of that first winter, and only their names have survived. Even after the war, Thomas was still to suffer for his principles.

Thomas Flewelling must have been devoutly attached to the Anglican Church as a number of his descendants became or married Anglican priests, and others were involved as church wardens and vestrymen. Even though later generations seem split between the Anglican Church and other denominations, notably Baptist and Methodist, there seems to have been no religious controversy within the family, and good relationships prevailed between different branches. Certainly, Thomas and his large family must have taken part in the building of St. George's where St Paul's now stands on Oak Point. The register<sup>16</sup> for the Anglican Church in Greenwich Parish was not begun for several years after the church was built, and the first baptism, amongst others in late 1800 which included grandchildren of Thomas, was that of James Flewelling, son of Adam. The Rector of Trinity Church, across the river in Kingston, may have initially performed all ceremonies, however, the register for the first 20 to 25 years (from 1789) has, unfortunately, been lost.

Thomas did not wait for the grant of land to which he was entitled as a

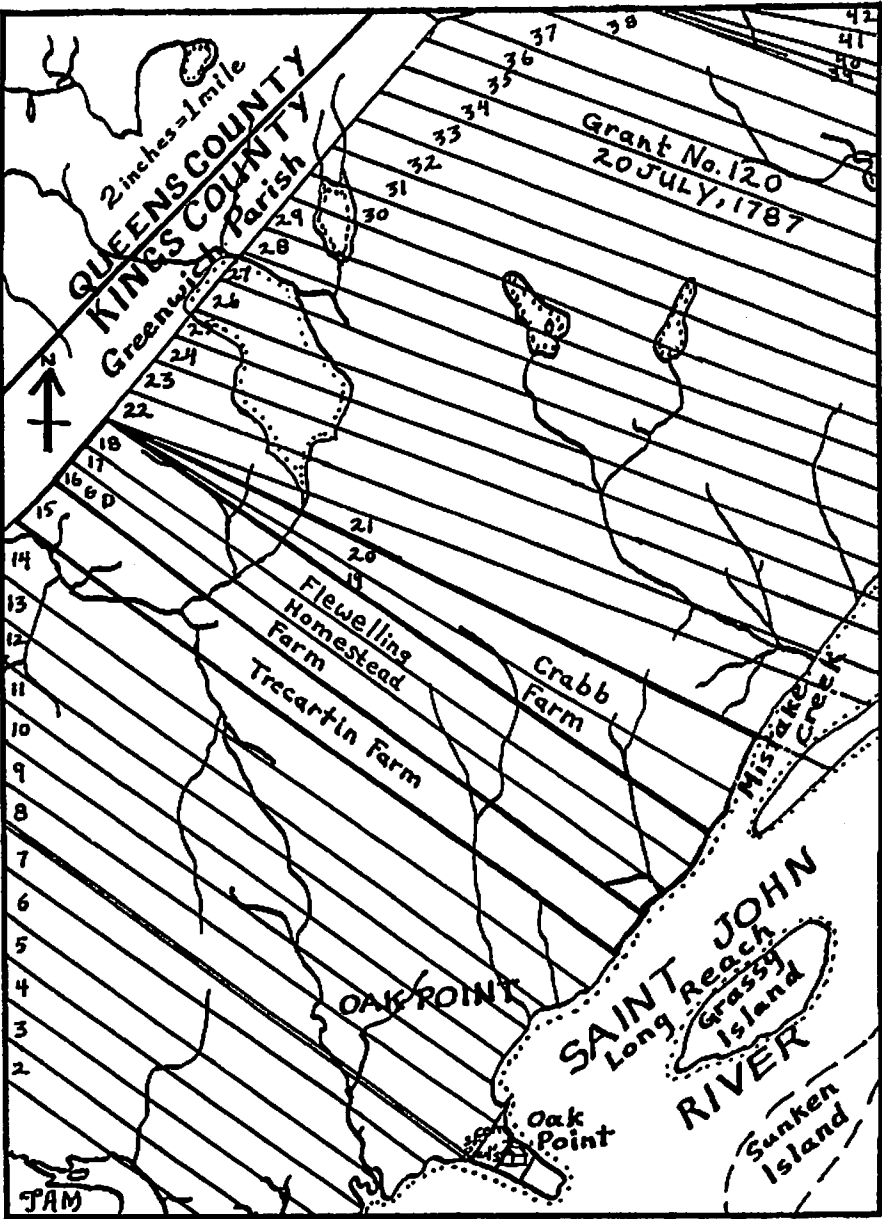


FIGURE 2: Map of Greenwich Parish, Kings County, New Brunswick, showing location of Oak Point and other Flewelling lands.

Loyalist. A letter summarizing references to Flewelling in the Public Archives of Canada suggests that on 23 June 1780 Enos and John purchased land from Stephen Kemble, giving a mortgage of 25 pounds, and that on 2 June 1783, Thomas purchased lots on the Saint John River. The years given must have been in error, yet the implication is, and there are other reasons for believing so, that Thomas and his family settled on land originally granted to Kemble, soon afterwards making arrangements to purchase that land from him<sup>27</sup>. This was the beginning of a concerted effort by Thomas and his sons to acquire land by trade, purchase or grant; a process not yet fully analyzed, but which, by his death in 1809, left at least three square miles of land (most likely more) in his, or his son's possession.

In front of the lots which Thomas and his sons Enos and John had between Oak Point and the Mistake Intervale, lay Grassy Island. As its name implies, it was probably swept clear of large trees by spring flooding, and was, as many such islands in the river are nowadays, ideal pasture which would not need fencing. This would have been an enviable piece of property to own, and Thomas coveted it. Early in March of 1785, Thomas, Enos, John and Adam petitioned for Grassy Island. They point out that they have not yet received the allotments due them as Loyalists, and that they have so far drawn blanks in the draws for surveyed lots. Also, that they had purchased from Kemble those lots fronting the river at the place where Grassy Island lay. He adds (again) that he lost three sons in the war, that he is near 60 years of age (verifying the estimate of his year of birth) and that of his children, five are still very young. The Governor in Council decided that the islands in the river were not to be granted "at present". On 23 May, Enos again petitions for Grassy Island. He points out that he was one of the first (with his father and brothers) to apply for a grant of the island, that there appears to be competition as four others have also submitted petitions, and that this time, they will be willing to accept only a portion of the 10 acres.

Thomas apparently never received any portion of the island at all. However, during his attempt, in April 1785, he and his sons, did receive grants on Glazier's Manor. There is no indication that they used these grants, and by 1787, others were in possession, so he must have sold them and used the proceeds to buy other lands near his residence. Grassy Island was, at least initially, assigned to the Justices of the Peace for Kings County, possibly as community property, thus avoiding any hard-feeling between the competing neighbours. This is only one example of what appear to have been numerous petitions and transactions, as his will, and other documents, reveal that he came into possession of lands owned by next-door neighbours, and on both sides of the river. Even in 1807, two years before his death, he was still petitioning for land with his sons and nephews. One item which must have helped was the amount he received as compensation for his losses in the Revolution. The Commissioners were given a limited amount to meet these claims, and the claims themselves totalled far more than this amount. Thomas, even though he clearly demonstrated that the land he had in Westchester County, New York, by itself, was worth at least 1100 pounds, modestly asked only 801 pounds and four shillings for all of his losses. He was awarded an unusually high percentage of 570 pounds, giving him the capital for his land purchases.

Thomas Flewelling's purpose in gathering land seems to have been to provide

for his family, especially for his sons. In order to farm, arable land had to be cleared, and the fact that this was relatively scarce in the area of Kings County in which Thomas settled is evidenced by the fact that numbers of settlers abandoned their grants, some to move to Upper Canada, some staying only long enough to only clear their land of saleable timber. In later years, a common ground for petitioning for further grants was the difficulty in living off lands already received. During his life, Thomas gave lands to his elder sons, presumably when they married, and in his will shared out a large amount to those who had not already received lands from him. In this way, Enos Flewelling received land acquired on the Kennebecasis side of the Kingston Peninsula near where Clifton Royal is today. Enos founded the Clifton-Kingston branch of the Oak Point branch of the Flewelling family. The location was useful to Enos' descendants when they participated in the ship-building industry which was prominent in New Brunswick for decades.

Another aspect of these land transactions is that they were sometimes useful in identifying members of Thomas' family. An example is the way that John Flewelling of Nelson Township, Halton County, Ontario was identified as a son of Thomas.

On 19 March 1791, Amos Moss requests the lot he received in Frederick Hauser's first survey in Kingston be assigned to Thomas Flewelling, as they had exchanged lands. A map and references to Hauser's survey in Walter Bates account of the settlement of Kingston<sup>18</sup> identifies this lot. An instrument of conveyance dated 25 April 1800 shows that a John Flewelling and his wife, Mary, sold the lot to Thomas Pettingell. This instrument has John's signature. Another instrument, dated 27 February 1908, also bearing John and Mary's signatures, conveys land to Thomas Flewelling (presumably his brother), and identifies John as being of Greenwich Parish, Kings County. In Nelson Township, on 28 August 1818, a John Flewelling purchased land from Christopher Teeple. Again, John's signature is on the memorial, and it is identical to the other two signatures. The first two documents show that the John Flewelling involved is closely related to Thomas Flewelling, without doubt his son; while the third document shows that the John Flewelling of Nelson Township is the same person as the John Flewelling identified as Thomas' son. This is fortuitous as the John Flewelling in Nelson Township could have been John Flewelling III, son of Thomas' brother, John Flewelling Jr.

There are no specific indications of how Thomas used his land. Since, in his will, he describes various parcels as farms, and since his descendants farmed there for centuries, he and his sons must have set themselves to clearing the land and farming it as soon as possible. The timber which was gained from the clearing was probably floated down the river to be sold. It is a custom of New Brunswickers from the earliest days to farm in the summer, and work in the woods in the winter, cutting logs to be driven in the spring. It may be that Thomas' son, Ezekiel, lost his life attempting to drive logs through Reversing Falls.

