

Canadian Genealogist

VOL. 7, NO. 2 JUNE 1985



Editors

George Hancocks
Elizabeth Hancocks,
C.G.

Associate Editor

Lynn Morgan

Contributing Editors

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

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

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

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

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

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Coverline: The details of historical buildings always fascinate me, and this New Brunswick door seemed an open invitation to visit the living past. Genealogy is a lot like that — an invitation to visit the living past — so open the cover as you'd open this door, and read on . . .

THE COMPUTER CONNEXION

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



With more than five dozen genealogy software packages on the market, it is not an easy job to decide which one to buy. Choosing a software package requires careful consideration because you will spend a great deal of time and energy setting up your records, and inputting them into the computer. NOTHING can be more frustrating than being tied to a program that you don't really like or that doesn't do what you want it to. Furthermore, software is usually non-returnable so once you've opened the wrapper, you're committed to that package.

Ideally, you should choose your program before you purchase the computer itself since no program runs on every available machine and you do not want to find that the package which meets your needs won't run on your machine. If you already own a computer, the first task is to determine which programs run on your particular machine. You can find lists of standard programs in software directories. The best source for a list of genealogy software is a magazine called *Genealogical Computing*. Each issue contains a list of currently available software and includes details such as what hardware it runs on, price, and where it is available.

There are two aspects to evaluating software. You must look for the features that make it a good genealogy program and you must also consider factors which should be present in any kind of software. Let's look at the genealogical aspect first.

The program must let you do the things you would normally want to do with your genealogy records. Think carefully about the way you organize your information, how you use it, how you send it out to other people. The program must allow you to do all these things although you may have to follow different procedures to achieve the same end. There are fifteen features that I consider important in order to make the package well rounded for genealogy. Unfortunately, there is no single perfect product. However, the product you choose should be able to do the majority of things listed below. You will have to decide which features on the checklist you consider essential and which ones you can live without.

1. Ability to enter basic genealogical data

Basic data includes date and place for birth, death and each marriage, spouse's, parents' and children's names and a link to their records. Check how flexible the program is concerning essential data. If it rigidly restricts you to two marriages and six children then consider what you will do with Aunt Mildred who married three times or great-grandma Jones who had 12 children. Will it handle single females without insisting that they be someone's wife?

2. Ability to record other data

This includes information such as occupation, religion, place of burial, date of

baptism, military service, places of residence, etc. Software will vary significantly here. The programs that do not provide a special field for such data sometimes let you put this information into a textual history or note field, i.e. it won't fit into a formal record structure, but you may still record the information.

3. Ability to print a variety of charts

Over the years, genealogists have developed very structured and standard ways of displaying the results of their research in the form of pedigree charts and family group sheets. The program should be able to print data in a variety of formats including these standard charts and sheets. Furthermore, you should be able to use any person in your file as the starting point for a chart or sheet. The program should also have the ability to print extended notes about a person.

4. Reasonable limits.

Find out what limits are imposed by the program. Often there will be a maximum number of marriages or children that may be recorded for one person. There may be a limit to the number of characters per record (i.e. how much information can be stored about one person), or the number of people that can fit onto one floppy disk. The better programs will allow your file to reside on multiple diskettes so that there is not a small limit on the total number of people in your file. Some programs will also allow you to set up your own limits for many of these factors.

5. Ability to handle variety in names

Check to see whether the program can handle multiple given names, more than two for example. Can it handle hyphenated surnames, nicknames or other forms of alternate names? Can it handle titles such as Rev., Dr., Junior, or III? How are variations in spelling of a person's name recorded?

6. Flexibility in the representation of dates

Not only should the program be able to store a standard date such as 25 May 1905, but also it should be able to show uncertainty (c1873) and show date ranges (1772-1793 or 1850/51). The *Relationships* program has some advanced date handling capabilities that include using F for future if an event (such as a birth) hasn't happened yet, U for unknown so you can definitely indicate you don't know if an event ever happened and P for past indicating you know it happened but you don't know when.

7. Ability to record sources of information

Not only is it important to be able to indicate what your source of information is, but you should be able to link the source to a particular fact within the record. For example you should be able to indicate that a certain marriage certificate gave not only date and place of marriage, but confirmed the bride's parents' names. You may also want to be able to indicate the 'certainty level' or reliability of a certain fact.

8. Ability to easily edit data

Check what type of text editing may be done as you input new data or when you want to change existing data. If you want to fix a typo in a field, do you have

to re-enter the entire field or can you position yourself at the error and make minor fixes? How easy is it to get positioned at the error? Is there different or special editing capability in the longer note fields?

9. Ability to save effort doing data entry

Some programs will save you keystrokes by automatically entering complementary data. For example, when you enter the parents' names in a record, it inserts the person as a child in the parents' records. Another example is when you enter a marriage date and place in the wife's record, the program will enter the same data in the appropriate husband's record. Although it uses a little extra disk space to record the marriage data twice, it allows the program to print full details on any individual without spending time retrieving necessary information from a spouse's record. Believe me, five seconds seems like an eternity while the computer grinds away processing.

Another way in which a program may save you keystrokes is by allowing you to enter a person's number instead of their name. Each person is usually assigned a number by the computer when it creates a name record for that person. If you happen to know that person's number, then when you want to enter their name as the spouse, child or parent of another person, you may enter two or three digits for their number instead of many characters to spell their name out in full. This also means that once the name has been entered, you will not introduce typing errors by re-keying it incorrectly.

Some programs are set up so that you may store the information in a way such that one keystroke replaces a string of words. For example, you could store 'Markham Twp., Ontario' in a function key; then every time you want to type those words, you would hit the single key and it would enter the entire string of characters.

10. Ability to do error checking

The program should warn you if a person's birth date or marriage date come before the death date, or if the children's birth date is earlier than a parent's birth date. If the program uses a rigid date format then it should check that the date you entered is valid and allow you to re-enter it if the format is incorrect.

11. Ability to index names

Once you have several hundred people in your file, it becomes difficult to remember every name you have information about. I find an index to names is indispensable. The indexing facility may give you the opportunity to index married names as well as maiden names. You may also be able to produce lists of people who meet certain selection criteria.

12. Ability to search and access records in a variety of ways

As your files start to grow, just as with paper files, it becomes more difficult and complex to find that single fact you desire. A major reason to invest in a computer for your genealogical records is the computer's ability to search for small details. You should be able to search on a variety of fields: name, number, location, date. Some programs will only allow you to search for data exactly as you entered it. Others will allow you to put in, say a partial name, or a variant

spelling and it will search out close matches.

The ability to search on variant spellings is called soundex searching. Some soundex algorithms are better than others. The less sophisticated ones will only find matches if the first letter is the same. You should also be able to search by combining fields. Check to see if the program will let you find everyone with the given name Ann, born in 1850; or, find everybody born in Toronto who was alive in 1863. The search capability may be one of the most powerful and useful features the program offers.

13. Ability to use a personal numbering system

The program usually assigns its own number to each individual you enter. But most genealogists have invented or adopted complex numbering schemes that they are not willing to abandon. The program should allow you, at the very least, to enter your own numbering scheme and store that number in each record.

14. Ability to show the relationship between two people

If you enter two people's names, the program will tell you what their relationship is to each other.

15. Ability to support the GEDCOM standard

Until recently, if you used one software package, you were pretty much stuck with it. In order to change packages, you would have to re-input your entire file because each program used its own internal rules and format for storing data. Now, however, a standard is emerging for sharing data amongst genealogy software packages. It is called GEDCOM, which stands for Genealogy Data Communication Format. This standardizes the way data is represented so that one program could read the data from another program. The authors of major programs on the market will be adding this capability to existing packages, and it is a feature you will want to have. Check to make sure it will be available on future updates of any program you buy.

That concludes the list of features to evaluate specifically in a genealogy program. There are other, more general things to look for that one would expect to find in every piece of software, whether it be for word processing, financial planning or genealogy applications. I will write about them and sources of software in my next column.

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Agincourt, ON M1T 2V6
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GENEALOGICALLY SPEAKING

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

1985 INTERNATIONAL GENEALOGICAL CALENDAR

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, Ukranian, 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.

19 October: Regional meeting of the Whitby-Oshawa and Simcoe County branches of the Ontario Genealogical Society. Whitby Public Library, 1:00 p.m. — a first for these two organizations. For more information write Whitby-Oshawa Branch, OGS, Box 174, Whitby, ON L1N 5S1.

25-26 October: Alberta Family Histories Society, Calgary, Alberta. Theme of the conference is "Pulling It All Together". Guest speakers are George and Elizabeth Hancocks, editors and publishers of *Canadian Genealogist* and Michael Dawe of Red Deer. The Calgary *Herald* Auditorium is the site. Registration (which includes Saturday lunch) prior to September 30 is \$20. After September 30, \$25. For more information write Seminar Registration, Alberta Family Histories Society, Box 30270, Station B, Calgary, AB T2M 4P1, or call Sheldon Gibson at 403/286-2289, or Hazel Brown at 403/255-6076.

25-27 October: Huguenot Commemorative Reunion, Toronto, Ontario. A special tercentenary commemorative weekend

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

16 November: Second Annual Genealogy/Local History Fair of the Wellington County Museum. A good place to visit and learn about Wellington County and the Fergus area, and a pleasant day's outing for those of you who enjoy fall genealogy fairs.

1986 CALENDAR

28-31 May, 1986: Sixth Annual National Genealogical Society Conference. Will take place in Columbus, Ohio. More details as they become available.

16-18 October, 1986: Michigan Genealogical Council Seminar 1986. Theme will be "Michigan Genealogy: Canoes to Computers."

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

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

OOPS!

Our apologies to the **Beaverton Thorah Eldon Historical Society** for misquoting the price of their local history *The Beaverton Story: Harvest of Dreams*. The price we gave in our last issue was \$15 plus \$2 postage. It should have been \$16 plus \$2 postage. We hope this has not seriously inconvenienced any of our readers who might have written away for the book.

It's also red face time over a mistake that only one sharp-eyed reader caught (or perhaps he's the only one with nerve enough to tell me about it — the others perhaps preferring to let the editor stumble on in his ignorance and ignominy, while snickering quietly to themselves). In a review on *Barrie, a Nineteenth Century County Town*, the East Georgian Bay Historical Society's new book, I made this ghastly boo-boo. "The book is . . . particularly fascinating because it shows the town at a time shortly before Stephen Leacock immortalized it forever as 'Mariposa'." Everyone knows, of course, that Barrie was *not* the town Leacock immortalized. Orillia definitely was. In defense of the befuddled editorial gray matter, I can only mumble that at the time I wrote this piece of unforgivable prose, I was thinking about the Mariposa, a ferry which ran in and out of Barrie, and the magic word shunted synapses together that should have remained forever unlinked. With red face and trembling hand I humbly beg the forgiveness of the citizens of the lovely town of Orillia, and ask the citizens of the great town of Barrie if they will now all please sit down and stop laughing.

New land registry system for Ontario may help researchers

A new land registry system, called 'Polaris' for short — Province of Ontario Land Registration and Information System — may help genealogists in their search for elusive ancestors.

The system is too complex to describe in a few short words, but once it is in place it will be possible to feed the computer a code number of a parcel of land from a master map and obtain in return a list of all the registered documents on the property.

If the exact location of the property is unknown, the person's name, municipal address, or even a number off a local assessment roll can be fed into it to help with the research.

Of course, everything has a price tag. At this writing we don't know what it will be but you can be sure it will be fair — the computer is programed to compile the tab as it compiles the information.

CANADIAN GENEALOGIST is looking for more details on the system, which we understand will take up to 15 years to

install (it's being done county by county), and what value it might have for genealogists. We'll report in more detail when we have it.

Aid for Ellis

It's been estimated that more than 40% of the population of the United States — more than 90 million people — can trace its heritage to one or more of the 17 million people who, from 1892 to 1954, first stepped onto American soil at Ellis Island in New York Harbor.

Recently, however, the island has been closed, and the facilities have fallen into disrepair.

Now, however, as part of the project that's refurbishing the nearby Statue of Liberty, Ellis Island is being restored and turned into a living monument to America's immigrant roots. Over the next eight years, the island's 33 buildings will be repaired, the grounds groomed, and a number of modern attractions added. These will include a computerized genealogy centre, exhibition galleries and theatres.

The first step is a facelift for the Great Hall, to be completed by 1986 to coincide with the Statue of Liberty centennial celebration. It's all going to cost a lot of money — \$128 million — but American authorities are asking everyone who can trace their roots to Ellis Island to send in \$1 — which would nearly cover the cost. If your descendants came through Ellis Island, maybe you'd like to contribute. Send your contributions to the Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Foundation, Box 1986, New York, NY 10018, USA.

Landing place of a different sort: Grosse Ile, Quebec

Marianna O'Gallagher's new book *Grosse Ile: Gateway to Canada 1832-1937* is a fascinating documentation of Canada's quarantine station, the landing place — and last resting place — of thousands of Canadian immigrants, many of them victims of the Irish famine migration. We'll be talking more about the book in a future issue, as well as reviewing it.

Accompanying the book was a leaflet describing the quarantine island, and a request for financial assistance to help turn the island into a national park and a national historic site. Since the corporation is

newly formed, there is lots to do, and much to think about.

Grosse Ile is an island with an extraordinary past. It is situated in the Saint Lawrence River about 48 km below Quebec City — only 2.5 km by 800 m in size.

It formed part of a seigneurie as early as 1846, but was largely uninhabited until 1832 when it was declared a Quarantine Station. All immigrant ships received formal orders to stop there for medical examination of passengers.

It was in 1847 that a typhus epidemic aboard these immigrant ships thrust Grosse Ile into the national consciousness of the day. Tens of thousands of Irish, victims of the famine devastating their homeland, made their way to Canada. Thousands died and were buried at Grosse Ile. This is the story which is detailed in Marianna O'Gallagher's book, and which today is scarcely known by descendants of those same Irish who survived.

The Island continued as a human quarantine station until 1937, when the Ministry of National Defence, along with U.S. authorities, established an experimental station for biological research there. It was maintained as such until 1957, when it reverted to the Department of Agriculture.

Today, with a grant from Canada Works and support from the Regional Economic Council, "Mission Grosse Ile", as the non-profit corporation styles itself, intends to transform the island into a national park, and to preserve it as a national historic site.

To become a member (it's only \$15 for 24 months), and for more information, write: The Corporation for the Promotion of Grosse-Ile, Inc., 5 Blvd. Taché East, Montmagny, Québec G5V 1B6. Make your cheque payable to Corporation Grosse-Ile, Inc.

Send SASE for help with place names

Recently, one of our readers had occasion to ask for assistance with a place name. We referred her to Alan Rayburn, Executive Secretary of the Secretariat of Geographical Names, Energy Mines and Resources Canada, 615 Booth Street, Ottawa, ON K1A 0E9.

Perhaps not many Canadians realize the importance of the Secretariat, but Canadian genealogists, at least, should be aware

of its existence, and the help it can render regarding place names. In response to our reader's letter, we received the following from Alan Rayburn, which we'd like all of you to take note of:

"This office receives several requests from people searching the location of places, especially places of birth of ancestors. Often, the names are badly spelled, such as MADCUFF for Metcalfe and SANTADALA for Sainte-Adèle; or they are places long absorbed by larger centres; or places whose names have been changed; or, finally, names that may never have survived the closing of a post office.

"We are always pleased to respond to such requests. Although we do not insist on SASE, it is a good practice for all Genealogical Investigators to arrange for return postage. About one half of the inquiries from the United States provide SASE with American stamps. Such requests should, of course, have international reply coupons. Perhaps you could encourage such practice with a well-placed note in your magazine.

"I could also add that if people have photocopies of documents on which each name occurs they give us a better chance to interpret some of the obscure lettering."

Scientists fail to track 'iceman'

Two months of historical and genealogical research show the worldwide search for descendants of 'Iceman' John Torrington — a member of the ill-fated Franklin arctic expedition — is destined for failure.

Anthropologist Owen Beattie, who discovered Torrington's well-preserved body in August 1984, was hoping to uncover living descendants of the 20-year-old sailor whose well-preserved 138-year-old body was the subject of much newspaper coverage following its discovery by the University of Alberta scientist.

Torrington, petty officer and leading stoker on the expedition searching for the Northwest Passage, had no brothers or sisters and left no offspring of his own.

Parish records, obtained with the assistance of the Bishop of Manchester, show the sailor's full name was John Shaw Torrington. No birth date is given, but Torrington was christened 10 December 1826.

Beattie said he made efforts to track down relatives of the sailor before his grave

was uncovered and an autopsy conducted, but was unable to locate any.

There are no legal obligation to contact relatives about the scientific work, but it's ethically important Beattie believes.

So far relatives of only one of the three 'icemen' buried on Beechey Island in Canada's far north, have come forward.

Donald Bray, a retired sub-postmaster from Addington, Surrey, is the great-great-grandnephew of Royal Navy able-bodied seaman John Hartnell, 25.

No descendants of the third crewman, Royal Marine William Braine, 34, have been found.

Any of you detectives out there want to try your hand?

CALLING ALL FAMILIES

Calling all Bradshaws. Just off the press is *Bradshaw and Related Families* by Evelyn M. (Bradshaw) Wright. Generation Press is especially proud of this one because we had a hand in its creation, and because it is the first book we have published to make use of our new computerized every-name indexing program — a program designed especially for us by one of the top typographical houses in North America, Howarth & Smith Limited, of Toronto. In this issue you will find a flyer describing the Bradshaw book. We can assure you that Evelyn Wright spared no effort to ensure that the genealogy was as up-to-date as possible at the time of printing, and that she spent years checking the facts to ensure its reliability as a family chronicle. If you are one of the many individuals related to this exceptional and long-lived family, you will want to put this book on your family library shelf. Copies are available at \$45 Canadian plus \$2 postage, or \$40 US postpaid until 1 January 1986. After that the price becomes \$47.50 Canadian plus \$2.50 postage, or \$42.50 US postpaid for US or foreign orders. The press run was limited to 500 copies of which nearly two-thirds have now been sold, so don't delay in writing for your copy. Send your cheque to: Mrs. Valerie L. Swann, Secretary, 2273 Wadding Cresc., Mississauga, Ontario, L5K 1Z2.

Calling all McIntoshes. Several issues ago I wrote about Walter H. McIntosh who is collectiong and expanding genealogical and lineage data for his fifth volume of McIntosh roots material, and suggested readers with

family information get in touch with him. Unfortunately, I neglected to provide an address. It is: Walter H. McIntosh, Box 214, Topsfield, MA 01983, USA. Volumes 1, 2, 3, and 4 outlining this extensive family are available at \$17.50, \$17.50, \$20 and \$20 respectively, plus \$1 postage for each volume ordered. Volume 5, which will also sell for \$20 plus \$1 postage, is entitled: *McIntosh Mackintosh Families: Significant American and Canadian Lineages*.

Calling all Treffrys. *The Treffry Family* is the name of a family history shortly to be published by Phillimore & Co. Ltd., advises Adelaide Rideout Johnson, the author, of Box 53, Menlo Park, CA 94026-0053, USA. The cost is \$17 U.S. postpaid, or £10.00 per copy plus £1.30 per copy postage and handling. To obtain your copy send your U.S. dollar money order, or your pounds sterling money order to: Phillimore & Co. Ltd., Shopwyke Hall, Chichester, Sussex, England PO20 6BQ, or send Phillimore your Visa or Mastercard number and ask them to charge it.

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CANADIAN GENEALOGIST
invites you to send us
notice of your family
outing or picnic
for publication in our
Calling All Families
news column.

Suggestions for finding your German ancestral home

By Milton Rubincam

This useful article by Milton Rubincam, F.A.S.G., one of the continent's leading genealogists, was originally published in Archives Associates, a now defunct publication of the National Archives of the United States. The simple basic information it offers seems tailor-made for those Canadians who might be seeking German ancestry without a knowledge of German, so with Milton's permission (and a very minimum of editing), we felt it deserved reprinting here. Although the article was originally prepared for a group travelling to Germany in 1979 for ancestral research purposes, its recommendations are as timely today as when they were made. Since there are also many Canadian connections among those with American-German ancestry (from Pennsylvania and the Hudson River Valley to name just two), the information given is as valuable to Canadians seeking colonial connections with German ancestors, as for American readers.

The goal of this article is to help persons in their efforts to identify the pre-American origins of their German ancestors.

Karl Friedrich von Frank, the late, great European genealogist who investigated the German origins of many of our colonial settlers, complained that North Americans simply do not do their homework before researching abroad. They wrote him, as they wrote to other genealogists abroad, with no information on their immigrant ancestors' homes in Europe, and expected to receive their ancient pedigrees by return mail.

Productive research requires careful background preparation. Germany is a large country, and it was even larger during the period of the Holy Roman Empire created about the time of Charlemagne after his coronation in 800 A.D. The Holy Roman Empire was dissolved by Emperor Franz II in 1806, after he had taken the title of Emperor of Austria.

Researchers ought to have a working knowledge, at least, of the *Altreich* — the old Empire. It was divided into hundreds of principalities, all under the nominal rule of the Emperor at Vienna but actually governed by princes who bore a variety of titles: electors, margraves, landgraves, prince bishops, prince abbots, counts, etc.

The *Encyclopedia of German-American Genealogical Research*, by Clifford Neal Smith and Anna Piszczan-Czaja Smith (New York: R.R. Bowker Co., 1976), in its section entitled "Organization of the Holy Roman Empire German Nation," shows how poorly organized the *Altreich* was. (For further historical background, see the "Alphabetical Listing of the Principal Sovereign Territories of Imperial Germany," pages 112-145.)

For those whose progenitors came to America after the Empire's collapse in 1806, there is a research problem; as a result of the Napoleonic wars, Germany's principalities and free cities were merged into 38 large states.

In order to find your ancestors' home you must know what state they lived in prior to emigration — whether in Bavaria or Mecklenburg, Saxony, Hessen,

Brunswick, Hanover, etc. You must also try to learn the name of the exact village, town, or area where your ancestors lived before and after the 1806 collapse. Where you search for parish registers and archival sources makes a difference.

There are many ways to ascertain this information in the United States. An old family Bible might give the desired data; for instance, a family Bible in Philadelphia pinpointed the very place in the old principality of Hessen-Rheinfels where my ancestors came from in 1726. Very often immigrants corresponded with the relatives they left behind in Germany. If such letters have survived, they may provide valuable clues. Diaries, journals, daybooks and commonplace books often help. Wills occasionally mention relatives in Germany. Ships' passenger lists often, but not always, throw light on a forebear's pre-American home. If naturalization papers have descended in a family or if you can find naturalization records in a courthouse, the exact locality where the ancestors lived may be mentioned.

German church registers in the United States, especially for the 18th and 19th centuries, frequently give a person's date and place of birth in Germany in their registers of death. For example, the burial register of the German Lutheran church at Frederick, Maryland, under the date of January 7, 1779, reports that Hans Leonhart Hoffman, aged 59 years, 9 months, and 19 days, died of a chest disease on January 5th. It also provides the helpful information that he was born and baptized March 16, 1719, at Hartang in Ansbach (a principality of the Old Empire) and that he was the son of Hans Michael Hoffmann and his wife, whose maiden name was Waldmannin (family name, Waldmann, "in" being a feminine ending) — Frederick Sheely Weiser, *Records of Marriages and Burials in the Monocacy Church in Frederick County, Maryland, and in the Evangelical Lutheran Congregation in the City of Frederick, Maryland, 1743-1811* (Washington, D.C.: National Genealogical Society, 1972, p.96).

In addition to the publication just cited, many other books and magazine articles provide information on the birthplaces of our German forebears. Anna and Clifford Neal Smith have issued a supplement to their *Encyclopedia*, mentioned earlier: *American Genealogical Resources in German Archives (AGRIGA): A Handbook* (Munich: Verlag Dokumentation Saur K.G., 1977). It provides information on thousands of persons in America who came from Germany or had relatives there and whose names appear in records in the archives of the Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany). It reports some records from the 17th and 18th centuries but is especially strong on 19th-century immigrants. It also gives the names and addresses of all of the West German archives.

The Pennsylvania German Folklore Society published four volumes that provide data on many 18th-century immigrants: vol. I, *Zweibrücken Immigrant Lists, 1728-1749* (1936); Vol. X, *Emigrant from Württemberg - The Adolf Gerber Lists*, edited by Donald Herbert Yoder (1945); vol. XII, *Pennsylvania German Pioneers from the County of Wertheim*, by Otto Langguth, translated and edited by Donald Herbert Yoder (1947); vol. XVI, *German Immigrants from Zweibrücken and Schaffhausen, 1734-71* (1951).

Among the best-known works on German immigrants is *Pennsylvania German Pioneers*, by Ralph Beaver Strassburger and William John Hinke (Norristown, Pa., 3 vols., 1934, reprinted by Genealogical Publishing Co. [G.P.C.], Baltimore, Md., 2 vols., 1966, and later). It contains ship-lists of Germans and other European immigrants arriving at the Port of Philadelphia from 1727 to 1775 and from 1785

to 1808. In some cases, but not many, the German hometowns of the passengers are indicated; generally people are called "Palatines" (a misnomer), and many people are described not very helpfully as "foreigners." (Our 18th-century English-speaking clerks thought many of the newcomers were from the Palatinate of the Rhine, hence erroneously called them "Palatines." The truth is many so-called "Palatines" were born in other parts of the Holy Roman Empire.)

Dr. Friedrich Krebs, archivist at Speyer, specialized in identifying American immigrants' origins, especially in the Palatinate. He was the compiler of "Annotation to Strassburger and Hinke's *Pennsylvania German Pioneers*," *The Pennsylvania Genealogical Magazine* 21 (1961): 234-248, and "Emigrants from Baden Durlach to Pennsylvania, 1749-1755," *National Genealogical Society Quarterly* 45 (March 1957): 30-31. Dr. Krebs' little work, *Emigrants from the Palatinate to the American Colonies in the 18th Century* (edited by Milton Rubincam) was published by the Pennsylvania German Society in 1953. Dr. Krebs collaborated with Fritz Braun in compiling records of "German Emigrants from Palatinate Parishes" (translated by Donald Herbert Yoder), *The Pennsylvania Genealogical Magazine* 25 (1968): 247-262.

Germans were in New York from an early period, and Dr. John O. Evjen wrote sketches of them, identifying their homes in the Holy Roman Empire whenever he could, in Appendix IV of *Scandinavian Immigrants in New York, 1630-1674* (Baltimore: G.P.C., 1972). Dr. William I. Hull identified the European homes of many early settlers of Germantown, Pa., in Appendix C of his famous work, *William Penn and the Dutch Quaker Migration to Pennsylvania* (Baltimore: G.P.C., 1970); this covered the period 1683-1709.

I have sketched the historical background of the Holy Roman Empire in my article "Researching European Origins of Pennsylvania German Families," in *The Pennsylvania Genealogical Magazine* 25 (1968). There is a list of German states and their archives at the end. I also took one segment of the Empire and discussed it in "American Families of Hessian Descent," *National Genealogical Quarterly* 48 (March and June 1960), to illustrate how fragmented one state (Hessian) was under the Holy Roman Empire. The article concludes with a list of Hessian territorial divisions and subdivisions.

The late William J. Hoffman published "Palatine' Emigrants to America from the Principality of Nassau-Dillenburg" in *National Genealogical Quarterly* 29 (March 1941): 41-44.

It is not generally realized that there was a German migration to Massachusetts in the mid-18th century. Charles W. Hurst's article, "French and German Immigrants into Boston, 1751," published in *The American Genealogist* 43 (July 1967): 168-177, establishes the homes in France and Germany of 56 immigrants.

Descendants of German settlers in early Louisiana should consult John H. Deiler's *The Settlement of the German Coast of Louisiana and the Creoles of German Descent* (Baltimore: G.P.C., 1970). Their homes in the Empire are identified.

Clifford Neal Smith has published four *German-American Genealogical Research Monographs* in which he lists deserters from Great Britain's mercenary troops (Brunswick, Ansbach, Bayreuth, etc.) during the Revolutionary War and immigrants from the grand duchy of Sachsen-Weimar-Eisenach in 1854 and 1859.

Hedwig Mundel's "A 1725 List of Wittgenstein Emigrants" (translated and edited by Donald Herbert Yoder) appeared in *The Pennsylvania Genealogical*

Magazine 26 (1970): 133-143.

Dr. Walter Allen Knittle's *Early Eighteenth Century Palatine Emigration* first appeared in 1937 and was reprinted by the G.P.C. in 1970.

You should not overlook *The Journal of Henry Melchior Muhlenberg*, translated by Theodore G. Tappert and John W. Doberstein (Philadelphia: 3 vols., 1942-58). Mr. Muhlenberg was the Patriarch of the American Lutheran Church. He was born in 1711 and died in 1787. In the course of his travels in Pennsylvania and the other colonies, he was called upon to baptize, marry, and bury people not only of his own faith but of others as well. In the case of the Germans, he sometimes gave genealogical and biographical details, often identifying their origins in Germany. The index is an excellent finding aid.

There is much you can do here in North America before venturing to search your ancestry in German archives, parish offices, and other repositories. You can search for clues in home sources and public repositories, and the libraries are filled with books and magazines (in addition to those named above) that throw light on ancestral homes. As von Frank said, we *must* do our homework first. Careful preparation is the key to any productive and enjoyable visit to any ancestral homeland.

Canadian adoptions and discharges from Erie County, New York records

By Joyce S. Jewitt

Joyce and Allan Jewitt of Hamburg, New York, are among Canadian researchers' best friends when it comes to extracting Canadian records from the masses of documentary information available to them in Erie County, New York, an important Canadian connection to the United States. The information we print here is extracted by Joyce from two of their new publications. The first is Adoptions recorded in Erie County Hall, Buffalo, New York, 1874-1900, (\$11 by mail); the second is Civil War Military Discharges and Pensions, (\$7 by mail). Both are 1984 publications of the Jewitts, and both contain information about Canadian connections. Perhaps one of your missing links is included in this handful of interesting records. Incidentally, the full publications are available from the Jewitts at 4011 Monroe Avenue, Hamburg, NY 14075, USA.

ADOPTIONS RECORDED IN ERIE COUNTY HALL BUFFALO, NEW YORK, 1874-1900

Book 4, page 43

September 23, 1876, Albert Haight, Erie County Judge

Child: Charlotte Ludlow, now age of 3 yrs., born July 21, 1873

Parents: Mary Ludlow, married in Barrie, Canada,

13 years ago last July,

came to Buffalo about 4 yrs. ago.

George Ludlow, left 7 mos. before birth of child,

father went to Michigan to cut wood and was

never heard from again, believes he is now dead.

Grandmother: Charlotte Farrar

Adopting Parents: Andrew B. Angus

Louis P. Angus

Book 4, page 221

January 31, 1879, William W. Hammond, Erie County Judge

Child: John Rusie Freeman

Father: Rusie Alva Freeman, abandoned child, last heard from in Canada

Mother: Mary Freeman

Adopting Parents: John P. Freeman

Margaret Julia Freeman

(Paternal Grandparents)

Book 6, page 129

February 11, 1889, Wm. W. Hammond, Erie County Judge

Child: Laura C. Overholt, age 2 yrs. on July 4, 1888

Father: Sylvester Overholt, abandoned child on or about October 14, 1887

Mother: Amy Overholt, Pelham Township, Ontario

Adopting Parents: Robert T. Johnson
Margaret Johnson
Assumed maintenance of child on January 22, 1889

Book 6, page 318

October 28, 1889, Wm. W. Hammond, Erie County Judge
Child: Elizabeth Powers, age 3 yrs on January 13, 1889
Father: William Powers, committed to Kingston Prison, Canada,
when child was 1 mo. old.
Mother: Died on or about June 22, 1886
Custody of child: Adam Rehm, Supt. of Poor of Erie Co.
Adopting Parents: Alonzo Wolf
Sarah T. Wolf

Book 8, page 518

March 16, 1893, Joseph V. Seaver, Erie County Judge
Child: Maud Stevenson, born October 8, 1891
New Name: Frances Louisa Blood
Father: Thomas R. Stevenson, deserted wife on July 14, 1891
Was a habitual drunkard
Mother: Hannah M. Stevenson, age 23 yrs.,
Married November 13, 1888, Oil Springs, Ontario, Canada
Lives in Inwood, Dominion of Canada
A son James C. Stevenson, deceased.
Adopting Parents: Earl N. Blood,
Employed by NYC & Hudson Railroad Company
as a Ticket Agent
Frances A. Blood, Married December 7, 1892

Book 9, page 608

August 23, 1894, Joseph V. Seaver, Erie County Judge
Child: Gertrude Gladys Kelly, age 6 yrs., on December 22, 1893
Father: Charles Kelly, deceased
Mother: Edith Kelly, deceased
Lawful Custodian: Mabel McNab, Toronto, Canada
Adopting Parents: Benjamin J. Wheattall,
Town of Tonawanda, Erie Co., N.Y.
Emma J. Wheatthall

Book 11, page 392

December 16, 1896, Edward K. Emery, Erie County Judge
Child: Manly Gendrou, age 8 yrs.
Father: Thomas Gendrou, Residing in Town of Deseronto,
County of Hastings, Province of Ontario, Dominion of Canada
Mother: deceased
Adopting Parents: John S.F. Pentelow
Ellen G. Pentelow

Book 11, page 447

June 2, 1897, Edward K. Emery, Erie County Judge

Child: Helen Louise Slimmons

Father: John Henry Slimmons,

Living in City of Kingston, Ontario, Canada

Mother: Mary Ann Slimmons

Adopting Parents: Charles H. Funnell, brother of Mary Ann

Nellie S. Funnell

Book 12, page 86

April 18, 1899, Edward K. Emery, Erie County Judge

Child: Herold Heckadon, was about 7 mos. old when mother died

Father: Samuel Heckadon

Mother: Magdalena Heckadon,

Died on or about September 15, 1890

at Stone Bridge near Port Colborne, Province of Ontario,

Dominion of Canada.

Adopting Parents: Eli Weaver

Martha Weaver

CIVIL WAR MILITARY DISCHARGES & PENSIONS

Book 3, page 280

Hamilton Bigham

A Q.M. Sargent of Captain Edgar H. Coopers Co. (D)

1st Regiment of Lt. Artillery Illinois Volunteers

Enrolled on December 23, 1863 to serve 3 years

Discharged on July 28, 1865 at Chicago, Illinois

Born in State of Canada

Age 22 yrs., 5'5" High, Light Complexion, Grey Eyes, Light Hair

Occupation when enrolled - a farmer

Hamilton Bigham

A Corporal of Captain E.H. Cooper's Co. (D)

1st Regiment of Ill. Lt. Arty. Volunteers

Enrolled on August 28, 1861 to serve 3 years

Discharged on December 22, 1863 at Vicksburgh, Miss. by reason of reinlistment as a Veteran Volunteer

Born in Ft. Erie in the State of Canada, West

Age 23 yrs., 5'6½" High, Light Complexion, Grey Eyes, Light Hair

Occupation when enrolled - a farmer

Book 4, page 206

Michael Ahern

A Private of Captain Joseph Hilton's Co (F)

5th Regiment of New York Veteran Volunteers

Enrolled on December 11, 1861 to serve 3 years

Discharged on December 11, 1864 at near Petersburg (Va.)