There is some indication that, in later years, the Flewellings became involved in the shipping that took place up and down the River, especially in the river boats that used the River for decades, and in transportation of coal from Grand Lake. The Saint John River assumed the aspect of a main highway through much of New Brunswick, and Oak Point, jutting out into Long Reach, was a logical

landing place. For a time, Oak Point was known as Flewelling's landing.

One enterprise which Thomas did enter into was the construction and operation of a fulling mill — a mill for the treatment of fabrics, cleaning them, or preparing them for use as rag paper. The Rev. H.A. Cody refers to a letter from Ward Chipman to Stephen Kemble in 1792<sup>19</sup>, which Cody quotes as saying, in part:

Thomas Llewellyn, at the lower bounds of the Manor, has erected a Fulling Mill, and I understand it is well accustomed and useful.

Chipman acted as agent for Kemble in the administration of Kemble Manor, part of which Thomas had purchased in 1783, and Chipman was probably reporting on matters relating to the Manor. The Raymond Paddock Gorham Papers<sup>20</sup> quotes an advertisement from the *Saint John Gazette*:

Long Reach, Sept. 1, 1797

Thomas Fluelling, proprietor of the Fulling Mill at Long Reach, wishes to inform the public that he has now procured a complete workman from the States, that understands fulling, Shearing, Pressing and Coloring in all its branches.

All persons who please to favor him with their custom may depend on having it done with neatness and despatch.

Gorham quotes a later advertisement in a 27 July 1798 issue of the *Saint John Gazette* which identifies the workman as Moses Fox:

...who wrought in Mr. Fluelling's fulling mill the last season, respectfully informs the public that he is about commencing the business in Kingston in company with Mr. Gould Pickett.

Since the advertisement further identifies one of the new fulling mill's pick-up points as James Tilley's tavern in Greenwich, presumably Thomas, at this time, left off the enterprise, or found the competition too stiff. Certainly, Gould Pickett's location on Kingston Creek was a more advantageous one. Where Thomas' mill stood is not made clear, although maps show a stream on the lot he had purchased in 1783.

Thomas' will was made on 27 November 1809, and was probated on 10 January 1810. An appraisal of his property was made on 18 December 1809. An interesting feature of the probate records is that the probate notes have the date of 6 December 1809 crossed out, and the later date of 10 January, 1810 inserted. Two possibilities for this suggest themselves. First, that the date of Thomas' death was first written in error. Second, that since an appraisal of his estate had not been made, the probate had been postponed to a later date.

The signature on the will was written in a very shaky hand, indicating Thomas was in very poor physical condition at the time, and the dates referred to above show that he died between 27 November and 6 December 1809.

The will, itself, is the second most important indication who his children were. Mentioned are:

Wife, Elizabeth Flewelling

I Thomas Flewelling of the Parish of Greenway  
County of King and Province of New Brunswick  
on the Twenty-seventh day of November 1809  
do make this my Last will and Testament  
in the Name of God amen

First I do hereby bequeath my Body to be  
committed to the Earth from whence it came  
in a decent Christian Buriall  
Secondly I do bequeath to my Loving  
Wife Elizabeth all my Household furniture  
with two Horses two Cows & two or three sheep  
and the Household furniture on the  
house here in Forecarter Farm in the upper  
Linn on Coal farm and of my wife Decies  
at the Household furniture of the legal  
Decies bequeath to my two Daughters Elizabeth  
and Sarah the Horses Cows & sheep  
to be equal divided among to all my  
Children and the said sum then to  
be my son Caleb with his paying  
Ten pounds to my son John and also  
to pay my son Adam Ten Shilling as  
they shall receive their Portions

I also bequeath to my executor  
the Farm called Forecarter Farm with  
the paying Fifty pounds Twenty five  
pounds of said sum to be paid in Cash  
at my Decies to my Executors the  
other Twenty five pounds to be paid  
to my Daughter Elizabeth two years  
after my Decies

I also further bequeath to my son  
Thomas one Hundred and fifty acres of land  
called the Williams farm the paying  
Twenty Five pounds to my Daughter

34 CANADIAN GENEALOGIST

Will of Thomas Flewelling, dated 1809 on this and the following pages, also contains a complete inventory for estate valuation purposes.

Grant at the Expiration of two years  
from my decease -

I father bequeath to my son  
Eamie lot 22 on the Cambridge  
called Leota lot - and lastly I do  
bequeath all my stock together  
that is mentioned in will for the Widow  
with a half lot of Land 30 19 on the  
Cambridge. will be sold by my  
Executors which I do appoint my  
Living wife Elizabeth and my  
son Gabriel in Testimony Whereof  
I do set my Hand and seal -  
this 27<sup>th</sup> day of Feb<sup>r</sup>  
1700

111  
Thomas Dowling  
(to be set 1000)

Witness Present Thomas Dowling  
James Portman  
of Hannah Bulger

Henry County of New Hampshire  
I, John Parris, Clerk of the Peace  
do hereby certify that the within  
written and subscribed will of  
Thomas Dowling, late of Greenwald deceased - was proved  
and is now approved and allowed of by me and the widow and child  
in law, and at the time of his death. Gods Thallies and Credits within  
the County - by means whereof the joining and Registering thereof  
with the Granting Commission of all and singular the said





Daughter, Elizabeth Flewelling  
Daughter, Sarah Flewelling  
Son, Caleb Flewelling  
Son, John Flewelling  
Son, Adam Flewelling  
Son, Jacob Flewelling  
Son, Thomas Flewelling  
Son, Enos Flewelling

Missing is Thomas' son, Joseph Flewelling. In a petition in 1785, a Joseph Flewelling, who can only be Thomas' son, is a subscriber along with his father and brothers. However, in a similar petition in 1807, Joseph is not included, although all Flewellings who are of age, including two sons of Thomas' brother, John Flewelling Jr, and who are in the area, seem to have participated. Early Flewelling genealogists assumed that Joseph went to Upper Canada, and pointed to families in Licoln County, Ontario as his descendants. Recent investigations and considerations indicate that the Flewellings on the Niagara Peninsula are, for the most part, descendants of John Flewelling Jr., most likely through John Jr.'s son, James Flewelling. It seems more likely that Joseph died between 1785 and 1807.

To his wife Elizabeth Thomas left the household furniture, two horses, two cows and twelve sheep, along with the "Homestead Farm" between the Trecatin Farm and the Crabb Farm. This would include the lot he had bought in Kemble Manor, the lot next door originally assigned to John and Enos Flewelling, and the lot next to that, originally granted to Charles Theal. At her death, the household furniture was to go to his daughters Elizabeth and Sarah; the farm to his son, Caleb, with Caleb paying ten pounds to John and ten shillings to Adam "as they have received their Portions." Elizabeth's livestock are to be equally divided amongst all of his children.

Jacob Flewelling received the Trecartin Farm, which Thomas has also acquired, with Jacob paying fifty pounds, twenty-five of that to Thomas' daughter, Elizabeth. Thomas Jr. received land called the Williams Farm (the location of which has not yet been identified), with Thomas Jr. paying twenty-five pounds to Sarah. Enos was bequeathed Lot 21 on the Kennebecasis River, on the other side of the Kingston Peninsula, originally owned by Jacob Lester. Thomas also owned half of Lot 19 (Ezekiel, son of Enos later acquiring Lot 20) near Enos' bequest. This half lot, and the remainder of the livestock, were to be sold and the proceeds given to his wife, Elizabeth. These lands, altogether, came to about 1,750 acres, and do not include lands previously given to Adam and John, nor lands which his sons may have by then, or later acquired on their own behalf.

The estate was valued at 588 pounds, 10 shillings and sixpence, although the half of Lot 19 was not included in the inventory. The addition may have brought the total value well over 600 pounds. Since Elizabeth and Caleb were the executors, and since all the inheritors were family, the valuation may have been minimized if there were death duties to be paid; and the half of Lot 19 may have "accidentally" been left out to preserve a little flexibility in the selling price. There is also no mention of currency, and if there was any, Thomas probably distributed it before his death.

It is not known where Thomas Flewelling and his wife are buried. The cemetery

King's Co  
117

To His Excellency Thomas Carleton Esq  
Captain General, Governour & Commans-  
der in Chief in and over His Majesty's  
Province of New Brunswick &c &c

The Petition of Thomas Flewelling his two sons  
John Flewelling & Joseph Flewelling  
Thomas Perceval Malcolm Wright & John  
Steward humbly sheweth

That your Petitioners are Loyalists - Refugees to  
this Province & have as yet no Lands allotted  
- to them - They therefore humbly pray your  
Excellency that they may have their propor-  
- tion of Lands assigned to them out of the un-  
- granted Lands which lie on the North Easter-  
- ly Quarter of Glacier's manor so called - &  
that a Warrant of Survey may be issued ac-  
- cordingly - as soon as may be - your Petiti-  
- oners being all waiting to go upon their lands  
as soon as they shall laid off to them

And your Petitioners as in duty bound  
will ever Pray

Thomas Flewelling  
for himself & the above named  
Petitioners

Per Feb 14 1785

Petition of Thomas Flewelling, dated 14 February 1785, identifies Thomas's son Joseph as 'junior', meaning 'the younger', probably to distinguish him from Thomas's cousin Joseph Flewelling of Saint John.

on Oak Point was in use by that time, the earliest known burial having taken place in 1790, and it has been theorized that they were buried close to where St. Paul's now stands. Even though no monument now stands to commemorate Thomas and Elizabeth's passing, their descendants are numerous, and are found over most of the North American continent, many having participated in the expansion and growth both of Canada and the United States. Indeed, the history of the Flewelling family in general, what little is known so far, seems to reflect the growth of both nations from their earliest days of settlement.

It is difficult to determine the character and personality of a person with the limited documents available. Thomas Flewelling does not seem to have been exceptional in the way a soldier, statesman, or a leader in commerce, and the spotlight of History barely catches a glimpse of him standing in the wings of the stage on which greater events were played. I do not feel, however, that he would have placed much value on such fame.