Born in Canada

Age 19 yrs., Light Complexion, Brown Hair, Grey Eyes
Occupation when enrolled - a boatman

Book 4, page 207

George McClury

A seaman

Enlisted on August 14, 1863 to serve 1 year

Discharged on September 17, 1864 from the U.S. Rec'g. Ship "Great Western"

Born in Canada

Age 21 yrs., 5'5" High, Fair Complexion, Hazel Eyes, Auburn Hair

Note: Served on U.S.S. Elfire

Amendments to Thomas Flewelling of Oak Point, Kings County, NB c1730-1809

By Thomas A. Murray

Genealogies are rarely (happily for genealogists) complete — and the thrill of adding one more piece to the puzzle, or of finding additional information to correct the record is one every genealogist looks forward to. It would seem as if Tom Murray of Vancouver has hit the jackpot, however. His article on the Flewelling family (Canadian Genealogist Vol. 7, No. 1, 1985), brought forth a host of additional information. Because so much of it is germane to his original article he has prepared the following amendments to his original genealogy.

Yet, still additional material kept arriving — even after he had prepared his amendments — and he asks if readers would amend the original article to remove Robert Cunard's name from its place with Elizabeth Anne Flewelling (121), and insert the information that she "probably m 27 Mar 1835 Stephen Bulyea (Belyea)."

"Further," he writes "one significant piece of information concerns John Flewelling (8), son of Thomas. Combined with the information you provided in supplying Thomas A. West's notes, there was an extraction from Death Notices From The Christian Guardian: 1851-1860, by the Rev. Donald A. McKenzie, Hunterdon House, Lambertville, New Jersey, 1984, pp. 99-100. This has an abstract of the death notice of Joseph Flewelling which shows him to be a son of John. It is not apparent to the casual observer. The death notice states that Joseph was born near Saint John, N.B., came to Upper Canada when three, married at 21 Martha Powers, was living in Nelson Twp, Halton Co, went to Markham Twp, then to Lincoln Co. It does not give his date of birth, or his age at death, but from other sources, I know he was born in 1805, with the unconfirmed date of 14 Jun 1805 having been given in one case. When I have someone born near Saint John in 1805 (when John was living in or near Saint John), coming to Upper Canada about 18099 (when John went to Grimsby Twp about the middle of 1809, and living in Nelson Twp for much of his early life (when John was the only known Flewelling to settle there in the early years of the last century) — then when I ask who was the father of this person — the inexcusable answer is John Flewelling.

Thus, under John Flewelling (8), Joseph should be inserted between Maplet and Mary. Here is the whole structure to indicated the modifications (that should be made to the original article).

81. Abel B. Flewelling b c1799, m Elizabeth (c 1813-24 May 1868).
82. Mary Flewelling m 3 Jun 1819 John C. Bastedo (c1792-17 Dec 1844), son of Jacob and Clarissa (Van Slyke) Bastedo.
83. Maplet Flewelling b New Brunswick c1800, d Nelson Twp 16 Nov 1870, bd Mount Vernon Cem, m John McCarter (23 May 1791-25 Feb 1866), son of Josiah and Abigail (Land) McCarter.
84. Caleb G. Flewelling b 1802, d 7 Dec 1877, m Lydia (b c1809).
85. Joseph Flewelling, known to be a son of John, b New Brunswick 14 Jun

1804, d Beamsville, Clinton Twp. Lincoln Co, Ontario 25 Nov 1857, m c18254 Martha Powers (b c1808).

86. John Flewelling.

87. George Flewelling, b c1809, m Jerusha (b c1811).

88. Hiram Flewelling, b c1813, m Agnes (b c181415)."

In any genealogical work, errors and omissions are to be expected. In writing the article, "Thomas Flewelling of Oak Point", I had no hope of presenting a complete picture of Thomas and his life. However, I did wish to compose as correct a picture of his origins and family as possible as a reference for others who might be interested.

Since writing the article, several items have come to my attention, or have been reexamined, and new information gleaned from them. Some of these illuminate certain aspects of Thomas' life, or require revision of certain statements. Hopefully, this will help correct any errors in the original article.

The first item comes in a letter from Mrs. Margarite A. Jenkins of Jenison, Michigan. Mrs. Jenkins was responding (in a letter dated 24 Nov 1984) to my request for information on the Crawford family, which is allied to the Oak Point Flewellings. Mrs. Jenkins wrote of an excerpt from:

Historical Records North CastleNew Castle, Vol. 1 (1736-1791); published 1975.

Minutes of 5 Apr 1768: "Thomas Flewelling to see all the roads in good repair from the Bedford line to Mahamess river southward."

Town minutes of 2 Apr 1771 held for the West and Middle Pattents (sic): Thomas Flewelling overseer of the Road from Bedford line to the Middle Patent; 5 Apr 1774 meeting: same as 1771; 4 Apr 1775 same as 1774. Was a yeoman and a freeholder in 1763; Tax List 1779: Thomas Flewelling: Real Estate 700; Pounds 35; personal 576; pounds 14; shillings 8.

This explains why Simcoe could use Thomas as a guide in Westchester Co, New York. He would have been familiar with the roads, the condition of the roads, and most likely, with the people who lived along these roads and their political inclinations. Also, we find Thomas in a position of some trust within the community, attesting to his having been well thought of, and possibly, as he stated in his Loyalist claim, of some influence.

The second item comes from Mrs. Hilary Foskett of Victoria, British Columbia. Mrs. Foskett examined the notes of Dr. George Ernest Mott (on LDS microfilms, 0859, 580 and 0859, 581), and found the following notation:

Letters of administration from only that part of state under British — 7 Jan 1779 to 8 Feb 1783.

Thomas Fluelling Jr; Sargeant of Dragoons, d. intestate — administration given to father Thomas Fueling of Jamaica NY, and wife Anne.

NY Historical Soc. Collections Vol. 9, p 324.

The first part of this notation probably refers to a title in a publication indicated by the third part. The second part confirms that Thomas Flewelling had, as one of

the four sons in military service, a Thomas Flewelling Jr. The article evidently referred to probate records in the State of New York under British control. This elder Thomas Jr died before the dates indicated, and was married, with a wife named Jane. There has been no indication that the couple had any children.

The younger Thomas Flewelling Jr, who accompanied his father to New Brunswick, is indicated clearly in Thomas Sr's will of 1809 as a son. It seems reasonably certain that this second Thomas Jr was born at least by 1779. A date of birth of 5 May 1779 has been given, although no source for this date has been cited. Extractions from a set of muster lists mentioned earlier, and erroneously said to be those of the Prince of Wales Regiment, mention that a Thomas Flewelling had his name left off in 1778.

While this source should still be examined in detail, it does fairly well establish that one of the three sons who died in the Revolution was Thomas Flewelling Jr (1st); we can guess that he was born c1751, and died 1778. Also, noting that he was a Sergeant of Dragoons, in (as we shall see) the King's American Regiment. It seems probable that he was the one killed leading a reconnaissance mission or plundering foray. This also, to some degree, supports the position that the William Flewelling, who is given as having died 2 Sep 1777, was also a son of Thomas; and that William died of illness.

Additional information comes from Mrs. Jill Jamieson, of Woodstock, Ontario, which is summarized as follows:

British Military and Naval Records RG8, I, Public Archives of Canada microfilm reel C-4223, V. 1902.

p. 50 Muster Roll of Col. Fanning's Company in the King's American Regiment from the 25th April to the 24th June 1781 inclusive, Being 61 Days.

Privates #39 Thomas Fluelling for what reason absent: "Recruiting at New York"

p.51 Muster Roll of Captain Atwood's Company in the King's American Regiment from the 25th April to the 24th June 1781 inclusive, Being 61 Days.

Privates #26 Enos Fluellon for what reason absent: "Gen'l Hospital New York"

p. 68 Muster Roll of A Detachment King's American Regiment from 24th February to 24th April 1781.

Private #28 Thomas Flewallen "Recruiting on Furlough Etc. at New York" s006

p. 69 Muster Roll of Captain Thomas Chapman's Company in the King's American Regiment from the 25th October to the 24th December 1781 inclusive, Being 61 Days. (Jill originally wrote 1780 though it might have read 1781, and 1781 fits the sequence of days in each period: TAM.)

Private #16 Enos Fluellon

p. 18 V. 1903, Muster Roll of Captain Chapman's Company Kings American Regiment Whereof Edmund Fanning Esq is Colonel, Commanded by Lieutenant Colonel George Campbell. Flushing fly (????) January 26th 1783.

Private #9 Enos Flewelling.

If Thomas Flewelling Jr (1st) died in 1778, then the Private Thomas Flewelling

mentioned above must have been the father. This means that Thomas, even though considered too old for service, had some attachment to the KAR (presumably for purposes of payment), and was useful in recruiting. This might also explain the pass allowing him to come and go through the British Lines in 1780.

The next item, also found by Mrs. Foskett in the Mott Papers mentioned above, is a note that Maplet Flewelling "b c1759" married Samuel McCoon, the bans being published 11 Dec 1783. The date of birth, if accurate, would eliminate Maplet, the widow of Robert Flewelling; Maplet, the daughter of Joseph Flewelling; and others who have been giving Flewelling researchers difficulties in sorting them out. Most probably, this is the daughter of John Flewelling Sr, and a sister to Thomas. It is considered possible that Thomas had a daughter, Maplet, (and the name does appear amongst his descendants), and the possibility that this is his daughter should be considered. However, the former case is far more likely.

Mr. Kenneth H. Flewelling of Grantham, New Hampshire (11 Sep 1983) gives more information regarding Thomas' father, John Flewelling Sr. This comes from "18th Century Records, Dutchess County, New York", *Collections of Dutchess County Historical Society*, Vol. 6, 1938.

p. 25 Under list of tax payers: Flewelling, John: 1737-1748; 1753, 1754.

p. 61 List of deeds: 299 Liber XIII, p. 367; May 30, 1738, witnesses: John Flewelling. (Editor's note: Appended deposition, April 7, 1795, by Peter Dubois, surveyor, "...was acquainted with John Fluellen. . . (JF is long since dead. . .)

There were other entries, one of which suggests that John lived in Rumbout Precinct, a bit nearer the boundary with Poughkeepsie Precinct than Fishkill. We also find that John had moved to Newburgh, Ulster Co, New York about or by early 1754, and that he was a wheelwright.

Additional material from Kenneth came from, "Records of the Rumbout Presbyterian Church", *New York Genealogical and Biographical Records*, Vols. 68, 69 and 70, p. 291 under, 'Baptisms: 1749-1844'; which tells us that Elizabeth Flewelling, daughter of John Flewelling, was baptized 3 Mar 1752. Elizabeth was erroneously omitted from the list of John's children. From the same source, 'Marriages: 1750-1846', comes the data, on p. 285, that Mary Flewelling married 31 May 1752 Cornelius Polhemous. Mary is undoubtedly John's daughter. The Polhemouses later went to Upper Canada as Loyalists.

In the section of the original article, dealing with Thomas' children and grandchildren, there are several errors and omissions. James Flewelling, son of Enos, son of Thomas, married Hannah Elizabeth Morse. Hannah was also called "Nancy Eliza".

Elizabeth Jane Cameron (b c1821) has been given as the daughter of William Cameron. She married John Thomas Flewelling, son of Adam, son of Thomas. In the register of St. John's Anglican Church, Gagetown, Parish of Gagetown, Queens Co, NB (Provincial Archives of New Brunswick microfilm reel F-1140) are several baptisms of William and Elizabeth Cameron's children; including John (bpt 1790), James (bpt 1792), Elizabeth (bpt 1793), George (1795), Henry (1797), Isabel (1798), Charlotte (1803), Susannah (1805), Robert Watson (1807), and Joseph

(1810). Census returns give ages for Elizabeth which suggest she was born well after 1793. While she may have been a member of William's family, it is unlikely she was his daughter.

Sarah Flewelling, daughter of Thomas, married Tertullus Theal. Consideration of an entry in the Baptismal Register of St. Paul's Anglican Church (formerly St. George's Chapel), Oak Point, Greenwich Parish, Kings Co, NB (PANB film F-1096) shows that Sarah and Tertullus had their children, Elizabeth, Thomas Flewelling and Charles, baptized 25 Jul 1825. This means that the list of Tertullus and Sarah's children (while still not complete) should be modified to read:

71. Samuel Theal b 1796, m 1818 Susan Olive (b 1798), daughter of Capt. William and Catherine (Smith) Olive.
72. Elizabeth Theal.
73. Thomas Flewelling Theal d c1882, m Elizabeth
74. Charles Theal.

From the same source, there is the baptism of Thomas, son of Robert and Elizabeth Cunard on 8 Nov 1801. I had Robert Cunard as married to Elizabeth Anne Flewelling, daughter of Thomas Flewelling Jr (2nd). This, especially in light of the above, is an obvious error; and Robert married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Sr. Sharon Dubeau (*New Brunswick Loyalists*, Generation Press, Agincourt, Ont, 1983, p. 37) adds that Robert was b c1749, d 1818, and had a son, Abraham D.G. Bell (*Early Loyalist Saint John: 1783-1786*, New Ireland Press, Fredericton, NB, 1983, p. 193) gives information which suggests that Robert was married when he came to New Brunswick in 1783, but that his wife died before May 1784, and that they had no children.

I may be a bit hasty in stating that Robert Cunard married Thomas's daughter, Elizabeth. It is not confirmed that Robert did marry a Flewelling, and the reference may be to a son. However, if one does, temporarily, accept that it is true that a Robert Cunard married an Elizabeth Flewelling, it is worth noting that a Robert Cunard came to New Brunswick in 1783, apparently married and soon a widower; and that a Robert and Elizabeth Cunard are found in the company of Adam and Caleb Flewelling, sons of Thomas, having their children baptized on the same day. The fact that Robert and Elizabeth named their child Thomas is also not without some significance.

Elizabeth Anne Flewelling, daughter of Thomas Jr, may actually be the Elizabeth Ann Flewelling who married 27 Mar 1835 Stephen Bulyea (or Belyea), (Kings Co Marriage Register, PANB F-75.) This is not certain, but as this Elizabeth Ann Flewelling was from Greenwich Parish, the implication is that she was the daughter of Adam, Thomas Jr, or Caleb. Existing evidence points very strongly to her being Thomas Jr's daughter.

Maplet, the presumed (although it is hardly a difficult presumption) daughter of John Flewelling of Nelson Township, Halton Co, Ontario; son of Thomas, is said to have been born 18 Mar 1797. Census returns for Halton Co, and her death certificate make this date unlikely, and point to her having been born c1800. *Loyalist Lineages of Canada*, Toronto Branch, U.E.L. Association of Canada, Generation Press, Agincourt, Ont, 1983, p. 40, records that Mary Flew-

elling, another presumed daughter of John, married John Bastedo. This was apparently derived from the lineage of John and Mary's descendant, Mrs. Gertrude I. Gross, of Brandon, Manitoba. In Mrs. Gross' letter (27 Mar 1985) to Mrs. John Hooks, of Oakville, Ontario she said that John C. Bastedo was b c1792, and d 17 Dec 1844.

Sarah Ann Flewelling, daughter of Caleb, son of Thomas, married Richard Y. Peters. Miss Kathleen Peters, of North Vancouver, British Columbia, (in a letter dated 25 Nov 1984), discusses the Peters family, and states that Richard Yeamans Peters was b c1811 (he was bpt 26 Jun 1811 at St. John's Anglican Church in Gagetown, mentioned above, or in nearby Hampstead), that he lived in Maine, and was in Aroostook Co, ME in the census of 1850, and that he was the son of Marcus and Fanny (Golding) Peters. In, *Loyalist Families*, (Cleadie B. Barnett and Elizabeth S. Sewell, Fredericton Branch, U.E.L. Association of Canada, Fredericton, NB, 1983), p. 36, this is further confirmed. In view of this and other Peters-Flewelling alliances, the Peters family deserves further study.

While it is still likely, from fragmentary records, that John Flewelling of Halton Co, Ont, (son of Thomas) had a son, John; the dates and spouse given in the article are probably incorrect. Mrs. Jill Jamieson found, in, *Marriage Register of Rev. Black: 1828-1842: Districts of Gore and Niagara*, Niagara District — Book One, that John Flewelling of Grimsby, in Lincoln Co, married 15 Apr 1829 Nancy Shaw, also of Grimsby. The problems related to the Flewelling family in Lincoln Co, Ont, could hardly be discussed in detail here. Since John Flewelling did spend a few years in Grimsby Township, it is considered conceivable that some of the Flewellings found there could be his descendants. However, this is, at best, highly hypothetical. Thus, the dates given for John, son of John of Halton Co must, at least for now, be considered erroneous, as they definitely apply to the John and Nancy (Shaw) Flewelling mentioned above.

These are a few of the errors and omissions which have come to my attention since writing the article on Thomas Flewelling last year. In all probability (indeed hopefully) there will be cause for future adjustments. Thomas' family is only one branch of the Flewelling/Fleweling/Fluelling family. Even so, the complexities of inter-relationships and alliances is not even hinted at by my article, as I only went to Thomas' grandchildren. Without having gone into the more numerous generations, it is still clear that there is much to be learned, and that an element of caution is needed.

It is hoped that these amendments and the article will do two things. First, give descendants and relatives of the family of Thomas Flewelling a basis which spans the genealogically difficult years from the American Revolution to the 1851 census returns. Second, to catch the interest of such persons so that they might add their own work and knowledge to a growing body of information.

In light of my second motive, I should add that interest is not exclusively focused on the family of Thomas Flewelling. There are numerous problems which need serious attention, and are of great concern to those people who made the article possible.