It is clear that he was vociferous, perhaps opinionated, certainly conservative. As a Loyalist, he was certainly singleminded in his conviction that total separation from Britain would be disastrous, yet he does not seem attached to the British on emotional grounds. Indeed, couched in his language in petitions and in his Loyalist claim are tinges of animosity towards officialdom in general. It is as if he preferred government to stay far from him until needed, and resented its interference in his getting on with the process of raising a family and creating as bountiful a life for them as possible. This was probably a reflection of the attitude of his forebears in Hempstead, Long Island, who had lived under the basically democratic system of town meetings for almost a century before his birth.

In many ways, Thomas was perhaps an average man of his time and place. A little more resourceful and ambitious than some, but not as eager for power and fame as others.

Those characteristics which seem to have made Thomas Flewelling the person he was also seem to still exist in his descendants today. One might believe that his influence still lives in a quiet way, and that his ideals and convictions and those of his neighbours and others like him played a more significant part in History than is readily apparent.

Most important, Thomas Flewelling set himself to accomplish certain things. From his youth, he rose to a degree of prosperity and a certain amount of influence in his community. Cast into poverty and trials which lost him all he possessed, at least two brothers and seven sons, he continued to face unimaginable hardship until he regained much of what he lost, to pass on to his children, not only his ideals, but the opportunity to progress. In these difficult times, his is an example which should not go completely unnoticed.



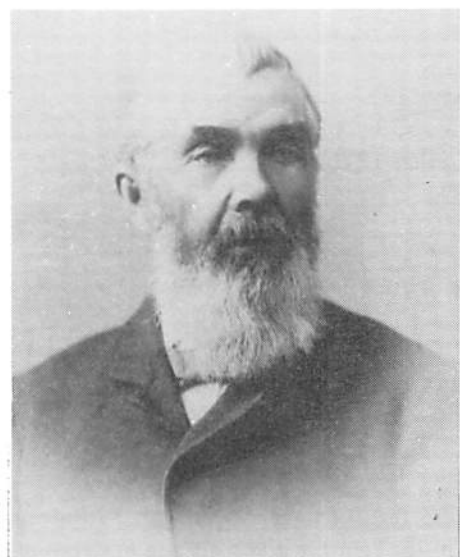
*Above left and centre, author Thomas Alfred Murray before and after: with his mother Vera Florence (Flewelling) Murray in Fredericton, N.B., spring 1949; and alone, winter 1981, Victoria, B.C.*

*Above right, children of Samuel E. and Amaret S. Flewelling. Front, left to right: William Scovill Flewelling (1861-1941), Elma Agnetta (Flewelling) Flewelling (1863-1947), Boyd Alvine Flewelling (1857-1941), and Samantha Amanda (Flewelling) Hayes (b 1848). Rear, left to right: Hattie Zillith (Flewelling) Young (1868-1935), Charles Henry Flewelling (1865-1939), Albert Alonzo Flewelling (1870-1955), and James LeBarron Street Flewelling (1867-1927).*

*Centre left, John Llewellyn Murray (b 1981), son of Thomas A. and G. Bonnie (Maron) Murray, Victoria, 1984.*

*Centre and far right, Samuel Ezekiel Flewelling, 1822-1877, (son of Ezekiel, son of Enos, son of Thomas of Oak Point). Amaret Sofia (Covert) Flewelling, wife of Samuel E. Flewelling (1825-1900), and her grandson, Lincoln Hayes, son of Sylvanus B. and Samantha Amanda (Flewelling) Hayes.*

*Bottom, left to right, the headstone of Caleb Flewelling, and the headstone of Thomas Flewelling, both sons of Thomas, at Oak Point Anglican Cemetery, Oak Point, Greenwich Parish, Kings Co., N.B., taken in 1979.*



## CHILDREN AND GRANDCHILDREN OF THOMAS AND ELIZABETH (GRIFFIN) FLEWELLING

*Not all that could be known of the children of Thomas and Elizabeth Flewelling has been found. Early genealogists rarely identified their sources, and their work is in the process of duplication in an attempt to verify their statements. Except for errors in terms of relationships, and some questions of dates, much of this early work has been substantiated. Even so, some of the following still requires work. Yet an attempt is made to give only what is known, or at least highly probable.*

*One problem lies in determining the names of the three sons who died in the American Revolution. In addition to the above discussion of these sons, Jill Jamieson of Woodstock, Ontario notes on microfilm reel C-4223 in the Public Archives of Canada (Vol. 1902, pp. 41-69; Vol. 1903, pp. 10-64) a Thomas Fluellan and an Enos Fluellan in the King's American Regiment between the years 1779 and 1782. Tentatively assuming that this Thomas, and the William mentioned previously, are sons of Thomas, then the children of Thomas and Elizabeth Flewelling are:*

1. A son who died in the American Revolution, name unknown.
2. Thomas Flewelling (1st) d 1778?
3. William Flewelling (1st) d 2 September 1777.
4. Enos Flewelling b c1758, d c18 June 1830.
5. Adam Flewelling b 1761, d 16 December 1816.
6. Elizabeth Flewelling.
7. Sarah Flewelling.
8. John Flewelling.
9. Caleb Flewelling b 4 February 1773, d 19 April 1858.
10. Joseph Flewelling.
11. Jacob Flewelling b c1777, d 1860.
12. Thomas Flewelling (2nd) b 5 May 1779, d 14 October 1860.
13. William Flewelling (2nd).
14. George Flewelling.
15. Ezekiel Flewelling b 1783.

4. Enos Flewelling was buried in the cemetery of Trinity Church, Kingston, Kings Co., N.B. 20 June 1830. The entry in the register gives his age at death as 72 years. Therefore, he was born c1758, and died c18 June 1830. Tradition has it that he married Margaret Jewell, daughter of Abraham Jewell. His will, made 7 June 1830, certainly identifies his wife as Margaret, and the names of their children support the contention that her maiden name was Jewell. Records shows that Abraham Jewell, two children over the age of 10, and two sons, Abraham Jewell Jr. and Ezekiel Jewell (who later went to upper Canada) came to New Brunswick. The other unnamed child is presumably Elizabeth Jewell, who married Enos' cousin, James Flewelling, and one of whose children was Abraham Jewell Flewelling. The children of Enos and Margaret are clearly identified by his will, census records, and church records. Margaret was born c1768, and buried in Kingston 19 April 1841, aged 73 years. Their children were:

41. Ezekiel Flewelling b c1788, d 1833, m Charity Craft (1790-24 March 1872), daughter of Reuben and Althea (Wetmore) Craft.
42. John Flewelling b 1789, m Hannah Belyea (c1792/93-12 February 1878.)
43. William Jewell Flewelling b 1790, d 6 March 1873, m 4 November 1813

Elizabeth Wetmore (29 November 1791-21 May 1836), daughter of David Brown and Ruth (Sherwood) Wetmore.

44. Joseph Flewelling b 1792, d 8 March 1847, m 4 November 1813 Mary Margaret Puddington (20 March 1794-29 November 1859), daughter of William and Esther (Wetmore) Puddington.
45. Thomas Abraham Flewelling b 1795, d 16 January 1883, m 12 May 1817 Susannah Craft Puddington (4 November 1799-1861), daughter of William and Esther (Wetmore) Puddington.
46. Azor Flewelling b c1797, d 16 February 1883, m 26 June 1823 Maria Purdy (1791-1874.)
47. Mercy Flewelling b c1797, d c14 September 1851.
48. Enos Flewelling Jr. b 1798, d 10 January 1877, m 1st Frances Bent (d c1840); m 2nd Elizabeth Burke.
49. Mary Flewelling b 1802?, d 1847?
- 4J. Elizabeth Flewelling b. 1805, d 1883, m Lebulan Jones.
- 4K. child b 1807?, d 1807?
- 4L. James Flewelling b 1806, d 1885, m 12 October 1832 Hannah Elizabeth Morse (b c1810).
- 4M. Elias David Flewelling b 1809, d c8 May 1856, m 1st 14 April 1840 Alithea Woodcock (c1814-c1 April 1846); m 2nd 15 November 1852 Mary Ann Godfrey.

5. Adam Flewelling b 1761, d 16 December 1816, buried at Oak Point, is traditionally said to have married Annis Clarke (b 1768, d 31 December 1861), daughter of a pre-Loyalist settler, James Clarke and his wife, Florence. Adam's wife was Annis, and the will of James Clark (made 25 March 1800, probated 28 November 1826) shows that he had a daughter, "Anna". Their known children were:

51. James Flewelling b c1800, d c1860, m Nancy Tapley (b c1812, m 2nd 21 August 1860 Elijah Hunt).
52. Elizabeth Maplet Flewelling b c1802?, m 10 January 1822 Andrew Hamilton.
53. Robert Adam Flewelling (twin) b 1807, d 14 December 1882, unm.
54. Amary Ann Flewelling (twin) b 1807, d 25 June 1837, unm.
55. John Thomas Flewelling b c1812, d c1869/70, m 17 September 1845 Elizabeth Jane Cameron (b c1821), daughter of William Cameron.
56. Margaret Florence Flewelling b c1816, d 8 November 1867, unm.
7. Sarah Flewelling married Tertullus Theal. W.F. Ganong (in papers deposited in the New Brunswick Museum, Saint John, N.B.) gives Sarah's year of birth as 1771, and Tertullus' as 1767. He further identifies Tertullus as the son of Samuel and Millicent (Dixon) Theal. Ganong gives one son as Samuel, and another son, Thomas F., is identified from Saint John County probate records. Thus, two known children are:
  71. Samuel Theal b 1796, m 1818 Susan Olive (b 1798), daughter of Capt. William and Catharine (Smith) Olive.
  72. Thomas F. Theal d c1882, m Elizabeth.
8. John Flewelling married Mary, whose surname is said to have been Watt or



George Henry Hudson Flewelling (son of James, son of Adam, son of Thomas, 1857-1929) and his wife, Ella E. (Henderson) Flewelling, 1863-1933). They are harvesting potatoes, a popular New Brunswick pastime in Carleton Co. The photo was taken near Woodstock, N.B., probably c1920-1925.



Watts. No dates are available for their births or deaths. They were born before 1780, and a case can be made for believing that John was born c1768. In 1811, while in Grimsby Township, Lincoln Co., Ontario, a petition for land shows that John left New Brunswick about the time (probably shortly before) as his father's death. Also, that in 1811, he and Mary had ten children. By 1819, John was in Nelson Township, Halton Co., Ontario (still with ten children), and was there until at least 1835. While his children cannot be positively identified, some are most likely his children because of their association with Nelson Township. Amongst these are:

81. Maplet Flewelling b in New Brunswick 18 March 1797, d Nelson Twp 16 November 1870, buried Mount Vernon Cemetery., m John McCarter (23 May 1791-25 February 1866), son of Josiah and Abigail (Land) McCarter.
82. Abel B. Flewelling b c1799, m Elizabeth (c1810-25 February 1866).
83. Mary Flewelling m 3 June 1819 John Bastedo, son of Jacob and Clarissa (Van Slyke) Bastedo.
84. Caleb G. Flewelling b 1802, d 7 Dec 1877, m Lydia (b c1809)
85. John Flewelling b c1808, d 8 Oct 1854, m Nancy.
86. George Flewelling b c1809, m Jerusha (b c1811)
87. Hiram Flewelling b c1813, m Agnes (b c1814-15.)
9. Caleb Flewelling lived and died in Oak Point, and is buried in the Anglican cemetery there. It is said that he first married Mary Elizabeth Griffin (b 4 February 1774) but there is nothing to substantiate this. Caleb was born 4 February 1773, and died 19 Apr 1858. He married 4 February 1797 Mary Brittain (4 May 1775-17 March 1860), daughter of Col. James and Eleanor (Butler) Brittain. In addition to other records, his family is identified by a family bible which was taken by a grand-daughter to Ontario, and which was transcribed by a descendant, Roy F. Renner.
91. Thomas Brittain Flewelling b 28 August 1797, m 1st 3 November 1823 Mary Lyons (11 June 1802-30 Oct 1824), daughter of John and Sarah (Northrup) Lyons; m 2nd 22 November 1826 Matilda Hughson (c1804-post 1871), daughter of Caleb Hughson. Thomas B. moved to Burford twp, Brant Co, Ont.
92. Eleanor Harriet Flewelling b 13 March 1799, m 8 July 1818 Henry Belyea (c1791-1875), son of John and Susannah (Van Sniffen) Belyea.
93. James Flewelling b 1 October 1800, d 10 October 1821, unm.
94. Elizabeth Flewelling b 8 August 1802, m 1st 10 July 1822 James Olive; m 2nd 9 May 1829 David Tyson.
95. Charlotte Marie Flewelling b 2 September 1804, m 1st 15 February 1825 (or 1826) David Belyea; m 2nd P. MacDonald; m 3rd \_\_\_\_\_Richardson.
96. Nathaniel Butler Flewelling b 7 April 1806, d 10 April 1866, m 1st 25 March 1840 Ann Hughson; m 2nd Martha Whelpley.
97. Elizabeth Brittain Flewelling b 7 April 1808, m 1829 David A. Lyon (b c1808).
98. Jane S. Flewelling b 2 February 1810, m John Whelpley.
99. Fanny Susannah Flewelling b 10 April 1812, d c1892 or after, m 5 June 1833 Henry Peatman (b 17 July 1809), son of Daniel and Ann (Gorham) Peatman.
- 9J. Sarah Ann Flewelling b 20 December 1813, m 18 February 1835 Richard



Bradford Chipman Flewelling (1899-1965, son of George H.H.), and his wife Selena Olive (Muggeridge) Flewelling (1899-1974). The photo was most likely taken in England shortly after their marriage c1918. Olive wears at her throat a maple-leaf brooch, possible indicating she was a Canadian war bride. Brad was in the 65th Battery of the Royal Canadian Artillery, Canadian Expeditionary Force.

Y. Peters.

9K. John Flewelling b 6 December 1816, d 7 October 1880, m 20 January 1846 Elizabeth Ann Belyea (c1819-16 November 1893).

9L. George Flewelling b 4 July 1819, m 22 November 1843 Mercy Brundage (b c1820/5).

11. **Jacob Flewelling** was born c1777, and died at the age of 83 in 1860 in Townsend twp, Norfolk Co, Ontario. He married Sarah, whose maiden name is given as Secord, and whose parents are given as William and Ruth (Hunt) Secord. Certainly, while still in New Brunswick, Jacob was involved in at least one petition for land together with William Secord and William's sons, indicating a relationship. Sarah was born ca 1783. Information on Jacob's family (with the exception of one branch) is limited as of yet, but his children can be identified as:

111. Sarah Anne Flewelling b c1805, d 1863, m 26 June 1837 Leonard Sovereign (b 1805), son of Leonard Sovereign.

112. Olive Ruth Flewelling b 1809, d 1880, m 1827 Isaiah Jarvis (1803-1877), son of Isaac and Effalina Jarvis.

113. Eliza Flewelling m 1831 Daniel (or David) Sovereign.

114. Susan Flewelling m 28 October 1839 John McCool.

115. Joseph Flewelling b c1817, m Mary (b c1824).

116. Benjamin Flewelling b c1817, m 20 September 1839 Emmaline Robins.

117. David C. Flewelling b 1818, d 1 January 1900, m Angeline (b c1829).

12. **Thomas Flewelling Jr** b 5 May 1779 (although no source has been given to justify that date, it is clear that Thomas was born c1778), d 14 October 1860. Like his brothers, Adam and Caleb, Thomas lived in the Oak Point area until his death. Thomas was married three times. His first wife, Hannah Flewelling (6 September 1789-11 December 1820), whom he married in March 1808, is believed, with good reason, to be the daughter of James and Elizabeth (Jewell) Flewelling; James being most probably a son of John Flewelling Jr, brother to Thomas of Oak Point. Thomas Jr's second wife, whom he married 7 November 1822, was Jane Belyea (30 November 1791-9 January 1840), daughter of Abraham and Catherine (Tabelt) Belyea. His third marriage, on 18 March 1841, was to Elizabeth S. Peters (17 March 1799-9 February 1847). His children are known through church and census records, and through his will. They are:

121. Elizabeth Anne Flewelling b 30 January 1809, m Robert Cunard.

122. Joseph Griffin Flewelling b 24 May 1810, d 17 November 1895, m 12 February 1840 Harriet Elizabeth Lyon (c1815-28 August 1891), most likely a daughter of Joseph A. and Rachel Lyon.

123. Mary Flewelling b 24 February 1812, m 23 November 1842 William Weldon (b c1806).

124. Morris Edward Flewelling b 16 March 1814, m 7 November 1841 Jane Maria Weldon.

125. Sarah Caroline Flewelling b 16 April 1816, m 15 August 1843 George Street Belyea (b ca 1802), son of Abraham and Catherine (Tabelt) Belyea.

126. Margaret Ann Flewelling b 13 April 1818, d 26 October 1879, m 4 July 1846 Joseph Bulyea (1815-28 August 1879), son of William and Phoebe (Tucker) Bulyea.

127. Rebeccah or Rebechiah Flewelling b c1818.

128. John Flewelling b 2 June 1820, d 1862, m 2 June 1846 Ann Secord Dibblee (23 April 1812-13 May 1894), daughter of Ebenezer and Elizabeth (Secord) Dibblee.
129. George Thomas Flewelling b 31 May 1826, d 20 October 1875, m 11 September 1854 Mary O. McKeil (b c1829-30), daughter of Joseph and Ann McKeil.
- 12J. James Leverett Flewelling b 6 April 1828?, bpt 6 April 1828, d 20 April 1874, m 7 May 1862 Mary Matilda Johnson (10 May 1833-1917), daughter of Daniel and Deborah (Belyea) Johnson.
- 12K. Hannah Susannah Flewelling b 30 October 1830, d July 1910, m 20 February 1856 Joseph Wesley Johnson (29 November 1831-September 1910), son of Daniel and Deborah (Belyea) Johnson.

These are, as is best known, the children and grandchildren of Thomas and Elizabeth (Griffin) Flewelling, constituting the Oak Point branch of the Flewelling family.

### SOURCES

The Flewelling family involves a rather interesting phenomenon. Over the years, there have been numerous persons interested in its genealogy and history. One early example is that of the Hon. William Puddington Flewelling, a minister of the Crown in New Brunswick who might have been a Father of Confederation if he had not been opposed to Confederation. At any rate, after 1867 he found himself without a job. Having money from his ship-building business, he set out to learn the family history and travelled to the United States and Great Britain in his search. He later claimed to have successfully traced the family to Wales. He placed his notes in a nearly-completed, large house he was having built — which promptly burned, taking his notes with it. He was so disconsolate at losing his work that he refused to speak of it, and anything he may have found has since remained unknown.

Since then, a number of people have individually attempted to trace the family history. In many cases, they died and their work was lost. Sometimes, however, their work was deposited in a museum, library or archives. At first, these works lacked any indication regarding the sources of their information. Later, some gave half-hearted indications of their sources. They were writing mostly for themselves, and felt others were not interested. Gradually, however, these people became aware of each other, and two-and-a-half years ago, they were brought together by a newsletter specializing in Flewelling genealogy called *Oak Leaves*. Through the newsletter, it has been possible to exchange information, correlate data, trace sources, and correct errors. Also, greater attention to sources has been paid, and earlier work re-done and re-evaluated. Not all sources have been tracked down, and there is still much work to be done, but, today, information comes in more quickly than it can be correlated, and the effort has become a group work, rather than individual attempts.

As a result, the references given below are often derived from second or third-hand mentions, and are not always complete. An effort has been made to be factual, and even where an element of doubt is expressed, that doubt is often a small one, only given because definite proof is not available, or because I feel sources need to be traced, or additional data found.