Publishing your work: a helping hand from CG

By George Hancocks

Over the last several years I have repeatedly been asked by genealogical societies to speak about publishing genealogical work. This is something I love to do since not only is publishing dear to my heart, I also earn part of my living at it. What follows is a complete revision of my previous presentations to genealogists, however. It has come about as the direct result of numerous questions I have received during the course of those talks about the work and nature of Generation Press. Previously, I felt uneasy about speaking directly of our own company's commercial work in public, not so much from modesty, as from a desire not to inflict on any audience a sales pitch. (Any of you who know me personally, know I can get very carried away). Yet time after time it has become evident to me that many people simply do not understand the function of a publisher, nor how he can help them with their genealogical work.

More serious, it has also become evident to me that genealogists who yearn to get into print totally misunderstand the important role genealogical periodicals can play in this process. I am always surprised when I see a great light dawn in the eyes of a questioner when I suggest that he or she might like to consider sending his or her material to this magazine for publication. I realize that many people feel their work might not be good enough — but editors of periodicals like CG are not ogres, and anything that comes to me for publication is always looked at sympathetically. If it is not yet ready for print — and I do get a lot of material from people who have not taken the time even to organize it properly — it always goes back with suggestions on how best to handle it, and an invitation to resubmit at a later date. Most people take me up on it, and find the process not so painful after all.

I speak only for Generation Press in this paper — but I am certain that other mainline genealogical societies and publications would take a similar approach. I apologize if this paper reads a bit like the history of Generation Press, but the press, after all, was formed in the first place to respond to what my wife Elizabeth and I perceived as the needs of genealogists throughout Canada. We have always tried to be true to those needs as they are expressed to us in person and in letters, the volume of which continues to grow yearly. If this somewhat more commercial paper offends any readers accustomed to more cultural fare, please understand that it stems directly from first-hand experience, and is an attempt to state, in another way, those same things I have been saying for years now.

In the course of speaking to genealogists about the vagaries and challenges of publishing their work, it has become evident to me that either I am not reaching my audience in ways they can understand, or there is a great misconception about genealogical publishing in general.

To begin with, genealogical publishing is almost always self-publishing. Except for those people who are capable of creating basic texts that help us all — most genealogical books must be paid for by the authors and/or families that wrote

them. They will seldom find a commercial publisher. The amount that can be spent on this endeavor can range from a few hundred dollars to, literally, thousands.

In the general commercial world, this kind of publishing is often referred to as 'vanity publishing' — an ugly description I have never liked because it simply does not acknowledge the cultural value of the work genealogists are doing. True, there may be a certain snob appeal in belonging to a famous (or infamous) family or line — but I think I can count on the fingers of one hand the genealogist I have met in more than a quarter-century of pursuing this avocation who fall into that category. That being the case, the worst that can be said of genealogical publishing is that it does not represent a sufficiently rewarding 'commercial' venture to make it profitable. It requires a vast investment of time; the length of time it takes the 'venture' to pay off (i.e., break even) is incredibly long by commercial standards; and profits (if any) are always chancy.

If commercial publishers will not look at genealogical publishing, who can help? Put simply, GENERATION PRESS can. We are not the only publishers in business to help genealogists get a good product without having to be publishers themselves. But our company came into being in a uniquely genealogical manner.

In 1979 my wife and I decided there was room for a small genealogical publishing company in Canada — one that would undertake to publish original genealogical work (mainly basic texts) yet which could also act as a publisher for genealogists who wanted to publish family histories, and who were willing to pay to have this work done professionally. Accordingly, we formed GENERATION PRESS as a full-service publishing company whose special genealogical expertise can help bring your family history into print at prices you can afford.

Some of our services include:

- initial consulting to help you understand the publishing process
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To date, we have helped genealogists publish everything from simple articles to four-color, hard-cover coffee-table books.

GENERATION PRESS is also the publisher of CANADIAN GENEALOGIST magazine, a small commercial publisher of genealogical works, and the largest genealogical mail-order book service in Canada. Perhaps a word or two of explanation is in order.

The magazine started it all

CANADIAN GENEALOGIST magazine was really the start of our enterprise. In 1979, when I finished nearly a decade as editor of the Ontario Genealogical Society's publication *Families*, I was aware of the fact that genealogically, a lot more was going on in Canada and the U.S. than was being reported on either by OGS, or by any of the then mushrooming provincial genealogical societies in Canada. My wife and I had always felt that it was important to take a more national outlook on genealogy, since immigration knows no boundaries.

Accordingly, we decided to launch CANADIAN GENEALOGIST magazine, which has since acquired a readership of about 1,100 family researchers throughout Canada and the United States. We would like to see it grow to 2,000 readers or more, since then we would not be quite so nervous about the wolf that sniffs round our publication door occasionally, but which has so far never gained entrance.

Of one thing we are particularly proud. We have never accepted a nickel's worth of government publishing subsidies to make the magazine grow. The publication is paid for by the people who subscribe to it. Those of you who are subscribers, really 'own' a part of our business — and we listen to you very carefully when you express to us in letters or in person, ideas for the development of the magazine. We have always believed that if people had enough serious interest in their hobby, they would pay the price for the publication. If they did not, then either the publication was not meeting their needs, or a lot of researchers felt no need for such a magazine. As a result, quite rightly we believed, it deserved to die.

CANADIAN GENEALOGIST is unique among genealogical periodicals in North America, because it is designed to provide a 'platform' or 'forum' for genealogists in which to publish family material. The magazine offers a genealogist the unique opportunity to get his or her family history into print if it can be confined to article length. Moreover, the editors define article length rather generously: any type-written double-spaced manuscript of 30 to 50 pages in length, together with the photos, maps or illustrations necessary to illustrate the story.

There is no charge for publication of your manuscript if it is accepted for use in CANADIAN GENEALOGIST. Moreover, magazine copies may be purchased at money-saving bulk rates to enable you to distribute the story inexpensively to your family. There is a 25% discount for purchase of 3 to 10 copies, a 30% discount for purchase of 11 to 20 copies, and a 35% discount for purchase of 21 or more.

This makes publishing your family history in a magazine such as CG particularly attractive for researchers with small families who seldom have the family backing necessary to fund a major book. Fifty copies of the magazine (usually enough to satisfy the needs of anyone with a small family) would cost only \$162.50 at today's prices. This discount schedule, however, is available *only* to those family historians whose work is published in the magazine, and who wish to take advantage of the economies the publication can achieve for them with its longer runs and established printing schedule. There is, moreover, no limit to the number of copies that may be purchased by any one family historian.

CG will help you create a reprint

If you have a requirement for 300 copies or more, however, or possibly once you've seen your story in print in CANADIAN GENEALOGIST, you may decide you would like to see it expanded with additional photos and illustrations. This is

perfectly possible through the creation a separate reprint publication, which would have its own cover and identity. It would, in effect, be *your* family history in brochure form. The material originally published in CANADIAN GENEALOGIST would form the basis for this, and provided Generation Press handled the reprint for you, there would be no charge for the use of that material. You would, of course, have to cover any additional costs that might be incurred in the creation of a reprint, such as the cost of additional typesetting, creating halftones for additional photos, the cover, and the reprinting cost itself. But Generation Press is prepared to advise you how to proceed, and provide an estimate for the cost of this work as part of the service.

Books are all part of the serice

Those of you who have subscribed to CG since the beginning will remember our first book page — a listing of about eight books which we felt were worthwhile reading for Canadian researchers. We had collected them from several parts of Canada, and one or two of them were publications which genealogists here in Ontario could not hope to acquire without local knowledge or local contacts. It was with this idea in mind that our book service was born.

Our objective was then and is now to collect and offer for sale mainly Canadian-published works on genealogy that did not have national distribution because of their regional nature. Indeed, people in other parts of Canada are often totally unaware of the existence of a regional genealogical work which might be a standard for people in the region in which it was written, and which, in turn, might be of value to people who had left that region to settle in other parts of the country. In a word, we hoped through our book service, to cross-pollinate genealogical research in Canada, to cross those regional boundaries that so bedevil us as Canadians, and hopefully to stimulate genealogical thought and writing elsewhere by our actions.

We also wanted to provide a central source for books which would aid Canadian genealogists in their search for research aids — so this meant acquiring books from U.S. and U.K. sources for resale, particularly where those sources had a bearing on Canadian research.

Have we succeeded? Partially. We are now generally made aware of useful Canadian regional publications as they become available. We review them if we can, and if we feel they have wide enough interest, we stock them and list them in our catalogue. A measure of our success is the catalogue itself. It has grown from one page to twenty, and will probably expand again when we republish it shortly.

Our U.S. publication list, insofar as it pertains to Canadian interests, has expanded beyond belief. This year has seen the publication of more useful genealogical books which are of value to Canadian researchers than at any time since we began business in 1979.

Our U.K. list continues to be disappointing, however. This is partly because we cannot afford to order in large enough quantities to stock a wide range of U.K. books, and partly because the quality of shipping from the U.K. to Canada is appalling, and results in many damaged books. The Irish, who are publishing many useful works on Irish genealogy, seem never to answer Canadian letters or respond to orders, and we have had poor experiences with their publishers. One hopeful sign is that a major U.S. distributor is now importing many Irish books, and in the future we hope to be able to order more from this source.

Our own publishing is expanding

Finally, there remains our own publishing efforts. These are modest, so far -- and each depends on the success of the last to ensure the publication of the next. This is known in the trade as 'bootstrapping' and while we don't much care for it, we care even less for large bank loans at high interest rates with bankers who can call them at any time. Government subsidies offer some respite from private usury, but frankly, we have seen so many heavily subsidized publishers come to grief we are not anxious to grasp a life preserver lined with lead, especially when we are perfectly capable of swimming, we're not far from shore, and the water isn't too cold.

This keeps our publishing activities small, but as the great Dr. Samuel Johnson once said, "I find the anticipation of one's imminent demise concentrates one's mind wonderfully." Nevertheless, we have published fifteen volumes in our *County Marriage Registers of Ontario* series, with more to come in a projected 42-volume series. We have published *New Brunswick Loyalists, A Bicentennial Tribute, Research in Halton and Peel, a General Index to Families, Vol. 1, 1963 to Volume 17, 1978*, and will shortly publish *The Executive List of U.E. Loyalists*. We are looking at other publishing projects -- mostly in the basic reference category.

We have also published a wide range of books for other people, and include in our list of things we're proud of, a chapter on 'Famous Ontarians', all the corporate biographies in the 'Partners In Growth' section, and all the typesetting for the official bicentennial history of Ontario *Loyal She Remains*; the compilation, typesetting and publishing of *Loyalist Lineages of Canada, 1783-1983* for the Toronto Branch of the United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada, and a host of family histories ranging from a four-color coffee-table book on the Laporte Family of Montreal, to a modest but well put together church history, entitled *A Covenanting People, a History of Covenant United Church, Oriole*.

We welcome enquiries about our book service, and are also constantly looking for books to publish, though so far only in the 'basic genealogical reference' category. In this respect, we seek books that appeal to a wide range of genealogists, rather than those which have limited regional appeal. However, we do not place regional or even county resource books in that category. These appeal to a wide range of genealogists precisely because they detail regional sources. We are, however, prepared to consider any publication on its own merit, and on the potential market for it. To be successful a run has to be not less than 500 -- and hopefully would do a lot better than that. Rewards to authors aren't large, but for a genealogist, just seeing his work in print is often a major satisfaction in itself.

New program a milestone

It is in the field of computer indexing and photocomposition that we have made our greatest strides, however. This is a field that is complex to explain, but in which it is possible to say that Generation Press, unique among North American genealogical publishers, now has a book indexing program which will enable it to create automatic every-name indexes for genealogical books that come to it for publication.

In the future, we believe it will be possible to convert from one type of diskette to another, take the contents of a disk file and not only code it for typesetting, but also code it so that the file will generate an automatic every-name index. Indeed, we are

working on one major project now in which we have successfully generated an every-name index, and in the process, saved an enormous amount of both time and money.

All these advances have a price, of course. But the result is to cut the costly input aspect of genealogical publishing. With indexing, of course, every project is virtually a separate project, and has to be examined carefully and specifically. The computer is a wonderful working tool for the genealogist, but it is no substitute for methodical working methods, and will only do what it is instructed to do. If you have your genealogy on computer diskettes, we hope that it will be possible for us in the future to advise you that we can typeset directly from your material, after inputting the necessary typesetting codes and indexing instructions. In effect, we will draw you into the publishing process in a way that has not been possible up to the present time.

Joseph Beasley a forgotten Loyalist

By Florence Maynes

'Maybe you will remember the Beasleys,' writes Florence Maynes, the author of this article. 'I wonder if you think it might be interesting enough to publish. I do think it makes an important point. There are probably many Joseph Beasleys who get no attention because the records simply no longer exist.' We agree, and are pleased to share this useful piece of research with readers of Canadian Genealogist.

During 1983 and 1984, 200 years after they came to Nova Scotia and Quebec, and then to present Ontario, the descendants of the United Empire Loyalists honored them with articles, books and memorial events. As well they should, for these early settlers played a significant role in the history of our country and it is not possible to overdo our interest and attention.

But there are some whose story is so sketchily known that those of us who may be descendants and would like to see them honored with the others are frustrated. We cannot prove descent; we can fill in the events of their lives in only the most meagre way. Yet we know these people existed and should not be forgotten.

One such was named Joseph Beasley. Joseph Beasley petitioned for UEL status from Kingston Township, Frontenac County. In his petition (Upper Canada Land Petitions B 8/78) he said that as a faithful subject he had joined the Royal Standard at the commencement of the British and American "contention" under the command of Brigadier General DeLancey, in which army he served five years. He said ill health caused him to withdraw from the army and that continuing ill health and a family to support prevented his coming to Canada until six years earlier (1801). But on 18 June 1807 the Honorable John McGill ruled that "as Joseph Beasley has come into this province about six years ago as stated in the petition he does not come within the time limited by His Majesty's instruction to obtain lands free of expense".

Yet "late" though he may have been in leaving the new Republic after the Revolution ended for a home under the British flag, a Joseph Beasley did serve that flag during the war. On 1 January 1783 a *Return of the Country, Age, Size and Time of Service of the Sergeants, Corporals, Drummers and Privates of Captain David Forbes' Company* shows Joseph Beasley, age 30, 5'7" had six years of service (MG 13, W.O. 28, Vol. z, PAC). The name appears on each muster roll of the 3rd Battalion DeLancey's Brigade, from 5 September 1777 to 24 February 1781 (PAC Reel C4220). A state of ill health at the end of the war is also confirmed; in the last 3 musters (24 October 1780, 24 December 1780 and 24 February 1781) he is reported as sick at Oyster Bay (presumably of Long Island, where the battalion was stationed). In the 1790 census of New York State a Joseph Beasley was recorded as the head of a household in Oyster Bay, Queen's County, Long Island which included one male under 16, one over, and two females. Nearby at Flushing another Joseph Beasley household of one male over

16 and one female was recorded. The first one is very likely the Joseph who came to Canada later; the second could be a relative, perhaps a father.

Joseph Beasley may be my great-great-great grandfather. I think it very likely but it is far from proven. I do have a great-grandfather named William Beasley who farmed near Nobleton in King Twp., York Co. from approximately 1840 until his death. In an 1885 history of the county he is said to have come there from "the Bay of Quinte area" and to be "of a UEL family". He told the census-takers that he was born in Canada and the exact date, given the age at death recorded on his gravestone, was 25 July 1812. Therefore I can conclude that his father and mother were resident somewhere in Canada, probably present Ontario, at that time. Fairly persistent searching over several years has produced evidence of very, very few Beasleys who were here then and two of them, Richard Beasley of Barton and his brother Thomas, I have eliminated since there is no record of a William born in 1812 among the children or grandchildren of either. On the other hand, the few clues about Joseph and his probable sons, Maurice and Samuel, do merge into a picture that strongly suggests I am on the right track.

But whether he is my great-great-great grandfather or not, after military service in support of the English king he came to this country and he shared in the pioneering of the time. He and others like him deserve to be remembered, too.

I have found very few further references to a Joseph Beasley who may be the same man. In 1819 in October, and in January and February 1820, the *Kingston Chronicle* advertised a letter at the Belleville Post Office for Joseph Beasley. *Walton's Directory of the Home District* shows a Joseph Beasley with a Samuel Beasley on Lot 6, Con 6, Markham Township in 1837. In July 1808 a Joseph Beasley was part of the Petty Jury of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the Home District. But more interestingly in January 1809 in the same court a Maurice Beasley brought a charge against several men. The case was adjourned until the next quarter in April and now Joseph Beasley is the accuser, the indictment is assault and rout and Joseph, Maurice and Samuel Beasley all give evidence. The accused were found guilty and sentenced to 14 days in gaol and a fine of 10 shillings each. This seems to suggest these three Beasleys have a family relationship and the switch from Maurice to Joseph as the accuser could indicate Joseph is the father of the other two.

But that is all that my efforts, assisted by a professional researcher and the keepers of various records, have been able to discover of that Joseph Beasley. No record of his death or his grave have been found.

Samuel Beasley stayed put — for a few years. In the census records of both 1851 and 1861 he and his wife Sophia and, in 1851, two teenage sons, Joseph and Samuel, were living in Markham on the lot mentioned above. Samuel had bought it from Kings College in December 1843. These records show Samuel said he was a Wesleyan Methodist (as was my great-grandfather) and that he was born in the U.S. c1794. The young men have gone in 1861, and Samuel sold the last of the land in 1868. We know one other thing about a Samuel Beasley. In Vol. 2 of the *Ontario Register* he is listed as a member of the Prince Edward Militia in 1822 when he was 27. This age tallies with the age of the Samuel Beasley in the Markham census. But no other information, and no gravestones, have been found for him, his wife or his sons.