An attempt was made to indicate some specific sources without over-burdening the work with footnotes. Also, an attempt was made to balance between exciting speculation and mundane facts. Below, an attempt is made to give sources in more detail. Some sources and names will be inadvertently omitted. Not all gave direct information on the topic, but gave background information which made more relevant data even more meaningful.

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## INDIVIDUALS

Avery, Mr. David, Don Mills, Ontario.

Bakker, Mrs. Darlene, Edmonton, Alberta.

Barr, Mrs. M. Helen, Hoosier, Saskatchewan.

Bond, Mr. Kevin, Cody's, Queens Co., New Brunswick.

Boone, Mrs. Allan E. (Faye), Fredericton, New Brunswick.

Busch, Ms. Geraldine C., Kansas City, Missouri.

Carter, Miss Dorothy, Vancouver, British Columbia.

Cody, Mr. Norman R., Fredericton, New Brunswick.

Dymond, Mrs. Janet A., Fredericton, N.B.

Erickson, Mrs. Dorothy, Citrus Heights, California.

Flewelling, Miss Dorena, Edmonton, Alberta.

Flewelling, Mrs. Evelyn E.M., Crouseville, Maine.

Flewelling, Mrs. Gail, Wyevale, Ontario.

Flewelling, Mr. George F., Woodstock, New Brunswick.

Flewelling, Mr. Harvey A. Sr., Saint John, New Brunswick.

Flewelling, Mrs. Hollis (Ann), Gardiner, Maine.

Flewelling, Mr. Kenneth H., Grantham, New Hampshire.

Flewelling, L. Morgan, Sunland, California.

Flewelling, Mr. Lloyd, Minto, New Brunswick.

Flewelling, Mr. Philip D., Raymond, New Hampshire.

Flewelling, Mr. Roy A., Easton, Maine.

Flewelling, Ms. Susan, Fredericton, New Brunswick.

Flewelling, Mrs. Suzanne H., Easton, Maine.

Flewelling, Maj. Edis A., Saint John, New Brunswick.

Flewelling, Mr. F. Morris, Red Deer, Alberta.

Flewelling, Mr. John A., Mississauga, Ontario.

Fluelling, Mr. John P., London, Ontario.

Foskett, Mrs. Hilary, Victoria, British Columbia.

Gibson, Mrs. Dianne, Guelph, Ontario.

Gilmore, Mr. Franklin C., Fredericton, New Brunswick.

Goodine, Mrs. Vivian M., Perth-Andover, New Brunswick.

Grumbly, Mrs. B.P., Grand Prairie, Alberta.

Hooks, Mrs. G.B. (Joan), Oakville, Ontario.

Jamieson, Mrs. Jill, Woodstock, Ontario.

Jeffery, Mr. Donald H., Trumbull, Connecticut.

Labrecque, Mrs. Janice E., Gorham, Maine.

Lorion, Mrs. Vayle, Grand Bahama Island.

McFarland, Mrs. Betty, Hamilton, Ontario.



MacKinnon, Mr. William R., Fredericton, New Brunswick.  
McLaughlin, Mrs. Edith F., Skowhegan, Maine.  
McNally, Dr. Harold A., Sapphire, North Carolina.  
Parker, Mrs. Wendy, Fredericton, New Brunswick.  
Parson, Mr. Elmer W., Willow Grove, Pennsylvania.  
Perlot, Mrs. Marian, Woodbridge, Virginia.  
Philip, Mr. William F., Escondido, California.  
Pinder, Miss Ann, Guelph, Ontario.  
Werner, Mrs. Ronald F. (Donna L.), Alpena, Michigan.  
Wetmore, Mrs. Rebecca Araminta, Kingston, New Brunswick.  
Williams, Mr. Arnold W., Melrose, Massachusetts.  
Yerxa, Mrs. May, Fairview, Alberta.

The majority of the above are Flewelling/Flewelling descendants. A number are historians, archivists, librarians, teachers, volunteer librarians and members of genealogical societies or historical societies. Missing from the list, but deserving of special mention, is the recently deceased Mrs. Vail Manning of Detroit, Michigan, whose constant curiosity, and immense flow of correspondence, touched off a desire to learn more of our ancestry in so many of us.

Missing from unpublished works, but crucial to our knowledge of Thomas' activities during the Revolutionary War, is his claim for compensation. An abstract of this exists in the 1904 report of the Ontario Archives, but contains several errors. Also used were: PRO A012, Vol. 25, pp. 373-381, PAC microfilm B-1160; and PRO A012, Vol. 109, PAC microfilm C-9821. These contain microfilms of the original claims and accompanying documents as transcribed by Mrs. Jill Jamieson. They also have the same material as the 1904 report of the Ontario Archives which show the latter to contain some errors in transcription.

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## FRONTENAC COUNTY WILLS

Abstracted by Elizabeth Hancocks

### Christopher Peterson of Fredericksburgh

wife Sarah  
son Paul, Lot 12, Con. 5, Fredericksburgh  
son David, Lot 12, Con. 4, Fredericksburgh  
son James  
son Nicholas  
son Christopher  
son Jacob

Will made 12 April 1826

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The Generation Press Book Service has long carried a wide range of the valuable genealogical books published by the Genealogical Publishing Company of Baltimore, Maryland. Within the last eight months, however, the flow of reprints and new books from GPC has left us feeling as if we're standing still. So this issue (as promised in a note in Vol. 6, No. 4) we are running this special section on all the books from that company's press we think have value for Canadians. Understand that these are just a fraction of the total. The Genealogical Publishing Company publishes a wide range of books of particular interest to U.S. genealogists, and if you are searching any U.S. lines, in virtually any state, please ask us for information. Any books we feel have particular interest for Canadians are mentioned here, and all are stocked by us.

**The Phillimore Atlas and Index of Parish Registers**, edited by Cecil Humphrey-Smith. Hardbound, 304 pp., 8½ x 11, colored maps, \$50 US/\$68 Can plus \$1 postage.\*

Without a doubt, this is the most valuable book published in recent years for genealogists already doing, or planning to do research in England. To succeed in a genealogical investigation into English records, a researcher must be familiar with the precise location and coverage of existing parish records — and this can prove fiendishly difficult if the researcher is not familiar with the structure of the records, and where they are likely to be located today. With this book, *all* the information is available virtually at the turn of a page.

Colored county 'parish' maps show the pre-1832 parochial boundaries, the probate jurisdictions, and the starting dates of surviving registers. Facing each county parish map is a topographical map showing the contemporary road system from James Bell's *A New and Comprehensive Gazetteer of England and Wales* of 1834, thought to be the best maps of the period. Thus, once you've opened the book, the visual record of parish boundaries is instantly available.

It is the index that accompanies the book, however, that makes it so valuable. It lists the location of the records to which the maps refer, as well as the coverage of existing indexes and guides, published and unpublished. It also lists the parishes for each county, and where both original and copies of original records are located. Even more valuable, it shows which parish records, and for which years, have been microfilmed by the LDS Church IGI program. You can thus find the parish you need to search, check whether the years you want are in the IGI, go to your local LDS library, and do the work yourself. If you are hiring a genealogist, you can provide the exact same information — even the exact location of the records, i.e. the postal address of the record office where the material is stored. If I were limited to two books on English genealogy for my bookshelf (the old 'what would I take to a desert island?' syndrome) the *Phillimore Atlas and Index of Parish Registers* would surely be one of them.

**In Search of British Ancestry**, by Gerald Hamilton-Edwards. 4th edition, 1983. Hardbound, 212 pages, index, bibliography, illustrations, \$25 US/\$34 Can, plus \$1 postage.\*

This book would almost certainly tie for second place on my English research shelf along with several others of its ilk. Gerald Hamilton-Edwards is a most fundamental and readable genealogist, and his books have become standards in the field. Now updated, revised, and reset, it is a pleasure to see this old friend back in print.

It contains a wealth of how-to information on English research, and covers such topics as keeping your records, census, parish registers, wills, marriage licences, newspapers, naval and army records, records of ministers, lawyers, doctors and others, to list but a few. There is an extensive bibliography, and a list of useful addresses to contact. Unfortunately, those for Canada leave something to be desired. The listing includes only the B.C. Genealogical Society, the Maritime History Group at Memorial University in Newfoundland, and the Public Archives of Canada!

In spite of this failing, however, the book is a useful guide, and one which deserves a place on honor on the basic English genealogical research bookshelf. (Coincidentally, the oil painting which adorns the dust-jacket of the new edition is a detail from a painting of the Bradshaw family by Johann Zoffany. Too bad the Bradshaw Family wasn't aware of this for their own family history!)

**In Search of Scottish Ancestry**, by Gerald Hamilton-Edwards. 2nd edition, 1984. Hardbound, 252 pages, illustrated, index, bibliography, notes and sources, \$25 US/\$34 Can, plus \$1 postage.\*

This is an outstanding work on Scottish research, and again, one of the basic books in the field. Others are available, but this second edition of an old classic is still right up there with the best of them.

The new work has an enlarged format that takes account of the latest information and more than a decade of readers' comments. It includes the latest developments in Scottish research, and shows recent changes in local archives and records.

As in his *British Ancestry* book, the author presents his information step-by-step, in a humorous and easy-going manner. The basic records such as parish registers, deeds, court records and others are fully covered. There are, as well, up-dated chapters on census and tax lists, Scottish names, clans and heraldry.

**English Adventurers and Emigrants, 1609-1660**, by Peter Wilson Coldham. Hardbound, 219 pp., indexed, \$18.50 US/\$25 Can, plus \$1 postage.\*

Peter Wilson Coldham's work is not well known in Canada, and it deserves to be. Although much of it contains information pertaining to American research, it also covers colonial time periods — time periods in which forebears of Canadians also were flooding into the then Thirteen Colonies. Even Coldham's *American Loyalist Claims*, (available from Generation Press) a compilation of Loyalist claims found in English Audit Office 12 and 13 records groups is not well known here, although it contains a mine of Canadian Loyalist information available in no other source. We have often thought that the title of the book has something to do with that. 'American Loyalists' were not 'those loyal to America', they were those loyal to the crown, by definition loyal to British interests.

Coldham's *English Adventurers and Emigrants, 1609-1660* is definitely in the same category, and deserves to be looked at by Canadians, because Mr. Coldham has succeeded in bringing to light, through a series of chronological abstracts, records of the English High Court of Admiralty, many of them translated from the original Latin, which concern a host of people and events in the time period covered. He has selected only those records which pertain to colonial America, then carefully condensed them for easy research.

Although not all those named in the records settled in the colonies, or even journeyed there, a fair number of the merchants, passengers, mariners and adventurers mentioned did. There thus exists a good chance of discovering that lost emigrant in a time period for which not much other documentation is available.

**Bonded Passengers to America**, by Peter Wilson Coldham. Hardbound, nine volumes in three, 1,426 pp., illustrated, indexed, \$75 US/\$102 Can, plus \$2.50 postage.\*

Another set of Coldham records that predates the Revolutionary War, this work contains a comprehensive list of the 50,000 men and women who were forceably transported from

England to the American Colonies.

Most of this material was previously unknown, and virtually none of it accessible. It is drawn from the records of the Assize Courts, Courts of the Quarter Sessions, Patent Rolls, treasury papers, and official state papers, and from uncalendared transportation bonds, landing certificates and a host of lesser known records, many of them in Latin. This *tour de force* is a complete listing of all those persons recorded in official documents as having been sentenced or reprieved for transportation to the colonies between 1615 and 1775.

Is your ancestor among them? You may be reluctant to invest the \$102 to see. Put the arm on your local genealogical collection or public library, then. Such books are designed for library reference consultation, and should be in any serious genealogical collection worthy of the name. Coldham's work definitely deserves to be better known by Canadians, since he is researching genealogical document collections virtually inaccessible to most of us.

**Directory of Scottish Settlers in North America, 1625-1825**, by David Dobson. Hardbound: Volume 1, 267 pp, 1984, \$20 US/\$27 Can; Volume 2, 216 pp, 1984, \$17.50 US/\$23.75 Can; Volume 3, 194 pp, 1984, \$17.50 US/\$23.75 Can. Vol. 4, 161 pp, 1985, \$17.50 US/\$23.75 Can.

Dobson's four-volume work on Scottish Settlers is another mind bender. It brings together records from a wide variety of locations in the United Kingdom. Volume 1 is based on documents found in British archives, some published sources, and contains more than 5,000 names of Scottish emigrants appearing on ships' passenger lists before 1825, as well as information on about 1,000 Scots who settled between 1625 and 1825.

Volume 2 details an additional 4,000 settlers and is based largely on previously published material such as government serial publications, contemporary newspapers, articles in periodicals, family histories, and data from some previously unpublished passenger lists and documents in the Scottish Record Office. As with Volume 1, information includes age, date and place of birth, occupation, place of residence, names of children and spouse, date and place of arrival, and date of death.

Volume 3 brings together about 3,000 'vital record' notices from Scottish newspapers and magazines of the late 18th century and onwards, all scattered throughout different repositories. Newspapers and magazines used in the compilation are: *Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine*; *Dundee, Perth and Cupar Advertiser*; *Edinburgh Advertiser*, *Edinburgh Correspondent*; *Edinburgh Evening Courant*; *Fife Herald*, *Kinross, Strathearn and Clackmannan Advertiser*; *Glasgow Courier*, *Perthshire Advertiser*, and *Strathmore Journal*; *Scotsman*; and *Scots Magazine*.

Volume 4, just published, contains information from a little-known and comparatively unexploited body of source materials — the *Services of Heirs* and the *Register of Testaments of the Commissariat of Edinburgh*. The *Services of Heirs*, in which a person claiming land by inheritance would prove his claim and be officially acknowledged as the new owner, is of great value because it confirms a relationship between an inheritor and his ancestor. The *Register of Testaments* contains testaments of Scots dying overseas. From both these sources, Mr. Dobson has extracted all references to residents of North America — an invaluable finding aid. Anyone searching Scottish ancestry will want to look at these volumes with a view to placing them in their own research library, or at the very least, encouraging the local public library genealogical reference section to acquire them.

**Irish and Scotch-Irish Ancestral Research**, by Margaret Dickson Falley. Hardbound, 2 vols., 813 and 354 pp, indexed, (1962), reissued 1984, \$60 US/\$81 Can, plus \$2 postage.\*

As if reissuing the basics of English research isn't sufficient, GPC has also gone on to republish three basics of Irish research, none of which have been available for a very long time. Of these, Margaret Dickson Falley's book is recognized as the best book on Irish genealogy ever published. When it first appeared in 1962, critics were unanimous in their praise, and no single book has ever had such an effect on Irish research as this one has.

The first volume is a guide to preliminary research, describing major genealogical collections and indexes in all the major Irish repositories, including an outline of all the record groups that can be searched, and a great deal more besides. Though much has been published of a more specific nature since, nothing has ever equalled this basic compilation.

Volume two is a bibliography of family histories, pedigrees and source materials published in books and periodicals. Again, though much has been added to the research record since the days this volume first appeared, there is nothing that can equal it for a comprehensive listing of family histories and documents as they appear in the public record offices of Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland.

**A Topographical Dictionary of Ireland**, by Samuel Lewis. Hardbound, two volumes, 1,480 pp, (1937), reprinted 1984, \$75 US/\$102 Can, plus \$2.50 postage.

This is the standard historical gazetteer of Ireland, and one of the most useful works a genealogist can utilize in tracing his ancestors in that country. Arranged alphabetically by place, it provides a description of all Irish localities as they existed at the time of publication (1837). It shows, for example, exactly where a particular civil parish was located in relation to the nearest town or towns, the baryony, county, and province in which it was situated, the number of its inhabitants as of the 1831 census, its principal landowners, the diocese in which it was situated and — of particular importance — the Roman Catholic district in which the parish was located and names of corresponding Catholic parishes.

The work is augmented with engravings of arms and seals of the various towns and boroughs of Ireland, has an appendix showing the boundaries of the cities and boroughs, and lists nearly 10,000 subscribers to the original publication. One genealogist recently proudly pointed out to me her ancestor's name in that list. He had eventually wound up in Esquesing Township, Ontario.

**General Alphabetical Index to the Townlands and Towns, Parishes and Baronies of Ireland**. Published first in 1861, republished by GPC in 1984. ISBN 0-8063-1052-9. Hardbound, 968 pp, \$45 US/\$60.75 Can, plus \$1.00 postage.\*

Like the *Phillimore Atlas and Index of Parish Registers*, this book would get in my box for desert island research. In all genealogical research, but most particularly in Irish research, the first and most important step is to establish the geographical origin of your ancestor. When starting Irish research, the genealogist may know the name of the county in which his ancestor lived, but be puzzled about a place-name given as the place of birth or residence. In all probability that place-name is a townland, the smallest territorial subdivision in Ireland, and since genealogical research in Ireland usually starts at the parish level, it is essential to have a reference tool which will key the townland to the parish in which it is located.

In fact, it was prepared by the British government for the very purpose outlined above, and I can personally testify that this particular book has solved more Irish genealogical problems for me than any other book in my library. It lists the county, barony, parish and poor law union in which Ireland's 70,000 townlands were situated in 1851, as well as the location of the townlands on the great Ordnance Survey maps of the day. It also has appendices containing separate indexes to parishes and baronies. Moreover, in the absence of census records, with the great 19th century land valuable records as the only substitutes, the *General Alphabetical Index* ties in directly with the two most important land records series, *Griffith's Valuation* and the *Tithe Applotment Books*, which together form the very basis of Irish genealogical research.

So rare was this book, say the editors of GPC, that not a single copy of it could be located in the United States from which to reprint, and a copy had to be borrowed for the purpose from the National Library of Ireland. I would unhesitatingly recommend this book for the library of any serious Irish genealogical researcher, and it very definitely ought to be in the collection of every library in Canada which has any pretensions at all to a genealogical collection. As a historical and research tool, it is absolutely without peer.

**The Famine Immigrants: List of Irish Immigrants Arriving at the Port of New York, 1846-1851**, by Ira Glazier and Michael Tepper. Hardbound, Vol. 4, April 1849-September 1849, 814 pp, index, \$45 US/\$60 Can, Vol. 5, 638 pp, index, \$45 US/\$60 Can, plus \$1 postage per volume.

Like the previous volumes of *The Famine Immigrants* (reviewed in CG, Vol. 5, No. 3, 1983, pp. 187), Vols. 4 and 5 contain a chronological list of Irish passengers who arrived at the Port of New York during the period of the great famine. More than 80,000 men,

women and children fled from Ireland from April-September 1849 — twice as many as in the previous six months — owing to a second total failure of the potato crop, the bankruptcy of the Poor Law Unions in the South and Southwest of Ireland, and the British government's perverse relief measures. Some 60,000 further immigrants arrived between October 1849 and May 1850. Although emigration had moderated in 1848, a new wave of migration unleashed by the 1848 harvest failure pushed annual migration figures to more than 200,000 in 1849 and 1850.

Volume 1 covers January 1846-June 1847, with data on 85,000 immigrants.

Volume 2 covers July 1847-June 1848, with data on 75,000 immigrants.

Volume 3 covers July 1848-March 1849, with data on 70,000 immigrants.

Volume 4 covers April 1849-September 1849, with data of 80,000 immigrants.

Volume 5 covers October 1849-May 1850, with data on 60,000 immigrants.

This monumental work should be in every genealogical reference library. A storehouse of Irish/American/Canadian history and genealogy, this multi-volume work is expected to reach six or more volumes before it is completed. Editors Glazier and Tepper have done a marvellous job in organizing the material, and anyone with Irish ancestry owes them a debt of gratitude for the tenacity with which they have approached the work.