Was Samuel a son of the Loyalist Joseph? His U.S. birth and the records of the

court proceedings make it seem likely. Was Samuel my William's father? This seems less likely, for Samuel would have been a mere 18 when William was born in 1812. There is a hint that a relationship may have existed. On 9 September 1846 the Rev. Peter MacNaughton of Vaughan Presbyterian Church of Scotland married a Samuel Van Every and Margaret Beasley and the witnesses were William and Samuel Beasley. Samuel in this case could be the Markham farmer, but he could also be a second Samuel, born in Canada a few years later in King near William and could also be the Samuel Beasley who witnessed William's wedding and some of his land transactions.

This wedding seems to be one half of an interesting coincidence. In the Upper Canada Land Petitions can be found the petition of a Hannah Beasley, wife of William Van Every. She claimed eligibility as the daughter of Richard Beasley of Barton, UE. There are indications that the two Van Every men were relatives but if there are connections between the Joseph of this story and Richard Beasley they are not obvious, although both did come originally from New York State. The papers of Richard Cartwright, the early Kingston merchant, whose mother was a Beasley and the aunt of Richard Beasley, refer often to Richard and his brother Thomas, but do not appear to mention Joseph. Joseph was in Kingston at least when he petitioned for land and it seems likely that if he knew of a relationship with Richard Cartwright he would have made himself known. Religion also separated the two. Joseph and his probable connections are invariably listed as Wesleyan Methodists; Richard and his connections were Anglican. It seems two women, very distantly related if related at all, but with the same fairly uncommon surname, married into the Van Every clan.

In any event, the Margaret and Samuel Van Every of this marriage appear in the 1861 census in Essa Township. Margaret was born in Canada West c1826, and she is listed as a Methodist. But we know no more of this family either.

A second marriage of a Beasley woman may have a stronger connection with Samuel, since she was of Markham. She was Mary, and the groom was John Poulton, and the marriage was performed on 25 December 1835 by Rev. John Beatty of Toronto City, Wesleyan Methodist. The Poultons also appear in a Markham census, providing the information that Mary was born c1814 Canada West.

Maurice Beasley is more likely to be my William's father. In 1810 just two years before William's birth in 1812, the records of the Kingston parish of the Anglican Church show Maurice and a Margaret Lloyd were married by the early Anglican clergyman, Rev. John Stuart, by license — indicating the bridal couple were not themselves Anglican. In February 1818 Maurice's name appears in the *Kingston Gazette*. A George Horning advertised a lost red morocco pocket book and among the papers it contained was a note given by Morris Beasley for £5.10. He was then evidently engaged in some form of business in that area in 1813, four years after the case was heard in the Home District Court of Quarter Sessions. The third discovered record shows a Maurice Beasley, a 61-year-old widower, living in Etobicoke Twp. in 1851 with the young family of a Joseph and Margaret Beasley. This census record says Maurice is a Methodist, born in the U.S. c1790. It says this Joseph Beasley, almost certainly Maurice's son, was born in Canada c1814 (the same year as the birth of Mary whose marriage to John Poulton is noted above).

There is a record of the marriage of (almost certainly) this Joseph to Margaret McLelon in York Twp. on 8 December 1834. Two of the daughters, Mary Ann and Sarah, of Joseph and Margaret Beasley were married in South Gwillimbury to a Robert Tillett and a Rev. John Willoughby in 1859 and 1860 respectively. There are graves at Keswick, in South Gwillimbury, for Sarah Willoughby and two small daughters of Mary Ann Tillett. But Joseph and Margaret and the rest of their family do not appear in the South Gwillimbury census, no do we have any further record on them, or of Maurice.

One further Beasley family who may be related has been located. Benjamin Beasley and his wife and several young children were living in Brighton Twp. in 1861. Benjamin was a Methodist also and was born in Canada c1821. But Benjamin appears in the Brighton census only once and like most other members of this connection he does not reappear in any record so far located.

There is one other piece of information. Attached to the copy of Joseph's petition for UE status is a letter written to William Lee of Executive Council on 10 February 1840. It is dated at Shannonville and is signed by a W. Morris. Mr. Morris says that Joseph Beasley's son — unnamed — is taking him to Perth. He is apparently asking on the son's behalf that the denial of UE status be reconsidered. The file contains no indication of any reply or any reconsideration.

Is Shannonville significant to the family story? It is on the shore of the Bay of Quinte, the area William was said to come from. But no records of the family in Hastings County — or Prince Edward County with the exception of Samuel's membership in the militia in 1822 — have been found. Perhaps they were merely breaking their journey with an overnight stop at Shannonville Inn. W. Morris is very likely the member for Perth who was the President of the Upper House, or Legislative Council, from 1846 to 1848. His papers in the Ontario Archives give no clues to a relationship with the son of Joseph Beasley.

The letter does say that the son — is it Maurice — has been known since he was a lad to a W. Wilkins who gives him a good name. But it does not identify W. Wilkins or his residence.

The sketch attached shows a possible, perhaps even probable, linkage for all these Beasleys. Some of the sons and daughters ascribed to Maurice might be Samuel's children. But they seem all to have been born in Canada in the early years when no other families of the name — except those of Richard and Thomas mentioned earlier — have been located. They are linked also by their Methodist religion.

But it is a very barebones story. In spite of all our efforts we have learned so little of Joseph's life and the lives of his wife and his heirs. Where did they live? How did they earn a living? The first Joseph was granted no land to settle on and farm. The Markham Samuel and my William did acquire farms and the younger Joseph did farm, at least briefly, in Etobicoke; the younger Samuel in King. But the others? Was the son who was taking Mr. Morris to Perth the driver or operator of a coach or livery service of some kind? We know my William was a carpenter and a cabinet-maker as well as a farmer. Two cabinets ascribed to him are still in the possession of two of his great-grandsons. The work in fine and detailed; almost certainly he had been trained. By his father? His uncle? Or his grandfather? Perhaps. Who knows.

We do have that court record. Joseph, Maurice and Samuel were clearly not

JOSEPH BEASLEY, b c1753

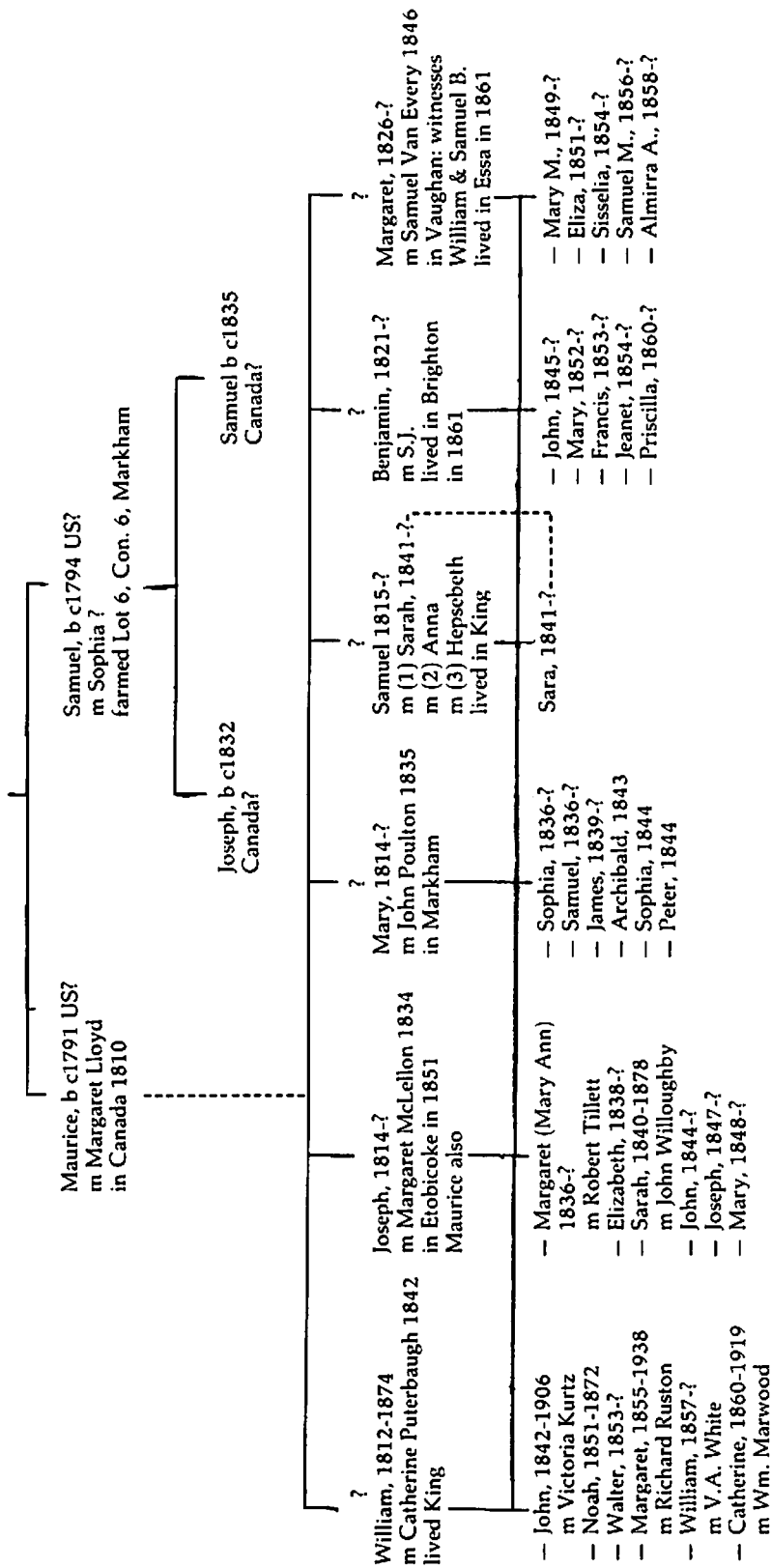
Eng? to US?

Served with DeLancey's Rangers

in Revolutionary War

To Canada 1801

Denied UE status



privileged but they must have believed in themselves and their ability to make a legal process work for them, else they would not have embarked on the enterprise. Perhaps this was developed in part by their residence in the U.S. during the early years of the Republic when belief in the equality of every man was new and heady. As for other characteristics of American immigrants of the time, Susannah Moodie and other writers have offered rather non-flattering insights, at least as they saw them.

What else? Perhaps somewhere a descendant has a Family Bible to pin Joseph firmly to those of us now alive who would like to remember him as a pioneer loyalist ancestor of whom we can be proud. But it seems unlikely. Few of these Beasleys seem to have settled long enough anywhere to accumulate family records like Bibles in parlor or attic, and those who did, like my William and his children, left none behind that we can find. There, so far, the matter rests.

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Prescott and Russell Counties Surrogate Court Index 1858-1900

By June Gibson

June Gibson is one of those tireless researchers who can only stand to see valuable genealogical material go unindexed for so long. An archivists' assistant at the Public Archives of Ontario, she decided — on her own time — to compile this index to one of Ontario's most valuable research sources, and one which we are pleased to reproduce here. In future issues we will be continuing the index, which compiler Gibson and the editors of this publication hope will lead family historians direct to that 'motherlode' all genealogists seek.

A workable index to the wills of Prescott & Russell Counties did not exist; therefore the wills have been listed from the dockets as they appear on the microfilms. An alphabetical index shows name, towntownship of residence, the number of the instrument, the date of probate and the reference to the self-serve microfilm reel in the Reading Room of the Archives of Ontario (see the note at the end of this compilation).

- ABBOTT, Hon. Sir John Joseph, Montreal PQ, #634, 1895.
ADAMS, Alexander, L'Orignal, #401, 1890
ALAN, John, the younger, Cumberland, #400, 1890
ALLARD, Joseph, N Plantagenet, #623, 1894
ALLBRIGHT, George, E Hawkesbury, #211, 1882
ALLEN, Henry, Caledonia, #305, 1886
ALLEN, Richard, Longeuil, #517, 1892
ALLISON, William, E Hawkesbury, #730, 1897
ANDREUZZIO, Guiseppe, otherwise Joseph Williams, British Columbia, #492, 1891
ARMSTRONG, Robert, Russell, #659, 1896
BANCROFT, Asa, W Hawkesbury, #71, 1870
BANCROFT, Eliza Ann, E Hawkesbury, #504, 1892
BANCROFT, Maria, Hawkesbury village, #78, 1871
BANCROFT, Polly, Longeuil, #435, 1890
BANCROFT, Lester Abel, Vankleek Hill village, #666, 1896
BARBARIE, Joseph, Patma, E Hawkesbury, #693, 1896
BARKER, Margaret, Cumberland, #204, 1881
BARNARD, Samuel, Cumberland, #44, 1866
BARR, Alexander, Caledonia, #543, 1893
BARR, James, Caledonia, #665, 1896
BARR, Jane, Caledonia, #810, 1899
BARRÉ, Adelia, Chateauguay Co, PQ, #707, 1897
BARRÉ, Gilbert, S Plantagenet, #395, 1889
BARRÉ, Joseph, Calumet, Michigan, #708, 1897
BARRÉ, Josephpte, Chateauguay Co, PQ, #604, 1894
BARTELETTE, Cyrile, Hawkesbury village, #528, 1892
BARTON, Gustavus, Longeuil, #704, 1896
BARTON, John James, W Hawkesbury, #345, 1888

BARTON, Thomas, W Hawkesbury, #58, 1868
 BARTON, Thomas, W Hawkesbury, #476, 1891
 BARTON, William, Hawkesbury, #406, 1890
 BEATY, William, Russell, #836, 1899
 BEAUDIN, Narcisse, Russell, #565, 1893
 BEAUDRY, Fabien, Caledonia, #757, 1898
 BEAULUE, Joseph, Rockland village, #649, 1895
 BEAULUE, Mary Ann, N Plantagenet, #589, 1894
 BEATON, Alexander Adam, W Hawkesbury, #254, 1884
 BEATON, Margaret, Clarence, #370, 1889
 BEATON, William Wellesley, W Hawkesbury, #255, 1884
 BEATTIE, Michael, L'Orignal, #510, 1892
 BEDARD, Margaret Ann, Hawkesbury village, #797, 1899
 BEDARD, Matilda, E Hawkesbury, #538, 1892
 BEDARD, Pierre Moise, Hawkesbury village, #825, 1899
 BEGGS, James, E Hawkesbury, #594, 1894
 BEGGS, Margaret, the Elder, E Hawkesbury, #580, 1893
 BELANGER, Napoleon, Clarence, #698, 1896
 BERTRAND, David, Virginia City, Nevada, #334, 1887
 BERTRAND, Leon, E Hawkesbury, #194, 1881
 BERTRAND, Mary, E Hawkesbury, #335, 1887
 BEVERIDGE, David, Hawkesbury, #10, 1861
 BICE, Arthur W, Casselman village, #446, 1890
 BICKERTON, Richard Augustus, Cumberland, #595, 1894
 BINETTE, Hilaire, E Hawkesbury, #531, 1892
 BIRCH, Robinson, Cumberland, #613, 1894
 BIRON, Edward, Montreal PQ, #39, 1865
 BISSONETTE, Joseph, Alfred, #570, 1893
 BOA, John, E Hawkesbury, #250, 1883
 BOMBARDIER, Dosithe, Cambridge, #747, 1897
 BOND, William, Chatham, Argenteuil, Co, PQ, #353, 1888
 BOUGIE, Francois Xavier, Alfred, #793, 1898
 BOUGIE, Honorine, Alfred, #767, 1898
 BOWDEN, Richard, Cumberland, #568, 1893
 BOYD, John, W Hawkesbury, #40, 1865
 BRADFORD, Edmund S, E Hawkesbury, #781, 1898
 BRADY, Mary, Alfred, #317, 1887
 BROCK, James, Caledonia, Vermont, #82, 1872
 BROCK, Lamley, Longeuil, #293, 1885
 BROWN, Daniel, E Hawkesbury, #372, 1889
 BROWN, John, W Hawkesbury, #191, 1880
 BROWN, Philomen, Mancelona, Michigan, #866, 1900
 BROWN, Sarah, E Hawkesbury, #688, 1896
 BRUNET, Jean Baptiste, N Plantagenet, #426, 1890
 BUCHAN, Flora, L'Orignal village, #264, 1884
 BUCHAN, Peter, Argenteuil Co PQ, #786, 1898
 BUCHANAN, Catharine, L'Orignal, #239, 1883
 BUISSON, Joseph, Russell, #806, 1899

BURNS, Patrick, S Plantagenet, #96, 1873
 BURWASH, Nelson, E Hawkesbury, #695, 1896
 BURWASH, Thomas, E Hawkesbury, #257, 1884
 BYERS, Jane Tweed, W Hawkesbury, #881, 1900
 BYERS, Mary, W Hawkesbury, #176, 1880
 BYRNES, Peter, W Hawkesbury, #497, 1891
 CADIEUX, Hyacinthe, Alfred, #536, 1892
 CADIEUX, Mederic, Alfred, #566, 1893
 CADIEUX, Joseph Eugene, Hawkesbury village, #844, 1900
 CALDWELL, Thomas, Cumberland, #807, 1899
 CAMERON, Ann, Grenville tp PQ, #146, 1877
 CAMERON, Dougald, Vankleek Hill village, #602, 1894
 CAMERON, Ellen, Cumberland, #398, 1890
 CAMERON, James, L'Orignal, #60, 1869
 CAMERON, James, L'Orignal, #112, 1874
 CAMERON, John, Bloomington Ferry Minnesota, #205, 1881
 CAMPBELL, Ann, Russell, #86, 1872
 CAMPBELL, James, Hawkesbury village, #511, 1892
 CAMPBELL, John R, Lochiel tp Glengarry Co, #290, 1885
 CAMPEAU, Philomen, Caledonia, #291, 1885
 CARDINALL, Benjamin, E Hawkesbury, #285, 1885
 CARDWELL, Thomas Samuel, N Plantagenet, #424, 1890
 CARKNER, Eliza, W Hawkesbury, #868, 1900
 CARROLL, James, Cumberland, #687, 1896
 CASHION, Daniel, Cambridge, #484, 1891
 CASS, Alfred, Longeuil, #203, 1881
 CASSELMAN, Caroline Elizabeth, Cambridge, #344, 1888
 CASSELMAN, Martin, Cambridge, #223, 1881
 CATAFORD, Joseph, E Hawkesbury, #672, 1896
 CAYEA, Sylvester, The Brook Village Clarence, #576, 1893
 CHALMERS, Catharine, W Hawkesbury, #804, 1899
 CHAPMAN, James, Clarence, #732, 1897
 CHARLESBOIS, Arsene, N Plantagenet, #819, 1899
 CHARLEBOIS, Cyrille, N Plantagenet, #474, 1891
 CHARLESBOIS, Eloise, N Plantagenet, #758, 1898
 CHARLESBOIS, Eustache, N Plantagenet, #274, 1884
 CHARLTON, Eliza, S Plantagenet, #803, 1899
 CHENIER, Francois, N Plantagenet, #75, 1871
 CHEVALIER, Jean Baptiste, Clarence, #633, 1895
 CHISHOLM, John R, Vankleek Hill village, #751, 1897
 CHOLETTE, Arthur, Alfred, #310, 1886
 CLAIRMONT, Andrew, E Hawkesbury, #520, 1892
 CLARK, George, E Hawkesbury, #845, 1900
 CLARK, John B, Winnipeg Manitoba, #877, 1900
 CLARK, Norman, E Hawkesbury, #824, 1899
 CLARKE, Richard, Cumberland, #755, 1898
 CLARK, William, N Plantagenet, #585, 1894
 CLEMENS, David, S Plantagenet, #25, 1863

CLEMENT, Delima, Alfred, #799, 1899
 CLEMENTS, James William, S Plantagenet, #251, 1883
 CLERMONT, Hilaire, E Hawkesbury, #518, 1892
 CLEVELAND, William, W Hawkesbury, #11, 1861
 COLLIGAN, James, Alfred, #226, 1882
 CONLEY, Thomas, Mission BC, #499, 1891
 COOKE, Mary Ann, E Hawkesbury, #397, 1890
 COOKE, Ruggles Wright, E Hawkesbury, #243, 1883
 COONS, Jeremiah, Cambridge, #774, 1898
 COSTELLO, Martin James, Hawkesbury town, #878, 1900
 COWAN, John, N Plantagenet, #472, 1891
 CRAIG, Alexander, Russell, #150, 1877
 CRAIG, Alexander, Russell, #174, 1879
 CRAIG, Angeline, Russell, #552, 1893
 CRAIG, John Ross, Russell, #88, 1873
 CRAIG, William, Russell village, #709, 1897
 CRAWFORD, John, E Hawkesbury, #526, 1892
 CREGAN, Thomas, Alfred, #322, 1887
 CROSS, James, Caledonia, #445, 1890
 CROSS, John, Longeuil, #361, 1888
 CROSS, John, Longeuil, #502, 1892
 CUILLERIER, Honore, Caledonia, #430, 1890
 CUMMING, Jane, E Hawkesbury, #689, 1896
 CUMMINS, William, Cumberland, #853, 1900
 CUNNING, William, the Elder, E Hawkesbury, #158, 1878
 CURRY, Bella, Russell, #244, 1883
 CUSHING, Lemuel, Montreal PQ, #288, 1885
 CUSHMAN, Sturgis Morehouse, L'Orignal, #36, 1865
 CUSSON, Francois Xavier, Cumberland, #549, 1893
 CUTT, George, S Plantagenet, #635, 1895
 DALY, James, Fournierville village, #167, 1879
 DALYRYMPLE, Henry, Rockland village, #820, 1899
 DALYRYMPLE, John, Clarence, #772, 1898
 D'AMOUR, Joseph, Vaudreuil Co, PQ, #785, 1898
 DANIELL, Elizabeth, L'Orignal village, #312, 1887
 DANIELL, James, L'Orignal village, #332, 1887
 D'AOUST, Damase, N Plantagenet, #575, 1893
 D'AOUST, Joseph, Hull, PQ, #605, 1894
 D'AOUST, Mary Ann, Clarence, #328, 1887
 DARRAGH, Andrew P, N Plantagenet, #387, 1889
 DASHNEY, Donald, Cumberland, #818, 1899
 DASHNEY, John, Cumberland, #432, 1890
 DAVIDSON, Richard, Longeuil, #814, 1899
 DAVIS, Samuel Nelson, Montreal PQ, #278, 1884
 DAVIS, Simeon, S Plantagenet, #770, 1898
 DEAN, James, L'Orignal, #378, 1889
 DELAIRE, Cleopheg, L'Orignal, #591, 1894
 DEROUIN, Francois, the Elder, N Plantagenet, #408, 1890

DEROUIN, Vital, N Plantagenet, #573, 1893
DESCHAMPS, Joseph, Rockland village, #879, 1900
DESCHAMPS, Leon, E Hawkesbury, #458, 1891
DESCHAMPS, Joseph, Rockland village, #851, 1900
DESJARDIN, Felix, Plantagenet village, #741, 1897
DESJARDINS, Joseph, N Plantagenet, #131, 1875
DÉSORMEAU, Jean Baptiste, Russell, #787, 1898
DESSAINT, Theophile, Cumberland, #542, 1893
DEWAR, Harriet, W Hawkesbury, #874, 1900
DEWAR, Malcolm, W Hawkesbury, #584, 1894
DEWAR, Roderick, Caledonia, #480, 1891
DICAIRE, Gabriel, N Plantagenet, #229, 1882
DICAIRE, Gabriel, N Plantagenet, #339, 1887
DICKSON, Peter, Clarence, #160, 1878
DIGNARD, Antoine, Russell, #252, 1882
DILLABOUGH, Isabella, Russell, #775, 1898
DIXON, James, E Hawkesbury, #289, 1885
DONAHUE, Catherine, Richmond, #306, 1886
DONAHUE, Patrick, Stirling, Michigan, #222, 1882
DONNELLY, Mary, L'Orignal, #385, 1889
DOWNING, Richard Lodge, Caledonia, #249, 1885
DROUHIN, Gideon, E Hawkesbury, #42, 1866
DROUIN, Olympe, Alfred, #675, 1896
DUBOIS, Anna, Terrebonne Co PQ, #692, 1896
DUBOIS, Jean Baptiste, W Hawkesbury, #731, 1897
DUCHENE, Isadore, Alfred, #342, 1888
DUCHENE, Margaret, Alfred, #346, 1888
DUFFY, Peter, W Hawkesbury, #817, 1899
DUQUETTE, Pierre, Clarence, #313, 1887
DUGUETTE, Pierre, Clarence, #479, 1891
DUNCAN, John, Russell, #462, 1891
DUNNING, David Gregory, Cumberland, #429, 1890
DUNNING, George Gibb, Cumberland, #569, 1893
DUNNING, Mary J, W Hawkesbury, #629, 1895
DUNNING, William Dalton, Cumberland, #413, 1890
EADIE, William, Riverside California, #801, 1899
EDGAR, Thomas, N Plantagenet, #103, 1874
EDLER, Mathew, N Plantagenet, #183, 1880
EDWARDS, William Wilkinson, Clarence, #309, 1886
EDWARDS, William, Clarence, #202, 1881
ELLIOTT, Elizabeth Margaret, Russell, #762, 1898
ELLIOTT, Robert, Cumberland, #621, 1894
EMPEY, Alfred Philip, Russell, #364, 1888
ERRATT, Jacob, N Plantagenet, #212, 1882
ERSKINE, William, Rockland village, #686, 1896
EWING, William, the Elder, MD, Hawkesbury, #667, 1896
EWING, William, MD, Hawkesbury town, #858, 1900
FAIGNAULT, Alexander, L'Orignal, #418, 1890

FAIRBURN, David, Hawkesbury village, #622, 1894
 FAUBERT, Charles, the Elder, S Plantagenet, #463, 1891
 FAUBERT, Narcisse, S Plantagenet, #245, 1883,
 FAUBERT, Pierre, Russell, #725, 1897
 FERARD, John, Hawkesbury village, #338, 1887
 FERGUS, Mary, VanKleek Hill village, #184, 1880
 FERGUSON, John Dougall, Midland Simcoe Co, #253, 1883
 FERGUSON, William, VanKleek Hill village, #628, 1895
 FERRARA, Mary, Hawkesbury village, #624, 1894
 FILION, Isadore, Montreal PQ, #854, 1900
 FITZGERALD, John, N Plantagenet, #433, 1890
 FLETCHER, Joseph, the Elder, E Hawkesbury, #67, 1870
 FLOOD, Darby, Caledonia, #43, 1866
 FOCAULT, Louis Michel, Hawkesbury town, #861, 1900
 FORAN, John, Hawkesbury village, #178, 1880
 FORREST, James, Caledonia, #62, 1869
 FORTIER, Mary Adelaide, Clarence, #859, 1900
 FRANKLIN, Henry, S Plantagenet, #315, 1887
 FRASER, Donald, Hawkesbury village, #548, 1893
 FRASER, John, W Hawkesbury, #45, 1866
 FRASER, John, L'Original, #861, 1900
 FRASER, Mary Anderson, Hawkesbury village, #592, 1894
 FREEL, Peter, L'Original, #31, 1865
 FROTHINGHAM, John, Montreal PQ, #154, 1878
 GAGNE or GAGNON, Alphonse, Williamstown, Mass, #544, 1893
 GAGNON, Olivier, the Younger, N Plantagenet, #683, 1896
 GALLAGHER, Mary, W Hawkesbury, #262, 1884
 GAMBLE, James, E Hawkesbury, #512, 1892
 GARDNER, Robert Duncan, Rockland village, #872, 1900
 GAREAU, Joseph, Longeuil, #17, 1862
 GARREAU, Matthias, Montcalm Co PQ, #790, 1898
 GATES, Chancy, Caledonia, #427, 1890
 GATES, Edwin, Caledonia, #256, 1884
 GATES, Edwin, Caledonia, #496, 1891
 GATES, James Ogden, L'Original, #128, 1875
 GAUTHIER, Adelaide, Longeuil Co, PQ, #761, 1898
 GAUTHIER, Narcisse, Longeuil, #577, 1893
 GAUTHIER, Celina, Clarence, #856, 1900
 GAUTHIER, Seraphin, Clarence, #586, 1894
 GERVAIS, Octave, Cumberland, #547, 1893
 GIBSON, James, the Elder, W Hawkesbury, #169, 1879
 GLLESPIE, George, Tunbridge Wells England, #37, 1865
 GIROUX, Bartelme, Cumberland, #579, 1893
 GODDARD, Edward Payson, Hawkesbury, #18, 1862
 GODDARD, Martha Park Hersey, Hawkesbury, #23, 1863
 GOOD, Edwin, E Hawkesbury, #546, 1893
 GORANDE, John, N Plantagenet, #92, 1873
 GORDON, Alexander, N Plantagenet, #66, 1870

GORDON, James, S Plantagenet, #822, 1899
 GOUDIE, John, E Hawkesbury, #19, 1862
 GOULET, Julien, Caledonia, #84, 1872
 GOURLEY, Eliza, formerly Johnstone, E Hawkesbury, #612, 1894
 GOURLEY, James, E Hawkesbury, #483, 1891
 GRAHAM, Crawford, Cumberland, #561, 1893
 GRAHAM, Thomas, Rockland village, #721, 1897
 GRANT, Jane, L'Original, #188, 1880
 GRANT, James, Clarence, #16, 1862
 GRANT, Mary, E Hawkesbury, #491, 1891
 GRANT, Peter, the Elder, Cumberland, #152, 1877
 GRAVELLE, Octave, Cambridge, #209, 1881
 GRAY, Abaraham, Cumberland, #280, 1885
 GRAY, William, E Hawkesbury, #371, 1889
 GUILLAUME, Adrien Casimir, Cumberland, #487, 1891
 HALPENNY, William, Cumberland, #515, 1892
 HAMILTON, Andrew, Cumberland, #410, 1890
 HAMILTON, Ann, Cumberland, #513, 1892
 HAMILTON, George, W Hawkesbury, #1, 1858
 HAMILTON, Hon John, Montreal PQ, #356, 1888
 HAMILTON, Robert, L'Original, #643, 1895
 HANIVEN, William, E Hawkesbury, #142, 1876
 HANAVIN, William, E Hawkesbury, #471, 1891
 HANNA, William, Longeuil, #138, 1876
 HANNAH, William, Hawkesbury village, #313, 1887
 HARBIC, Adolphus, Hawkesbury village, #324, 1887
 HARBIC, Clara, Hawkesbury village, #661, 1896
 HARKIN, James, W Hawkesbury, #846, 1900
 HARKING, William, MD, VanKleek Hill village, #198, 1881
 HARLOW, Ellen, W Hawkesbury, #571, 1893
 HARTLEY, Alfred, E Hawkesbury, #516, 1892
 HARTLY, Walter, Hawkesbury village, #439, 1890
 HARVEY, Henry, E Hawkesbury, #30, 1864
 HAYES, Francis, E Hawkesbury, #284, 1885
 HAYES, John, W Hawkesbury, #363, 1888
 HEBERT, Francois, Chateauguay Co PQ, #860, 1900
 HEBERT, John, Russell, #466, 1891
 HELMER, Richard, Russell, #560, 1893
 HEMPHILL, Eliza, Hawkesbury village, #286, 1885
 HEMPHILL, John, Hawkesbury village, #181, 1880
 HENEY, Robert, Clarence, #240, 1883
 HERBISON, Hugh, E Hawkesbury, #28, 1864
 HERRINGTON, Eliza, Russell, #654, 1895
 HERSEY, Austin Alaric, Potsdam village NY, #465, 1891
 HERSEY, Charles, Hawkesbury, #33, 1865
 HIGGINSON, Thomas, VanKleek Hill village, #276, 1885
 HILL, Jane, S Plantagenet, #365, 1888
 HILL, Samuel, Russell, #864, 1900

HILL, William Thompson, N Plantagent, #97, 1873
 HITSMAN, Henry, Russell, #114, 1874
 HODGINS, George, Hawkesbury village, #389, 1889
 HODGINS, George Bryson, Cumberland, #420, 1890
 HOEY, James, Hawkesbury village, #380, 1889
 HOURAHAN, Cornelius, E Hawkesbury, #341, 1888
 HUNEAULT, Neree, L'Assomption Co PQ, #486, 1891
 HUNTER, Charles, Cumberland, #261, 1884
 HUNTER, John, W Hawkesbury, #46, 1866
 HUNTER, William, S Plantagenet, #41, 1866
 HUNTER, William, Clarence, #217, 1882
 HURLEY, Dennis, the Elder, E Hawkesbury, #234, 1882
 HUTCHINSON, Fanny, Hawkesbury village, #298, 1886
 HUTCHINSON, George, W Hawkesbury, #52, 1867
 JACKSON, Richard, N Plantagenet, #813, 1899
 JAMES, Cathrine, Cumberland, #409, 1890
 JAMES, George, Russell, #614, 1894
 JAMES, Henry, Alfred, #107, 1874
 JAMES, Theodore, Alfred, #303, 1886
 JENKINS, William, Russell, #728, 1897
 JOANISSE, Jules Jr, Rockland village, #875, 1900
 JOHNSON, Chauncey, L'Original, #120, 1875
 JOHNSON, Mary Alice, L'Original, #679, 1896
 JOHNSON, Sarah Jane, L'Original, #55, 1867
 JOHNSTON, James R, Clarence, #671, 1896
 JOHNSTON, Jane, Troy NY, #780, 1898
 JOHNSTON Mary Ann, Clarence, #869, 1900
 JOHNSTON, William, S Plantagenet, #769, 1898
 JOHNSTONE, Martha, E Hawkesbury, #457, 1891
 JOINETTE, Julien, N Plantagenet, #343, 1888
 JOLY, Morris, E Hawkesbury, #832, 1899
 JONES, Samuel Isaac, VanKleek Hill village, #607, 1894
 KAINS, Francis, N Plantagenet, #788, 1898
 KAINS, Henrietta, N Plantagenet, #745, 1897
 KEAYS, Mary Ann, Russell, #171, 1879
 KELLEY, Eliza M, W Hawkesbury, #617, 1894
 KENNEY, Michael, Cumberland, #603, 1894
 KELLY, John, Alfred, #83, 1872
 KENNEDY, Alexander, Cumberland, #638, 1895
 KENNEDY, John, Cumberland, #760, 1898
 KENNEDY, Sarah, Cumberland, #139, 1876
 KERR, John Edgar, Clarence, #95, 1873
 KILBORN, Henry Adelbert, Russell, #101, 1874
 KIMBALL, Albert, Hawkesbury village, #456, 1891
 KING, Thomas, S Plantagenet, #70, 1870
 KINSLEY, Thomas, Cumberland, #47, 1866
 KIRBY, Caroline M, E Hawkesbury, #391, 1889
 KIRBY, Maria Eliza, Buckingham PQ, #177, 1880