**Barbados Records, Baptisms 1637-1800**, by Joanne McRee Sanders. Hardbound, 753 pp, illustrated, indexed, \$40 US/\$54 Can, plus \$1 postage.\*

Throughout the 17th and 18th centuries, there was a continuous flow of settlers from Barbados to virtually every point on the Atlantic seaboard, with the result that today many American and Canadian families trace their origins in the New World first to Barbados.

About a century ago, all surviving parish registers for Barbados were copied and deposited in a central registry. Mrs. Sanders has compiled all the baptismal records which could be found in those registers in this one single volume. Arranged chronologically, the records list the name of the date of the baptism, the names of parents, sometimes the date of birth, and a variety of miscellaneous data for the period from 1637 to 1800. The index to the volume alone occupies more than 260 pages and contains 55,644 names.

**Genealogies of Barbados Families**, compiled by James C. Brandow. Hardbound, 753 pp, illustrated, indexed, \$40 US/\$54 Can, plus \$1 postage.\*

A companion volume to *Barbados Records* is James Brandow's *Genealogies of Barbados Families*. These records exist in a variety of places, and many have been written up and published in the journals *Caribbeana* and *The Journal of the Barbados Museum and Historical Society*. Back issues of these publications are hard to come by, however, and *Caribbeana* has been defunct since 1919. The present volume contains every article pertaining to family history ever published in these journals. The combined articles, reprinted in facsimile, range from conventional genealogies and pedigrees to will abstracts and Bible records, and refer to some 15,000 persons. The compilation also contains a selection of notes on the connections between Barbados and New England families, and four lists of Barbados Quakers.

**The Trail of the Huguenots**, by G. Elmore Reaman. Hardbound, 6 x 9, 318 pp, \$20 US/\$27 Can, plus \$1 postage.

Another old favorite has sneaked back into print just in time for the tercentenary commemoration of the Huguenot migrations of the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries. Elmore Reaman's book details the story of the great exodus of Huguenots from France at the end of the 17th century, and their subsequent dispersal to the United States, Canada, South Africa and Europe.

It may come as a surprise to Canadians to learn that from 1534 to 1633, Canada was practically Huguenot controlled, and that in the next hundred years, settlements were established in Upper Canada, Nova Scotia and Quebec. In the main Dr. Reaman's book is devoted to those Huguenots who settled in Canada and the U.S., where Huguenot families settled in North Carolina, Virginia, New York, Pennsylvania, and New England.

Two of the most fascinating parts of the book are sections six and eight. The former gives some biographical information on Huguenot families in Ontario. The latter deals with

English surnames of Huguenot derivation.

It would be unfair to conclude this review, however, without urging readers to absorb the section entitled "Addenda et Corrigenda" by Milton Rubincam, C.G., F.A.S.G., one of the continent's foremost genealogists. Dr. Reaman was a pioneering Ontario genealogist, probably best remembered for his brilliant *Trail of the Black Walnut*, but he made mistakes. The mistakes in his Huguenot book stem largely from his accepting, in good faith, lineages spelled out in family histories, or provided to him by people who frequently claimed Huguenot ancestry of noble lineage, when no such connections existed, or if they did, had not been proved.

Given the state of genealogical research in Canada at the time (1963), and in particular the fact that many Canadians were totally unaware of their Huguenot heritage, these mistakes are probably understandable. In weaving them into his book, Dr. Reaman was no more culpable than other genealogists who frequently fall into the error of treating as proven lines which have not been documented. It was fortunate both for the author and ourselves that the scholarly knowledge existed to quickly correct these mistaken assumptions.

Having said that, however, Dr. Reaman's book remains a pioneering work in Huguenot studies in Canada, and has stimulated much research since. We hope it will open a few more hearts and minds in this year of the tercentenary of the Huguenot diaspora.

**The Family of John Booth, United Empire Loyalist, of Elizabethtown, Leeds County, Ontario and his descendants**, by Mrs. Lela H. Booth. Available from the author at 10 Avoca Avenue, No. 405, Toronto, ON M4T 2B7. Unbound pages ready for three-ring binder, 340 pp., index, photos, sources, \$17 plus \$2 postage.

This first-rate genealogy of John Booth and his descendants is also a good lesson in how to publish a small number of books relatively inexpensively. Mrs. Booth has created a complete genealogy — nothing is left out — but she has done it as a set of unbound pages ready for the three-ring binder of your own choice, or ready to send to a bookbinder to have it hard-bound, if you prefer. This is a first-rate idea for those who have small families, and wish to publish a genealogy, yet do not wish to become involved with the major expense of a large press run.

Because the run was small, Mrs. Booth has used the Xerox method of reproduction. This is fine, and the book will last well — but older model photocopy machines sometimes tend to create heavy deposits of toner on pages, and when this toner comes into contact with the volatile solvents in vinyl-covered binders, it deposits on the vinyl. The front and back pages thus become damaged, and over time, especially if the book is unopened for long periods, these pages will stick to the vinyl covers of the binder, depositing toner on the binder, and then back again onto the page. Unpleasant, and sometime unreadable double images result.

There is a simple solution. Put heavy blank slip-sheets at the front and back of the book — paper of the quality of a light bristol board, or the manila dividers of the type sold at most office supply stores such as Grand & Toy, or Coles. This will prevent the toner from bleeding, and the pages from being damaged. The problem does not result, incidentally, if the book is hand-bound, since the inside fronts and backs of hand-bound books are covered with endpapers, and the covers themselves are usually heavy-gauge cardboard.

As for the genealogy itself, John Booth, the immigrant, arrived in Long Island, New York, c1652. His grandson Charles moved to Ulster County, New York, in 1741, and following the Revolutionary War his son John and this family fled to Ontario, settling on the St. Lawrence River near present-day Brockville. The story Mrs. Booth weaves around this family and their neighbors makes fascinating reading, and the work she has put into this mammoth genealogy clearly shows in its first-rate presentation.

Even more remarkable in a genealogy of this nature is the fact that Mrs. Booth has added some 30 appendices about various historical events of the early 1800s which expand any reader's appreciation of the Booth family. And finally — the book has an exhaustive index! In future generations, family members will have cause to thank Lee Both for that index. In this generation, this editor simply says, "Well done!" GH

**Barrie, a Nineteenth Century County Town**, published by the East Georgian Bay Historical Society, 1984. ISBN 0-9691312-0-5. Hardbound, 118 pages, index, map, price unknown.



This book is a pictorial history of Barrie between 1863 and 1900. It is particularly fascinating, because it shows the town at a time shortly before Stephen Leacock immortalized it forever as "Mariposa". Amazingly, many of the buildings pictured still stand.

Barrie is actually the County Town of Simcoe County, Ontario. Before 1837, however, it was a crossroads village where people from Toronto arrived in order to head north to Penetanguishene, west to Collingwood and Owen Sound, or to take the Nine-Mile Portage to Willow Creek, a branch of the Nottawasaga River which completed the link from Lake Ontario to Lake Huron. This latter route had made Barrie of no little strategic importance in previous years. Indians, fur traders, settlers and the military used the Portage to transport supplies to the forts to the north.

In 1837, a courthouse and a jail were built, but it was not until 1843 the town was officially declared the County Town. Barrie's development in the years following 1837 was sporadic, and fires in the 1870s destroyed most of its early wooden buildings so that the town came to be recreated in brick.

The black and white reproductions (there is no color) of the photographs are excellent, and the descriptions better. The pages of the book are large (it measures roughly  $9\frac{1}{2} \times 10\frac{1}{2}$ ) so there is plenty of room for proper descriptions where the information is known. Anyone familiar with the town would be able to take the book in hand and by touring around easily place himself in the 19th-century environment.

The East Georgian Bay Historical Society is to be congratulated for this latest addition to a fast growing list of excellent and worthwhile regional publications. Simcoe County history buffs — who seem to turn up in the most surprising places in Canada — will welcome this book as they have welcomed others from the society. EH

**The Bradshaw Family of the Bay of Quinte, 1784-1984**, compiled by the Loyalist Bradshaw Family Association. ISBN 0-88925-316-4. Available from Glenn Bradshaw, R.R. 1, Foxboro, ON, hardbound, 186 pp., indexed, \$44.

This well done and well documented family history is a must for any descendant of the family. The book traces the Bradshaw name to early English records, then to Ireland, to Connecticut in 1728, and finally to Ontario in 1784.

It is divided into several sections, including a good one on early beginnings. There is a pictorial section, a genealogy section, and a miscellaneous section at the end of the book which includes a bibliography and news of family relatives, including items from newspapers, obituaries, wedding announcements and the like.

The genealogy traces the Loyalist James Bradshaw (1724-1797), continues through his son Asahel (1761-1826), then his son David (1798-1869), and finally his son Henry (1826-1897). It is the descendants of Henry who mainly occupy the rest of the book.

Copies of many family documents are included throughout the work, as are many wills. This is a thoroughly done and well-published genealogy, with a great deal of illustrative material showing the family at work and play throughout the period covered. EH

# WHAT'S IN A NAME

A Queries Section by Elizabeth Hancocks, C.G.



**AMON/AMAN/EAMAN - WEART/WERT:** Mrs Marie Baker Gordon, 3125 Radisson Ave, Windsor, ON N9E 1Y4. Lawrence Amon, UE, RRRY (Jessup's) d before the Peace after the Revolutionary War. Wife was probably Regine ?. Need proof that the Dorothy Eaman who m John Weart at Caughnawaga, NY, was his dau. Lawrence Amon's residence listed as Eastern District, Ont. Need Regine's maiden surname.

**BRAY - FERGUSON - MILNER:** Mrs Dale Hall, 555 Elgin St, Fergus, ON N1M 2C1. Benjamin Bray, b 1798 in Nova Scotia, d 14 May 1873 in New Brunswick, m 1. Nancy Ferguson and had 12 children in Albert Co, NB, m 2. Emely Milner. Where was he born and who were his parents?

**BUNN - ROMBOUGH:** Mrs Marie Baker Gordon, 3125 Radisson Ave, Windsor, ON N9E 1Y4. Elizabeth Bunn m in Tryon Co, NY, Amos Rombough, UE, probably during the Revolutionary War. Several children were born near present day Florida, NY, before fam fled to Ontario. Need info re Bunn fams of the Revolutionary War era in Tryon Co, also in NJ.

**CONANT - BRASSEUR:** Claudette Gelinis Flowers, 4455 Lasalle Blvd, Verdun, PQ H4G 2B3. George Conant m Marie Brasseur (Brewer) maybe from Boston. Their son Joseph Francois Andra Conant m at Wotton, Quebec, 15 Jan 1902, Elodia (Claudia) Charland. Am looking for marriage and place of George and Marie.

**CROMWELL:** Myrtle E Murray, 443 Taylor Rd, Birchton via RR 5, Cookshire, PQ JOB 1M0. Prudence Cromwell m 1840 ? McKnight in Lotbiniere (Leeds Village). One child was b Canada before fam moved to USA. Her prts stayed and died in Canada. Who were they, where bd, when. Need info on Prudence in USA. And on "Cromwell" of Kinnear's Mills, then Sawyerville, Que; and Dr Lincoln Cromwell who had hospital in Los Angeles, CA, some time after 1912.

**CULLEN - McCLINTOCK - CONWAY:** Anna Tarrant, 48 Stoneham Rd, Etobicoke, ON M9C 4Y9. Seeking any info on fams of L. Cullen, b c1789 Co Wexford, IRE, and his sons Moses, David, and James, all of whom lived in St Catherine's Co, Pontueuf, QUE, 1820s-1880s. David's son Moses b 1867 m Ellen McClinton, d/o Arthur and Bridget (Conway) in 1888.

**DOONAN:** Peter J Scott, Box 8412, Station A, St John's, NFLD A1B 3N9. James Doonan, d 21 Dec 1872, aged 21 years, plot 22. James Doonan, d 1 June 1874, aged 25 years, plot 117. Both bd in Elmvale, Simcoe Co, ONT. I am trying to contact and receive any info about Doonans in Elmvale.

**DOUGALL:** Mrs Brenda Merriman, RR 1, Puslinch, ON NOB 2J0. George Dougall, tailor, s/o John and Marion (Hastie), b 1818 SCOT, m Agnes Moffat in 1842 in Montreal. Children b Montreal; Jane 1842; John 1845; James Joseph 1847 m cousin Ellen Dougall; George 1849; Thomas Hastie 1851; Robert McBride 1853; Peter 1855. Have charts for most of George Sr's siblings. Will exchange all info with desc of George.

**DUFFY - McDONALD:** Peter Scott, 19 Lotus St, Victoria, BC V9A 1P3. Mary Duffy b c1848 m Daniel McDonald 1870s, lived 34 Queen St E (what city), 1880s or 90s moved to Vancouver. Last record of

Mary McDonald was 1920 in Vancouver. Seek info on desc or from any related McDonald.

**FERGUSON - GRANT:** Douglas Jarvis, 48 Brock St W, Tillsonburg, ON N4G 2A5. Duncan Ferguson and Catherine Agnes Grant came to Charlottenburgh twp, Glengarry Co, ONT, probably Dalkeith, and received a Crown Grant of lot 8, Conc 15, Lancaster twp, 29 Sept 1797. They came from Johnstown, NY, or Albany. Son Duncan said to be born in Albany 1790.

**FOURNEY/FOURNIE:** Kathryn Arnold-Rachar, 3289 Eagle Cres, Prince Albert, SASK S6V 7N9. John Fourney b 1818 QUE or France, d 1912 Sombra twp, Lambton Co, ONT. Wife Catherine Dow b 1827 SCOT, d 1913 Sombra twp. They lived Ormstown, QUE in 1854, to Lambton Co by 1880. Any info appreciated.

**GARRETT - BOWERMAN:** Mary E Young, 2470 Plata Dr, Santa Rosa, CA 95401 USA. Townsend Garrett m 13 Sept 1818 Sara Bowerman in Prince Edward Co, ONT. Children: Adeline m Richard Van Horn; Freeman m Sarah M ?; Melissa m Richard Moxon; Amanda m James Pettit; Edna m George Raynor. They also had daus Almira; Jane; Maturah; Patience, about whom I have no info. Would like to correspond with desc.

**LE MASURIER - AHIER - LEHVQVET - BROUARD - BAILEY:** Gary E French, Box 549, Elmvale, ON L0L 1P0. Would like to contact desc of the above families who were emigrants from Isles of Jersey and Guernsey to Gaspé 1806-1820.

**MARSHALL - LAMB:** Ken Thiede, 426 Shirley St, #109, Bismarck, ND, 58501 USA. James Marshall b 1812, m Mary Lamb b 1816. Need both death dates. Who are their prts and where and when did they immigrate? Siblings: Mary Jane; Agnes; John; James; Hugh; Margaret; Nathaniel; Robert. Need birth/death dates and places. They lived in Halton Co, ONT.

**MILLER - McCLELLAND:** Mrs K R Bowley, 374 Hunter St W, Peterborough, ON K9H 2M5. Seek info re children of Margaret Lumsden Miller 1850-1892 and Robert McClelland 1842-1918 of Toronto. Eldest son Robert Bailey McClelland 1877-1959 survived by: Bro William A of Stamford, CT; sis Mrs F D Rice of Kelowna, BC; sis (was Mrs V B Coleman in 1918) now Mrs R B Nelles of Port Hope, Ont. Appreciate any info and will exchange.

**McINTYRE - McCOLL/McCALL/McCAUL/McCAWL - BUCHAN:** Helen Timson, RFD 1, Box 741, Newcastle, ME 04553 USA. Bro McIntyre settled outside London, ONT, near his sis McColl, both younger sibs of Neil (The Elder) McIntyre from N Knapdale 1817 with wife Mary Buchan and about 6 children. They stopped 2 years in Glengarry, later to S Gower. Neil spoke Gaelic. Children b SCOT: James; Margaret; Isabella; John; Malcolm; Donald; Jane m MacGregor, NY. Was Malcolm McIntyre m Janet Buchan and came with 5 children to Middlesex Co related? Were Mary and Janet Buchan related? Will exchange and refund postage.

**POST - MAYBEE:** E I Godfrey, 100 Wincott Dr, Weston, ON M9R 2P4. William John Post, b 26 Apr 1875 Chatham, ONT (need proof), s/o James Austin Post b 6 Apr 1851 Huntington Twp, Hastings Co, ONT, and

Jemima Ann Maybee b 1850 Malone, near Marmora, ONT. James was s/o Jacob Post b 1812 Hastings Co, and Elizabeth Birchfield b IRE. Need proof Jacob was s/o John b 12 July 1771 Harrington, Bergen Co, NJ and Eunice Alger. Need proof Jemima's pa Abraham Maybee b 1821 who m Elizabeth Jane, was s/o Peter b 1792 and Elizabeth or Jemima Preston. All info appreciated.

RINN: Andrew Arksey, RR 1, Granton, ON N0M 1V0. In 1957/8 the late Lionel Harris Rinn awarded a scholarship in English literature, at Western University, London, ONT, in memory of his mother Rhoda Ann Rinn. Would like info about this family.

ROSE: Margaret Amey, 23434 River Rd, Maple Ridge, BC V2X 7E6. In 1761 Samuel Rose was in America, NY, for meetings to settle Vermont. He built the first house at Manchester, Bennington Co, VT. Had wife Sarah and eight children who lived in Vermont during the Revolution. Son Samuel b 1745 and wife Chloe Canfield were Loyalists whose children settled Edwardsburgh twp, Grenville Co, ONT. Seek identity of wife and info on prior residence of all.

STEWART: Robert W Reed, 72 Ridge Rd, Nashua, NH 03062 USA. Seeking info on Andrew Stewart 1790-1879, and sons Charles c1822-c1892 and Alfred c1818-? Andrew was b Edinburgh, SCOT, raised in Leeds, ENG; to Montreal, QUE, 1842; to Foreston, IL, 1879. Served in Royal Navy c1810-1820; was teacher/minister thereafter. Son Charles (shoemaker) b Leeds; assume son Alfred (currier) also. Both lived in St Andrews, QUE, 1861.

THOMAS: Myrtle Saiter, Rt 5, Box 489, Ft Pierce, FL 33451 USA. Owen Thomas b 1777 North Carolina, married 1803 Grimsby, ONT to Anna Smith; died 1856 Saffleet twp, Wentworth Co, ONT. Seek info re ancestry.

VARDON/VERDON: Roland M Vardon, 150 Danforth Ave, Leamington, ON N8H 2R2. In 1824 at Mal Baie, Gaspé, QUE, Charles Vardon m Elizabeth Lucas, d/o Samuel, who had been resident of the area for at least 30 years. Children: Charles; Phillip; George; Elizabeth Jane; Thomas Elias; Susan; Phillip Francis; John Samuel; Thomas Henry (my g gdp). Charles was from Jersey, Channel Islands. He was Justice of the Peace in Pint St Peter, Gaspé for some years prior to his death in 1843. Bd St Peters Anglican Church in Mal Baie. Would like to contact desc.

WHITLOCK: Cuma Schofield, 59204 Road 225, North Fork, CA 93643 USA. William Whitlock b July 1801 Armagh, Co Armagh, IRE. Came to US through Watertown, Jefferson Co, NY in 1820. He was the only Whitlock coming into the States during the years 1824-40 through Watertown. Did his prts come to Canada with him and remain there?

WINEGARDEN: Irene Hopper, 49 William St, Delhi, ON N4B 1M4. Conrad and Ann Winegarden found in 1851 census Windham twp, Norfolk Co, ONT. When and where bd? Are John; Abraham; Isaac; George; Samuel; Morris; Henry; and Daniel; and their sons? Are Hugh; Conrad; Mary; Henry Jacob; also related.

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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.
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## 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	gdp	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

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