KIRBY, William, E Hawkesbury, #98, 1874
 KIRBY, William S, E Hawkesbury, #514, 1892
 LABELLE, Charles, the Elder, Alfred, #773, 1898
 LABELLE, Genevieve, Maniwaki PQ, #533, 1892
 LABELLE, Narcisse, Clarence, #59, 1868
 LABELLE, Narcisse, Clarence, #218, 1882
 LABELLE, Sophie, Clarence, #811, 1899
 LABONTÉ, Jean Baptiste, Alfred, #764, 1898
 LABRECHE, dit DIEGAS, Honore, E Hawkesbury, #357, 1887
 LABRECHE, Louis, Clarence, #744, 1897
 LABROSSE, Joachim, Alfred, #109, 1874
 LABROSSE, Simon, E Hawkesbury, #691, 1896
 LACROIX, Ernest Joseph, Montreal PQ, #703, 1896
 LADOUCEUR, Jean Baptiste, Alfred, #453, 1890
 LALANDE, Charles, Lachine PQ, #489, 1891
 LALANDE, Fabien, Longeuil, #800, 1899
 LALONDE, Augustin, S Plantagenet, #833, 1899
 LALONDE, Charles, Caledonia, #219, 1881
 LALONDE, Ferdinand, N Plantagenet, #809, 1899
 LALONDE, George, E Hawkesbury, #753, 1898
 LALONDE, Hilaire, Clarence, #670, 1896
 LALONDE, Julien, Longeuil, #161, 1879
 LALONDE, Pierre, Alfred, #648, 1895
 LALONDE, Pierre, Caledonia, #871, 1900
 LALONDE, Rebecca, Vaudreuil PQ, #626, 1895
 LALONDE, Sophie, Alfred, #460, 1891
 LALONDE, Xavier, Caledonia, #354, 1888
 LALONGE, dit GASCON, Benjamin, Terrebonne Co, PQ, #795, 1898
 LAMADELEINE, Louise, Embrien village, #320, 1887
 LAMB, James Edgar, Lochaber tp PQ, #567, 1893
 LANDRIAN, Marie Zaide, Fournier village, #601, 1894
 LANDRIGAN, Daniel, Caledonia, #375, 1889
 LANDRY, Magloire, Clarence Creek village, #333, 1887
 LAPALINÉ, Alexander, Cumberland, #349, 1888
 LAPANSIE, Antoine, Russell, #271, 1884
 LANTHIER, Lardger, Cambridge, #699, 1896
 LAROCQUE, Barnabais, Cumberland, #143, 1876
 LAROCQUE, Barnabe, Vaudreuil Co PQ, #834, 1899
 LATIMER, David, Cumberland, #808, 1899
 LATOUR, Michael, Russell, #505, 1892
 LATREMOUILLE, Denis, Embrun village, #304, 1886
 LATULIP, Hyacinth, Russell, #118, 1874
 LAURIN, George, Cambridge, #849, 1900
 LAURENT, dit LORTIE, Leon, Hawkesbury village, #157, 1878
 LAURIN, Hubert, Cambridge, #852, 1900
 LAUZON, André, Clarence, #1840, 1900
 LAUZON, Francois Xavier, Montreal PQ, #530, 1892
 LAVARGNE, Bazel, E Hawkesbury, #61, 1869

LAVICTOIRE, Eloi, Cambridge, #754, 1898
 LAWLOR, James Bernard, VanKleek Hill village, #525, 1892
 LAWLOR, Margaret, Alfred, #608, 1894
 LAWLOR, Margaret, Alfred, #611, 1894
 LAWLOR, William, Hawkesbury village, #117, 1874
 LEAVER, Peter, S Plantagenet, #292, 1885
 LEAVITT, Esther, Caledonia, #469, 1891
 LEAVITT, John, Caledonia, #419, 1890
 LEAVITT, Ward, Caledonia, #464, 1891
 LEAVITT, Ward, the Younger, Caledonia, #627, 1895
 LEAVITT, Ward, Caledonia, #827, 1899
 LEDUC, Amable, Longeuil, #190, 1880
 LEDUC, Anastasie, L'Orignal, #862, 1900
 LEDUC, Antoine Jean, Longeuil, #367, 1888
 LEDUC, Augustin, L'Orignal, #529, 1892
 LEDUC, Charles, Beauharnois Co PQ, #847, 1900
 LEDUC, Damase, Caledonia, #199, 1881
 LEDUC, Emelina, Longeuil, #559, 1893
 LEDUC, Evangeliste, Longeuil, #173, 1879
 LEDUC, Moise, Russell, #880, 1900
 LEE, Annie, L'Orignal, #738, 1897
 LEE, Elizabeth, Russell, #830, 1899
 LEE, James, L'Orignal, #737, 1897
 LEE, Patrick, L'Orignal, #8, 1861
 LEGAULT, Charles, S Plantagenet, #206, 1881
 LEGAULT, dit DESLAURIERS, Joseph-Israel, Lachine PQ, #300, 1886
 LEGAULT, Ozias, Soulanges Co PQ, #647, 1895
 LEGAULT, Tousaint, Montreal PQ, #680, 1896
 LEMAY, dit DELORME, Dieudonne, Hull PQ, #421, 1890
 LEMIEUX, Louis, Cambridge, #792, 1898
 LEMIEUX, Marie Judith, S Plantagenet, #736, 1897
 LEMOND, Hugh Alexander, Russell, #848, 1900
 LE PAGE, Remie, Russell, #392, 1889
 LEQUEE, Louis, Rockland village, #539, 1892
 LEROUX, Antoine, N Plantagenet, #396, 1889
 LEROUX, Lia, E Hawkesbury, #748, 1897
 LEROUX, Moses, Caledonia, #706, 1897
 LEROUX, Philemone, Alfred, #710, 1897
 LE ROY, Archibald Kennedy, E Hawkesbury, #327, 1887
 LINTON, Samuel, Montreal PQ, #64, 1869
 LISTER, Susan, Cumberland, #493, 1891
 LONGTIN, Louis, Fitchburg Mass, #652, 1895
 LONSDALE, Richard, Hawkesbury village, #323, 1887
 LOTHIAN, Catharine, VanKleek village, #270, 1884
 LOUCKS, Walter, Russell, #696, 1896
 LOUGH, Hugh, Hawkesbury village, #72, 1871
 LOUGH, Hugh, W Hawkesbury, #588, 1894
 LOUGH, Hugh, Hawkesbury village, #841, 1900

LOUGH, John, Cumberland, #507, 1892
 LOUGH, William, Hawkesbury village, #235, 1882
 LOUGH, William, Cumberland, #838, 1899
 LOW, Charles Adamson, Montreal PQ, #69, 1870
 LOWE, John, Cumberland, #509, 1892
 LUPTON, Elizabeth, Cumberland, #233, 1882
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 McCRIMMON, John A, Caledonia, #441, 1890
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Biography and Genealogy Master Index 1985: A consolidated index to more than 260,000 biographical sketches in over 35 current and retrospective biographical dictionaries, edited by Barbara McNeil. Gale Research Co., Detroit, 1985. ISBN 0-8103-1507-6. Hardbound, xx plus 640 pp., \$175 US.

Librarians, researchers and genealogists needing a quick and easy way to locate biographical information (sometimes more difficult to come by than other genealogical information) begin their searches with Gale's *Biography and Genealogy Master Index* originally published in 1980. Annual supplement volumes to the eight-volume base set keep users up-to-date by indexing recently published biographical sources, including new volumes and editions of established titles. The 1985 supplement furnishes more than a quarter-million such biographical sketches from a wide variety of publications covering primarily contemporary persons.

Each entry in *BGMI 1985* gives the individual's name, dates of birth and death (if given), and a code indicating the source. This enables the researcher to find the source quickly of the original biography, and obtain the necessary information. While not a reference the average genealogist would keep on his bookshelf, the *BGMI 1985* supplement is a must for any genealogical reference library. The present annual continues the high standards which Gale has always set for its genealogical reference works. EH

Passenger and Immigrations Lists Bibliography, 1538-1900: Being a Guide to Published Lists of Arrivals in the United States and Canada, edited by P. William Filby. First supplement, Gale Research Co., Detroit, 1984. ISBN 0-8103-1644-7. Hardbound, 8½ x 11, xii plus 123 pp., \$64 US.

This first supplement to *Passenger and Immigration Lists Bibliography* (not to be confused with editor Filby's now famous *Passenger and Immigration Lists Index* was compiled from more than 600 new sources that have appeared since the bibliography was published in 1981, or that had not been identified before. These include passenger and port lists, naturalization lists, declarations of intent, and other published lists which show overseas origin. Approximately 900,000 names are included here.

As in the main bibliography, the material is arranged alphabetically by author. Full publication information is given, including reprint information, followed by a descriptive annotation, which includes such information as the original location of the passenger or ship list, church record, naturalization data, or archival source in the native country.

The first supplement also contains a subject index that includes references to the main bibliography, as well as to the supplement. Researchers are thus able to use the bibliography to locate place names of emigration and immigration, ports of departure and arrival, and places of settlement, as well as ship names, other place names, and collective names of various nationalities and peoples. EH

Passenger and Immigration Lists Index, 1984 Supplement, edited by P. William Filby and Mary K. Meyer. Gale Research Co., Book Tower, Detroit, MI 48226, USA, 1984. ISBN 0-8203-1791-5. Hardbound, 8½ x 11, xxvi plus 616 pages, \$120 US.

Probably no compilation has saved genealogists so much time and efforts as Filby and Meyer's *Passenger and Immigration Lists Index*. This remarkable guide to the ancestral origins of people migrating to North America is invaluable both for U.S. and Canadian researchers, and editors Filby and Meyers continue to add to the compilation as they discover new and previously unknown information.

The current supplement to *PILI* (as it is popularly known to genealogists), contains more than 125,000 names in more than 115 published passenger and naturalization lists not previously published. Between its covers are to be found people who arrived in the U.S., Canada, or the West Indies from the 16th century through the early 20th century.

This is the third of several annual supplements planned to complement the nearly 500,000 names contained in the original *PILI*, published in 1981. Altogether, more than a million names are indexed in the base set and its first three annual supplements — still just a fraction of the 20,000,000 immigrants to North America from 1538 to 1900.

The citations continue to follow the same format as for the base set. They are arranged in alphabetical order and contain the same information as the original lists: the name and age of the passenger, date and place of arrival, code to source of information, page number in original source, names of all accompanying passengers together with their age and relationship to the main passenger. In addition to main entries, this supplement contains computer-generated cross references for every accompanying passenger. The list of sources indexed provides full bibliographic information about each source, together with the source code used in the index.

This set of references continues to grow, and becomes more valuable to researchers every year. Every archive and library with a genealogical collection should have a set on hand for its patrons. A trip through its pages can tell a researcher quickly whether or not he should spend any time at all searching passenger lists — a piece of information that can sometimes save years of futile research. EH

... AND FOUR FROM THE OGS

OGS Library Holdings, 1984 Edition, edited by Barbara N. Aitken, transcribed by M. Phyllis Bray. Ontario Genealogical Society, 1985. ISBN 0-920036-07-4. Softcover, 148 pp., \$12.75 plus \$1.50 postage.*

The Ontario Genealogical Society's library is currently housed in the Fairview Mall Branch of the North York Public Library, just north of the junction of Highway 401 (the Macdonald/Cartier Freeway) and the Don Valley Parkway. It has grown from a few dozen books since the society's inception, to a modest but useful genealogical research collection concerned mainly with Ontario and Ontario-connected research.

That the library is growing there can be no doubt, if one compares this professionally produced library list with the earlier listings of the society. Transcriber Bray and librarian Barbara Aitken get full marks for the arrangement of the material here, and for the ease with which material can be located in the book.

It is disappointing, however, to note that the holdings still do not contain the important *PILI* references, nor some of the other remarkable genealogical directories that are becoming available, and that are discussed in these pages from time to time. The contents of the library itself could bear some examination, especially in its general reference categories.

Nevertheless, this volume does show encouraging library growth, and the current listing includes bibliographies and catalogues, church histories, atlases, maps and gazetteers, cemeteries of Scotland and Great Britain, history and local history of Ontario, a listing of the transcribed cemeteries in Ontario and Quebec, and an outline of miscellaneous material from throughout Canada, the U.S., Britain and Europe. This publication does not, however, list the periodical holdings of the society, nor genealogies stored in filing cabinets at the library.

Researchers will find this volume an extremely useful addition to their own libraries. It will enable them to tell at a glance whether a visit to the OGS collection will prove profitable. Yet keep in mind as you peruse this book that the North York Public Library Fairview Mall Branch also houses one of the finest Canadiana collections in the country. If material you are seeking to research does not appear in the OGS collection, it might well appear in the other. GH

Surrogate Court Records at the Archives of Ontario, by Catherine Shepard. Ontario Genealogical Society, Toronto, 1985. ISBN 0-920036-05-8. Softcover, 24 pages, \$3 plus \$1 postage.*

I am sure everyone will agree that wills and other court records are among the most important sources for family researchers. In this small but valuable pamphlet, Catherine Shepard, the archivist in charge of Surrogate Court Records at the Public Archives of Ontario, discusses records prior to 1793, from 1793 to 1858, the nature of the records before and after 1858, women and probate records, and wills and land registry records with a clarity that should prove a major aid to understanding the faults and virtues of the Ontario system. Useful appendices list material available for research, and give addresses of court offices where further research might be possible.

Simply put — no researcher should be without a copy of this booklet as they try to get into and understand these important Ontario records. A must for any genealogical bookshelf. EH

Loyalist Lists: over 2000 Loyalist Names and families from the Haldimand Papers, by E. Keith Fitzgerald. Ontario Genealogical Society, Toronto, 1984. ISBN 0-920036-03-1. Softbound, 125 pp. indexed, \$9.25 plus \$1 postage.*

Dr. Fitzgerald created this book as his own personal memorial to commemorate the 200th anniversary of the arrival of the Loyalists in Ontario c1784. As such, it is a very welcome addition to our fast growing collection of primary Loyalist source literature, and we owe Dr. Fitzgerald a debt of gratitude for his dedication and for his perseverance in his transcribing projects.

The Haldimand Papers are, of course, on microfilm at the Public Archives of Canada, and some reels are also available at the Archives of Ontario. The records published in *Loyalist Lists* have been transcribed and printed in a facsimile style so that you are looking at the records as they would appear in the original — without the added difficulty of having to cope with the microfilm.

Following a preface and introduction, the contents of the book consist of a General Return of Refugee Loyalists in the Province of Quebec (which included present-day Ontario), exclusive of those quartered and residing at the Upper Posts; Roll of the King's Rangers (believed to be more commonly called Rogers Rangers); Return of the First Battalion of the King's Royal Regiment of New York; Return of the Loyal Rangers — Company of Pensioners (more commonly called Jessup's Rangers). A good index completes the book and makes the lists a joy to use.

Dr. Fitzgerald has also added some useful footnotes to clarify his difficulty in reading some of the names, and which add tidbits of genealogical information from his own research on some of the families involved. All in all, a rewarding and useful volume for Loyalist researchers. EH

Genealogy in Ontario: Searching the Records, by Brenda Dougall Merriman. Ontario Genealogical Society, Toronto, 1985. ISBN 0-920036-16-3. Softbound, 63 pages, photos, charts, illustrations, \$11.50 plus \$1 postage.*

A specific guide to research in Ontario has been long overdue, so we welcome this book from Brenda Merriman, with thanks. It would be impossible to cover all the sources available in a province the size of Ontario, so the author deals only with sources in the Public Archives of Canada and the Ontario Archives, and mentions all the local guides which have been created in the past few years. You will discover where the records are, information needed to use them, their genealogical value, and some limitations associated with finding them.

There are chapters about the census, land and court records, immigration, municipal and education records, military and naval records, Loyalist sources, even a tip for doing long-distance research. The appendices included addresses of resource centers, genealogical and historical societies, publishers and booksellers. There is a list of books of general interest and of local research aids. Appendix III gives a list of the townships for which there exists an 1842 census. Appendix IV is a list of the 25 branches of the Ontario Genealogical Society, with their addresses.

Yet this book is not just a compendium of sources and material. Mrs. Merriman discusses the material itself, and comments on its value. For the inexperienced researcher this is a very helpful aspect of the work. The book will also instill the confidence to assist a first visit either to the PAC or OA. The experienced researcher will probably find sources listed he or she never considered before. This book is a valuable working tool for Ontario research, and a book that will lend itself to updating and expanding over the years. EH

Birth Records, Erie County, N.Y., Canadian Parentage Extracts, and 1850 Census, Erie County Towns, Canadian Extracts, and Naturalization Records, Canadian Extracts, A-H, I-R, S-Z, all by Joyce S. and Allen E. Jewitt Sr. Available from the authors, 4011 Monroe Avenue, Hamburg, N.Y. 14075, USA. Soft cover, 8½ x 11. Birth records in three sections: 1 January 1878-27 November 1879, 47 pp., \$8.50; Year 1881, 60 pp., \$11; Year 1882, 75 pp., \$11. Census extracts, \$12. Naturalization Records, \$25.

Most of you will remember the books Joyce and Allen Jewitt produced of marriage records found in the Erie County Hall in Buffalo of persons with a Canadian connection. They are invaluable to the researcher whose family married in the United States instead of in Canada, and have been responsible for many Canadian genealogists picking up the lost threads of family connections when there seemed to be no hope otherwise.

Well, the Jewitts have done it again with the trio of references listed above. Elsewhere in this issue you will find a flyer outlining the full set of references available from them — with Canadian prices for those of you who wish to pay in Canadian funds.

The *Birth Records* are published as three books of birth records for children who had at least one Canadian parent. This has truly been a labor of love for the Jewitts. The names on the original records were very difficult to read, so the authors cross-checked them with the City Directories of the period, the information found there being added to the birth records to make the set of even greater value. Information given in these records includes the names of the parents, the nationalities of both, colour, sex of child, date and time of birth, date birth registered, address, attending physician or midwife, and miscellaneous information (which includes information from the City Directories). The entries are recorded by date, but there is an every-name index. The maiden name of the mother is given in a great many entries, and for 1882 the number of previous children and the number still living is also given.

The *1850 Census* includes the towns of Hamburg, Aurora, Wales, Alden, Lancaster, Newstead, Cheektawaga, Collins, Eden, Boston, Evans, Concord, Colden, Holland, Sardinia, Tonawanda, Clarence, Black Rock, and Amherst. The research was from the original census books in the Erie County Hall in Buffalo. These towns were the only ones that were listed in Erie County when the 1850 census was taken. The whole family was listed even though only one person might have been listed as having been born in Canada. It is indexed by surname.

Finally, the *Naturalization Records* are printed in three sections, as indicated. Information given here includes the name of the individual, the country of his birth or allegiance, ledger page and number, volume and page number or certificate number, the court where the naturalization took place, the date of naturalization and — in some cases — the date of birth, date of arrival in the U.S., the name of wife and where born, the names and birth dates of any children. Unfortunately, this latter information is not included in many instances — but where it is available, it is a goldmine.

If you have ever 'lost' part of your family, especially one which lived around the western end of Lake Ontario or the eastern end of Lake Erie, you should search these records. They are a mine of information on Canadian families. Genealogists in Canada — indeed genealogists in the U.S. where the records are of equal importance — owe a great debt of gratitude to the Jewitts for their patience in transcribing this information and making it available for research. EH

Genealogical Research Directory, Regional and International, 1985, compiled by Keith A. Johnston and Malcolm R. Sainty. Genealogical Research Directory, New South Wales, Australia, 1985. ISBN 0-908120-57-5. Softbound, 5¼ x 8, 680 pp., \$15 US, \$17.50 Can. The GRD is an amazing book. I ran across it for the first time at the National Genealog-

ical Society Convention in Salt Lake City this August, and had the good fortune to talk to one of its compilers — Keith Johnson. After our chat, I wondered how such a valuable genealogical tool could have escaped not only my attention, but the attention of this magazine, and I resolved to rectify the situation with this review.

The *Genealogical Research Directory* is literally a correspondance directory for genealogists. It functions like the Yellow Pages of your telephone directory, and with it you can 'let your fingers do the walking' to virtually any country in the world where research on your family name might be going on that you do not know about. It is such an ambitious undertaking that it takes my breath away — yet in practice, it is perfectly logical and as easy to use as the Yellow Pages.

You pay a fee to list your research interests. For the modest sum of \$17.50 Canadian or \$15 U.S. (or a similar amount in any one of six other currencies), you have the opportunity to list up to 15 entries on family names you are researching, and also obtain a free copy of the current research directory.

You send your fee to the *GRD's* agents in your home country (there are currently eight of them in Australia, Britain & Ireland, Canada, Northern Europe, New Zealand, U.S.A., France, Germany & German-language areas. You are permitted to list the names you are searching, the time period, the town or county you are looking in, the province, state or county you are searching, and finally the country. You use a list of approved abbreviations to do all this, and the editors of the directory assign you a reference number. When your entry is printed, the name you are searching and your reference number both appear in readable boldface type, the rest of the information in regular roman type. You look up the name, hopefully make a contact, and turn to the reference number section. There you will find the name and address of the person also searching your line and bingo — you've made a connection. What could be simpler?

As if that were not enough to make this a fascinating and useful research directory, the back section of the book contains a world directory of genealogical societies, and ads from researchers in each country. The front section contains a full explanation of how the directory is set out, as well as a mass of useful information on how to conduct research in Germany (an area genealogists from North America traditionally stumble in). What's more, all this information is printed in English, French and German, making the directory truly what it says it is — international in scope.

Keith Johnson claims, and I believe him, that this is the cheapest, most effective way to overcome duplication of research which others may already have undertaken. It is also a great way to share research, and a fun way to make new friends in your pursuit.

That the directory is a rousing success can be seen from the fact that it has grown massively in size over the years. My fear would be that at some point the thing will get so huge it will cost a fortune to ship by mail. If you are researching in a part of the world you can't reach without an expensive trip, or costly research, the *GRD* certainly offers an inexpensive alternative. It's certainly as much fun as the Yellow Pages to use, and it's a better buy than a lottery ticket! One thing I know. It will never be absent from my research shelf from now on. GH

Nova Scotia Vital Statistics from Newspapers, 1835-1839, compiled by Jean Holder, and assisted by Grace Hubley. Publication No. 8 of the Genealogical Association of the Royal Nova Scotia Historical Society, 1984. Softcover, 159 pages, indexed, \$13 plus \$1.50 postage.*

This is the fifth in the series of vital records compiled from Nova Scotia newspapers which began with the year 1769. This volume contains more than 3000 vital records from six newspapers — the *Halifax Journal*, *Times*, *Nova Scotia Royal Gazette*, *Novascotian*, *Halifax Pearl*, and *Acadian Recorder*. The entries are arranged chronologically but there is a surname index to all entries, as well as an index of ships.

Anyone who has ever utilized these useful reference works of early Nova Scotia genealogy will appreciate the care with which they are compiled. The Genealogical Association has also succeeded admirably in making books in the series consistent with each other so that the set is not only compiled along similar lines, the volumes are instantly recognizable. We can only hope the society will continue its useful publishing program, and that these books will continue to remain available for genealogists on a long-term basis. EH

WHAT'S IN A NAME

A Queries Section by Elizabeth Hancocks, C.G.



ACKRED - BATES: Marg Aldridge, 34 Franca Cres, Rexdale, ON M9V 4S3. William Ackred, aged 20, bachelor, married Mary Ann Bates, aged 18, spinster, 9 Dec 1866 in Bethnal Green, ENG. Four known children: Elizabeth m William Dawson; Emma m Henry Weston; John m Beatrice ?; Esther m ? Glover. Seek info on desc.

BASSETT: Kathryn Arnold-Rachar, 3289 Eagle Cres, Prince Albert, SASK S6V 7N7. Francis (Frank) Bassett, b Aug 1832 QUE. Prts b France (their names). Had bro Joseph who had furniture store in Port Huron, MI. Frank m Emma Baker (b July 1854 Algonac, MI) in 1874. Were living in St Clair Co, MI in 1900 census. Were they in 1890?

CALDWELL: Mary Edith Wegener, 3181 Maple Rd, Newfane, NY 14108 USA. Henry Caldwell b c1786 Co Antrim, IRE, s/o Thomas and Jane (McEwan), and wife Frances Robinson, b c1793 Co Antrim, d/o William & Catherine (Wallace), settled in Prescott Co, ONT. Henry came c1818 and Frances in 1820 with dau Elizabeth and Martha. Where did they sail from and where did they enter? Dates, etc, needed.

CORBEAU: Edith L Crowe, 200 Woodward Dr, West Seneca, NY 14224 USA. Cecelia Corbeau b c1861 Penetanguishene, ONT, d/o Francis and Marie (Marchedon?), m Harry Bailey and moved to Toronto and later to USA. Need all info on prts.

DUMAS: Mrs Joanne Peterson, 8113-96 Street, Peace River, ALTA T0H 2X0. Michel Dumas b c1796 Lower Canada, s/o Michel & Marguerite (Leclair) (Margaret Leclair), m twice - Josette Sancheau and Henriette Landry. Need background on all parties. Will share mine.

ENDICOTT: Dorothy Milne, 57 Treadgold Cres. Don Mills, ON M3A 1X1. John Endicott and Elizabeth Devins. The IGI shows them in Mapleton, Elgin Co, ONT. Will exchange info.

HARTWELL: Mrs Helen Lewis, RR 1, Simcoe, ON N3Y 4J9. Sarah Ann Hartwell b 16 May 1817 m Thomas Smith 1834. He d 1843 in Waterloo Co. Children: Sidney Orlando b 1837; Solida Ann b 1839; Roxy Fanny b 1841; Minerva b 8 July 1836, d 20 Mar 1906 in Galt, m Linus W Hall 1852. Who did other children marry. Sarah Ann's pa was possibly Thomas, who was ma?

HILL: Betty Lou Hendrickson, Box N 1612, Nassau, Bahamas. James Hill b 1833 Montague twp, Lanark Co, ONT, m Mary ?, b IRE c 1837. Children all b Montague: James; Edward; Catherine; Margaret; Elizabeth; Joseph; Edward (any more?) Need info on Mary's fam. Would like to correspond with desc. All postage returned. Please send by Air Mail.

HILL: Betty Lou Hendrickson, Box N 1612, Nassau, Bahamas. James Hill b c1784 IRE, d 1859 Montague twp. Wife Margaret Salter b 1784, d 1884 Montague. Emigrated 1831, arrived Montague twp, Lanark Co, ONT, 1832. Children: Catherine; Joseph; Maria; James b 1833 Montague; and five other girls. Need daus names and marriages. Would like to correspond with fam. All postage returned.

HODGES - DOCKSTADER: Mrs W Hunter, 916 North

500 East, North Salt Lake, UT 84054 USA. Edmund Hodges, Jr, b c1775, came from Massachusetts to Gainsborough twp, Lincoln Co, ONT, in 1792 with pa Edmund Sr and eight bros and sis. He married Mary Dockstader and had son Henry who m c1838 Phoebe Miranda Phelps or Harrington. Any info or old pictures would be welcome.

KAVANAUGH: William D Amell, 421 London St, Peterborough, ON K9H 3A2. Michael Kavanaugh 1797-1894 m Honora Murphy 1800-1884; had seven children; left Co Carlow, IRE, in 1842 and resided in Finch twp, Glengarry Co, ONT in 1851-81 census. Children: James m Norah Murphy c1857; John m Julia Kelly c1866; Catherine m Hugh Fraser 1873; Mary m Thomas Welch c1860; Ellen m Patrick Glancy 1876; Elizabeth m Edward Corren 1878; Ann m William Cline 1873. Prts bd RD churchyard, Holy Rosmary parish, Crysler, ONT. Any info appreciated.

KECK: Mrs A Emerson Warren, 24 Gary Ave, Hamilton, ONT L8S 1Y3. New Zealand correspondent needs proof that her g dpa Lucas Keck was s/o Martin Keck and Christina Fader (Vetter) DUE. Her gdma was Lucy Ann Keck b 27 Nov 1849 Matilda twp, Dundas Co, ONT. Lucy's sis Eliza & Charlotte m Warren bros Thomas & Joseph respectively. Where was Lucy christened? Is there Ontario record of this event - possibly Church of England.

KEENAN: Helen Timson, RFD #1, Box 471, Newcastle, ME 04553 USA. Donald or bro Daniel, s/o Michael & Isabella (McIntyre), Baptist, 1861 of Oxford Mills, lot 27, Conc 6, was murdered (poss before 1884) at night, on horseback, on way to or from Kemptville. Life was threatened if he testified in court; murderer suspected but never proved/brought to justice. Appreciate any info about these Keenans - dates, events, legal, or news accounts, court records. Postage refunded.

KENISON - KENISTON - KENNISON: Deloris Hites Goettsch, 1427 W Donald, Waterloo, IA 50703 USA. Help! Any information on families of this name. Were known to have been in Canada in the early 1800's.

MIDDLETON - SLEIGHTHOLM: Mrs Vicoria Fraser, Box 331, Richmond Hill, ON L4C 4Y6. John Middleton and wife Elizabeth Sleightholm came to Canada 1832 from Whitby, N Yorkshire, ENG, and settled in Toronto Gore twp, Peel Co. Would like especially to connect with desc of their eldest son John c1805-1888 who is bd Hilltop Gore cem.

McEOWN - HAMILTON - BACON - MacKENZIE: Wallace E English, 1841 Pinecove Dr, San Luis Obispo, CA 93401 USA. John Patrick McEown, b 3 Mar 1752 SCOT, m Elizabeth, and emigrated to New Jersey, thence to homestead near Welland, ONT, poss UEL, d 22 Nov 1839. Alex of Collingwood; William of Chatham. Huldah Ann McEown b 13 Oct 1848 Lyndock, ONT, m David MacKenzie b 14 Oct 1848 Ingersoll, ONT. Need verification and documentation. All info appreciated, costs covered.

McFARLANE - DRENNAN - WILSON: (no name on this query. I will rerun if you send it) Ann McFarlane 1824-1907 m 1st 1844 Robert Drennan 1813-1855;

and 2nd in 1862 James Wilson 1810-1892. Children by #1: Elizabeth; Janet; William; Mary; Ann Jane; Alex; by #2: Agnes; Murray. Desire info re Anne's prts.

McMULLEN - TUBMAN: Mrs M Nagy, RR 1, S11, C115 Green Bay Rd, Westbank, BC V0H 2A0. George McMullen, b IRE, m Margaret Tubman; arrived Canada c1850. Lived in Aylmer, QUE 1870s, later in Ottawa. Children: Jane; Walter; Elizabeth; Gilbert all b IRE; John; Robert; James; Margaret; Francis; Sarah all b ONT. Grandma Elizabeth m John Rourke, s/o Thomas and Margaret (Egan) of Hull. All letters answered, will exchange info.

NORTON: Mrs Jean E Rhiness, Box 981, Haileybury, ONT POJ 1K0. The families of brothers Nathan Nathaniel & George Norton, emigrated from ENG to Chaffey twp, Huntsville area, Muskoka, ONT, 1870-72. Children of Nathan and Sarah (Parish): Sarah (Schamahorn); Emily (Quaife); Harry; Ellen (Law); Agnes (Watts); Albert; William; Florence (Paynter); Ada. Children of George and 2nd wife Amelia (Martin): Annie; Jessie; Martin; Rose; George; Sydney; Ernest; Archiald. Desire contact with desc. Will exchange info.

OUDEKIRK - BARKLEY: Raymond D Oudekirk, 201 Ocean Ave, Santa Monica, CA 90402 USA. Seeking info re parents of Levi Oudekirk and Julia Ann Barkley m 22 Feb 1848 Williamsburgh twp, Dundas Co, ONT. Would exchange info on Oudekirk families in ONT.

REED - UNGER: Dave Johnson, 181 Locke St N, Hamilton, ONT L8R 3B1. Gershom Reed b 1808 Saratoga Co, NY, came to Ontario by 1836 and settled in Belleville, Hastings Co. In 1836 he m Nancy Unger b 1817 Haldimand twp, Northumberland Co, ONT. Wish to find anc of both. Will exchange.

REID - EASTON: Mrs Janet Gosier, 8215 - 185 Street, Edmonton, ALTA T5T 1G9. James Reid b 1811 SCOT m Mary Easton 1837 in Dalhousie twp, Lanark Co, ONT. Children: Mary; Alexander; Janet; Thomas; Violet; James; Mathew; John Hay; Francis; Ann. Need place of origin of James, his parents, siblings, date of arrival. Would like to correspond with desc. Will exchange info.

VAN MALDER: Sandra Dobbie, 14 Ballymena Court, Don Mills, ON M3C 2B8. Seek all occurrences this surname in North America. Nicolas Dominique Van Malder, b 1789 Brussels, Belgium, "taken prisoner by the English and sent to Halifax, Nova Scotia", d Halifax 1861. Sons to Boston and Toronto. Grandsons to Rochester, NY, and New York City. Daus & gddaus married names: Short; Shea; Brown; Toomey; Mills. Two step-daus surname: Hall. Have considerable Belgian ancestry, seek desc.

WALLACE: Mrs K R Bowley, 374 Hunter St W, Peterborough, ON K9H 2M5. Seek info re Margaret Lumsden Wallace, b Whitby, ONT, c1844; m 5 Dec 1877 Alexander Broadfoot McLaren of Pickering. In 1913 was living in Chicago, IL. Had they any children? Any info would be appreciated and will exchange.

WELLS: Andrew Arksey, RR 1, Granton, ON N0M 1V0. Albert Wells, s/o Jane, b c1855-58 in Reach twp, Ontario Co, ONT. Are there any desc?

CLASSIFIED

THE BEAVERTON STORY: HARVEST OF DREAMS - (Reviewed in *Canadian Genealogist*, Vol. 6, No. 3, 1984) is a hardbound book covering Thorah Township and Beaverton from pre-European times to the present, but emphasizing the 19th century. Available at \$16 (plus \$2 for mailing) from the Beaverton Thorah Eldon Historical Society, Box 314, Beaverton, ON L0K 1A0.

STRATFORD BED AND BREAKFAST - Spend a relaxing retreat in a historic home along the scenic Avon River, then leisurely walk along the river to the Stratford-Perth Archives and enjoy a play at the famous Stratford Shakespearean Festival. Reasonable rates, home-cooked breakfast. Burnside, 139 William Street, Stratford, ON N56A 4X9, or telephone 519/271-7076, Lester Wilker, OGS No. 2723, experienced genealogist and historian.

GENEALOGICAL RESEARCHER - Will search Public Archives and repositories in Toronto area. Experienced in research. Willing to travel short distances. Contact Barbara Keith, 13 Admiral Road, Apt. 3, Toronto, ON M5R 2L4, or telephone 416/961-3289.

ANCESTRY RESEARCH, DEVON, CORNWALL, SOMERSET - Undertaken by Michael Wickes MA, Professional Genealogist and member of AGRA. Write for details to 83 Meddon Street, Biddeford, Devon, England EX39 2EW.

TRACE YOUR IRISH ANCESTORS - Write to Historical Research Associates, 7 Lancasterian Street, Carrickfergus, BT38 7AB, NORTHERN IRELAND, or telephone Joan Phillipson BA (Hons), Belfast (0232) 659156, or Jennifer Irwin, BA (Hons), Carrickfergus (09603) 68502. Fee, \$12 an hour.

A.R. YATES - English records researched by experienced professional person. Don't be frustrated by remote records. Contact Dr. A.R. Yates, 30 Woodside, Wimbledon, London SW19 7AW, England.

SASKATCHEWAN GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH - Certified Genealogical Record Searcher (CGRS) now available to research Saskatchewan records, including homestead files, newspapers, cemeteries, local histories, etc. Please contact Shawn R. Mooney, CGRS, Box 3, Plenty, SK S0L 2R0.

IRISH ANCESTORS? - We search for the origin of surnames. Want to know more? Write to: Irish Family Names Society, Box 2095, La Mesa, CA 92041, USA. No obligation.

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